

SVOLGIMENTI PROVA DI ESONERO di
ANALISI I del 17/1/2025.

(A₁)

COMPITO A

1)
$$\frac{(n^2+1)2}{n^\alpha} \leq a_n \leq \frac{(n^2+1)4}{n^\alpha}$$

~~Per α~~
$$\frac{(n^2+1)}{n^\alpha} \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-2}}$$
 pertanto

~~Pertanto, se~~
$$\sum \frac{(n^2+1)}{n^\alpha} = \begin{cases} \text{converge se } \alpha > 3 \\ \text{diverge se } \alpha \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

Dunque
per $\alpha > 3$
$$\sum a_n \leq 4 \sum \frac{(n^2+1)}{n^\alpha}$$
 convergente

per $\alpha \leq 3$ ~~$2 \sum \frac{(n^2+1)}{n^\alpha}$~~
$$2 \sum \frac{(n^2+1)}{n^\alpha} \leq \sum a_n$$
 divergente.

2) DOMINIO: $2x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0$ $\Delta < 0$
vera $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}$

\wedge con asse y: $f(0) = \ln 1 = 0$

\wedge con asse x: $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 1 = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1.$

Segue: $f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 1 > 1$

$\Leftrightarrow x < 0 \vee x > 1.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

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Asintoto obliquo. Infatti $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\ln(2x^2)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2\ln x}{x} = 0.$$

MONOTONIA: $f'(x) = \frac{4x-2}{2x^2-2x+1} = \frac{2(2x-1)}{2x^2-2x+1} \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

f decresce in $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$ e cresce in $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$.

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ è punto di MIN. ASS. $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \ln(\frac{1}{2} - 1 + 1)$
 $= -\ln 2 < 0.$

Poiché $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, ~~non~~ punti di MAX. ASS.

CONVESSITÀ:

$$f''(x) = 2 \left[\frac{2(2x^2-2x+1) - (2x-1)^2(2x-1)}{(2x^2-2x+1)^2} \right]$$
$$= 4 \left[\frac{2x^2-2x+1-4x^2+4x-1}{(2x^2-2x+1)^2} \right] = -8 \left[\frac{x^2-x}{(2x^2-2x+1)^2} \right] \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x-1) \leq 0$$

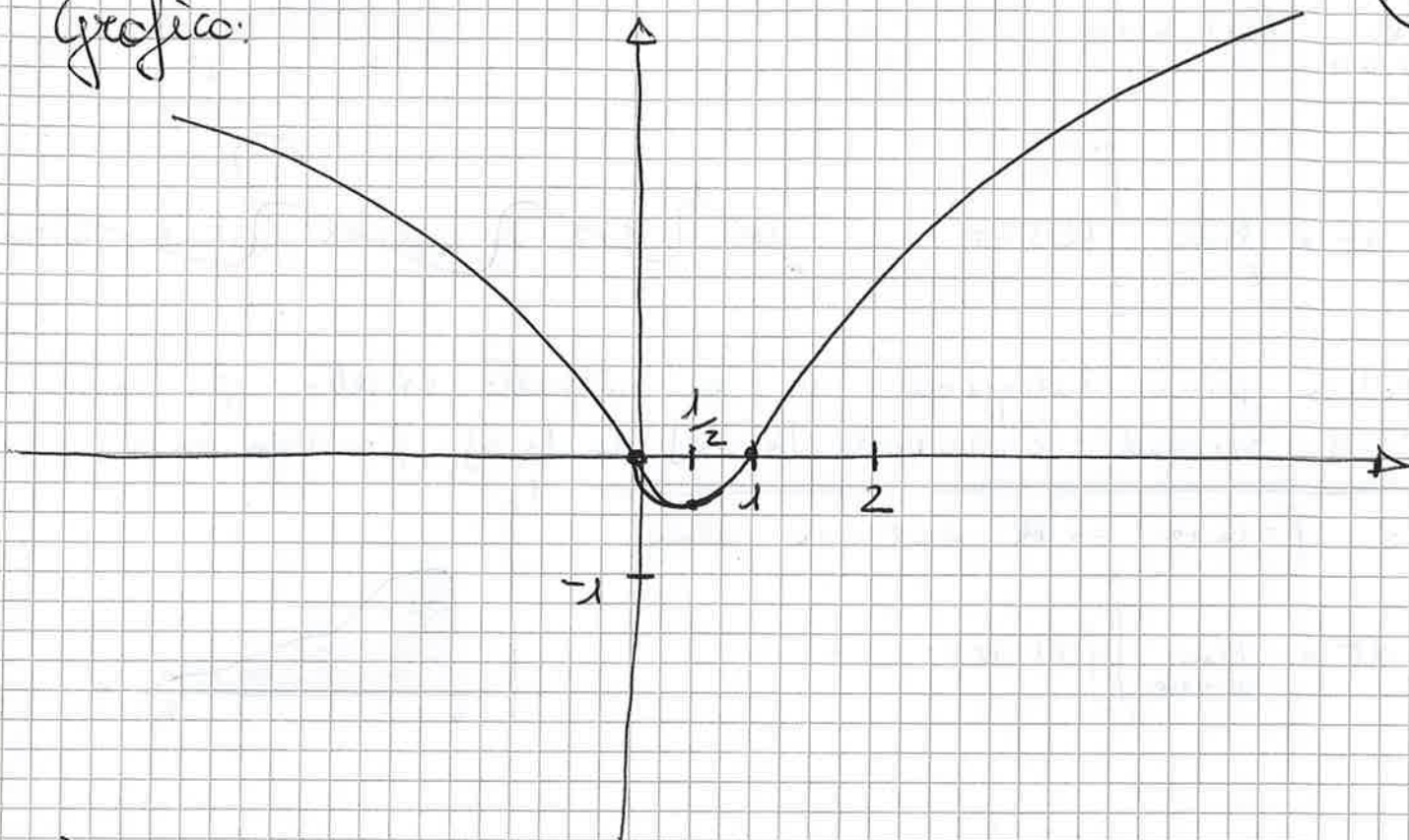
~~f convessa~~ f concava in $(-\infty, 0)$;
convessa in $(0, 1)$; concava in $(1, +\infty)$.

