

SI STABILISCA L'ESISTENZA E LA UNICITÀ DEL
SEGUENTE SISTEMA LINEARE

$$\begin{cases} x - 3y + w = 0 \\ 2x - y + z - 4w = 12 \\ 3x - 4y + z - 3w = k \end{cases}$$

AL VARIABILE DI $k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -4 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 4 \quad 1 \leq r(A) \leq 3$$

$$\tilde{A} = (A|b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -4 & 12 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 & -3 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_2 - 2R_1 \Rightarrow \tilde{A}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2-2 & -1+6 & 1 & -4-2 & 12 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 & -3 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & -6 & 12 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 & -3 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 - 3R_1 \Rightarrow \tilde{A}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & -6 & 12 \\ 3-3 & -4+9 & 1 & -3-3 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & -6 & 12 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & -6 & k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2 \Rightarrow \tilde{A}^{(3)} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & -6 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k-12 \end{array} \right)$$

$$r(A) = 2$$

$$r(A|b) = \begin{cases} 3 & k \neq 12 \Rightarrow \text{INCOMPATIBLE} \\ 2 & k = 12 \Rightarrow \text{COMPATIBLE} \end{cases}$$

$0^{4-2} = 0^2$

TROUVER LE SOLUTION QUAND LE SYSTEME E' COMPATIBLE:

$$\tilde{A}|_{k=12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & -6 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 3y + 0 \cdot z + w = 0 \\ 0 \cdot x + 5y + 1 \cdot z - 6w = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 3y + w = 0 \\ 5y + z - 6w = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$w = t \quad z = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 5y &= -z + 6w + 12 = \\ &= -5 + 6t + 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{6}{5}t + \frac{12}{5} = y(t)$$

$$X = 31 - t =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5}D + 18t + 36 - t = X(D, t)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5}D + 18t + 36 - t \\ -D/5 + (6/5)t + 12/5 \\ D \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \forall D \in \mathbb{R} \\ \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

SI ESTABILISCA SS CA SEQUENCIAS SERIE

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + 3^n}{5^n}$$

É CONVERGENTE É, NÉC CASO, CALCULAR A SOMA.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^n + \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^n \right]$$

Se $\left. \begin{matrix} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^n < +\infty \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left| \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^n + \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^n \right| < +\infty \end{matrix} \right\}$

$$2) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n < +\infty \quad n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} q^n < +\infty \Leftrightarrow |q| < 1$$

$$1) q = -\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow |q| = \frac{1}{5} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1-q} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$2) q = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow |q| = \frac{3}{5} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n + 3^n}{5^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{5+15}{6} = \frac{20}{6} = \frac{10}{3}$$

SI STABILISCA PER QUALI VALORI DEL PARAMETRO

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ LA SERIE:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} e^{\alpha n}$$

CONVERGE.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} e^{\alpha n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (e^{\alpha})^n$$

$$q = e^{\alpha} > 0 \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

PER QUALI α SI HA CHE

$$e^{\alpha} < 1 \Rightarrow \alpha < 0$$

LA SERIE CONVERGE SE E SOLO SE $\alpha < 0$ E
IN QUESTO CASO LA SOMMA E

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} e^{\alpha n} = \frac{1}{1-e^{\alpha}}$$

SI DETERMINA PER QUALI α LA SERIE

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\alpha^2)^n}$$

CONVERGE.

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\alpha \neq 0$ SI HA CHE $\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} < 1$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2}} = \frac{1+\alpha^2}{1+\alpha^2-1} = \frac{1+\alpha^2}{\alpha^2}$$

SI DETERMINA SE ESISTE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - x \cos(x)}{x^2 \tan(x)}$$

E NEI CASI DETERMINARE IL VALORE

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - x \cos(x)}{x^2 \tan(x)} &= \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) - (\cos(x) + x(-\sin(x)))}{2x \tan(x) + x^2 \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\cos(x)} - \cancel{\cos(x)} + x \sin(x)}{2x \tan(x) + \frac{x^2}{\cos^2(x)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} \sin(x)}{\cancel{2x} \tan(x) + \frac{\cancel{x^2}}{\cos^2(x)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{2 \tan(x) + \frac{x}{\cos^2(x)}} = \frac{0}{0} \neq \quad x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{\frac{2}{\cos^2(x)} + \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} + x(-2)\cos^3(x)(-\sin(x))} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x)}{\frac{2}{\cos^2(x)} + \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} + \frac{2x \sin(x)}{\cos^2(x)}} = \frac{1}{2 + 1 + 0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

SIA DATA LA FUNZIONE

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

SI DIMOSTRA CHE:

1) f È CONTINUA IN $x=0$

2) f È DERIVABILE IN $x=0$ MA
 LA DERIVATA f' È DISCONTINUA IN
 $x=0$

3) SI DETERMINA IL TIPO DI DISCONTINUITÀ
 DELLA DERIVATA.

