Esercitazione in classe sulle curve

Esercizio 2.1.1. Sia γ la curva piana una cui parametrizzazione in coordinate polari è $\rho(\vartheta) = \vartheta^2 + 1$, on $0 \le \vartheta \le 2\pi$. Dopo aver disegnato sommariamente il sostegno di γ , determinare i versori tangente e normale al sostegno di γ nel punto $\gamma(\pi)$ e scrivere un'equazione della retta tangente nello stesso punto.

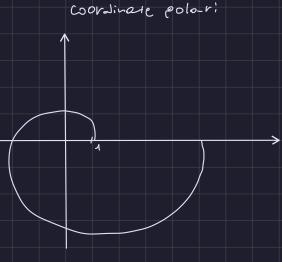
$$\rho(\theta) = \theta^2 + 1$$
 $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

In coordinate cartesiane equivale a

$$(x(\theta) = p(\theta)) \cos \theta = (\theta^2 + 1) \cos \theta$$

 $(x(\theta) = p(\theta)) \sin \theta = (\theta^2 + 1) \sin \theta$

Diamo valori a caso a theta e plottiamo il grafico a grandi linee



Rappresenta la curva

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{Natural La Cut Va} \\
Y(\Theta) = (X(\Theta), Y(\Theta)) = ((\Theta^2 + 1) \cos \Theta, (\Theta^2 + 1) \sin \Theta) \\
Y'(\Theta) = (2\Theta\cos\Theta - (\Theta^2 + 1) \sin\Theta, 2\Theta \sin\Theta + (\Theta^2 + 1) \cos\Theta) \\
\|Y'(\Theta)\| = \sqrt{4\Theta^2 \cos^2 \Theta - 4\Theta (\Theta^2 + 1) \cos \Theta \sin \Theta + (\Theta^2 + 1)^2 \sin \Theta} + 4\Theta^2 \sin^2 \Theta + 4\Theta(\Theta^2 + 1) \cos \Theta \sin \Theta + (\Theta^2 + 1)^2 \cos^2 \Theta
\end{array}$$

$$=\sqrt{4\Theta^2+(\Theta^2+1)^2}$$

Tangente:

$$T(\Theta) = \frac{\delta'(\Theta)}{||\delta'(\Theta)||} =$$

$$(2\Theta\omega s\Theta - (\Theta^2 + 1)sin\Theta, 2\Theta sin\Theta + (\Theta^2 + 1)\omega s\Theta)$$

$$\sqrt{4\Theta^2+(\Theta^2+1)^2}$$

$$T(\pi) = \frac{(-2\pi) - (\pi^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + (\pi^2 + 1)^2}}$$

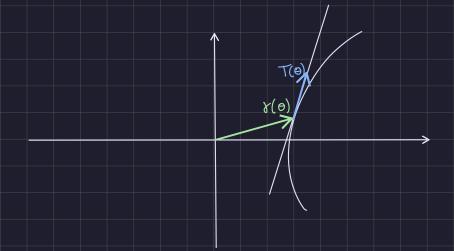
Direzione della tangente in pi

In R² il versore normale è il versore tangente ruotato di 90°

$$N(\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} T(\pi)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 65\theta & -5in\theta \\ 5in\theta & 65\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Per trovare la retta tangente alla curva bisogna trovare quel vettore che sposta lo spazio vettoriale formato dal vettore tangente sopra la curva e quel vettore è proprio $\gamma(\theta)$



Quindi la retta tangente è:

🛎 Esercizio 2.2.4. Calcolare l'integrale (curvilineo) di

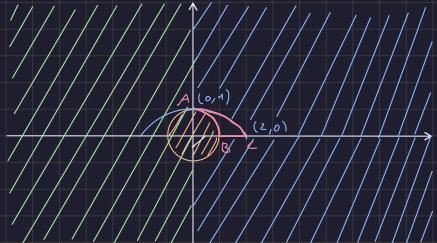
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$$

lungo la curva γ il cui sostegno è il bordo ∂E di

$$E = \left\{ (x, y) : \underbrace{x \ge 0}_{}, \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 \ge 1}_{}, \underbrace{0 \le y \le 1 - \frac{x^2}{4}}_{} \right\}$$

e determinare la retta tangente a γ nel punto $\left(1, \frac{3}{4}\right)$.

Disegnamo l'insieme E



Consideriamo solo l'area rossa

Integriamo lungo le 3 curve parametrizzate:

$$Y_{BA}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t) \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\delta_{BC}(t) = (t, 0) \ t \in [1, 2]$$

$$\delta_{AC}(t) = \left(t, 1 - \frac{t^2}{4}\right)$$



$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + \omega}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= -\sqrt{4 + \omega s^{2} \varepsilon} = -2 + \sqrt{5}$$

Retta tangente a γ in (1,3/4) (γ (1))

$$\delta_{AC}(t) = (t, 1 - \frac{t^2}{4}) \rightarrow t \mid \delta_{AC}(t) = (1, \frac{3}{4}) \Rightarrow t = 1$$

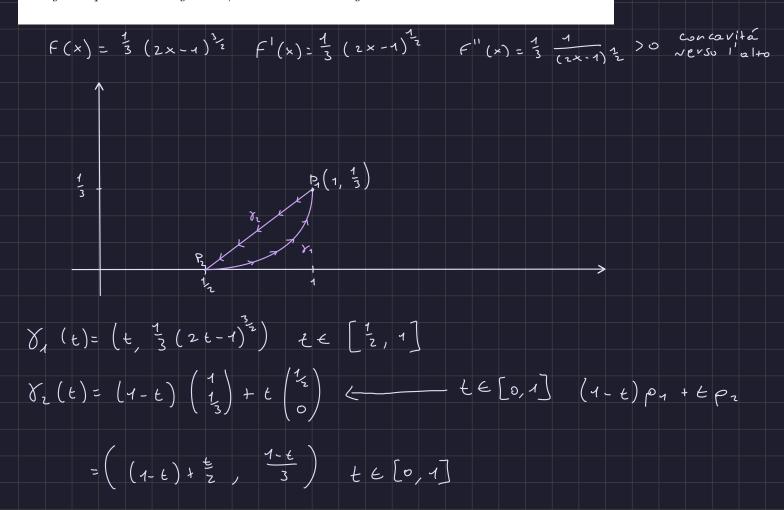
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 1 \\ y(t) = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$Y_{\text{FAN}}(t) = Y_{\text{AC}}(t) + S Y_{\text{AC}}(t)$$
 SER

$$r_{Tan}(1) = \lambda_{AC}(1) + S\lambda_{AC}(1) = r_{TAN}(S) = \begin{cases} x(s) = 1 + S \\ y(s) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(s) = 1 + S \\ y(s) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} s = x - 4 \\ y = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{x - 4}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow y = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{5}{4} \quad \text{vet+a +angenne}$$

