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## Corso di Laurea Triennale in Fisica e Matematica

## AM110 - Analisi Matematica I

Docente: Pierpaolo Esposito Esercitatore: Luca Battaglia

Tutori: Lorenzo de Leonardis, Michele Matteucci

Soluzioni Tutorato 8

## Esercizio 1.

(iv) Utilizzo la sostituzione di Eulero:

$$x^2 + 4x - 4 = (x+t)^2$$

Da cui ne segue che:

$$x = \frac{t^2 + 4}{4 - 2t} \quad dx = \frac{-2t^2 + 8t + 8}{(4 - 2t)^2} dt$$

Da cui segue sostituendo che:

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 4}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2 + 4}{4 - 2t}(\frac{t^2 + 4}{4 - 2t} + t)} \frac{-2t^2 + 8t + 8}{(4 - 2t)^2} dt = \int \frac{2(-t^2 + 4t + 4)}{(t^2 + 4)(4 + 4t - t^2)} dt = 2\int \frac{1}{t^2 + 4} dt = \arctan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + c = \arctan\left(\frac{-x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 4}}{2}\right) + c$$

(v) Utilizzo la sostituzione di Eulero:

$$x^2 + x = (x+t)^2$$

Da cui segue che:

$$x = \frac{t^2}{1 - 2t} \quad dx = \frac{-2t^2 + 2t}{(1 - 2t)^2} dt$$

Da cui segue sostituendo che:

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x} \sqrt{x^2 + x} dx = \int \frac{t^2 + 1 - 2t}{t^2} \left( \frac{t^2}{1 - 2t} + t \right) \frac{-2t^2 + 2t}{(1 - 2t)^2} dt = \int \frac{2(t^2 + 1 - 2t)(1 - t)(t - t^2)}{t(1 - 2t)^3} dt = \int \frac{2t^4 - 8t^3 + 12t^2 - 8t + 2}{(1 - 2t)^3} dt$$

Ora utilizzando prima la divisione polinomiale e successivamente i fratti semplici ottengo:

$$\int \frac{2t^4 - 8t^3 + 12t^2 - 8t + 2}{(1 - 2t)^3} dt = \frac{-2t^4 + 12t^3 - 15t^2 + 5t}{4(4t^2 - 4t + 1)} - \frac{3}{8} \ln|2t - 1| + c$$

Ed ora sostituendo  $t = -x + \sqrt{x^2 + x}$  risolvo l'integrale:

$$\frac{-2(-x+\sqrt{x^2+x})^4+12(-x+\sqrt{x^2+x})^3-15(-x+\sqrt{x^2+x})^2+5(-x+\sqrt{x^2+x})}{4(4(-x+\sqrt{x^2+x})^2-4(-x+\sqrt{x^2+x})+1)} - \frac{3}{8}\ln|2(-x+\sqrt{x^2+x})-1| + \frac{1}{2}(-x+\sqrt{x^2+x})^2 - \frac{1$$

(vi) Ora noto che il segno del coefficiente di  $x^2$  è negativo, quindi posso usare la sostituzione tramite il seno. Prima ricostruisco il quadrato:

$$5 - x^2 - x = -(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{21}{4}$$

Da cui se ne deduce l'immediata sostituzione:

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}\sin t$$

Quindi:

$$dx = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}\cos tdt$$

$$\text{Allora} \int (5-x^2-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \int \left(\frac{21}{4}\cos^2 t\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \cos t dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{21}{4}}\cos t}\right)^3 \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} \cos t dt = \frac{4}{21} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{4}{21} \tan t + c = \frac{4}{21} \tan \left(\arcsin \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{21}} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right) + c$$

