

SVOLGIMENTI PROVA SCRITTA di
ANALISI 1 del 25/6/2018

(A₁)

COMPITO A

1) OMOGENEA ASSOCIATA:

$$x^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{1,2} = \pm 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0(x) = C_1 \sin(2x) + C_2 \cos(2x)$$

EQ. NE COMPLETA: $y_P(x) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$

$$y'_P(x) = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C$$

$$y''_P(x) = 6Ax + 2B$$

$$6Ax + 2B + 4Ax^3 + 4Bx^2 + 4Cx + 4D = x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4A = 1 \\ 4B = 0 \\ 6A + 4C = 0 \\ 2B + 4D = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{4} \\ B = 0 \\ C = -\frac{3}{2}A = -\frac{3}{8} \\ D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 \sin(2x) + C_2 \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{3}{8}x$$

$$y(0) = C_2 = 0$$

$$y(\pi) = \frac{1}{4}(\pi^3) - \frac{3}{8}\pi = 0 \quad \text{IMPOSSIBILE}$$

\Rightarrow \nexists soluzioni che soddisfino il problema ai bordi.

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2) a) $f \in C^0(0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$. inoltre

$$f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{3}{x} \quad \text{NON INTEGRABILE.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int \left(\frac{3 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\operatorname{tg} x} \right) dx &= \int \frac{3}{\operatorname{tg} x} dx - \int \operatorname{tg} x dx \\ &= 3 \operatorname{Ln} |\operatorname{sen} x| + \operatorname{Ln} |\cos x| + C \end{aligned}$$

c) Per il punto a), e poiché su $(0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$

$$f(x) = \frac{3 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\operatorname{tg} x} \geq 0, \text{ allora}$$
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(x) dx = +\infty.$$

Calcolando l'integrale direttamente:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[3 \operatorname{Ln} |\operatorname{sen} x| + \operatorname{Ln} |\cos x| \right] dx \\ &= 3 \operatorname{Ln} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \operatorname{Ln} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - 3 \operatorname{Ln} \operatorname{Ln} |\operatorname{sen} x| \\ &= \operatorname{Ln} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} \right) - \operatorname{Ln} (0^+) = +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \quad \operatorname{Re}(\bar{z}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$$

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$$i(x+iy) + \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{i}{3}\right) - y = 0$$

$$-y + ix + \frac{1}{3} - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y = \frac{1}{3} \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Ma } x \neq 0$$

Quindi nessuna soluzione.

$$4) \quad n^5 \left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3}\right) - \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right]$$

$$= n^5 \left[\frac{1}{n^3} - \frac{1}{2n^6} + \frac{1}{3n^9} - \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1}{6n^9} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^9}\right) \right]$$

$$= n^5 \left(-\frac{1}{2n^6} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^6}\right) \right) \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} -\frac{1}{2n}$$

Poiché la serie $-\frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{1}{n}$ diverge,

allora la serie diverge (negativamente).

$$5) \text{ I}_{\text{def}}: e^{2x}-1 > 0 \Rightarrow e^{2x} > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 0$$

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Segue: $\ln(e^{2x}-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x}-1 = 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\ln 2}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x}-1 > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

ASINTOTI: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \ln(0^+) = -\infty$

ASINTOTO VERTICALE(DX): $x = 0$.

Per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(x) \approx \ln(e^{2x}) + \ln(1 - e^{-2x})$

$$= 2x + o(1) \Rightarrow y = 2x$$

AS. OBLIQUO
a + ∞ .

MONOTONIA: $f'(x) = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}-1} > 0 \quad \forall x > 0$

f sempre crescente. NO MAX-MIN,

REL. o ASS.

$$f''(x) = 2 \left[\frac{2e^{2x}(e^{2x}-1) - 2e^{4x}}{(e^{2x}-1)^2} \right]$$
$$= \frac{-4e^{2x}}{(e^{2x}-1)^2} < 0 \quad \forall x > 0$$

As

f sempre concavo.

grafico:

