A) Emmaire e dimontirse il cuteur delle redice per le serie numeriche

Formire poi un escripio in an tale critero non può essere applicato

Si veolo, ad escupio, la lizione 7 Enunciare e di mostrore il niterio dugli infrintesimi per la seus momerile Fornire un oscupio in ani tale autenio consente di stabilion la convengenza di una socie e invece il cuiteno del con-routo en utotico folike

Si vedo, 201 esempris, la lizione 6

Determinar le solutioni singolori e l'integrale generale in forma implicite dell' equo rishe

$$y' = \omega s^2 (\pi y) \frac{(\chi - 1)^2}{\chi} (*)$$

B)

$$y' = ty (T-y) \times \frac{X-1}{x^2} (**)$$

1) È un'equozione a varistrili separatrili. Le soluzioni singo lori sono

le funzioni costanti y= g per ani cos² (T5)=0 quindi

$$\#\overline{y} = \frac{T}{2} + k\pi$$
, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ cise $\overline{y} = \frac{1}{2} + k$, $K \in \mathbb{Z}$

y = 1+ K, possions olividere subs imembri (*) Assumendo quinoli che

 $\frac{y'}{\cos^2(\overline{y})} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x}; integrouds etterisms$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\cos^2(\Pi x)} = \int \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} dx \qquad \text{cise}$$

 $\frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{tg} \left(\pi y \right) = \int \left(x - 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \quad de \quad \text{on} \quad \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{tg} \left(\pi y \right) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot 2x + \log |x| + C$

B) Anologamente ad A) le solution hiezolori sour dete obe

Assumuolo le y + T(1-K), KEZ, e dividendo surbo i muntori oli (xx)

per ty (T-y) Menimo

$$\frac{y'}{t_3(\pi-y)} = \frac{x-1}{x^2} \quad \text{de } \text{ and } \int \frac{\text{oly}}{t_3(\pi-y)} = \int \frac{x-1}{x^2} \, dx \quad \text{quindi}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos(\pi-y)}{\sin(\pi-y)} \, \text{oly} = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \, dx$$

$$-\log \left| \sin \left(\pi - y \right) \right| = \log |x| + \frac{1}{x} + e$$

3) Determinare i punto critici delle fun nove

A)
$$f(x,y) = \sin(x^2 - y^2 + 1)$$

B)
$$f(x,y) = \omega s(x^2 + 2y^2 + 1)$$

studisme la natura

A)
$$f_{y}(x,y) = los(x^{2}-y^{2}+1) 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ -y^2 + 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, & k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -\sqrt{1 - \pi - k\pi} \end{cases}$$

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Ouque i put nihii di f 1000 (0,0) $V_{1,K} = (0, \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{\pi}{2} - \kappa \pi}), K \in \mathbb{Z} - N, V_{2,K} = (\pm \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2} + \kappa \pi} - 1, 0), K \in \mathbb{Z}$

e i pute delle iperboli di equozione

KEN per la resti della radice

restto dello bodolo

Osservisuo de pe $k \in \mathbb{N}$ bei ipubeli interecent l'ense delle x e hemo vertici , fissalo $k \in \mathbb{N}$, in $\left(+ \sqrt{\frac{T}{2} + k \pi} - 1 , 0 \right)$ mentre pu $k \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N}$ em intereceno e's su delle y con vertici $\left(0 + \sqrt{1 - T} - k \pi \right)$

Dunque le famighi oli put untri 1/4 à 1/2, à pportupent à tali i perboli e ponow ence studiate innien à luti i put oli ene.

Ossewize de se $x^2 - y^2 + \Delta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2kT$

allo f(x,y) = 1 . Note the $V(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}: -1 \le f(x,y) \le 1$ tuli i put ohi teli ipubeli sovo oli messino moluto Se $x^2-y^2+1=\frac{3}{2}\pi+2k\pi$, allow f(x,y)=-1 i panti di moto eltre 2 liserbori Sono oli minimo emperto

