

Quiz 5

Question 1

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question

Calcolare l'integrale iterato

$$\int_0^{5^4} \int_{\sqrt[4]{y}}^5 \sqrt{x^5 + 1} \, dx \, dy$$

Answer:

Check

$$\int_0^{5^4} \int_{\sqrt[4]{y}}^5 \sqrt{x^5+1} \, dx \, dy$$

SOL. IL DOMINIO È SEMPLICE RISPETTO A y , LO RISCRIVO RISPETTO A x :

IL DOMINIO COSÌ COME È SCRITTO È:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 5^4 \\ \sqrt[4]{y} \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

GUARDANDO IL GRAFICO, DEVO RISCRIVERMELO IN MODO SEMPLICE:

$x = \sqrt[4]{y} \rightarrow y = x^4 \rightarrow D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^4 \end{cases}$

ORA IL DOMINIO È SEMPLICE ANCHE RISPETTO A x , USO LA FORMULA DI RIDUZIONE E INTEGRO:

$$\int_0^5 \int_0^{x^4} F(x,y) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^5 F(x,y) \, dy \, dx$$

SOSTITUISCO E OTTIENGO:

$$\int_0^5 \int_0^{x^4} \sqrt{x^5+1} \, dy \, dx = \int_0^5 x^4 \sqrt{x^5+1} \, dx$$

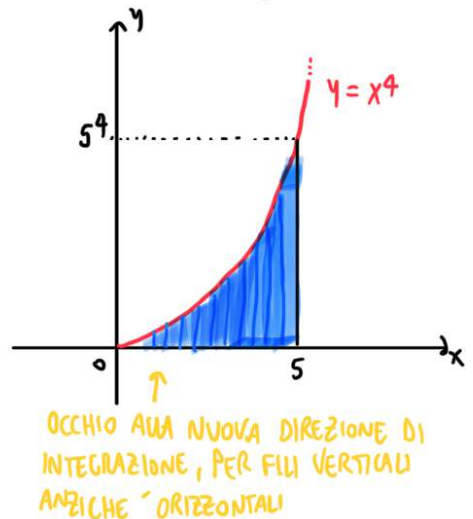
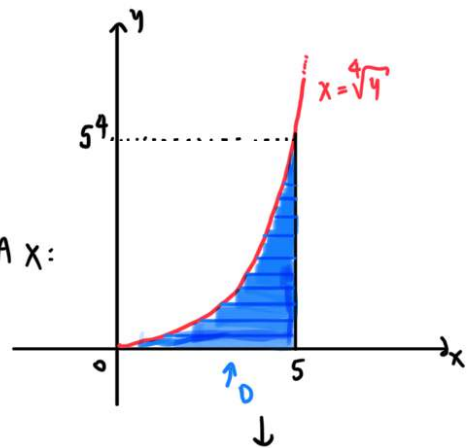
ORA "GIOCO" UN PO' CON LE DERIVATE: RICORDO CHE $\frac{d}{dx} x^m = m x^{m-1}$

LA "CANDIDATA" DERIVATA È $(x^5+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^5+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} (x^5+1)^{\frac{3}{2}-1} \cdot 5x^4 = \frac{3}{2} (x^5+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 5x^4$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^5 x^4 (x^5+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \int_0^5 \frac{3}{2} (x^5+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 5x^4 \, dx = \frac{2}{15} \left[(x^5+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^5$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \left[(5^5+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right] = 23\,303.4226 \quad \checkmark$$



Question 2

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Calcolare l'integrale sul disco di centro l'origine e raggio 6 della funzione

$$(x, y) \mapsto 6x \cos(xy)$$

Answer:

