

Determinare k t.c.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\arccos_k x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$\ln k = 2$

Prima abbiamo visto che

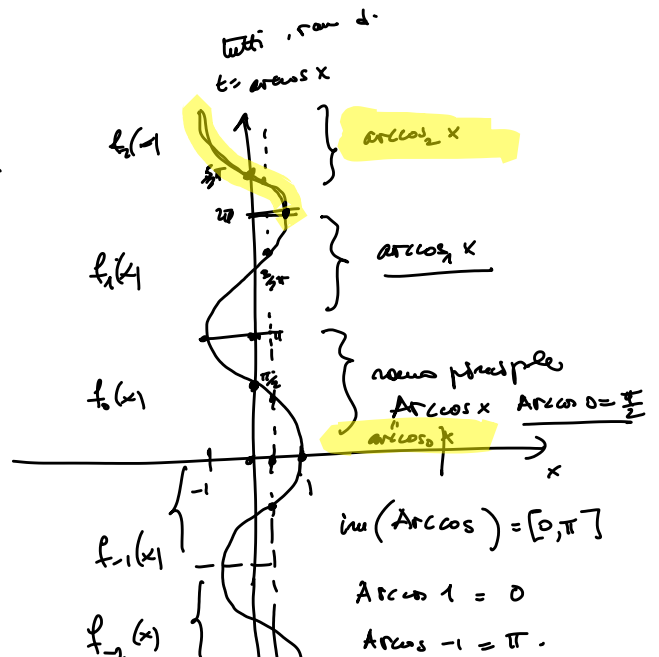
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\arccos_0 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

Proviamo con $k=2$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\arccos_2 x} dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_{\frac{5\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_{\frac{5\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$\omega t = x \quad dx = -\sin t dt$

$t = \arccos_2 x \quad t \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}]$

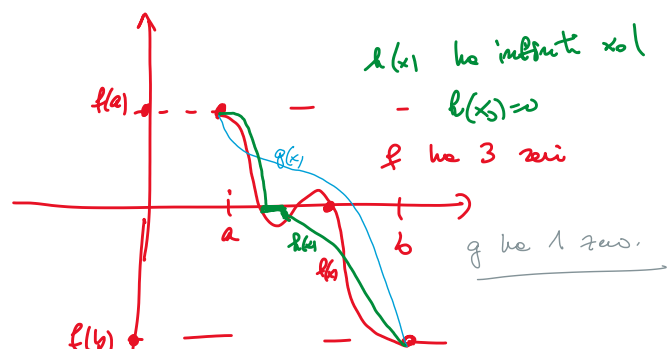


ES* Sia $f(x) = x^5 - 10x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x + 10$ [Sugg. 1 studiare $f^{(4)}(x)$ n. studiare f']

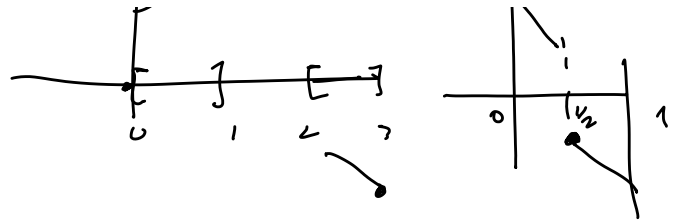
Studia il grafico di $f(x)$. In particolare, trova i punti
in cui ha l'equazione $f(x) = 0$ ($x \in \mathbb{R}$).
e calcolarle approssimativamente.

Teorema ($\exists$ zeri) $f \in C([a, b])$, $f(a)f(b) < 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (a, b) \mid f(x_0) = 0$.

