

# SVOLGIMENTI PROVA SCRITTA DI ANALISI 1 DEL 2/7/2025

①

1) Criterio del rapporto:

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)!}{e^{(n+1)^2}} \cdot \frac{e^{n^2}}{n!} = \frac{(n+1)\cancel{n!} \cdot \cancel{e^{n^2}}}{e^{n^2+2n+1} \cdot \cancel{n!}}$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{e^{2n} \cdot e} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 < 1$$

per la gerarchia degli infiniti.

la serie converge. Pertanto  $a_n \rightarrow 0$ .

2)  ~~$f(x)$~~   $f(x) = (|x+2|)^2 = \begin{cases} (x+2)^2 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ (2-x)^2 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$

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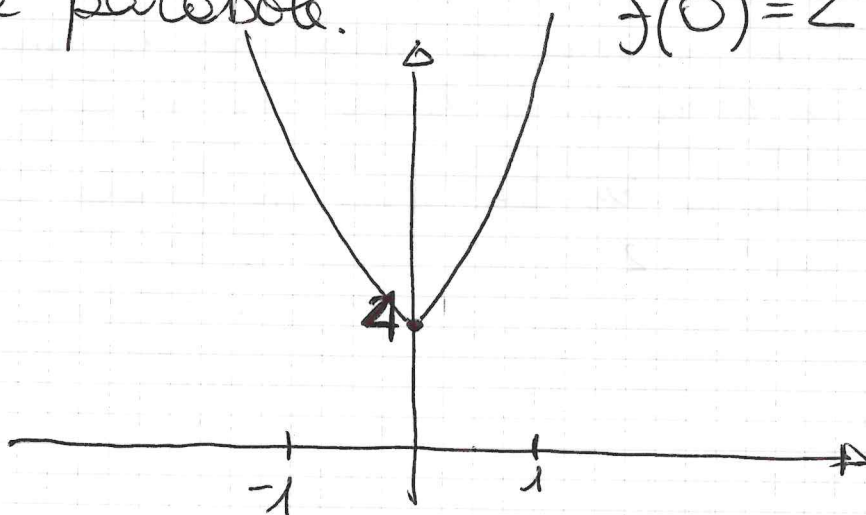
$$I_{\text{def}} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(-x) = (|-x|+2)^2 = (|x|+2)^2 = f(x)$$

$f$  pari.

$f \in C^0(\mathbb{R})$ . Il grafico è dato dall'unione di due parabole.

$$f(0) = 2$$



$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x+2) & \text{se } x > 0 \\ -2(2-x) = 2(x-2) & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$f'_+(0) = 4 \neq -4 = f'_-(0)$$

in  $x=0$  punto angoloso.

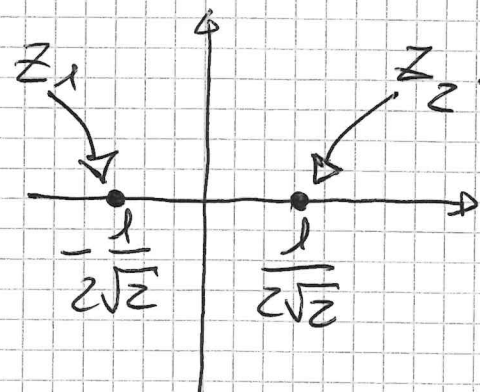
$f$  convessa in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$3) (x-iy)^2 - (x+iy)^2 + 2|2x|^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\cancel{x^2 - y^2 - 2ixy} - \cancel{x^2 + y^2 - 2ixy} + 8x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 8x^2 - 1 = 0 \\ xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ -1 = 0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$



4) OMOGENEA ASSOCIATA:

$$\alpha^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{1,2} = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$$

Principio di sovrapposizione: poiché  $\alpha = 1$  è radice del polinomio caratteristico, allora

$$y_p(x) = A \sin x + B \cos x + C x e^x$$

$$y'_p = A \cos x - B \sin x + C(x+1)e^x \quad (3)$$

$$y''_p = -A \sin x - B \cos x + C(x+2)e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow -A \sin x - B \cos x + C(x+2)e^x - A \sin x - B \cos x - Cx e^x = \sin x + e^x$$

$$-2A \sin x - 2B \cos x + 2C e^x = \sin x + e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{2} \\ B = 0 \\ C = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x$$

$$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = -C_1$$

$$y'(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} (x+1) e^x$$

$$y'(0) = 2C_1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x$$

$$5) \quad f(x) = \frac{1+x+\frac{x^2}{2}-x-1+\frac{x^2}{2}+o(x^2)}{1+\frac{x^{2\alpha}}{2}-1+\frac{x^{2\alpha}}{2}+o(x^{2\alpha})}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^{2\alpha} + o(x^{2\alpha})} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{1}{x^{2\alpha-2}}$$

Quindi  $f$  è integrabile per  $2\alpha - 2 < 1$   
cioè per  $\alpha < \frac{3}{2}$ .  
 $f$  non è integrabile per  $\alpha \geq \frac{3}{2}$

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