## Tutorato Analisi1 M-Z - Scheda 9

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8 Gennaio 2024

## Info generali

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Cartella github con materiale: https://github.com/federicosimioni2?tab=repositories

Prossimi incontri:

- giovedì 11, 16:30-18:30, Aula P150 Complesso Paolotti
- lunedì 15, 14:30-16:30, Aula 2G Complesso Fiore di Botta

## Integrali

Calcolare i seguenti integrali:

Esercizio 1

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 8}{x^2 - 16} \ dx$$

Esercizio 2

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{3+4\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}} \ dx$$

Esercizio 3

$$\int_0^1 x \cdot \arctan(x+2) \ dx$$

Esercizio 4 (proposto)

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}} \ dx$$

## Equazioni differenziali

Esercizio 4 Risolvere l'equazione differenziale:

$$u' = u\left(u - 1\right)\left(2t - 1\right)$$

Esercizio 5 Risolvere il problema di Cauchy:

$$y' - 2y = 2y^2 y(0) = 1$$

Esercizio 6 Risolvere il problema di Cauchy:

$$y' - 2xy = e^{x^2} \qquad y(0) = 2$$

1

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 8}{x^4 - 16} dx$$

$$x^{4}-16 = (x^{2}-4)(x^{2}+4)$$

$$= (x-2)(x+2)(x^{2}+4)$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-8}{x^{4}-46} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^{2}+4}$$

$$= \frac{(x+2)(x^{2}+4)\cdot A + (x-2)(x^{2}+4)\cdot B + (Cx+D)(x^{2}-4)}{(x-2)(x+2)(x^{2}+4)}$$

$$(x+2)(x^2+4)\cdot A + (x-2)(x^2+4)B + (Cx+D)(x^2-4)$$

$$(x-2)(x+2)(x^2+4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^{4}-16} \left[ (x^{3}+2x^{2}+4x+8)A + (x^{3}-2x^{2}+4x-8)B + (Cx^{3}+Dx^{2}-4Cx-4D) \right]$$

$$\begin{cases}
A + B + C = 0 \\
2A - 2B + D = 1
\end{cases}$$

$$4A + 4B - 4C = 0$$

$$8A - 8B - 4D = -8$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B + C = 0 \\ A + B - C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2A - 2B + D = 1$$

$$2A - 2B - D = -2$$

$$\begin{cases}
A + B + C = 0 \\
2A - 2B + D = 1
\end{cases}$$

$$2A + 2B = 0$$

$$4A - 4B = -4$$

$$\begin{cases}
A + B = 0 & = D & A = -B \\
C = 0 & & \\
4A + 4A = -1 & & \\
2A + 2A + D = 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{8} & C = 0 \\ B = \frac{1}{8} & D = 1 - 4A = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}-8}{x^{4}-16} = -\frac{1}{9} \times -2 \qquad + \frac{1}{9} \times +2 \qquad \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

sost: tu: sco dentro l'integrale

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 8}{x^4 - 16} dx = -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x - 2} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x + 2} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \ln|x - 2| + \frac{1}{8} \ln|x + 2| + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln\left|\frac{x + 2}{x - 2}\right| + \frac{3}{4} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + c$$

$$coshu = \frac{e^{4} + e^{-4}}{2}$$

$$\frac{9}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \left( e^{u} - e^{-u} \right)^{2} du \right)$$

$$\frac{9}{69} \int [e^{2u} - 2 + e^{-2u}] du$$

$$\frac{9}{64} = \frac{2m}{64} = \frac{9}{64} = \frac{2m}{64}$$

$$\frac{9}{-} \frac{1}{-} \begin{cases} 2u & \frac{9}{32} & \frac{1}{-} \begin{cases} -2u & -2u \\ -4 & \frac{1}{-} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{9}{-} \frac{1}{-} \begin{cases} -2e & du \\ -32 & 64 \end{cases} = \frac{9}{-} \frac{1}{-} \begin{cases} -2e & du \\ -2e & du \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{9}{-}e^{-}-\frac{9}{-}e^{-}+c$$
128
32
128

$$\frac{9}{-2}u + \frac{9}{64} = \frac{2u}{2} + c$$

$$-\frac{9}{32}u + \frac{9}{64} \sinh(2u) + c$$

3) 
$$\int_{x}^{4} x \cdot \arctan(x+2) dx$$

P: Solve prime eintegroße indeprinto

Integrotion part:
$$\int_{x}^{4} (x) g(x) dx = \int_{x}^{4} (x) g(x) - \int_{x}^{4} (x) g(x) dx$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} x \cdot \arctan(x+2) = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \arctan(x+2) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+(x+2)^{2}}^{x^{2}} \frac{1}{4 + (x+2)^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} \arctan(x+2) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+(x+2)^{2}}^{x^{2}} \frac{1}{4 + (x+4)^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} \arctan(x+2) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+(x+2)^{2}}^{x+(x+2)^{2}} \frac{1}{4 + (x+2)^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} \arctan(x+2) - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+(x+2)^{2}}^{4 + (x+2)^{2}} \frac{1}{4 + (x+2)^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} \arctan(x+2) - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x+(x+2)^{2}}^{4 + (x+2)^{2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4 + (x+2)^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} \arctan(x+2) - \frac{x}{2} + \ln[1 + (x+2)^{2}] - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{4 + (x+2)^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{x}^{2} \arctan(x+2) - \frac{x}{2} + \ln[1 + (x+2)^{2}] - \frac{3}{2} \arctan(x+2) + c$$

