

$$\# (z^4 + (s+i)z^2 + 5i)(z^4 + s - i\sqrt{5}) = 0 \iff z^4 + (s+i)z^2 + 5i = 0 \vee z^4 + s - i\sqrt{5} = 0;$$

$$z^4 + (s+i)z^2 + 5i = 0 \iff (z^2 + s)(z^2 + i) = 0 \iff z^2 = -s \vee z^2 = -i;$$

$$z = \pm i\sqrt{s} \quad \vee \quad z^2 = e^{i\frac{3}{2}\pi} \rightarrow z = \pm i\sqrt{s} \quad \vee \quad z_k = e^{\frac{i(3k\pi + 2k\pi)}{2}}, \quad k=0,1.$$

$$\text{Quindi } z = \pm i\sqrt{s} \quad \vee \quad z = e^{i\frac{3}{4}\pi} \cdot \nu z = e^{i\frac{3}{4}\pi} \rightarrow z = \pm i\sqrt{s} \quad \vee \quad z = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \vee \quad z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{Risolviamo anche } z^4 + s - i\sqrt{5} = 0 \iff z^4 = -s + i\sqrt{5} \iff z^4 = \sqrt{30} e^{i\varphi}$$

$$\text{dove } \varphi = \operatorname{Arg}(-s + i\sqrt{5}) = \arctan\left(-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{s}\right) + \pi, \text{ cioè } \varphi = -\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{s}\right) + \pi$$

$$\text{Allora le soluzioni di } z^4 + s - i\sqrt{5} = 0 \text{ sono } z_k = (30)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{\frac{i(\varphi + 2k\pi)}{4}}, \quad k=0,1,2,3.$$

$$\# f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\cos(x) + x^4}{\sin(x) + 4x^3}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(-\sin(x) + 4x^3)(\sin(x) + 4) - 2\sin(x)\sin'(x)(\cos(x) + x^4)}{(\sin(x) + 4x^3)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quindi } f'(0) &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-2\sin(0)\sin'(0)(1)}{(\sin(0) + 4)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-2 \cdot 26e^4}{(1+4)^2} \\ &= \frac{25}{26} \cdot \frac{-52e^4}{25} = -2e^4. \end{aligned}$$

$$\# y'' + 5y' = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2 + 5\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \lambda(\lambda + 5) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = 0, \lambda = -5$$

$V_2 = \operatorname{span} \{1, e^{-5x}\}$. Cerchiamo "con il metodo più simpatico"

una soluzione di $y'' + 5y' = -5x$ nella forma $\psi_1 = x(Ax + B)$. Allora

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1' &= x(Ax + B)' + Ax = x(Ax + B) + Ax; \quad \psi_1'' = 2A, \text{ da cui segue } 2A + 5(2Ax + B) = -5x \\ 10Ax + 2A + 5B &= -5x \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} 10A = -5 \\ 2A + 5B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 + 5B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{2} \\ B = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Quindi } \psi_1(x) = x\left(-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

Analogamente determiniamo una soluzione di $y'' + 5y' = 3e^{-5x}$
nella forma $\varphi_2 = kxe^{-5x}$. Allora $\varphi'_2 = ke^{-5x} - 5kxe^{-5x}$,
 $\varphi''_2 = -5ke^{-5x} - 5k e^{-5x} + 25kxe^{-5x} = -10ke^{-5x} + 25kxe^{-5x}$. Sostituendo
otteniamo: $-10ke^{-5x} + 25kxe^{-5x} + (ke^{-5x} - 5kxe^{-5x})5 = 3e^{-5x} \Leftrightarrow$
 $-10ke^{-5x} + 25kxe^{-5x} + 5ke^{-5x} - 25kxe^{-5x} = 3e^{-5x} \Leftrightarrow -5ke^{-5x} = 3e^{-5x}$
 $k = -\frac{3}{5}$. Quindi $\varphi_2 = -\frac{3}{5}xe^{-5x}$. Allora l'integrale generale
di $y'' + 5y' = -5x + 3e^{-5x}$ è $LV_2 = V_2 + x(-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{5}) - \frac{3}{5}xe^{-5x}$.

