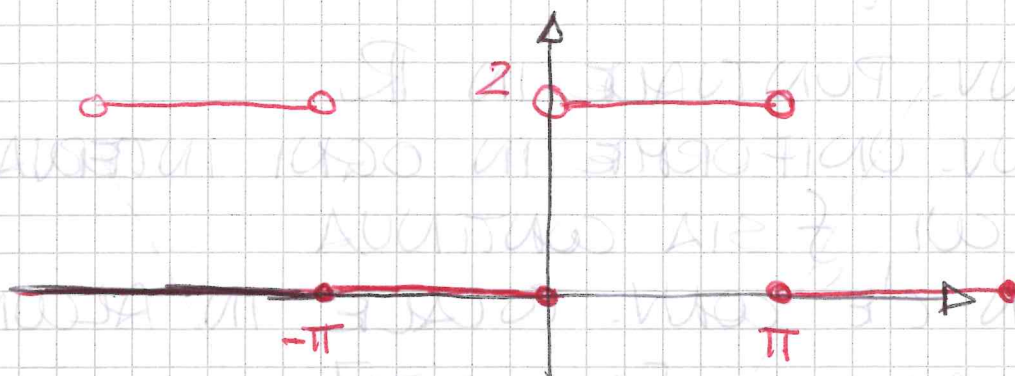


# SVOLGIMENTI PROVA SCRITTA di ANALISI 2 del 29/10/2024 ①

1)



la funzione può essere scritta nella forma

$$f(x) = 1 + g(x) \quad \text{con } g(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{se } x \in [-\pi, 0] \\ 1 & \text{se } x \in (0, \pi) \end{cases}$$

DISPARI

$$\Rightarrow a_k = 0 \quad \forall k \geq 1$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2 dx = 2$$

(infatti la media integrale di  $f$  è  $\mu(f) = 1$ ).

$$b_k = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(kx) dx = -\frac{2}{k\pi} \cos(kx) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{k\pi} [(-1)^k - 1] = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{(2m-1)\pi} & \text{se } k = 2m-1 \\ 0 & \text{se } k = 2m \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1 + g(x) \sim 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{4}{(2m-1)\pi} \sin[(2m-1)x]$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{se } x \neq k\pi \\ 1 & \text{se } x = k\pi \end{cases} \quad \text{come si} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{evince dal} \\ \text{grafico di } f.$$

- CONV. PUNTUALE IN  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- CONV. UNIFORME IN OGNI INTERVALLO CHIUSO IN CUI  $f$  SIA CONTINUA
- NON C'È CONV. TOTALE IN ALCUN INTERVALLO.

Perché  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2m-1} \operatorname{seu} \left[ (2m-1) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = (-1)^{m-1}$

allora

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2m-1} \operatorname{seu} \left[ (2m-1) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \frac{1}{2m-1} \\ = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$$

Quindi calcolo la somma della serie in  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$S\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 = 1 + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m-1)} \operatorname{seu} \left[ (2m-1) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ = 1 + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{2m-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2m-1)} \operatorname{seu} \left[ (2m-1) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{2m-1} \\ = (2-1) \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

2) la funzione, definita in tutto  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , è ③

omogenea di grado  $\alpha = 3 - 2 = 1$ . Pertanto,  
non essendo lineare, è

- CONTINUA NELL'ORIGINE

- NON DIFFERENZIABILE NELL'ORIGINE.

$$f(x, 0) = f(0, y) = 0 \Rightarrow f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0.$$

DER. DIREZIONALE:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha \beta^2 t^3}{t^3 (2\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} = \frac{\alpha \beta}{2\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$

LE DERIVATE DIREZIONALI, CHE DEVONO  
IN GENERALE DIPENDERE DA  $\alpha$  E  $\beta$ ,  
ESISTONO LUNGO OGNI DIREZIONE.

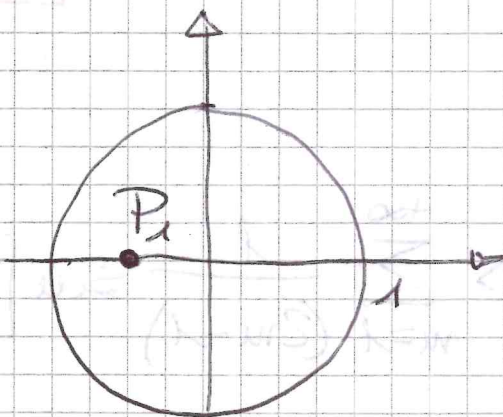
$$\text{Se } \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\text{Se } \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = 0.$$

3) PUNTI STAZIONARI:

