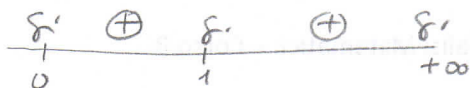


Soluzioni

1. $f(t) = \frac{\lg t}{t^2 - 1}$



per $t \rightarrow 0$ $f(t) \sim -\lg t < \frac{1}{t^\alpha}$; scegliamo $\alpha < 1$

per $t \rightarrow 1$ $f(t) \sim \frac{t-1}{(t-1)(t+1)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$; disc. eliminabile

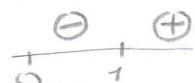
per $t \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(t) \sim \frac{\lg t}{t^2} < \frac{t^\alpha}{t^2} = \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{2-\alpha}$; si sceglie α t.c. ma $2-\alpha > 1$, cioè $\alpha < 1$.

$$F(x) = \int_x^{x^2} f(t) dt$$

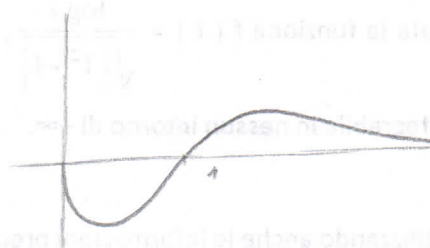
CE $x \geq 0$

SGM

$F(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 > x$



$F(0) = 0, F(1) = 0$

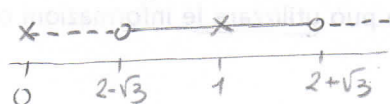


LIMITI

per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $F(x) \rightarrow 0$

DRV

$F'(x) = \frac{\lg x}{x^2 - 1} \left(\frac{4x}{x^2 + 1} - 1 \right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x + 1 \leq 0$



per $x \rightarrow 0$ $F'(x) \sim \lg x \rightarrow -\infty$
per $x \rightarrow 1$ $F'(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

2. d'integrale è improprio perché l'estremo -1 annulla il denominatore; poiché la fz diverge con ordine $\frac{1}{2}$, l'integrale esiste.

$$x^2 - x - 2 = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{(2x-1)^2}{4}}} = \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x-1}{3}\right)^2}}$$

si pone $\frac{2x-1}{3} = \sin t, dx = \frac{3}{2} \cos t dt$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\arcsin \frac{1}{3}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{1}{3}$$

3. CE $x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < y \leq 1$

$y=1$ soluzione costante

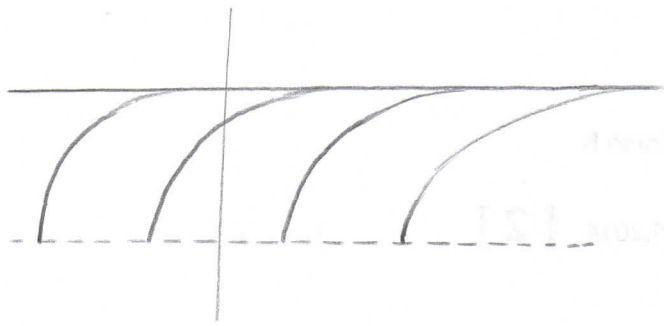
$$\int \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \int dx \rightarrow -\sqrt{1-y^2} = x - c \rightarrow \sqrt{1-y^2} = c - x \rightarrow$$

$1 - y^2 = (c - x)^2$ con $c - x > 0$, cioè $x < c$

$y = \sqrt{1 - (c - x)^2}$ con $1 - (c - x)^2 > 0$, cioè $-1 < c - x < 1$, cioè $c - 1 < x < c + 1$

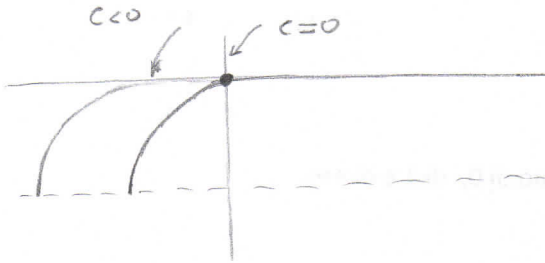
In definitiva, $c - 1 < x < c$

Le soluzioni si calcolano con la soluzione costante per $x=c$, e dunque possono essere prolungate definendole costanti per $x \geq c$.



$$y(0) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ per } c = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ unit\`a}$$

$$y(0) = 1 \text{ per } c = 0 \text{ non \`e unit\`a}$$



$$4. \quad \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}$$

converge $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ (ad es. con il criterio del rapporto).