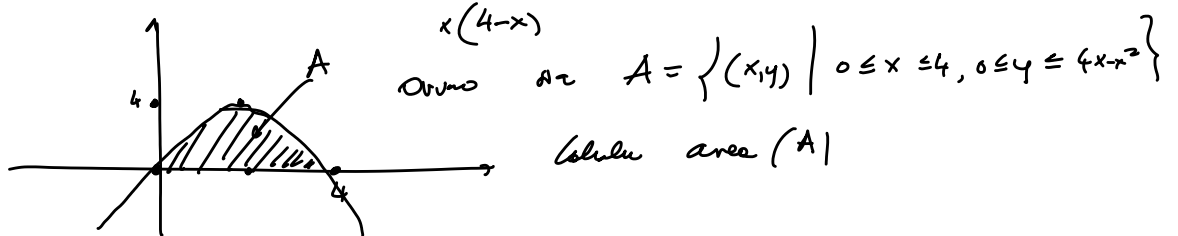
Se $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$
Se $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$
 $\Rightarrow \exists b > 0$ t.c. $f(b) > 0$.
 $\exists a < 0$ t.c. $f(a) < 0$.
 $\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (a, b) \mid f(x_0) = 0$



Se f è un $\pm$ cost. o $\pm$ il
dominio non è un intervallo, allora
le tesi più non erano vere



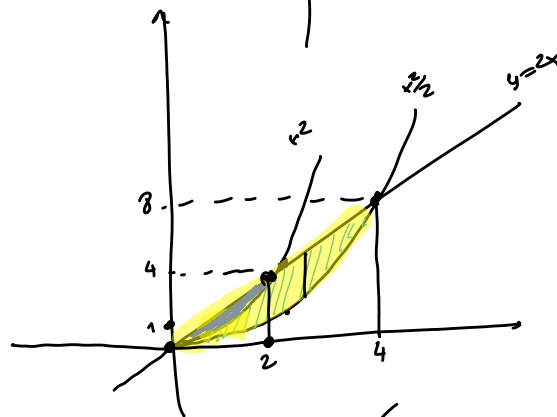
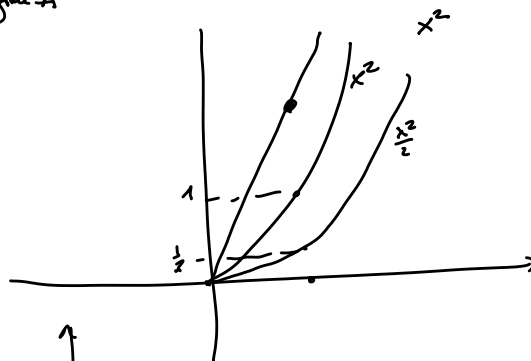
1623 Calcola l'area ristretta da $y = 4x - x^2$ e l'asse delle x



$$\begin{aligned} \text{area}(A) &= \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx = 4 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^4 \\ &= 4 \cdot 8 - \frac{64}{3} = 32 - \frac{64}{3} = \frac{96 - 64}{3} = \frac{32}{3} \end{aligned}$$

1635 Calcola l'area compresa tra la parabola $y = x^2$, $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$ e la retta $y = 2x$

la retta $y = 2x$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area } A &= \text{area}(\text{region compresa tra } y=2x \text{ e } y=\frac{x^2}{2}) \\ &\quad - \text{area}(\text{region compresa tra } y=2x \text{ e } y=x^2) \end{aligned}$$

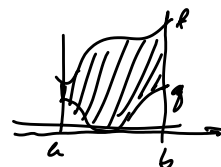
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= 2x & x &= 2 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} &= 2x & x &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Metodo alternativo

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area } A &= \int_0^2 (x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2}) dx + \int_2^4 (2x - \frac{x^2}{2}) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} dx + \int_2^4 (4x - x^2) dx \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

Se $0 \leq f \leq g$ area "tra g e f " = $\int_a^b (g - f)$

$f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{area } A &= \int_0^4 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \int_0^2 2x - x^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 4x - x^2 - \int_0^2 2x - x^2 \\
 &= \frac{16}{3} - \left(2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{16}{3} - \left(4 - \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{16-4}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

INTEGRALI IMPROPRI O INTEGRALI GENERALIZZATI

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2}$

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

è cont. in $(0,1)$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = +\infty$

