

## &lt; 1 Analisi



$$A = -B = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\Delta}(x-x_1)} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{\Delta}(x-x_2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{a}{\sqrt{\Delta}(x-x_1)} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{\Delta}(x-x_2)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \int \frac{1}{(x-x_1)} dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \int \frac{1}{(x-x_2)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x-x_1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \log(t) + c =$$

$$= \log(x-x_1) + c$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \log|x-x_1| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \log|x-x_2| + c =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \log\left(\frac{|x-x_1|}{|x-x_2|}\right) + c$$

☆☆

$$\Delta = 0$$

quadrato perfetto

$$b^2 - 4ac = 0 \quad b^2 = 4ac \quad b = 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{c}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = ax^2 + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{c}x + c =$$

$$= (\sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{c})^2$$

## &lt; 1 Analisi



$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{f(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} \left[ (1 + 2t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ 3^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]$$



3 Calcolare la primitiva  $\int x^a \log x \, dx$

com  $a \neq -1$

$$\int \underbrace{x^a}_{f} \underbrace{\log x}_{g} \, dx = \text{integrare per parti}$$

$$= \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \cdot \log x - \int \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \log x - \int \frac{1}{a+1} \cdot x^a \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \log x - \frac{1}{a+1} \int x^a \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \log x - \frac{1}{a+1} \left( \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \right) + c$$

$$= \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \left( \log x - \frac{1}{a+1} \right) + c$$

4

Trovare la primitiva  $\int \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \, dx$

## &lt; 1 Analisi



4

Trovare la primitiva

$$\int \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx$$

$$a \neq 0$$

★

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

★★

$$\Delta = 0$$

★★★

$$\Delta < 0$$

★

$$\Delta > 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) =$$

$$= a \left( x + \frac{b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right) \left( x + \frac{b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right) =$$

$$= a \left( x^2 + \frac{b}{2a}x + \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}x + \frac{b}{2a}x - \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}x + \left( \frac{b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right) \left( \frac{b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \right) \right) =$$

$$= a \left( x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{1}{2a^2} [b^2 - b^2 + 4ac] \right) =$$

$$= ax^2 + bx + \frac{a}{2a^2} \cdot 4ac = ax^2 + bx + c$$

## 1 Analisi

$$= \int \frac{1}{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}} \left[ \frac{1}{\frac{(\sqrt{a}x + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}})^2 + 1}{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}}} \right] dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}} \int \frac{1}{\left( \frac{\sqrt{a}x + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}}} \right)^2 + 1} dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}}} \cdot \left( \sqrt{a}x + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}} \right)$$

$$dy = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}}} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}}}{\sqrt{a}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}} \int \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} \frac{\sqrt{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}}}{\sqrt{a}} dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \sqrt{c - \frac{b^2}{4a}}} \int \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} dy$$

## 1 Analisi



$$x = r \sin t \quad dx = r \cos t dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{-r}^r 2 \sqrt{r^2 - r^2 \sin^2 t} r \cos t dt =$$

$$= 2r^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t}}_{\cos^2 t} \cos t dt$$

$$\sqrt{\cos^2 t} = \cos t \quad \text{perché } \cos \geq 0 \quad = 2r^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$$

identità notevole

$$\cos^2 t = \frac{\cos(2t) + 1}{2} \quad = 2r^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(2t) + 1 dt$$

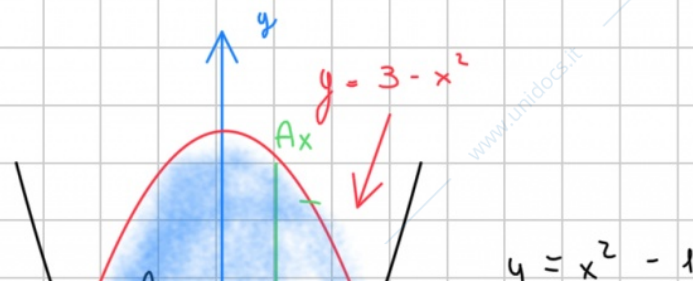
$$= r^2 \left[ \frac{\sin(2t)}{2} + t \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \pi r^2$$