Esercizio 2.1.2. Determinare una parametrizzazione della curva chiusa γ che si ottiene percorrendo prima da sinistra verso destra il grafico di $f(x) = (1/3)(2x-1)^{3/2}$ per $1/2 \le x \le 1$ e poi da destra a sinistra il segmento congiungente gli estremi del grafico di f stessa. Disegnare quindi il sostegno di γ e calcolarne la lunghezza.



Le due rette sono definite nello stesso intervallo, quindi in t = 1/2 si avrà un valore corrispondente a 2 rette contemporaneamente, e noi non vogliamo questo, ma vogliamo che gamma2 sia collegata a gamma1. Cambiamo di nuovo parametrizzazione

$$\begin{cases}
\gamma_{1}(t) & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{1}[0, 1/2] \\
\gamma_{2}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{2}[0, 1/2] \\
\gamma_{3}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{3}[0, 1/2] \\
\gamma_{4}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{2}[0, 1/2] \\
\gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix} 1/2, 1 \end{bmatrix} - \gamma_{5}[1] & t \in \begin{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left(2 - 2 + 4 + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2(1 - 5)}{3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} - 5, \frac{2(1 - 5)}{3}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\frac{5 - \frac{1}{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} - 5, \frac{2(1 - 5)}{3}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2} - 5, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{2}$$

$$8:[a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{h}$$

$$[c,d] \stackrel{c}{c}, (Marea monotona)$$

$$\xi \in [a,b]$$

$$\xi \in [c,d]$$

$$\xi \in [c,d]$$

$$\xi \in As + B \rightarrow \{b-Ad+B\}$$

$$\xi \in As + B \rightarrow \{b-Ad+B\}$$

Esercizio 2.2.6. Si calcoli l'integrale curvilineo (rispetto all'ascissa curvilinea) $\int_{\alpha} z \, ds$, ove α è la curva di parametrizzazione $\alpha(t) = (t \cos t, t \sin t, t)$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$. Si determini inoltre il piano normale ad α nel punto $(-\pi, 0, \pi)$ (ovvero il piano normale alla retta tangente in quel punto).

$$\int F(x, y, z) ds = \int F(d(e)) |d'(e)| de$$

$$d(e)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = z$$

$$d(t) = (t cost, t sint, e)$$

$$d'(t) = (cost - t sine, sine, t cost, 1)$$

$$\int_{z^{m}}^{z^{m}} F(d(e)) |d'(e)| dt = \int_{z^{m}}^{z^{m}} t \sqrt{(cost - t sine)^{2} + (sint + cost)^{2} + 1} de$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} t \sqrt{\omega s^{2} t - 2t \cos t} \sin t + t^{2} \sin^{2} t + \sin^{2} t + 2t \sin t \cot t + t^{2} \cos^{2} t + 1 dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} t \sqrt{t^{2} + 2} dt = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \left(t^{2} + 2\right)^{2}\right)^{2} = \left(4\pi^{2} + 2\right)^{2} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
Calcoliamo il piano normale in $(-\pi, 0, \pi)$

$$d(t) = \left(t \cos t, t \sin t, t\right) \Rightarrow \left(-\pi, 0, \pi\right) \leftrightarrow t = \pi$$

$$d'(t) = \left(\cos t - t \sin t, t \sin t, t\right) \Rightarrow \left(-\pi, 0, \pi\right)$$
Cerchiamo una direzione tangente alla curva in π

L'equazione della retta tangente alla curva nel punto $(-\pi, \circ, \pi) \rightarrow r = (-\pi, \circ, \pi) + S(-1, -\pi, 1)$ Bisogna trovare il piano perpendicolare alla retta tangente

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} S_{1} \\ S_{2} \\ S_{3} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -11 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$-5_1 - \pi S_2 + S_3 = 0$$
 $S_4 = S_3 - \pi S_2$ Teorema rouche capelli κ

$$\begin{pmatrix} k - \pi E \\ E \\ K \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} k \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + E \begin{pmatrix} -\pi \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\Pi \\
0 \\
+ K \\
0
\end{pmatrix}
+ \underbrace{t} \\
1 \\
0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\times (K, t) = -\Pi \\
y (K, t) = t
\end{pmatrix}$$
Wettore che

Piano perpendicolare
$$\begin{pmatrix}
\times (K, t) = -\Pi \\
y (K, t) = t
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$2(K/t) = \Pi + K$$

sposta il piano nel punto interessato

$$\begin{pmatrix} \times (K,t) = -\pi + K - \pi t \\ y(K,t) = t \\ 2(K/t) = \pi + K \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} X = -\Pi + Z - \Pi - \Pi & y \\ E = y & y \\ x = Z - \Pi \end{cases}$$

Metodo 2:

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -11 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

Trasciniamo lo spazio affine nell'origine, così non bisogna calcolare il vettore che trasla lo spazio nel punto della retta tangente

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} x - (-1) \\ y \\ z - \pi \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\pi \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$x^{3/2} + (xy)^{3/2}$$

$$F(x,y) = \sqrt{x^3} + \sqrt{(xy)^3}$$

Dominio

$$\begin{cases} \times y \ge 0 \\ \times \ge 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 \ge 0 \\ \times \ge 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x : [0, +\infty) \\ y : [0, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

Derivata

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) = \frac{3}{2} \int x + \frac{3}{2} \int x y y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} F(x,y) = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{xy} x$$

Le derivate parziali esistono e sono continue, quindi la funzione è differenziabile

