

DA FOTOCOPIARE

## Matematica 2, Laurea Triennale (Steger)

### Prova Scritta di 12 luglio 2021

Imponiamo alcune *regole fiscali* affinché, in coscienza, si possa dare al candidato una buona votazione globale sulla base della prova scritta, anche quando i risultati dell'orale siano discutibili.

- *I candidati non parlino fra di loro!*
- La prova si affronta senza i libri e *senza le calcolatrici*. È permesso un formulario di una pagina (A4), ambedue lati, scritto a mano dallo stesso candidato.
- L'esame verrà svolto esclusivamente sui fogli messi a disposizione dal docente.

La durata della prova è di 3 ore, dalle ore 10.00 alle ore 13.00. La prova si concluderà puntualmente. I compiti corretti saranno a disposizione giovedì 15 luglio, alle 12.30, al 1° piano del palazzo didattico di via Vienna.

Le formule per le coordinate polari sono:

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta \quad dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

Le formule per le coordinate cilindriche sono:

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta \quad z = z \quad dx dy dz = r dr d\theta dz$$

A. Calcolare

$$\int \frac{u^4}{u^2 - 1} du$$

1. direttamente, e
2. dopo l'applicazione della sostituzione  $u = 1/v$ ,

e paragonare i due esiti.

B. Sia  $Q > 0$  un parametro fissato, sia  $\mathcal{F}$  la zona del piano definito da

$$|y| \leq x \qquad x^2 + y^2 \leq Q^2$$

Prima, fare un disegno di  $\mathcal{F}$ . Poi usare le coordinate polari e calcolare

$$\iint_{\mathcal{F}} e^{-y^2} dA$$

Finalmente, calcolare

$$\iint_{|y| \leq x} e^{-y^2} dA = \lim_{Q \rightarrow +\infty} \iint_{\mathcal{F}} e^{-y^2} dA$$

C. Siano  $A$ ,  $B$ , e  $R$  parametri positivi fissi. Sia  $\mathcal{F}$  la forma definita da

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 \qquad 0 \leq z \leq A + Bx^2$$

Fare uno schizzo e/o una descrizione verbale della forma  $\mathcal{F}$ . Poi usare le coordinate cilindriche e calcolare il volume di  $\mathcal{F}$ .

D. Usare il metodo di Gauss–Jordan e trovare la soluzione del sistema:

$$\begin{aligned} A + B/2 + C/3 &= p \\ A/2 + B/3 + C/4 &= q \\ A/3 + B/4 + C/5 &= r \end{aligned}$$

per le incognite  $A, B, C$  in termine dei parametri  $p, q, r$ . (Indicazione: non rimane nessun denominatore nella risposta finale.)

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A ①

$$\begin{array}{r|l} u^4 & u^2-1 \\ \hline u^4-u^2 & u^2+1 \\ \hline +u^2 & \\ \hline u^2-1 & \\ \hline +1 & \end{array}$$

$$u^4 = (u^2-1)(u^2+1) + 1$$

$$\frac{u^4}{u^2-1} = u^2+1 + \frac{1}{u^2-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{u^2-1} = \frac{A}{u-1} + \frac{B}{u+1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 = A(u+1) + B(u-1)$$

$$u=-1 \rightsquigarrow 1 = 0 + B(-1-1) \rightsquigarrow B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$u=+1 \rightsquigarrow 1 = A(1+1) + 0 \rightsquigarrow A = +\frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\int u^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u+1} du$$
$$= \frac{u^3}{3} + u + \frac{1}{2} \log(u-1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(u+1)$$

