

Lezione 19

mercoledì 12 aprile 2017 10:25

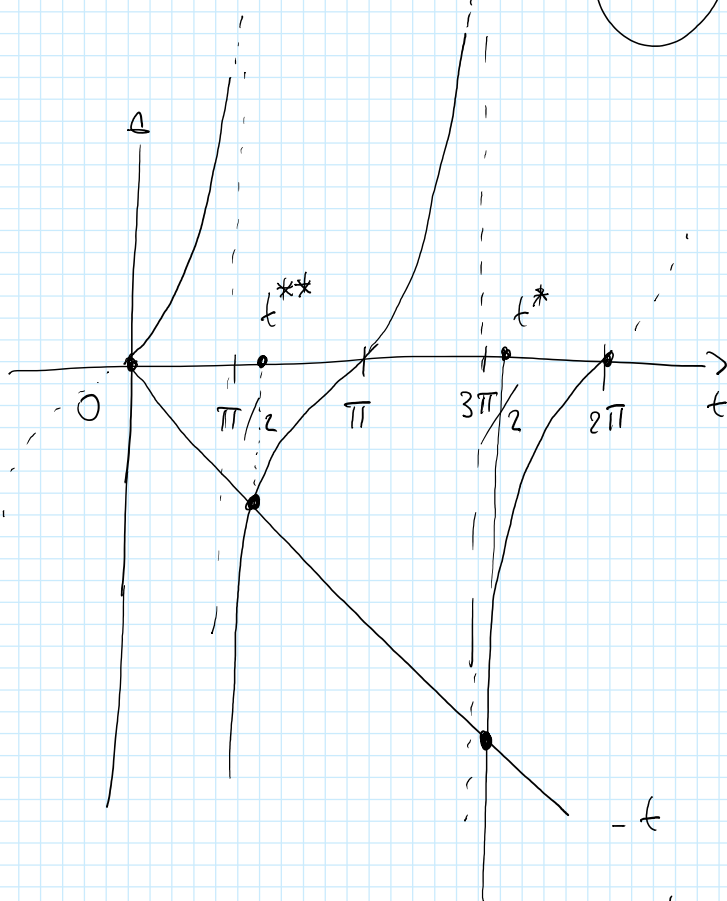
Curva $\gamma(t) = (\cos t, t \sin t) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$f(t) = t \sin t$$

$$f'(t) = \sin t + t \cos t = 0$$

$$f'(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{t \sin t} = \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = \textcircled{-t}$$

$$t \in [0, 2\pi]$$



Il primo l'eq. è risolto in $t = t^{**} \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$

$t = t^* \in (\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi)$

ORA:

$$\gamma(t) = (\cos t, t \sin t)$$

$t = t^{**} \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ qui $\cos t^{**} < 0$

