

COMPITO D

D₁

$$1) \begin{cases} x^2 \neq 0 \\ \arcsin(x^2) \neq 0 \\ -1 \leq x^2 \leq 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{arcoseno} \\ 1-x^2 > 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{logaritmo} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x^2 \leq 1 \\ x^2 < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ -1 < x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$$

$$\frac{\log(1-x^2) + x \sin x}{x^2 \arcsin(x^2)} = \frac{-x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) + x \left[x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right]}{x^2 (x^2 + o(x^2))}$$

$$= \frac{x^4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \right) + o(x^4)}{x^4 + o(x^4)} \sim \frac{-\frac{2}{3} x^4}{x^4} = -\frac{2}{3} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2}{3}$$

2) È sufficiente studiare la funzione

$$g(x) = e^{-x}(x-2)$$

per poi studiare il modulo.

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(0) = -2 \quad ; \quad g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

$$g(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 2; \quad g(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 2.$$

lim_{x → +∞} g(x) = 0 ; AS. ORIZZONTALE y = 0 ^(D₂)

lim_{x → -∞} g(x) = -∞ ; andamento superlineare ⇒ ~~AS. OBLIQUO.~~

$$g'(x) = e^{-x}(3-x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$$

$$g'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 3 \quad (g \text{ crescente})$$

$$g'(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 3 \quad (g \text{ decrescente})$$

~~g''(x)~~

x = 3 punto di
MAX. REL.

$$f(3) = e^{-3}$$

$$g''(x) = e^{-x}(x-4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$$

$$g''(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 4 \quad (\text{convessa})$$

$$g''(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 4 \quad (\text{concava})$$

x = 4 punto di flesso.

grafico di g :

\mathbb{D}_3

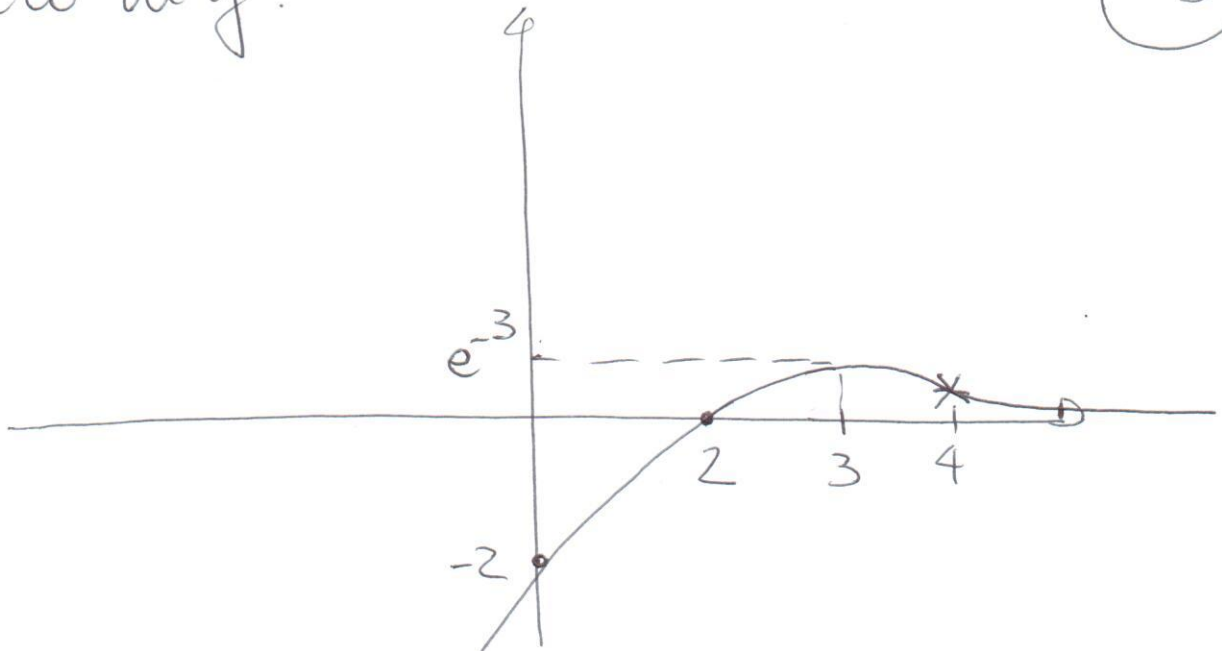
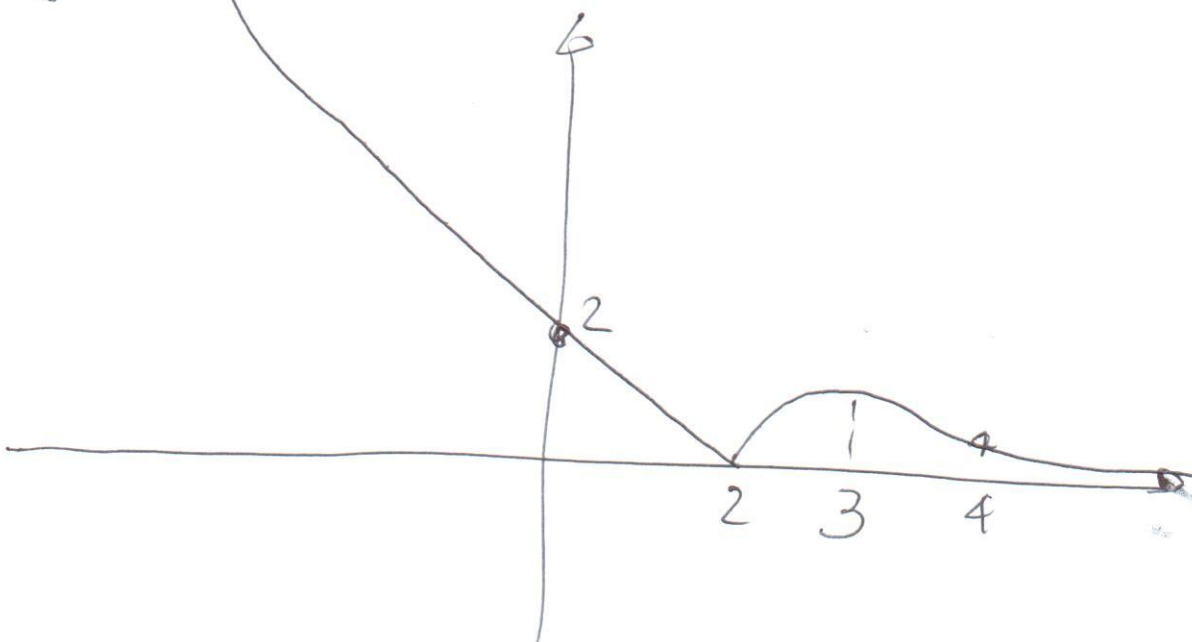


