Asercia della prima PC

$$f(x,y) = |x| y^{2} (2x + 3y) = \begin{cases} 2x^{2}y^{2} + 3xy^{3} & x \ge 0 \\ -2x^{2}y^{2} - 3xy^{3} & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(0,b) \quad \exists \quad b_{x}(0,b) \stackrel{?}{,} g(x) = \beta(x,b) = \begin{cases} 2\pi^{2} b^{2} + 3\pi b^{3} & \pi \geq 0 \\ & - & - & - \end{cases}$$

$$g'_{+}(0) = 3b^{3}$$

$$\int_{3}^{3} (x_{1}y) = -4\pi y^{2} - 3y^{3}$$

$$\int_{3}^{3} (x_{1}y) = -4\pi y^{2} - 3\pi y^{2}$$

$$3 f_{n}(0,5)? g(n) = f(n,b) = -$$

$$3'_{n}(0) = -3b^{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{3}{3} \left(\begin{array}{cccc}$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} (0,0) \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{10 \cdot 10^{2} \cdot 10^{2} \cdot 10^{2} \cdot 10^{2}}{100^{2} \cdot 10^{2} \cdot 10^{2}} = \frac{101}{\sqrt{100^{2} \cdot 10^{2} \cdot 10^{2}}} = \frac{101}{\sqrt{100^{2} \cdot 10^{2}}}$$

$$\int (x,y) = |y| x^{2} (x + 4y) =$$

$$- x^{3}y - 4x^{2}y^{2} \qquad y < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{1} & P_{1} & P_{2} & P_{3} \\ P_{1} & P_{2} & P_{3} \\ P_{3} & P_{4} & P_{3} \\ P_{4} & P_{5} & P_{5} \\ P_{5} & P_{5} & P_{6} \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{s} = \left\{ (x_{1}y) \in \operatorname{int}(X) : \nabla f(x_{1}y) = 0 \right\}$$

$$1 \qquad \qquad 1 \qquad$$

$$X_{1} = \{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \}$$

$$X_{2} = \emptyset$$

$$g(y) = f(0, y) = zy^2 + 2y$$

 $g'(y) = uy + z = 0$ for $y = -\frac{1}{z}$

$$l_{1}(x) = \int_{1}^{2} (x_{1}-1-x) = x(-1-x)+2x^{2} - (-1-x)^{2} + 2x - (-1-x) =$$

$$= \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^{2}} - \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



P. P3 4=2+1 -1=2 =0

$$\begin{cases} \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

Rijamo

Lemma Se {an} è monsbona, (1) non diverge

Outerio d'onv. d' Leibnit {ans i den e an so on (1) com.

Se {an s è dear ma non tende a tero, Cit & non egol. offine cresc. allow (1) è indet.

Seie armonica alternate

Nuova sezione 2 Pagina 2

$$\frac{M+1}{m} \geq |x|$$

Asercizi

$$(1) \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \qquad \frac{(2n-1)^n}{n} \qquad n \in$$

$$\chi \neq \frac{1}{2}$$
 couv. $\beta = 0$

$$\left(x>\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
 is a tam. for.

with del rays.
$$\frac{\left(2\pi^{-1}\right)^{M+1}}{\left(M+1\right)\sqrt{M+1}} \frac{M\sqrt{M}}{\left(2\pi^{-1}\right)^{N}} = \frac{M}{M+1} \sqrt{\frac{M}{M+1}} \left(2\pi^{-1}\right) \Rightarrow \left(2\pi^{-1}\right)$$

$$\pi = 1 \qquad \mathcal{E} \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} = \mathcal{E} \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2h}} \qquad \frac{3}{2} > 1 \qquad 27 \quad \text{com}.$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{$$

De
$$|2n-1| \le 1$$
 la serie è assol- com. Les $0 \le n \le \frac{1}{2}$

$$-1 \le 2n-1 \le 1$$

$$\frac{|2\pi-1|^{n}}{m\sqrt{n}} < \frac{|2\pi-1|^{n+1}}{(m+1)\sqrt{n+1}}$$
?

