

ESERCITAZIONE DI ALGEBRA

Titolo nota

14/10/2013

6) VERSIONE CORRETTA.

DATO UN NATURALE $n \geq 1$ VALE LA SEGUENTE
DISUGUAGLIANZA

$$\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

10) UN PARALLELEPIPEDO HA LATI LUNGI a, b, b , CON
 $a+b=1$, QUANTO VALE AL MASSIMO IL SUO VOLUME?

11) DATI $a, b, c > 0$ VALE LA SEGUENTE DISUGUAGLIANZA

$$\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

1) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{10} \geq 0$ in progr. geometrica

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_9 = 1$$

$$\alpha_2 + \alpha_4 + \dots = 2$$

$\alpha_i = r \cdot S^i$ per opportuni r, S

$$\alpha_2 = S \alpha_1$$

$$\alpha_4 = S \alpha_3 \dots$$

$$\alpha_{10} = S \alpha_9$$

$$\underbrace{S(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_9)}_1 = \underbrace{\alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{10}}_2$$

$$S = 2$$

$$\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_9 = r \cdot (2 + 2^3 + 2^5 + 2^7 + 2^9) = 1$$

$$2) \quad x^2 - 4x + 2$$

$2 \pm \sqrt{2}$ radici del p.d.

$$\alpha = 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

STUDIARE $\alpha + \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha^{2013}$

$$\alpha \cdot \frac{1 - \alpha^{2013}}{1 - \alpha} = \frac{\alpha - \alpha^{2014}}{1 - \alpha} =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}} - \boxed{\frac{\alpha^{2014}}{1 - \alpha}}$$

$$0 < 2 - \sqrt{2} < 0,6$$

$$0 < \alpha^{2014} < (0,6)^{2014}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = 1, \boxed{41421356237} \dots$$

$$\frac{\alpha^{2^{k+1}}}{1-\alpha} < \underline{0,0001}$$

$$3) \quad p(x) = x^{20} + a_{19}x^{19} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$$

$$p(1) = 2$$

$$p(2) = 4$$

$$p(3) = 6 \dots \quad p(20) = 40$$

$$p(k) = 2k \quad \text{per } k = 1 \dots 20$$

$$\text{Sia } q(x) = p(x) - 2x \quad q \text{ ha grado } 20$$

$$1, 2, \dots, 20 \quad \text{sono radici di } q$$

$$q \text{ è monico}$$

$$q(x) = (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-20)$$

$$p(x) = q(x) + 2x = (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-20) + 2x$$

$$\underbrace{20! + 42}$$

TERMINA CON ALMENO 3 ZERI

Le ultime 3 cifre di $p(21)$ sono 042

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad x^4 - 10x^3 + 25x^2 - 3 &= (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)(x - \delta) = \\
 &= x^4 - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta)x^3 + (\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta + \gamma\delta)x^2 + \\
 &\quad - (\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta)x + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta \\
 \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\delta} &= \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{-25}{-3} = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5) \quad \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)} &= x^3 - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)x^2 + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)x - \alpha\beta\gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

α, β, γ zählci

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1 + 3$$

$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = 2$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = 1$$

UN POL. LE CUI RADICI SIANO $\alpha\beta, \beta\gamma, \gamma\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$

$$(x - \alpha\beta)(x - \beta\gamma)(x - \gamma\alpha) =$$

$$= x^3 - (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)x^2 + \underbrace{(\alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\gamma^2)}_{\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}x - \underbrace{\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2}_{-1}$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1$$

2ª PARTE DEL 5 X CASA

6) INDUZIONE

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

$n=1$ la tesi è vera

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$S_n \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

$$S_n < S_{n+1}$$

$$S_{n+1} = S_n$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} \right] > 0$$

TESI PIU' FORTE

$$S_n \leq \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4n}$$

IDEA: DIM. CHK $S_n \leq T_n \leq \text{costante}$ $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_{n+1} = S_n + \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} \leq \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} \right]$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{4n} \right] + \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} \leq -\frac{1}{4(n+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \geq \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{4n(n+1)} \geq \frac{1}{4n^2 + 6n + 2}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \varepsilon_n \geq S_n \qquad \varepsilon_n - \varepsilon_{n+1} \geq \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)}$$

$$7) \quad a \geq b \geq c \geq d \geq e \geq f \geq g$$

$$a^2 - b^2 + \dots + g^2 \geq (a - b + \dots - g)^2$$

$a^2 + b^2 + \dots + g^2$ + akkor is lehet
 elvágni a zárójeleket

$$a \geq b \geq c$$

$$a^2 - b^2 + c^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} (a - b + c)^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} (a - b + c)^2 - c^2$$

$$(a - b)(a + b) \geq (a - b)(a - b + 2c) \quad OK$$

$$a + b$$

$$a - b + 2c$$

$$2b - 2c \geq 0$$

$$a \geq b \geq c \geq d \geq e$$

$$\underbrace{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}_{\text{V/}} - d^2 + e^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} (a - b + c - d + e)^2$$

$$(a - b + c)^2 - d^2 + e^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} (\underbrace{a - b + c}_{\text{V/}} - d + e)^2$$

E' VERO CHE

$$a - b + c \geq d \geq e$$

PERCHE' $\begin{matrix} \text{si} \\ c \geq d \\ a - b \geq 0 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{si} \end{matrix}$

IL CASO CON 7 (O CON 9) E' UGUALE.

