

SVOLGIMENTI PROVA SCRITTA di  
ANALISI 1 del 19/1/2023

(A<sub>1</sub>)

COMPITO A

$$1) |w| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} - i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^{-i\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arg w = -\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi.$$

$$i \left( \frac{w - \bar{w}}{w + \bar{w}} \right) = i \left[ \frac{-1-i - (-1+i)}{-1-i - 1+i} \right] = i \left( \frac{-2i}{-2} \right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow z^4 = (\sqrt{2})^4 (-1) = (\sqrt{2})^4 \left[ \cos(\pi) + i \sin(\pi) \right]$$

$\Rightarrow$  le quattro soluzioni sono:

$$z_0 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] = \sqrt{2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$= 1+i$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) \right] = \sqrt{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = (-1+i)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{5}{4}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5}{4}\pi\right) \right] = \sqrt{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \quad (\text{A}_2)$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt{2} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{7}{4}\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{7}{4}\pi\right) \right] = \sqrt{2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = 1 - i$$

2) ~~Studiamo~~ Studiamo direttamente la serie, col criterio della radice:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[n]{a_n} &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3+n}\right)^{-n^3} \\ &= \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^3+n}\right)^{-(n^3+n)} \right]^{\frac{n^3}{n^3+n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^1 = \frac{1}{e} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  la serie converge  $\Rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$3) D = \left\{ \left| \frac{x}{2} \right| \leq 1 \right\} = \{ -2 \leq x \leq 2 \} = [-2, 2]$$

$$f \in C^0(D)$$

$f$  pari, perché prodotto di due funzioni dispari.

$$f(0)=0; \quad f(\pm 2) = 2 \arcsin(1) = 2 \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

Segue:  $f$  è prodotto di due funzioni  
positive per  $x > 0$  e negative  
per  $x < 0$

$A_3$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in D \quad \text{e} \quad f(0) = 0.$$

$$f'(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{*}{2\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \quad \forall x \in (-2, 2) \\ = \overset{\circ}{D}$$

$f'(x)$  è la somma di due funzioni positive  
per  $x > 0$  e negative per  $x < 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \quad \text{per} \quad x < 0$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{per} \quad x = 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \text{per} \quad x > 0$$

In  $x = \pm 2$  ~~la funzione~~ la tangente  
risulta essere verticale in  $x = \pm 2$ .

$f$  decresce in  $[-2, 0)$  e cresce in  $(0, 2]$ .

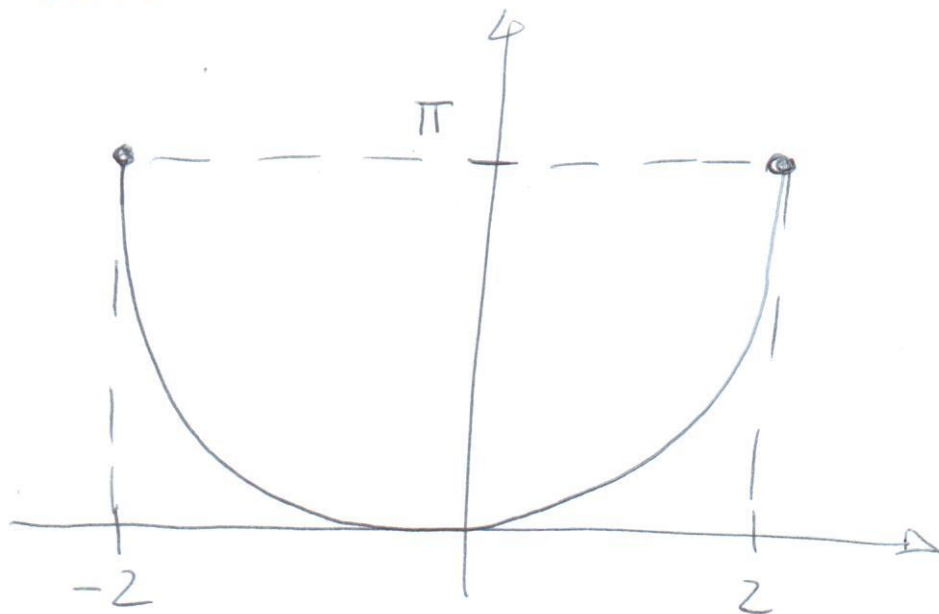
In  $x=0$  punto di MIN. ASS.

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{2})^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ x \left( 1 - \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\quad}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\quad}} + \frac{1}{2} x \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right] \left[ -2 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{2})^2}} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\left[ 1 - \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \right]^3}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in (-2, 2) \end{aligned}$$

$f$  sempre convessa.

grafico:





4) OMOGENEA ASSOCIATA.

A<sub>5</sub>

$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 = (\alpha - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad m_\alpha = 2$$

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

NON OMOGENEA: METODO di LAGRANGE

$$y_P(x) = C_1(x) e^x + C_2(x) x e^x$$

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & x e^x \\ e^x & (x+1)e^x \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x} (x+1-x) \\ = e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1(x) = - \int \frac{e^x x e^x}{(x^2+1)e^{2x}} dx = - \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1)$$

$$C_2(x) = \int \frac{e^x \cdot e^x}{(x^2+1)e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{\text{NO}}(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) e^x \\ + x \operatorname{arctg} x \cdot e^x$$

5)

A<sub>6</sub>

$$f(x) \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \sqrt{x^4} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x^4} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right) \right]$$

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

$$\sim x^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{2x^4} + \frac{2}{24x^4} \right] = \frac{-5}{12x^2}$$

$\frac{1}{x^2}$  è integrabile a  $+\infty$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  è integrabile in  $[1, +\infty)$ .