

DA SCANNERIZZARE

Matematica 2, Laurea Triennale (Steger)

Prova Scritta di 25 febbraio 2025

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.

- 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.

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

$$\int \frac{v^3}{(v^2 + 2v + 2)(v^2 + 1)} \, dv$$

B. Siano E ed F due esponenti fissi e siano A e B due lunghezze fisse, ambedue positive. Calcolare la media di $x^E y^F$ sul triangolo $\mathcal{T}$ con vertici $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ e $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Da questo esito, e *senza fare nuovi integrali*, calcolare la media della stessa funzione sul triangolo $\mathcal{T}'$ con vertici: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ e $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$.

C. Siano $R > 0$ un parametro fisso. Sia $\mathcal{F}$ la forma tridimensionale determinata dai vincoli:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \qquad x \geq |y|$$

Prima fare uno schizzo della forma $\mathcal{F}$. Poi usare le coordinate *cilindriche* e calcolare la media di x su $\mathcal{F}$.

D. Usare il metodo di Gauss–Jordan e trovare una parametrizzazione dello spazio delle soluzioni del sistema:

$$\begin{array}{rrrrr} v & +2x & +3y & +4z & = 0 \\ 5v & +6x & +7y & +8z & = 1 \\ 9v & +10x & +11y & +12z & = 2 \\ 13v & +14x & +15y & +16z & = 3 \\ 17v & +18x & +19y & +20z & = 4 \\ 21v & +22x & +23y & +24z & = 5 \end{array}$$

1/13

[A] Pen $v^2 + 2v + 2$

$$\Delta = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 = -4$$

Pen $v^2 + 1$

$$\Delta = 0^2 - 4 \cdot 1 = -4,$$

embedder < 0 ,

$$\frac{v^3}{(v^2 + 2v + 2)(v^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{v^2 + 2v + 2} + \frac{B(2v + 2)}{v^2 + 2v + 2} + \frac{C}{v^2 + 1} + \frac{D(2v)}{v^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v^3 &= A(v^2 + 1) + B(2v + 2)(v^2 + 1) \\ &\quad + C(v^2 + 2v + 2) + D(2v)(v^2 + 2v + 2) \\ &= (2B + 2D)v^3 \\ &\quad + (A + 2B + C + 4D)v^2 \\ &\quad + (2B + 2C + 4D)v \\ &\quad + (A + 2B + 2C) \end{aligned}$$

$$2/13$$

$$2B + 2D = 1 \rightarrow D = \frac{1}{2} - B$$

$$\begin{cases} A + 2B + C + 4D = 0 \\ 2B + 2C + 4D = 0 \\ A + 2B + 2C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + 2B + C + 4(\frac{1}{2} - B) = 0 \\ 2B + 2C + 4(\frac{1}{2} - B) = 0 \\ A + 2B + 2C = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A - 2B + C = -2 \\ -2B + 2C = -2 \\ A + 2B + 2C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-2B + 2C = -2 \rightarrow C = B - 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} A - 2B + (B - 1) = -2 \\ A + 2B + 2(B - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A - B = -1 \rightarrow B = A + 1$$
$$\{A + 4B = 2\} \rightarrow \{A + 4(A + 1) = 2\}$$

$$\rightarrow 5A = -2 \rightarrow A = -2/5$$

$$A = -2/5$$

$$C = B - 1 = -2/5$$

$$B = A + 1 = 3/5$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} - B = -1/10$$

3/13

$$\int \frac{1}{v^2+1} dv = \arctan v$$

$$\int \frac{1}{v^2+2v+2} dv = \int \frac{1}{(v+1)^2+1} dv = \arctan(v+1)$$

o con la formula:

$$v^2+2v+2 = Av^2+Bv+C$$

$$-\Delta = 4AC - B^2 = 4, \quad \sqrt{-\Delta} = 2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{v^2+2v+2} dv = \frac{2}{\sqrt{-\Delta}} \arctan\left(\frac{2v+2}{\sqrt{-\Delta}}\right)$$

