

Prova scritta di Analisi Matematica L-B

21 aprile 2011

Nome.....Cognome..... Matricola.....

Prova orale verso: non nel giorno.....

(1) [4 pti] Sia  $A = \{(x, y) : y \geq 0, y \geq x, 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ . Calcolare

$$\iint_A xy e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy.$$

(2) [8 pti] Classificare i punti critici di  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x, y) = x^3 + x^2y + 3xy^2 + 3y^3 - 4x - 4y + 3$ .

(3) [4 pti] Trovare l'integrale generale di  $\ddot{x} + 4x + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} = 0$ .

(4) [3 pti] Sia  $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$ , e sia

$$g(x, y) = f(xy, xe^y, x - y).$$

Calcolare  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(1, 0)$

(5) [5 pti] Siano  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  l'insieme

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : 1 - z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, |z| \leq 2\}.$$

e  $f \in C(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$  continua.

Trovare  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  e, per  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , trovare  $\alpha(x, y), \beta(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}$ , tali che

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_A \left[ \int_{\alpha(x, y)}^{\beta(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

(6) [3 pti] Trovare le soluzioni in  $\mathbb{C}$  dell'equazione

$$(z^3 + 2 + 3i)(z^2 - (1 + i)2z + 4i) = 0$$

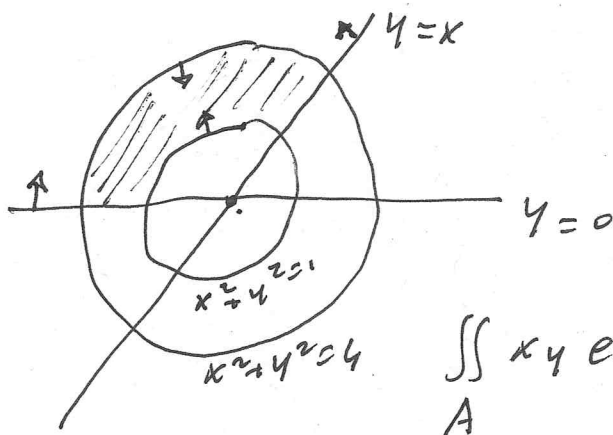
e calcolarne la parte reale.

(7) [3 pti] Trovare i valori di  $\gamma \geq 0$  tali che converga l'integrale generalizzato:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\log(1 + x^\gamma)}{x^{2\gamma} + x^{3\gamma}} dx.$$

①  $A = \{(x, y) : y \geq 0; y \geq x; 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$

(LB)



$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad r \geq 0, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$(x, y) \in A \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq r \leq 2$

$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \pi$

$$\iint_A xy e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_1^2 r dr \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi} \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta \cdot r^2 e^{r^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_1^2 r^3 e^{r^2} dr \cdot \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi} \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 t e^t dt \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \left[ \frac{t e^t}{2} \right]_1^4 - \int_1^4 \frac{e^t}{2} dt \cdot \left( -\frac{\cos \varphi}{2} \right)_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \quad \begin{matrix} t = r^2 \\ \varphi = 2\theta \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{[(t+1) e^t]_1^4}{4} \cdot [-\cos \varphi]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = \frac{(5e^4 - 2e) \cdot 1}{4}$$

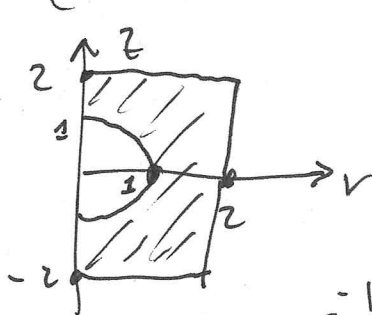
(2) Verli Conuzioni TB

(3) Verli Conuzioni TB

(4) Verli Conuzioni TB

(5) Pampje  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  con  $r \geq 0, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

$(x, y, z) \in A \Leftrightarrow 1 - z^2 \leq r^2 \leq 4; |z| \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq r^2 + z^2; 0 \leq r \leq 2; |z| \leq 2$



Sc  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y^2)} \leq z \leq 2$  o  $-2 \leq z \leq -\sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y^2)}$

Sc  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, -2 \leq z \leq 2$ .

hoo  $\iiint f(x, y, z) dx dy dz =$

$$= \iint_{\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}} \left\{ \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y^2)}} f(x, y, z) dz + \int_{\sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y^2)}}^2 f(x, y, z) dz \right\} dx dy$$

$$+ \iint_{\{(x, y) : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}} \left\{ \int_{-2}^2 f(x, y, z) dz \right\} dx dy$$

(6) Verli Conuzioni TB.

(7) Se  $x \rightarrow 0^+$ ,  $\frac{\log(1+x^\delta)}{x^{2\delta} + x^{3\delta}} = \frac{x^\delta + o(x^\delta)}{x^{2\delta} + x^{3\delta}} \underset{x \rightarrow 0^+}{\sim} \frac{1}{x^\delta}$ . (LB) 2

L'integrale converge su  $(0, 1] \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \delta < 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se } x \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \frac{\log(1+x^\delta)}{x^{2\delta} + x^{3\delta}} &= \frac{\log(x^\delta(1+x^{-\delta}))}{x^{2\delta} + x^{3\delta}} = \\ &= \frac{\log(x^\delta) + \log(1+x^{-\delta})}{x^{2\delta} + x^{3\delta}} = \frac{\delta \cdot \log(x) + \log(1+x^{-\delta})}{x^{2\delta} + x^{3\delta}} \end{aligned}$$

$\underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \delta \cdot \frac{\log x}{x^{3\delta}}$ : l'integrale converge su  $[1, +\infty)$

se  $3\delta \leq 1$  (cioè  $\delta \leq 1/3$ ), poiché in tal caso

$$\frac{\log x}{x^{3\delta}} \Big/ \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\log x}{x^{3\delta-1}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty \text{ e } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} \text{ diverge.}$$

Se  $3\delta > 1$ , allora  $\frac{\log x}{x^{3\delta}} = \frac{\log x}{x^{\frac{3\delta-1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3\delta-1}{2}+1}}$

Poiché  $3\delta-1 > 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^{\frac{3\delta-1}{2}}} = +\infty$  e  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{3\delta-1}{2}+1}}$

converge: per confronto  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^{3\delta}} dx$  converge.

Quindi l'integrale iniziale converge (assolutamente)

se  $0 \leq \delta < 1$  su  $(0, 1]$  e se  $\delta > 1/3$  su  $[1, +\infty)$ :

l'integrale converge se  $\boxed{\frac{1}{3} < \delta \leq 1}$