Risolviamo il problema di Cauchy: supponiamo che $\eta \in LV_2$:

$$\eta(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-5x} + x(-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{5}) - \frac{3}{5}xe^{-5x}; \text{ allora}$$

$$\eta(0) = c_1 + c_2, \quad \eta'(0) = -5c_2 e^{-5x} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{5}e^{-5x} + 3xe^{-5x} \text{ e}$$

$$\eta'(0) = -5c_2 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = -5c_2 - \frac{2}{5}. \quad \text{Quindi imponiamo}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 5 \\ -5c_2 - \frac{2}{5} = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{5 - 27}{25} = \frac{98}{25} \\ c_2 = -\frac{27}{25} \end{cases}.$$

Allora la soluzione cercata è

$$\eta(x) = \frac{98}{25} - \frac{27}{25}e^{-5x} + x(-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{5}) - \frac{3}{5}xe^{-5x}.$$

f è derivabile in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm\sqrt{7}, 0\}$ perché componzione di funzioni
derivabili rispettivamente in $]-\infty, 0[$ e in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm\sqrt{7}, 0\}$.

$$(a) f'(x) = \frac{1}{|x^2 - 7| + |x|} \cdot (2x \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 7) + \operatorname{sgn}(x))$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 7) + \operatorname{sgn}(x) > 0. \quad (\text{perché il denominatore} \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm\sqrt{7}, 0\} \quad \text{è positivo}) \end{cases}$$

Ricordiamo che $x^2 - 7 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -\sqrt{7} \vee x > \sqrt{7}$, quindi
 $x^2 - 7 < 0 \Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{7} < x < \sqrt{7}$. Analogamente $\operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 7) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < -\sqrt{7} \vee x > \sqrt{7} \\ -1, & -\sqrt{7} < x < \sqrt{7} \end{cases}$
e $\operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$. Allora suddividiamo \mathbb{R} in quattro intervalli $I_1 =]-\infty, -\sqrt{7}[$, $I_2 =]-\sqrt{7}, 0[$, $I_3 =]0, \sqrt{7}[$, $I_4 =]\sqrt{7}, +\infty[$.

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x) > 0 \\ x \in I_1 \end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x - 1 > 0 \\ x \in]-\infty, -\sqrt{7}[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in]\frac{1}{2}, +\infty[\\ x \in]-\infty, -\sqrt{7}[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2x - 1 > 0 \\ x \in]-\sqrt{7}, 0[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < -\frac{1}{2} \\ x \in]-\sqrt{7}, 0[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in]-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}[\\ x \in]-\sqrt{7}, 0[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow x \in]-\sqrt{7}, -\frac{1}{2}[$$

$$\textcircled{III} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2x + 1 > 0 \\ x \in]0, \sqrt{7}[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < \frac{1}{2} \\ x \in]0, \sqrt{7}[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in]-\infty, \frac{1}{2}[\\ x \in]0, \sqrt{7}[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow x \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$$

$$\textcircled{IV} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 1 > 0 \\ x \in]\sqrt{7}, +\infty[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > -\frac{1}{2} \\ x \in]\sqrt{7}, +\infty[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in]-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty[\\ x \in]\sqrt{7}, +\infty[\end{array} \right. \hookrightarrow x \in]\sqrt{7}, +\infty[$$

Quindi $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x) > 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm\sqrt{7}\} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\sqrt{7}, -\frac{1}{2}[\cup]0, \frac{1}{2}[\cup]\sqrt{7}, +\infty[$

Teorema di Fermat.

Sia $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in \text{AND}(A)$ e f derivabile in x_0 . Se x_0 è punto estremante per f e esiste $\varepsilon > 0$ t.c. $]x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon[\subset A$, allora $f'(x_0) = 0$