



### 3B. Insiemi di definizione

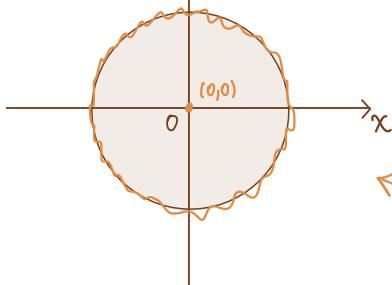
(a)  $z = \log(1 - x^2 - y^2)$

$$\log(\arg) \rightarrow \arg > 0$$

$$1 - x^2 - y^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 < 1$$

Prendo  $(0,0)$   $\rightarrow 1 - 0 - 0 > 0 ?$  SI

$\Rightarrow$  Soluzione:

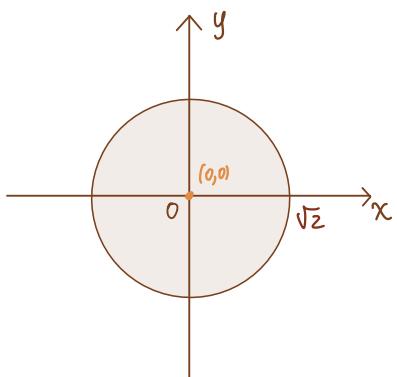


(b)  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$2 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2$$

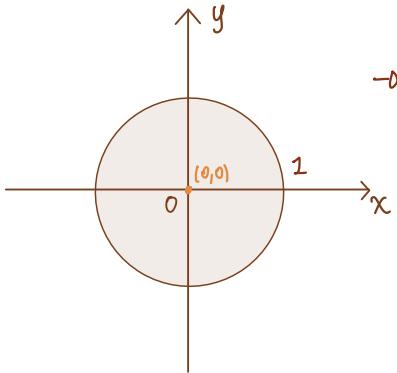
$\Rightarrow$  Scelgo  $(0,0)$   $\rightarrow 2 - 0 - 0 \geq 0 \rightarrow 2 \geq 0$  SI

Cerchio compresa circonferenza



(c)  $z = \log(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



$\rightarrow 0 + 0 - 1 > 0$  NO  $\Rightarrow$  f definita per valori esterni al cerchio, circ escluso

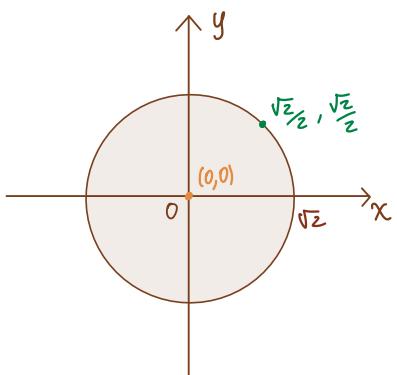
(d)  $z = \sqrt{-|x^2 + y^2 - 2|}$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2 \rightarrow \text{Circ} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = c^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{2}$$

mai  $< 0 \Rightarrow$  def per  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$

$$\text{Prendo } (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = z \quad \underline{\text{SI}}$$

f definita sulla circonferenze di  $c=(0,0)$  e  $r=\sqrt{2}$

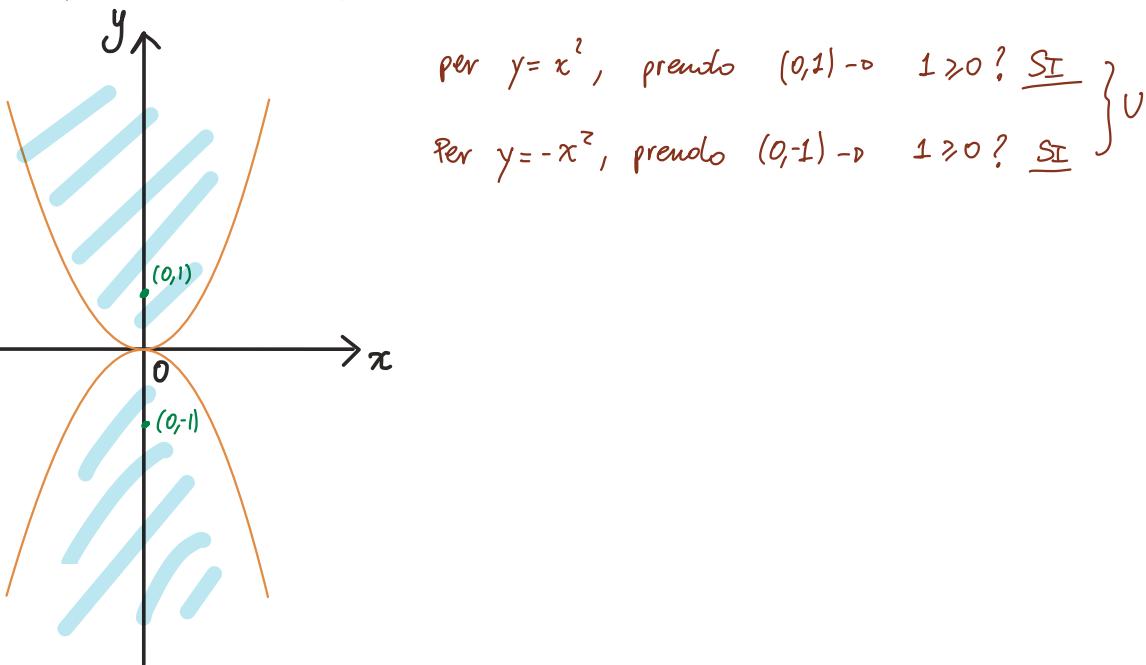


3.10 Rappresentare graficamente in un piano cartesiano  $x$ ,  $y$  gli insiemi di definizione delle funzioni

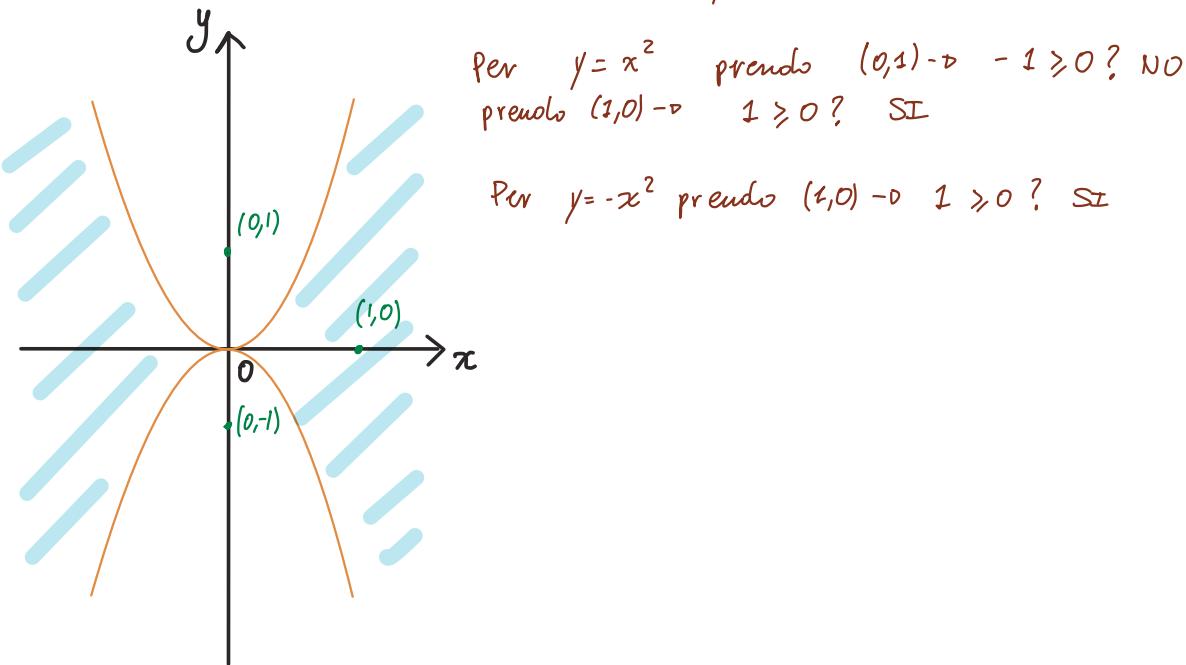
$$(a) \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - x^4}$$

$$(b) \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^4 - y^2}$$

a)  $y^2 - x^4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm x^2$



b)  $x^4 - y^2 \geq 0$  per  $-y^2 = -x^4 \Rightarrow y^2 = x^4 \Rightarrow y = \pm x^2$



3.11 Rappresentare graficamente l'insieme di definizione delle funzioni

$$(a) z = \log(1 - x^2) + \log(1 - y^2)$$

$$(b) z = \log \frac{1 - x^2}{1 - y^2}$$

$$(c) z = \log(x^2 - 1) + \log(1 - y^2)$$

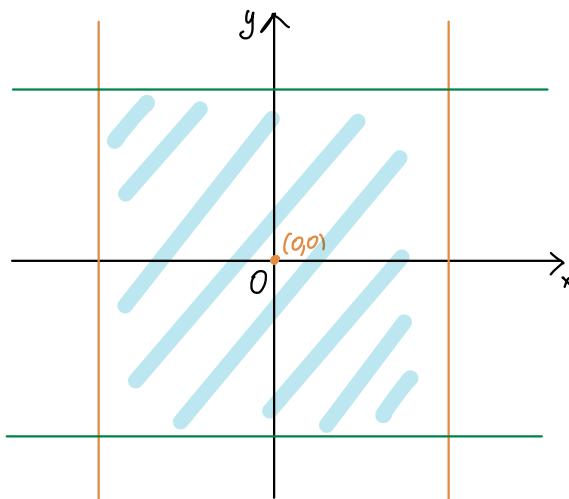
$$(d) z = \log \frac{x^2 - 1}{1 - y^2}$$

a)  $1 - x^2 > 0 \quad \text{V} \quad 1 - y^2 > 0$

a)  $x^2 = 1 \quad b) y^2 = 1$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow y = \pm 1$