$t^{**} \sin t^{**} > 0$

$$t^{**} \text{ min } t^{**} > 0$$

• $\gamma(t^{**}) \in \mathbb{R}^0$ quadrante

$$f'(t) \geq 0$$

In $\gamma(t^{**})$ l'ordine
 anne il valore max

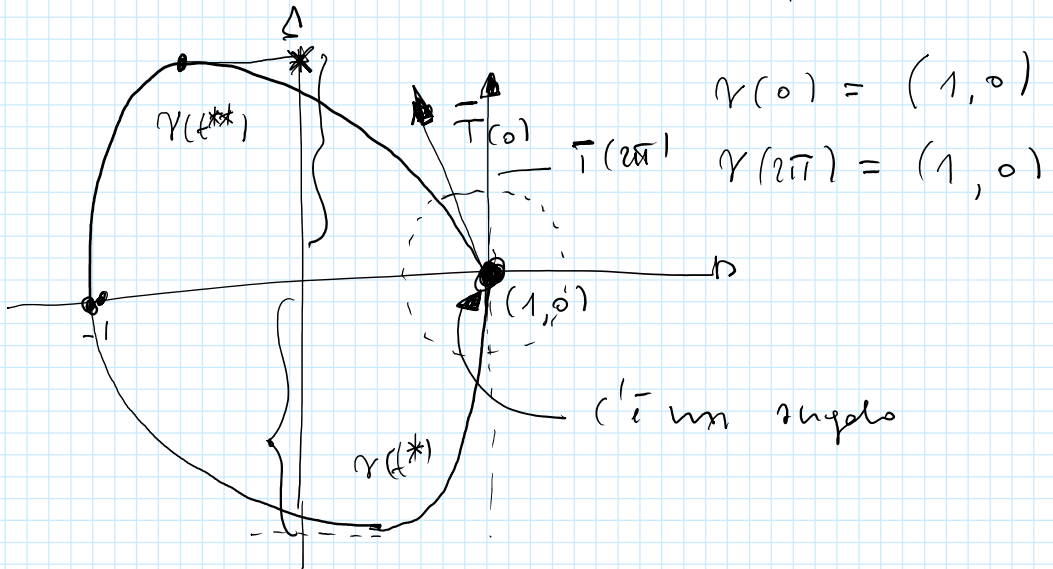
• $\gamma(t^*) \in \mathbb{Q}^0$ quadrante $\stackrel{ok}{=}$

$$\text{per cui } \cos t^* > 0 \quad t^* \text{ min } t^* < 0$$

$$t^* \in \left(\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi\right)$$

In $\gamma(t^*)$ l'ordine anne il valore min.

iv) Disegno supporto $\gamma(t) = (\cos t, t \sin t)$
 $t \in [0, 2\pi]$



$$T(t) = \frac{(-\sin t, \sin t + t \cos t)}{(\sin^2 t + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$T(2\pi) = \frac{(0, 2\pi)}{\quad}$$

$$\left((a_n)^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= (0, 1)$$

□

ES 3 del 26/1/2017

Per $\alpha \geq 0$ si consideri l'integr. improprio:

$$I_\alpha = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx$$

i) Studiare tutti gli $\alpha \geq 0$ t.c. I_α converge semplicemente

ii) " " " " " " I_α converge assolutamente.

Sol

i) Separa l'integrale

$$\int_0^\infty dx = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx}_{\text{Studia}} + \underbrace{\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx}$$

• Studia

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx$$

$$\sin x = x + o(x) = x(1 + o(1))$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} = \frac{x(1 + o(1))}{x^\alpha} = \frac{(1) + o(1)}{(x^{\alpha-1})}$$

$$\frac{\min x}{x^d} = \frac{\dots}{x^d} = \frac{\dots}{x^{d-1}}$$

Per il Crit. del Contr. Arim.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\min x}{x^d} dx \text{ conv. } (\Leftrightarrow) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{d-1}} dx < \infty$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d-1 < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{d < 2}$$

o Studio l'integrale

$$\int_1^{\infty} \min x dx \text{ converge per } d > 0$$

per cui $\frac{1}{x^d} \downarrow 0$
 $x \rightarrow \infty$

per $d = 0$ Non converge.

$$\text{Ani converge } (\Leftrightarrow) d > 2$$

Concludo che $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\min x}{x^d} dx$ converge

$$\boxed{0 < d < 2}$$

ii)

Studio

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{|\min x|}{x^d} dx = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{|\min x|}{x^d} dx}_{\text{converge}} + \underbrace{\int_1^{\infty} \frac{|\min x|}{x^d} dx}_{\text{converge}}$$

converge



$$d < 2$$

Come sopra

Studio l'integrale

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{|n^i x|}{x^d} dx$$

Cerchiamo:

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{|n^i x|}{x^d} dx \leq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^d} dx < \infty$$

ne
 $d > 1$

Considero gli $d \leq 1$.