10) $a + b = 1$, $a, b > 0$. MASSIMIZZARE $a b^2$.
1^a SOL NON OLIMPICA
 $a = 1 - b$

MASSIMIZZARE $(1 - b) b^2$ $b \in (0, 1)$ OBRIVO E PONGO DERIVATA = 0

2^a SOLUZIONE

$$ab^2 \leq K$$

Prodotto $\leq$ qualcosa $\Rightarrow$ Proviamo
AM-GM

$$\sqrt[3]{ab^2} \leq \frac{a+2b}{3}$$

$$ab^2 \leq \left(\frac{a+2b}{3} \right)^3 \stackrel{?}{=} \left(\frac{1+b}{3} \right)^3 \leq \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3$$

qui uso $a+b=1$

È in realtà
una disuguaglianza stretta

CONSIDERO

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{a b^2}{4}} \leq \frac{a + \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}b}{3} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{a b^2}{4} \leq \frac{1}{27}$$

$$a b^2 \leq \frac{4}{27}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{3} \quad b = \frac{2}{3}$$

ES. $(a, \frac{1}{4}b, \frac{3}{4}b)$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{4} a b^2} \leq \frac{a + b}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$8) \ a, b > 0$$

$$a^{2011} + b^{2011} = a^{2013} + b^{2013}$$

$$\text{ALLORA } a^2 + b^2 \leq 2$$

$$a \geq b$$

$$(a^2, b^2) \quad (a^{2011}, b^{2011})$$

$$2 \left(a^{2013} + b^{2013} \right) \geq \left(a^2 + b^2 \right) \left(a^{2011} + b^{2011} \right)$$

$$(a^2 + b^2) (a^{2011} + b^{2011}) = \left[a^{2013} + b^{2013} \right] + \underbrace{a^2 b^{2011} + b^2 a^{2011}}_{\leq a^{2013} + b^{2013}}$$

$$11') \quad \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

CASI DI =

$$a = b = c$$

$$\frac{a}{b+c} + 1 = \frac{a+b+c}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{b+c} + \frac{a+b+c}{c+a} + \frac{a+b+c}{a+b} \geq \frac{9}{2}$$

$$(a+b+c) \left(\frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} + \frac{1}{a+b} \right) \geq \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{AM \geq HM}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{b+c}, \frac{1}{c+a}, \frac{1}{a+b} \right)$$

3

$$HM = \frac{2a+2b+2c}{3}$$

CI RIMANE

$$\left(\frac{1}{a+b+c} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{2a+2b+2c} \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$AM = \frac{\frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} + \frac{1}{a+b}}{3}$$

ABBIAMO FINITO

2) 1° DIM $0/x^2 + bx + c \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \Delta \leq 0$

$(x^2 + 2)(y^2 + 2)(z^2 + 2) - 3(x + y + z)^2$ è di 2° grado in x

$\Delta_x \leq 0$ MA Δ_x DIPENDE SOLO DA y E z
ED È ANCORA DI 2° GRADO

2° DIM QUALI SONO I CASI DI $= ?$

$x = y = z = 1$

$(x^2 + 2)$

$2 = 1 + 1$

$$\underbrace{(x^2 + 1 + 1)(y^2 + 1 + 1)(z^2 + 1 + 1)} \geq \sim$$

$$\boxed{(x^2, 1, 1) \quad (y^2, 1, 1)}$$

$$x^2 y^2 + 1 + 1$$

OPPURE

$$\boxed{\boxed{x^2 + y^2 + 1}}$$

x^2, y^2, z^2 SONO 3 NUMERI

PER PIGEONHOLE CHE NE SONO 2 "DALLA
STESSA PARTE RISPETTO A 1"

$$(x^2 + 1 + 1)(y^2 + 1 + 1) \geq 3(x^2 + y^2 + 1)$$

$$(x^2+2)(y^2+2)(z^2+2) \geq \cancel{3}(x^2+y^2+1)(1+1+z^2) \geq \cancel{3}(x+y+z)^2$$

CAUCHY $\left((x, y, 1) \cdot (1, 1, z)\right)^2 \leq \|(x, y, 1)\|^2 \cdot \|(1, 1, z)\|^2$