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

$$\Leftrightarrow P_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$



$$\text{Ma } f_{xx} = 2; f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 0; f_{yy} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

AUTOVALORI DI  
SEGNO OPPOSTO

(4)

$\Rightarrow P_1$  PUNTO DI SELLA

SULLA FRONTIERA  $\partial D = \{x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$

$$\mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 - y^2 + x - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_x = 2x + 1 - 2x\lambda = 0 \\ \mathcal{L}_y = -2y - 2y\lambda = -2y(\lambda + 1) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \\ \mathcal{L}_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x^2 = 1 \\ 2x(\lambda - 1) = 1 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} \lambda = -1 \\ 4x = -1 \\ y^2 = 1 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 1 \\ \lambda - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = -1 \\ \lambda - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} \lambda = -1 \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \\ y^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{15}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 1 \\ \lambda = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = -1 \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} \lambda = -1 \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \\ y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \end{cases}$$

SI OSSERVA CHE  $f$  È SIMMETRICA RISPETTO  
ALL'ASSE DELLE  $x$ :  $f(x, -y) = f(x, y)$ .

$$\textcircled{P} f(P_2) = f(1, 0) = 2$$

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$$f(P_3) = f(-1, 0) = 0$$

$$f(P_{4,5}) = f\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{16} - \frac{15}{16} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-18}{16} = \frac{-9}{8}$$

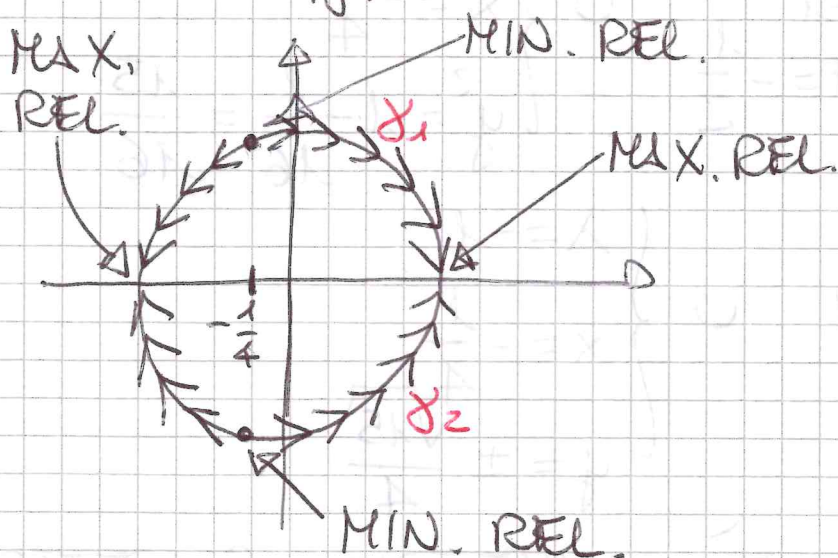
$P_{4,5} = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}\right)$  punti di MIN. ASS.

$P_2 = (1, 0)$  punto di MAX. ASS.

In alternativa: poiché  $f$  è simmetrica rispetto all'asse  $x$ , studio  $f$  lungo  $\gamma_1: y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  e poi proseguire per simmetria.

$$f|_{\gamma_1} = f(x, \sqrt{1-x^2}) = x^2 - (1-x^2) + x = 2x^2 + x - 1$$

$$(f|_{\gamma_1})' = 4x + 1 > 0 \iff x > -\frac{1}{4}$$



IL PROSEGUITO  
E' IDENTICO  
AL PRIMO  
METODO.

4) OVVIAMENTE

$$z \geq 0$$

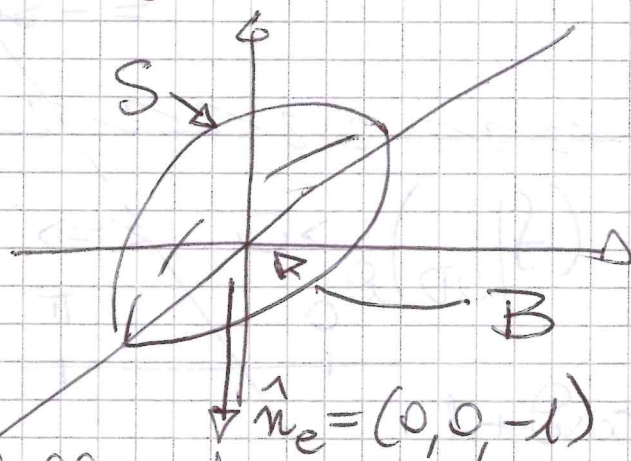
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OVVIAMENTE SI TRATTA DI UNA SEMISFERA

$$S: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ z \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{N.B.:} \\ \text{BS} = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 16 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \end{array} \right]$$

OVVIAMENTE

SEMISFERA NON È FRONTIERA DI ALCUN DOMINIO.



