

versione 0

Equazioni differenziali – 0

Simplify[**DSolve**[{**4 y''**[**x**] + **y'**[**x**] == **2 x + 3**, **y**[**4**] == **1**, **y'**[**4**] == **6**},
y[**x**], **x**]

{**{y**[**x**] → **17 - 12 e^{1 - $\frac{x}{4}$} - 5 x + x²**}}

Funzioni di due variabili, punti critici – 0

g[**t_**, **y_**] := $\frac{4 t}{4 y - 5}$; **f**[**x_**, **y_**] := **g**[**x²**, **y**]; **f**[**x**, **y**]

$\frac{4 x^2}{-5 + 4 y}$

f1[**y_**] := **g**[**1 - y²**, **y**]; **Together**[**f1**[**y**]]

$-\frac{4 (-1 + y^2)}{-5 + 4 y}$

Together[**f1'**[**y**]]

$-\frac{8 (2 - 5 y + 2 y^2)}{(-5 + 4 y)^2}$

Solve[**f1'**[**y**] == **0**, **y**]

{**{y** → $\frac{1}{2}$ }, **{y** → **2**}}

f2[**y_**] := **g**[**1 - y² - 2 y**, **y**]; **Together**[**f2**[**y**]]

$-\frac{4 (-1 + 2 y + y^2)}{-5 + 4 y}$

Together[**f2'**[**y**]]

$-\frac{8 (-3 - 5 y + 2 y^2)}{(-5 + 4 y)^2}$

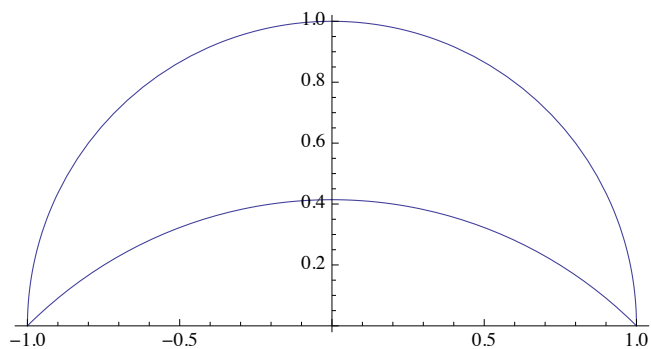
Solve[**f2'**[**y**] == **0**, **y**]

{**{y** → $-\frac{1}{2}$ }, **{y** → **3**}}

```

aa = ParametricPlot[{Cos[t], Sin[t]}, {t, 0, Pi}];
ab = ParametricPlot[{sqrt(2) Cos[t], -1 + sqrt(2) Sin[t]}, {t, Pi/4, 3 Pi/4}];
Show[aa, ab]

```



```

Simplify[{f1[0], f1[1/2], f2[sqrt(2) - 1]}]

