Soluzioni foglio 7

1) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2}{|x+y|}$ I = dominio di f(x) = {(x,y) \in R2 +.c. y \dagger -x}

y=mx $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2}{|x+mx|} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{|1+m|} = 0$ (m+-1)

L=0 caudidato limite

 $\frac{1}{|\cos\theta + \sin\theta|} = \frac{\int^2 |\cos\theta|}{\int |\cos\theta + \sin\theta|} = \int \frac{|\cos\theta|}{|\cos\theta + \sin\theta|}$

per 0 = I il denominatore 20 > proviaus a dimostrare Che il limite mom existe: \Rightarrow per $\Theta \rightarrow \pi$, $\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \rightarrow +\infty$

Consideriamo $y=-x+x^3$, allora $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2}{|x-x-x^3|} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{|-x^3|} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{|-x|} = \lim$

=> ruom solo il limite ruom existe, ma la funzione mon è rieppure limitata in un intorno di (0,0)

2) $\lim_{(y,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{4x^2+y^4} = >$ consideriamo le rette y=mx $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x \cdot m^2 x^2}{4x^2 + m^4 x^4} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^3 m^2}{x^2 (u + w^4 x^2)} =$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{4 + x^4 x^2} = 0$

caudidato limite

1=R2/3(0,0)

$$\left|\frac{xy^2}{4x^2+y^4}\right| = |x|\left|\frac{y^2}{4x^2+y^4}\right| \le ?$$

 $\frac{|f^{2}\cos^{2}\sin^{2}\theta|}{4f^{2}\cos^{2}\theta+f^{4}\sin^{4}\theta} = \frac{|f^{2}|}{|f^{2}\cos\theta+f^{2}\sin^{4}\theta|} = \frac{|f^{2}|}{|f^{2}\cos\theta+f^{2}\cos\theta+f^{2}\sin^{4}\theta|} = \frac{|f^{2}|}{|f^{2}\cos\theta+f^{2}\cos\theta+f^{2}\sin\theta+f^$

=> forse 1 =0 non e il limite, Ovvero forse il limite non esiste

Mon viusi amo asoparare of dalla parte che dipende da O

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x \cdot x}{4x^2 + x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{4+1}\right) = \frac{1}{5} \neq 0 = 0$$
 existe non existe

3)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^3+y^9}$$
 $\Omega = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 + .c. y^9 \neq -x^3\}$

•
$$y=mx$$
 $\lim_{(X,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x mx}{x^3+m^9 x^9} = \lim_{X\to0} \frac{x^2 m}{x^3(1+m^9 x^6)} = \lim_{X\to0} \frac{m}{x(1+m^9 x^6)} = \pm \infty$

Illfatti, se
$$m > 0$$
, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{m}{x(1+w^{4}x^{6})} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{per } x \to 0^{+} \\ -\infty & \text{per } x \to 0^{-} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{m}{x(1+w^{4}x^{6})}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 dato the il limite mon existe sulle rette $y=mx$ com $m>0$
 \Rightarrow \exists $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^3+y^9}$ $\int \frac{Ricordon}{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} \frac{g}{(x_0,y_0)} \frac{g}$

punto di accumulazione

Nel mostro coso
$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2}(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 + c, y^q + -x^3$$

e lu $\Omega' \subset \Omega$, com $\Omega' = \frac{1}{2}(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 + c, y = mx$, m>0}, il limite non esiste \Rightarrow il limite non può esistere neuweno In Ω

4)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2}{y^2 + \frac{1}{2}|x|}$$

$$\int = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 + c. (x,y) \neq (0,0)\} = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2}{y^2 + \frac{1}{2}|x|}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2}{y^2 + \frac{1}{2}|x|}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2}{y^2 + \frac{1}{2}|x|} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x}{y^2 + \frac{1}{2}|x|}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2}{y^2 + \frac{1}{2}|x|}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{m^2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2}|x|} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{x^2}{m^2 x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x} = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{x}{m^2 x - \frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