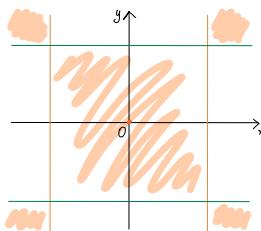
a)  $1 - 0 > 0 ? \text{ Si}$

b)  $1 - y > 0 ? \text{ Si}$

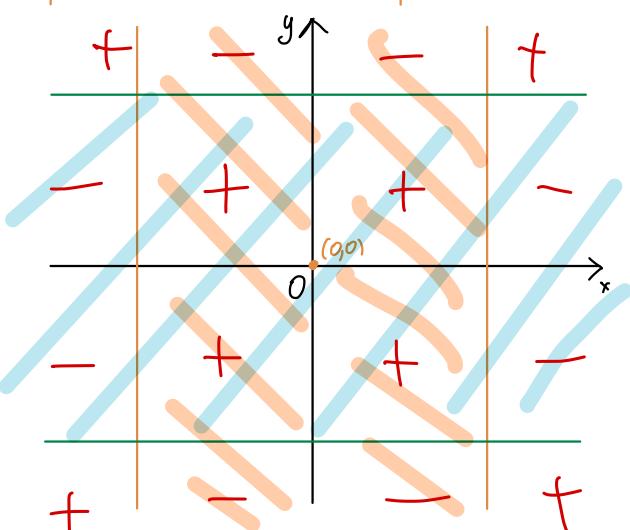


B)  $\begin{cases} x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ 1 - y^2 > 0 \rightarrow y = \pm 1 \end{cases}$  stesso disegno ↑

Prendo  $0(0,0) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 - 1 > 0 ? \text{ NO} \\ 1 - 0 > 0 ? \text{ Si} \end{cases}$

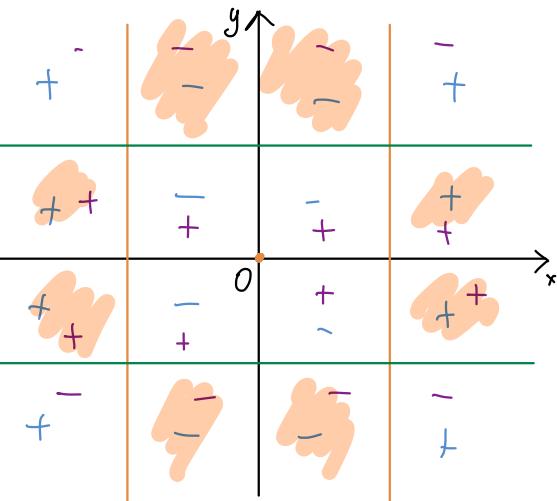


Soluz ↗



C)  $\begin{cases} x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ 1 - y^2 > 0 \rightarrow y = \pm 1 \end{cases}$

Prendo  $(0,0) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 - 1 > 0 ? \text{ NO} \\ 1 - 0 > 0 ? \text{ Si} \end{cases}$



**3.16** Rappresentare graficamente in un piano cartesiano  $x, y$  l'insieme di definizione della funzione

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

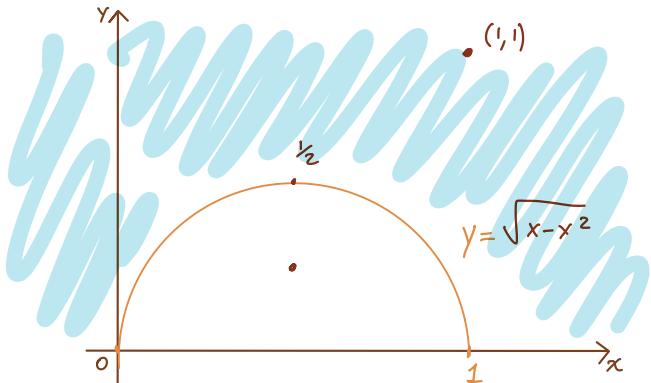
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - x > 0 \\ 2x - (x^2 + y^2) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^2 = x - x^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x - x^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x - x^2} \quad D = x - x^2 \geq 0 \text{ per } x(1-x) \geq 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

Rodici:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \\ x(1-x)=0 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\text{Deriv. } f'(x) = (x - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(x - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1 - 2x = \frac{1 - 2x}{2\sqrt{x - x^2}}$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \text{ per } 1 - 2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \max \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D'' &= 2(2\sqrt{x - x^2}) - (1 - 2x)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - x^2}}\right) \cdot 1 - 2x \\ &= 4\sqrt{x - x^2} - \left[\frac{(1 - 2x)^2}{\sqrt{x - x^2}}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Prendo } \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} > 0 ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prendo } (1, 1) \Rightarrow 1 + 1 - 2 > 0 ? &\text{ SI} \\ \text{Prendo } \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} &= 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1+2-2}{4} = 0 ? \text{ NO} \\ \Rightarrow \text{Circonf. escluso} \end{aligned}$$

$$2x - (x^2 + y^2) \geq 0 \quad \text{per} \quad 2x - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0 ; \quad y^2 \leq x^2 + 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y \leq \sqrt{2x - x^2}$$

-> riscrivo  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  cerchio di  $c=1$ , e  $r=2$

## Equazioni Circonferenza

F. ESPLICATIVA

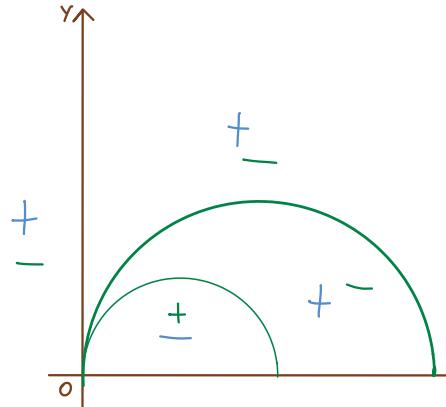
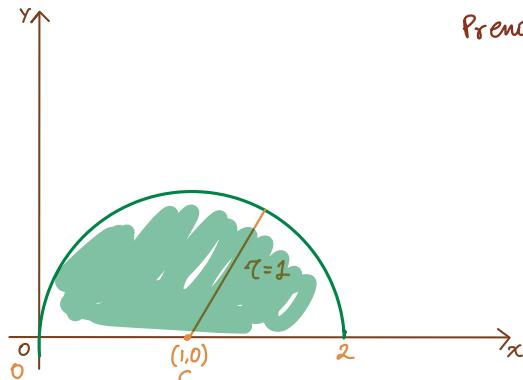
$$Eq = y^2 + x^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow (x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

$$\text{Raggio: } \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - c} \quad \text{Centro } C = \left(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{b}{2}\right)$$

$$ES: y^2 + x^2 = 2x \Rightarrow y^2 + x^2 + 0y - 2x + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-2}{2}\right)^2 - c} = 1$$

$$C = \left(\frac{-2}{2}, 0\right) \Rightarrow C = (1, 0), \text{ Siccome } 2x - (x^2 + y^2) \geq 0 \text{ scriviamo:}$$

$$\text{Prendo } \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) > 0 ? \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2} > 0 ? \quad \frac{4-2}{4} > 0 = 0 \text{ SI}$$

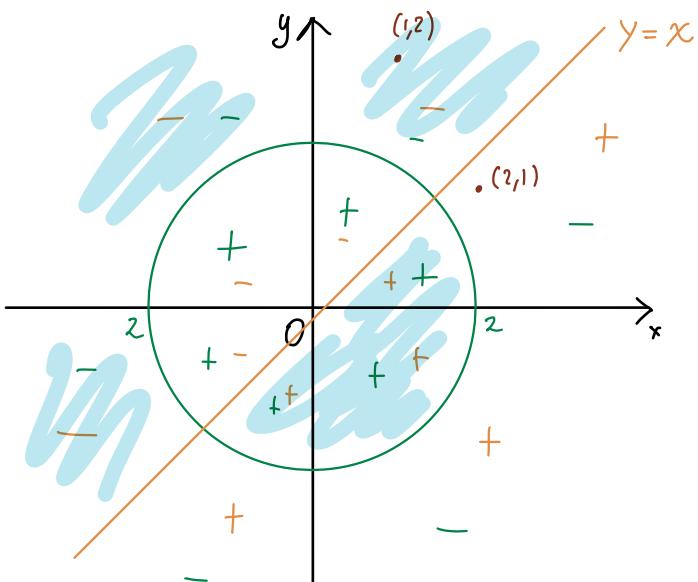


Un po' sbagliato non ho voglia di rifarlo.

