

Note all'osservazione del 29/11/19 (e del 27/11/19)

Parte prima teoria (per la versione B)

CAMBIO DI VARIABILE

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt \stackrel{TR.}{=} \log|2| - \log|1| = \log 2, a \neq 1 \quad \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t^a} dt = \frac{1}{1-a} (2^{1-a} - 1^{1-a}) = \frac{1}{1-a} (2^{1-a} - 1)$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{3n+1} dx = \log^3 \sqrt[3]{7}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^{z+1}} dx = \log x$$

$$(\log(3n+1))' = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3n+1} \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{3n+1} = \left(\frac{1}{3} \log(3n+1) \right)' \quad \text{abbiamo isolato } 3n+1$$

e la si è considerata come variabile di integrazione e quindi.

E' quindi si è usata la regola delle derivate
per una funzione composta: G ed f derivabili.

$$(*) [G(f(t))]'_t = \frac{d}{dt} [G(f(t))] = \frac{dG}{dx}(f(t)) \cdot \frac{df}{dt}(t) =$$

$$= \frac{dG}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Se $f \in C^1[a, b]$, $g \in C[a, b]$

$$\int_a^b g(f(t)) f'(t) dt$$

usiamo due volte T.B.: $\exists G$ $G' = g$ su $[a, b]$

$$\text{e.g. } G(x) = \int_{a_0}^x g(y) dy$$

e quindi dalla regola per la der. di funz. comp.

(*) si ha

$$\int_{a_1}^{b_1} g(f(t)) f'(t) dt \stackrel{(*)}{=} \int_{f(a_1)}^{f(b_1)} g(x) dx = G(f(b_1)) - G(f(a_1))$$

NOTA: non è detto che f sia $f(a_1) < f(a_2) < f(a_3)$ può essere $f_1 < f_2$ iniettiva

E.g.

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{3t+1}} = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{-1/2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}})$$

$$\int_{f(a_1)}^{f(b_1)} g(x) dx = \int_{a_1}^{b_1} g(f(t)) f'(t) dt$$

$$\int_{f(a_1)}^{f(b_1)} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_{f(a_1)}^{f(b_1)} = 2(\sqrt{f(b_1)} - \sqrt{f(a_1)})$$

A livello di primitive se G e f sono derivabili su un intervallo ($G' = g$)
 * si scrive

IN SIESTE
 DEZIE
 PRIMITIVE $\rightarrow \int g \cdot f \cdot f' = G \cdot f + c$ (su un intervallo)

notare via la compatibilità con la regola di sostituzione nelle ipotesi

es. $\int \frac{dt}{t} = \begin{cases} \log t + c & t > 0 \\ \log(-t) + d & t < 0 \end{cases}$
 cf. domande 3
 TEST PRIMO
 TEST 1X

ES D.1 TEST PRIMO IX FOLLIO

$$\int_{\sin(\pi x + 2\pi)} \exists \varphi \text{ tale che } \varphi(0) = 1$$

$$\varphi(x) = \int_0^x \sin(\pi t + 2\pi) dt + C \stackrel{\substack{dy = \pi dt \\ y = \pi t + 2\pi}}{=} 0$$

$$\varphi(0) = C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$= \int_{\pi \cdot 0 + 2\pi}^{\pi \cdot x + 2\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \sin y dy \quad (-\cos y)' = \sin y$$
$$+ 1 = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x + \frac{1}{\pi} + 1$$

Osservazione: abbiamo risolto il sistema

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'(t) = \sin(\pi t + 2\pi) \\ y(0) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

D2 I-IX TEST vedi esempi precedenti!

$$\frac{e^x}{e^x} \int_1^2 \frac{\boxed{dx}}{e^x - 1} \quad t = e^x \quad dt = e^x dx \quad \int_1^2 e^x \frac{\boxed{dt}}{t-1} =$$

