

SVOLGIMENTI PROVA SCRITTA di ANALISI I
 del 7/2/19
COMPITO A

(A)

1) Tenuto conto che $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$ la EDO è definita in $(0, \pi)$.

Equazione lineare a coefficienti continui in $(0, \pi) \Rightarrow \exists!$ sol. $y \in C^1(0, \pi)$ (sol. globale)

$$y(x) = e^{3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \cot t dt} \left[1 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x e^{-3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t \cot s ds} \sin^4 t dt \right]$$

$$= e^{3 \log |\sin t| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x} \cdot \left[1 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x e^{-3 \log |\sin s| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t} \cdot \sin^4 t dt \right]$$

in $(0, \pi)$ $\sin x > 0$.

$$= e^{3 \log(\sin x)} \left[1 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x e^{-3 \log(\sin t)} \sin^4 t dt \right]$$

$$= \sin^3 x \left[1 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{1}{\sin^3 t} \sin^4 t dt \right]$$

$$= \sin^3 x \left[1 - \cos t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \right] = \sin^3 x (1 - \cos x).$$

(A₂)

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{2x+5}{\sqrt{(3x-1)^2}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{2x+5}{|3x-1|} dx \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{2x+5}{3x-1} dx = - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[\frac{3x + \frac{15}{2}}{3x-1} \right] dx \\ &= - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[\frac{3x-1 + \frac{17}{2}}{3x-1} \right] dx = \\ &= - \frac{2}{3} \left[x + \frac{17}{6} \log(|3x-1|) \right]_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &= - \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{17}{6} \log\left(\left| -\frac{1}{4} \right| \right) \right] \\ &= - \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{17}{3} \log 2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad x^2 + y^2 + i \operatorname{Im}(x+iy+i) + \operatorname{Re}(z^2 + 2iz - 1) &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + i(y+1) + \operatorname{Re}(x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy + 2ix - 2y - 1) &= 0 \\ \cancel{x^2 + y^2} + i(y+1) + \cancel{x^2 - y^2} - 2y - 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -1 \\ 2x^2 + 2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 1 = 0 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{NO SOL. REALI} \quad \textcircled{A_3}$$

\Rightarrow ~~7~~ soluzioni.

4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^\infty = 0$

Series: $\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < 1$

La serie converge. *SI SAREBBE ANCHE POTUTO AFFERMARE CHE, POICHE' $\sum a_n$ CONVERGE, ALLORA $a_n \rightarrow 0$.*

5) $I_{\text{def}} = \begin{cases} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \\ \lg x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq k\pi \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi. \end{cases}$

La funzione è 2π -periodica.

La funzione è somma di funzioni dispari \Rightarrow è DISPARI.

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

(A₄)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = 1$$

f prolungabile per
continuità in $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{x} = \frac{x}{2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

f prolungabile per continuità in
 $x = 0$.

La prolungata è

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \\ \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} & \text{se } x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ 1 & \text{se } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{f}'(x) = f'(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos x (1 - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\tilde{f}'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tilde{f}'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = 1$$

\tilde{f} è derivabile in $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

(A₅)

COMPITO B

B₁

$$1) \quad x^2 + y^2 + i \operatorname{Re}(x + iy + 1) + \operatorname{Im}(z^2 + 2z + 1) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + i(x+1) + \operatorname{Im}(x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy + 2x + 2iy + 1) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + i(x+1) + (2xy + 2y) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ 1 + y^2 - 2y + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

impossibile in \mathbb{R}

$\Rightarrow \nexists$ soluzioni.

$$2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^\infty = 0$$

Series:

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

\Rightarrow LA SERIE CONVERGE.

SI SAREBBE ANCHE POTUTO AFFERMARE CHE, POICHÉ $\sum a_n$ CONVERGE, ALLORA $a_n \rightarrow 0$.

$$3) \mathcal{I}_{\text{def}}: \begin{cases} x \neq k\pi \\ \sin x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\text{def}} = \{x \neq k\pi\}.$$

(B₂)

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x} \quad \forall x \in (0, \pi).$$

lucii $f(x) = -\frac{2}{0^+} = -\infty$ f non e' prolungabile in $x = \pi$

$$f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0^+}{\sim} \frac{\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)}{x} = -\frac{x}{2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0$$

f e' prolungabile in $x = 0$.
La prolungata, definita in $[0, \pi)$, e'

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } x = \underline{0} \\ \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x} & \text{se } x \in (0, \pi) \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ e' periodico di periodo 2π .

$f(x)$ e' somma di funzioni disperse, quindi e' dispersa.

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\sin^2 x - (\cos x - 1) \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin^2 x} \quad (\text{B}_3)$$

$$\forall x \in (0, \pi) -$$

$$\tilde{f}'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

\tilde{f} è derivabile in $[0, \pi)$ -

4) ~~da~~ Tenuto conto che $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, allora la EDO è definita in $(0, \pi)$.

$\exists!$ sol. $y \in C^1(0, \pi)$. SOL. GLOBALE.

$$y(x) = e^{2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \cot t dt} \left[\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x e^{-2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^s \cot s ds} \cdot \sin^3 t dt + 1 \right]$$

$$= e^{2 \log |\sin t| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x} \left[1 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x e^{-2 \log |\sin s| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t} \sin^3 t dt \right]$$

$$= e^{2 \log(\sin x)} \left[1 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x e^{-2 \log(\sin t)} \sin^3 t dt \right]$$

perché $\sin t > 0$ in $(0, \pi)$.

$$= \sin^2 x \left[1 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \frac{1}{\cancel{\sin^2 t}} \sin^3 t dt \right]$$

B
4

$$= \sin^2 x \left[1 - \cos t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \right] = \sin^2 x (1 - \cos x)$$

$$5) \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x+4}{\sqrt{(2x-1)^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{3x+4}{-(2x-1)} dx$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{2x + \frac{8}{3}}{2x-1} dx = -\frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{2x-1 + \frac{11}{3}}{2x-1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \left[x + \frac{11}{6} \log(|2x-1|) \right]_0^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{11}{6} \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \right] = -\frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{11}{6} \log 3 \right]$$