

Tutorato di Analisi 3

A.A. 2009-2010 - Docente: Prof. P. Esposito

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SOLUZIONI DEL TUTORATO NUMERO 7 (7 APRILE 2010)

RIPASSO

I testi e le soluzioni dei tutorati sono disponibili al seguente indirizzo:

<http://www.lifedreamers.it/liuck>

$$1. x_n(k) = \frac{\cos^k\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad \|x_n\|_1 &= \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos^k\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \cos^k\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{1}{1 - \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} = \|x_n\|_2 = \\ &= \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos^k\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right|^2} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\cos^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)^k} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_n\|_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{n} = +\infty, \text{ quindi } x_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{non converge in } \ell_1, \text{ mentre } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_n\|_2 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(1 + \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right))}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n(1 + \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right))}} = \\ &= 0, \text{ quindi } x_n \text{ converge a } 0 \text{ in } \ell_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \Phi(x)(k) = e^{-k-1} x^2(k).$$

(a) Φ non è una contrazione in ℓ_∞ perché ha più di un punto fisso: infatti, $\Phi(x) = x \iff x(k) = e^{-k-1} x^2(k) \iff x(k) (1 - e^{-k-1} x(k)) = 0 \iff x(k) = 0$ oppure $x(k) = e^{k+1}$, dunque tutte le successioni del tipo $x(k) = \begin{cases} e^{k+1} & \text{per un numero finito di } k \\ 0 & \text{per gli altri } k \end{cases}$ sono punti fissi; è essenziale che $x(k) = e^{-k-1}$ solo per finiti valori di k , perché altrimenti $x \notin \ell_\infty$.

(b) Φ è una contrazione sulla palla unitaria $X = \{x \in \ell_\infty : \|x\|_\infty \leq 1\}$ perché $\forall x \in X$ si ha $\|\Phi(x)\|_\infty = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |e^{-k-1} x^2(k)| \leq \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |e^{-k-1}| \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k)|^2 \leq e^{-1} \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k)|^2 \leq \frac{1}{e} \leq 1$ e dunque $\Phi(X) \subset X$, e inoltre $\forall x, y \in X$ si ha $\|\Phi(x) - \Phi(y)\|_\infty = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |e^{-k-1} (x^2(k) - y^2(k))| \leq \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |e^{-k-1}| \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k) - y(k)| \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k) + y(k)| \leq e^{-1} \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k) - y(k)| \left(\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k)| + \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |y(k)| \right) \leq \frac{2}{e} \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x(k) - y(k)| = \frac{2}{e} \|x - y\|_\infty.$

$$3. F(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = \left(\sqrt{1+x_1} - \frac{1}{1+x_2} - e^{-y_1} + \cos y_2, \log(\cosh x_1) - \frac{\sin(x_1 x_2)}{1+y_1^2} + \arctan y_2 \right).$$

(a) F è di classe C^1 in un intorno dell'origine, inoltre $F(0, 0, 0, 0) = (0, 0)$

$$e \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0, 0, 0, 0) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} e^{-y_1} & -\sin y_2 \\ \frac{2y_1 \sin(x_1 x_2)}{(1+y_1^2)^2} & \frac{1}{1+y_2^2} \end{array} \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = (0, 0, 0, 0)} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ è invertibile (con } T = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0, 0, 0, 0) \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{)},$$

dunque per il teorema della funzione implicita $\exists r, \rho > 0$ e $g \in$

$C^1(B_r((0, 0)), B_\rho((0, 0)))$ tale che $F(x_1, x_2, g_1(x), g_2(x)) \equiv 0 \forall x \in B_r((0, 0))$.