2

Calcolare l'area dell'insieme  $A$  dei punti  $(x, y)$  tali che

$$x^2 - 1 \leq y \leq 3 - x^2$$



## &lt; 1 Analisi



$$= a x^2 + b x + \frac{a}{4a^2} \cdot 4ac = a x^2 + b x^2 + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a x^2 + b x + c} dx = \int \frac{1}{a (x - x_1)(x - x_2)} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{a (x - x_1)(x - x_2)} dx$$

Possiamo trovare  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$  tali per cui

$$\frac{1}{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)} = \frac{A}{(x - x_1)} + \frac{B}{(x - x_2)} =$$

$$= \frac{A x - A x_2 + B x - B x_1}{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)} = \frac{(A + B)x - A x_2 - B x_1}{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)} =$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 & A = -B \\ -A x_2 - B x_1 = 1 & B x_2 - B x_1 = 1 \\ & B(x_2 - x_1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1}{\frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} - \left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{-2\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}} = \frac{-2a}{2\sqrt{\Delta}} = \frac{-a}{\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

## &lt; 1 Analisi



1° MODO

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+2t^2} \cdot t \, dt = \begin{aligned} & x = 1 + 2t^2 \\ & dx = 4t \, dt \Rightarrow \\ & dt = \frac{1}{4} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_1^3 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dx =$$

estremi

$$\begin{cases} t=0 \rightarrow x = 1 + 2 \cdot 0^2 = 1 \\ t=1 \rightarrow x = 1 + 2 \cdot 1^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_1^3 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_1^3 x^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[ x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^3 = \frac{1}{6} \left[ 3^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]$$

2° MODO

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+2t^2} \cdot t \, dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+2t^2} \cdot 2t \, dt$$

modifico e divido per 4

$$f(t) = 1 + 2t^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (f(t))^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot f'(t) \, dt = f'(t) = 2t$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{f(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} \left[ (1+2t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 =$$



$$\text{area } (A) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{m=1}^n \text{area } (R_m) =$$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{m=1}^n l(x_m) \cdot \delta =$$

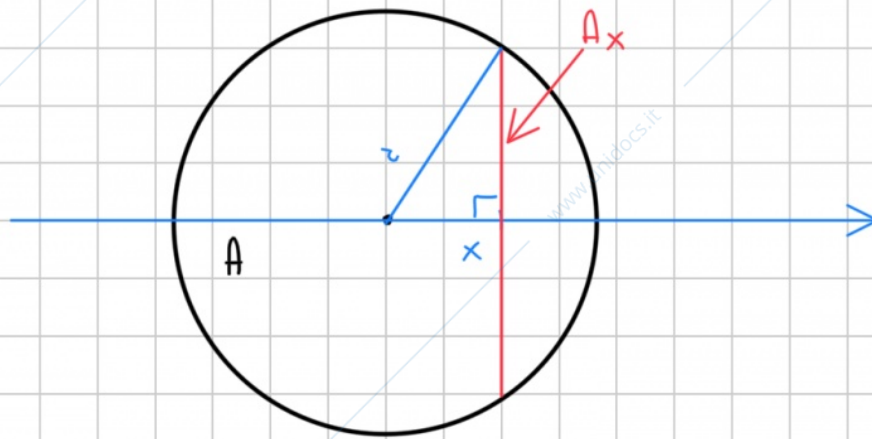
$$= \int_a^b l(x) dx$$



## ESEMPI

1

A cerchio di raggio  $r$  (so già qual è l'area, è solo una verifica)



$$l(x) = \text{lunghezza } (A_x) = 2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$\text{Quindi area } A = \int_{-r}^r l(x) dx = \int_{-r}^r 2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx =$$

$$x = r \sin t \quad dx = r \cos t dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{-r}^r 2\sqrt{r^2 - r^2 \sin^2 t} r \cos t dt =$$

## &lt; 1 Analisi



$$ax^2 + bx + c = ax^2 + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{c}x + c =$$

$$= (\sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{c})^2$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{c})^2} dx =$$

$$t = \sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{c}$$

$$dt = \sqrt{a} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left( \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} \right) + C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \frac{1}{t} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{c}} \right) + C =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{a}x + \sqrt{c})} + C$$

☆☆☆

$$\Delta < 0$$

completamento del quadrato

$$ax^2 + bx + c = ax^2 + bx + \frac{b^2}{4a} + c =$$

$$= \left( \sqrt{a}x + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\dots} dy$$