Applico il Teorema della divergenza

$$\Phi_{\text{SD}} = \Phi_S + \Phi_B = \iiint_D \text{div } \vec{F} \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

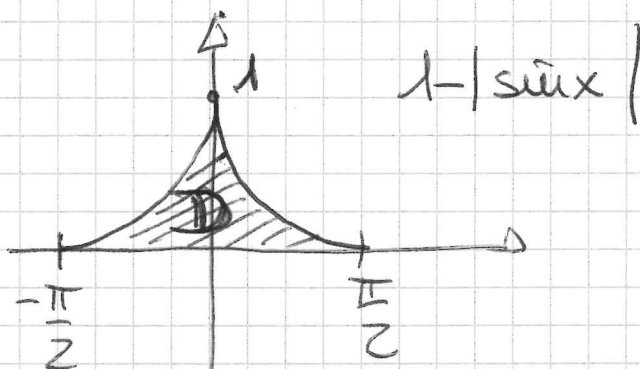
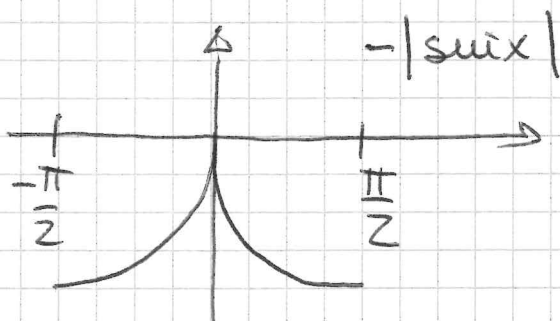
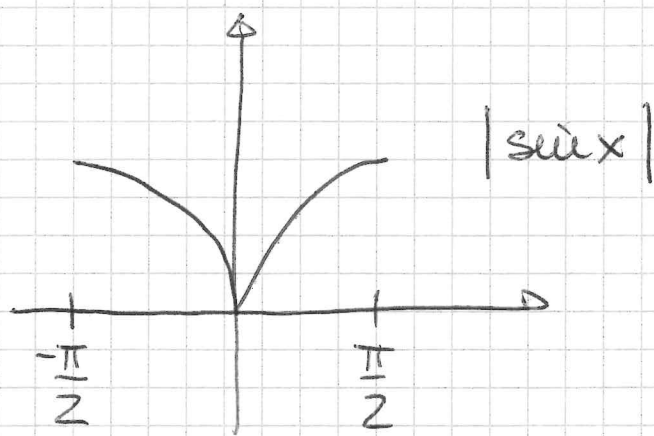
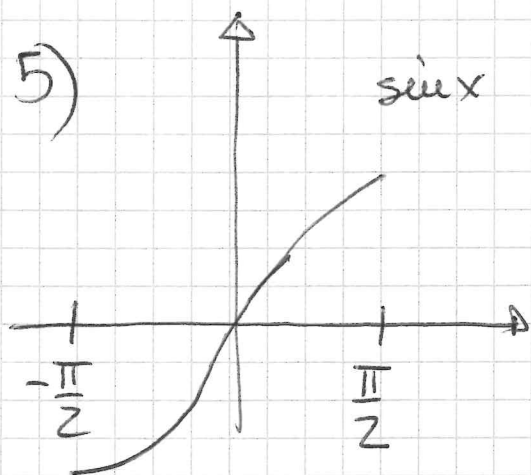
$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\Phi_S} \quad \text{div } \vec{F} = 4 - 2 + 5 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_S = 7 \, \text{vol } D - \Phi_B = \frac{64 \cdot 14}{3} \pi - \Phi_B$$

$$\text{Ma } \vec{F}|_B = (4x, -2y, 0); \quad \hat{n}_e = (0, 0, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n}_e|_B = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \Phi_S = \frac{896}{3} \pi$$

5)



DOMINIO SIMMETRICO RISPETTO ALL'ASSE  $y$

$$\Rightarrow x_B = 0$$

$$\iint_D y \, dx \, dy = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{1-|\sin x|} y \, dy$$