3.17 Determinare l'insieme di definizione delle funzioni di due variabili

$$(a) \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{4 - x^2 - y^2}{x - y}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y > 0 \\ 4 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} &y = x \\ &y^2 - x^2 = 4 \end{aligned} \quad c = (0, 0)$$

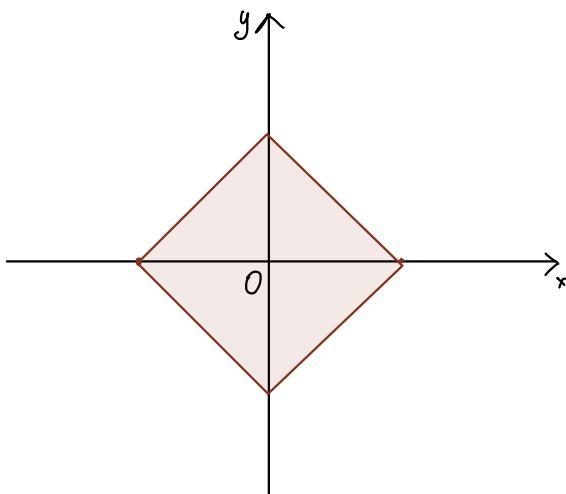


a)  $(1, 2) \rightarrow 1 - 2 > 0?$  NO  
 $(2, 1) \rightarrow 2 - 1 > 0?$  Si circ escluso

b)  $(0, 0) \rightarrow 4 \geq 0?$  Si circ incluse

$$(b) \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{(|x| - 1)(|y| - 1)}{|x| + |y| - 1}}$$

$$\begin{cases} (|x| - 1)(|y| - 1) \geq 0 \\ |x| + |y| - 1 \rightarrow |x| + |y| = 1 \end{cases}$$



## Derivate parziali

3.41 Calcolare, nel punto  $(x, y) = (4, 7)$ , le derivate parziali della funzione

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^2 - xy$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 - 1y \quad , \quad f_y = 2y - x$$

nei punti  $(4, 7)$  -o  $f_x(4, 7) = 3 \cdot 16 - 7 = 41$

$$f_y(4, 7) = 2 \cdot 7 - 4 = 10$$

3.42 Calcolare le derivate parziali  $f_x, f_y$  delle seguenti funzioni nei punti interni ai rispettivi insiemi di definizione.

$$f = x^2 + 2y$$

$$[f_x = 2x; \quad f_y = 2]$$

$$f_x = 2x \quad f_y = 2$$

$$f = xy$$

$$f_x = y \quad f_y = x$$

$$f = (x+y)(x-y)$$

$$f_x = [1][x-y] + [x+y][1] = x-y + x+y = 2x$$

$$f = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$f_y = [1][x-y] + [x+y][1] = -2y$$

$$f = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$$

$$f_x = x \cdot y^{-1} -o f_x = \frac{1}{y} \quad f_y = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$f = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$$

$$f_x = \frac{(x+y) - (x-y)}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{2y}{(x+y)^2} \quad f_y = -\frac{(x+y) - (x-y)}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{-2x}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$f = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f_x = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - x(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y = -\frac{x(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f = \frac{y}{\sin x}$$

$$f_x = -\frac{y(\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{y \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \quad f_y = \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$f = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{tg} y}$$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \left( \operatorname{tg} y \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} y} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \operatorname{tg} y} \quad f_y = -\operatorname{tg} x \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 y} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{tg}^2 y} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 y}$$

## Massimi e minimi

- 1) Calcoliamo le derivate I parziali
- 2) Calcoliamo il hessiano
- 3) Se  $\det f > 0 \rightarrow$  probabile Max/min  
Se  $\det f < 0 \rightarrow$  No min/max.

1.3 Determinare i punti di massimo o di minimo relativo delle seguenti funzioni

$$(a) f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + xy$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 + y \quad f_y = 3y^2 + x \quad f_{xx} = 6x \quad f_{yy} = 6y \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 1$$

2) Calcolo hessiano

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6x & 1 \\ 1 & 6y \end{vmatrix} = 36xy - 1$$

3) Ricerca punti stazionari Sistema 2 eq 2 inc.

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x^2 + y = 0 \\ 3y^2 + x = 0 \end{cases} \quad y = -3x^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x^2 + y = 0 \\ 3y^2 + x = 0 \end{cases} \quad 3 \cdot (-3x^2)^2 + x = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-27x^4 + x = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 27x^4 - x = 0$$

$$\text{per } x(27x^3 + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{L} \circ x = 0$$

$$\text{L} \circ 27x^3 = -1 \quad \text{per}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{27}}$$

Sostituiamo nella (1)

$$\text{Se } x=0 \rightarrow y = -3 \cdot 0^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (0, 0) \text{ Pto. ST.}$$

$$\text{Se } x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{27}} = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow y = -3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = -3 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \text{ Pto. ST.}$$

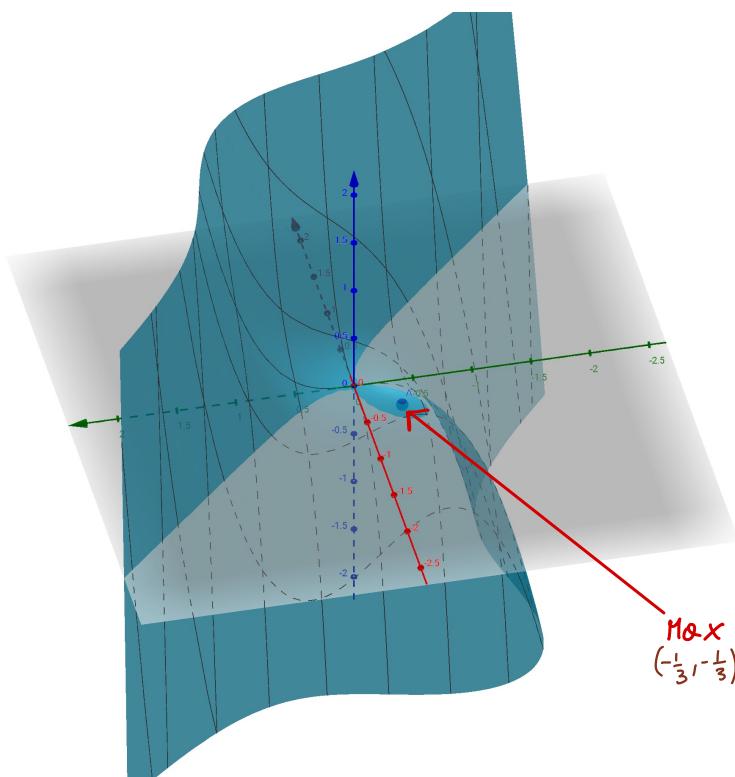
4) Sostituisco a  $\det f$  e valuto

$$\det f(0, 0) = 36(0 \cdot 0) - 1 = -1 < 0 \quad \text{Ne Max Ne min}$$

$$\det f\left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) = 36 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cdot -\frac{1}{3}\right) - 1 = \frac{36}{9} - 1 = 3 > 0 \quad \text{Sicuro Max/min}$$

Per capire se  $(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$  è max o min sostituiamo a  $f_{xx} \circ f_{yy}$

$$f_{xx} = 6x \rightarrow f_{xx}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -2 < 0 \rightarrow \underline{\text{Massimo}}$$



$$(b) f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + xy \quad f_x = 3x^2 + y \quad f_y = -3y^2 + x \quad f_{xx} = 6x \quad f_{yy} = -6y \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 1$$

$$Hf = 6x \cdot (-6y) - 1 = -36xy - 1$$

Cerco pti ST:

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 + y = 0 \rightarrow 27y^4 + y = 0 \rightarrow y(27y^3 + 1) = 0 \\ -3y^2 + x = 0 \rightarrow x = 3y^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{L} \rightarrow y = 0 \\ &\text{L} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{27}} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow x = 3y^2 \rightarrow \boxed{x = 0} \quad x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{3}} = 3 \frac{1}{9} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

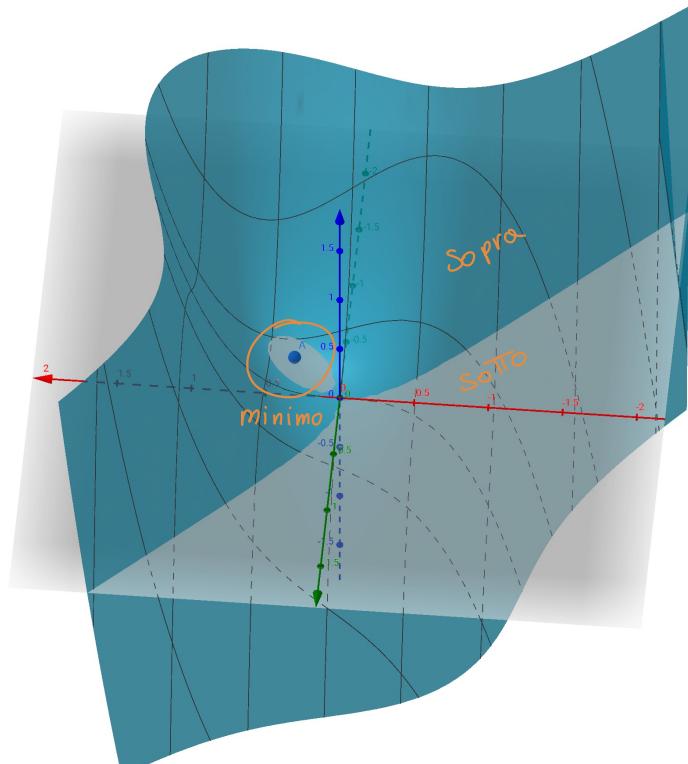
$\left. \begin{matrix} (0, 0) \\ (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) \end{matrix} \right\}$  pti stazionari

Sostituisco a Hessiano

$$Hf(0, 0) = -1 < 0 \rightarrow \text{No max/min}$$

$$Hf(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) = -36 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\right) - 1 = \frac{36}{9} - 1 = 3 > 0 \quad \text{Sicuro Max/min}$$

$$f_{xx} = 6x \Big|_{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 > 0 \quad \underbrace{(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})}_{\text{punto di minimo}}$$



