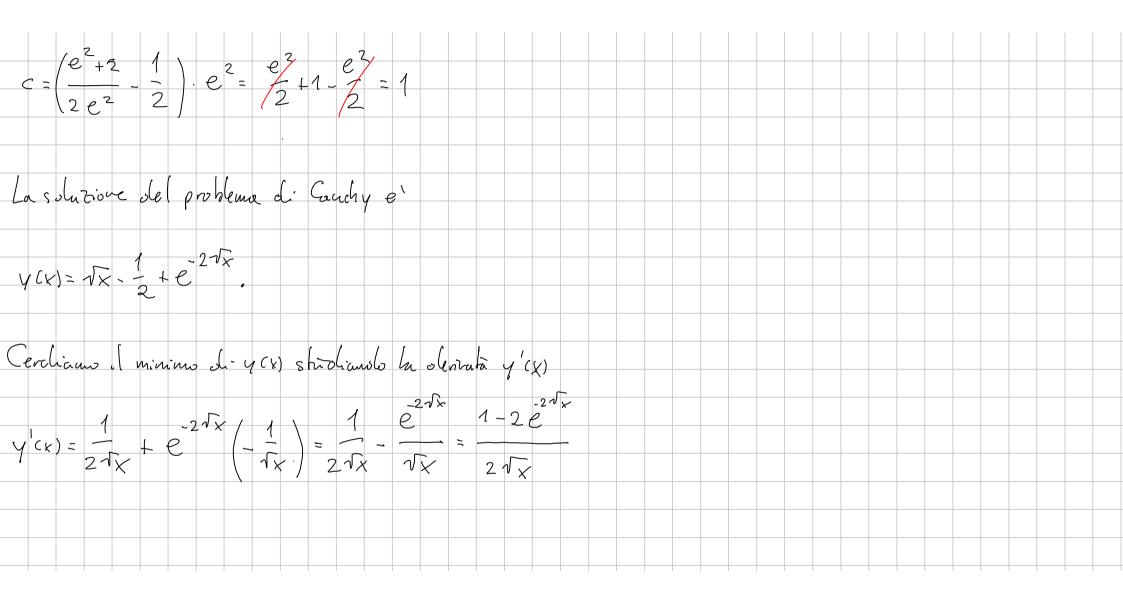
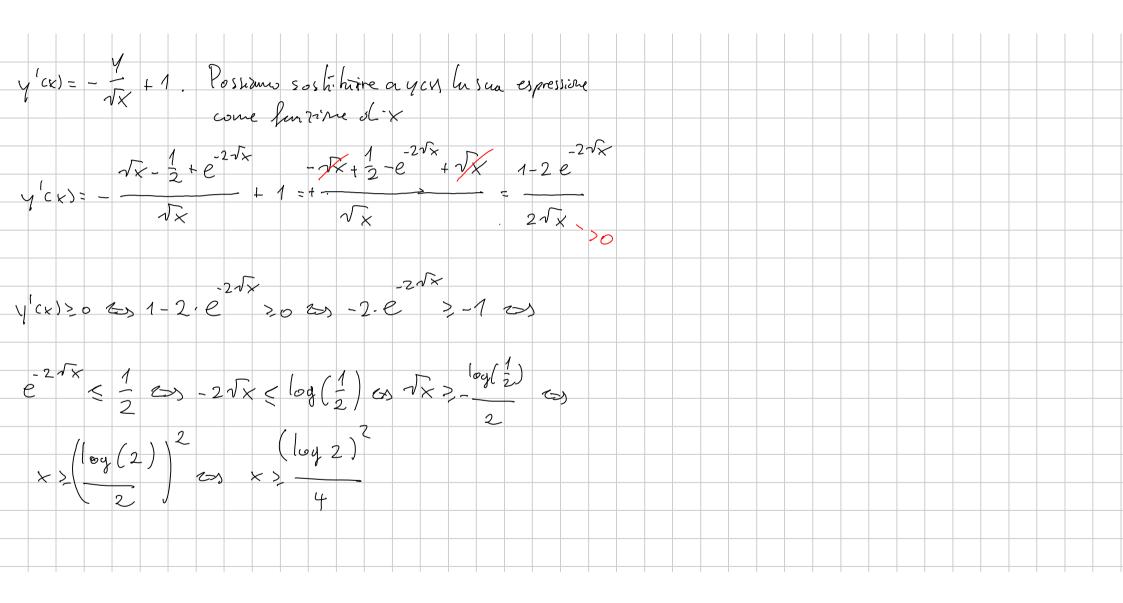
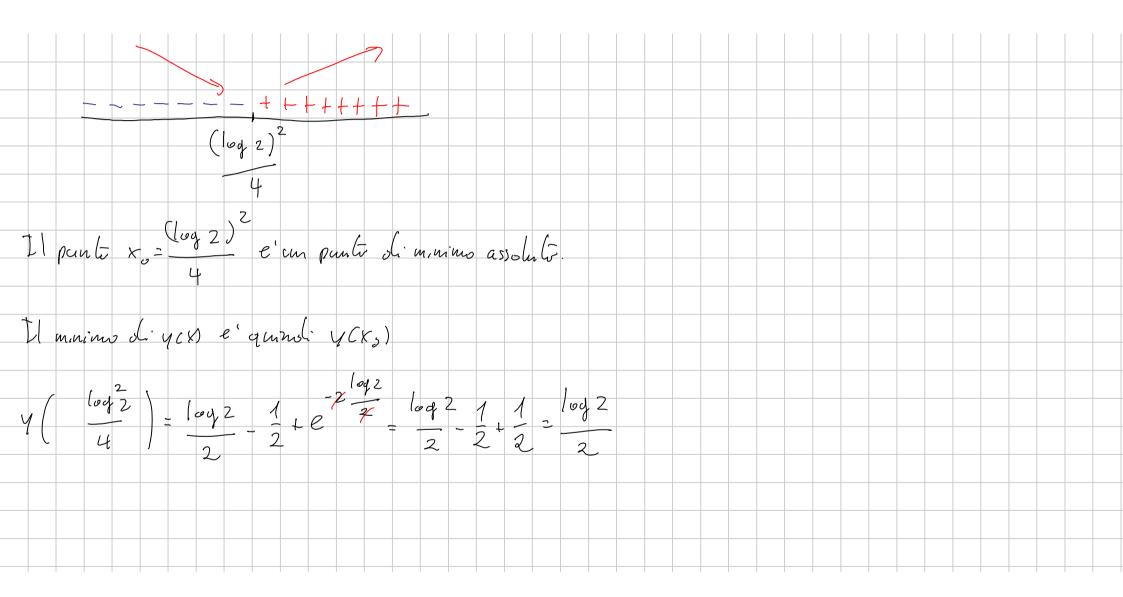
Lezione 13-12 Sia yex) la solutione de problema de Cauchy  $\begin{cases} y' + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 \\ y(x) = e^{x} + 2 \end{cases}$  Deserminare il minimo di y(x). Risonviano l'againne come  $y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot y + 1 = \alpha(x) \cdot y + b(x) \quad (on \ \alpha(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot b(x) = 1$ Cerchiamo una primitiva Acro di acro

 $A(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx & A(x) = -2\sqrt{x} \\ \sqrt{x} & \sqrt{x} & \sqrt{x} \end{cases}$ Calcoliano Se-Acx) bex) dx = Se<sup>2</sup> Tx dx + Poniano t=1x, x=t2 dx=2t -> dx=2t.dt \*  $\int e^{2t} \cdot 2t \cdot dt = \int e^{2t} \cdot 7t - \int e^{2t} \cdot 7 \cdot dt =$ =  $e^{2t} \cdot t - e - + c = e \cdot \sqrt{x} - e / + c$ 

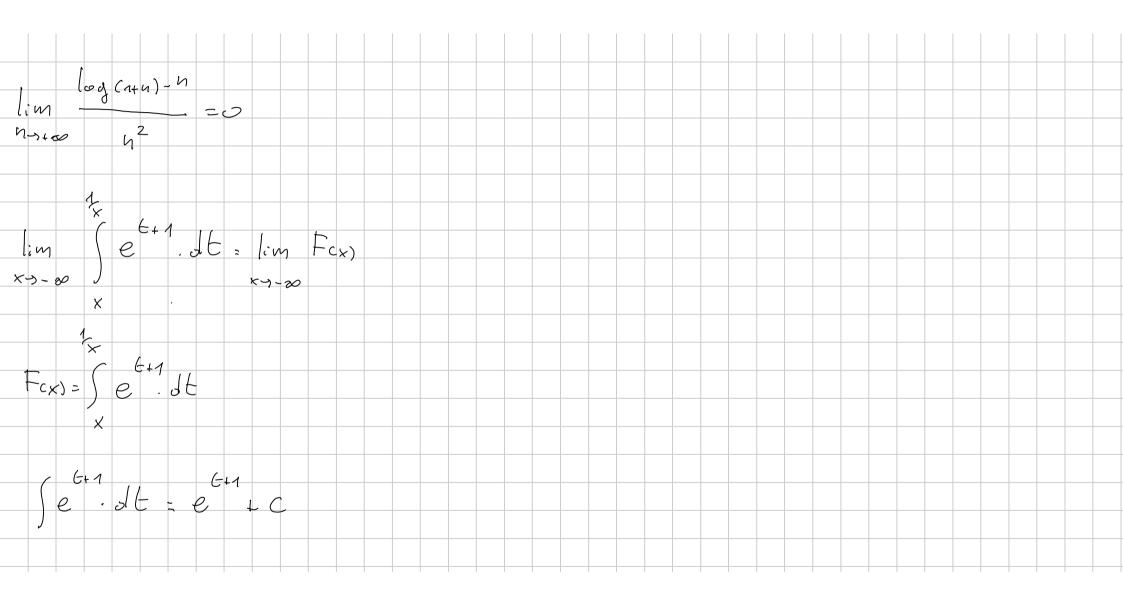
$y(x) = e \cdot \left( \int_{C} e^{-Acx} \right) \cdot dx + c = 0$	
$-2\sqrt{x}$ / $2\sqrt{x}$ $\mathcal{D}$ / $-2\sqrt{x}$	
$e^{2\sqrt{x}} \left( \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot e^{-2\sqrt{x}} \right) = \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-2\sqrt{x}}$	
Risolviano il problema di Cauchy. Deferminiano colalla	
conditione initiale $\gamma(1) = \frac{e^2 + 2}{2e^2}$	
conditione initiale y(1)= ==	