$$= \arctan(v+1)$$

$$\int \frac{v^3}{(v^2+2v+2)(v^2+1)} dv$$

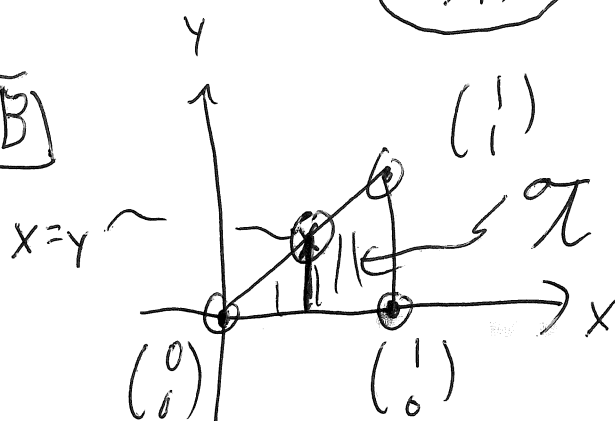
$$= \int -\frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{v^2+2v+2} + \frac{3}{5} \frac{2v+2}{v^2+2v+1}$$

$$- \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{v^2+1} - \frac{1}{10} \frac{2v}{v^2+1} dv$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{5} \arctan(v+1) + \frac{3}{5} \log|v^2+2v+1| \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2}{5} \arctan(v) - \frac{1}{10} \log|v^2+1| \right)$$

4/13

[B]



$$\int\limits_{\text{calligraphic symbol}} dA = \int_{x=0}^1 \left(\int_{y=0}^x 1 dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^1 x dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

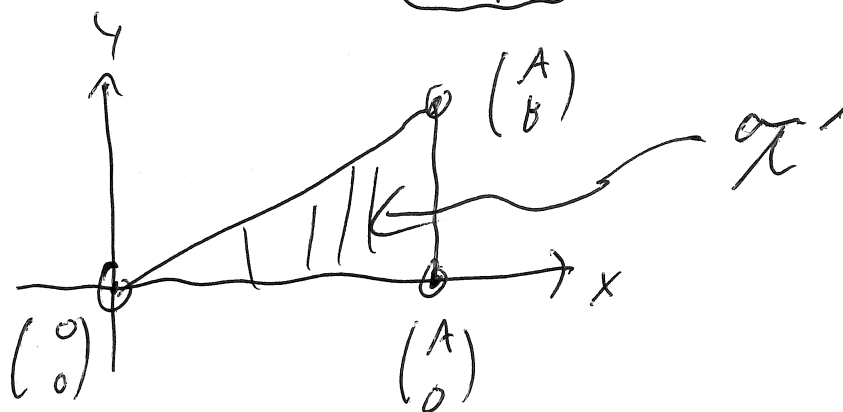
(= area(calligraphic symbol), guess)

$$\int\limits_{\text{calligraphic symbol}} x^E y^F dA = \int_{x=0}^1 \left(\int_{y=0}^x x^E y^F dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^1 x^E \frac{x^{F+1}}{F+1} dx = \left(\frac{1}{(F+1)(E+F+2)} \right)$$

$$\overline{x^E y^F} = \frac{1/((F+1)(E+F+2))}{1/2} = \left(\frac{2}{(F+1)(E+F+2)} \right)$$