$x=0$ punto di flesso obliquo ascendente;

$x=1$ punto de flecto obliquo discedente -

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Gráfico:



$$3) \frac{2z+2}{z-2i} = \frac{(2x+2)+2iy}{x+i(y-2)} \quad (z \neq 2i)$$
$$= \frac{[(2x+2)+2iy][x+i(2-y)]}{x^2+(y-2)^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im} \left(\frac{2z+2}{z-2i} \right) = \frac{(2x+2)(2-y)+2xy}{x^2+(y-2)^2} = 1$$

$$4x - \cancel{2xy} + 4 - 2y + \cancel{2xy} = x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4$$

$$x^2 - 4x + y^2 - 2y = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 2y + 1 - 5 = 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 5$$

Cerchio di centro $C \equiv (2; 1)$ e raggio $r = 5$, TRANNE IL PUNTO $z = 2i$.

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4) OMOGENEA ASSOCIATA:

$$4\alpha^2 - 2\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2}; \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0(x) = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + C_2$$

NON OMOGENEA: Metodo di somiglianza:

poiché $\alpha = 0$ è radice del polinomio caratteristico,

$$\text{con } m_\alpha = 1, \Rightarrow y_p(x) = x(Ax + B) = Ax^2 + Bx$$

$$y_p'(x) = 2Ax + B$$

$$y_p''(x) = 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow 8A - 4Ax - 2B = -x + 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4A = 1 \\ 8A - 2B = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{4} \\ B = 4A - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{No}(x) = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + C_2 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$y_{No}(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0$$

$$y_{No}'(x) = \frac{1}{2}C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{No}'(0) = \frac{1}{2}C_1 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -1 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = -e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + 1 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

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$$5) \quad 1 + \operatorname{Sh}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{x^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{6x^6} - \frac{1}{x^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^6}\right)$$

per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} 1 + \frac{1}{6x^6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{~~la~~} \quad f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} x^\alpha \operatorname{Ln}\left(1 + \frac{1}{6x^6}\right) \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{6x^{6-\alpha}}$$

Pertanto $f(x)$ è integrabile su $[1, +\infty)$

se $6-\alpha > 1$, cioè $\alpha < 5$

non è integrabile su $[1, +\infty)$ $\forall \alpha \geq 5$.