(b) Supponendo $r \leq \frac{1}{2}$ e $\rho \leq 1$ si ha che $\|F(x_1, x_2, 0, 0)\| =$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{1+x_1} - \frac{1}{1+x_2} \right)^2 + (\log(\cosh x_1) - \sin(x_1 x_2))^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{1+x_1} - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{1+x_2} \right)^2 + (\log(1 + (\cosh(x_1) - 1)) - \sin(x_1 x_2))^2} \leq$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\left(|\sqrt{1+x_1} - 1| + \left| 1 - \frac{1}{1+x_2} \right| \right)^2 + (|\log(1 + (\cosh(x_1) - 1))| + |\sin(x_1 x_2)|)^2}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\left(\left| \frac{(\sqrt{1+x_1} - 1)(\sqrt{1+x_1} + 1)}{\sqrt{1+x_1} + 1} \right| + \left| \frac{x_2}{1+x_2} \right| \right)^2 + (2|\cosh(x_1) - 1| + |x_1 x_2|)^2} \leq$$

$$\leq \sqrt{\left(\frac{|x_1|}{\sqrt{1+x_1} + 1} + \frac{|x_2|}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 + \left(2 \frac{|e^{x_1} + e^{-x_1} - 2|}{2} + \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{2} \right)^2} \leq$$

$$\leq \sqrt{(|x_1| + 2|x_2|)^2 + \left(|e^{x_1} - 1| + |e^{-x_1} - 1| + \frac{r^2}{2} \right)^2} \leq \sqrt{(3r)^2 + \left(6|x_1| + \frac{r}{2} \right)^2} \leq$$

$$\leq \sqrt{9r^2 + \left(6r + \frac{r}{2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{36}{4}r^2 + \frac{169}{4}r^2} = \frac{\sqrt{205}}{2}r \leq \frac{15}{2}r, \text{ dunque per}$$

avere $\sup_{x \in B_r(0,0)} \|F(x_1, x_2, 0, 0)\| \leq \frac{15}{2}r \leq \frac{\rho}{4} = \frac{\rho}{4\|T\|_\infty} \leq \frac{\rho}{2\|T\|}$ è suf-

ficiente prendere $\rho = \frac{r}{30}$; inoltre, $\mathbb{I}_2 - T \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - e^{-y_1} & \sin y_2 \\ -\frac{2y_1 \sin(x_1 x_2)}{(1+y_1^2)^2} & 1 - \frac{1}{1+y_2^2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ dunque essendo } |1 - e^{-y_1}| \leq 3|y_1| \leq$$

$$\leq 3\rho, |\sin(y_2)| \leq |y_2| \leq \rho, \left| -\frac{2y_1 \sin(x_1 x_2)}{(1+y_1^2)^2} \right| \leq 2|y_1| |\sin(x_1 x_2)| \leq$$

$$\leq 2\rho|x_1 x_2| \leq 2\rho \frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2}{2} \leq \rho r^2 \leq \rho r \leq \frac{\rho^2}{30} \leq \frac{\rho}{30} e \left| 1 - \frac{1}{1+y_2^2} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{y_2^2}{1+y_2^2} \leq y_2^2 \leq \rho^2 \leq \rho, \text{ allora per avere}$$

$$\sup_{(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) \in B_r((0,0)) \times B_\rho((0,0))} \left\| \mathbb{I}_2 - T \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) \right\| \leq$$

$$\leq 2 \sup_{(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) \in B_r((0,0)) \times B_\rho((0,0))} \left\| \mathbb{I}_2 - T \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) \right\|_\infty \leq 6\rho \leq$$

$\leq \frac{1}{2}$ è sufficiente prendere $\rho = \frac{1}{12}$, e di conseguenza $r = \frac{\rho}{30} = \frac{1}{360}$.