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0 = f(0)$$

$$\left| x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right| \leq x^2 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{x})| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$$

$$2) \text{ se } x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2x \sin(\frac{1}{x}) + x^2 \cos(\frac{1}{x}) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ &= 2x \sin(\frac{1}{x}) - \cos(\frac{1}{x}) \quad x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{x})}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underline{x \sin(\frac{1}{x})} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|x \cdot \sin(\frac{1}{x})| \leq x$$

$$g(x) = f'(x) = \begin{cases} \underline{2x \sin(\frac{1}{x})} - \underline{\cos(\frac{1}{x})} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$f'(x)$ HA UNA DISCONTINUITÀ ESSENZIALE IN $x=0$

SI CONSIDERA LA FUNZIONE

$$F(x) = \int_0^{1+x^2} \frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{1+t} dt$$



a) PER QUALI VALORI DI x SI APPLICA LA TEOREMA FONDAMENTALE DEL CALCOLO INTEGRALE?

b) SI CALCOLI LA DERIVATA $F'(x)$

c) SI DETERMINI IN CHE REGIONI DI \mathbb{R} LA FUNZIONE $F(x)$ È CRESCENTE/DECRESCENTE.

$$a) \underline{g(t) = \frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{1+t}}$$

$$\underline{D = [0, +\infty)}$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad 1+x^2 \geq 1$ SIAMO QUINDI IN D E

g È CONTINUA

QUINDI IL TEOREMA FONDAMENTALE SI APPLICA $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{1+x^2} \frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{1+t} dt \rightarrow F(x) = \int_0^{c(x)} \frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{1+t} dt \quad c(x) = 1+x^2$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}{1+1+x^2} \cdot \underline{2x} = \frac{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2+x^2} \cdot \underline{2x}$$

$$F(c(x))' = \underline{F'(c(x))} \cdot \underline{c'(x)}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int (1+x)^{-2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2+1} (1+x)^{-2+1} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{1+x} + C$$