```

```

{-4/5, -1, 0}

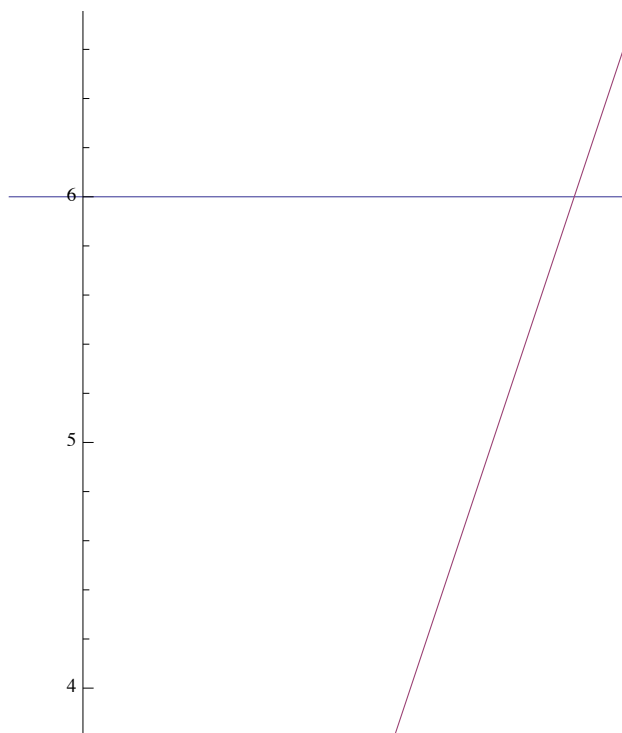
```

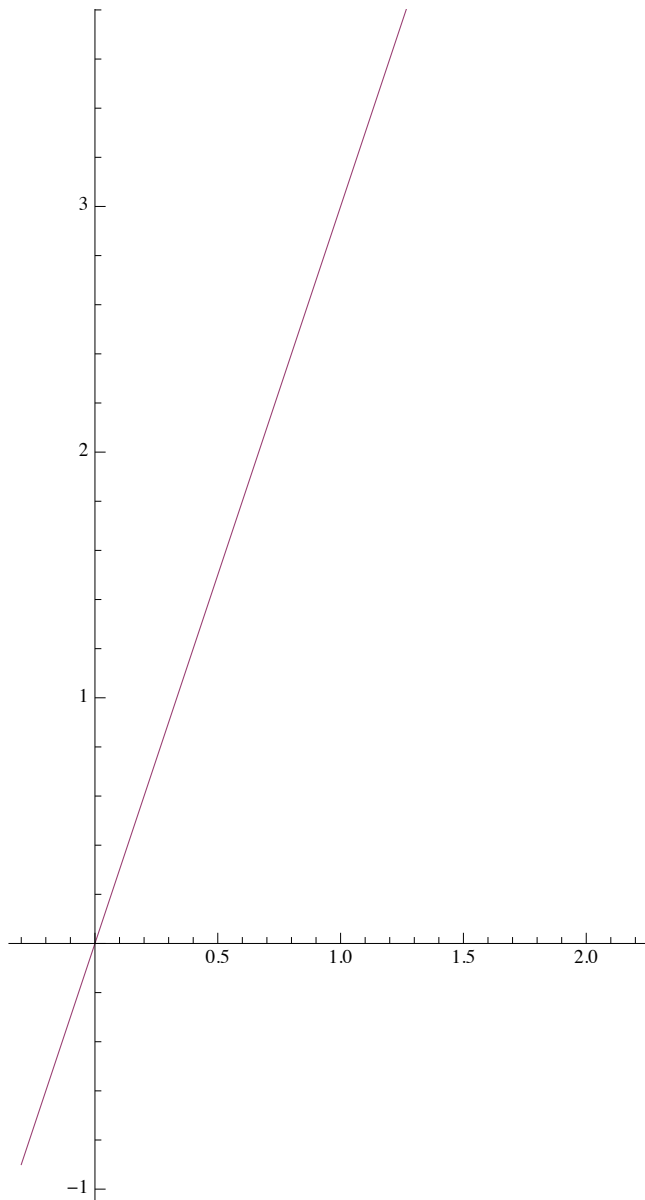
Integrale doppio – 0

```

Plot[{6, 3 x}, {x, -.3, 2.2}, AspectRatio -> Automatic]

```





$$f[x_, y_] := \frac{x}{y+2};$$

$$\text{Simplify}\left[\left\{\int_0^{y/3} f[x, y] \, dx,\right.\right.$$

$$\left.\int_0^{y/3} f[x, y] \, dx \, dy,\right.$$

$$\left.\int_0^6 \int_0^{y/3} f[x, y] \, dx \, dy\right\}$$

$$\left\{\frac{y^2}{18(2+y)}, \frac{1}{36}(-12 - 4y + y^2 + 8 \text{Log}[2+y]), \frac{1}{9}(3 + \text{Log}[16])\right\}$$

$$f[x_, y_] := \frac{x}{y+3};$$

Assuming[y ∈ Reals && y > 0 && x ∈ Reals && x > 0 && x < 2, Simplify[{∫_{3x}⁶ f[x, y] dy,

$$\int \int_{3x}^6 f[x, y] dy dx,$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_{3x}^6 f[x, y] dy dx]]]$$

$$\left\{ x \operatorname{Log}\left[\frac{3}{1+x}\right], \frac{1}{4}(-1+x) \left(-1+x+2(1+x) \operatorname{Log}\left[\frac{3}{1+x}\right]\right), \frac{\operatorname{Log}[3]}{2} \right\}$$

Numero complesso – 0

In[2]:= z = -√2 + √2 i; Print[{Abs[z], Arg[z]}; Print[z^9]

$$\left\{ 2, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\}$$

$$(-256 + 256 i) \sqrt{2}$$

Matrice, autovalori... – 0

In[3]:= a = $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; Print[{Eigenvalues[a], Eigenvectors[a]}]