(c) Essendo $\sqrt{1+x_1} - \frac{1}{1+x_2} - e^{-g_1(x_1, x_2)} + \cos(g_2(x_1, x_2)) \equiv 0 \forall x \in B_r((0, 0))$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{allora } 0 &= \frac{d}{dx_1} \left(\sqrt{1+x_1} - \frac{1}{1+x_2} - e^{-g_1(x_1, x_2)} + \cos(g_2(x_1, x_2)) \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2)=(0,0)} = \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x_1}} + \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) e^{-g_1(x_1, x_2)} - \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \sin(g_1(x_1, x_2)) \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2)=(0,0)} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1}(0, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1}(0, 0) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ e } 0 = \frac{d}{dx_2} \left(\sqrt{1+x_1} - \frac{1}{1+x_2} - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - e^{-g_1(x_1, x_2)} + \cos(g_2(x_1, x_2)) \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2)=(0,0)} = \left(\frac{1}{(1+x_2)^2} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) e^{-g_1(x_1, x_2)} - \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \sin(g_1(x_1, x_2)) \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2)=(0,0)} = \\
&= 1 + \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2}(0, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2}(0, 0) = -1, \text{ analogamente } \log(\cosh x_1) - \\
&\quad - \frac{\sin(x_1 x_2)}{1+g_1^2(x_1, x_2)} + \arctan(g_2(x_1, x_2)) \equiv 0 \forall x \in B_r((0, 0)), \text{ dunque } 0 = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx_1} \left(\log(\cosh x_1) - \frac{\sin(x_1 x_2)}{1+g_1^2(x_1, x_2)} + \arctan(g_2(x_1, x_2)) \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2)=(0,0)} = \\
&= \left(\tanh x_1 - \frac{-2g_1(x_1, x_2) \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) \sin(x_1 x_2) + (1+g_1^2(x_1, x_2)) (x_2 \cos(x_1 x_2))}{(1+g_1^2(x_1, x_2))^2} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_1}(x_1, x_2)}{1+g_2^2(x_1, x_2)} \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2)=(0,0)} = \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_1}(0, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_1}(0, 0) = 0 \text{ e } 0 = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx_2} \left(\log(\cosh x_1) - \frac{\sin(x_1 x_2)}{1+g_1^2(x_1, x_2)} + \arctan(g_2(x_1, x_2)) \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2)=(0,0)} = \\
&= \left(-\frac{2g_1(x_1, x_2) \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2) \sin(x_1 x_2) + (1+g_1^2(x_1, x_2)) (x_1 \cos(x_1 x_2))}{(1+g_1^2(x_1, x_2))^2} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2}(x_1, x_2)}{1+g_2^2(x_1, x_2)} \right) \Big|_{(x_1, x_2)=(0,0)} = \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2}(0, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2}(0, 0) = 0; \text{ quindi,} \\
&g_1(x_1, x_2) = g_1(0, 0) + \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1}(0, 0), \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2}(0, 0) \right), (x_1, x_2) \right\rangle + \\
&+ o\left(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}\right) = -\frac{x_1}{2} - x_2 + o\left(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}\right) \text{ e } g_2(x_1, x_2) = g_2(0, 0) + \\
&+ \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_1}(0, 0), \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2}(0, 0) \right), (x_1, x_2) \right\rangle + o\left(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}\right) = o\left(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

4. $F(x, y) = \left(\sin(xy) + x \cos y, e^{x+y} - \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} \right)$.

(a) F è di classe C^1 in un intorno dell'origine con $F(0, 0) = (0, 0)$, inoltre

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial F}{\partial(x, y)}(0, 0) &= \begin{pmatrix} y \cos(xy) + \cos y & x \cos(xy) - x \sin y \\ e^{x+y} - \frac{2x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} & e^{x+y} - \frac{2y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(x, y)=(0,0)} = \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ è invertibile (con } T = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial(x, y)}(0, 0) \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}),
\end{aligned}$$

dunque per il teorema della funzione inversa $\exists r, \rho > 0$ e $g \in C^1(B_r((0,0)), B_\rho((0,0)))$ tale che $F(g(u,v)) = (u,v) \forall (u,v) \in B_r((0,0))$.