$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \sqrt{\frac{c-b^2}{4a}}} \int \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \sqrt{\frac{c-b^2}{4a}}} \arctan(y) + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \sqrt{\frac{c-b^2}{4a}}} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{c-b^2}{4a}}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{a}x+b}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)\right) + c$$

# LEZIONE 39

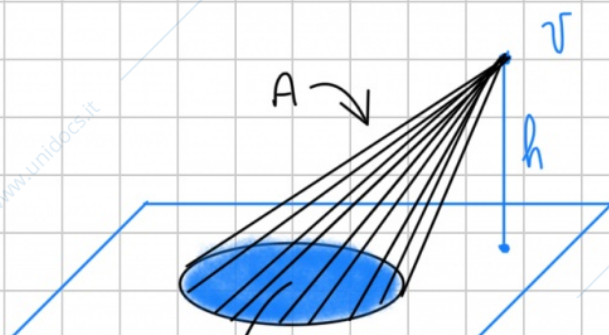
20-11

## ANALISI

Calcoli del volume

### ESEMPIO 3

Volume di un cono qualunque, con base  $b$  e alt.  $h$ .



$$\text{Vol}(A) = \frac{1}{3} \text{area}(b) \cdot h$$



# LEZIONE 38

19-11

## ANALISI

### ESERCIZIO

1

Trovare la primitiva  $\int (1-2x)^a dx$ con  $a \neq -1$ 

$$\int (1-2x)^a dx =$$

$$t = 1 - 2x$$

$$dt = -2 dx \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$= \int (t)^a \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^a dt =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{t^{a+1}}{a+1} \right] + c$$

