

**UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA “TOR VERGATA”**

**Analisi Matematica I per Ingegneria — Prof. C. Sinestrari**

Risposte ai quesiti degli esercizi del 30.I.2012

1. (a)  $y(x) = e^{3x} - 2e^{2x}$ .

(b)  $y(x) = x^2 e^{-x}$ .

(c)  $y(x) = \frac{\sin x^2}{x}$ .

(d)  $y(x) = \frac{e^{x^3} + 2e}{x^2}$ .

(e)  $y(x) = \frac{x - \sin x \cos x - \pi}{2 \sin x}$

(f)  $y(x) = x \left(1 - 2e^{4 - \frac{x^4}{4}}\right)$ .

2. (a)  $y(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$ .

(b)  $y(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2 + 2x - 1}$ .

(c)  $y(x) = \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

(d)  $y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cos x - 1}}$ .

(e)  $y(x) = -\frac{3}{2}(1 + e^{2x})$ .

(f)  $y(x) = 2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - 1$

(g)  $y(x) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - 2$

(h)  $y(x) = \ln(x^2 - \cos x + \cos 1)$ .

(i)  $y(x) = -1 - \sqrt{4 + \ln(1 + x^2)}$ .

(j)  $y(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - 2 \ln(x + 2))$ .

(k)  $y(x) = 2 - \ln(e + (x + 1)e^{-x})$

(l)  $y(x) = -\ln \left( e^{1-x^2} - \frac{e}{2} \right)$ .

3. Le soluzioni sono rispettivamente

(a)  $y(x) = \frac{2 + 4e^{3x}}{1 - 4e^{3x}}$ ,      (b)  $y(x) = \frac{2 - 2e^{3x}}{1 + 2e^{3x}}$ ,      (c)  $y(x) \equiv 2$ .

4. Le soluzioni sono rispettivamente

$$(a) \quad y(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}, \quad (b) \quad y(x) \equiv 0, \quad (c) \quad y(x) = \frac{3e^{2x} + 1}{3e^{2x} - 1}.$$

5. Le soluzioni sono rispettivamente

$$(a) \quad y(x) = \sqrt{2e^x - 1}, \quad (b) \quad y(x) = -\sqrt{2e^x - 1}.$$

6. Le soluzioni sono rispettivamente

$$(a) \quad y(x) = \pi + \arctg x, \quad (b) \quad y(x) = \pi - \arcsen(x + x^2).$$

7. (a)  $y(x) = 3 \cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x$ .

$$(b) \quad y(x) = e^{-x} - e^{-2x}.$$

$$(c) \quad y(x) = -2e^{-x} \sin x.$$

$$(d) \quad y(x) = -\frac{e^{-2x} + 2e^x}{3}.$$

$$(e) \quad y(x) = (2 - 5x)e^{3x}.$$

8. (a)  $y(x) = c_1 e^{-7x} + c_2 e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} e^{2x}$ .

$$(b) \quad y(x) = c_1 e^{-4x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + 2x^2 - 3x.$$

$$(c) \quad y(x) = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x + \frac{e^x}{5} + x - 2.$$

$$(d) \quad y(x) = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x) + \frac{2e^{4x} - x}{4}.$$

$$(e) \quad y(x) = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 - \frac{\sin x + 3 \cos x}{10}.$$

9. (a)  $y(x) = -e^{-x}(\cos 2x + \sin 2x) + 3x + 2$

$$(b) \quad y(x) = \frac{e^{3x}(-3 \cos x + 12 \sin x) + x - 3}{2}$$

$$(c) \quad y(x) = (1 - x)e^{-2x} + 2e^{2x}$$

$$(d) \quad y(x) = e^{-3x}(-\cos x + 3 \sin x + 1)$$

$$(e) \quad y(x) = \frac{-e^{-x}(\cos x + \sin x) + 2 \sin 2x - \cos 2x}{2}.$$

10. (a)  $\bar{y}(x) = -\frac{x}{2} \cos x$ .

$$(b) \quad \bar{y}(x) = x e^{2x}.$$

$$(c) \quad \bar{y}(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} e^{-3x}.$$

$$(d) \quad \bar{y}(x) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x.$$

$$(e) \quad \bar{y}(x) = \frac{x^3}{2} - x^2.$$