(vii) Anche in questo caso il termine davanti a  $x^2$  ha segno negativo, quindi utilizzo la seguente sostituzione:

$$x = a \sin t$$
  $dx = a \cos t dt$ 

Quindi, dove 
$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$
, allora: 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} dx = \int \frac{|a|\cos t}{a\sin t} a\cos t dt = |a| \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t} dt = |a| \int \frac{1}{\sin t} dt - |a| \int \sin t \, dt = |a| \int \frac{1}{\sin t} \, dt + |a|\cos t + c$$
 Ma l'integrale 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin t} \, dt \, \sin t \, dt = |a| \int \frac{1}{\sin t} \, dt + |a|\cos t + c$$

$$z = \tan\frac{t}{2}$$
 Da cui segue immediatamente che: 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin t} \, dt = \ln\left(\left|\tan\frac{t}{2}\right|\right) + c$$
 E quindi: 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} dx = |a| \ln\left(\left|\tan\frac{t}{2}\right|\right) + |a| \cos t + c = |a| \ln\left(\left|\tan\frac{\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{2}\right|\right) + |a| \cos\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)\right) + c = |a| \ln\left|\left(\frac{\frac{x}{a}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}}\right)\right| + |a| \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}-4x+8}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{8-7^{2}}{2^{7}+4}+7} \cdot \left(-\frac{7^{2}+47+8}{2(7+2)^{2}}\right) d7 = \sqrt{x^{2}-4x+8} = x+7$$

$$\sqrt{x^{2}-4x+8} = x+T$$

$$x = \frac{8-\tau^{2}}{2\tau+4}$$

$$dx = -\frac{\tau^{2}+4\tau+8}{2(\tau+2)^{2}}d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= \frac{8 - \tau^2}{2\tau + 4} \\
dx &= -\frac{\tau^2 + 4\tau + 8}{2(\tau + 2)^2} d\tau
\end{aligned}$$

$$= - \left( \frac{2(T+2)}{8-7^2+2T^2+4T} \cdot \frac{T^2+4T+8}{2(T+2)^2} \right) dT =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8 - 7^2 + 27^2 + 47} = \frac{1}{2(7 + 2)^2}$$

$$= - \int \frac{1}{T+2} dT = - \ln |T+2| + C =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} dT = -k (T + 2T + C + 2T + C$$

$$= - ln | \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 8} - x + 2 | + c$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{5/NT}{\sqrt{1-SIN^2T}} \cos T dT = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-SIN^2T}} \cos T dT = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-SIN^2T}} \cos T dT$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{5/NT}{\sqrt{1-SIN^2T}} \cos T dT = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-SIN^2T}} \cos$$

(ii)

$$T = ARCSIN \times$$

$$= \int SINT dT = -COST + C =$$

$$= -COS(ARCSIN \times) + C = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$COS(ARCSIN \times) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (-2x) \cdot (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

ALTERNATIVAMENTE

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2}} dx = -2 \int \frac{1}{\frac{2 - \tau^2}{2\tau + 3} + \tau} \cdot \frac{\tau^2 + 3\tau + 2}{(2\tau + 3)^2} d\tau =$$

$$= -2 \frac{\tau^2 + 3\tau + \tau^2}{(2\tau + 3)^2}$$

$$dx = -2 \frac{\tau^2 + 3\tau + 2}{(2\tau + 3)^2} d\tau$$

$$(2T+3)^2$$

$$7^2+37+2$$

 $= -2 \int \frac{1}{2\tau + 3} d\tau = -2 \ln |2\tau + 3| + c =$ 

 $= -2 \ln |\sqrt{x^2-3x+2}-x| + c$ 

$$\frac{7^2 + 37 + 2}{12}$$

$$\frac{3}{-2+37} \cdot \frac{7^2+37+}{(27+3)^2}$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{2\tau + 3}{2 - \tau^2 + 2\tau^2 + 3\tau} \cdot \frac{\tau^2 + 3\tau + 2}{(2\tau + 3)^2} d\tau =$$

$$\frac{\tau^2 + 3\tau + 2}{4\tau} d\tau$$

$$\frac{\tau^2 + 3\tau + 2}{(2\tau + 3)^2} d\tau$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 3x + 2} = x + T$$

$$x = \frac{2 - \tau^2}{2\tau + 3}$$

$$\frac{2-7^2}{.7+3}+7$$
 (27+3)<sup>2</sup>

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{27}{1+7^2}}{\frac{27}{1+7^2} + \frac{1-7^2}{1+7^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+7^2} dT =$$

$$T = TAN(X/2)$$

$$Cos x = \frac{1-7^2}{1+7^2}$$

$$Sim x = \frac{27}{1+7^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{2\tau}{2\tau + 1 - \tau^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1 + \tau^2} d\tau = -4 \int \frac{\tau}{(\tau^2 - 2\tau - 1)(\tau^2 + 1)} d\tau = *$$

