Parziale 26/41/2024

Esercizio 1 (punti:/3.5)

Si trovi una soluzione del seguente problema di Cauchy e si determini il più ampio intervallo su cui tale soluzione è definita.

$$\begin{cases} y' = \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \\ y(\sqrt{5}) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} = 0$$

$$d0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \cdot 2x$$

$$d0 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$$

$$D = \begin{cases} x^{2} - 1 \ge 0 \\ \sqrt{x^{2} - 1} \ne 4 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^{2} \ge 1 \\ x^{2} - 1 \ne 16 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \ne -1 \lor x \ge 1 \\ x \ne \pm \sqrt{17} \end{cases}$$

$$(-\infty, -\sqrt{17}) \cup (-\sqrt{17}, -1] \cup [-1, \sqrt{17}) \cup (\sqrt{17}, \infty)$$

$$Conviene \sqrt{5}$$

Il più ampio intervallo che contiene la soluzione è $\left[extstyle 1, extstyle 5, extstyle 7, extstyle 7,$

Esercizio 2 (punti: $\dots /3.5$)

Si trovi la soluzione del seguente problema di Cauchy:

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 6y' + 10y = 17xe^x \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$S^{2} + 6S + 10 = 0$$

$$S_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 40}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm i \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 2i}{2} = -3 \pm i$$

$$Z = C_{1}e^{(-3-i)t} + C_{2}e^{(-3+i)t} = C_{1}e^{-3t}\cos t + C_{2}e^{-3t}\sin t$$

$$y_p = Ae^t + Bte^t$$

 $y_p = Ae^t + Be^t + Bte^t$

$$Ae^{t}+2Be^{t}+B_{t}e^{t}+6Ae^{t}+6Be^{t}+6B_{t}e^{t}+10Ae^{t}+10B_{t}e^{t}=17\times e^{x}$$
 $e^{t}(A+2B+6A+6B+10A)+Ee^{t}(B+6B+10B)=17\times e^{x}$
 $e^{t}(8B+17A)+Ee^{t}(17B)=17\times e^{x}$
 $(8B+17A=0)$
 $(17A=-8)$
 $(A=-\frac{3}{17})$
 $(B=1)$
 $(B=1)$

$$y(t) = 2 + 3P = C_1 e^{-3t} cost + C_2 e^{-3t} sint + e^{t}(-\frac{3}{74} + t)$$

$$y'(t) = -3C_1 e^{-3t} cost - C_1 e^{-3t} sint - 3C_2 e^{-3t} sint + C_2 e^{-3t} cost + e^{t}(-\frac{3}{74} + t + t)$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \qquad \left(C_1 - \frac{3}{74} = 0 \right) \qquad \left(C_4 = \frac{3}{74} + C_2 = \frac{3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
C_{4} = \frac{8}{17} \\
C_{2} = \frac{8}{17} + 3(\frac{8}{17})
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
C_{1} = \frac{8}{17} \\
C_{2} = 4\frac{8}{17} = \frac{32}{17}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{8}{17}e^{-3t}$$
 cost $+\frac{32}{17}e^{-3t}$ sint $+e^{t}(-\frac{8}{17}+t)$

Esercizio 3 (punti:/4)

Sia $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ il dominio naturale della funzione

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - 4y^2} - x \ln(2x + y - x^2)$$

(1) (2 punti) Determinare analiticamente il suo dominio naturale D e poi rappresentarlo (con cura!) nel piano cartesiano. L'insieme D è aperto? È limitato? (motivare la risposta)

$$D = \begin{cases} 4 - 43^{2} \ge 0 \\ 2 \times + 3 - x^{2} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3^{2} \le \frac{1}{4} \\ -x^{2} + 2x > y \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} 4 - 43^{2} \le 0 \\ -x^$$

Nè aperto nè chiuso perche i valori della parabola non sono compresi, ma è limitato perchè non è infinito nè sull'asse x nè sull'asse y (2) (2 punti) Scrivere l'equazione del piano tangente al grafico di f nel punto con x = 3/2 e y = 1/4.

$$\nabla F(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x,y), \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F(x,y)\right)$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{-4y^2}{\sqrt{1-4y^2}} - \frac{1}{2\times +9 - \times^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4y^2}} - \left(-\ln(2x+y-x^2) - \frac{2x-2x^2}{2x+y-x^2} + \frac{-4y^2}{\sqrt{1-4y^2}} - \frac{1}{2x+y-x^2}\right)$$

$$\nabla F(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) = \left(-\frac{1}{10}\left(3 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{4}\right) - \frac{3 - \frac{9}{2}}{3 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{2}}\right) - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$F(\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{4}) = \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}-\frac{3}{2}\ln(3+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{9}{4})} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$T(x,y) = F(\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{4}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{4}) \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F(\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{4}) \left(y - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{2}(x - \frac{3}{2}) + \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} \left(y - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

Esercizio 4 (punti:/5)

(1) (2 punti) Si dica se la funzione

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y^2 + 4y^5}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

è continua in \mathbb{R}^2 .

