Stabilire se il signete integrale convenze

$$\iint \left( \frac{2x+1}{(x \log x)^2} - \frac{\sin x}{x^2/2} \right) dx$$

Se statiliano che entranti gli integneri

1) 
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{2x+1}{(x \log x)^2} dx , 2) \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{3/2}} dx$$

Convergous allre anche l'integrale assignato converge

A) 
$$\frac{2\times +1}{(\times \log x)^2} = \frac{2\times +1}{\times^2 \log^2 x} \sim \frac{2}{\times \log^2 x}$$
Poi che 
$$\int \frac{2}{\times \log^2 x} \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{ande} \quad \int \frac{2\times +1}{(\times \log x)^2} \, dx \in \mathbb{R}$$

2) 
$$\left|\frac{\sin x}{x^{3/2}}\right| \leq \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \quad \forall x \in [2, +\infty)$$

$$|x| = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \quad \forall x \in [2, +\infty)$$

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e oluque 2 converge

$$\int_{3}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{x^{2}-1}{(x \log x)^{3}} - \frac{\cos x}{x^{5/3}} \right) dx$$

É suologe ad A)

$$\frac{\times^{2}-1}{\left(\times \log \times\right)^{3}} \sim \frac{1}{\times \log^{3} \times} \cdot \frac{1}{\log^{3} \times}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c|c} \frac{\cos x}{x^{5/3}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^{5/3}} \quad \forall x \in [3, +\infty) \quad \text{e quiwli} \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{x^{5/3}} \, dx \quad \text{converge}$$

guouto converge anolutquante

Determinare i punte critici dello furnione

A) 
$$f(x,y) = (x-y+1)^2 e^{-x^2y^2}$$

B) 
$$f(x,y) = (x+y-1)^2 e^{-y^2+x^2}$$

e stabilizme la notura

A) 
$$f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^2)$$
 $f_{X}(x,y) = 2(x-y+1)e^{-x^2y^2} - 2x(x-y+1)^2e^{-x^2y^2}$ 
 $f_{Y}(x,y) = -2(x-y+1)e^{-x^2y^2} + 2y(x-y+1)^2e^{-x^2y^2}$ 
 $\begin{cases} 2(x-y+1)e^{-x^2y^2} (1-x(x-y+1)) = 0 \\ 2(x-y+1)e^{-x^2y^2} (1-x(x-y+1)) = 0 \end{cases}$ 

Osservisous the title : fut the settle  $x-y+1=0$  now within (x) or wide paid  $\begin{cases} 1-x(x-y+1)=0 \\ -1+y(x-y+1)=0 \end{cases}$ 

Denombro 3 membro otherisms

 $\begin{cases} x-y+1=0 \\ 1-x(x-y+1)=0 \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} x-y+1=0 \\ 1-x(x-y+1)=0 \end{cases}$ 

Find your limits put out is the new apportungs of the lift  $x=1$  and  $x=1$ 

Hq (1,1) = (2-4-2-4+4

Quindi

$$H_{+}(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2-4-2-4+4 & -2+4+4-4 \\ 2 & 2-4+2-4+4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|H_{f}(1,L)| = -4$$
 e drugur  $P=(1,1)$  è un putto di selle

- B) à Duologa: i punti della rette r: x+y-1=0 sono nitici e inoltre il punto P= (1,-1) è mitus.

  Tulti i punti di r sono di minimo ossoluto

  P é di selle
- 3) Determinare le soluzione del problema di Cauchy

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

Il polinour o corottenistics dell'emegene emocite è  $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2$  che he volici  $\lambda_{1,k} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1}{-2}$ Qui mbi l'integrale generale delle aux gene emocittà è  $y(n) = c_1 e^{x} + c_2 e^{2x}$ ,  $c_{1,1}(2 \in \mathbb{R})$ 

Cossisur applicare il meto do di similanto seponat amute alle equazioni;

1) 
$$y'' + y' - 2y = e^{-2x}$$
 2)  $y'' + y' - 2y = -x$ 

A) Dato the -2 i valice the polinom's content  $\pi$  is archieux  $y_{1}$  soluzione thi 1) the  $y_{2}(x) = k \times e^{-2x}$   $y_{1}(x) = ke^{-2x} - 2k \times e^{-2x} = ke^{-2x} (1 - 2x)$   $y_{2}(x) = -2ke^{-2x} (1 - 2x) - 2ke^{-2x} = -4ke^{-2x} (1 - x)$   $y_{3}(x) = -2ke^{-2x} (1 - 2x) - 2ke^{-2x} = e^{-2x}$ 

de ai 
$$-4K(1-x)+K(1-2x)-2Kx=1$$
, om  $=$   $-4K+4Kx+K-2Kx-2kx=1$ 

$$z=2-3k=1$$
  $z=2k=-\frac{1}{3}$   
Dungu  $y_{\mu}(x)=-\frac{1}{2}\times e^{-2x}$ 