1.4 Determinare i punti di massimo o di minimo relativo della funzione

$$f(x, y) = 4y^4 - 16x^2y + x$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad & f_x = -32xy + 1 \quad f_y = 16y^3 - 16x^2 \\ & f_{xx} = -32y \quad f_{yy} = 48y^2 \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -32x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f_x = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -32xy + 1 = 0 \\ 16y^3 - 16x^2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad x = \frac{1}{32y} \rightarrow 16y^3 - 16\left(\frac{1}{32y}\right)^2 = 0 \rightarrow 16y^3 - \frac{16}{1024}y^2 = 0 \rightarrow 16y^3 - \frac{1}{64}y = 0 \\ & \rightarrow 16y^3 = \frac{1}{64y}; \quad y^4 = \frac{1}{64 \cdot 16} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{1024}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{1024}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{16 \cdot 64}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2^4 \cdot 2^8}} = \frac{1}{2^2 \sqrt{2^2}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \\ & \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{32y} \Big|_{\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}} = \frac{1}{32 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right) \text{ 1° pto staz.} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{32y} \Big|_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}} = \frac{1}{32 \cdot -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}} = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right) \text{ 2° pto staz.}$$

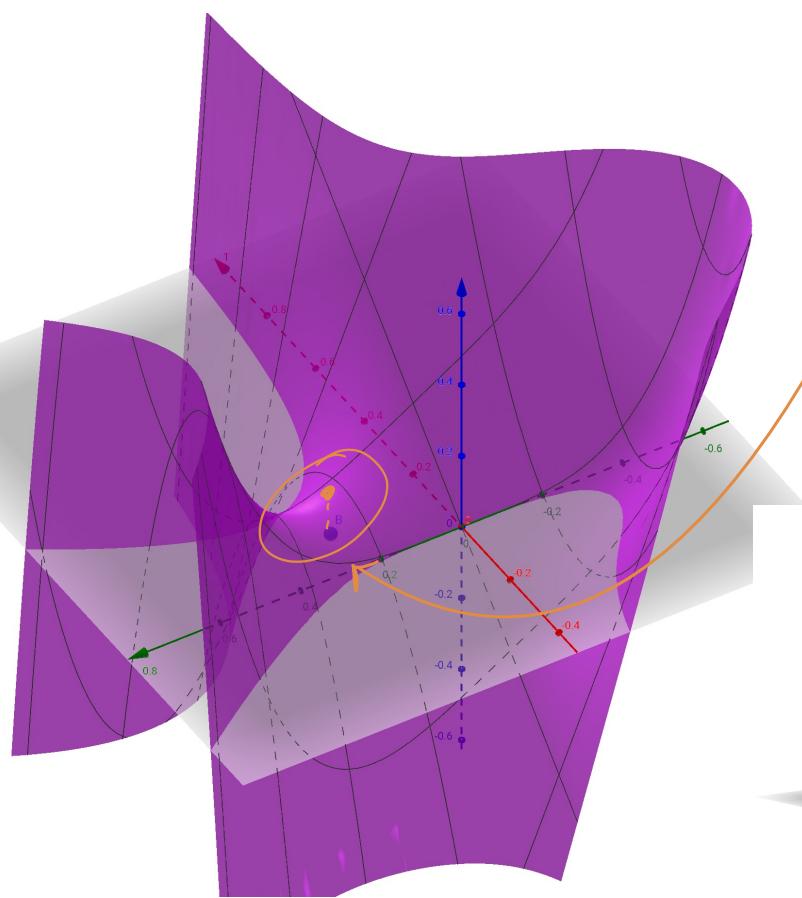
$$3) \text{ Sostituisco ad } Hf = (-32y) \cdot (48y^2) - (-32x)^2 = -1536y^3 - 1024x^2$$

$$Hf\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right) = -1536 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right)^3 - 1024 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right)^2 = -1536 \left(\frac{4}{512}\right) - 1024 \left(\frac{2}{64}\right) = n < 0$$

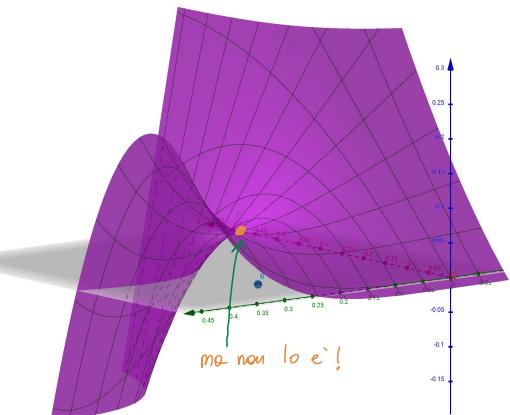
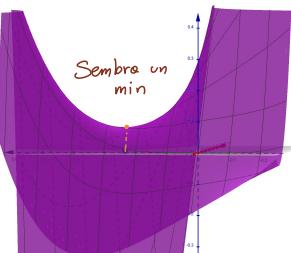
Ne Max ne min

$$Hf\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right) = -1536 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right)^3 - 1024 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\right)^2 < 0 \quad \text{Ne max ne min}$$

\* i calcoli potrebbero essere sbagliati ma  $Hf_1 \in Hf_2 < 0$



Punto sella



$$(a) f(x, y) = 2(x^2 + y^2 + 1) - (x^4 + y^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2 - x^4 - y^4 \\ & \Rightarrow f_x = 4x - 4x^3 \quad f_y = 4y - 4y^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{xx} = 4 - 12x^2 \quad f_{yy} = 4 + 12y^2 \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Hf = (4 - 12x^2)(4 + 12y^2) - 0 = 16 - 48y^2 - 48x^2 + 144x^2y^2$$

2) Cerco pti st.

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 4x^3 = 0 \\ 4y + 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x = 4x^3 \\ \frac{x}{x^3} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{* sistema sbagliato}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 4y = -4y^3 \\ \therefore y = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

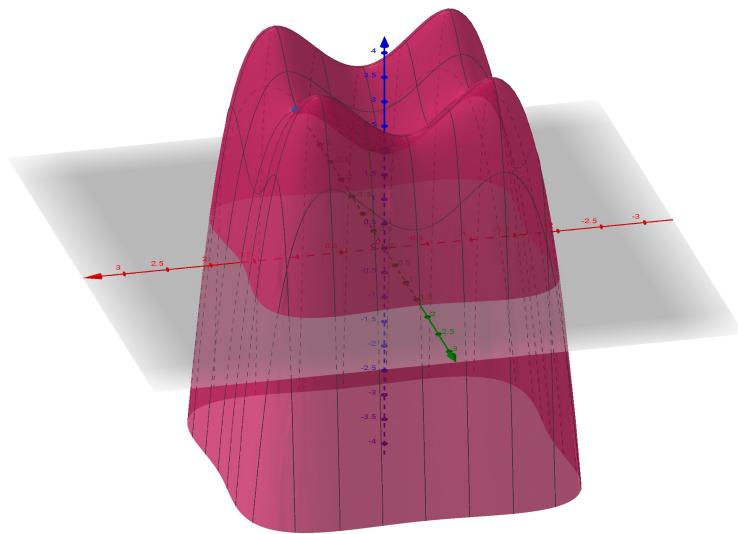
$$\begin{aligned} & x < \pm 1 \quad y < \pm 1 \\ & 4y = (1 + y^2) = 0 \\ & \therefore y = 0 \\ & \therefore y = \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

Testo  $Hf$

$$Hf|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = 16 > 0 \quad \text{max/min} \rightarrow f_{xx}|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{minimo} \quad (0, 0) \text{ minimo}$$

$$Hf|_{\substack{x=\pm 1 \\ y=\pm 1}} = 16 - 48 - 48 + 144 = 64 > 0 \quad \text{max/min} \Rightarrow f_{xx}|_{\substack{x=\pm 1 \\ y=\pm 1}} = 4 - 12 < 0 \Rightarrow (\pm 1, \pm 1) \text{ massimi}$$

$$Hf|_{\substack{x=\pm 1 \\ y=0}} = 16 - 48 < 0 \quad \text{no max/min} \quad Hf|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=\pm 1}} = 16 - 48 < 0 \quad \text{no max/min}$$



$$(b) f(x, y) = 2(x^4 + y^4 + 1) - (x+y)^2 \quad 2x^4 + 2y^4 + 2 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$$

$$f_x = 8x^3 - 2x - 2y \quad f_y = 8y^3 - 2x - 2y \quad f_{xx} = 24x^2 - 2 \quad f_{yy} = 24y^2 - 2 \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -2$$

2) Trovo pti Stab.

$$\begin{cases} 8x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2x - 8x^3 \\ 8y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow 8(2x - 8x^3)^3 - 2x - 2(2x - 8x^3) = 0; \quad 8[(4x^2 - 32x^4 + 64x^6)(2x - 8x^3)] - 2x - 4x + 16x^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= 8[8x^3 - 32x^5 - 64x^7 + 256x^9 + 128x^{10} - 512x^{12}] - 6x + 16x^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -512x^{12} + 128x^{10} + 256x^8 - 96x^6 + 8x^4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -512x^{12} + 128x^{10} + 256x^8 - 96x^6 + 10x^4 - \frac{3}{4}x = 0$$

$$x(-512x^{11} + 128x^9 + 256x^7 - 96x^5 + 10x^3 - \frac{3}{4}) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$x^2(-512x^9 + 128x^7 + 256x^5 - 96x^3 + 10) + \frac{3}{4} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \Rightarrow x_{2,3} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$x^2(-512x^7 + 128x^5 + 256x^3 - 96) + 10 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x^2 = -10 \quad \Rightarrow x = \cancel{\sqrt{-10}}$$