(b) Supponendo $\rho \leq 1$, si ha che $\mathbb{I}_2 - T \frac{\partial F}{\partial(x,y)}(x,y) =$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - y \cos(xy) - \cos y & x \sin(y) - x \cos(xy) \\ y \cos(xy) + \cos(y) - e^{x+y} + \frac{2x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} & 1 + x \cos(xy) - x \sin(y) - e^{x+y} + \frac{2y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \end{pmatrix},$$

dunque essendo $|1 - y \cos(xy) - \cos y| \leq |y| |\cos(xy)| + |1 - \cos y| \leq |y| + \frac{y^2}{2} \leq \rho + \frac{\rho^2}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2}\rho$, $|x \sin(y) - x \cos(xy)| \leq |x| |\sin(y)| + |x| |\cos(xy)| \leq 2|x| \leq 2\rho$, $\left| y \cos(xy) + \cos(y) - e^{x+y} + \frac{2x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \right| \leq |y| |\cos(xy)| + |\cos(y) - 1| + |1 - e^{x+y}| + \frac{2|x|}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \leq |y| + \frac{y^2}{2} + 3(|x| + |y|) + 2|x| \leq \rho + \frac{\rho^2}{2} + 6\rho + 2\rho \leq \frac{19}{2}\rho$ e $|1 + x \cos(xy) - x \sin(y) - e^{x+y} + \frac{2y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2}| \leq |x| |\cos(xy)| + |x| |\sin(y)| + |1 - e^{x+y}| + \frac{2|y|}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \leq 2|x| + 3(|x| + |y|) + 2|y| \leq 2\rho + 6\rho + 2\rho = 10\rho$, allora per avere

$$\sup_{(x,y) \in B_\rho((0,0))} \left\| \mathbb{I}_2 - T \frac{\partial F}{\partial(x,y)}(x,y) \right\| \leq 2 \sup_{(x,y) \in B_\rho((0,0))} \left\| \mathbb{I}_2 - T \frac{\partial F}{\partial(x,y)}(x,y) \right\|_\infty \leq 20\rho \leq \frac{1}{40}$$

è sufficiente prendere $\rho = \frac{1}{40}$, e di conseguenza $r = \frac{1}{160} = \frac{\rho}{4} = \frac{\rho}{4\|T\|} \leq \frac{\rho}{2\|T\|}$.

(c) Essendo $F(g(u,v)) = (u,v) \forall (u,v) \in B_r((0,0))$, allora

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial(x,y)}(g(u,v)) \frac{\partial g}{\partial(u,v)}(u,v) = \frac{\partial}{\partial(u,v)} F(g(u,v)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial(u,v)}(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \forall (u,v) \in B_r((0,0)) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial(u,v)}(0,0) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial(x,y)}(0,0) \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

dunque $g_1(u,v) = g_1(0,0) + \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial u}(0,0), \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial v}(0,0) \right), (u,v) \right\rangle + o(\sqrt{u^2+v^2}) = u + o(\sqrt{u^2+v^2})$ e $g_2(u,v) = g_2(0,0) + \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial u}(0,0), \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial v}(0,0) \right), (u,v) \right\rangle + o(\sqrt{u^2+v^2}) = v - u + o(\sqrt{u^2+v^2})$.

5. $E = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, z > 0\}$ e $f(x,y,z) = x^2 y^2 + \log z$.

(a) f è superiormente limitata su E perché se $(x,y,z) \in E$ allora $x, y, z \leq 1$, dunque $f(x,y,z) \leq 1^2 1^2 + \log 1 = 1$, ma non è inferiormente limitata su E perché $(0,0, \frac{1}{n}) \in E$ e $f(0,0, \frac{1}{n}) = \log\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\infty$

(b) Essendo f inferiormente illimitata su E , $\inf_E f = -\infty$; per calcolare $\sup_E f$, notiamo che se $E \ni (x_n, y_n, z_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} E_1 = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 +$