$t \ln e - \ln e^2$ $dx = e^{-x} dt = \frac{1}{t} dt$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{e^2}{t(t-1)} dt \stackrel{\text{linearity}}{=} \int_0^2 \frac{dt}{t} + \int_0^2 \frac{e^2}{t-1} dt = -2 + 1 + \log(e+1)$$

$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t-1}$ sappiamo calcolare la primitiva

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{t(t-1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-1} = \frac{A+B}{t} - \frac{B}{t-1}$$

vediamo se ci sono A e B per cui è vero

$$= \frac{A+B}{t} - \frac{B}{t-1} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{A+B}{t} - A$$

$\forall t \in (\mathbb{R}; e^2]$

basterebbero due condizioni indipendenti.

me infante una per ogni t
 voglio le più comode in posto così

$$\begin{cases} t=0 & 1 = -A \\ t=1 & 1 = B \end{cases}$$

es. $\int_0^{\pi} (\cos x)^2 dx$

I modo: per parti: per les. del 28/27

II: sostituzione?

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos x \cdot \underbrace{\cos x dx}_{d(\sin x)} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x} \cos x dx - \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x} \cos x dx =$$

$$\cos x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x} & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x} & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases} \quad y = \sin x$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy - \int_1^0 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy$$

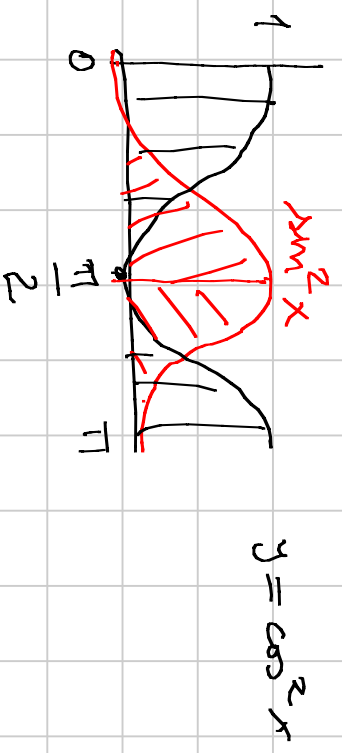
$$(\arcsin y)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (1-y^2) \sqrt{\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}} = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 (1-y^2) \sqrt{1-y^2} dy \stackrel{\text{PARTI}}{=} 2 \int_0^1 (1-y^2) \arcsin y \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 -2y \cdot \arcsin y dy =$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 y \cdot \arcsin y dy \dots \dots \dots$$

III modo grafico



$$\int_0^{\pi} (\cos x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\pi} (\cos x)^2 dx$$

obiettivo calcolare l'area

$$\int_0^{\pi} (\cos x)^2 dx$$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\pi} (\cos x)^2 + (\sin x)^2 dx = \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} (\cos x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

NOTA

$$\int_a^b (\cos x)^m (\sin x)^{2m+1} dx = \int_{\cos a}^{\cos b} y^m (1-y^2)^m dy$$

$y = \cos x$

D3 1-IXT : sin fakte

D4

$$\int_0^2 f(t) dt \stackrel{\text{additivit\ddot{e}}}{=} \int_0^1 f(t) dt + \int_1^2 f(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{4x-2}{2x+1} dx$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} & x \in [0, 1] \\ \frac{4x-2}{2x+1} & x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{y=e^x}{=} \int_1^e \frac{dy}{1+y} + \int_1^2 \left(2 - \frac{4}{2x+1} \right) dx \stackrel{\text{lineare it\ddot{e}}}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{=} \left(\log \frac{1+e}{2} \right) + 2 - 4 \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{2x+1} = \left(\log \frac{1+e}{2} \right) + 2 - 4 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(\log(2x+1) \right)' dx =$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{1+e}{2} \right) + 2 - 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{\log 5}{3} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{1+e}{2} \frac{3}{25} + 2 =$$

$$= 2 + \operatorname{Re} \frac{(1+e)^3}{50}$$

$$D5 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{here sin is } \cos \\ \cos \omega + i \sin \omega =: e^{i\omega} \end{array} \right) \quad e^{2+i\omega} = e^2 (\cos \omega + i \sin \omega)$$

$$\int_0^\pi e^{2x} \sin x dx = -e^{2x} \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + 2 \int_0^\pi e^{2x} \cos x dx = e^{2\pi} + e + 2 \int_0^\pi e^{2x} \cos x dx$$

$$= e^{2\pi} + e + 2 \left[\int_0^\pi e^{2x} \sin x dx - 2 \int_0^\pi e^{2x} \sin x dx \right]$$

$$\int_0^\pi e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{e^{2\pi} + e}{5}$$