## Nuovi esercizi

3.9 Determinare l'insieme di definizione delle seguenti funzioni

$$(a) z = \log(1 - x^2 - y^2)$$

$$(b) z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$(c) z = \log(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$(d) z = \sqrt{-|x^2 + y^2 - 2|}$$

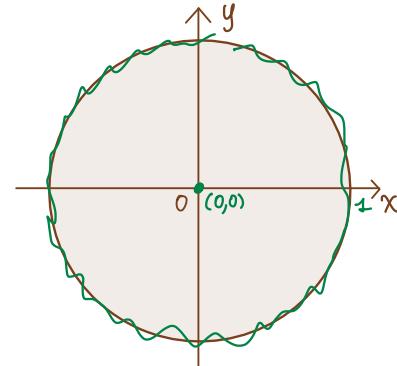
$$(e) z = \log(x^2 + y^2)$$

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

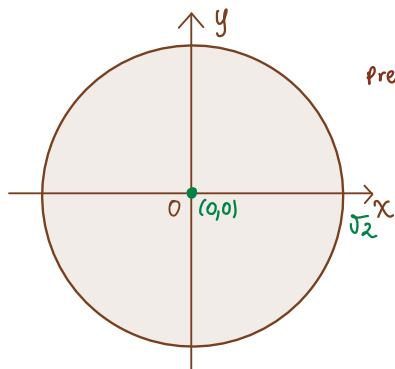
$$a) \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2) \rightarrow 1 - x^2 - y^2 > 0 \text{ per } x^2 + y^2 < 1$$

preudo  $(x,y) = (0,0)$

$\rightarrow 0+0<1?$  SI  
Circ esclusa



$$b) \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2} \rightarrow \text{ID: } 2 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0 \text{ per } x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$$



preudo  $(x,y) = (0,0)$

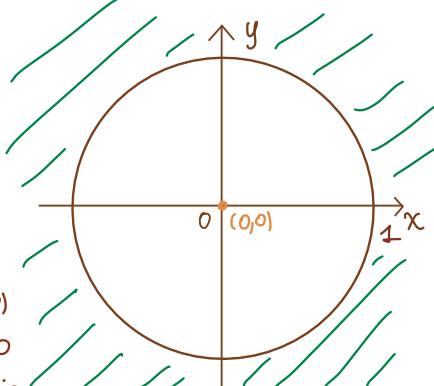
$0+0 \leq 2?$  SI

$$c) \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 > 1$$

preudo  $(x,y) = (0,0)$

$0+0>1?$  NO

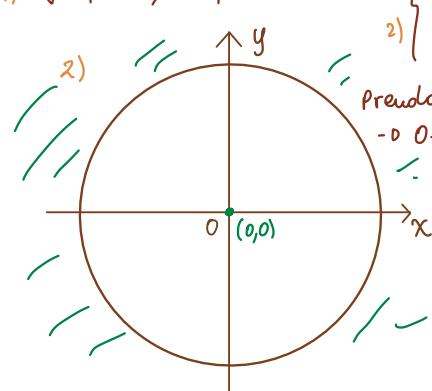
$\rightarrow$  Val esterni al cerchio



$$d) \sqrt{-|x^2 + y^2 - 2|} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1) & x^2 + y^2 - 2 & \text{se } x^2 + y^2 \leq 2 \\ 2) & -x^2 - y^2 + 2 & \text{se } x^2 + y^2 > 2 \end{cases}$$

preudo  $(x,y) = (0,0)$

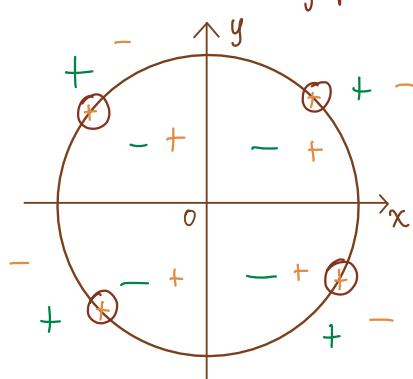
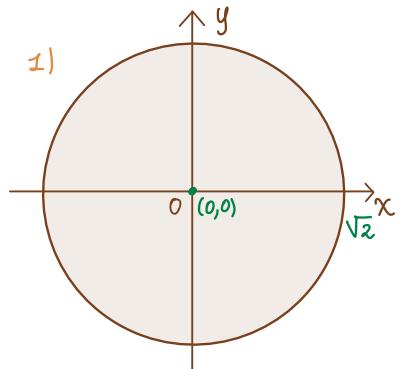
$0+0>2?$  NO



preudo  $(x,y) = (0,0)$

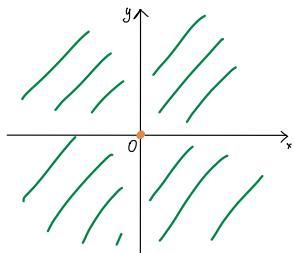
$0+0<2?$  SI

$\rightarrow$  Def per val interni alla circ.



Quindi  $f$  è definito per valori SULLA circonferenza

e)  $\ln(x^2+y^2) \rightarrow x^2+y^2 > 0 \quad r = \emptyset$



prendo  $(x,y) = (0,0)$   
 $\rightarrow 0+0>0?$  NO

$f$  def  $\neq x - \{(0,0)\}$

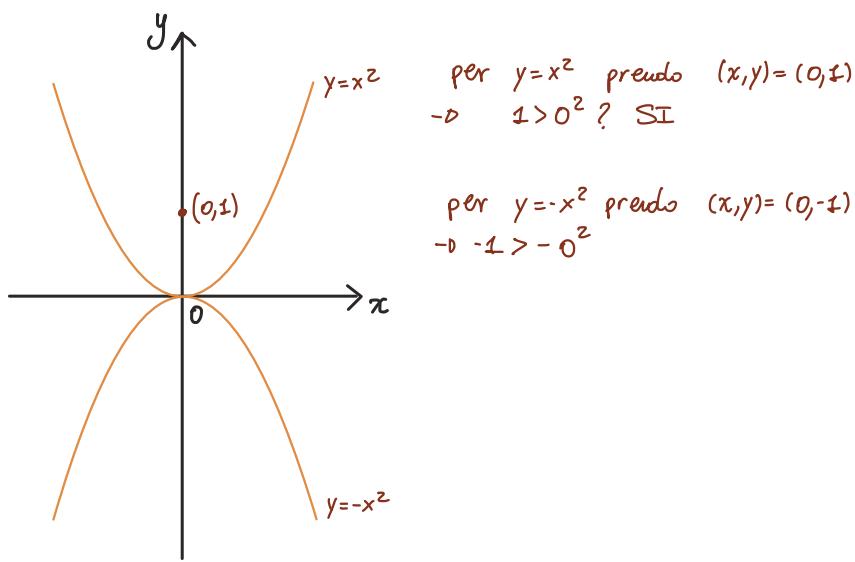
f)  $z = (x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \rightarrow x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \quad f$  def per ogni  $x,y \in \{(0,0)\}$

3.10 Rappresentare graficamente in un piano cartesiano  $x, y$  gli insiemi di definizione delle funzioni

(a)  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{y^2-x^4}$

(b)  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^4-y^2}$

a)  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{y^2-x^4} \quad \text{ID: } y^2-x^4 > 0 \rightarrow y > \pm x^2$



# Esercizi da Marco Bramanti

Si considerino le seguenti funzioni reali di due variabili. (Sono funzioni molto semplici che lo studente ha già o potrebbe avere già incontrato). Ragionando sull'espressione analitica, ed eventualmente tracciando alcune linee di livello, immaginare e cercare di tracciare il grafico della funzione. Controllare quindi la soluzione, cercando di capire perché il grafico è quello che è.

$$3.1. \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$3.7. \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$$

$$3.2. \quad f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$3.8. \quad f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4$$

$$3.3. \quad f(x, y) = 2 + 3y - x$$

$$3.9. \quad f(x, y) = \sin x$$

$$3.4. \quad f(x, y) = xy$$

$$3.10. \quad f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}$$

$$3.5. \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$3.11. \quad f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$$

$$3.6. \quad f(x, y) = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \left( -\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{2} + \frac{\beta^2}{2} - \gamma}$$

$$3.1) \quad x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + y^2 + \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \left( -\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{\beta}{2} \right) = \left( -\frac{0}{2}, -\frac{0}{2} \right) = (0, 0) \text{ centro in } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{2} + \frac{\beta^2}{2} + \gamma} = \sqrt{0} = 0 \quad \text{raggio } 0$$

Se pongo  $x^2 + y^2 = K$  con  $K = 0, 1, \dots$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 = 0 \quad \gamma = 1 = 0 \quad r = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 = 0 \quad \gamma = 2 = 0 \quad r = \sqrt{2}$$

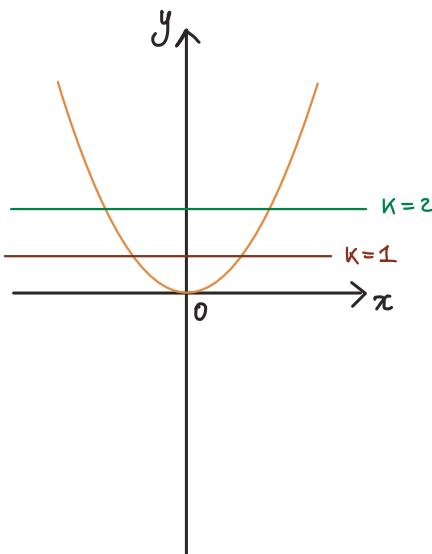
$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 = 0 \quad \gamma = 4 = 0 \quad r = 2$$

...