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$$z= -3K = 1 < -5 K = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Danger 
$$\sqrt{3}(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \times e^{-2x}$$

2) Applichians il meto olo di nimibrato duche fur lo 2): curchi em

To soluzione porte colsu che no un poli nomo oli groolo 1

$$\bar{y}_{z}(x) = K_{1} + K_{2} \times , \quad \bar{y}_{z}^{(1)}(x) = K_{2} , \quad \bar{y}_{z}^{(1)}(x) = 0 . \quad \text{Quinda}$$

K2 - 2K, - 2K2× = -× e dunque

$$\begin{cases}
-2k_2 = -1 \\
k_2 - 2k_1 = 0
\end{cases} k_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{omid} \quad y(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

Und soluzione porticolore di y"+y'-2y=e-2x-x è durque dotte ole  $\overline{y}(x) = \overline{y}_1(x) + \overline{y}_2(x) = -\frac{1}{3} \times e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times .$  De sur integral

generale è quindé

$$y(n) = c_1 e^{x} + c_1 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{3} x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} x$$

do soluzione del pustolus di Canchy ni ottiene impormolo che

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 & \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \\ y'(0) = 0 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = \frac{3}{4} \\ c_1 - 2c_2 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = \frac{3}{4} \\ c_1 - 2c_2 = -\frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{1} = \frac{3}{4} - c_{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} - c_{2} - 2c_{1} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \begin{cases} c_{1} = \frac{3}{4} - c_{2} \\ 3c_{2} = \frac{11}{12} \end{cases} \begin{cases} c_{1} = \frac{3}{36} \\ c_{1} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9} \end{cases}$$

Our moli le solutione i  $y(n) = \frac{4}{9}e^{x} + \frac{11}{36}e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{3} \times e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times e^{-2x}$ 

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 4y = 65(x) + x \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Lo svolgimento i analogo a quello dell'esercizio A): l'integrale generale

dell'angen essaite à y(n) = c, cos 2x + c2 sin 2x

1) 
$$y'' + 4y = \cos(2x)$$
 2)  $y'' + 4y = x$ 

1) Porchet li è radice out polinaurs construirs cu antians yn del tipo:

$$\overline{Y}_{1}(x) = x \left( K_{1} \cos(2x) + K_{2} \sin(2x) \right)$$

$$\overline{Y}_{A}^{1}(x) = k$$
,  $con(1x) + k_{1} \sin(2x) + x \left(-2k, \sin(2x) + 2k_{2} \cos(2x)\right)$ 

$$\sqrt{g_1''(x)} = -2h_1 \sin(2x) + 2k_2 \cos(2x) - 2k_1 \sin(2x) + 2k_2 \cos(2x)$$

Quinsh

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Quindi

$$-4k_{1} \sin(2x) + 4k_{2} \cos(2x) - 4k_{1} \times \cos(2x) - 4k_{2} \times \sin(2x)$$

$$+4k_{1} \times \cos(2x) + 4k_{2} \times \sin(2x) = \cos 2x$$

$$-4k_{1} \sin(2x) + 4k_{2} \cos(2x) = \cos 2x \quad \text{ohe are}$$

$$k_{1} = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 4k_{2} = 1 \quad \text{Dunque} \quad y_{1}(x) = \frac{x}{4} \sin(2x)$$

2) 
$$\overline{y}_{2}(x) = k_{3} + k_{4}x$$
,  $\overline{y}_{2}'(x) = k_{4}$ ,  $\overline{y}_{2}''(x) = 0$ . Dunque  $4 k_{3} + 4 k_{4}x = x$  de au  $k_{5} = 0$  e  $k_{4} = \frac{1}{4}$  e quindi  $\overline{y}_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{4}x$ 

d'integrale generale di  $y'+4y = \cos(2x)+x$  i  $y(n) = C_A \cos(2x) + C_2 \sin(2x) + \frac{x}{4} \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{4}x$ de soluzione old problema di (onchy si ottiene imposendo  $\begin{cases} y(0) = 0 & \text{(ise)} \\ y'(0) = 0 & \text{(ise)} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} C_A = 0 & \text{(onchy si ottiene)} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} C_A = 0 & \text{(onchy si ottiene)} \end{cases}$ 

Quinoli eno è 
$$y(x) = -\frac{1}{8} \sin(2x) + \frac{x}{4} \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{4}x$$

(i) Colcolore il segunte integrole

$$\int_{A}^{2} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_{A}^{2} \left( \int_{A}^{2} xy \, dx \right) \, dy = \int_{A}^{2}$$

B) 
$$\int \frac{x}{y} dx dy \qquad \text{dove } A = \text{liminum}$$

$$A = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \text{leyell}, \text{ of } x \neq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\log y}} \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{y} dx dy = \int \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dy = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \left( \int \frac{x}{y} dx \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{y} dx dx = \int \frac{1}{y} dx dx =$$