grafico di $f(x) = |g(x)|$



In $(-\infty, 4]$:

(D₄)

In $x=2$ MIN. REL. e ASS. ($f(2)=0$)

In $x=3$ MAX. REL. ($f(3)=e^{-3}$)

In $x=4$ MIN. REL. ($f(4)=2e^{-4}$)

~~MAX. ASS.~~ perché $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$.

3) $z \neq i+2$

$$(z-2+i)(z-2-i) = (-2z+3)$$

$$(z-2)^2 - (i)^2 = -2z+3$$

$$z^2 - 4z + 4 + 1 + 2z - 3 = 0$$

$$z^2 - 2z + 2 = 0$$

$$z_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-2} = 1 \pm i$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right] = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right] = \sqrt{2} \left[\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$4) \quad n^\alpha \log\left(\frac{n^2+4n+2}{n^2+3}\right) = n^\alpha \log\left(1 + \frac{4n-1}{n^2+3}\right)$$

$$\sim n^\alpha \left(\frac{4n-1}{n^2+3}\right) \sim \frac{4n^\alpha}{n} = \frac{4}{n^{1-\alpha}} \quad (\text{D}_S)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_n \approx \sum \frac{4}{n^{1-\alpha}}$$

convergente per $1-\alpha > 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha < 0$.

5) in forma normale:

$$y'(x) + \frac{1}{x \log x} y(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$$

$$\text{definita per } \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ \log x \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases} = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

Pertanto il problema di Cauchy è definito in $(1, +\infty)$.

$$a(x) = \frac{1}{x \log x} \in C^\infty(1, +\infty); \quad f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x} \in C^\infty(1, +\infty).$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists! \text{ sol. (globale)} \quad y(x) \in C^1(1, +\infty).$$

la soluzione si può determinare con la formula risolutiva consueta, oppure si scrive l'equazione nella forma

$$(\log x \cdot y(x))' = \frac{\log^2(x)}{x}$$

D₆

$$\Rightarrow \log x \cdot y(x) = \int \frac{\log^2 x}{x} dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{\log x} \left[\frac{\log^3 x}{3} + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{\log^2 x}{3} + \frac{C}{\log x}$$

$$y(e) = 1 = \frac{1}{3} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{3}$$

\Rightarrow l'unica soluzione è

$$y(x) = \frac{\log^2 x}{3} + \frac{2}{3 \log x}$$