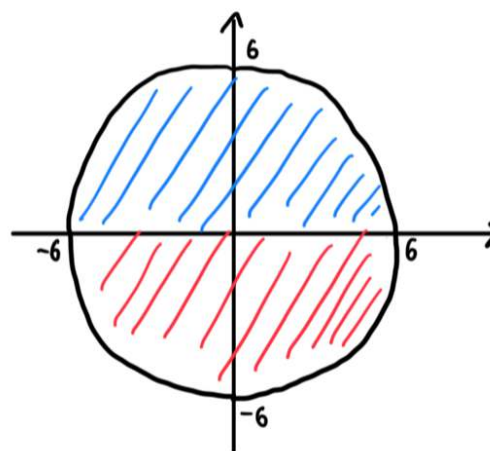
$$(x, y) \mapsto 6x \cos(xy)$$

Sol. $\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 6\}$

IL DOMINIO È SIMMETRICO RISPETTO A X E Y



$$\int_{-6}^6 \int_{-6}^6 6x \cos(xy) dx dy = \text{blue hatched} + \text{red hatched} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

**Question 3**

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Determinare l'area della regione definita in coordinate polari da $\rho \leq \sqrt{\sin(7t)}$, $t \in [0, \pi/7]$.

Answer:

AREA DI $p \leq \sqrt{\sin(7t)}$, $t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{7}]$

SOL. USO LA FORMULA DELL'AREA:

$$\text{Area}(D) = \int_D 1 \, dx \, dy$$

USO LA FORMULA DI RIDUZIONE IN COORDINATE POLARI:

$$\int_D 1 \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{7}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\sin(7t)}} p \, dp \, dt$$

SOSTITUISCO E OTTENGO:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{7}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\sin(7t)}} p \, dp \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{7}} \left[\frac{p^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\sin(7t)}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{7}} \sin(7t) \, dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{7} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{7}} 7 \sin(7t) \, dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{14} [\cos(7t)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{7}} = -\frac{1}{14} [\cos(\pi) - \cos(0)] = -\frac{1}{14} [-1 - 1] = \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7} = 0.1428 \checkmark$$

Question 4

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Siano $\varphi(u, v) := (7u + 5v, 1u + 9v)$, $(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ e E regione del piano di area 9. Quanto vale l'area di $\varphi(E)$?

Answer:

Check

$$\varphi(u,v) = (7u + 5v, u + 9v), \quad u, v \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

E REGIONE DEL PIANO t.c. $\text{Area}(\epsilon) = 9$

→ AREA DI $\varphi(\epsilon)$?

Sol. L'AREA DI ϵ E':

$$\text{Area}(\epsilon) = \int_{\epsilon} 1 \, du \, dv \Rightarrow \text{Area}(\epsilon) = \int_{\epsilon} 1 \, du \, dv = 9$$

USO LA FORMULA DI CAMBIO DI VARIABILI:

$$\text{Area}[\varphi(\epsilon)] = \int_{\epsilon} 1 |\varphi'(u,v)| \, du \, dv$$

$$\varphi(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det[\varphi(u,v)] = 7 \cdot 9 - 5 \cdot 1 = 58$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Area}[\varphi(\epsilon)] = \int_{\epsilon} 58 \, du \, dv = 58 \underbrace{\int_{\epsilon} du \, dv}_{=9} = 58 \cdot 9 = 522 \quad \checkmark$$

FORMULA GENERALE ESERCIZIO 4 (PER OTTENERE SOLO IL RISULTATO):

SIANO:

$$\varphi(u,v) = (au + bv, cu + dv)$$

$$\text{Area}(\epsilon) = m$$

$$\text{Area}(\varphi(\epsilon)) = (ad - bc) \cdot m$$

Question 5

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Calcolare, se esiste finito,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus B((0,0), 1/4)} (x^2 + y^2)^5 e^{-(x^2 + y^2)^6} \, dx \, dy.$$

Answer:

Check

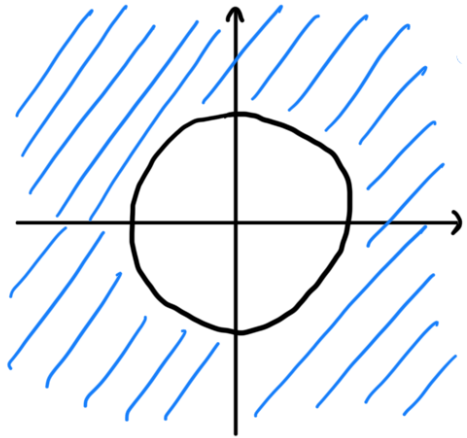
CALCOLARE $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus B((0,0), \frac{1}{4})} (x^2+y^2)^5 e^{-(x^2+y^2)^6} dx dy$

SOL. FACCIO IL CAMBIO DI VARIABILI IN COORDINATE POLARI

$$\int_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_E f(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) \rho d\rho dt$$

$$(x^2+y^2)^5 e^{-(x^2+y^2)^6} \Rightarrow (\rho^2)^5 e^{-(\rho^2)^6} = \rho^{10} e^{-\rho^{12}}$$

$$E = \{t \in [0, 2\pi], \rho \in [\frac{1}{4}, +\infty[\}$$



SOSTITUISCO E OTTENGONO:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{+\infty} \rho^{10} e^{-\rho^{12}} \rho d\rho dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{+\infty} \rho^{11} e^{-\rho^{12}} d\rho dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{12} e^{-\rho^{12}} \right]_{\frac{1}{4}}^{+\infty} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{12} e^{-\infty} + \frac{1}{12} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{12}} \right] dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{12} e^{-\frac{1}{4^{12}}} dt = \frac{1}{12} e^{-\frac{1}{4^{12}}} \int_0^{2\pi} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} e^{-\frac{1}{4^{12}}} [t]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{12} e^{-\frac{1}{4^{12}}} \cdot 2\pi = 0.5235 \quad \checkmark$$

Question 6

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Per $a > 0$ sia $f_a(x, y) = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^a}$ se $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$, $f(0, 0) = 0$. Tale funzione è illimitata attorno all'origine. Selezionare, se ve ne sono, TUTTI i valori di a per i quali l'integrale $\int_{B((0,0),1]} f_a(x, y) dx dy$ esiste finito.

NB: si perde 1/10 di punto alle risposte errate.

Select one or more:

- ☐ 0.8
- ☐ 0.9
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 1.1
- ☐ 1.2
- ☐ 1.8
- ☐ 1.9
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 2.1
- ☐ 2.2

Check

$$a > 0: f_a(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^a} & \text{se } f_a(x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{DETERMINARE } a: \int_{B((0,0),1)} f_a(x, y) dx dy \exists < +\infty$$

SOL. IL DOMINIO E': $D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} \Rightarrow \int_D \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^a} dx dy$

POICHE' LA FUNZIONE E' RADIALE, CONVIENE TRASFORMARE IN COORDINATE POLARI

$$E = \{0 \leq \rho \leq 1, t \in [0, 2\pi]\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\rho^{2a}} \rho d\rho dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\rho^{2a-1}} d\rho dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \rho^{-2a+1} d\rho dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{-2a+2} [\rho^{-2a+2}]_0^1 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{-2a+2} 1 dt = \frac{1}{-2a+2} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 dt = \frac{1}{-2a+2} [t]_0^{2\pi}$$

\uparrow
SE $-2a+1 \neq -1$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{-2a+2} = \frac{\pi}{-a+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{L'INTEGRALE ESISTE FINITO} \iff \begin{cases} \text{DENOMINATORE} \neq 0 \\ \text{RISULTATO} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-a \neq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{1-a} > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq 1 \\ a < 1 \end{cases}$$

ESAMINIAMO ORA IL CASO $a = 1$:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\rho} d\rho dt = \int_0^{2\pi} [\ln(\rho)]_0^1 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} [\ln(1) - \ln(0)] dt$$

\downarrow

MA, $\ln(0)$ \nexists , QUINDI L'INTEGRALE NON E' FINITO

IN CONCLUSIONE, L'INTEGRALE \exists FINITO $\iff a < 1$

\rightarrow RISPOSTE: $\begin{matrix} -0.8 \\ -0.9 \end{matrix}$ ✓

Question 7

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Calcolare l'integrale $\int_{B((0,0),7]} \sqrt{1+5(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$.