Nuova sezione 2 Pagina 3

x=0 00N. 5=0

term. for.

ant del neft.

$$\frac{\sqrt{m+3}}{m+1} \quad x^{m+1} \quad \frac{n}{\sqrt{m+2}} \quad \frac{1}{n} = \sqrt{\frac{m+3}{m+1}} \quad n \rightarrow n$$

2 >1 = (1) div.

0 < x < 1 => (1) cons.

$$n = 1$$

$$\sum_{m} \frac{\int_{M+1}^{m+1}}{m} \rightarrow 1 \qquad \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ for some div}.$$

$$\chi = -1 \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{\sqrt{m+2}}{n}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{m+2}}{n} > \frac{\sqrt{m+3}}{m+1} ?$$

$$\frac{m+2}{n^{2}} > \frac{m+3}{(m+1)^{2}}$$

$$(m+2) \left(\frac{m^{2}+2m+1}{n}\right) > (m+3)^{m^{2}}$$

$$m^{3} + 2m^{2} + m + 2m^{2} + 4m + 2 > m^{3} + 3m^{2} \qquad \text{vera}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{M+1}}{\sqrt{M+2}} \left| \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+1}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+1}} \left| \frac{\sqrt{M+1}}{\sqrt{M+1}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+1}} \left| \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+1}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+1}} \left| \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+1}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+3}} \left| \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+3}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{M+3}}{\sqrt{M+3}} \left|$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^{n+3}}$$

$$2(m+1)+1$$

$$x=0 \qquad \qquad M+1+3$$

no è a tur. po

$$\frac{2^{m+3}}{2^{m+4}} = \frac{\pi^2}{2^{m+4}}$$
with del refly.
$$\frac{\pi^2}{2^{m+4}} = \frac{\pi^2}{2^{m+4}}$$

$$\frac{2^{k}}{2} > \emptyset \qquad = > \qquad (4) \quad dv \qquad \qquad (2^{n} + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow (1) cow. \qquad (0 con < \sqrt{2})$$

$$\chi = \sqrt{2} \qquad \sum_{2^{M+3}} \frac{\left(\sqrt{5}^{2^{M+1}}\right)^{2^{M+1}}}{2^{M+3}} = \sum_{2^{M+3}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2^{M+3}} = \sum_{2^{M+3}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2^{M+$$

$$7^{2n+1} = 7^{2n} \times 1 \quad \text{if } \alpha \text{ form. } n \neq q.$$

$$(\text{la rate degl offerb is } \sum_{n = 1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^{2n+1}}{2^{n+3}}$$

$$\text{cour. } \text{for } -5^{2n} \times 10 \quad \text{e dev. } \text{for } x \leq -5^{2}$$

$$\frac{\alpha d_{q}^{2}}{2^{2n+1}} = \frac{m}{2^{2n+1}}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha d_{q}^{2}}{n^{4} - n} = \frac{n}{2^{2n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^{4} - n} = \frac{n}{2^{2n}} = \frac{m}{2^{2n}} = \frac{n}{2^{2n}} = \frac{n}{2^{2n}}$$

Le suie dei val. asse cons. per oufronte es la suie cons. assol.