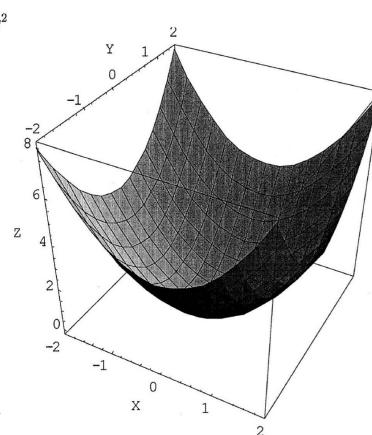
Per quanto riguarda  $z$ ?

L'asse  $z$  in questo caso NON puo' essere negativo perche' abbiamo che  $z = x^2 + y^2$

$$\Rightarrow z > 0$$



$$3.1. \quad x^2 + y^2$$



## Equazione del cerchio

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = r^2$$

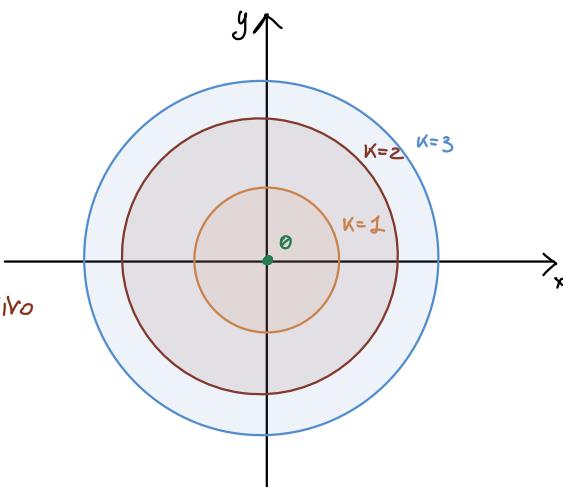
coordinate del centro

Se poniamo il centro in  $x, y = (0, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

## Equazione CANONICA

$$x^2 + y^2 + \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma = 0$$



$f(x,y) = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  fissiamo una quota generica  $z = K$ .  
 Per trovare le curve di livello ci basta trovare le intersezioni tra il piano  $z = K$  e la funzione  $f(x,y)$

$$1 - x^2 - y^2 = K \Rightarrow -x^2 - y^2 = K - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 - K$$

Se  $1 - K > 0 \Rightarrow K < 1$  allora l'eq inoltri due un fascio di circonference di centro  $O$  e raggio  $\sqrt{1-K}$ .

Se  $1 - K = 0 \Rightarrow K = 1$  allora l'eq è soddisfatta solo nel punto  $(0,0)$

Se  $1 - K < 0 \Rightarrow K > 1$  allora l'eq non ammette soluzioni

Perché?  $r = \sqrt{1-K}$ ,  $K > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{-(n)}$   
 Non è possibile

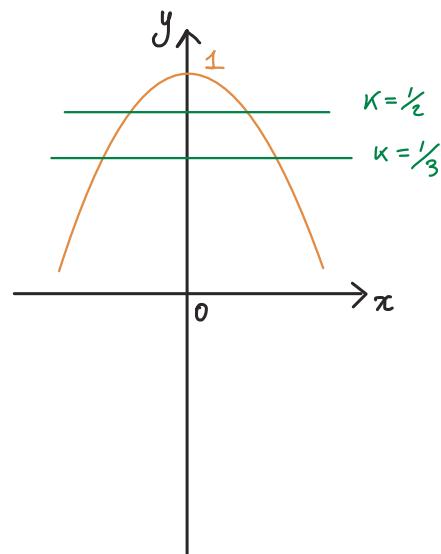
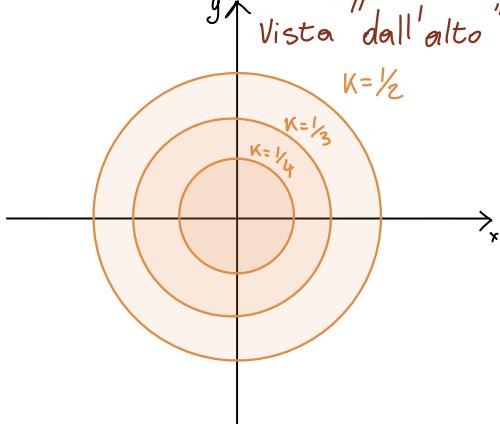
Quindi Se  $K < 1$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

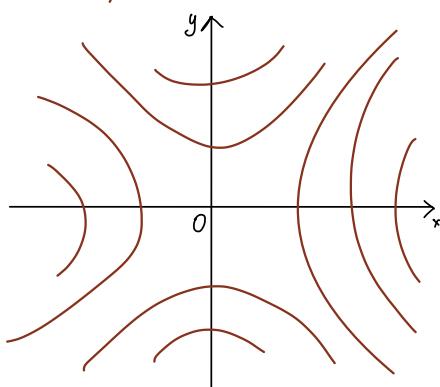
Vista "dall'alto"



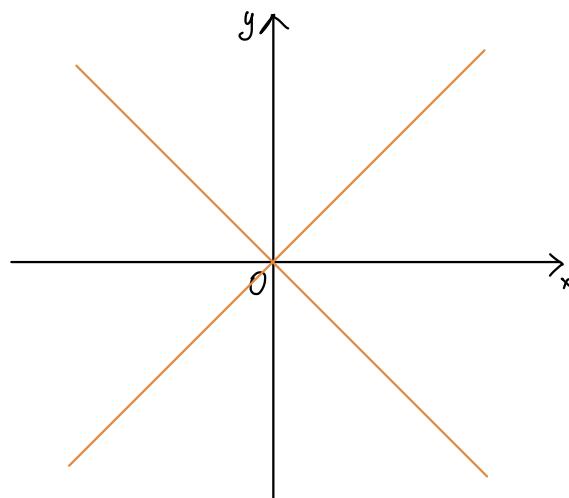
3.2 Disegnare il grafico e le linee di livello della funzione di due variabili  $f(x,y) = y^2 - x^2$ .

$$y^2 - x^2 = K$$

Se  $K \neq 0$  abbiamo delle iperboloidi equilateri



Se invece  $K = 0$  allora  $y^2 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm x$  eq rette



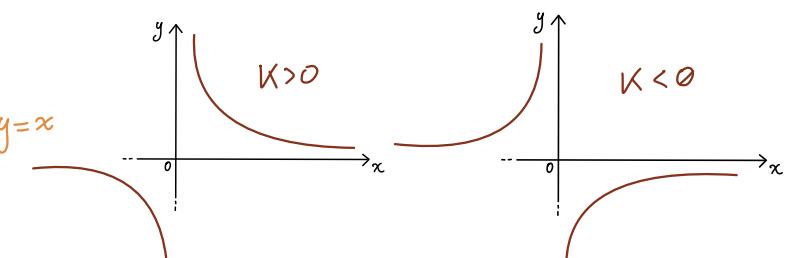
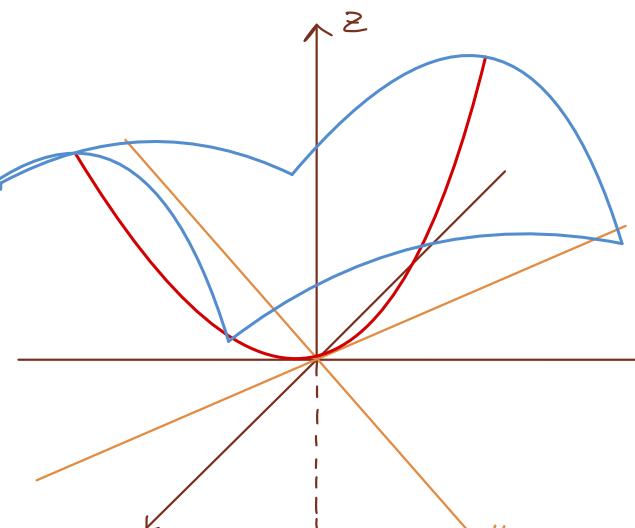
# Come disegnare una funzione di due variabili

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

1) Insiemi di livello - o fissiamo  $K$  costante

$$f(x,y) = xy = K \Rightarrow y = \frac{K}{x}$$

-o a seconda di  $K$  abbiamo:

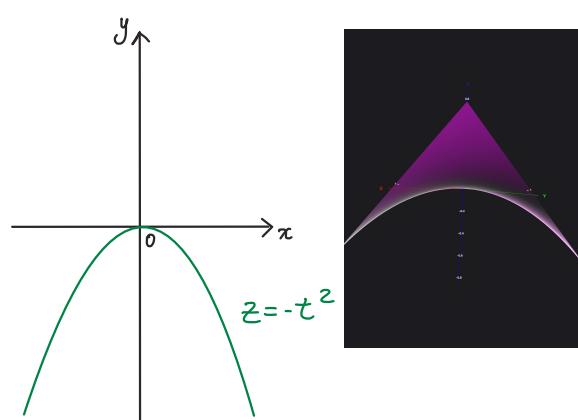
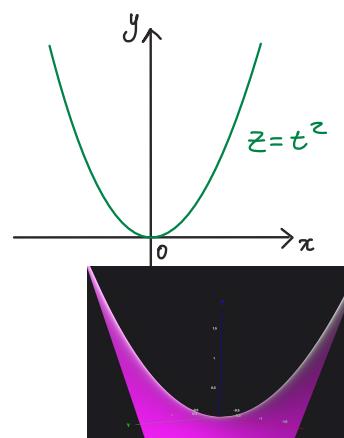


2) Vediamo come si comporta la funzione lungo una specifica retta. Scegliamo le bisettrici del I-3 e 2-4 quadrante

a)