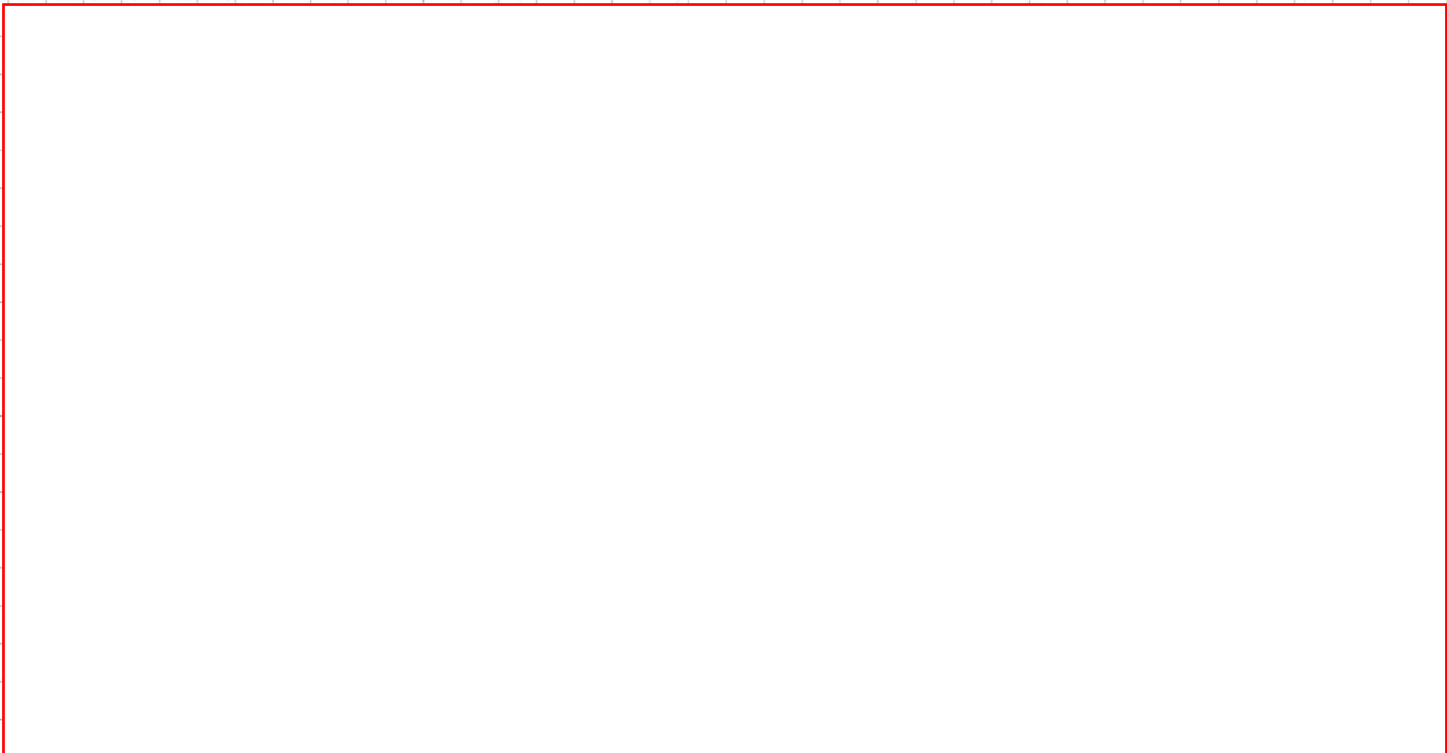
$$y_B = \frac{\iint_D y \, dx \, dy}{\text{Area } D} = \frac{2 \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{1-|\sin x|} y \, dy}{2 \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{1-|\sin x|} dy}$$

Ma in  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$   $\sin x \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{1-\sin x} y \, dy}{\int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{1-\sin x} dy} = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(1-\sin x)^2}{2} dx}{\int_0^{\pi/2} (1-\sin x) dx}$$

④

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y_B &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x) dx}{\left[ x + \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\left[ x + 2 \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2} \right) dx}{\frac{\pi}{2} - 1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi - 2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[ x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi - 2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] ~~= \frac{\pi}{\pi - 2}~~ \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi - 2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \pi - 2 \right) = \frac{3\pi - 8}{4(\pi - 2)} \end{aligned}$$





6) Equazione lineare del 2° ordine a coefficienti non costanti.

$$\text{Poniamo } z = y' \Rightarrow \begin{cases} xz' - z = 0 \\ z(1) = y'(1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

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$$\text{Ponendo } x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z' - \frac{z}{x} = 0 \\ z(1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Poiché  $x_0 = 1 > 0$ , allora ci poniamo in  $(0, +\infty)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{z'}{x} - \frac{z}{x^2} = 0 \\ z(1) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left(\frac{z}{x}\right)' = 0 \\ z(1) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{z}{x} = C_1 \\ z(1) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z(x) = C_1 x \\ z(1) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z(x) = y'(x) = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y(x) = x^2 + C_2 \\ y(1) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(x) = x^2 + 1$$