

$$1) f(0, y) = f(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(0, 0) = (0, 0) -$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - \nabla f(0, 0) \cdot (x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin |x^3 y^5|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{|x^3 y^5|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ \leq x^2 |y|^5 \rightarrow 0 \text{ per } (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \text{ } f \text{ differenziabile in } (0, 0)$$

2) f certamente differenziabile per $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$

$$\text{in } \mathcal{U}(1, -1) = f(x, y) = -\sin x^3 y^5$$

$$\nabla f(1, -1) = (+3 \cos 1, -5 \cos 1) \quad \underline{v} = (\cos \vartheta, \sin \vartheta)$$

$$D_{\underline{v}} f(1, -1) = \cos 1 (3 \cos \vartheta - 5 \sin \vartheta)$$

$$3) f(x, y) = \log(1 + x^2 + 3xy) + x^{10} y^8 \quad \text{da } \log(1+t) = \\ = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2) \text{ per } t \rightarrow 0 \text{ si ha}$$

$$T_2(f, (0, 0), (x, y)) = x^2 + 3xy \quad (\text{gli altri termini sono di grado superiore al secondo}).$$

$$4) \underline{c}(0) = (0, 0) \neq \underline{c}(2) = \underline{z}(2) \text{ non chiusa}$$

$$0 \leq t_1 < t_2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow t_1^3 < t_2^3 \Rightarrow \underline{z}(t_1) \neq \underline{z}(t_2) \text{ semplice}$$

$$\ell(\gamma) = \int_0^2 \sqrt{9t^4 + t^2} dt = \int_0^2 t \sqrt{9t^2 + 1} dt = 3 \left[\frac{(9t^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{2} \right]_0^2 = \\ = 24 \left(10^{3/2} - 1 \right)$$

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$$\text{rot } \underline{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & xy & xyz \end{vmatrix} = xz \underline{i} - yz \underline{j} + y \underline{k}$$

$$\text{div } \underline{F} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial xy}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial xyz}{\partial z} = 1 + x + xy$$

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$$V = \int_{\Omega} x^2 y \, dx \, dy = \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} x^2 y \, dy \right) dx = \int_1^2 x \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y = 10 \quad \text{cir. centro } (2,2) \quad r = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 2 + 3\sqrt{2} \cos t \\ y(t) = 2 + 3\sqrt{2} \sin t \end{cases} \quad \tilde{f}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26 + 3\sqrt{2}(\cos t + \sin t)}}$$

$$\min \tilde{f} = \tilde{f}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \quad \max \tilde{f} = \tilde{f}\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

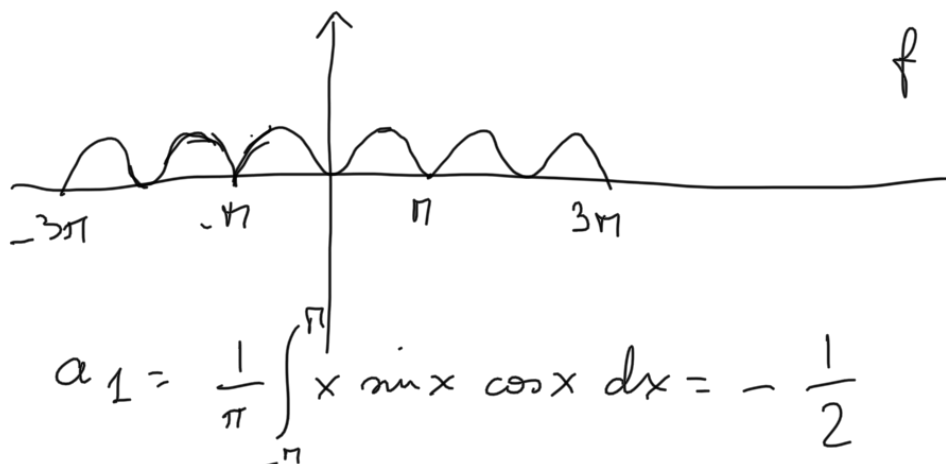
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$$\text{per } |x| < 1 \quad \frac{1}{1-t^4} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} t^{4k} \quad \text{converge totalmente in } (0, x^2)$$

quindi:

$$\int_0^{x^2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} t^{4k} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{4k+2}}{4k+2} \quad R=1$$

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f pari $b_k = 0$ $\forall k$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x \cos x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$

10 f 2π -periodica integrabile su $(-\pi, \pi]$ - la sua serie di Fourier converge ad f in media quadratica.

\bar{f} regolare (derivabile Tronno che in $x = \pi + 2k\pi$ dove ha punti angolosi) - la sua serie di Fourier converge puntualmente, ad f perché f è continua.

11 $\lambda^2 - 10\alpha\lambda + 16\lambda^2 = 0 \quad \lambda = 8\alpha \quad \vee \quad \lambda = 2\alpha$

$\alpha \neq 0 \quad \varphi(t) = c_1 e^{8\alpha t} + c_2 e^{2\alpha t}$

$\alpha = 0 \quad \varphi(t) = c_1 t + c_2$

12 int omogenea associata $\varphi(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{6t}$
 poiché $\varphi(t) = e^{6t}$ è soluz dell' omogenea, cerchiamo

$\psi_0(t) = A t e^{6t} + B = -\frac{1}{18} t e^{6t} + \frac{5}{144}$

$\psi(t) = \varphi(t) + \psi_0(t)$

13 Es. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = t(1+y^2) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Teor. data l'eq. } y' = f(t)g(y), \\ \text{se } f \in \mathcal{C}(I), g \in \mathcal{C}'(J), I, J \text{ intervalli,} \\ \forall (t_0, y_0) \in I \times J, \text{ esiste unica } \varphi \text{ soluz} \\ \text{del problema di Cauchy} \end{array} \right.$

* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = f(t)g(y) \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right. \quad , \text{ e } \varphi \text{ è definita almeno}$

in un intorno di t_0 , $I_0 \subseteq I$.