

AM3 tutorato 1

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Esercizio 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin x \cos x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos 2x \, dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x \, dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx. \text{ Ponendo } x = \sin t, \, dx = \cos t \, dt \text{ si ha} \\
 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t \, dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t \, dt = \\
 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t \, dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 - \sin 4t \, dt = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \cos 4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^2(x^2+3)} \, dx &= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+3} \, dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx - \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+3} \, dx = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^{\infty} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{x^2}{3}+1} \, dx \stackrel{y=\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}}{=} 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^2+1} \, dy = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan y \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\infty} \\
 &= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{(e^{2x}+1)^2} \, dx \stackrel{y=e^x}{=} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(y^2+1)^2} \, dy &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1+y^2}{(y^2+1)^2} - \frac{y^2}{(y^2+1)^2} \, dy = \\
 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^2} \, dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} y \frac{-2y}{(1+y^2)^2} \, dy &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} y \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{1+y^2} \right) \, dy = \frac{\pi}{2} + \\
 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{1+y^2} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^2} \, dy \right) &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^2} \, dy \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 2 (a) Per il teorema di Lagrange $|\sin x| = |\cos \xi| |x| \leq |x|$ con $\xi \in [0, x]$.

$$(b) |1 - \cos x| = \left| \int_0^x \sin t \, dt \right| \leq \int_0^{|x|} |\sin t| \, dt \leq \int_0^{|x|} t \, dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2$$

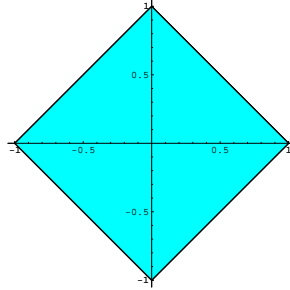
$$(c) |e^x - 1| = e^{\xi} |x| \leq e^{|x|} |x| \leq e|x| \leq 3|x|$$

$$(d) |\log(1+x)| = \frac{1}{1+\xi} |x| \leq \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} |x| = 2|x|$$

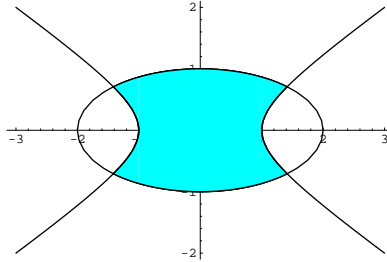
$$(e) |\sin x - x| = \left| \int_0^x \cos t - 1 \, dt \right| \leq \int_0^{|x|} |\cos t - 1| \, dt \leq \int_0^{|x|} \frac{1}{2} t^2 \, dt = \frac{1}{6} |x|^3$$

Esercizio 3 Disegnare i seguenti sottoinsiemi di \mathbb{R}^2 :

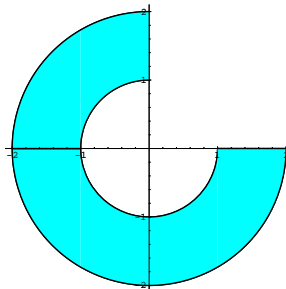
(a) $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; |y| \leq 1 - |x|, -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$;



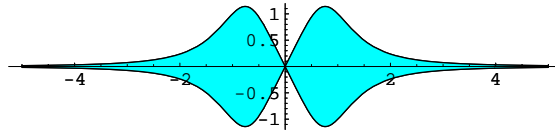
(b) $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 4, x^2 - 2y^2 \leq 1\}$;



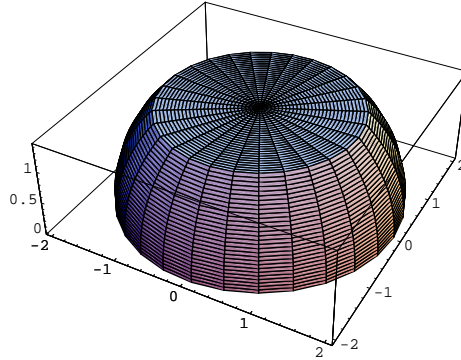
(c) $C = \{(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$;