D6 Primitiva di

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$b > 0 \quad ax^2 + bx + c =$$

$$= ax^2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} x \sqrt{a} + c$$

$$= ax^2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \cdot x \sqrt{a} + \frac{b^2}{a} = c - \frac{b^2}{4a}$$

mette forma canonica fatto

$$\frac{1}{t^2 - t} = \frac{1}{t(t-1)} = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t-1}$$

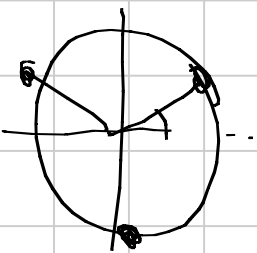
$$\left| \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t-1} \right| = \left(\sqrt{a}x + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a}} \right)^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4a}$$

$$\frac{1}{(t+a)(t+b)} = \frac{A}{t+a} + \frac{B}{t+b} \quad a \neq b$$

ma $x^2 + x + 1$ non ha radici reali.

in campo complesso

$$(t-1)(t^2 + t + 1) = (t-1)(t - \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2})(t - \frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2})$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} (x^2 + x + 1) &= (x-1) \cdot \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \cdot \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Separiamo $\frac{1}{(t+1)^2}$

$$\frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \sim \frac{1}{(ax+b)^2 + c^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a}{c}x + \frac{b}{c}\right)^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\frac{4}{3}} \sqrt{3}}{\cancel{2}} \left(\arctan\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

NOTA intuitivamente l'area tra due profici di $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è $\int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$



$$D \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\pi+1}} - \left(x^{\frac{1}{\pi}+1}\right)^{\pi} dx$$

necessaria l'infinito per prova

$$x \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^{\pi}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\pi}} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{\pi}}}\right)^{\pi} \right]$$

SINGOLARE
BINOMIALE

$$= x \left[\cancel{1} + \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\pi}} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^{\pi}}\right) - \cancel{1} - \pi \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{\pi}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{\pi}}}\right) \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}}\right) - \pi \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{\pi-1}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{\pi-1}}}\right) \right]$$

per def 5 in partizione
 in n sottoretti

$$\left| \sigma \left(\frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} + \sigma \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}}$$

envelopa

$$0 \leq (\pi+1) \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} \leq (\pi+1) \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}}$$

$$f(x) \text{ INTEGRANDA} \geq \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} - (\pi+1) \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}}$$

$$\int_R^R f(x) dx \geq \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \int_1^R \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} dx - (\pi+1) \int_1^R \frac{dx}{x^{\pi-1}}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} - 1 \right] \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{\pi-1}} = x^{\frac{1-\pi}{\pi}} \geq 1 \quad \text{per } x \geq 1$$

85.

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} \, dx =$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} \, dx \geq$$

$$\geq \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx =$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{0} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

\downarrow
 $\sqrt{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{0}$
 $+\infty$



D8

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^4} \int_0^x t^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t + t\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^4} \int_0^x t^2 \cos \pi t dt = -\frac{1}{x^4} \left(t^3 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t \cdot \frac{t^5}{6} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^4} \left(-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{x^4} \int_0^x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t + \frac{t^5}{6} dt \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{x^4} \left(\int_0^x |t| dt + \int_0^x |t^5| dt \right) \leq \frac{1}{x^4} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^6}{6} \right) \rightarrow 0$$

D 10

$$\log(1 + e^x) \sim x$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2}$$

^

Test der II IX folgt

D 6, 7 folgt