(2)  $u = \frac{1}{v} \quad du = -\frac{1}{v^2} dv$

$$\int \frac{u^4}{u^2-1} du = \int \frac{(1/v)^4}{(1/v)^2-1} \left(-\frac{1}{v^2}\right) dv$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{v^4} \frac{1}{1-v^2} (-1) dv$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{v^4} \frac{1}{v^2-1} dv$$

$$\frac{1}{v^4} \frac{1}{v^2-1} = \frac{A}{v-1} + \frac{B}{v+1} + \frac{C}{v} + \frac{D}{v^2} + \frac{E}{v^3} + \frac{F}{v^4}$$

$$1 = Av^4(v+1) + Bv^4(v-1) + Cv^3(v-1)(v+1) + Dv^2(v-1)(v+1) + Ev(v-1)(v+1) + F(v-1)(v+1)$$

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$$v=0 \rightsquigarrow 1 = 0+0+0+0+0+F(0-1)(0+1)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow F = -1$$

$$v=-1 \rightsquigarrow 1 = \cancel{A(-1)^5} + B(-1)^4(-1-1) + 0+0+0+0$$

$$\rightsquigarrow B = -1/2$$

$$v=+1 \rightsquigarrow 1 = A(+1)^4(1+1)+0+0+0+0$$

$$\rightsquigarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{1}{2} (v^5 + v^4) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} (v^5 - v^4) \\ &\quad + C (v^5 - v^3) \\ &\quad + D (v^4 - v^2) \\ &\quad + E (v^3 - v) \\ &\quad - 1 (v^2 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$= C v^5 + (1+D) v^4 + (-C+E) v^3 + (-D-1) v^2 + (-E) v + 1$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto C &= 0 \\ D+1 &= 0 \\ -C+E &= 0 \\ -D-1 &= 0 \\ -E &= 0 \\ I &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto C &= 0 \\ \leadsto D &= -1 \\ \leadsto E &= C = 0 \\ \leadsto D &= -1 \\ \leadsto E &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{v-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{v+1} - \frac{1}{v^2} - \frac{1}{v^4} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log(v-1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(v+1) + \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{v^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1}{u}-1\right) - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1}{u}+1\right) + u + \frac{1}{3} u^3$$

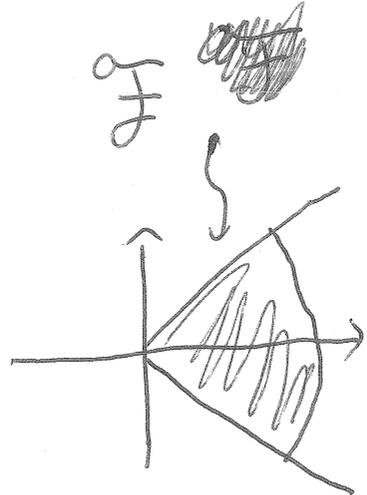
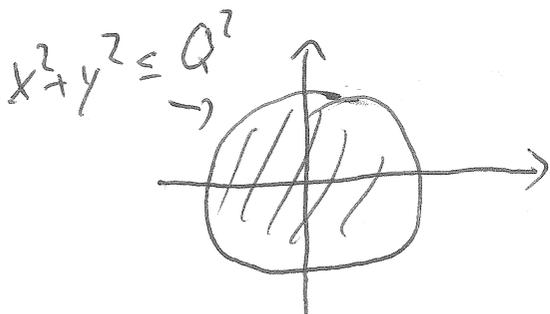
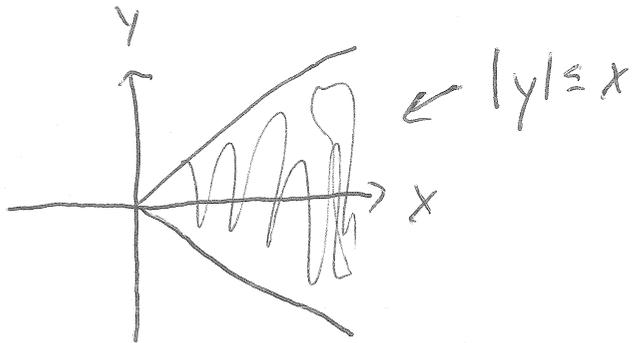
$$= \frac{u^3}{3} + u + \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{u-1}{u}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{u+1}{u}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{u^3}{3} + u + \frac{1}{2} \log(u-1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(u) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \log(u+1) + \frac{1}{2} \log(u) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \log(u-1) - \frac{1}{2} \log(u+1)$$

