$$\begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} &$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{per} \ \Theta = 0 \quad (\text{one } \times) \\ & \text{f}(x,0) = 0 \quad \forall \times \quad \Rightarrow \text{f}(0,0) = 0 \\ & \text{Total le denvole dir. entous e nous nucle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(iii)} \quad & \text{la formula del gratente è vorif. per (ii)} \\ & \text{(iv)} \quad & \text{gi valuta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{lim} \quad & (\text{f}(x,n) - \text{f}(0,0) - \text{f}_{x}(0,0)\text{la} - \text{f}_{y}(0,0)\text{la}) \\ & \text{lim} \quad & (\text{f}(x,n) - \text{f}(0,0) - \text{f}_{x}(0,0)\text{la} - \text{f}_{y}(0,0)\text{la}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,n) \to (0,0)} \frac{h^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x^{2}}}{\int x^{2} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x^{2}}} \quad \text{N} \quad & \text{k}^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x^{2}} \\ & \text{lin} \quad & \text{lin} \quad & \text{lin} \quad & \text{lin} \quad & \text{lin} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,n) \to (0,0)} \frac{h^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x^{2}}}{\int x^{2} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x^{2}}} \quad \text{N} \quad & \text{lin} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,n) \to (0,0)} \frac{h^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x^{2}}}{\int x^{2} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x^{2}}} \quad \text{N} \quad & \text{lin} \quad & \text{l$$

J' punti della cizconf. del 1° e 3° quad sono min lad (infatti ((0,0)=0)  $7 = x^2 + y^2$  2x + 3y = 1 $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$ 1 x2+ y2 = K 1 sol. per  $k = \frac{1}{13}$  $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$ (2 3) min esselve (i livelli r' femo più alti
el cresere del raggio delle
circonference)