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{lim} & \times^2 5^2 + 45^5 \\ \text{lim} & \sqrt{(\times^2 + 5^2)^3} \end{array}$$

Trasformo in coordinate polari

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^4 \omega s^2 \theta s i n^2 \theta + 4 \rho^5 s i n^6 \theta}{\rho^{3/2}} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \left(\rho^4 \omega s^2 \theta s i n^2 \theta + 4 \rho^5 s i n^6 \theta \right) \rho^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{14}{3}$$
= $\lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 4\rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \sin^5 \theta = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \left(\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \rho \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta\right)$

$$\frac{14}{3} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 4\rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \sin^3 \theta = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \left(\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \rho \cos^2 \theta\right)$$

$$\frac{14}{3} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 4\rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \sin^3 \theta = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \left(\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \rho \cos^2 \theta\right)$$

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$$\frac{14}{3} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 4\rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \sin^3 \theta = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \left(\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \rho \cos^2 \theta\right)$$

$$\frac{14}{3} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 4\rho^{\frac{14}{3}} \sin^3 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{\frac{12}{3}} \left(\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + \rho \cos^5 \theta \right) = 0$$

Il limite esiste e fa 0, quindi la funzione è continua in (x,y) = (0,0)

(2) (2 punti) Si trovi una parametrizzazione dell'arco di ellisse di equazione

$$x^2 + 4y^2 - 4x - 8y + 7 = 0$$

che congiunge in senso antiorario i punti A(3,1) e $B(2,\frac{1}{2})$ e si scrivano poi le equazioni parametriche della tangente alla curva in $P(2-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{3}{4})$.

$$t^{2}+s^{2}=1 \rightarrow (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

$$(\cos \theta = \frac{(x-2)}{t}$$

$$(\sin \theta = \frac{(y-1)}{t}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \Theta = \times -2 \\ \sin \Theta = 29 - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \times = 2 + \cos \Theta \\ y = \frac{4}{2} \sin \Theta + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \mathcal{J}(\Theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 + \cos \Theta = 3 \\ \frac{4}{2} \sin \Theta + 1 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos \Theta = 1 \\ \sin \Theta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \Theta = 0$$

$$B = \mathcal{J}(\Theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ t_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 + \cos \Theta = 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin \Theta + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos \Theta = 0 \\ \sin \Theta = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \Theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathcal{E}(\Theta) & \text{Do B od } A \to \Theta \in [0, \frac{3}{2}\pi] \\
\mathcal{E}'(\Theta) = (-sin\Theta, \frac{1}{2}\cos\Theta) \\
P = \mathcal{E}(\Theta) = \left(\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \to \begin{cases} 2 + \cos\Theta = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}sin\Theta + 1 = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos\Theta = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \sin\Theta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} = \frac{7}{4} \\
\mathcal{E}'(\frac{7}{6}\pi) = (-sin(\frac{7}{6}\pi), \frac{1}{2}\cos(\frac{7}{6}\pi)) \\
= \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) \\
\mathcal{E}(\frac{7}{6}\pi) = (2 + \cos(\frac{7}{6}\pi), \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{7}{6}\pi) + 1) \\
= \left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{4} + 1\right) \\
\mathcal{E}(\frac{7}{6}\pi) + \mathcal{E}(\frac{7}{6}\pi) + \mathcal{E}(\frac{7}{6}\pi) \\
= \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{4} + 1\right)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{E}(\frac{7}{6}\pi) = (2 + \cos(\frac{7}{6}\pi), \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{7}{6}\pi) + 1) \\
= \left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{4} + 1\right) \\
\mathcal{E}(\frac{7}{6}\pi) = (2 + \cos(\frac{7}{6}\pi), \frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{7}{6}\pi) + 1) \\
= \left(\frac{7}{6}\pi\right) + \mathcal{E}(\frac{7}{6}\pi) + \mathcal{E}(\frac{7}{6}\pi) \\
= \left(\frac{7}$$

$$F_{T} = 0 \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} \right) + t \cdot 0 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} + 1 \right) + t \cdot 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4 + 1} \right) + t \left(\frac{2}{-\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4 + 1} \right) + t \left(\frac{2}{-\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4 + 1} + 2t \right) + t \left(\frac{2}{-\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4 + 1} + 2t \right) + t \left(\frac{1}{4} + 1 - \sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4 + 1} + 2t \right) + t \left(\frac{1}{4} + 1 - \sqrt{3} \right)$$

(3) (1 punti) Verificare che la lunghezza dell'arco AB si può ridurre a un integrale della forma $\int_{-b}^{b} \sqrt{1-k^2\cos^2 t}\,dt.$

$$L(\partial(\Theta)) = \int_{A}^{B} ||y'(\Theta)|| d\Theta$$

$$||y'(\Theta)|| = \int (-\sin\Theta)^{2} + (\frac{1}{2}\cos\Theta)^{2} = \int \sin\Theta^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos\Theta = \int (1-\cos^{2}\Theta) + \frac{1}{2}\cos^{2}\Theta$$

$$= \int (1-\frac{1}{2}\cos^{2}\Theta) + \int (1-\cos^{2}\Theta) + \int (1-\cos^{2}\Theta)$$