Per $d = 1$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{|n^i x|}{x} dx = +\infty \quad \text{Visto in classe}$$

Per $0 < d < 1$ è $(x > 1)$

$$x^d \leq x$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x^d}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{|n^i x|}{x^d} dx \geq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{|n^i x|}{x} dx = +\infty$$

Per conseguenza questo integrale diverge per $d \leq 1$

Concludo

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{|n^i x|}{x^d} dx < \infty \iff \underline{\underline{d > 1}}$$

Conclusione

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{|n^i x|}{x^d} dx < \infty \iff 1 < d < 2.$$

□

ES 4 del 26/11/2017

Per $x \in \mathbb{R}$ si consideri la serie di funzioni:

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 n^2 + \log^4 n}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- i) Studiare per quali $x \in \mathbb{R}$ la serie Cost. Point.
- ii) Studiare la conv. unif. della serie.

Soluzione: Per simmetria basta studiare il caso $x \geq 0$.

Per $x = 0$ la serie converge ($\sum 0 = 0$)

Studio $x > 0$. Per confronto

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \frac{x}{x^2 n^2 + \log^4 n} \leq \frac{x}{x^2 n^2} = \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$$

e quindi

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 n^2 + \log^4 n} \leq \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$$

Per Cauchy la serie converge $\forall x > 0$.

ii) Studio Convergenza uniforme

Fisso $\delta > 0$ e prendo $x \geq \delta$:

Voglio usare il crit. di Weier. su $[\delta, \infty)$

$$\sup_{x \geq \delta} \frac{x}{x^2 n^2 + \log^4 n} \leq \sup_{x \geq \delta} \frac{1}{x n^2} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\delta} \cdot \frac{1}{h^2}$$

Dimostrare che f è CU
su $[\delta, \infty) \forall \delta > 0$.

$$\text{MA} \quad \sum_{h=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\delta h^2} < \infty$$

Studio CU su $[0, \delta]$.

1^a Strategia

$$f_h(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 h^2 + \log^4 h}$$

e calcolo il valore max \rightsquigarrow Crit W.

2^a Strategia:

$$2ab \leq a^2 + b^2 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq (a-b)^2$$

$$x^2 h^2 + \log^4 h \geq 2x \cdot h \cdot \log^2 h \quad x > 0$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 h^2 + \log^4 h} \leq \frac{1}{2h \log^2 h} \quad \forall x \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{h=2}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 h^2 + \log^4 h} \leq \sum_{h=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2h \log^2 h}$$

Ammochi per il Crit.
di Weierstrass 12

converge per
il criterio del

serie $\subset U$ su $[0, \infty)$

confronto integrale

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \log^2 x} dx < \infty$$

serie $\subset U$ su \mathbb{R} .

ES 1 del 6/7/2016

Si $\gamma: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ la curva di equazione
polare

$$\rho = 1 + \sin \vartheta, \quad \vartheta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

i) Calcolare tutti i $\vartheta \in [0, 2\pi]$ per cui γ ha asse tangente

ii) Calcolare il campo unitario tangente $\vec{T}(\vartheta)$

iii) Disegnare appross. il supporto di γ

iv) Calcolare la lunghezza di γ .

Soluzione

$$\gamma(\vartheta) = (\rho(\vartheta) \cos \vartheta, \rho(\vartheta) \sin \vartheta)$$

$$= ((1 + \sin \theta) \cos \theta, (1 + \sin \theta) \sin \theta)$$

$$= \left(\cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta), \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta \right)$$

Noi sappiamo che

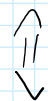
$$|\dot{\gamma}(\theta)| = \sqrt{\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2} = \sqrt{(1 + \sin \theta)^2 + \cos^2 \theta}$$

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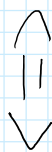
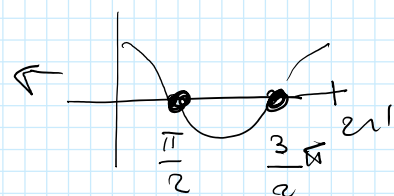
$$\dot{\rho} = 1 + \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \cos \theta$$

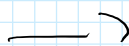
Per risolvere l'equazione $|\dot{\gamma}(\theta)| = 0$



$$\begin{cases} 1 + \sin \theta = 0 \\ \cos \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$