L=0 è il caudidato limite

proviauro a dimostrarlo:

$$\left|\frac{\int^2 \cos^2 \theta}{\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\int \cos \theta|}\right| = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} \leq \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\int^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\partial^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int^2 \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\left|\partial^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} |$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\frac{1}{2} |\cos \theta|} = \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2$$

dato the cose 1 = 1

$$= \frac{1}{x_1y_1} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{y^2 + \frac{1}{2}|x|} = 0$$

5)
$$\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$
 $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$

•
$$y = mx$$
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 m^2 x^2}{(x^2 + m^2 x^2)^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^4 m^2}{x^4 + m^4 x^4 + 2 m^2 x^4} =$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{m^2}{1+m^4+2m^2} = \frac{m^2}{1+m^4+2m^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{m^2}{1+m^4+2m^2} = \frac{m^2}{1+m^4+2m^2}$$
Doto the questo limite dipende da

m (weffinente augolare

della retta che percorro per avviunarmi a (0,0) => $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$ non existe

6)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \exp^{xy\log|y|}$$

$$Q = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{(x,y)\}$$

$$y=mx \qquad \lim_{x\to\infty} e^{xmx \log lmx l} = \lim_{x\to\infty} e^{mx^2 \log lmx l}$$

Studiamo: lim mx² log/mx/ = m lim log/mx/ = m lim 1/v² = m lim 1/v²

=
$$m^2 \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{|mx|} \cdot \left(-\frac{x^3}{2}\right) = -\frac{m^2 \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3}{|mx|}}{2} = 0$$

L=1 caudidato limite

dimostriamolo:

Voglianuo che: $\left| e^{\int \cos g \sin \theta \log |g \sin \theta|} - 1 \right| \leq g(g)$ con $g(g) \xrightarrow{g \to 0} 0$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} e^{\int \cos \theta f \sin \theta \log \theta f \sin \theta} \\ -1 \end{array} \right| \leq \left| \begin{array}{c} e^{\int c \cos \theta \sin \theta \log \theta f \sin \theta} \\ -1 \end{array} \right| \leq$$

OSS: COSOSINO < 1 quindi e j'cososino log | sino | < e j'e log | sino | = e j'e log | sino |

(log(ab)=loga+logb) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\leq} \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log(f(s))} - 1 \right| = \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} (\log f + \log|s|)} - 1 \right| = \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log f(s)} - 1 \right| \stackrel{\text{def}}{\leq} \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log(f(s))} - 1 \right| = \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log f(s)} - 1 \right| \stackrel{\text{def}}{\leq} \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log(f(s))} - 1 \right| = \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log(f(s))} - 1 \right| = \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log(f(s))} - 1 \right| \stackrel{\text{def}}{\leq} \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log(f(s))} - 1 \right| = \left| e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} \log(f(s))} - 1 \right| =$

 $\underline{OSS}: |Sine| \le 1 \Rightarrow log(|Sine|) \le 0 \Rightarrow e^{\int_{-\infty}^{2} log|Sine|} \le e^{0} = 1$

< | e g² logg - 1 | < questa e la g(g) che stiamo cercando, infatti.

lim g(f) = lim | e g2 logf - 1 | = 0

bosta calcolare $\lim_{g\to 0} f^2 \log g = \lim_{g\to 0} \frac{\log g}{\sqrt{g^2}} = \lim_{g\to 0} \frac{1}{g} = \lim_{g\to 0} \frac{1}{g}$ $= \lim_{1 \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{3} \int_{1}^{2} = 0$

=> lim | e | 2 log | -1 | = | e -1 | = | 1-1 | = 0 /

7) Calcolare il limite:

 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} \qquad \text{com } f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \sin(s^2 - s) ds$

OSS: lim f(x)=0 perché l'intervallo di integrazione [0,x] si restringe sempre di $x\to 0$ più e la fuuzione integranda $g(s)=\sin(s^2-s)$ e limitata in un interno di 0 (dato che 1915) 1 ≤ 1)