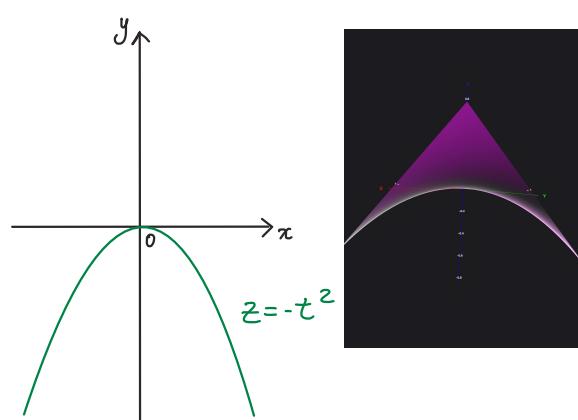
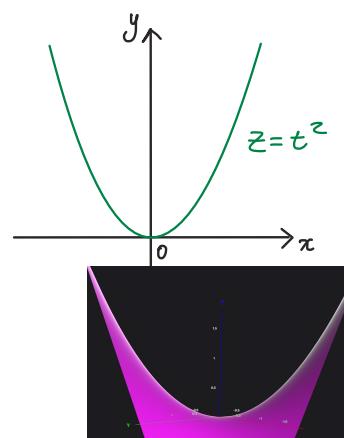
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x,y) = xy \\ x - y = t \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = t^2$$

Bisettrice costante



b)

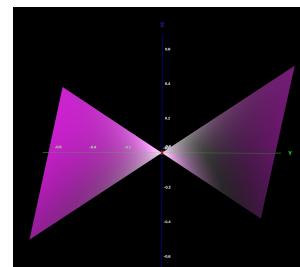
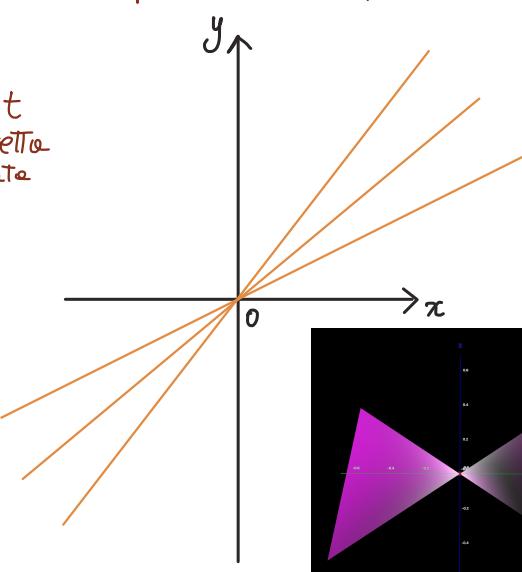
$$\begin{cases} z = f(x,y) = xy \\ y = -x = t \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = -t^2$$



Che succede ad esempio su una retta parallela ad  $x$ ?

$$\begin{cases} z = f(x,y) = xy \\ y = t \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = tx$$

Al variare di  $t$   
otteniamo una retta  
più o meno inclinata



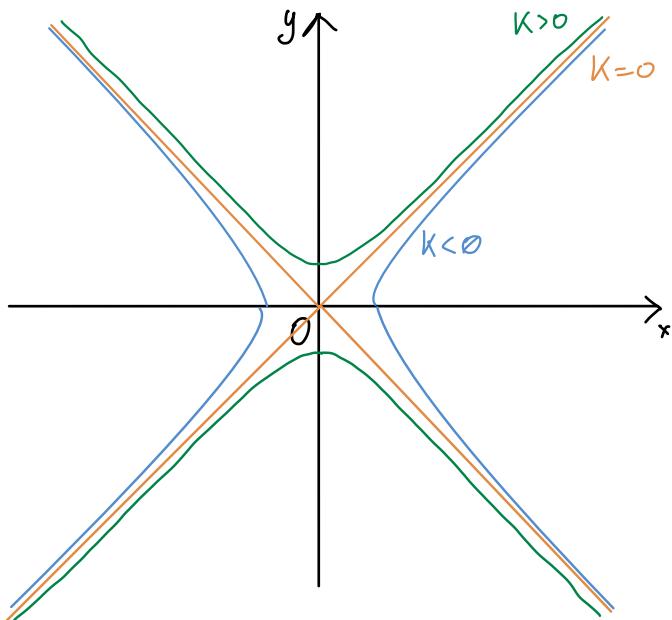
**3.3** Disegnare approssimativamente e, limitatamente alle coppie  $(x, y)$  per cui  $f(x, y) \geq 0$ , il grafico delle funzioni

$$(a) f(x, y) = y^2 - x^2$$

$$(b) f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$$

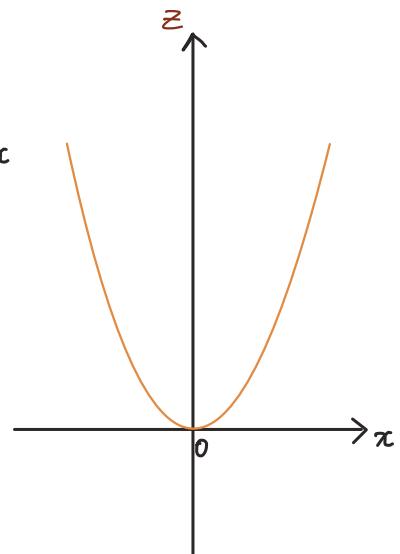
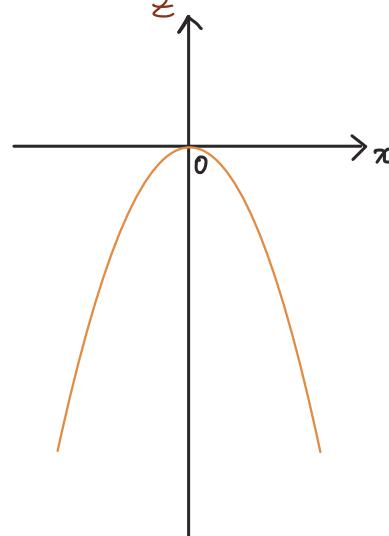
$$a) f(x, y) = z = y^2 - x^2$$

I) Fisso  $K$  costante:  $z = y^2 - x^2 = K \rightarrow y^2 = K + x^2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 + K}$   
A seconda di  $K$  abbiamo il grafico:

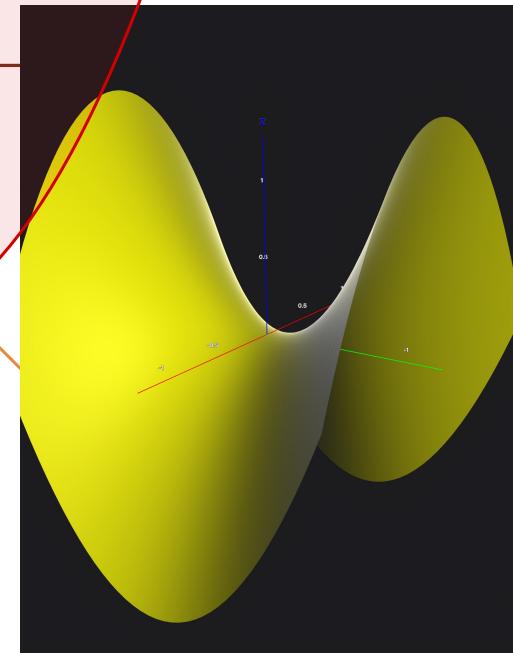
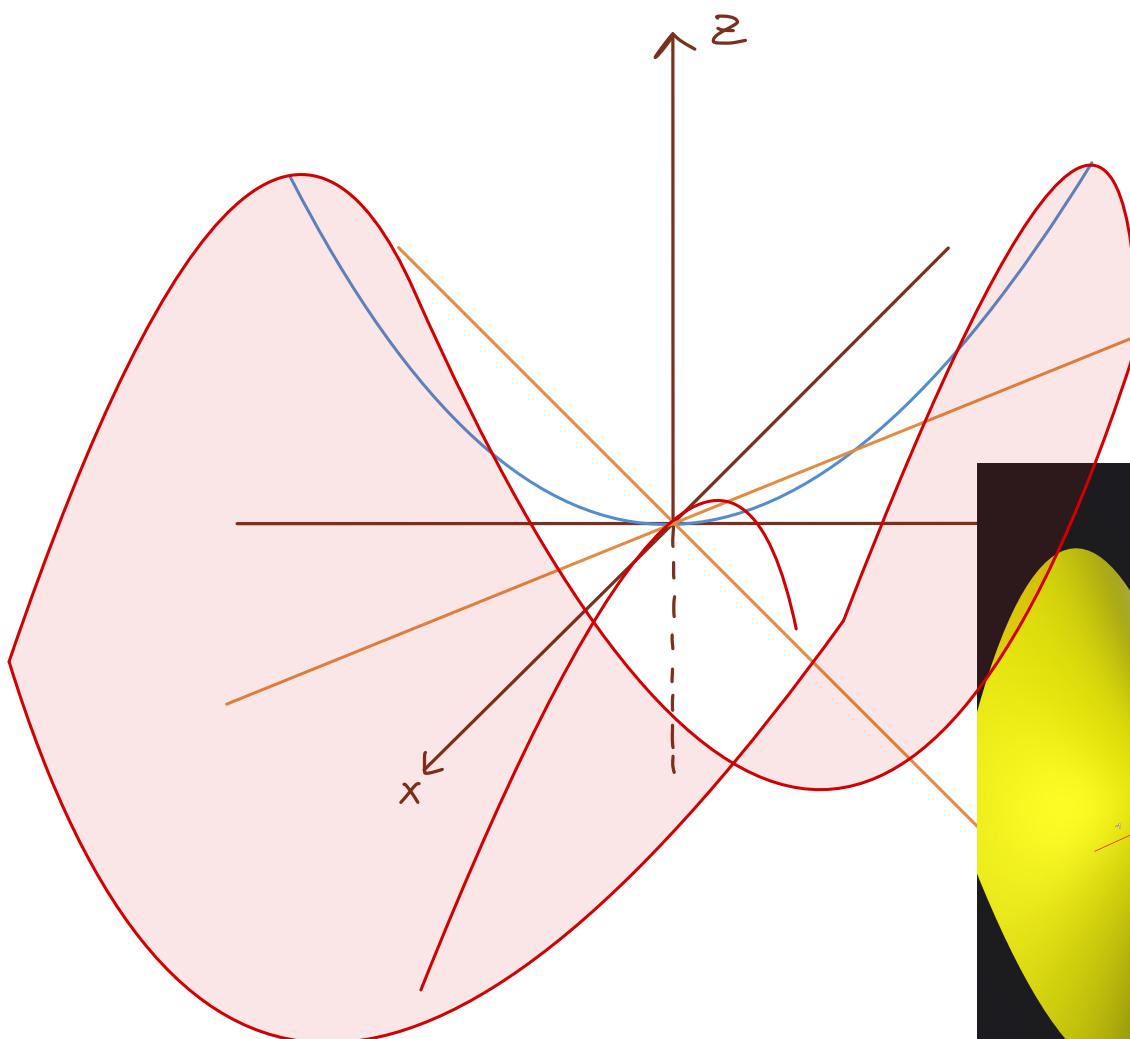