$+y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, z = 0\}$, $f(x_n, y_n, z_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} -\infty$, dunque l'estremo superiore non sarà raggiunto sul bordo inferiore E_1 di E e perciò sarà un massimo; inoltre, $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left(2xy^2, 2x^2y, \frac{1}{z}\right) \neq (0, 0, 0) \forall (x, y, z) \in E$, quindi questo massimo non sarà raggiunto all'interno di E e dunque verrà necessariamente realizzato sul suo bordo superiore $E_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, z > 0\}$: per il teorema dei moltiplicatori di Lagrange, le coordinate dei punti in cui viene raggiunto

$$\begin{aligned} \text{il massimo sono soluzioni del sistema } & \begin{cases} 2xy^2 = 2\lambda x \\ 2x^2y = 2\lambda y \\ \frac{1}{z} = 2\lambda z \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ z > 0 \end{cases} \iff \\ \iff & \begin{cases} 2x(y^2 - \lambda) = 0 \\ 2y(x^2 - \lambda) = 0 \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{2z^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ z > 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x(y^2 - \frac{1}{2z^2}) = 0 \\ y(x^2 - \frac{1}{2z^2}) = 0 \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{2z^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ z > 0 \end{cases} ; \text{ se fosse } y^2 = \\ & = \frac{1}{2z^2}, \text{ allora avrei } x^2 = \frac{1}{2z^2}, \text{ perché } y \neq 0, \text{ dunque } 1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \\ & = \frac{1}{2z^2} + \frac{1}{2z^2} + z^2 = \frac{z^4 + 1}{z^2} \iff 0 = z^4 - z^2 + 1 = (z^2 - 1)^2 + z^2, \text{ che} \\ & \text{è assurdo, dunque dev'essere } x = 0 \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow -\frac{y}{2z^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow z = 1, \text{ quindi } \sup_E f = \max_E f = f(0, 0, 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

6. $\gamma(t) = (\cos^3 t, \sin^3 t)$ per $t \in [0, \pi]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) } \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| &= \|(3 \sin t \cos^2 t, 3 \sin^2 t \cos t)\| = 3|\sin t| |\cos t| \|(\cos t, \sin t)\| = \\ &= 3|\sin t| |\cos t| \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = 3|\sin t| |\cos t| = 0 \text{ se } t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ dunque} \\ &\gamma \text{ non è regolare; tuttavia, è regolare a tratti perché } \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| \neq 0 \forall t \in \\ &\in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } l(\gamma) &= \int_0^\pi \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| dt = \int_0^\pi 3|\sin t| |\cos t| dt = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt + \\ &+ 3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi -\sin t \cos t dt = 3 \left[\frac{\sin^2 t}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 3 \left[-\frac{\sin^2 t}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) } \int_\gamma \sqrt[3]{|xy|} dl &= \int_0^\pi \sqrt[3]{|x(t)y(t)|} \|\dot{\gamma}(t)\| dt = \int_0^\pi |\cos t \sin t| 3|\sin t| |\cos t| dt = \\ &= 3 \int_0^\pi \frac{(2 \cos t \sin t)^2}{4} dt = 3 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2(2t)}{4} dt = \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos(4t)}{8} dt = 3 \left[\frac{t}{8} - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{\sin(4t)}{32} \right]_0^\pi = \frac{3}{8}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

7. $x_n(k) = \frac{1 + \arctan\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right)}{k^2}$

Ponendo $x(k) = \frac{1}{k^2}$, si ha che $x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} x$ in ℓ_2 , perché $\|x_n - x\|_2^2 =$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right)}{k^2} \right|^2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\frac{k}{n^2}}{k^2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{n^4} \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0; \text{ inoltre, } x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} x \\
&\text{anche in } \ell_1 \text{ perché } \|x_n - x\|_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right)}{k^2} \right| = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{|\arctan\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right)|}{k^2} + \\
&+ \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} \frac{|\arctan\left(\frac{k}{n^2}\right)|}{k^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n^2}}{k^2} + \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{k^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \\
&\leq \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.
\end{aligned}$$