=> Posso applicare de l'Hopital

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x^2 - x)}{2x}$$

ma
$$f'(x) = g(x) - g(0) = \sin(x^2 - x) - \sin(0) = \sin(x^2 - x)$$

Riwida: (a+b)=

SOWIIONE

 $=a^3+b^3+3a^2b+3ab^2$

teorema fondamentale del colcolo integrale

pomgo
$$t = x^2 - x$$
 $(t \rightarrow 0 \text{ per } x \rightarrow 0)$
 $SIM(x^2 - x) = x^2 - x - \frac{1}{6}(x^2 - x) + 0(x^4)$

$$= x^{2} - x - \frac{1}{6} (x^{6} - x^{3} - 3x^{5} - 3x^{7}) + o(x^{4})$$

$$= \chi^2 - \chi + \frac{1}{6}\chi^3 + o(\chi^4)$$

quindi si ha
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^2 + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)}{2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + o(x^3) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Risuetato: - 1/2

$$\begin{cases} y' = e^{x - \frac{3}{4}y} \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} y' = e^{x} \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{4}y} \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Eq. \text{ diff. a variabili separabili}$$

. Dato the
$$e^{-\frac{3}{4}y(0)} = e^{-\frac{3}{4}0} = 1 \neq 0$$
 escludiamo la soluzione costante $y \equiv 0$ (uoe $y \equiv 0$ non e soluzione)

$$\frac{y'}{e^{-3}/4y} = e^{x} \quad \text{ovvero} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{-3}/4y} = e^{x} \quad \langle = \rangle \quad e^{3/4y} = e^{x} dx$$

Integriamo a sx edx:
$$\int_{0}^{y} e^{3/4y} dy = \int_{0}^{x} e^{x} dx <= > \left(\frac{a}{3} e^{3/4y}\right) \Big|_{0}^{y} = \left(e^{x}\right) \Big|_{0}^{x}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}e^{3/4y} - \frac{4}{3} = e^{x} - 1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \frac{4}{3}e^{3/4y} = e^{x} + \frac{1}{3} \quad (\Rightarrow) e^{3/4y} = \frac{3}{4}e^{x} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \ln\left(e^{3/4y}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}e^{x} + \frac{1}{4}\right) < \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}y = \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}e^$$

Verifica:
$$y(0) = \frac{u}{3} \ln \left(\frac{3}{4} e^{0} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{u}{3} \ln \left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{u}{3} \ln (1) = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{u}{3} \frac{3/4e^{x}}{\frac{3}{4}e^{x} + 1/4} = e^{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}e^{x} + 1/4} = e^{x} \cdot e^{-3/4y}$$

(6)

9)
$$y'-y=-2e^{-x}$$
 \Rightarrow Eq. differential lineare del 1° ordine $y'+a(x)y=f(x)$ con $\begin{cases} a(x)=-1\\ f(x)=-2e^{-x} \end{cases}$

Metodo del fattore integrante:

$$A(x) =: \int a(x) dx = \int -1 dx = -x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-x} y(x) \right) = -2 e^{-2x}$$

Holtiplico a sx e dx per
$$e^{A(x)}$$
: $e^{-x}y(x) = -2e^{-2x}$

quindi $\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-x}y(x)) = -2e^{-2x}$
 $\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-x}y(x)) \rightarrow e^{-x}y(x) \rightarrow e^{-x}y(x)$

derivare $e^{-x}y(x)$

Intégro a sx e dx: $\int \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-x} y(x) \right) dx = \int_{-x}^{-2x} dx$ l'integrale della derivata di una juuzione è la funzione stesson

$$= \sum_{x \in A} \frac{e^{-x} \times e^{-x} + c \cdot e^{-x}}{e^{-x} \times e^{-x} + c \cdot e^{-x}}$$

Importanto la condizione

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} y(x) = 0$$
 per trovare c
 $=> \lim_{x\to+\infty} (e^{-x} + c \cdot e^{x}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se} \\ +\infty & \text{se} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} (e^{-x} + c \cdot e^{x}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Se } c = 0 \\ +\infty & \text{Se } c > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} (e^{-x} + c \cdot e^{x}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Se } c = 0 \\ +\infty & \text{Se } c > 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to +\infty} (e^{-x} + c \cdot e^{x}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Se } c = 0 \\ -\infty & \text{Se } c > 0 \end{cases}$$

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