

(Cognome)

(Nome)

(Matricola)

Per passare è necessario realizzare almeno 8 punti sui 16 disponibili nei primi 2 esercizi e almeno 18 in totale

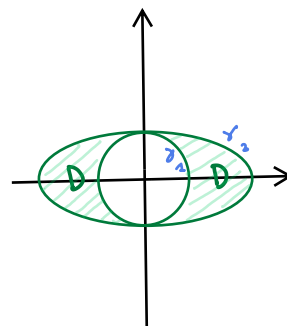
**Esercizio 1.** (a). [8p] Si trovino massimo e minimo di  $f(x, y) = x + 3y$  su

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad x^2 + y^2 \geq 1, \quad \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 \leq 1 \right\}$$

$f$  continua,  $D$  compatto  $\Rightarrow \exists$  max e min

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{max e min} \in \partial D$$

$$\text{Su } \gamma_1 \quad \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ g = x^2 + y^2 - 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 1 = \lambda x \\ 3 = \lambda y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{1} = 3x \\ x^2 + 9x^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{1}{10} \\ y^2 = \frac{9}{10} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ y = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \max_{\gamma_1} f &= \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} + \frac{9\sqrt{10}}{10} = \sqrt{10} \\ \min_{\gamma_1} f &= -\sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Su } \gamma_2 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1 \\ g = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 1 = \lambda x \\ 3 = \lambda y \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{\lambda} = \frac{3}{2}x \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{9}{4}x^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= \pm \frac{2\sqrt{11}}{11} \\ y &= \pm \frac{3\sqrt{11}}{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\max_{\gamma_2} f = \frac{2\sqrt{11}}{11} + \frac{9\sqrt{11}}{11} = \sqrt{11}$$

$$\min_{\gamma_2} f = -\sqrt{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \max_D f = \sqrt{11} \quad \min_D f = -\sqrt{11}$$

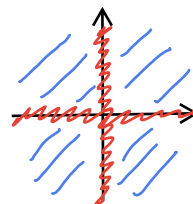
(b). [3p] Si determini  $\iint_{D \cap \{x \geq 0\}} f(x, y) dx dy$

$$\iint_{D \cap \{x \geq 0\}} \overset{\text{simmetria}}{=} \iint_{D \cap \{x \geq 0\}} x dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-2y^2}} x dx dy =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-2y^2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (2-2y^2 - 1+y^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (1-y^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[ y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

**Esercizio 2.** (a). [3p] Dato il campo vettoriale  $F = \left( \frac{1}{x^2 y}, \frac{1}{x y^2} \right)$ , si determini il suo campo di esistenza in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  e si dica se  $F$  è irrotazionale e conservativo sul dominio  $\{x > 0, y > 0\}$ .

C.F.  $x \neq 0 \text{ e } y \neq 0$



$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2 y^2} = -\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \text{rot } F = 0$$

$\{x > 0, y > 0\}$  semplicemente connesso  $\Rightarrow F$  conservativo

[Potenziale  $U = -\frac{1}{xy}$ ]

(b). [3p] Si calcoli il lavoro del campo  $F$  lungo la curva  $\gamma = (t, 1)$  per  $-1 \leq t \leq 1$ .

$\gamma \notin \text{C.F.} \Rightarrow$  non si può calcolare

il lavoro 2

**Esercizio 3.** Sia  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 \log \left( 1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

(a). [2p] Si dica se  $f$  è continua in  $(0, 0)$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \rightsquigarrow \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \overset{0}{\rho^2} \overset{0}{\cos^2 \theta} \overset{0}{\log(1 + \sin^2 \theta)} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f \text{ è continua}$

(b). [3p] Si dica se  $f$  è differenziabile in  $(0, 0)$

$$f(x, 0) \equiv 0, \quad f(0, y) \equiv 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(h,k) - f(0,0) - d_{(0,0)} f \begin{bmatrix} h \\ k \end{bmatrix}}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{h^2 \log \left( 1 + \frac{k^2}{h^2 + k^2} \right)}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \log(1 + \sin^2 \theta)}{\rho} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f \text{ è diff in } (0,0)$$

(c). [3p] Si calcolino l'estremo superiore e inferiore della funzione su  $\mathbb{R}^2$

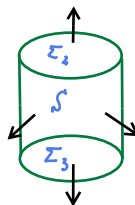
$$f(0,0) = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad f(x,y) \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \inf_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = 0$$

$$f(x,x) = x^2 \log \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{2x^2} \right) = x^2 \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = +\infty$$

**Esercizio 4.** (a). [4p] Si calcoli il flusso di  $F = (xz, x, 0)$  uscente da  $S = \{x^2 + y^2 = 1, -1 \leq z \leq 1\}$

$$F \cdot n \text{ su } \Sigma_2 \text{ e su } \Sigma_3 \Rightarrow \\ \phi(F, \Sigma_2) = \phi(F, \Sigma_3) = 0$$



Per il th divergenza

per simmetria

$$\phi(F, S) = \phi(F, S) + \phi(F, \Sigma_2) + \phi(F, \Sigma_3) = \iiint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq z \leq 1}} \operatorname{div} F = \iiint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq z \leq 1}} z = 0$$

(b). [4p] Si calcoli  $\iint_S z^2 d\sigma$

Parametrizzo  $S$  come  $\mathcal{Z}(\rho, h) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \\ h \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ -1 \leq h \leq 1 \end{matrix}$

$$\phi_\theta = (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta, 0) \quad \phi_h = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\phi_\theta \times \phi_h = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |\phi_\theta \times \phi_h| = 1$$

$$\iint_S z^2 d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 h^2 dh d\theta = 2\pi \left. \frac{h^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi$$