🗷 Esercizio 3.6.3. Dire se la sequente funzione è differenziabile

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^3}{x^4 + y^4} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$(x,y) + 0: \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x,y) = \frac{2 \times y^{3} (x^{4} + y^{6}) - x^{2} y^{3} 4 x^{3}}{(x^{9} + y^{9})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} F(x,y) = \frac{3 y^{2} x^{2} (x^{4} + y^{4}) - 2 \times y^{3} 4 y^{3}}{(x^{9} + y^{9})^{2}}$$

Le derivate parziali sono continue per $(x,y) \neq 0$

$$(x, 5) = (0, 0): \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(0, 0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{F(h, 0) - F(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} F(0, 0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{F(0, k) - F(0, 0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{0 - 0}{k} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{(h,\kappa)=(0,0)} \frac{F(o+h,o+\kappa) - F(o,o) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(o,o) h - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F(o,o) \kappa}{\sqrt{h^2 + \kappa^2}} = \\ \lim_{(h,\kappa)=(0,0)} \frac{h^2 k^3}{\sqrt{h^2 + \kappa^2}} = Non \text{ esiste} \\ \lim_{(h,\kappa)=(0,0)} \frac{h^2 k^3}{\sqrt{h^2 + \kappa^2}} = Non \text{ esiste} \\ \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^5}{2h^4 \sqrt{2h^2}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h}{2\sqrt{12}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{12}} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

△ Esercizio 3.3.7. Calcolare

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy^3 - 2\sin(x^2y)\cos(x+2y)}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Se
$$(x,0) \to \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{0-0 \cdot \omega_3(x)}{x^2} = 0$$

Se $(0,0) \to \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{0-0 \cdot \omega_3(20)}{y^2} = 0$

Il limite, fissato x e fissato y esiste, quindi bisogna trovare un'altra sequenza che non tenda a 0

$$\frac{x y^{3}}{x^{2}+y^{2}} - 2 \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^{2}y) \omega_{5}(x+2y)}{x^{2}+y^{2}}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{\sin(x^{2}y) \to (0,0)} = x^{2}+y^{2}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{\sin(x^{2}y) \to (0,0)} = x^{2}+y^{2}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{\cos(x+2y) \to (0,0)}$$

$$Sin(x^2y) = X^2y + o(x^2y)$$

$$Los(x+2y) = A + o(x+2y)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^{2}y}{x^{2}+y}$$

$$|x| = |x| = |x|$$

$$0 \le \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{|xy^3|}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} |xy| \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \le \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} |x,y| = 0$$

$$(x,y) \to (0,0)$$

$$(x,y) \to (0,0)$$

Quindi il limite esiste

Un altro modo è quello di usare le coordinate polari

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^4 \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta - 2 \sin(\rho^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta) \cos(\rho \cos \theta + 2 \rho \sin \theta)}{\rho^2}$$

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \rho^{2} \cos \theta \sin^{3}\theta - 2 \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\sin(\rho^{3} \cos^{2}\theta \sin\theta) \cos(\rho \cos\theta + 2\rho \sin\theta)}{\rho^{2}}$$

$$Sin(P^{3}cos^{2}\theta sin\theta) cos(Pcos\theta+2Psin\theta)$$

$$-2 lim P^{2}cos^{2}\theta sin\theta = 0$$

$$P = 0$$

🖾 Esercizio 3.3.14. Si consideri la funzione

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 (y-x)}{(x^2+y^2)^{\alpha}}, \qquad (x,y) \neq (0,0).$$

Si determini se esiste (e in caso affermativo si calcoli)

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$$

quando $\alpha = 1$ e quando $\alpha = 2$.

Passiamo in coordinate polari

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)}{\rho^{2\alpha}} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)}$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{2\alpha}} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

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$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{2\alpha}} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

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$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

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$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

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$$\frac{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta}{\rho^{3} \cos^{2} \theta} = \lim_{\rho \to \infty} \rho^{3-2\alpha} \cos^{2} \theta \left(\sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)$$

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$$\frac{\rho^{3}$$

$$f(x,y) = |x| \log(1+y)$$

è differenziabile in (0,0).

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|x+h| \log(1) - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} F(x,y) = \frac{|x|}{1+y}$$

Trasformo in coordinate polari

🛎 Esercizio 3.6.2. Dire se la seguente funzione è differenziabile

$$x^{3/2} + (xy)^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{x \ge 0}{y \ge 0}$$

$$\frac{3^{\frac{3}{2}} (1 + y^{\frac{3}{2}})}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - y^{\frac{7}{2}})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = F(x, y) = x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (1 - \frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

Le derivate parziali sono continue, quindi la funzione è differenziabile

Esercizio 3.1.6. Trovare l'insieme di definizione della funzione $f(x,y) = \arcsin \frac{4xy}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$F(x,y) = \alpha r c s in \left(\frac{4 \times y}{x^2 + y}\right)$$

$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \middle| -7 \le \frac{4 \times y}{x^2 + y^2} \le 1, (x,y) \ne (0,0) \right\}$$

$$-7 \le \frac{4 \times y}{x^2 + y^2} \le 1$$

$$-x^2 - y^2 \le 4 \times y \le x^2 + y^2$$

$$\left(x^2 + y^2 + 4 \times y \ge 0\right)$$

$$\left(x^2 + y^2 - 4 \times y \ge 0\right)$$

Trasformo in coordinate polari

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 + 4 \rho^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \ge 0 \\ \rho^2 - 4 \rho^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^{x}\left(1+4\cos\theta\sin\theta\right) \geq 0 & \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \text{ sempre } \rho = \sin(10) \\ \rho^{x}\left(1-4\cos\theta\sin\theta\right) \geq 0 & 2\sin(2\theta) \leq 1 \\ 1+2\sin(2\theta) \geq 0 & 2\sin(2\theta) \leq 1 \\ 1-2\sin(2\theta) \geq -\frac{1}{2} & 3\sin(2\theta) \leq \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ \sin(2\theta) \leq -\frac{1}{2} & 3\sin(2\theta) \leq \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ \sin(2\theta) \leq \frac{1}{2} & 3\sin(2\theta) \leq \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ \sin(2\theta) \leq \frac{1}{2} & 3\sin(2\theta) \leq \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ \frac{5}{6}\pi + 2\sin(2\theta) \leq \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi\pi \leq 2\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{12} + \pi\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{12} + \pi\pi \\ \theta \leq \left[0, 2\pi\right] & \frac{\pi}{12} \\ \frac{\pi}{12} & \frac{\pi}{12} \\ \frac{\pi}{12}$$