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B)



$$x^2 + y^2 \leq Q^2 \rightarrow M^2 \leq Q^2 \rightarrow M \leq Q$$

$$|y| \leq x \rightarrow |M \sin \theta| \leq M \cos \theta$$

$$\rightarrow |\sin \theta| \leq \cos \theta$$

$$\rightarrow -\cos \theta \leq \sin \theta \leq \cos \theta$$

$$\rightarrow -1 \leq \tan \theta \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} e^{-y^2} dA = \int_{\theta = -\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left( \int_{m=0}^Q e^{-(m \sin \theta)^2} m dm \right) d\theta$$

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$$= \int_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left( \int_{m=0}^{\infty} m e^{-m^2 r \cos^2 \theta} dm \right) d\theta$$

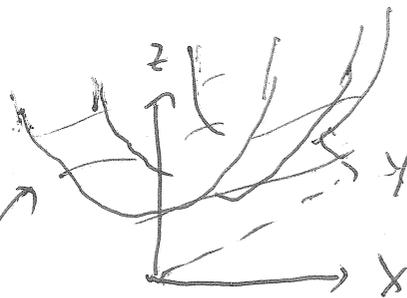
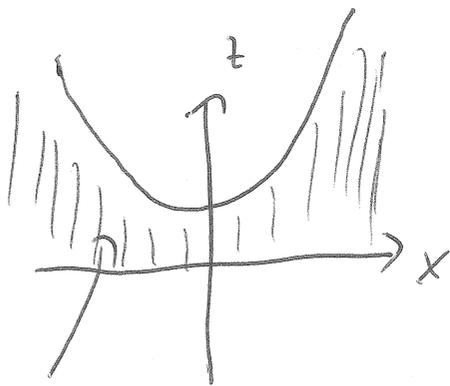
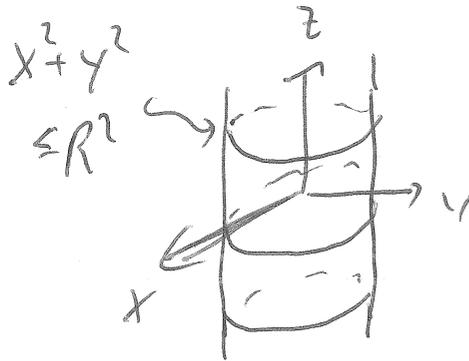
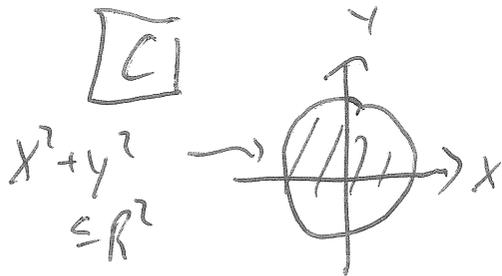
$$= \int_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left[ \frac{1}{2r \cos^2 \theta} e^{-m^2 r \cos^2 \theta} \right]_{m=0}^{\infty} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2r \cos^2 \theta} (1 - e^{-\infty^2 r \cos^2 \theta}) d\theta$$

