

## versione 0

### Equazioni differenziali – 0

```
TrigReduce[DSolve[{5 y''[x] + 2 y'[x] + y[x] == 4 e^{-x/5}, y[0] == 6, y'[0] == 2},  
y[x], x]]
```

```
{{y[x] -> e^{-x/5} (5 + Cos[2 x/5] + 8 Sin[2 x/5])}}
```

### Funzioni di due variabili, punti critici – 0

Minimo, massimo di  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4x$

in  $A = \{(x, y); 1 \leq y \leq 1 + x^3, x \leq 3\}$

assai facile con linee di livello (circonferenze)

```
f[x_, y_] := x^2 + y^2 - 4 x;
```

```
{f[2, 1], f[3, 28]}
```

```
{-3, 781}
```

### Integrale doppio – 0

```
f[x_, y_] := x^3 / (y^3 + 2);
```

```
Simplify[{\int_{1/2 y}^{\sqrt{y}} f[x, y] dx,
```

```
\int_0^1 \int_{1/2 y}^{\sqrt{y}} f[x, y] dx dy}]
```

```
{3 y^2 / (16 (2 + y^3)), 1/16 Log[3/2]}
```

### Numeri complessi – 0

```
Solve[z^6 == -64, z]
```

```
{z -> -2 i}, {z -> 2 i}, {z -> -2 (-1)^{1/6}}, {z -> 2 (-1)^{1/6}}, {z -> -2 (-1)^{5/6}}, {z -> 2 (-1)^{5/6}}
```

```
Print[Table[Expand[2 (Cos[\frac{\pi + 2 k \pi}{6}] + i Sin[\frac{\pi + 2 k \pi}{6}])], {k, 0, 5}]]
```

```
{i + \sqrt{3}, 2 i, i - \sqrt{3}, -i - \sqrt{3}, -2 i, -i + \sqrt{3}}
```

### Matrici, autovalori – 0

```

a[k_, h_] :=  $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & k \\ 4 & h \end{pmatrix}$ ; Print[MatrixForm[a[k, h]]];
v = {{1}, {1}}; Print[MatrixForm[v]];
Print[MatrixForm[a[k, h].v]];
Solve[a[k, h].v == 3 v, {h, k}]

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & k \\ 4 & h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7+k \\ 4+h \end{pmatrix}$$

```

{{k -> -4, h -> -1}}

```

```

aa = a[-4, -1]; Print[MatrixForm[aa]];
Print[Eigenvalues[aa]];
Print[Eigenvectors[aa]];
b = Inverse[aa]; Print[MatrixForm[b]];
Print[MatrixForm[aa.b]]

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

{3, 3}

```

```

{{1, 1}, {0, 0}}

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{7}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$