· Determinara il carottere delle segunte serie

$$\sum_{M=4}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \operatorname{ard}_{g} (m^{2} - g) \right)$$

Phiwrolando de svetz x + svetz = = T + XE (0,+10)

shing out de
$$\forall m \ge 2$$
: $\frac{tr}{2} - 2rtg(m^2-1) = 3rtg\frac{1}{m^2-1}$

qui unti la suie 1882 note à ugule à

Poiche arety $\frac{1}{m^2-1} \sim \frac{1}{m^2-1}$ eno he lo sters

constitue olella suis 2 1 2 quindi converge

· Colcolore la somme della sense

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=4}^{2} \frac{2}{3^m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=4}^{2} \frac{2}{3} \sum_{m=4}^{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^m$$

quindi è une seire geometrico, meno i primi

4 teniui, moltiplicate pur d. È convergente In quante la regione \bar{z} $\frac{1}{3}$ $\left(\in (-1,1) \right)$

b he somma =
$$2\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} - 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27}\right)$$

agneli sincle 2 $\frac{3}{34} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}$

B) . Shudi are il carattere olella seria

$$\sum_{m=2}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \epsilon t_3 \sqrt{m-1} \right)$$

È sudo go all'esnaisis della tracis A. In quetto not

$$\frac{\mathbb{T}}{2} = \operatorname{ard}_{\mathbb{F}} \sqrt{m-1} = \operatorname{art}_{\mathbb{F}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m-1}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{m-1}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{m-1}}$$

quindi la suis songneta diverge.

· Coledon la some della sur

Come mello twais A, lo me contege à

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

2) Stabilire se la funcione

A)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{\log(xy)\log(x+y)}{xy}$$

B)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{cs(xy)m(xy)}{xy}$$

ha oberivate dicirocole

secondo guduyu verser in tito pute del sus dominis (spicificar quale eno siz)

Colcobar poi

quolique no le versie o di componente (va, va)

of I di close (me no dominio quichi à ivi differeni sher (per il tesero del differeride) e dunque ha duvato dominula secondo queluque versore in tetti, purte del 800 dominio.

In particular of (-MM) = Of(-MM). 2

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (x_1 y_1) = \frac{(-\sin^2(xy)y + \cos^2(xy)y)xy - \cos(xy)\sin(xy)y}{(-\sin^2(xy)y + \cos^2(xy)y)xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} (x, \lambda) = \frac{X_5 \lambda_5}{\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}2} \sqrt$$

$$\begin{cases} xy>0 \\ x+y>0 \end{cases} = \min \left\{ ho \left\{ (xy) \in \mathbb{R}^{L} : x>0 \in \mathbb{N}^{2} \right\} \right\} \\ x\neq 0 \land 1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} xy>0 \\ x\neq 0 \land 1 \neq 0 \end{cases} = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{xy} \log (xy) + \log (xy) + \frac{1}{x^{2}y}\right) xy - \log (x) \log (xy) x}{x^{2}y^{2}}$$

$$\frac{2f}{9x}(x,y) = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{xy} \log (xy) + \log (xy) + \frac{1}{x^{2}y}\right) xy - \log (xy) \log f(xy) x}{x^{2}y^{2}}$$

$$\frac{2f}{9x}(x,y) = \frac{\left(\frac{x}{xy} \log x + \log x \right) xy}{x^{2}y^{2}}$$

$$\frac{2f}{9x}(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \times e^{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} y' = (y^{2}-1) \log x \\ y'(y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} y' = (y' = y \log x) \\ y' = y \log x \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} y' = (y' = y \log x$$

Pagina

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^{2}-1} = \int \frac{dy}{(y-1)(y+1)} = -\frac{1}{2}(\frac{y}{y+1} - \frac{y}{y-1})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(\log |y+1| - \log |y-1|) + c$$
ohaque
$$\frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| = x \log x - x + c$$
Dita che $y(2) = 0$ otherwood
$$\frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{-1}{n} \right| = 2 \log 2 - 2 + c \text{ cove}$$

$$c = 2 - 2 \log 2$$

$$e quindre \log_{1} \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| = 2 (x \log x - x + 2(1 - \log 2))$$

$$do cin \left[\frac{y-1}{y+1} \right] = 2 e^{-2x} e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{16} e^{-2x} e^{-2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \lim_{x$$

Pagina 4

$$\frac{y'}{y^2} = xe^{x}$$
 e întegrands:

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int e^{x} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} = xe^{x} - e^{x} + c$$

Poiche
$$y(3) = 2$$
 otherismus che $c = e^3 - 3e^3 - \frac{1}{2}$

$$e \quad \gamma \text{ with}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} = x e^{x} - e^{x} - 2e^{3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

da ani

$$y = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2} - x + e^{x}}$$

4) Colcolore il segunte integrile:

B)
$$\int xy \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dxdy dove $a = ie quadreto di$
Q vultic $(0,0)$, $(\overline{11},0)$, $(0,\overline{11})$, $(\overline{11},\overline{11})$$$

A)
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} xy \sin(x^2+y^2) dxdy \quad \text{olove } \alpha = il \text{ quool} \text{ volto}$$
oli vulto i $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,1)$

$$\int xy \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy = \int x \left(\int y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int x \left[\int (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \int x \left(x^2 + \pi^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int x \left(x^2 + \pi^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$