TEOREMA DI STOKES E 28-5-2020 CALCOLO DELLA CIRCUITAZIONE ESERCITIO 1. Si courider la sujerficie [= {(x,y,)) = R3/ == x2+ y2, x2+y2 = 4 } orientete con un vetter normale avente k positive. F(x,y,t)=(y-2t,y,2x+et)
e stabilire ne e 1) Deto il compo colcolore not F conservativo. 2) Celcolère il levoro di F lungo il bordo di E (DE) con orientatione indotte de E.

• Oppure un po' enarochisticemente:

$$\partial \Sigma^{+}: \begin{cases} x=2 \cos t \\ y=2 \operatorname{sent} \end{cases} (\partial \Sigma^{+}): \begin{cases} x'=-2 \operatorname{sent} \\ y'=2 \operatorname{cost} \end{cases}$$

$$E(x,y,z) = (y-2z, y, 2x+e^{z^{2}})$$

Sol
$$t = y$$
 $M = (0j-1j+1)$
 $2D : \begin{cases} t = x^{2}y^{2} & x^{2}y^{2} = y \\ t = y & x^{2}+y^{2}-y = 0 \end{cases}$
 $D = \begin{cases} (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} / x^{2}y^{2} - y \leq 0 \end{cases}$
 $Cerclub di centro (0; \frac{1}{2}) = 2ag_{2}$
 $3io \frac{1}{2}$
 $3i$

$$\int F \cdot dr = \iint rot F \cdot u d\sigma = \iint (1,-1,4) \cdot (0;-1;1) \overline{K} dx dy$$

$$\int \int \int dr = \iint s dx dy = s A(0) = s \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}\pi.$$

$$\int \int \int dr dr = \iint s dr dr = \iint (1,-1,4) \cdot (0;-1;1) \overline{K} dx dy$$

$$= \iint s dx dy = s A(0) = s \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}\pi.$$

$$\int \int \int dr dr = \iint s dr dr = \int \int dr dr dr = \int \partial dr = \int \partial$$

Cololer le circuitetione di Flungo le curve y ottennée intersecondo la sfere x²+y²+2² = 1 can il piens y = 22 n'a diret temente che con il teoreme di Stokes.

$$\begin{cases} x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}=1 & x^{2}+5z^{2}=1 \\ y=2z & x^{2}+z^{2}=1 & \text{ellime uel} \\ (\sqrt[4]{r_{5}})^{2}=1 & \text{pieuo} & x-z \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \cdot \text{Cost} & x=\text{cost} \\ -x=x \cdot y=\text{selet} & x=[0;2\pi] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 2t & x^2 + \frac{t^2}{2} = 1 & \text{elline} \\ (1/\sqrt{s})^2 & \text{prions} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \cdot \text{cost} & \begin{cases} x = 1 \cdot \text{cost} \\ t = 1 \cdot \text{sent} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{t}{s} \cdot \text{sent} \\ t = 1 \cdot \text{sent} \end{cases}$$

y = 22

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{5} \sec^{2}t - \frac{3}{5} \cos^{2}t + \frac{9}{5} \sec^{2}t \cot t + \frac{4}{5} \sec^{2}t \cot t\right) dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} -\frac{3}{5} \cos^{2}t dt = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2$$

F.
$$dr = \iint rot F \cdot \mu d\sigma = \iint (2+iy, 0, 0) \cdot (0; -\frac{1}{2}, 1) dx dy$$

B

SERIE DI FUNZION:

ESERCIZIO 4. Stabilize se $\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos u x}{u^2}$

couverge totalemente in R.

Sol.

NOTA. $f_u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $u = 0, 1, 2, ...$ succ. $di funz$.

ellere $\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} f_u(x)$ couverge totalemente $a = f(x)$

1 | $f_u(x)$ | $a = 0, 1, 2, ...$ succ. $a = 0, 1, 2, 2,$

Nel mostro escritio: 1) $\left| \frac{\cos e^{ux}}{u^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ (2) $\left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{n^2}$ (2) $\left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{n^2}$ (2) $\left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{n^2}$ la sevie di =) feurtisse i data couverge totalmente. NoTA: $\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{u^2}$ couverge fer d > 1 (serie generalittete) ESERCITIO 5 Studion la convergente totale della senie \(\sum_{\text{x}}^m e^{-m\text{x}} \) e determino e determiname le soume.

Sol.
$$\frac{\infty}{2}$$
 (xe-x) $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$

ESERCIFIO 6. Dimostrore che la serie
$$\frac{20}{5} \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right)^{1/2}$$
 Couverge totalmente.