$\int_a^b f(x)$

$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)$

$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

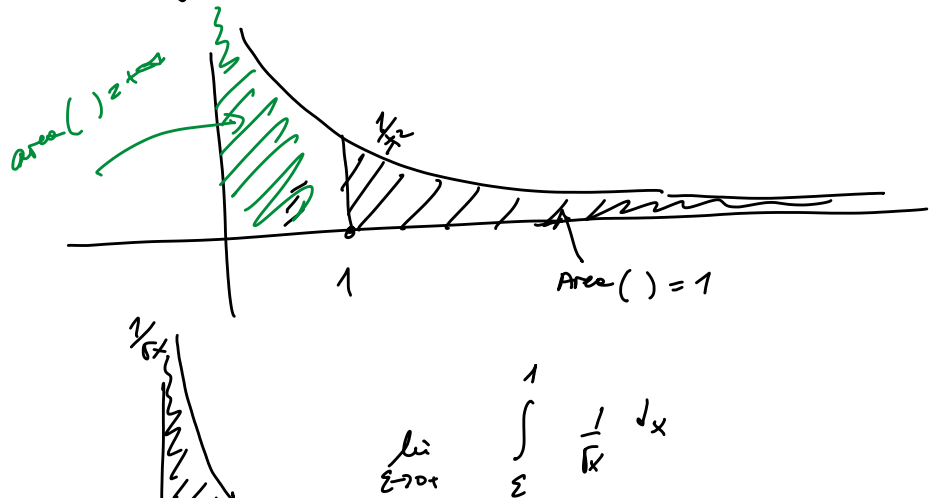
e/o la funzione f non è definita in (a,b)
(f cont. in (a,b))

$\therefore \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ è cont. in $[\varepsilon, 1]$
 $\varepsilon > 0$

Calcolando

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$





$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} [2\sqrt{x}]_2^1 = 2(1-\sqrt{2}) = 2$$

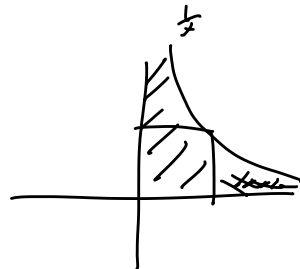
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} [2\sqrt{x}]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (2\sqrt{b} - 2) = +\infty$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

Int att

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} = [\log x]_1^{\infty} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \log b = +\infty$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (\log x)_{\varepsilon}^1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \log \varepsilon^{-1} = +\infty$$



L'analisi degli integrali è finale allo studio delle serie
la prima domanda è: un integrale proprio è finito o no?
(più, se possibile, calcolarlo)

CRITERI DI CONVERGENZA

(1) (Criterio) $0 \leq f \leq g$ in $(a, b) \Rightarrow$ se $0 \leq \int_a^b g < \infty \Rightarrow \int_a^b f < +\infty$
 $-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$ & $\int_a^b f = +\infty \Rightarrow \int_a^b g = +\infty$

(2) (Criterio comparativo) $0 < f, g$, $\frac{f}{g}$ cont. in $[a, b)$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow b-} \frac{f}{g} = c > 0$.
 $a < b \leq +\infty$ allora $\int_a^b f$ è finito $\Leftrightarrow \int_a^b g$ è finito

Analogo in $[a, b]$

(3) Criterio per serie

Sia f una funzione decrescente su $[a, +\infty)$

allora $\int_a^{+\infty} f < \infty \Leftrightarrow$ converge $\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} f(n) < \infty \quad \forall N \geq a$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ conv } \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1.$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} = \left[\frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \right]_1^{\infty} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{b^{\alpha-1}} - 1 \right) \quad \alpha \neq 1$$

$\alpha > 1$

$$\left[\log x \right]_1^{\infty} = +\infty \quad \alpha = 1$$

(4) Int. Lrv. assoluta

Se $\int_a^b |f| < \infty \Rightarrow \int_a^b f$ è finito

$$\text{e } \left| \int_a^b f \right| \leq \int_a^b |f|$$