$$\frac{2}{\left(\sqrt{M+5}-\sqrt{M}\right)M^{2}} = \frac{2\left(\sqrt{M+5}+\sqrt{M}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{M+5}-\sqrt{M}\right)M^{2}} = \frac{2\left(\sqrt{M+5}+\sqrt{M}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{M+5}-\sqrt{M}\right)} = \frac{2\left(\sqrt{M+5}-\sqrt{M}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{M+5}-\sqrt{M}\right)} = \frac{2\left(\sqrt{M+5}-\sqrt{M}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{M+5}-\sqrt{M}\right)} = \frac{$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow \ell \neq 0$$

$$= a + \epsilon m \cdot \beta s.$$

$$\sum_{i} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m^2}\right) \qquad \text{Somma} \quad d' \sum_{i} 1 \qquad e \quad d' \sum_{i} \frac{1}{m^2} = \text{odv}.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n}+y} = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n}+y} = 1$$

$$\frac{16 \frac{2 n + 3}{n^4 + h}}{\frac{2 n + 3}{n^4 + h}} \Rightarrow la serie ha le stesso conattere d'$$

$$\frac{2 n + 3}{n^4 + h} \qquad de cons. perché h-1=3>1$$

$$\sum_{n \to 0} M \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$\sum_{n \to 0} M \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

Nuova sezione 2 Pagina 5

$$\sum \frac{e^{n}}{u^{n}+n!}$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{\ell}{u}\right)^{n} conv. \text{ puche } \frac{\ell}{u} < 1$$

$$\sum \frac{e^{n}}{u^{n}+n!} > u^{n} = \left(\frac{e}{u}\right)^{n}$$

Serie d' funsioni

ve m

$$\beta_{-}: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{-}(n)$ serie d' l'un tion

$$c \in (a, b)$$
 considerable numerica (1) $\frac{s}{s}$ $f(c)$

Se la (1) com., si dice che la (1) conv. nel fundo c

Se air accade 4 c & (a, b) n' de che la (1) OW. PUNTUALMENTE

Yne (a16) cousi f(x)= E for(x) functione somme

SI de de (1) conv. TOTALMENTE in (a,6) se 7 & M. con Mr > 0 +m, convergente, tele de

conv. bt. so conv. funt.

Sic c & (a,b) E f. (c)

>> Elu(c) cons. assolut.

deorema di derivatione fer serie

$$J_{k}$$
. (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{n}(x)$ $f_{n}: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (a,b) dimitate $f_{n}: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n'(n)$$
 sia totalmente convergente in (a,b)

Jce(a,b)! (1) conv. in c

d) (1) conv. lot. in (a,b)

(3) Se f(x) à la somme delle (1) e f(x) à le somme della (2), si ha f'(n) = f(n) ∀ x ∈ (a, b)

Suie di fotenze

an en new coefficient della

do.

Serie di potenze

an EM new coefficient della ce R centro della serie

a, + a, (n-c) + a, (n-c) + ---

$$A_{n} = 1 \quad \forall n$$

$$C = 0$$
Serie

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

$$C = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{5} = \frac{\pi}{m}$$

$$C = 0$$

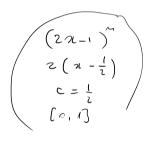
$$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\int_{N+3}} \left(\frac{2\pi \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{N+3}}\right) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{\int_{N+3}} \frac{2^{N}}{\sqrt{N+3}}$$

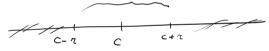
$$= \frac{2^{N}}{\sqrt{N+3}}$$

$$= \frac{2^{N}}{\sqrt{N+3}}$$

$$= \frac{2^{N}}{\sqrt{N+3}}$$

Si verifica una e una sola della sequent tre affermationi





in C-Te C+r alone serie convergons, altre no

Poviens;

Poviews;
$$I = R$$
 $r = +\infty$

$$I = 3c - 2, c + 2 \ell - 2$$

I = intervales el convergenta

r = reggio d' ow'

Cour de mars le (1) ao + a, (n-c) cons le suie delle denisale (2) $a_1 + 2a_2(n-c) + 3a_3(n-c)^2 + ---$

anch' essa è una serie d' ptense e si può d'un. che da la stesso raggio d' contegenta.

S= (2, p) = I ! 20 = [2, p]

in [d,p] la (2) conv. lot. } => for il ten. d' derivate for serie su la p(n) = f(n) + n e [d, p], in pontic. in c la (1) con. P(120) = F(20)