Sostituiamo  $t = 1-2x$ 

$$= -\frac{1}{2(a+1)} (1-2x)^{a+1} + c$$

2

Calcolare  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+2t^2} t dt$ 

1° modo

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+2t^2} t dt =$$

$$x = 1 + 2t^2$$

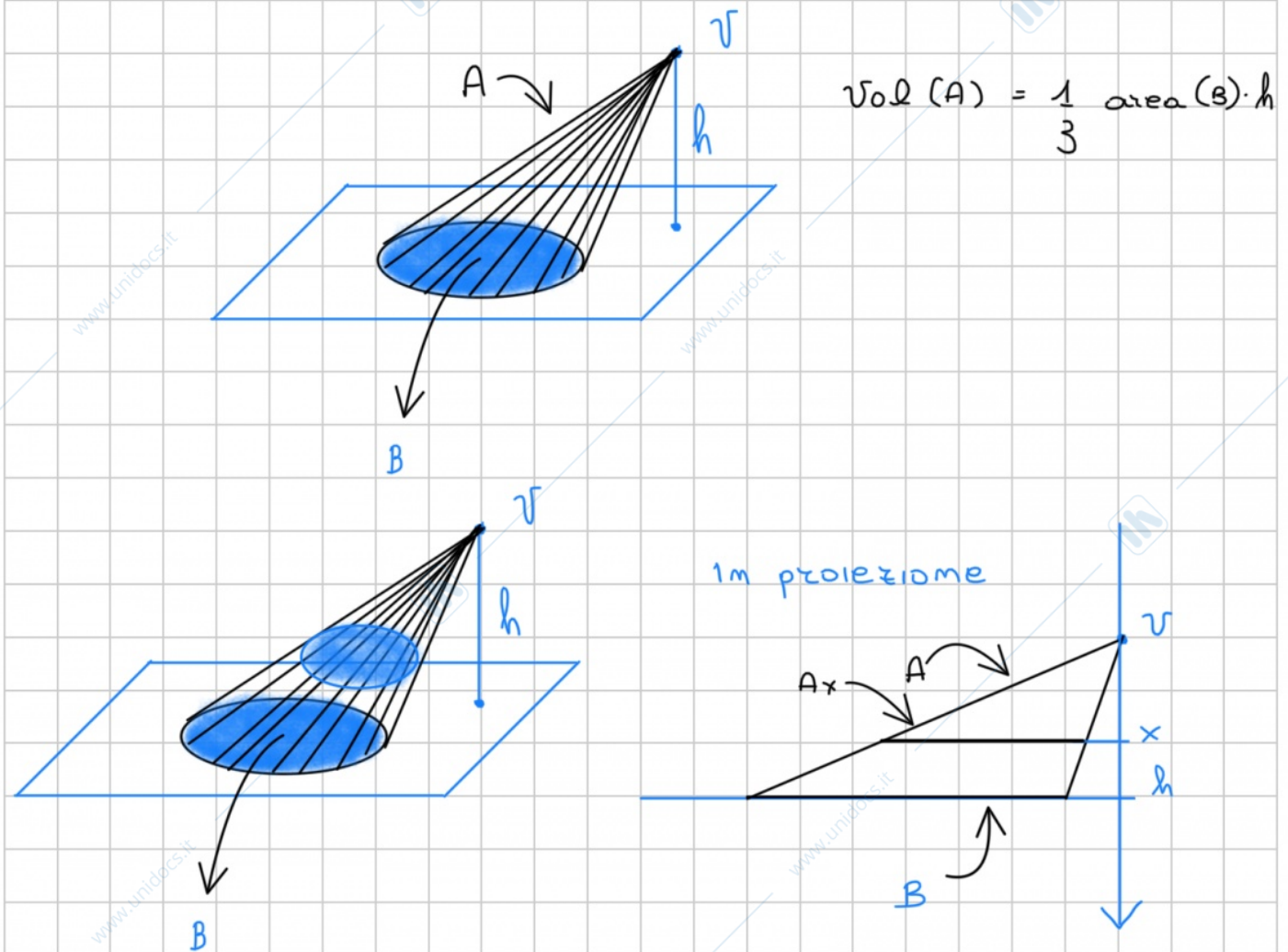
$$dx = 4t dt \Rightarrow$$

$$dt = \frac{1}{4} dx$$

$$= \int \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dx =$$

**ESEMPIO 3**

Volume di un cono qualunque, con base  $b$  e alt.  $h$ .

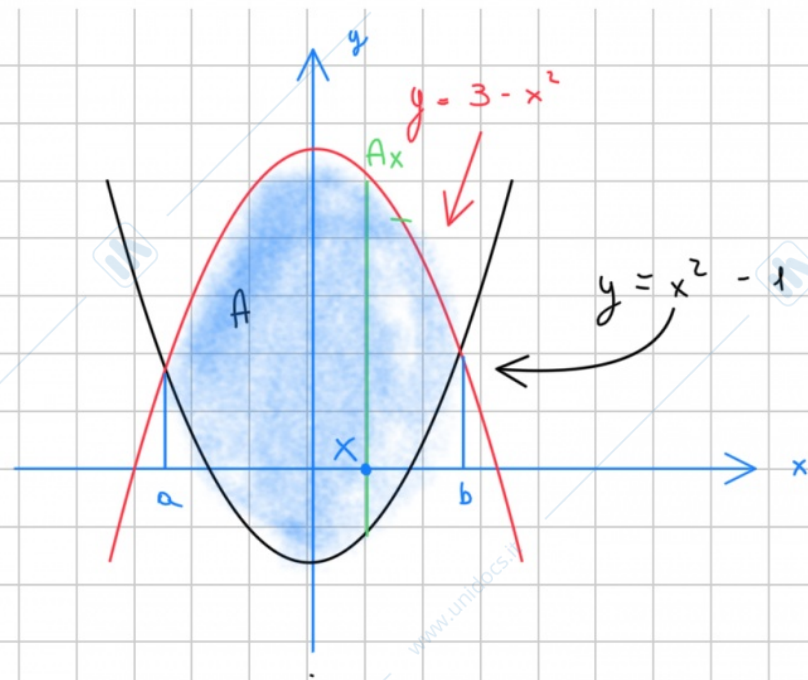


$A_x$  è una copia di  $B$  rimpicciolata di un fattore  $\frac{x}{h}$

$$\text{Vol}(A) = \int_0^h \text{area}(A_x) dx = \int_0^h \text{area}(B) \cdot \frac{x^2}{h^2} dx$$

$$= \text{area}(B) \frac{1}{h^2} \left| \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^h = \frac{1}{3} \text{area}(B) \cdot h$$

## 1 Analisi



$A_x =$  segmento di estremi  $(x, x^2 - 1)$  e  $(x, 3 - x^2)$

$$e(x) = (3 - x^2) - (x^2 - 1) = 4 - 2x^2$$

$a$  e  $b$  sono le soluzioni dell'equazione  $x^2 - 1 = 3 - x^2$   
 $2x^2 = 4$  ;  $x^2 = 2$  ;  $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$