{{4, 2, 0}, {{-1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 0}, {1, 0, 3}}}

versione 1

Equazioni differenziali – 0

Simplify[DSolve[{4 y''[x] + y[x] == 2 x^2 + 3, y[π] == 1, y'[π] == 6}, y[x], x]]

$$\left\{ \left\{ y[x] \rightarrow -13 + 2 x^2 + 4 (-3 + 2 \pi) \operatorname{Cos}\left[\frac{x}{2}\right] - 2 (-7 + \pi^2) \operatorname{Sin}\left[\frac{x}{2}\right] \right\} \right\}$$

Funzioni di due variabili, punti critici – 0

g[t_, y_] := $\frac{4 t}{4 y - 5}$; f[x_, y_] := g[x^2, y]; f[x, y]

$$\frac{4 x^2}{-5 + 4 y}$$

f1[y_] := g[1 - y^2, y]; Together[f1[y]]

$$-\frac{4(-1+y^2)}{-5+4y}$$

Together[f1'[y]]

$$-\frac{8(2-5y+2y^2)}{(-5+4y)^2}$$

Solve[f1'[y] == 0, y]

$$\left\{ \left\{ y \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \{y \rightarrow 2\} \right\}$$

```
f2[y_] := g[1 - y^2 - 2 y, y]; Together[f2[y]]
```

$$-\frac{4(-1 + 2y + y^2)}{-5 + 4y}$$

```
Together[f2'[y]]
```

$$-\frac{8(-3 - 5y + 2y^2)}{(-5 + 4y)^2}$$

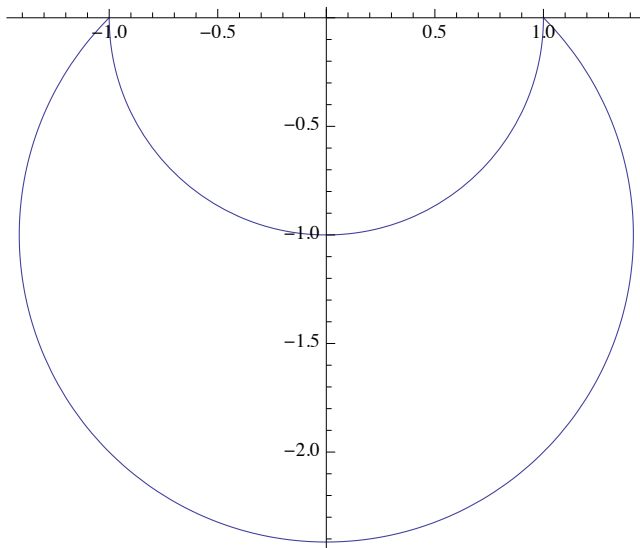
```
Solve[f2'[y] == 0, y]
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ y \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \right\}, \left\{ y \rightarrow 3 \right\} \right\}$$

```
aa = ParametricPlot[{Cos[t], Sin[t]}, {t, 0, -Pi}];
```

```
ab = ParametricPlot[{sqrt(2) Cos[t], -1 + sqrt(2) Sin[t]}, {t, 3 Pi / 4, 9 Pi / 4}];
```

