

SVOLGIMENTO PROVA SCRITTA
di ANALISI 1 del 25/3/2015

①

$$1) \quad i\bar{z} = i(x-iy) = y+ix \quad ; \quad iz = i(x+iy) = -y+ix$$
$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(i\bar{z}) = y \quad ; \quad \operatorname{Im}(iz) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{2xy} \quad |z|^2 = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xy - x^2 - y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y=x$$

Diseguazione:

$$2xy - x^2 - y^2 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-y)^2 \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{tutto } \mathbb{C}.$$

$$2) \quad \frac{3n + e^n}{3^{2n} + \log n} \sim \frac{e^n}{3^{2n}} = \left(\frac{e}{9}\right)^n$$

La serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e}{9}\right)^n$, geometrica, converge

\Rightarrow converge anche la serie data

②

3) Variabili separabili

$$A(x) = x e^{-x^2} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$B(y) = y^2 - 1 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

\Rightarrow ESISTENZA e
UNICITA'
LOCALE

Soluzioni singolari: $y^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$.

$\Rightarrow y = 1$ risolve il Problema di Cauchy
E, COME DETTO, E' L'UNICA SOLUZIONE.

$$4) \int_0^1 x^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx = \frac{1}{\log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x x^2 \Big|_0^1$$

$$- \frac{2}{\log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} \int_0^1 x \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \log_{\frac{2}{3}} e - \frac{2}{\log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} \left[\frac{1}{\log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x x \Big|_0^1 \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{\log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x dx \Big]$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \log_{\frac{2}{3}} e - 2 \log_{\frac{2}{3}}^2(e) \left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{2}{3}}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x/2} \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \log_{\frac{2}{3}} e - \frac{4}{3} \log_{\frac{2}{3}}^2(e) + 2 \log_{\frac{2}{3}}^3(e) \left[\frac{2}{3} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \log_{\frac{2}{3}} e - \frac{4}{3} \log_{\frac{2}{3}}^2(e) - \frac{2}{3} \log_{\frac{2}{3}}^3(e)$$

$$5) \quad f(-x) = -x + \sin(-x) = -x - \sin(x) \\ = -[x + \sin(x)] = -f(x)$$

FUNZIONE DISPARI

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = -f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \cos(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$$

$\Rightarrow f$ non decrescente.

$$\Rightarrow f < 0 \text{ in } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$f > 0 \text{ in } \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ se } \cos(x) = -1 \text{ MAI IN } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$

~~NO~~ NO FLESSI ORIZZONTALI.

MAX. REL. e ASS. in $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ④

MIN. REL. e ASS. in $x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \geq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$$

CONVESSITA'

\Rightarrow CONCAVITA' in $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$x=0$ punto di flesso obliquo ($f'(0)=2$)

~~ASC~~ DISCENDENTE

Grafico:

