Appello Analisi Matematica II modulo

1) Determinare il constere della serie

A)
$$\frac{+60}{2}$$
 arts $(\sqrt{M-1})$ $(1-\cos^2\frac{1}{M})$ $(*)$

B)
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sin(\sqrt{m-1}) \left(1 - \cos\frac{1}{m}\right) (x+1)$$

A)
$$0 \leq \operatorname{ortg} \sqrt{m-1} \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{1}{M}\right) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{1}{M}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin^2 \frac{1}{M} \sim \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{M}$$

quindi (x) coaverge per il terme di confronte in quorte ZZMIER

B)
$$0 \le |\sin(\sqrt{m-1})| |1 - \cos \frac{1}{m}| \le A(1 - \omega)\frac{1}{m}) \sim \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{m^2}$$

quindi (**) converge pur lo stero motivo dell'osnaitro Δ)

2) Determinare i put stazionari della funcione

A)
$$f(x,y) = (x-y)^2 \frac{x}{y}$$
 e studisvne le nalure

$$\beta) \quad \beta(x^{1/2}) = (2-x)^{2} \frac{\lambda}{2} \qquad \qquad \Box$$

$$4^{x}(x,y) = 2(x-y)\frac{x}{y} + \frac{(x-y)^{2}}{y}$$

ottemute sommands membres a membro $f^{\lambda}(x,\lambda) = \frac{-5(x-\lambda)^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}}}{x^{\lambda}} - \frac{(x-\lambda)^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}}}{(x-\lambda)^{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}}}$ (1) e (2)

$$2(x-y)\frac{x}{y} + \frac{(x-y)^2}{y} = 0 \stackrel{(a)}{=} \left(\frac{(x-y)^2}{y} \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) = 0\right)$$

$$= 2(x-y)\frac{x}{y} - x(x-y)^2 = 0 \stackrel{(a)}{=} \left(\frac{(x-y)^2 + x(x-y)^2}{y} - 0 \stackrel{(a)}{=} (x-y)^2 + x(x-y)^2\right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -2(x-3)\frac{3}{2} - x(x-3)^{2} = 0 & (2) \\ 2(x-3)\frac{3}{2} + x(x-3)^{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-y)^{2}(y-x)=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x(x-y)(xy+x-y)=0 \end{cases}$$

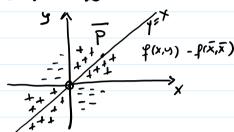
$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \\ 4x^{2}(-2x)=0 \end{cases}$$
Animalia function
$$\begin{cases} y=-x \\ 4x^{2}(-2x)=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$
Animalia function
$$\begin{cases} y=-x \\ 4x^{2}(-2x)=0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Quiudi tutti i fanta obelo retto /= x (trami 0(0,0)) sons critici

Il puto (0,0) nou é occettable cour solutione in quonts f non é o de finite in (0,0)

Studiamo le nature du pute dello rette r: y=X

quiwli
$$f(x,y) - f(\bar{x},\bar{x}) = f(x,y) = (x-y)^2 \frac{x}{3} > 0$$



Dangue agni puto di r-20) è di minimo Loade non forte

- B) È andoye ad A)
- 3) Determinare la soluzione del probleme di Conchy

A) l'integrale jeurole dell'aproviour emogenese associate è
$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}\left(C_{1}\cos\left(\frac{13}{2}x\right)+C_{2}\sin\left(\frac{13}{2}x\right)\right)$$
, $C_{1},C_{2}\in\mathbb{R}$

de similarità

Dunque olive esser 2a + 2ax + b + ax 4bx+c = x²-1 airè, agusghisuslo i coefficienti du du polisoni al I e al II membro

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ 2a + b = 0 \\ 2a + b + c = -1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ c = -1 + 2 - 2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

d'integrale generale dell'equatione $y''+y'+y=X^2-1$ = pui noli $y(x)=e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}\left(c_A\cos\left(\frac{13}{2}x\right)+c_L\sin\left(\frac{13}{2}x\right)\right)+x^2-2x-1$, GCZER

Determinant le costant $c_A = c_2$ in modo che siont soddisfatte le condisioni missili $y(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}) = y'(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}) = 0$

Per $x = \frac{\pi}{13}$ other impossible de $y(\frac{\pi}{13}) = 0$ other most $c_2 e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
S'(n) &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \left(c_{4} \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}x) + c_{1} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}x) \right) + \\
&+ e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \left(-c_{4} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}x) + c_{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}x) \right) + 2x - 2 \\
S'(\frac{\pi}{13}) &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}/3} \cdot c_{2} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}/3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} c_{4} + e^{\frac{\pi}{13}} - 2 &= 0 & 2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
D_{3} & \text{(1)} & \text{otherwises} & c_{2} &= \left(1 + \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^{2}}{3}\right) e^{\frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{3}}
\end{array}$$

Da (1) otherises
$$C_2 = (1 + \frac{211}{3} - \frac{71}{3}) e^{2/3}$$

e sostitudo in 2

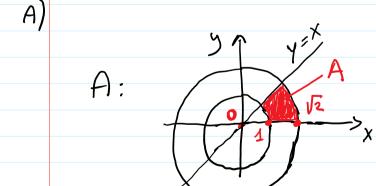
$$-\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}-\frac{\pi^{2}}{3}\right)-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{\frac{-\pi}{2\sqrt{3}}}C_{1}+2\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}-2=0$$

B) È analoga ad A)

A) $\left(1+\frac{Y^2}{X^2}\right)dxdy$

obve $A = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 < x^2 + y^2 < z, y < x, y > 0 \}$

B)
$$\begin{cases} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda^{1}}{y^{2}}\right) dxdy \\ A \end{cases}$$
dere $\Delta = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{1} : 1 < x^{2} + y^{2} < 2, y > x > 0 \right\}$



In wordinste poloni l'integrale diviens

$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{$$