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$$\int_{x}^{2} \arctan(x+2) - \frac{x}{2} + \ln[1 + (x+2)^{2}] - \frac{3}{2} \arctan(x+2) + c$$

Allow eintegrole depinito visulto:  $\int_{x}^{1} \arctan(x+2) dx = F(1) - F(0)$   $= \left[\frac{1}{2}\arctan(3) - \frac{1}{2} + \ln[10] - \frac{3}{2}\arctan(3)\right] + \left[-\ln(s) - \frac{3}{2}\arctan(2)\right]$ 

= - 
$$actg(3) - \frac{1}{2} + en(2) + \frac{3}{2} actg(2)$$

OBJETTIVO: Schive 
$$\sin(\kappa)$$
 in Juntione  $d'$  in  $d'$ 
 $d$ 

Quind:
$$dx = u \cdot \left[1 - \frac{u^4 - 4}{u^4 + 4}\right] du$$

$$= u \cdot \left[\frac{u^4 + 4 - u^4 + 4}{u^4 + 4}\right] du$$

$$= u \cdot \left[\frac{u^4 + 4}{u^4 + 4}\right] du$$

$$= \frac{8u}{u^4 + 4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\cos(x)}{1 - \sin(x)}\right) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{8u}{1 - \sin(x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{u}{1 - \sin(x)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{8u}{1 - \sin(x)} dx$$

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$$=$$

Scrive la frotione dentre l'integrale

Cozi:

Aux B

$$u^2 + 2u + 2$$
 $u^2 - 2u + 2$ 
 $u^2 + 2u + 2$ 
 $u^2 + 2u + 2$ 
 $u^2 - 2u + 2$ 
 $u^2 + 2u + 2$ 
 $u^2 + 2u + 2$ 
 $u^2 + 2u + 2$ 
 $u^2 - 2u + 2$ 
 $u^2 + 2$ 

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{2n + 2 - 2}{n^2 - 2n + 2} \right) dn$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{2u + 2 - 2}{u^2 - 2u + 2} du$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{2u - 2}{u^2 - 2u + 2} du + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{u^2 - 2u + 2} du$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{2u-2}{u^2-2u+2} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| u^2-2u+2 \right|$$

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

The Renches
Pocinario
Settens
$$\frac{1}{(u^{2}-2u+1)+1}$$
The Renches
Pocinario
Settens
Positio,

$$\sqrt{2} \int \frac{1}{(u-1)^2 + 1} du = \sqrt{2} \arctan (u-s)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{2n+2-2}{n^2+2n+2} dn$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{2u+2}{u^2+2u+2} du - \sqrt{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2+2u+2} du$$

$$\boxed{\square} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left( u^2 + 2u + v \right) - \sqrt{2} \text{ or eton} \left( u + 1 \right)$$

$$D = I - I$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln (u^2 - 2u + 2) + 52 \text{ oncton } (u - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln (u^2 + 2u + 2) + 52 \text{ oncton } (u + 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ \frac{u^2 - 2u + 2}{u^2 + 2u + 2} \right] + \sqrt{2} \left[ \arctan(u + 1) + \arctan(u - 1) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u(u-1)} = \int \left[\frac{A}{u} + \frac{B}{u-1}\right] du$$

Though A e B tole che:
$$A(u-1) + Bu$$

$$u(u-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ -A = A \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = A \end{cases}$$

L.R.S. = 
$$-\int \frac{1}{u} du + \int \frac{1}{u-1} du$$
  
=  $-\ln|u| + \ln|u-1| + c$   
 $= \ln\left|\frac{u-1}{u}\right| + c_1$ 

$$P. H-S. = = (2+1) d+ = +^2 + + c_2$$

Quind:

C = C2 - C1

Esplicité u, elevo od esponente ombo

i memba:

$$\int y' - 2y = 2y^{2}$$

$$\int y(0) = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{y+y^2} = 2dx$$

L.R.S. = 
$$\int \frac{dy}{y + y^2} = \int \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{y + 1} dy$$

$$\frac{1}{y^{2}+y} = \frac{A}{y} + \frac{B}{y+1} \\
A(y+1) + By$$

$$\frac{1}{y^{2}+y} = \frac{A}{y^{2}+y} + \frac{B}{y^{2}+y} = \frac{A}{y^{2}+y} + \frac{A}{y^{2}+y} = \frac{A}{y^{2}+y} + \frac{A}{$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ A = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{array}{c} B = -1 \\ A = 1 \end{array}$$

L. H. S. = 
$$\int_{y}^{1} dy - \int_{y+1}^{1} dy$$

$$= \ln |y| - \ln |y+1| + c_1$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{y}{y+1} \right| + c_1$$

$$R.H.S. = 2 \int dx = 2x + C_2$$

Quind:

$$\left|\frac{y}{y+1}\right| = 2x + c$$

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

C = C2 - C1

Allone la solution del problème di Guchy e:  $\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$   $y(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{x}$ 

$$y(x) = \frac{\overline{2}}{2}e^{x}$$

$$\int y' - 2xy = e^{x^2}$$

$$\int y(0) = 2$$

C = C 2 - C 1

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(x) = k(x)e^{x^{2}} + k(x)e^{x^{2}} \cdot 2x$$

integro ambo ; membri

sostituisco dentas A

Risolvo : e problema di Couchy sostituendo i e deto de bendo:  $y_c(0) = z = c$ 

Concludiomo che la solusione del problema

d: Couchy è: 
$$y(x) = (x+2)e^{x^2}$$