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^1 x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)! (2n+1)}$$

che \`e una serie convergente per il teorema di Leibniz. Sempre per questo teorema si ha

$$|I - S_n| \leq \frac{1}{(2n+3)! (2n+3)} < \frac{1}{10^3} \text{ se } n \geq 2$$

$$I \sim 1 - \frac{1}{3! \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{5! \cdot 5} = \dots$$

Soluzioni [2]

1. $f(t) = \frac{\lg t}{\sqrt{t}(t^2-1)}$ $\begin{array}{c} \delta' \quad \oplus \quad \delta' \quad \oplus \quad \delta' \\ \frac{1}{0} \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \quad \quad +\infty \end{array}$

per $t \rightarrow 0$ $f(t) \sim -\frac{\lg t}{\sqrt{t}} < \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}}$; scegliamo α in modo che sia $\alpha+\frac{1}{2} < 1$, cioè $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$

per $t \rightarrow 1$ $f(t) \sim \frac{t-1}{2(t-1)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$; disc. eliminabile

per $t \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(t) \sim \frac{\lg t}{t^{5/2}} < \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}-\alpha}$; scegliamo α in modo che sia $\frac{5}{2}-\alpha > 1$, cioè $\alpha < \frac{3}{2}$

$$F(x) = \int_x^{x^2} f(t) dt$$

C.E.
SGN

LIMITI

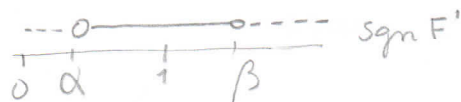
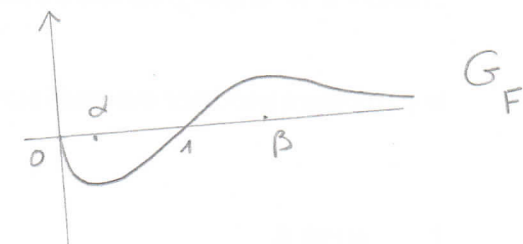
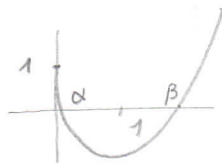
DRV

$x \geq 0$
 $F(x) > 0$ se $x^2 > x$ $\begin{array}{c} \ominus \quad \oplus \\ 0 \quad \quad \quad 1 \end{array}$

per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $F(x) \rightarrow 0$

$$F'(x) = \frac{\lg x}{x^2-1} \left(\frac{4}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4\sqrt{x} + 1 \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x) &= x^2 - 4\sqrt{x} + 1 \\ Q'(x) &= 2x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$



per $x \rightarrow 0$ $F'(x) \sim \frac{\lg x}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow -\infty$

per $x \rightarrow 1$ $F'(x) \sim \frac{1}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

2. l'integrale è improprio perché l'estremo 1 annulla il denominatore; poiché la fz. diverge con ordine $\frac{1}{2}$, l'integrale esiste.

$$x^2 + x - 2 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2x+1}{3}\right)^2}}$$

sv forme $\frac{2x+1}{3} = \cos t$,
 $dx = \frac{3}{2} \cos t dt$

$$\int_{\arcsin \frac{1}{3}}^{\pi/2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{1}{3}$$

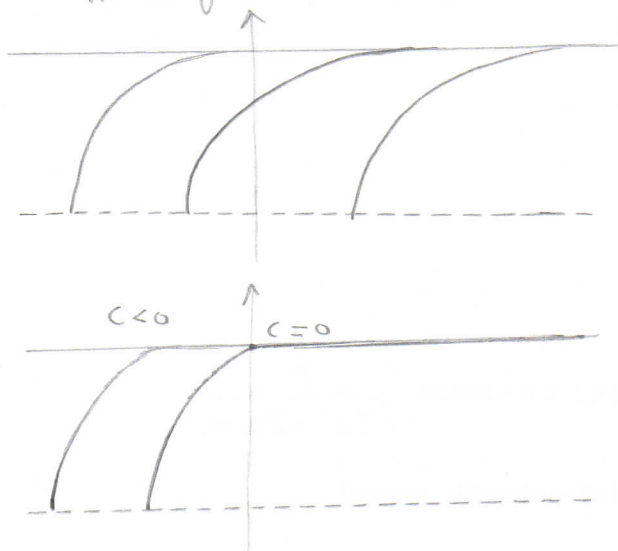
3. C.E. $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < y \leq 2$
 $y=2$ soluzione costante

$$\int \frac{y}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy = \int dx \rightarrow -\sqrt{4-y^2} = x-c \rightarrow \sqrt{4-y^2} = c-x \rightarrow$$

$$4-y^2 = (c-x)^2 \text{ con } c-x > 0, \text{ cioè } \boxed{x < c}$$

$$y = \sqrt{4 - (c-x)^2} \quad \text{con } 4 - (c-x)^2 > 0, \text{ cioè } -2 < c-x < 2, \text{ cioè } \boxed{c-2 < x < c+2}$$

In definitiva, $c-2 < x < c$.



Le solz. si saldano con la soluzione costante per $x=c$ e dunque possono essere prolungate definendole costanti per $x \geq c$

$$y(0) = 1 \quad \text{per } c = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{unicata}$$

$$y(0) = 2 \quad \text{per } c = 0 \quad \text{non c'è unicità}$$

$$4. \quad \lg(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$\frac{\lg(1+x)}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n}$$

converge $\forall x \in (-1, 1)$ (ad es. con il criterio del rapporto). Converge anche per $x=1$ (debnz).

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\lg(1+x)}{x} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2}$$

che è una serie convergente per il teorema di Leibniz. Sempre per questo teorema si ha:

$$|I - S_n| \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} < \frac{1}{10} \quad \text{per } n \geq 3.$$

$$I \sim 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} = \dots$$