PROF. E. TIALUTA ANALISI MATERIATICA? 18 LUGLIO 2018

SUDLEINENTO

$$D = \left\{ (x_1 y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1^2 - y \le 0 \quad n \mid z \mid = \left[x_1^2 y^2 \right] \right\}$$

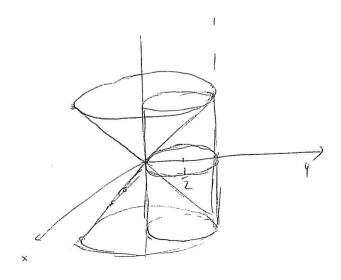
$$pomogro a cilindriche$$

$$\hat{D} = \left\{ (p, \theta, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : p \le \sin \theta \quad n \quad 0 \le \theta = \pi \quad n \quad |z| \le p \right\}$$

$$\int L \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int p \, dp \, d\theta \, dz = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta + \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \, d\theta = \int p \, d\theta \, d\theta \,$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi} 2p^{2} dp \right) dp^{2} = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} p \ln p^{2} dp^{2} = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} m p^{2} \left(1 - \cos^{2} \frac{p}{2} \right) dp^{2}$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{3} \cos^2 y + \frac{2}{9} \cos^3 y \right] = \frac{8}{9}$$



De l'uterserion del ciliados setto che n posetto sulla cerchio x742-4 = 0 con l'esterno del como di epirosique /2/= /x742

$$\frac{2}{F(x,y)} = \left(\frac{y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}, \frac{2-x}{(x-2)^2 + y^2}\right)$$

i) $SZ = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(2,0)\}$, opents, illimitate, conners ma non semplicemente conners.

$$\frac{\partial F_{\frac{1}{2}}(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{(x-2)^{2} - 2y^{2}}{((x-2)^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{\partial F_{2}(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F_{2}(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

iii)
$$C_1 \in \{(x, y) : x < 2\} = \Omega_1$$
 Semphicemente comeno

$$\int_{\Gamma} F(x,y) \cdot (dx, dy) =$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-\sin^2 t - \cos^2 t\right) dt = -2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_{2}(t) &= \chi(t) = 2 + \cot t \\
\chi_{2}(t) &= \chi(t) = \sin t \\
&= \chi'(t) &= \chi(t) = \cos t \\
&= \xi \left[-\pi, \pi \right]
\end{aligned}$$

iv) Poiche
$$\int F(x,y)(dx,dy) \neq 0$$
, F non oumette potensole C_2 su Ω .

$$q' = \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t} \left(\frac{1_{xy}^2}{q}\right)$$
a) $f(t) = \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t} =$

92 solur par 46/20 92(t)=-12t21 prologolite on t 6(-0,-2)

9, solve per \$(1) = 1