Dominio. $\int_{C} y = + \alpha \ln \left(\frac{5}{12} \pi \right) \times$ y=tah (#)x

🗷 Esercizio 3.8.2. Data la funzione

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^2(y-1)} + 1$$

- a) si verifichi che non è differenziabile in (0,1)
- b) si calcolino tutte le derivate direzionali $D_v f(0,1)$ (v versore di \mathbb{R}^2)

$$F(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^2(y-1)} + 1 = (x^2(y-1))^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1 = (x^2y - x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1$$

$$F(0,1) = 1$$

$$F(x,1) = 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(0,1) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(0,1) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(L,K)\to(0,0)} \frac{F(L,1+K) - F(0,1) - \langle \nabla F(0,1), \binom{h}{k} \rangle}{\|\binom{h}{k}\|\|} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3 \int_{h^{2} K}^{2} x}{\int_{h^{2} + K^{2}}^{2}} + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{h}{\int_{h^{2} + K^{2}}^{2}} + \frac{1}{\int_{h^{2} + K^{2}}^{2}} \left(\text{Non existe} \right)$$

$$D_{V} F(0,1) \ge \lim_{t \to 0} F((0) + t(v_{2})) - F((1))$$
Non si può
Usare la Fornula

 $\sqrt{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} \cos \Theta \\ \sin \Theta \end{array} \right)$ Tutti i vettori di norma 1

alel gradiente

$$=\lim_{t\to0}\frac{F(\binom{0}{1}+t\binom{(0S)}{sin\theta})-f(\binom{0}{1})}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t \cos \theta, 1 + t \sin \theta) - 1}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t} + 1 - 1$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_{t}^{2} \cos \theta + t \sin \theta}{t}$$

🗷 Esercizio 3.8.3. Data la funzione

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & |y| > x^2 \lor y = 0\\ 0 & \text{altrove} \end{cases}$$

si calcoli $D_v f(0,0) \ \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^2$ versore e si verifichi che

$$D_v f(0,0) = \langle \nabla f(0,0), v \rangle$$
.

La funzione è differenziabile in (0,0)?

$$\frac{1}{F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \sin \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin F(\pm \cos \theta, \pm \cos \theta)}$$

Esercizio 3.9.6. La temperatura nel punto (x,y) in una regione del piano xy è T (misurata in gradi centigradi), dove

$$T(x,y) = x^2 e^{-y}.$$

In quale direzione aumenta più rapidamente la temperatura nel punto (2,1)? Con quale rapidità aumenta T in quella direzione?

$$T(x,y) = x^{2}e^{-y}$$
 $T(z,1) = 4e^{-1}$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 2xe^{-y}$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -x^{2}e^{-y}$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = -x^{2}e^{-y}$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -x^{$

🗷 Esercizio 3.9.3. Data la funzione

$$f(x,y) = e^{x^2}(\alpha x - y^3)$$
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$;

 $si\ determini\ \alpha\ in\ modo\ che:$

- a) la direzione di massima crescita in (0,1) sia lungo la tangente alla parabola $y=(x+1)^2$ nel verso negativo dell'asse x;
- b) il piano tangente in (0,1) sia perpendicolare alla retta $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = z$.

a) If plano tangente in (0,1) so perpendiculare and tetta
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$
.

$$\frac{d}{dx} = 2 \times e^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} (dx - y^{\frac{1}{3}}) + de^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} = e^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} (dx + 2x (dx - y^{\frac{1}{3}}))$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = -3y^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} = -3y^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{x$$

$$V_{1} = -P'(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
diversione heartive assex

$$t\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \overline{\nabla} F(0,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -t = 2 \\ -2t = -3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 = -t \\ t = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

Il vettore della retta deve essere perpendicolare alla base del piano tangente della funzione in (0,1)

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 \\
3 \\
1
\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
0
\end{pmatrix}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{6}{d} + 3 = 0 \\
\frac{2}{d} + 1 = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{2}{d} + 1 = 0 \\
\frac{2}{d} + 1 = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{2}{d} + 1 = 0 \\
\frac{2}{d} + 1 = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

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

- a) Determinare analiticamente il suo dominio naturale D e poi rappresentarlo (con cura!) nel piano cartesiano. Stabilire se D è un insieme limitato/illimitato, aperto/chiuso, connesso/sconnesso (motivare le risposte!)
- b) Scrivere l'equazione del piano tangente in P(2,1,f(2,1)) al grafico di f

a)
$$\left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 2e^{x-2} - 1 \ge 0 \ \text{V} \ \text{S} \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$e^{x-2y} \ge \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x-2y \ge \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$y \le \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \qquad \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -0.693147181 \approx 0.7$$

{ (x,y) ER2 | y = x + 0,35 / y +0 }

L'insieme è illimitato, sconnesso (perchè y ≠ 0) e nè aperto nè chiuso

b)
$$P(2,1,f(2,1)) \qquad F(x,3) = \sqrt{2e^{x-2x}} - 1 + \frac{x}{y}$$

$$F(2,1) = \sqrt{2e^{x}} - 1 + 2 = 3 \rightarrow P(2,1,3)$$

$$\overline{\nabla} F(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2e^{x-2y}}{\sqrt{2e^{x-2y}} - 1} & + \frac{1}{y} & \frac{1}{2} & -4e^{x-2y} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{2e^{x-2y}} - 1 & + \frac{y}{y} & \frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{2e^{x-2y}} - 1 & + \frac{x}{y^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(x,y) = 3 + 2(x-2) - 4(y-1) - 2 = 3 + 2x - 4 - 4y + 4$$

 $2x - 4y - 2 = -3$
 $x - 2y - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$
 $\int_{y=6}^{y=6} y=6$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2t + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \\ \xi \\ s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2t \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

