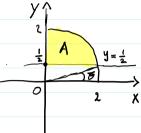
1) Calcolore $\int_{A} \frac{y^{3}}{(x^{2}+y^{1})^{2}} dxdy$

obve A è il sottoinsieme obl I quadrente compreso tres la rette di equazione $y = \frac{1}{2}$, l'esse oble y a la circonferenze obi centro 0 e repgio 2

A è l'insieur rappresentate in figura



In coordinate poloni (Θ, P) eno è définte de $\overline{\Theta} \in \Theta \in \overline{T}$ obve $\overline{\Theta} \in (O, \overline{T})$ è l'aupolo tele cle \overline{Z} sin $\overline{\Theta} = \frac{1}{2}$ quindi $\overline{\Theta} = 3r \sin \frac{1}{4}$

 $\beta \leq 2$ e instre, posicle la cutta $y = \frac{1}{2}$ ha equa si ru in coordinate poloni prino = $\frac{1}{2}$, $\beta \geq \frac{1}{2500}$.

Oni noti in ces roli noti poloni, l'ausieur oli integration è un insieur novembre sispetto all'asse delle O Usa noto quinoti la formula di si duzione ottenia mo

(2 les lis ma separatamente i du integrali qui sopra

$$2\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta \left(4 - \cos^{3}\theta\right) d\theta = 0$$

$$= -2 \cos\theta / \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cos^{3}\theta / \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= + 2 \cos\left(3\pi\sin\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{2}{3} \cos^{3}\left(3\pi\sin\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta\cos\theta / \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8}\cos\left(3\pi\sin\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} (4 - \sin^{3}\theta) d\theta$$
Per ai
$$-\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{8}\cos\left(3\pi\sin\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{3}\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{16}\cos\left(3\pi\sin\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\sin\frac{1}{4}$$

$$e - \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{16}\cos\left(3\pi\sin\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\sin\frac{1}{4}$$

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$$e - \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{16}\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{8}\int_{0}^{\frac{T}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{8}\int_{0}^{\frac{T}$$

1.
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y + 1 = 0 & \text{quiwh le parabole } \text{ of a ynozione} \\ 0 = 0 & y = x^2 + 1 & \text{e ma curva di purti critici} \end{cases}$$

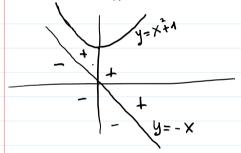
2.
$$\begin{cases} x + y = 0 \\ x^{2} - y + 1 - 2(x + y) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x + y = 0 \\ x^{2} - y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = -x \\ x^{2} + y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

che non he soluzioni doto de la suconde equatione

hon ha solutioni reali

Studismo la noture du punh critici (x,y) e P

Poiclé il reque de f è ujude al regue della funzione g(X,y) = X+y sbrisus che tutti i punti (\overline{x},\overline{y}) e p sons di minimo locale non forte olata che X+y>0 in un intorno di (\overline{x},\overline{y}) Come ben n' vede alaba figura qui roto



Studismo ora la natura di Pa

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y) = 4 \times (x^2 - y + 1) - 2(x^2 - y + 1) - 4 \times (x + y)$$

$$\int_{XX} \left(-\frac{1}{2} | \frac{3}{4} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} + 1 \right) \left(-1 \right) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(-4 \right) + 4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \right) \frac{1}{4} + 4 \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2} = -1$$

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

$$f_{yy}(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{4}) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

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$$|f_{y}(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{4})| = \frac{3}{2} - (\frac{3}{2})^{2} < 0 \quad \text{guindi } f_{x} \text{ is disclose}$$

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 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} (x) = -\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4}$

Pagina 4

tentante l'integrale generale di (X) à $y(x) = c_1 e^{x} + c_1 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{3} \times e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} \times - \frac{1}{2}, \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y'(x) = C_1 e^{x} - 2C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-2x} + \frac{2}{3} \times e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y'(0) = C_1 - 2c_2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

Deve oluque ence
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} C_{1} + C_{2} - \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} C_{1} - 2C_{2} - \frac{5}{6} = -1$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = \frac{5}{4} \\ C_4 - 2c_2 = -\frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3C_4 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{7}{6} \\ C_4 + C_2 = \frac{5}{4} \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_4 = \frac{7}{9} \\ C_2 = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{7}{9} = \frac{17}{45} \end{cases}$$

4) Por le définizione ni veolo, ad esemprot, pag. 259 del manuale Marcellini, Stoorolone "Elementi di Anahini Matemotica uno", Lignori tol. Per il testima si veola pag 264 dello stesso.