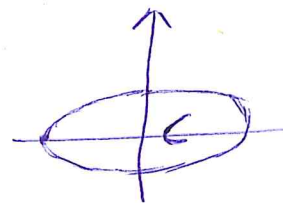


25/06/2018

## SVOLOPMENTO

$$1) \quad f(x, y) = 2 - 2y^2 - x^2 - x$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = -2x - 1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = -4y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \text{ unico punto stazionario in } C^0 \quad f(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\text{Sul bordo } \partial C = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \quad f|_{\partial C} = 1 - x$$

$$\text{perch\u00e9 } x \in [-1, 1] \text{ su } \partial C \quad \max \text{ per } x = -1 \quad f(-1, 0) = 2$$

$$\min \text{ per } x = 1 \quad f(1, 0) = 0$$

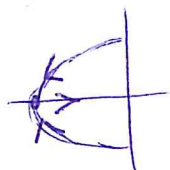
$$(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \text{ punto di max globale} \quad \max_C f = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(1, 0) \text{ " " min " " } \quad \min_C f = 0$$

$$\text{Perch\u00e9, sulla retta } y=0 \text{ si ha } f|_C(x, 0) = 2 - x^2 - x = \tilde{f}(x)$$

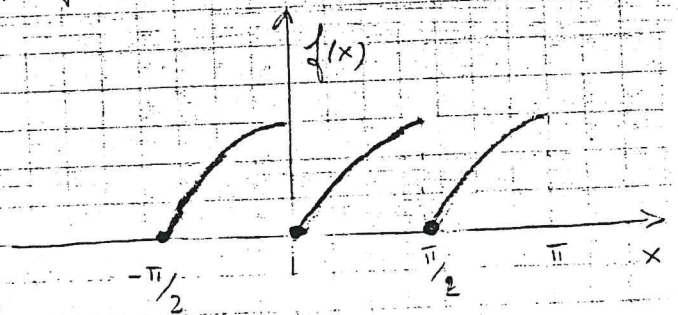
$$\tilde{f}'(x) = -2x - 1 > 0 \text{ per } x < -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ in } \mathcal{U}(-1, 0) \text{ si ha}$$

$$\text{perch\u00e9 } (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \text{ non \u00e8 un max locale.}$$



3)  $f(x) = \sin x$   $0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , funzione di periodo  $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$f(x) \in \mathcal{C}_{\frac{\pi}{2}}$  funzione è funzione di periodo  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , generalmente continua, assolutamente integrabile (è limitata) in  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



La sua serie:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos 4nx + b_n \sin 4nx) \quad (*)$$

ove:

$$a_n = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \cos 4nx \, dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin(1+4n)x - \sin(4n-1)x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{\cos(1+4n)x}{1+4n} + \frac{\cos(4n-1)x}{4n-1} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1+4n} - \frac{1}{4n-1} \right)$$

$n = 0, 1, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n &= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \sin 4nx \, dx = \quad n=1, 2, \dots \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [\cos(4n-1)x - \cos(4n+1)x] \, dx = \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin(4n-1)x}{4n-1} - \frac{\sin(4n+1)x}{4n+1} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left( -\frac{1}{4n-1} + \frac{1}{4n+1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Posto  $x=0$  nella (\*), si ottiene:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{4n-1} + \frac{1}{4n+1} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ 1 + \left( -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left( -\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} \right) + \dots \right\} = \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan 1 = \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tale risultato è prevedibile. Infatti, in  $x=0$ ,  $f(x)$  ha una discontinuità di I specie ed esistono le pseudo-derivate; per il teorema fondamentale, la serie (\*) converge in  $x=0$  ed ha per somma

$$\frac{1}{2} \{ f(0^-) + f(0^+) \} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$3) \quad y' = (y+1) \sin x \quad (*)$$

eq a variab. sep.

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$g(y) = y+1 \quad g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\exists!$  soluz locale di  $\begin{cases} (*) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$

$$\forall (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$a) \quad y(x) = -1 \quad \text{soluz. sing.}$$

$$\nexists \varphi \text{ soluz.} \quad \varphi(x) \leq -1 \quad \vee \quad \varphi(x) \geq -1$$

$$\text{sign } \varphi' = \pm \text{sign } \sin x \quad \text{per } \varphi(x) \leq -1 \quad x = \pi \quad \text{punto di min. locale}$$

$$\varphi(x) \geq -1 \quad x = \pi \quad \text{punto di max. locale}$$

$$\varphi(x) = -1 \quad \text{"} \quad \text{punto di max e min locale deb.}$$

$$b) \quad y \neq -1$$

$$\frac{dy}{y+1} = \sin x \, dx$$

$$\varphi(x) = -1 + k e^{-\cos x}$$

$$\varphi(0) = y_0 \quad -1 + k e^{-1} = y_0 \quad k = \frac{(y_0 + 1)}{e}$$

$$c) \quad \forall y_0 < -1 \quad \varphi, \text{ soluz. del relativo probl di Cauchy, } \varphi < -1 \\ \text{e definita su } \mathbb{R} -$$