SIA DATA LA FUNZIONE

$$F(x) = \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$$

- 1) SI DISCUTA IL SEGNO DI $F(x)$
- 2) SI STUDI LA CRESCITA / DECRESCITA DI $F(x)$
- 3) SI CALCOLI

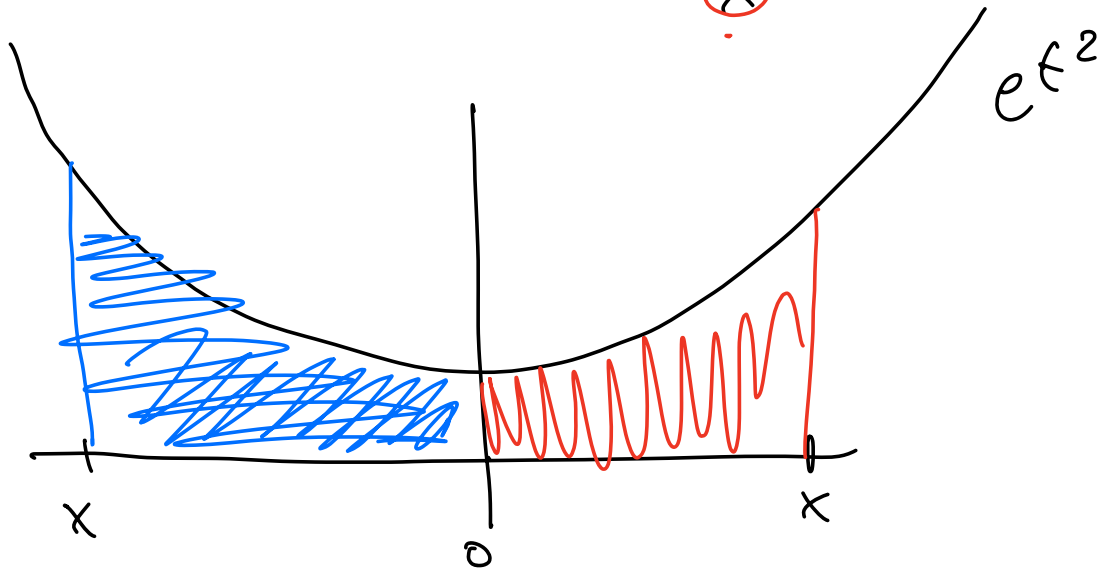
$$\int_0^1 \frac{F''(x)}{F'(x)} dx$$

$$1) F(0) = \int_0^0 \dots = 0$$

$x \rightarrow$

$$\text{ss } x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \geq 0$$

$$\text{ss } x < 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = - \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \Rightarrow \leq 0$$



$$\int_{-3}^0 e^{t^2} dt \geq 0 \quad - \int_{-3}^0 e^{t^2} dt \leq 0$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \Rightarrow F'(x) = e^{x^2}$$

$$F''(x) = 2x e^{x^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{F''(x)}{F'(x)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2x e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 2x dx =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 x dx = 2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)_0^1$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{-x}$$

1) Domain $D = \mathbb{R}$

2) ASYMPTOT: VERTICAL ~~2~~

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = \frac{+\infty}{0} = +\infty$$

||

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 e^x = +\infty$$

$y=0$ is ASYMPTOTIC ORIGINATES

3) INTERSECTIONS with AXIS

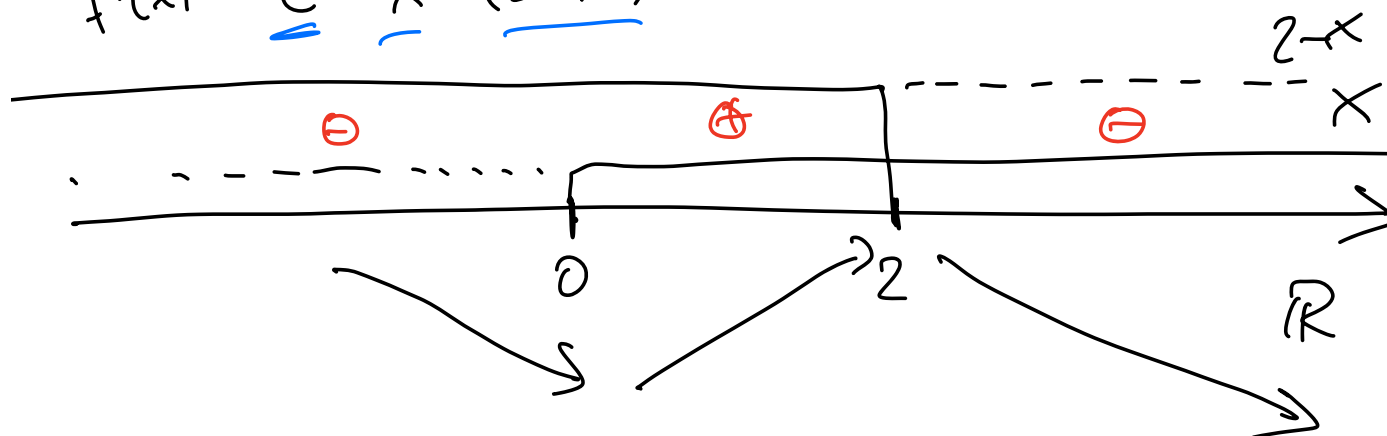
$$f(0) = 0 \quad x^2 e^{-x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

4) SEI NO OTRA FUNCIÓN

$$x^2 e^{-x} \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) f'(x) &= (x^2 e^{-x})' = 2x e^{-x} + x^2 (e^{-x})' = \\ &= \underline{2x e^{-x}} - \underline{x^2 e^{-x}} = \underline{x e^{-x} (2-x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{e^{-x}} \cdot \underline{x} \cdot \underline{(2-x)}$$



$x=0 \Rightarrow$ MINIMO LOCAL

$x=2 \Rightarrow$ MAXIMO LOCAL

$$\begin{aligned} 6) f''(x) &= (e^{-x} (2x - x^2))' = \\ &= -e^{-x} (2x - x^2) + e^{-x} (2 - 2x) = \\ &= e^{-x} [x^2 - 2x + 2 - 2x] = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{e^{-x}} \left[\underline{x^2 - 4x + 2} \right] = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