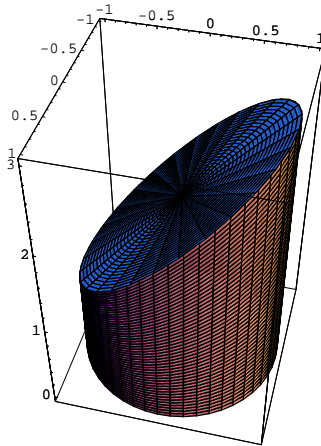
(d) $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 ; |y| \leq \frac{2|x|}{(x^4 + 1)}\}$;



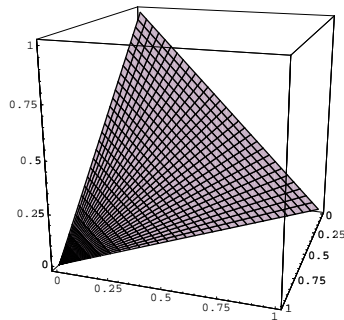
Esercizio 4 (a) $A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 ; x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$;



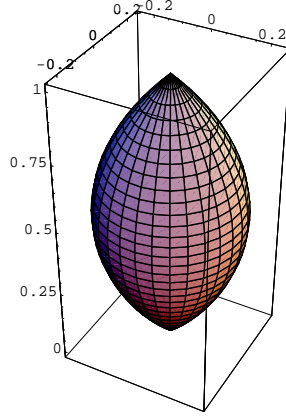
(b) $B = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 ; x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 2 + y\}$;



(c) $C = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 ; x + y + z = 1, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0\}$;



(d) $D = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 ; x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2(1 - z)^2\}$;



Esercizio 5 Sia $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ uno spazio normato. Per la proprietà triangolare si ha che $\forall x, y \in E$ $\|x\| = \|x - y + y\| \leq \|x - y\| + \|y\| \implies \|x\| - \|y\| \leq \|x - y\|$. Allo stesso modo $\|y\| = \|y - x + x\| \leq \|x - y\| + \|x\| \implies \|y\| - \|x\| \leq \|x - y\|$. Dunque $-\|x - y\| \leq \|x\| - \|y\| \leq \|x - y\|$ ovvero $|\|x\| - \|y\|| \leq \|x - y\|$. Questo ci dice che la norma è una funzione lipschitziana (e quindi anche continua) su E .

Esercizio 6 (a) $\|x\|_1 \geq 0$ e $\|x\|_1 = 0 \iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n)| = 0 \iff x(n) = 0 \forall n \iff x = 0$;

$$\|tx\|_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |tx(n)| = |t| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n)| = |t| \|x\|_1$$

$$\|x + y\|_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n) + y(n)| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n)| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |y(n)| = \|x\|_1 + \|y\|_1$$

quindi $\|\cdot\|_1$ è una norma su E .

(b) Sia $x_n \in E_c$ e tale che $x_n \rightarrow x$; siccome la norma è continua allora $\|x_n\|_1 \rightarrow \|x\|_1$, e dunque dato che $\|x_n\|_1 \leq c$ si ha che $\|x\|_1 \leq c$ ovvero $x \in E_c$. Quindi E_c è chiuso. (Si ricordi che un sottoinsieme $C \subseteq E$ è chiuso $\iff x_n \in C$ e $x_n \rightarrow x \implies x \in C$).

(c) Per prima cosa notiamo che se $x \in E_1$ allora $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n)| \leq 1$ e quindi $\forall n$ si ha $|x(n)| \leq 1$. Pertanto $\|\Phi(x)(n)\|_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x(n)|^2}{2+n} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n)| \leq 1$ e dunque $\Phi(E_1) \subseteq E_1$. Inoltre Φ è una contrazione su E_1 perchè se $x, y \in E_1$ allora

$$\|\Phi(x) - \Phi(y)\|_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2} |x(n)^2 - y(n)^2| \leq \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n)^2 - y(n)^2| =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n) - y(n)| |x(n) + y(n)| \leq \frac{2}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x(n) - y(n)| = \frac{2}{3} \|x - y\|_1$$

Esercizio 7 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2} \arctan x}{(1 + \cos^2 x) \cosh x} \log(1 + |x|) dx = 0$ perchè è l'integrale di una funzione dispari su un intervallo simmetrico rispetto all'origine.