$2e^2$	
Sostitaiono y 2 et 2 x 21	
' Ze²' ' ' ' '   '	
$e^{2}+2$ $y(1)=1-\frac{1}{2}+c\cdot e^{2}$ $e^{2}+2$ $e^{2}$	
$\frac{e^{2}+2}{2e^{2}} = \gamma(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + c \cdot e^{2} = \frac{e^{2}+2}{2e^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{c}{2}$	

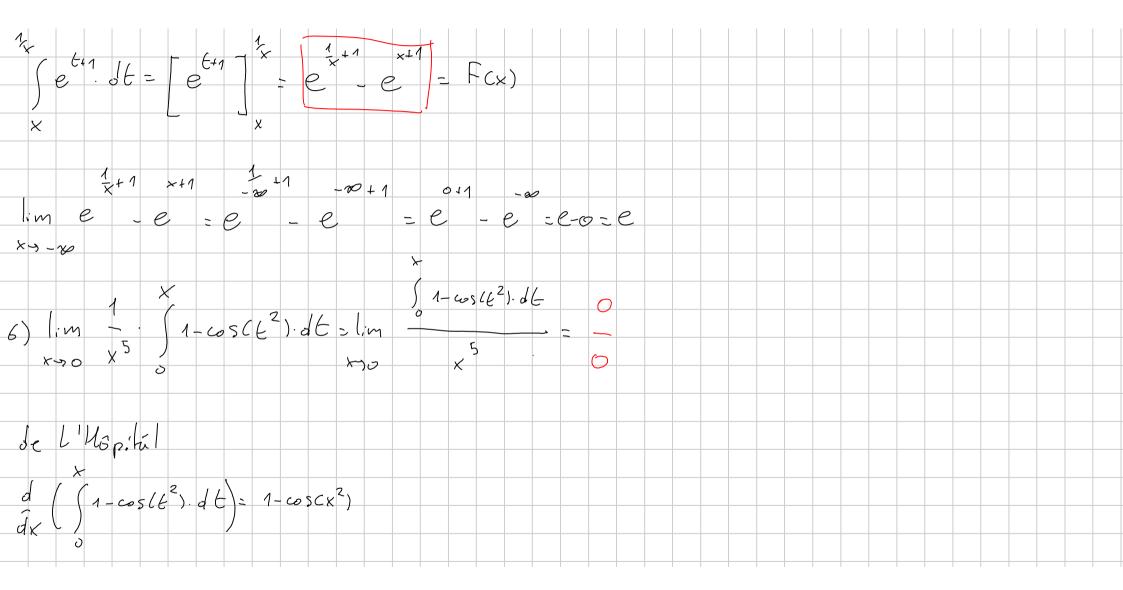




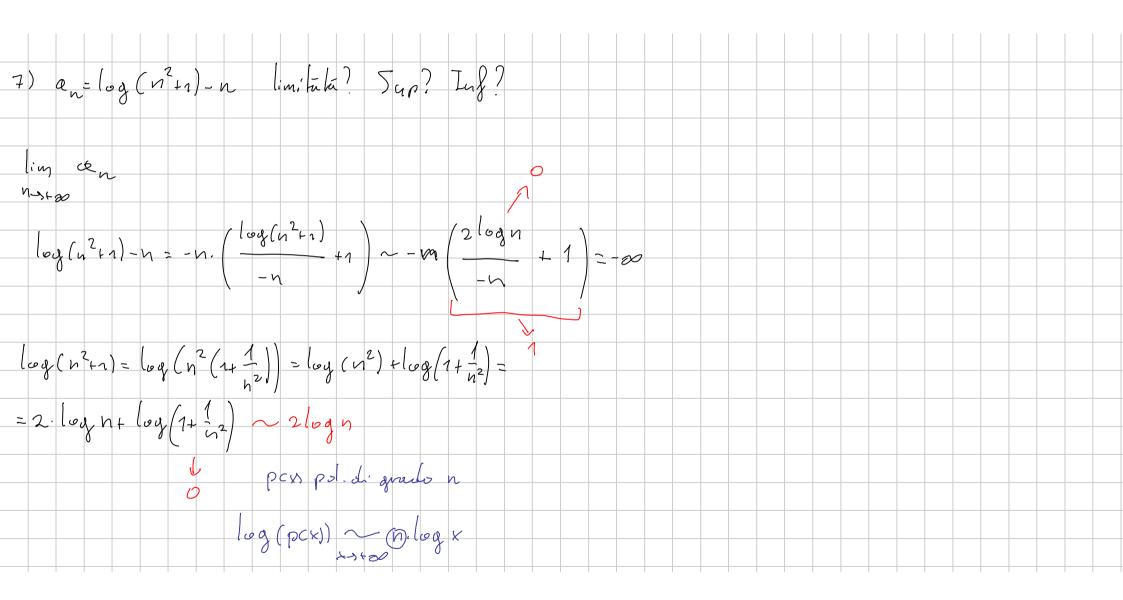


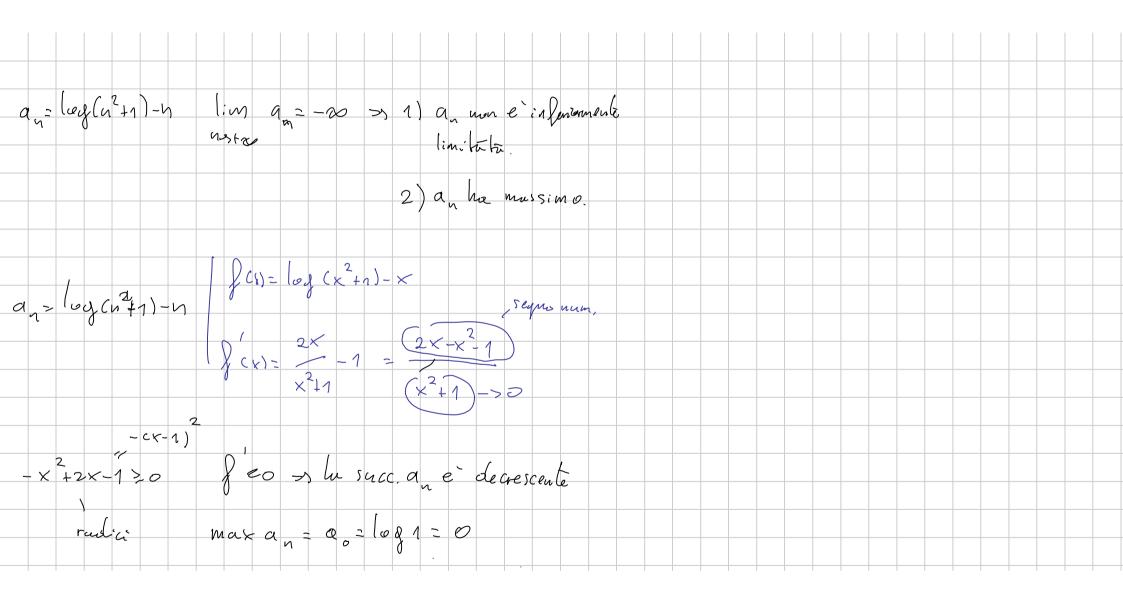
Esercizio:
$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \log(n+1) - \log n \right) = \left( 1 + \infty - \infty \right)$
>1
$ \left( \frac{1}{h} + \log(n+1) - \log n \right) = \left( \frac{1}{h} + \log \left( \frac{1}{h} \right) \right) + \left( 1$
O non possiu us ware
$\int \int $
$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$
[ 1 20 par unsex
(1) $(1)$ $(2)$ $(1)$
$=\left(1+\frac{1}{n}+\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)+o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)^{n}=\left(1+\frac{2}{n}+o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)^{n}=$
$n \cdot \log \left(1 + \left \frac{2}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)\right) = n \cdot \left(\frac{2}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) = 2$
$= e^{-n \cdot \log \left(1 + \left(\frac{2}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)} = e^{-n \cdot \left(\frac{2}{n} + $





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