Sol. $\left|\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right| < \frac{1}{2}$ infatti

 $2|x| < 1+x^2$
 $x^2 = 2|x| + 1 > 0$

x-21x1+1 > ∀x (vers) (1×1-1)2 >0 la serie dete converge totalmente.

SERIE DI POTENZE

ESERCITIO 7. Determinant l'impierre oli

Convergenze della serie:

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \times n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} (x-0)^n$$

Sol.

Sol.

Lim anti lim $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}}$
 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}}$
 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \times n = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}}$

Le serie couverpe fer
$$|x-o| < 1$$
 $-1 < x < 1$.

 $x = -1 : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}} (-1)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{n}}$

LEIBNITT: $\frac{1}{2^{n}} > 0$

lim $a_n = 0$
 $\frac{1}{2^{n}} = 0$

e decrescente

 $\frac{1}{2^{n}} = 0$

Cuiteub di Leibnitt.

• X = 1: $\frac{1}{2^{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1}{2^{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1}{2^{\sqrt{$ Onervo che $\frac{1}{2^{5\pi}}$ = $o\left(\frac{1}{\pi^2}\right)$ in fetti: lieu 1/2 - lieu 1/2 - 0
1/42 - lieu - 2 - 0 Le seuie couverge jerch couverge \(\frac{\xi}{42}\). Le seuie di potente date couverge in [-1; 1]. ESERCITIO 8. Determinant il respis of convergente delle sens lecenne

Sol.

Me serie n' die LACUNARE se ha

infiniti termini unelli (mel mostro

leucitio mancaro tutti i termini olispae)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{3^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{3^n})}{3^n} t^n t^n t^n} t^n$$

lim $\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{3^n}{3^{n+3}} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $R = 3$ $|t| < 3$ $\times^2 < 3 \rightarrow -\sqrt{3} < \times < 3$

Dette
$$f(x)$$
 le somme delle sense colcolere $\int f(x) dx$.

Sol. $\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{u+1}{3^u} \times u$

lim $\frac{u+2}{3^{u+1}} \cdot \frac{3^u}{4^{u+1}} = \lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{u+2}{u+1} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $R = 3 \qquad x \in (-3;3)$

X=3: $\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{u+1}_{u=0}$ $\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{(u+1)}_{u=0}$ diverge

la seure couverge in (-3;3).

$$= \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \left(\int \frac{u+1}{3^{u}} \times u \, dx \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{u+1}{3^{u}} \left[\frac{x^{u+1}}{u+1} \right]_{=}^{1}$$

$$= \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac$$

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{u+1}{3^{u}} \times u dx =$

Sol.
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, $\frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{1-t} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
 $= \frac{2}{x} (-x^2)^n = \frac{2}{x} (-1)^n \times \frac{2n}{x^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
ancly $x = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{2n}{n} (-1)^n \times \frac{2n}{n} dx = \frac{2n+1}{n}$
 $= \frac{2n}{n} \int (-1)^n \times \frac{2n}{n} dx = \frac{2n+1}{n}$

SVILUPPO DI HC. LAURIN di
$$f(x) = arctex$$
:

$$arctex = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{u} \frac{x^{2u+1}}{2u+1}$$

ESERCITIO M. Determinant l'intervallo di convergente della serie

$$\sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{u}{u+1} (x-1)^{n}$$
Dette f la samma della serie calcolar $f(1)$, $f'(1)$, $f''(1)$.

Sol.

lim $\frac{u+1}{u+2} \cdot \frac{u+1}{u} = \lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{(u+1)^{2}}{u^{2}+2u} = 1$

$$R = 1 \qquad |x-1| < 1$$

$$-1 < x - 1 < 1$$

$$0 < x < 2$$

$$x = 2$$
: iolem.
La ren'e di potense couverpe in (0;2).
 $f(x) = \frac{2}{2} \frac{u}{u+1} (x-1)^{u} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^{2} + \frac{2}{3} (x-1)^{2} + ...$
 $f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{u}{u+1} (x-1)^{u} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^{2} + \frac{2}{3} (x-1)^{2} + ...$
 $f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{f(x)(x_{0})}{(x-x_{0})} (x-x_{0})^{x} = f(x_{0}) + \frac{f'(x_{0})}{1!} (x-x_{0})^{x} + \frac{f'(x_{0})}{2!} (x+x_{0})^{x}$

les (.N. di conv.)

 $X = 0: \sum_{u=1}^{\infty} \frac{u}{u+1} (-1)^{u}$

 $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f^{(k)}(1) (x-1)^{k} = f(1) + f'(1) (x-1)^{1} + f''(1) (x-1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} (x-1)^{2}$