Statilia il caottere della seguete sene

A)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k \log^{3}_{2} k} - \frac{\sin k}{k^{5/4}} \right)$$

$$\int_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k b_{j}^{5/4} k} - \frac{\omega_{s} k}{k^{5/5}} \right)$$

A) Se dimostrismo de entrambe le serie

in foth couridante la fusion
$$f(n) = \frac{1}{x \log^{3/2} x}$$
 queta i

ducusante e prositirs en [2,100) e sughi interi assume gli stemi

la sure converge

$$\frac{\sum \frac{\sin k}{k^{5/4}}}{\left|\frac{1}{k^{5/4}}\right|} \cdot \left|\frac{1}{k^{5/4}}\right| \cdot \frac{1}{k^{5/4}}, \text{ poicle } \sum_{k=2}^{7/4} \frac{1}{k^{5/4}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

le ruie converge s'isolutamete e quindi converge

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

$$\beta \qquad f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 e^{x-y}}{x-y}$$

$$\beta \qquad \qquad f(x,y) = \frac{(y+1) e^{x^2-y}}{(y+1) e^{x^2-y}}$$

he duisto dizezionele ne futo

should be obtained the verse $V = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ a colubaba

In entroube le troca la fui on enegueto i differentiabile nel pute originate in quanto è di close C¹ in un intono dello storro fruto. Pertonto in entroube le trocce of ha dirivoto dilitionale nel puto originato secondo en qualique versore. In parti colore:

A):
$$\frac{24}{200}(4,0) = \nabla f(4,0) \cdot \lambda^{2}$$

$$\frac{24}{200}(x,y) = \frac{(2xe^{x-y} + x^{2}e^{x-y})(x-y) - x^{2}e^{x-y}}{(x-y)^{2}}$$

Quindi
$$\nabla f(1,0) = \left(\frac{2e+e-e}{1}, -\frac{e+e}{1}\right) = \left(2e,0\right)$$

$$e \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(1,0) = \left(2e,0\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{1}\right) = -\sqrt{3}e$$

$$\mathcal{B}) \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (0, 1) = \nabla f(0, 1) \cdot \mathcal{S}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \left(e^{x^2-y} - (y+1)e^{x^2-y}\right)y - (y+1)e^{x^2-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\left(e^{x^2-y} - (y+1)e^{x^2-y}\right)y - (y+1)e^{x^2-y}}{y^2}$$

$$\nabla f(0,1) = \left(0, \frac{e^{-1} - 2e^{-1} - 2e^{-1}}{1}\right) = \left(0, -\frac{3}{e}\right)$$

$$2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(0, 1) = \left(0, -\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2e}$$

3) Determinare la solutione de problem di Couchy

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

B)
$$\begin{cases} 9' = xy + xe^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} \\ 9(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

A) d'integral genrale delle aproxime à date de
$$y(n) = e^{-x^2} \left(c + \int e^{-x^2} e^{-x^2} dx \right)$$

$$= e^{-x^2} \left(c + \int x^2 dx \right) = e^{-x^2} \left(c + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right)$$

$$= y(1) = 1 \quad \langle = \rangle \quad 1 = e^{-1} \left(c + \frac{1}{3} \right) \langle = \rangle \quad e = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$
Orienté la robin que del problem $e^{-x^2} \left(e - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right)$

B)
$$f'$$
 integrale generale \overline{z} aboto also $g(n) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left(c + \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \times e^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} dx \right) =$

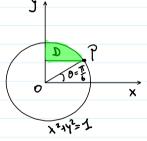
$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left(c + \int e^{x^2} \times dx \right) =$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left(c + \int e^{x^2} \right)$$

$$g(x) = 0 \quad c = 7 \quad 0 = \text{ for } \left(c + \int e^{x^2} \right) = 0$$
Awindi la roluzione del problem \overline{z} $g(n) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left(-\frac{e}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} \right)$

4) Coludne

A) $\int \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ dove D \bar{z} il dominis rappresentato in figure



Determinance le coordinate du puto P interserion delle miette neute dell'origine e de forme un angolo di $\frac{T}{6}$ con il sun one positivo delle \times $P_{=}\left(\cos \frac{T}{6}, \sin \frac{T}{6} \right) = \left(\frac{13}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$

Ou coordinate polorie ie dennius D i normale rispetto 2 O e definite de : $\frac{T}{6} \leq D \leq T$ e $\frac{?}{6} \leq P \leq 1$

Per obtenieure la funione di O de controllo p del bosso

both obtained l'equations della tetta
$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$
 in coordinate

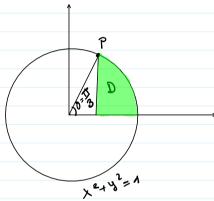
folsoi. Poicht $y = p \text{ min} \theta$, purto \bar{z} $f \text{ min} \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ cioè

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \text{ fin} \theta \text{ if } \frac{1}{2} \text{ fin} \theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ fin} \theta$$

$$\int \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dxdy = \int \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \left(\int 1 dy \right) d\theta = \int \sin \theta \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= -\cos \theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

dove Dé il donners rappresentatelin figura $\int \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$



Analogamente all'eserciais obelo tro coia A $P = \left(\begin{array}{c} (\omega) \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{fin} \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2}, & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{array} \right)$

$$X = \frac{1}{2}$$
 in coordinate polori oliviene $\int \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ciar $f = \frac{1}{2}\cos \theta$

Duque in coordinate polari D & definto do

$$0 \leq \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \qquad \lambda \qquad \frac{1}{2 \omega_{5} 0} \leq \beta \leq 1$$

$$\int \frac{X}{X^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = \int \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \theta \left(\int 1 d\beta \right) d\theta = \int \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \theta \left(1 - \frac{1}{2 \omega_{5} 0} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \theta d\theta - 1 \qquad \pi = \int \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \theta d\theta - \pi = \int \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \theta d\theta d\theta$$

 $= \int_{0}^{3} \cos \theta d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{T}}{3} = \sin \frac{\mathbb{T}}{3} - \theta - \frac{\mathbb{T}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\mathbb{T}}{6}$