Quindi

$$\text{area}(A) = \int l(x) dx = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} 4 - 2x^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 4 - 2x^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \left| 4x - \frac{2x^3}{3} \right|_0^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2 \left( 4\sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{3} 2\sqrt{2} \right)$$

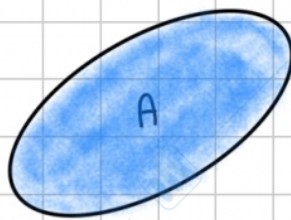


# LEZIONE 37

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**ANALISI****CALCOLO DELLE  
AREE**

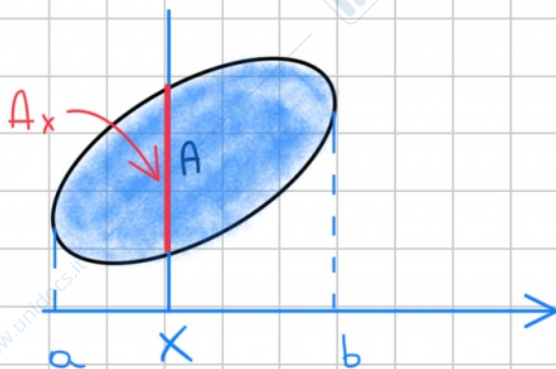
Considero una figura piana  $A$



Per calcolare l'area di  $A$  scelgo un'asse

Ogni  $x$  sull'asse indico con  $A_x$  la sezione di  $A$  ad altezza  $x$

( $A$  intersecato con la retta ortogonale all'asse e passante per  $x$ )



Pongo  $l(x) :=$  lunghezza di  $A_x$



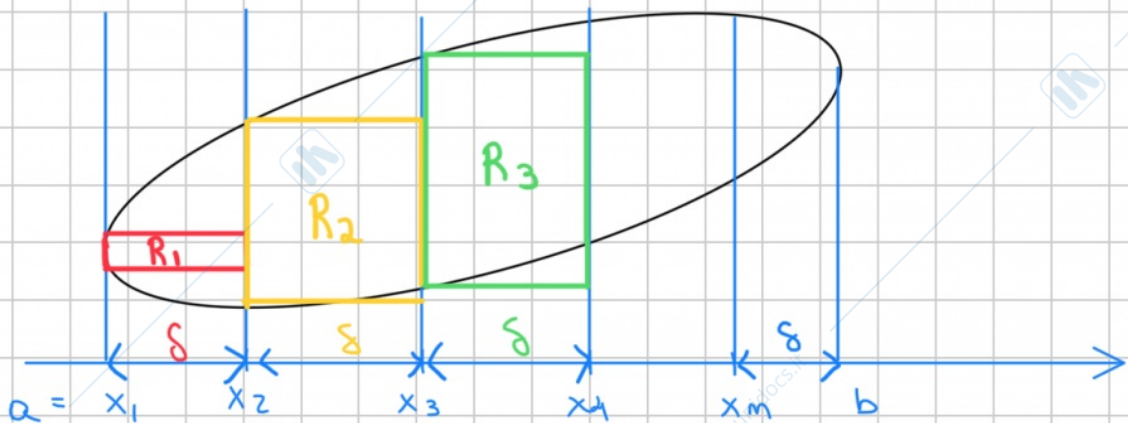
Pongo  $l(x) :=$  lunghezza di  $A_x$

allora

$$\text{area}(A) = \int_a^b l(x) dx$$

## GIUSTIFICAZIONE della FORMULA

Per calcolare l'area di  $A$ , approssimo  $A$  con dei rettangoli:



divido  $[a, b]$  in  $N$  intervalli di lunghezza  $\delta$

$[x_1, x_2], [x_2, x_3], \dots$  e costruisco  $\underbrace{N}_{a}$  rettangoli  $R_1, \dots, R_N$  come in figura

Mi aspetto che  $\text{area}(A)$  sia approssimata da

$$\sum_{m=1}^N \text{area}(R_m), \text{ tanto meglio quanto piú } \delta \text{ é piccolo, cioè}$$

$$\text{area}(A) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \sum_{m=1}^N \text{area}(R_m) =$$