Questo è
l'unico punto
non regolare di γ



$$\theta = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

$$\dot{\gamma}(\theta) = (-\sin \theta + \cos(2\theta), \cos \theta + \sin 2\theta)$$

$$|\dot{\gamma}(\theta)| = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta + \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{2(1 + \sin \theta)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

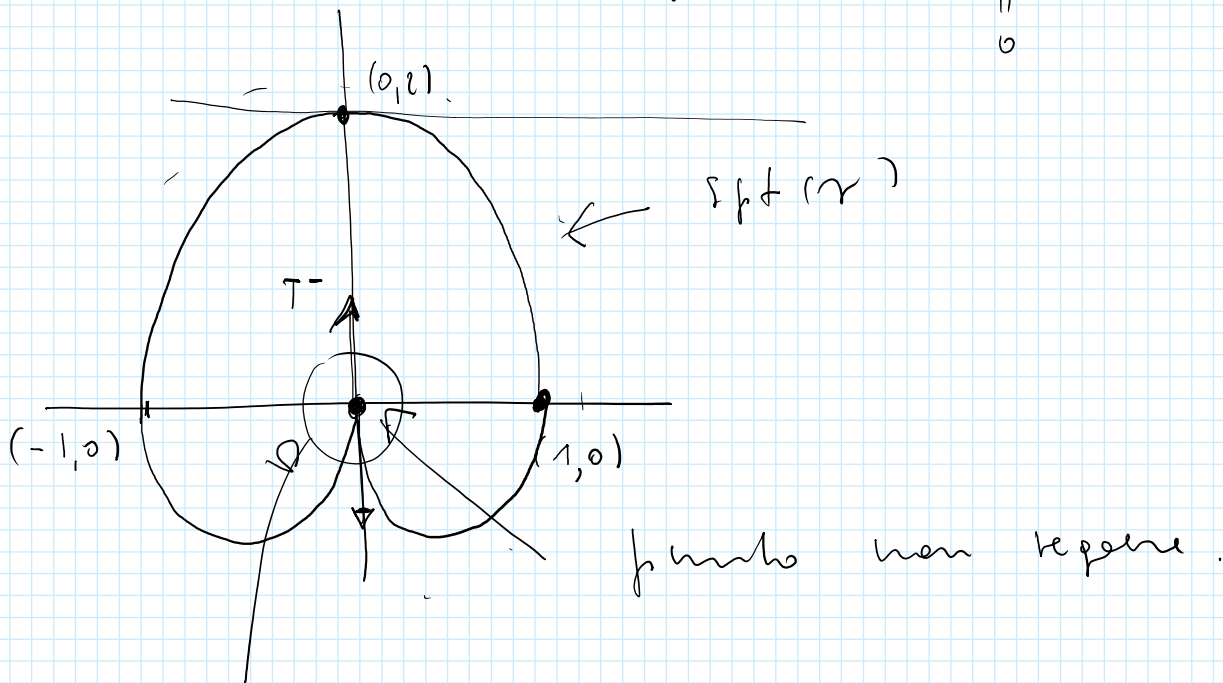
dunque:

$$T(\theta) = \frac{(-\sin \theta + \cos(2\theta), \cos \theta + \sin 2\theta)}{\sqrt{2(1 + \sin \theta)}}$$

$$\sqrt{2(1 + \sin \theta)}$$

iii) Disegnare numero

$$\theta \rightarrow \Rightarrow \quad \rho = 1 + \sin \theta = 1$$



$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}\pi \pm} T(\theta)$ alcuni calcoli

(iv) Lunghezza di γ

$$L(\gamma) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2(1 + \sin \theta)} \, d\theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + \sin \theta} \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + \sin \theta} \sqrt{1 - \sin \theta} \, d\theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin\theta} \sqrt{1-\sin\theta}}{\sqrt{1-\sin\theta}} d\theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cos^2\theta}}{\sqrt{1-\sin\theta}} d\theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos\theta}{\sqrt{1-\sin\theta}} d\theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left[-2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin\theta\right)^{1/2} \right]_{\theta = -\pi/2}^{\theta = \pi/2}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} \left[\sqrt{2} \right] = 8.$$