Check

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & | \frac{4}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & | 4 \\ 0 & 2 & | 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Burato 1-03-2024 es 4

a) Data la funzione

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} x^{3-2} e^{x+y} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \hline x^{2} + y^{2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$$

stabilire per quali valori reali di alfa f è continua in R^2

b) Calcolare la lunghezza dell'arco di curva parametrizzato da

b) Calcolare la lunghezza dell'arco di curva parametrizzato da
$$\gamma(E) = (2E + 3, E^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4) \quad E \in [0, 4]$$

$$\rho^{-2} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}$$

$$\rho^{-2} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}$$

$$\rho^{-3} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}$$

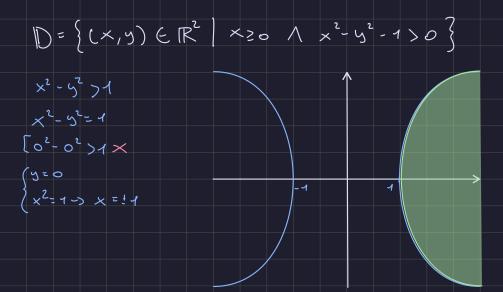
$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^{2} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}}{\rho^{2} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^{2} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}}{\rho^{2} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho^{2} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}}{\rho^{2} \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta e^{\rho(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}}$$

Perd < 9 il limite hon esiste

a) Determinare analiticamente il suo dominio naturale D e poi rappresentarlo (con cura!) nel piano cartesiano. Stabilire se D è un insieme limitato/illimitato, aperto/chiuso, connesso/sconnesso (motivare le risposte!)



Trovare una parametrizzazione per l'ellisse di equazione

Se (x_0,y_0) è un punto dell'ellisse, quale proprietà ha il vettore ∇ \circ (x₀,9₀) 7

Ellisse:
$$\left(\frac{x-a}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-B}{b}\right) = 1$$

$$4x^{2} + y^{2} - 9x - 4y + 9 = 0$$

$$4(x-1)^{2} + y^{2} - 9y = 0$$

$$4(x-1)^{2} + (y^{2} - 2)^{2} = 4$$

$$(2(x-1))^{2} + (y-2)^{2} = 4$$
 (cerchib)

$$\xi^2 + s^2 = 4$$

$$(2 \omega s \Theta)$$

(2000, 25100) Param del cerchio V {2(x-1)=2000 {x=000+1 (y-2=25100 {b=25100+2

🖾 Esercizio 3.6.1. Dire se la seguente funzione è differenziabile

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2}x^2y & y \ge 0\\ \frac{e^{xy} - 1}{y} & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

Derivate vispetto a x

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, y) = 1 + xy \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, y) = e^{xy}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, y) = 1 + xy \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, y) = e^{xy}\right)$$

Derivato- rispetto a y

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

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

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

$$\lim_{y \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \qquad \lim_{y \to 0^{-}} \frac{(xy-1)e^{xy}+1}{y^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}}{z}$$

Da sopra e da sotto tutte e quattro le funzioni sembrano essere d'accordo (a coppie) sul valore da assumere. Verifichiamo se si guasta tutto quando y=0

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x,0) = 1 + x \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{F(x,k) - F(x,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0^+} \frac{x^2}{k} - x = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\lim_{k \to 0^-} \frac{F(x,k) - F(x,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0^-} \frac{x^2}{k} - x = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\lim_{k \to 0^-} \frac{F(x,k) - F(x,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0^-} \frac{x^2}{k} - x = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

Quindi

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \begin{cases}
1 + xy & y>0 \\
1 & y=0 \\
e^{x^2} & y=0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \begin{cases}
\frac{x^2}{2} & y=0 \\
\frac{x^2}{2} & y=0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} & y=0$$

Si trovi una parametrizzazione dell'arco di ellisse di equazione

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

Che congiunge (nell'ordine) i punti A(1,0) e B(3,-1) e si scriva poi l'equazione della tangente alla curva in $P(2, -\operatorname{sqrt}(3)/2)$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)^{2}+y^{2}=1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{x-3}{2}=\varepsilon\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}+s^{2}+s^{2}=1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}+s^{2}+$$

Bisogna trovare theta tale che contemporaneamente la curva sia nel punto A

$$\begin{cases} 2\cos\Theta+3=1 \\ \sin\Theta=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos\theta=-1 \\ \sin\theta=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \theta=\pi$$

 $\gamma(\Theta) = (2 \cos \Theta + 3, \sin \Theta)$

Bisogna trovare theta tale che contemporaneamente la curva sia nel punto B

$$\begin{cases} 2\cos\theta+3=3 \\ \sin\theta=-1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos\theta=0 \\ \sin\theta=-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \theta=\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

La parametrizzazione finale è:

$$\delta(\Theta) = (2 \cos \Theta + 3, \sin \Theta) \quad \Theta \in [\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi]$$

$$P\left(2,-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

Bisogna trovare theta tale che contemporaneamente la curva sia nel punto P

$$\begin{cases} 2\cos\Theta+3=2\\ \sin\Theta=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\theta=-\frac{1}{2}\\ \sin\theta=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \theta=\frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$\gamma'(\theta) = (-2 \sin \theta) \cos \theta$$

$$\chi'\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi\right) = \left(-2\sin\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi\right), \cos\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi\right)\right) = \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi\right)$$

$$V_T = \delta(\frac{4}{3}\pi) + \epsilon \delta'(\frac{4}{3}\pi)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\sqrt{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \ell \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\sqrt{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \mathcal{L} \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{3} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Metado 2

$$\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)^2 + 5^2 = 1$$

$$y^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)^2$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x - 3}{2}\right)^2}$$
 -> -3

$$y = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x - 3}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\phi(t) = (t, -\sqrt{1 - (\frac{t-3}{2})^2}) \quad t \in [1, 3]$$

$$P(2, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$\begin{cases}
t = 2 \\
-\sqrt{1 - (\frac{t-3}{2})^2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\phi'(t) = (1, -\frac{1}{2}(1 - (\frac{t-3}{2})^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2(\frac{t-3}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2})) = (1, \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{t-3}{2}}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{t-3}{2})^2}})$$

$$F_{\tau} = \phi(2) + S \phi'(2) = (\frac{2}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}) + S(\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}) = (\frac{2}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}) - S(\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}})$$

$$= (\frac{2}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}) + S(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{-4})$$



2) Trovare il valore massimo e il valore minimo di
$$f(x,y) = x^3 + y^2$$
 $f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 4 \times^2 + y^2 \neq 1$



Facciamo ottimizzazione libera in tutto R e poi verifico se i punti sono nell'insieme E

$$\nabla F(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x^2 \\ 2y \end{pmatrix}$$
 Punto critico $\nabla F(x,y) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$H_{\varepsilon}(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Inconcludente