5/13



Si ottiene T' da T allungando

○ per un fattore di A
lungo l'asse x

○ per un fattore di B
lungo l'asse y

I valori di

○ x^E si moltiplicano per A^E

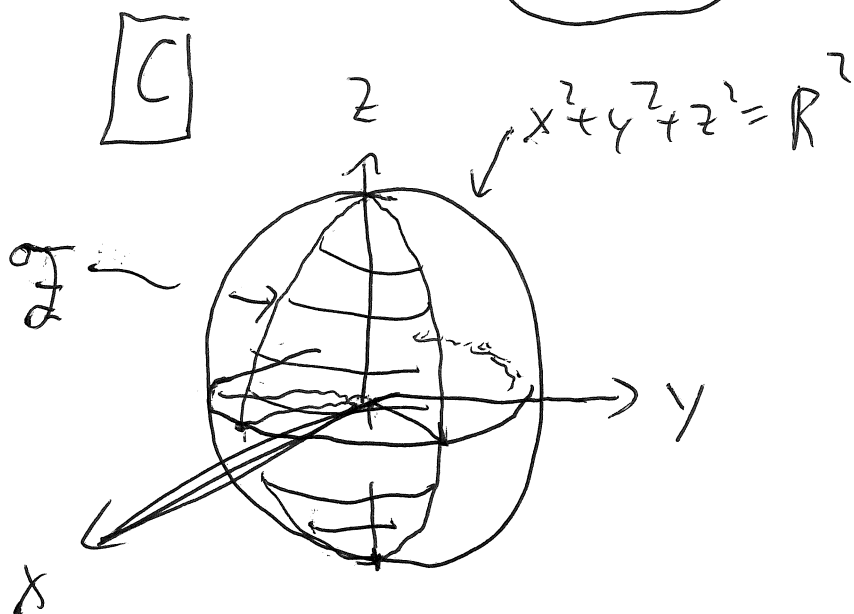
○ y^F si moltiplicano per B^F

○ $x^E y^F$ si moltiplicano per $A^E B^F$

○ la media di $x^E y^F$ abbreviata
si moltiplica per $A^E B^F$

$$\overline{x^E y^F}, \text{ su } T', = \frac{2 A^E B^F}{(E+1)(E+F+2)}$$

6/13



$$x \geq |y| \rightsquigarrow x \geq y \text{ or } y \geq 0$$

$$\rightsquigarrow x \geq -y \text{ or } y \leq 0$$



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

$$\rightarrow z^2 \leq R^2 - m^2$$

$$\rightarrow |z| \leq \sqrt{R^2 - m^2}$$

$$\rightarrow -\sqrt{R^2 - m^2} \leq z \leq +\sqrt{R^2 - m^2}$$

7/13

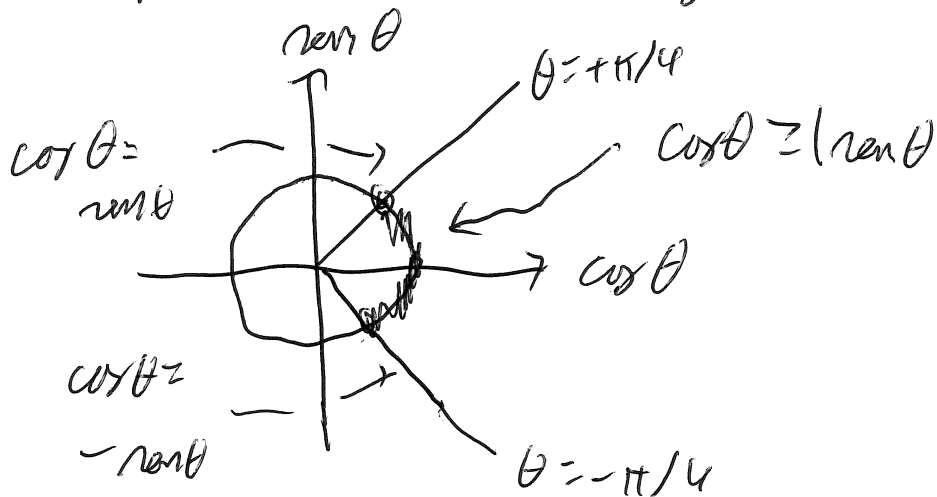
$$M \geq 0 \text{ (rempart)} \quad \text{e} \quad m^2 \leq R^2$$

$$\leadsto 0 \leq m \leq R$$

$$x \geq |y| \leadsto m \cos \theta \geq |m \sin \theta|$$

$$\leadsto \cos \theta \geq |\sin \theta|$$

(poiché $m \geq 0$ rempart)



$$-\pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4$$

$$\iiint_{\mathcal{F}} 1 dV = \int_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left(\int_{m=0}^R \left(\int_{z=-\sqrt{R^2-m^2}}^{+\sqrt{R^2-m^2}} 1 \cdot m dz \right) dm \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \int_{m=0}^R m \sqrt{R^2-m^2} dm$$

8/13

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[z^2 \left(-\frac{1}{z} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot (R^2 - m^2)^{3/2} \right]_{m=0}^R$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} (0 - R^3) = \frac{\pi R^3}{3}$$

(= $\frac{1}{4}$ vol(sfera), giusto)

$$\iiint_{\mathcal{F}} x \, dV = \int_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left(\int_{m=0}^R \left(\int_{z=-\sqrt{R^2-m^2}}^{+\sqrt{R^2-m^2}} \right) \right)$$

$(m \cos \theta) \cdot m \, dz) dm/d\theta$

$$= 2 \int_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \cos \theta \left(\int_{m=0}^R m^2 \sqrt{R^2 - m^2} \, dm \right) d\theta$$

$$\int_{m=0}^R m^2 \sqrt{R^2 - m^2} \, dm$$

$m=R \rightarrow \text{sent} \approx 1$
 $\rightarrow t = \pi/2$
 $m=0 \rightarrow \text{sent} \approx 0$
 $\rightarrow t = 0$