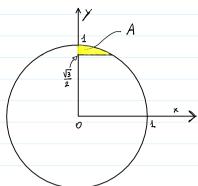
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Resta de analitare la natura di (00)
     \psi_{XX}(X,Y) = -\sin(X^2 - Y^2 + 1) 4X^2 + 2\cos(X^2 - Y^2 + 1)
     1 yy (x,4) = sim (x2-y2+1) (-442) - 2 ws(x2-y2+1)
     fxy (x,4) = fyx (x,4) = sim (x2- y3-1) 4 xy
     H_{f}(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \cos 4 \end{pmatrix}
     | H + (2,0) | = - 4 (ws 1) 2 < 0 quindi (0,0) à oli sella
B) f_{\chi}(x_{1}y) = - \sin(\chi^{2}+2y^{2}+1) 2x
     \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x^2+n = k \text{ if } k \in \text{Niso} \end{cases} 
                                                   \begin{cases} \sin (x^2 + 2y^2 + 1) = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x^{\frac{3}{4}} 2y^2 + 1 = k \pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}
      (a) e (2) appartement auche olle ellissi di equo sisua
      X2+2Y2+1 = KT, KEN-103
      Se X^2 + 2y^2 + 1 = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} (risp. x^2 + 2y^2 + n = \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N})

f(x_1y) = 1 (risp. f(x_1y) = -1). Poich -1 \leq f(x_1y) \leq 1, b(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, b(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, b(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, b(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2
     ellissi x^2+2y^2+1=2kT K\in N\setminus \{0\}, (risp. X^2+2y^2+1=T+2kT, K\in N)

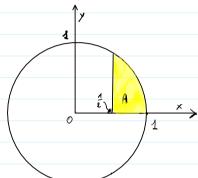
Sono di nomino (risp. minimo) onoluto.
     Anshittismo (0,0);
    fxx (x,4) = - cos (x2+2y+1) 4x2-2/mm (x2+2y2+1)
     fyy (x,y) = - es (x2+2y2+1) 16 y2- 4 sin (x2+2y2+1)
     f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y) = -\cos(x^2 + 2y^2 + 1) 8xy
      H_{\xi}(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2\sin(1) & 0 \\ 0 & -4\sin(1) \end{pmatrix}
      | Hy (0,0) = 8 (sin (1)) 2 >0; -2 sin (1) 20 guindi
        (0,0) è un punte di massino locale strette
```

tracce Pagina 3

- 4) Colcobre il segunte integrale
- A) $\int (y^2x + x^3) dx dy$ dove A $\bar{\epsilon}$ l'innieure reppresentato in figure in gialt



(x²y + y³) dx dy, dove A é l'innieure rappresentato in figura in gizllo



A) In coordinate polari A & l'insieure doto da $\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ e $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ < g < 1 (le lette $g = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ he equotione me prano Opposino = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ de ai $g = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ cos 0)

Quindi l'integrale 25segnoto è upole a $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} p^{2} \rho \omega s \theta \cdot \rho d\rho \right) d\theta =$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \frac{1}{5} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \sin \theta}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta =$$

 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \sin \theta}$ = $\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s \theta - \frac{1}{2} e^{5}) d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (\omega s$ $\left| \sin \theta \right|^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \sin^{-4}\theta \right| =$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{3}{1} \frac{3}{2} + \left(\frac{13}{2} \right)^{5} \frac{\sin^{-4} \theta}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} + \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{5} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \frac$$

In coordinate polari A & l'insieure doto da
$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

e $\frac{1}{2650} < \beta < 1$ (lo lette $x = \frac{1}{2}$ has equotione me preus $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ do ai $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$)

Quinchi l'integral 25 regneto è upole à
$$\int_{3}^{3} \left(\int_{9^{2}} p^{2} \cdot p \sin \theta \cdot p \, dp \right) d\theta = 0$$

$$= \int_{2\omega_{5}0}^{3} \sin \theta \left(\int_{1}^{9} p^{4} \, dp \right) d\theta = 0$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{3} \sin \theta \left(\int_{1}^{9} p^{4} \, dp \right) d\theta = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{3} \sin \theta \left(\int_{1}^{9} p^{4} \, dp \right) d\theta =$$

$$=\frac{1}{5}\left(-\omega s\theta\right)^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{2^5} \frac{1}{4} \left(\omega s\theta\right)^{\frac{\pi}{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2^{\frac{7}{4}}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{7}{4}} - 1 \right) \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2^{\frac{7}{4}}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{2^{6} - 2^{\frac{1}{4}} + 1}{2^{\frac{7}{4}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \frac{16 \cdot 3 + 1}{2^{\frac{7}{4}}} = \frac{4^{9}}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{12^{\frac{9}{4}}}$$