Metodo 1 Lagrange

$$L(x,y,\lambda) = x^3 + y^2 - \lambda (4x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\nabla L (x, y, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x^{2} - 8 \lambda x \\ 2y - 2 \lambda y \\ -(4x^{2} + y^{2} - 1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
3x^{2} - 8x \\
2y - 2xy \\
-(4x^{2} + 9^{2} - 1)
\end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix}
0 \\
0
\end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix}
3x^{2} - 8x \\
-(4x^{2} + 9^{2} - 1)
\end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
2y - 2xy = 0 \\
-(4x^{2} + 9^{2} - 1)
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Metodo 2 Esplicitazione del vincolo

Il vincolo è di disuguaglianza, ma visto che abbiamo già fatto ottimizzazione libera e abbiamo visto che all'interno c'è una sella possiamo considerare solo il bordo e quindi diventa un'uguaglianza

$$4x^{2}+y^{2}=1$$

$$(2x)^{2}+y^{2}=1 \rightarrow Porametrizzazione$$

$$y = sin\theta$$

$$(x = \frac{6}{2})$$

$$y = sin\theta$$

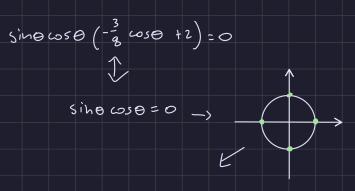
$$(x = \frac{6}{2})$$

$$y = sin\theta$$

$$(x,y) = x^{3}+y^{2} \rightarrow F(\theta) = \frac{6}{8} + sin^{2}\theta$$

La funzione è diventata ad una sola variabile e si può ottimizzare come in analisi 1

$$F'(\theta) = 0 \rightarrow F'(\theta) = \frac{3}{8} \cos^2 \theta (-\sin \theta) + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$



$$\begin{cases} X_{k} = \frac{\cos(k \frac{\pi}{2})}{2} & (\frac{1}{2}, 0) = C & \text{K=0} \\ Y_{k} = \sin(k \frac{\pi}{2}) & (0, 1) = A & \text{K=1} \\ & (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = D & \text{K=2} \\ & (0, -1) = B & \text{K=3} \end{cases}$$

3) Trovare il valore massimo e il valore minimo di $f(x,y) = 9xy^2 - x^2y^2 - xy^3$ sulla regione triangolare chiusa nel piano xy di vertici (0,0), (0,6) e (6,0)

$$F(x,y) = xy^{2}(4-x-y)$$

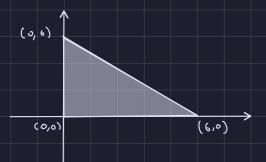
$$\overline{\nabla} F(x,y) = \left(4y^{2} - 2xy^{2} - y^{3}\right)$$

$$8xy - 2x^{2}y - 3xy^{2}$$

$$= \left(y^{2}(4-2x-y)\right)$$

$$xy(8-2x-3y)$$

$$\begin{cases} y^{2}(4-2x-3)=0 \\ xy(8-2x-3y)=0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$



Y lo abbiamo già
$$(4-2\times-3=0)$$
 esaminato, quindi lo togliamo $(3-2\times-3=0)$

X lo abbiamo già esaminato, quindi lo togliamo

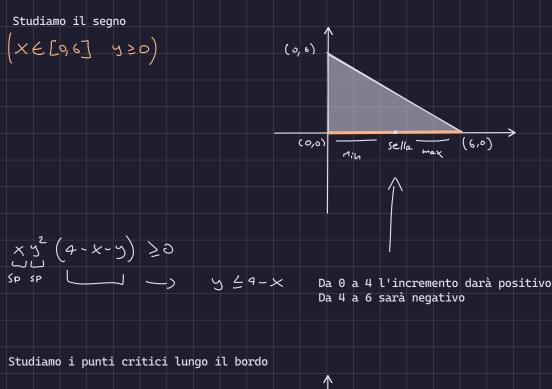
I punti critici sono:

$$H_{c}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y^{2} & 8y - 4xy - 3y^{2} \\ 8y - 4xy - 3y^{2} & 8x - 2x^{2} - 6y^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{\epsilon}(0,4) = \begin{pmatrix} 32 & -76 \\ -76 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \text{Autovalori discordi (det = prodotto di autovalori)}$$

$$H_{\varepsilon}(x,o) = \begin{pmatrix} o & o \\ o & 8x-2x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Inconcludente

Analizziamo l'incremento



$$\langle o, o \rangle$$
 $\langle o, o \rangle$
 $\langle o, o \rangle$
 $\langle o, o \rangle$
 $\langle o, o \rangle$
 $\langle o, o \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{x}(t) &= (0, t) & t \in [0, 6] \\
\delta_{g}(t) &= (t, 0) & t \in [0, 6] \\
\delta_{c}(t) &= (0) & t + (1 - t)(0) & t \in [0, 1]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= ((1 - t) 6, 6 t) & t \in [0, 1]$$

$$F(Y_{4}(\xi)) = F(o,\xi) = 0$$
Tutti massimi o tutti minimi
$$F(Y_{5}(\xi)) = F(\xi,0) = 0$$

$$F(Y_{6}(\xi)) = F(\xi,0) = 0$$

$$F(Y_{6}(\xi)) = F(\xi,0) = 0$$

$$= 432(1-\xi)\xi^{2}(2-3(1-\xi)-3\xi)$$

$$= 432(1-\xi)\xi^{2}(2-3+3\xi-3\xi)$$

$$F'(8_{c}(t)) = -864 (1-t)t + 432 t^{2}$$

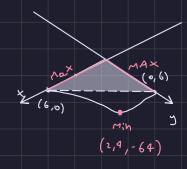
$$= -864t + 864t^{2} + 432t^{2}$$

$$= 432 (-2t + 2t^{2} + t^{2})$$

$$= 432 (-2t + 3t^{2})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{L} = 0 & \sqrt{k} = \frac{2}{3} \\
\mathcal{T} & & \\
\mathcal{L} &$$