Answer:

Check

$$\int_{B((0,0),7]} \sqrt{1+5(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

Sol. FACCIAMO UN CAMBIO VARIABILI IN COORDINATE POLARI

$$\int_D F(x,y) dx dy = \int_E F(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) \rho d\rho dt$$

MA, SE CAMBIO IN COORDINATE POLARI DEVO CAMBIARE ANCHE IL DOMINIO:

$$D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 49\}$$

$$\rightarrow \rho^2 \cos^2 t + \rho^2 \sin^2 t \leq 49$$

$$\rightarrow \rho^2 \leq 49$$

$$\rightarrow \rho \leq 7 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \rho \leq 7, t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \{0 \leq \rho \leq 7, t \in [0, 2\pi]\}$$

ANCHE QUI PER TROVARE UNA PRIMITIVA GIOCO CON LE DERIVATE

$$\rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^7 \rho \sqrt{1+5\rho^2} d\rho dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int_0^7 \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10 \rho \sqrt{1+5\rho^2} d\rho dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{15} \left[(1+5\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^7 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{15} \left[(1+5 \cdot 49)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right] dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{15} (246^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) dt$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\frac{1}{15} (246)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right] = 1615.7668 \quad \checkmark$$

Question 8

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Calcolare l'integrale iterato $\int_0^3 \int_{-\sqrt{3^2-x^2}}^0 e^{(x^2+y^2)/100} dy dx$.Answer:

Check

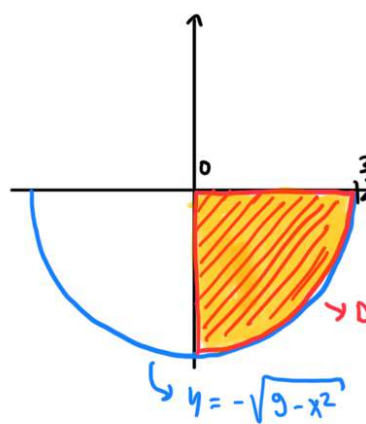
$$\int_0^3 \int_{-\sqrt{3^2-x^2}}^0 e^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{100}} dy dx$$

SOL. PROVIAMO A VEDERE IL DOMINIO:

$$D = \{ x \in [0, 3], -\sqrt{3^2-x^2} \leq y \leq 0 \}$$

$$y \leq -\sqrt{9-x^2}$$

SEMICIRCONFERENZA INFERIORE, $C(0,0), r=3$
 $x^2+y^2 \leq 9$



POICHE' IL DOMINIO E' RADIALE, MI CONVIENE UN CAMBIO VARIABILI IN COORDINATE POLARI:

$$\int_D F(x,y) dx dy = \int_E F(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t) \rho d\rho dt$$

$$= e^{\frac{\rho^2}{100}} \frac{2\rho}{100} = \frac{1}{50} e$$

$$E = \{ (\rho, t) : 0 \leq \rho \leq 3, \frac{3}{2}\pi \leq t \leq 2\pi \}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} \int_0^3 e^{\frac{\rho^2}{100}} \rho d\rho dt = \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} 50 \cdot \int_0^3 \frac{1}{50} e^{\frac{\rho^2}{100}} d\rho dt = \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} 50 \left[e^{\frac{\rho^2}{100}} \right]_0^3 dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} 50 \left[e^{\frac{9}{100}} - 1 \right] dt = \left[50 \left(e^{\frac{9}{100}} - 1 \right) t \right]_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} = 2\pi \cdot 50 \left(e^{\frac{9}{100}} - 1 \right) - \frac{3}{2}\pi \cdot 50 \left(e^{\frac{9}{100}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \left(2\pi - \frac{3}{2}\pi \right) \left[50 \left(e^{\frac{9}{100}} - 1 \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 50 \left(e^{\frac{9}{100}} - 1 \right) = 7.3964 \quad \checkmark$$