$m = R \cos t$
 $dm = -R \sin t \, dt$
 $R^2 - m^2 = R^2 - R^2 \cos^2 t$
 $= R^2 (1 - \cos^2 t)$
 $\sqrt{R^2 - m^2} = R \sin t$

9/13

$$= \int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} (R \sin t)^2 (R \cos t) R \cos t \, dt$$

$$= R^4 \int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \, dt$$

$$= R^4 \int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos^2 t) \cos^2 t \, dt$$

$$= R^4 \left(\int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t \, dt - \int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} \cos^4 t \, dt \right)$$

$$= R^4 \left(\int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t \, dt - \frac{3}{4} \int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t \, dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{R^4}{4} \int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{R^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} \cos^0 t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{R^4}{8} \int_{t=0}^{\pi/2} 1 \, dt = \frac{R^4}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi R^4}{16}$$

$$\iiint_{\mathcal{F}} x \, dV = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi R^4}{16} \int_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

10/13

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{16} R^4 \cdot 2 \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/4} \cos \theta d\theta$$

(poiché $\cos \theta$ è pari)

$$= \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \cos \theta \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi R^4 \sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\pi R^4 \sqrt{2} / 8}{\pi R^3 / 3} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8} R$$

$$= (0,53033...) R \quad (\text{ragionevole})$$

12

V	X	Y	Z =	
1	2	3	4	0
5	6	7	8	1
9	10	11	12	2
13	14	15	16	3
17	18	19	20	4
21	22	23	24	5

11/13

$$\begin{aligned} E2 &\leftarrow E2 - 5E1 \\ E3 &\leftarrow E3 - 9E1 \\ E4 &\leftarrow E4 - 13E1 \\ E5 &\leftarrow E5 - 17E1 \\ E6 &\leftarrow E6 - 21E1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-4} & -8 & -12 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -16 & -24 & 2 \\ 0 & -12 & -24 & -36 & 3 \\ 0 & -16 & -32 & -48 & 4 \\ 0 & -20 & -40 & -60 & 5 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{E2 \leftarrow -\frac{1}{4}E2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 & -1/4 \\ 0 & -8 & -16 & -24 & 2 \\ 0 & -12 & -24 & -36 & 3 \\ 0 & -16 & -32 & -48 & 4 \\ 0 & -20 & -40 & -60 & 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E1 &\leftarrow E1 - 2E2 \\ E3 &\leftarrow E3 + 8E2 \\ E4 &\leftarrow E4 + 12E2 \\ E5 &\leftarrow E5 + 16E2 \\ E6 &\leftarrow E6 + 20E2 \end{aligned}$$

	V	X	Y	Z	=
$\textcircled{1}$	0	-1	-2		1/2
0	$\textcircled{1}$	2	3		-1/4
0	0	0	0		0
0	0	0	0		0
0	0	0	0		0
0	0	0	0		0

12/13

$$\textcircled{V} - y - 2z = 1/2$$

$$\textcircled{X} + 2y + 3z = -1/4$$

niché $0=0$, sempre vero

$$\begin{pmatrix} V \\ X \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y + 2z + 1/2 \\ -2y - 3z - 1/4 \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= y \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Controllo: $V + 2X + 3y + 4z$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (y + 2z + \frac{1}{2}) + 2(-2y - 3z - \frac{1}{4}) + 3(y) + 4(z) \\ &= 0y + 0z + 0 \\ &= 0 \quad \textcircled{V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{13}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 5v + 6x + 7y + 8z \\ &= 5\left(y + 2z + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0y + 0z + \frac{2}{2} \\ &+ 6\left(-2y - 3z - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1 \quad (\checkmark) \\ &+ 7\left(y \quad \quad \quad\right) \\ &+ 8\left(\quad \quad z \quad \quad\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 9v + 10x + 11y + 12z \\ &= 9\left(y + 2z + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0y + 0z + \frac{4}{2} \\ &+ 10\left(-2y - 3z - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 2 \quad (\checkmark) \\ &+ 11\left(y \quad \quad \quad\right) \\ &+ 12\left(\quad \quad z \quad \quad\right) \end{aligned}$$

secretora