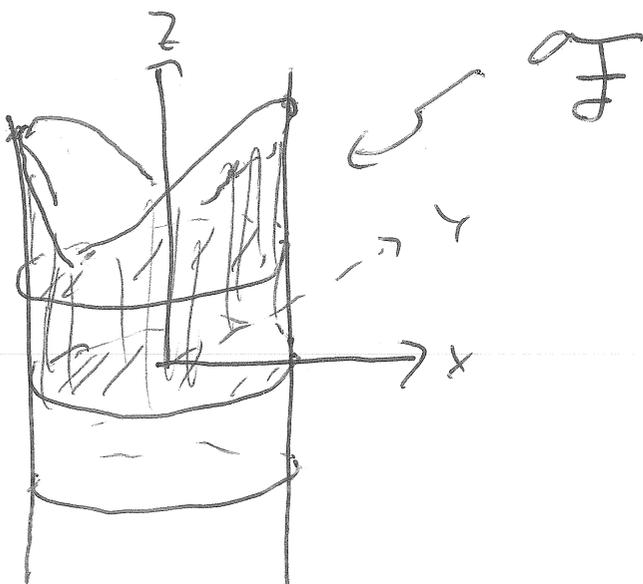
$$\text{Allora } \int \frac{1}{2r \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 \theta d\theta \\ = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta$$

ma l'altro integrale è  
troppo difficile (deve essere  
una "funzione di Bessel").  
Quindi, si ferma qui.

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$0 \leq z \leq A + Bx^2$



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$$x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 \rightarrow m^2 \leq R^2 \rightarrow m \leq R$$

$$0 \leq z \leq A + Bx^2 \rightarrow 0 \leq z \leq A + Bm^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\iiint_{\mathcal{F}} 1 \, dV$$

$$= \int_{\theta=-\pi}^{\pi} \left( \int_{m=0}^R \left( \int_{z=0}^{A+Bm^2 \cos^2 \theta} 1 \cdot m \, dz \right) dm \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta=-\pi}^{\pi} \left( \int_{m=0}^R (Am + Bm^3 \cos^2 \theta) dm \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta=-\pi}^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} AR^2 + \frac{1}{4} BR^4 \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{2} AR^2 \right) + \pi \left( \frac{1}{4} BR^4 \right)$$

$$= \pi AR^2 + \frac{1}{4} \pi BR^4$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 A & B & C & = & p & q & r \\
 \hline
 \textcircled{1} & 1/2 & 1/3 & & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 & 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 & 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 & 0 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$E_2 \leftarrow E_2 - \frac{1}{2} E_1$$

$$E_3 \leftarrow E_3 - \frac{1}{3} E_1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 \textcircled{1} & 1/2 & 1/3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & \textcircled{1/2} & 1/2 & -1/2 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 1/2 & 4/45 & -1/3 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$E_2 \leftarrow 12 E_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 \textcircled{1} & 1/2 & 1/3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & \textcircled{6} & 1 & -6 & 12 & 0 \\
 0 & 1/2 & 4/45 & -1/3 & 0 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$E_1 \leftarrow E_1 - \frac{1}{2} E_2$$

$$E_3 \leftarrow E_3 - \frac{1}{12} E_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 \textcircled{1} & 0 & -1/6 & 4 & -6 & 0 \\
 0 & \textcircled{6} & 1 & -6 & 12 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1/180} & 1/6 & -1 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$E_3 \leftarrow 180 E_3$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc}
 1 & 0 & -1/6 & 4 & -6 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 & -6 & 12 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 30 & -180 & 180
 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} E1 \leftarrow E1 + \frac{1}{6}E3 \\ \hline E2 \leftarrow E2 - E3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -36 & 30 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -36 & 192 & -180 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 30 & -180 & 180 \end{array}$$

$A \quad B \quad C = p \quad q \quad m$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 9p - 36q + 30m \\ B &= -36p + 192q - 180m \\ C &= 30p - 180q + 180m \end{aligned}$$

Controllo =  $\begin{pmatrix} + \\ - \\ + \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{4}B + \frac{1}{5}C &= \frac{1}{3}(9p - 36q + 30m) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4}(-36p + 192q - 180m) \\ &+ \frac{1}{5}(30p - 180q + 180m) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (3p - 12q + 10m) \\ &+ (-9p + 48q - 45m) \rightsquigarrow = 0p + 0q + 1m \\ &+ (6p - 36q + 36m) = m \quad (\checkmark) \end{aligned}$$