$$F(2,4) = 32(4-2-4) = -64$$

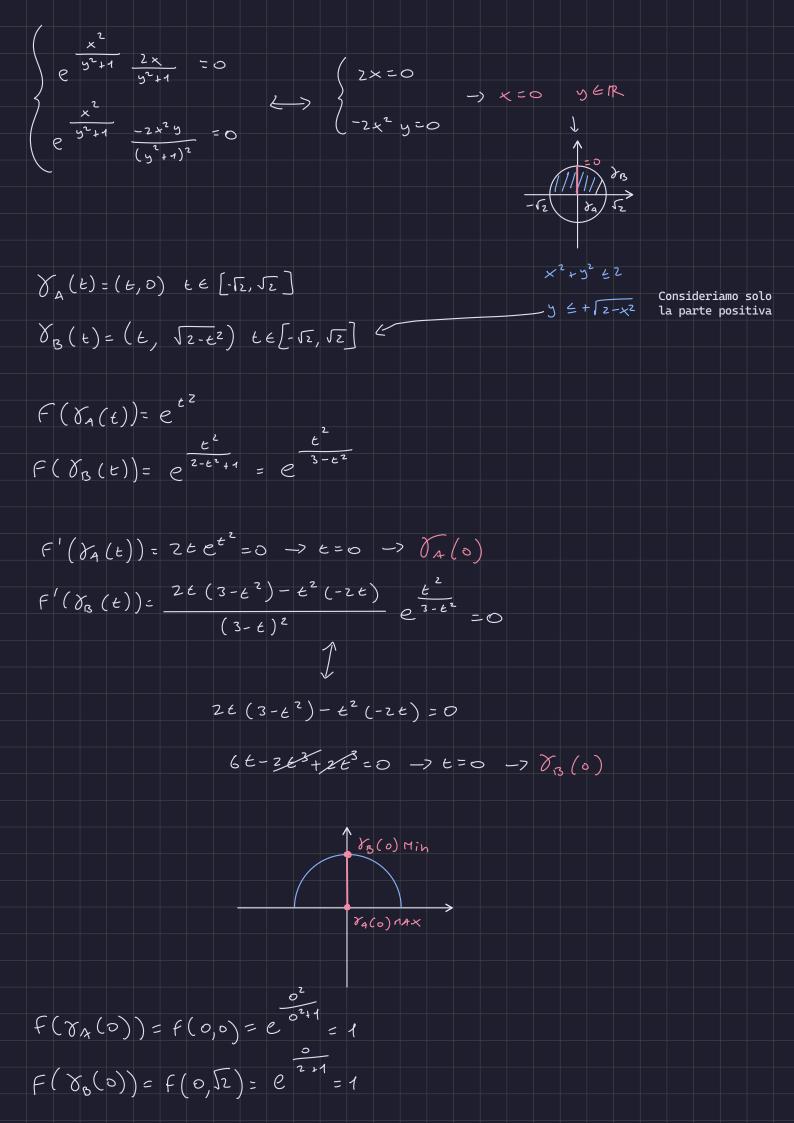


10) Sia
$$F(x,y) = C$$

a) Calcolare i punti criti

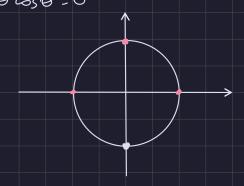
- a) Calcolare i punti critici e gli estremi locali di f, specificando se sono globali
- b) Trovare massimo e minimo assoluti di f su $E = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \neq 2, y \geq 0\}$

$$\nabla F(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}+1} & \frac{2x}{y^{2}+1} \\ \frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}+1} & \frac{-2x^{2}y}{(y^{2}+1)^{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$



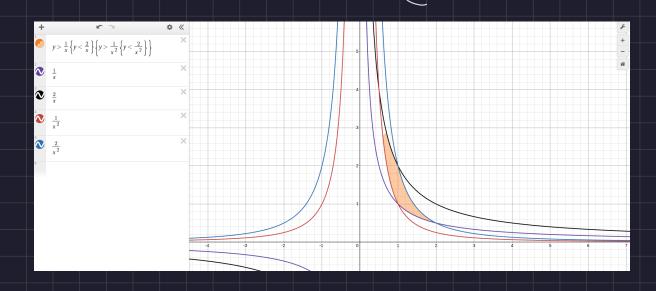
Non abbiamo trovato i punti di massimo perchè il semicerchio forma un angolo retto con l'asse x e Lagrange non si applica più perchè non è un punto regolare, quindi troviamo una nuova parametrizzazione per il semicerchio

 $-4 \cos \theta \sin \theta \left(2 \sin \theta + 4\right) - 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \cos \theta = 0$ $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \left(-2 \left(2 \sin^2 \theta + 1\right) - 4 \cos^2 \theta\right) = 0$ $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \left(-4 \sin \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta - 2\right) = 0$ $-12 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 0$



Ora si possono trovare i punti di massimo

Integral: dopp: < tripl;



$$\begin{cases} xy = 0 \\ x^2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{y}} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} (v, v) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{v}{v^2} & \frac{\tau}{v} \\ \frac{2v}{v} & -\frac{v^2}{v^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\ln |V| \right]_{1}^{2} \cdot \left[\frac{v^{2}}{2} \right]_{1}^{2} + \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\ln 2 - 0 \right) = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2$$

Calcolare il volume della regione:

$$V = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \ 0 \leq z \leq 3 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right\}$$

$$\iiint_{N} 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_{C} \left\{ \int_{0}^{3 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \, dx \, dy \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \int_{0}^{3 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \, dx \, dy \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \int_{0}^{3 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \, dx \, dy \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \, 3 \, \rho^2 \, d\rho \, d\theta \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \, d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \, 3 \, \rho^2 \, d\rho \, d\theta \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 1$$

Coordinate cilindriche

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \rightarrow \int_{T} (\rho, \theta, t) = \begin{cases} \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta + \rho \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = t \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{3\rho} dt d\rho d\theta = 2\pi \left[\rho^{3}\right]_{0}^{3} = 2\pi$$

🖾 Esercizio 6.1.4. Si calcoli l'integrale doppio

$$\int \int_{D} (x^2 + 1) \, dx \, dy,$$

ove D è la parte dell'ellisse $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + 4y^2 \le 1\}$ contenuta nel primo quadrante.

$$\int \int_{0}^{2\pi} x^{2} + 1 \, dx \, dy$$

$$\int \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid x^{2} + (2y)^{2} \neq 1 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid x^{2} + (2y)^{2} \neq 1 \right\}$$