 $dx = \frac{2}{(4\pi^2)}dT$ 

$$\frac{\tau}{(\tau^{2}-2\tau-1)(\tau^{2}+1)} = \frac{A\tau+B}{(\tau^{2}-2\tau-1)} + \frac{c\tau+D}{(\tau^{2}+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{A\tau^{3}+B\tau^{2}+A\tau+B+c\tau^{3}+D\tau^{2}-2c\tau^{2}-2D\tau-c\tau-D}{(\tau^{2}+1)}$$

$$(\tau^{2}-2\tau-1)(\tau^{2}+1)$$

$$\int A+C=0$$

$$B+D-2C=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+c=0 \\ B+D-2c=0 \\ A-2D-c=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-c \\ 2D=2c \\ A-2c-c=1 \end{cases}$$

$$B-D=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B=D \end{cases}$$

$$A-2D-C=1$$

$$B-D=0$$

$$A - 2D - C = 1$$

$$B - D = 0$$

$$A = -C$$

$$D = C$$

$$A - 3C = 1$$

$$C = -1/4$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -C \\ 2D = 2C \\ A - 2C - C = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2D = 2C \\ A - 2C - C = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$B = D$$

$$A - 2C - C = 1$$

$$B = D$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{27-2}{7^2-27-1} - \frac{27+2}{7^2+1} \right) d7 =$$

 $* = -4 \left| \left( \frac{1}{4} \frac{\tau - 1}{\tau^2 - 2\tau - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\tau + 1}{\tau^2 + 1} \right) d\tau \right| =$ 

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1}{1 - 2\tau - 1} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2\tau}{\tau^2 + 1} d\tau + \int \frac{1}{\tau^2 + 1} d\tau =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln |\tau^2 - 2\tau - 1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln (\tau^2 + 1) + ARCTAN(\tau) + C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\tau^2 - 2\tau - 1}{\tau} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\tau^2 + 1}{\tau} \right) + ARCTAN(\tau) + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\tau^2 + 1}{\tau^2 - 2\tau - 1} \right| + ARCTAN(\tau) + C =$$

 $=\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1}{\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-2\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-1}\right|+\frac{x}{2}+C$ 

$$\int \frac{TAN \times}{SINX + TANX} dX = \int \frac{\frac{2T}{1-T^2}}{\frac{2T}{1+T^2}} dT = \int \frac{2T}{1-T^2} dT = \int \frac{TAN(\times/2)}{T} dT = \int \frac{TAN(\times/2)}{T} dT = \int \frac{2T}{1-T^2} dT = \int \frac{2T}{1-T^2}$$

$$T = TAN(x/2)$$

$$COS \times = \frac{1 - T^{2}}{1 + T^{2}}$$

$$SIM \times = \frac{2T}{1 + T^{2}}$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{(1 + T^{2})} dT$$

$$= \int \frac{4\tau}{2\tau(1-\tau^2) + 2\tau(1+\tau^2)} d\tau =$$

$$\frac{1}{27(1-7^2)} + 27(1+7^2) d7 =$$

$$\int 2\pi (1-\pi^{2}) + 2\pi (1+1)$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{1-\tau^2+1+\tau^2} d\tau = \int d\tau =$$

$$2\int \frac{1}{1-\tau^2+1+\tau^2} d\tau = \int d\tau =$$

$$2 \int \frac{1}{1-\tau^2+1+\tau^2} d\tau = \int d\tau =$$

 $= \tau + c = TAN\left(\frac{\times}{2}\right) + c$