```
Show[ab, aa]
```



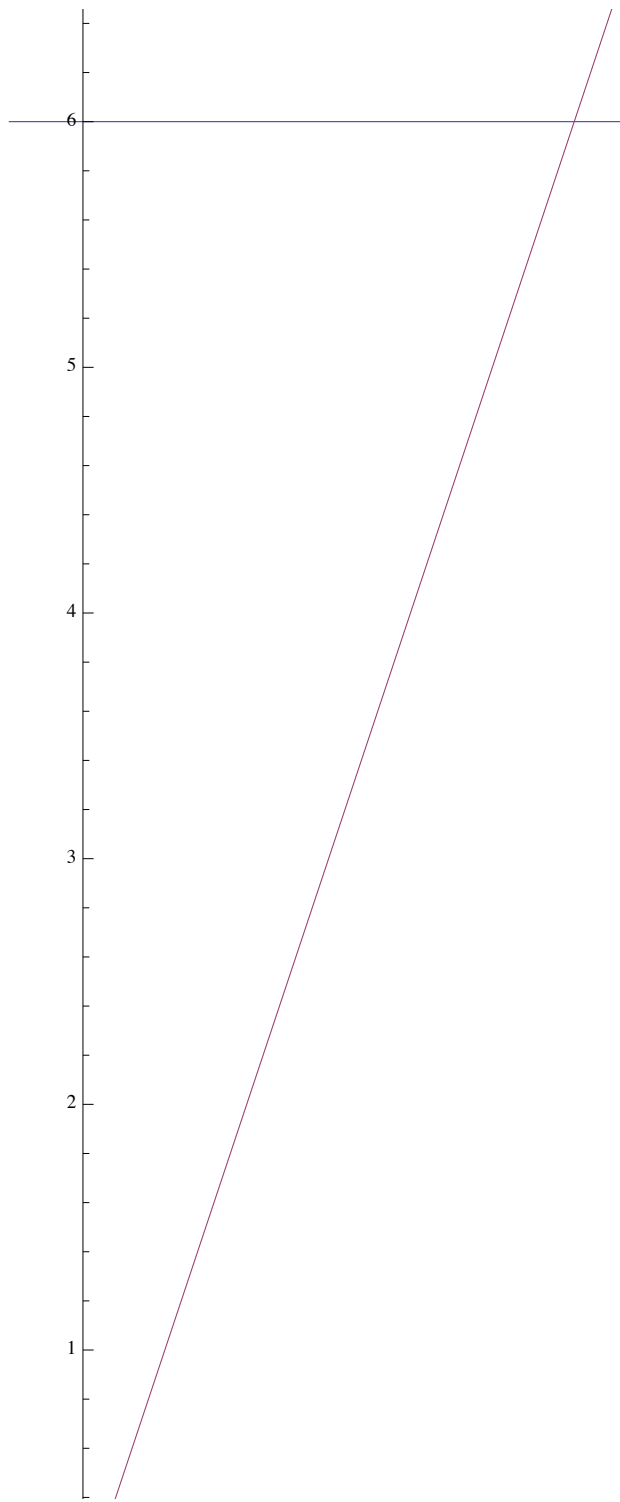
```
Simplify[{f1[0], f2[-1/2], f2[-sqrt(2) - 1]}]
```

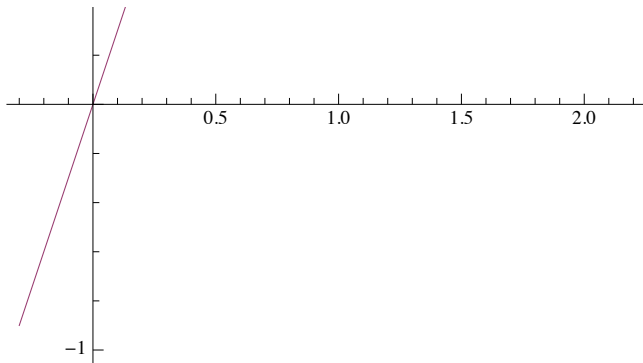
$$\left\{ -\frac{4}{5}, -1, 0 \right\}$$

Integrale doppio – 0

```
Plot[{6, 3 x}, {x, -.3, 2.2}, AspectRatio -> Automatic]
```







$$f[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{x+3};$$

Assuming $[y \in \text{Reals} \ \&\& \ y > 0, \text{Simplify}[\{\int_{3x}^6 f[x, y] \, dy,$

$$\int_{3x}^6 f[x, y] \, dy \, dx,$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_{3x}^6 f[x, y] \, dy \, dx\}]]$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{9(-4+x^2)}{2(3+x)}, -\frac{9}{4}(-27-6x+x^2+10\text{Log}[3+x]), 9\left(2-9\text{ArcCoth}[4]+\text{Log}\left[\frac{25}{9}\right]\right) \right\}$$

$$f[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{x+3};$$

Assuming $[y \in \text{Reals} \ \&\& \ y > 0, \text{Simplify}[\{\int_0^{y/3} f[x, y] \, dx,$

$$\int_0^{y/3} f[x, y] \, dx \, dy,$$

$$\int_0^6 \int_0^{y/3} f[x, y] \, dx \, dy\}]]$$

$$\left\{ y \text{Log}\left[\frac{9+y}{9}\right], \frac{1}{4}(9+y)\left(27-y+2(-9+y)\text{Log}\left[\frac{9+y}{9}\right]\right), 18-\frac{45}{2}\text{Log}\left[\frac{5}{3}\right] \right\}$$

Numero complesso – 0

In[2]:= $z = -\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \, i$; Print[{Abs[z], Arg[z]}; Print[z^9]

Matrice, autovalori... – 0

In[4]:= $a = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; Print[{Eigenvalues[a], Eigenvectors[a]}]

{{-3, 2, 0}, {{-1, 0, 1}, {0, 1, 0}, {-1, 0, 4}}}