## Esame di Analisi matematica I : esercizi A.a. 2024-2025, Secondo esame invernale

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## ESERCIZIO N. 1.

• Si calcoli 
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\log \left( y_{t} + \frac{\varphi_{t} + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}}{(1 + \tan(\varepsilon))^{2}} \right) + 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}}}{1 + \tan(\varepsilon)^{2}} = \log \left( \frac{y_{t}}{2} + \frac{\varphi_{t}^{(k)} + 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}}}{4} - 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}} \right)$$
  

$$= l_{Y} \left( \frac{\varphi_{t}}{2} + \frac{\varphi_{t}^{(k)} + 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}}}{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}} - 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}}\right) - 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}}}{2x + 2y_{t}^{(k)} + \varphi_{t}^{(k)} - 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}}}$$

$$= l_{Y} \left( \frac{\varphi_{t}}{2} \times (1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}) \right) - 2x = 2x + l_{Y} \left( \frac{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}}{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}} \right) - 2x = 2x + l_{Y} \left( \frac{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}}{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}}} \right)$$

$$= e^{-l_{Y}} \left( \frac{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}}{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}} \right) - 2x = 2x + l_{Y} \left( \frac{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}}{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{2y_{t}}} \right)$$

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$$= \frac{2e^{-\chi}}{e^{\chi} + e^{-\chi}}} = \frac{2e^{-2\chi}}{1 + e^{-2\chi}} = 2e^{-2\chi} \left( \frac{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}}{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}} \right) = \frac{1}{4x}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{-\chi}}{e^{\chi} + e^{-\chi}}} = \frac{2e^{-\chi}}{1 + e^{-2\chi}} = 2e^{-\chi} \left( \frac{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}}{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}} \right) = \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{-\chi}}{e^{\chi} + e^{-\chi}}} = \frac{2e^{-\chi}}{e^{\chi} + e^{-\chi}}} \left( \frac{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}}{1 + \varphi_{t}^{(k)}} \right) = \frac{1}{2x}$$

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**ESERCIZIO N. 2.** Studiare la funzione

$$f(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)$$

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## ESERCIZIO N. 3.

• si catoli 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(x+1)} dx$$
  $y = \sqrt{x}$   $d_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$   
 $= \lambda \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(x+1)} dx = \lambda$  and  $y = \lambda$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}$   
• si catoli le primitive  $\int \sin^{2}(2x) \cos^{2}(2x) dx = \lambda$   $\int \frac{1-\cos(4x)}{2} \frac{1+\cos(4x)}{2} dx$   
 $= \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^{2}(4x) dx = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1+\cos(4x)}{64} dx$   
 $= \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^{2}(4x) dx = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1+\cos(8x)}{64} dx$   
 $= \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \int \cos(8x) dx = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1+\cos(8x)}{64} dx$   
• si stabilisca se  $x^{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}e^{\frac{1}{2}}$  integrabile in [-1,0]:  
 $Abb_{1} \cos x$   $\lim_{x \to 0^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{x^{2}e^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{x}} y = -\frac{1}{x}$   
 $= \lim_{x \to 0^{-\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{x}} + \overline{x} = \sum_{x \to 0^{-\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{1+\cos(8x)}{\sqrt{x}} + C$   
• si stabilisca se  $\frac{x^{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{x^{2}e^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{x^{2}e^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{x}} \in L((54,0))$   
• si stabilisca se  $\left(\frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}}\right) = \int C \left(\log \frac{1}{2}\right) = C \left(C(-\frac{1}{4},0)\right)$   
 $Abb_{1} \operatorname{enver}$   $\lim_{x \to 0^{+\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{1+\cos(-\frac{1}{4})}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{1+\cos(-\frac{1$ 

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**ESERCIZIO N. 4.** Calcolare tutti i polinomi di McLaurin di  $f(x) = \arcsin(x)$ .

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sum_{j=0}^{n} {\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{j}} (-1)^j x^{2d} + O(x^{2n})$$

$$dx f(0) = 0 \quad \text{regue}$$

$$f'(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f'(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \sum_{j=0}^{n} {\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{j}} (-1)^j t^{2d} dt + \int_{0}^{x} O(t^{2n}) dt$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{n} {\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{j}} (-1)^j \frac{x^{2j+1}}{2j+1} + O(x^{2n+1})$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{n} {\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{j}} (-1)^j \frac{x^{2j+1}}{2j+1} + O(x^{2n+1})$$

**ESERCIZIO N. 5.** Calcolare la soluzione generale di  $y'' + y' + y = xe^x$ 

Polinomia constitution 
$$p(r) = r^{2} + r + t$$
  
he zeri  $r^{2} + r + t = 0$   $r = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1 - 4}{2}$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \pm i \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$   
 $y_{h} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( A \sin(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x) + B \cos(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x) \right)$   
 $y_{p} = \left( c + D \right) e^{t}$   $L [y_{p}] = c L [x e^{t}] + D L [e^{t}]$   
 $= c \left( (x e^{t})^{t} + (x e^{t})^{t} + x e^{t} \right) + D e^{t} p(t)$ 

$$(xe^{x})^{l} = e^{x} + xe^{x}$$

$$(xe^{x})^{\parallel} = 2e^{x} + xe^{x}$$

$$\Longrightarrow L[\gamma_{p}] = Ce^{x}(2+x+1+x+x)+3De^{x}$$

$$= e^{x}[3Cx+3(C+D)] = xe^{x}$$

$$\exists C=1 \qquad C+D=D \implies C=\frac{1}{3} \qquad D=-\frac{1}{3}$$