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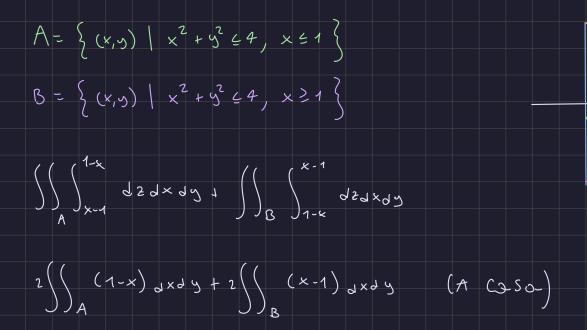
$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid x^{2} \neq 1 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid x^{2} \neq 1 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \mid x$$

Esercizio 6.3.1. Calcolate il volume della regione interna al cilindro di equazione $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ e compresa tra i piani z = x - 1 e z = 1 - x.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^2 \mid y^2 \in 4 \\ \times -1 \land 2 \land 1 - \chi \end{pmatrix}$$



Esercizio 6.3.3. Assegnati il paraboloide di equazione $z = x^2 + y^2$ ed il piano di equazione z = 4x - 12y si calcoli il volume racchiuso dalle due superifici.

Coordinate polari

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\pi & \sqrt{40} \\ 0 & 0 & (-\rho^2 \cos \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta + 40) \rho d\rho d\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x \cdot x}{\sigma}\right)^{2}} \quad (\text{Campa.ha} \ d; \ \text{Gauss})$$

$$g(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x \cdot x}{\sigma}\right)^{2}}$$
Si vuote capire quanto vale $C = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{C} g(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x \cdot x}{\sigma}\right)^{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{x \cdot x}{2}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x \cdot x}{\sigma}\right)^{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{x \cdot x}{2}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} dx} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} dx} dx$$

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$$\left[\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) g(y) dy dx \right) dy dx \right] = \left(\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^{2}} d\xi dy \right) dy dx$$

$$= \left(\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(\xi^{2}+S^{2})} d\xi dy \right) d\xi dy$$

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Trasformo in coordinate polari

$$\begin{cases}
E = \rho \cos \theta \\
S = \rho \sin \theta
\end{cases}$$

$$= \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{2} e^{2} e^{2} \rho d\theta \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$= \left(\int$$

$$C = \sqrt{2} \sigma \sqrt{11}$$

$$= \sqrt{6} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x-h}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

Questo è il metodo per calcolare la normalizzazione della funzione campana e serve per far si che l'integrale della campana sia sempre 1.

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2} dxdydz$$

$$S = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 7 \ \Lambda \quad z^2 - x^2 - y^2 \leq 0 \ \Lambda \quad z \geq 0 \right\}$$

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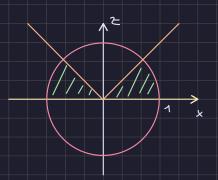
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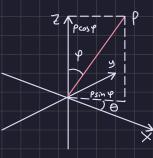
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Vogliamo esprimerlo in coordinate sferiche

$$(x = \rho \omega_S \Theta Sin \varphi)$$
 Projezione sul piano (x,y)
 $y = \rho Sin \Theta \omega_S \varphi$
 $z = \rho \omega_S \varphi$



Bisogna trovare la jacobiana

$$+ O + (-1)^{3+3} (-p sin P) \cdot det \left(sin \Theta sin P - p sin \Theta sin P \right)$$

$$\left[\det(c \cdot A) = c^h \cdot \det(A) \right]$$

$$= \left| \rho^{2} \cos \rho \left(-\sin^{2} \theta \sin \rho \cos \rho - \cos^{2} \theta \sin \rho \cos \rho \right) - \rho^{2} \sin^{3} \rho \right|$$

$$= \left| -\rho^{2} \cos^{2} \rho \sin \rho - \rho^{2} \sin^{3} \rho \right|$$

$$= \left| -\rho^{2} \sin \rho \left(\cos^{2} \rho + \sin^{2} \rho \right) \right|$$

$$= \left| -\rho^{2} \sin \rho \left(\cos^{2} \rho + \sin^{2} \rho \right) \right|$$

$$= \left| -\rho^{2} \sin \rho \right| = \rho^{2} \sin \rho$$

P & [0,1]

0 E [0,2T]

YE[=, []

$$\iint_{S} \int_{X^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} \int_{Y^{2} + z^{2}} dx dy dz = \iiint_{Z} \rho \rho^{2} \sin \rho d\rho d\rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \rho \rho^{2} \sin \rho d\rho d\rho d\rho d\rho$$

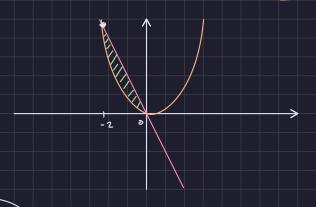
$$= \int_{2}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} d\rho \cdot \int_{0}^{4} \rho^{2} \sin \rho d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left[-\cos \rho \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{2}\pi \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Esame burato 19 Giugno 2024

$$\Omega = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x,y) \in D, 0 \leq z \leq x + 4y \}$$

D è la regione definita nel piano xy limitata da y = -2x e $y = x^2$



Esame Burato 19 Giugno 2029

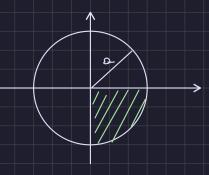
$$\iint_{N} xy(x^{2}+y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dxdy = -\frac{1}{14}$$

D = { (x,y) E R2 | x2+y2 & a2, x > 0, y & 0}

Trasformo in coordinate polari

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0^{\frac{1}{7}} \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{9}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{9}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{9}} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{14}$$

$$\frac{a^{\frac{1}{4}}}{14} = \frac{1}{14}$$



$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x+y}{1+(x-y)^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x+y}{1+(x-y)^{2}} dx dy$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x+y \\ 0 & 1+(x-y)^2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \times 3y$$

$$\begin{cases} (-x+y) & -(x-y)^2 \\ (-x-y) & -(x-y) \end{cases} = 2 \times 4y$$

$$(-y-2y) = 2 \times 4y$$

$$\mathcal{J}(v,v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$