Question 9

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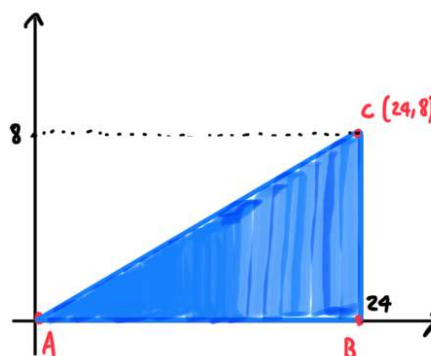
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Calcolare il volume del trapezoide di $f(x, y) = 2 + \cos(x^2)$ sopra il triangolo di vertici $(0, 0)$, $(24, 0)$, $(24, 8)$.

Answer:

Check

$F(x, y) = 2 + \cos(x^2)$ VOLUME SUL TRIANGOLO DI VERTICI: $A = (0, 0)$
 $B = (24, 0)$
 $C = (24, 8)$



Sol. INDIVIDUO IL DOMINIO:

$$0 \leq x \leq 24$$

TROVO LA RETTA PASSANTE PER A, C: $y = \frac{8}{24}x = \frac{1}{3}x$

$$\Rightarrow D = \{(x, y): 0 \leq x \leq 24, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{3}x\}$$

IL DOMINIO È SEMPLICE RISPETTO A x : USO LA FORMULA DI RIDUZIONE:

$$\int_0^{24} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}x} F(x, y) dy dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{24} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}x} 2 + \cos(x^2) dy dx = \int_0^{24} \left[(2 + \cos(x^2))y \right]_0^{\frac{1}{3}x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{24} \left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}x \cos(x^2) \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{24} x dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{24} x \cos(x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{24} + \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{24} 2x \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{24^2}{2} + \frac{1}{6} [\sin(x^2)]_0^{24} = 192 + \frac{1}{6} \sin(24^2)$$

$$= 191.8523 \quad \checkmark$$

Question 10

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Sia $D = \{(x, y) : 4 \leq xy \leq 8, 3 \leq y \leq 6\}$. Effettuando il calcolo dell'integrale

$$\int_D x y^9 dx dy$$

con il cambio di variabile $u = xy, v = y$, ci si riconduce ad un integrale del tipo

$$\int_4^8 \int_3^6 \dots du dv = \int_4^8 K u du$$

per una qualche costante K . Determinare K .

Answer:

$$D = \{(x, y) : 4 \leq xy \leq 8, 3 \leq y \leq 6\}$$

$$\int_D xy^9 = \int_{\substack{v=xy \\ v=y}} \int_4^8 \int_3^6 \dots dv dv = \int_4^8 K v dv \quad \text{TROVARE } K$$

Sol. PONENDO $\begin{cases} u=xy \\ v=y \end{cases}$, IL NUOVO DOMINIO È: $\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} 4 \leq u \leq 8 \\ 3 \leq v \leq 6 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow E = \{(u, v) : u \in [4, 8], v \in [3, 6]\}$$

DEVO TROVARE $x(u, v), y(u, v)$

$$\begin{cases} u = xy \\ v = y \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} u = x \cdot v \\ // \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{v} \\ y = v \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = \varphi(u, v) = \left(\frac{u}{v}, v\right)$$

$$\varphi'(u, v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{v} & -\frac{1}{v^2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |\varphi'(u, v)| = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow xy^9 = \frac{u}{v} \cdot v^9 = uv^8$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_4^8 \int_3^6 \frac{u}{v} \cdot v^8 \cdot \frac{1}{v} dv du = \int_4^8 \int_3^6 u \cdot v^7 dv du = \int_4^8 u \left[\frac{v^8}{8} \right]_3^6 du$$

QUESTA È K

$$K = \left[\frac{v^8}{8} \right]_3^6 = \frac{6^8}{8} - \frac{3^8}{8} = 209131.875 \quad \checkmark$$