Mi posiziono lungo  $x$

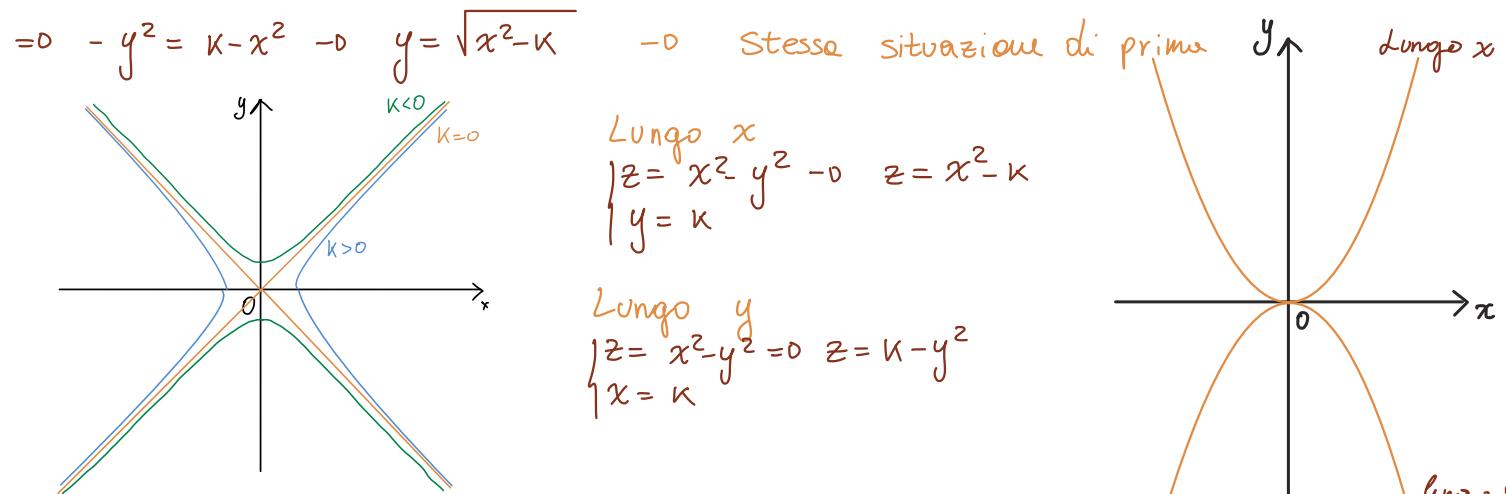
$$\begin{cases} f(x, y) = z = y^2 - x^2 = 0 \\ y = t \end{cases} \quad z = t^2 - x^2$$



Mi posiziono lungo  $y$ :  
 $\begin{cases} f(x, y) = z = y^2 - x^2 = 0 \\ x = t \end{cases} \quad z = y^2 - t^2$



$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 \quad \text{fisso} \quad K \text{ costante} \rightarrow \quad z = x^2 - y^2 = K$$

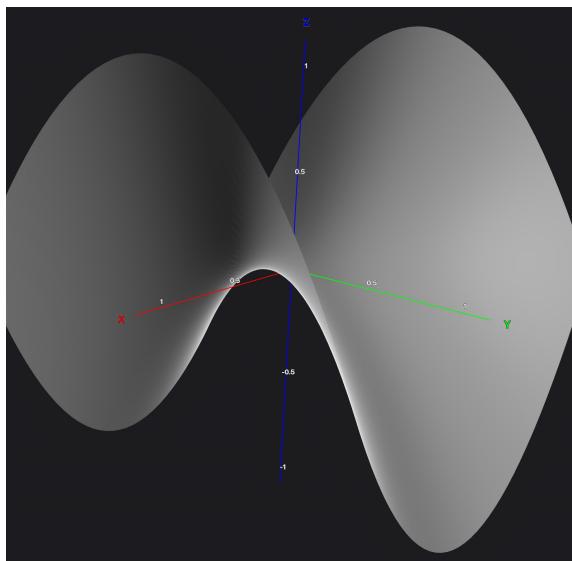
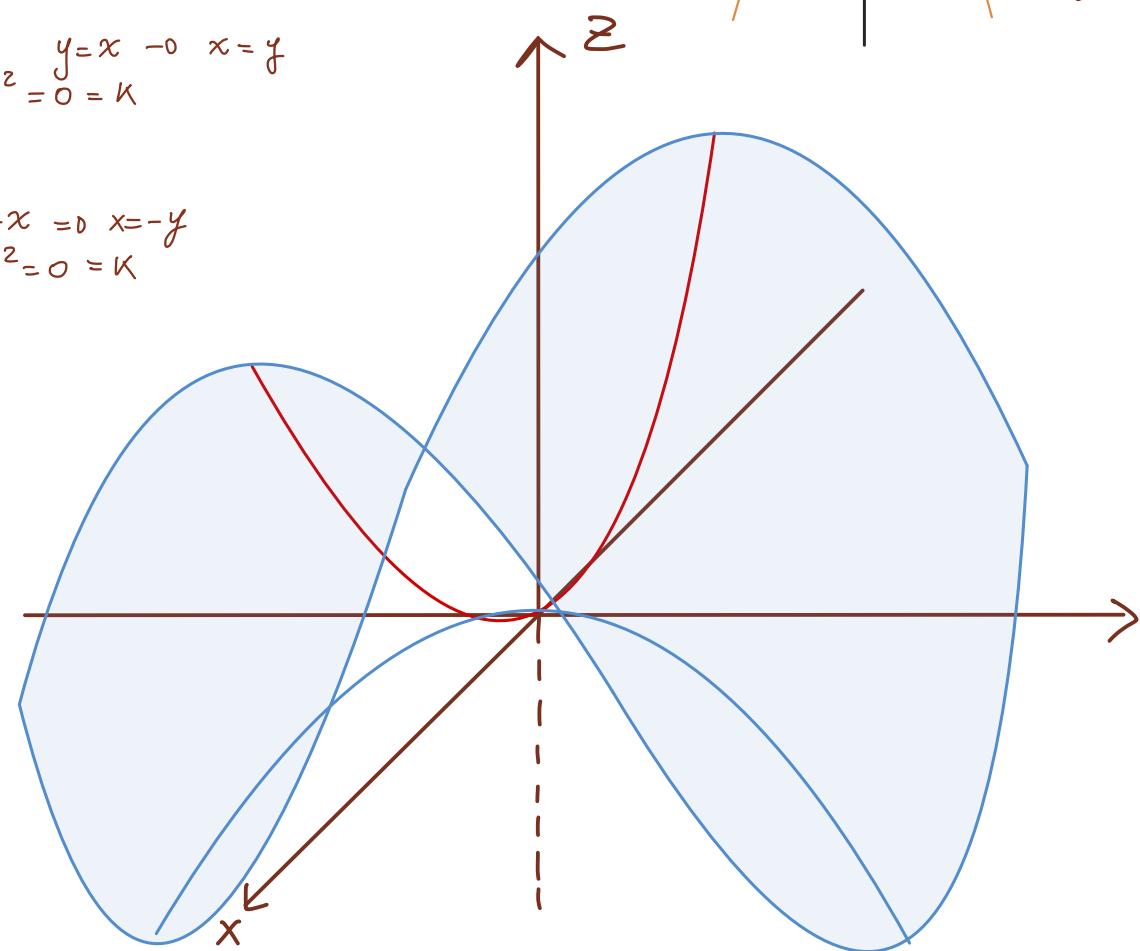


Lungo bisettrice I-3  $\rightarrow y = x \rightarrow x = y$

$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 - y^2 \\ x = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = y^2 - y^2 = 0 = K$$

Bisettrice 2-4  $\rightarrow y = -x \Rightarrow x = -y$

$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 - y^2 \\ x = -y \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = y^2 - y^2 = 0 = K$$



3.4 Disegnare approssimativamente e limitatamente alle coppie  $(x, y)$  per cui  $f(x, y) \geq 0$  il grafico della funzione  $f(x, y) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ . Determinare inoltre le linee di livello.

$Z = \sin x$

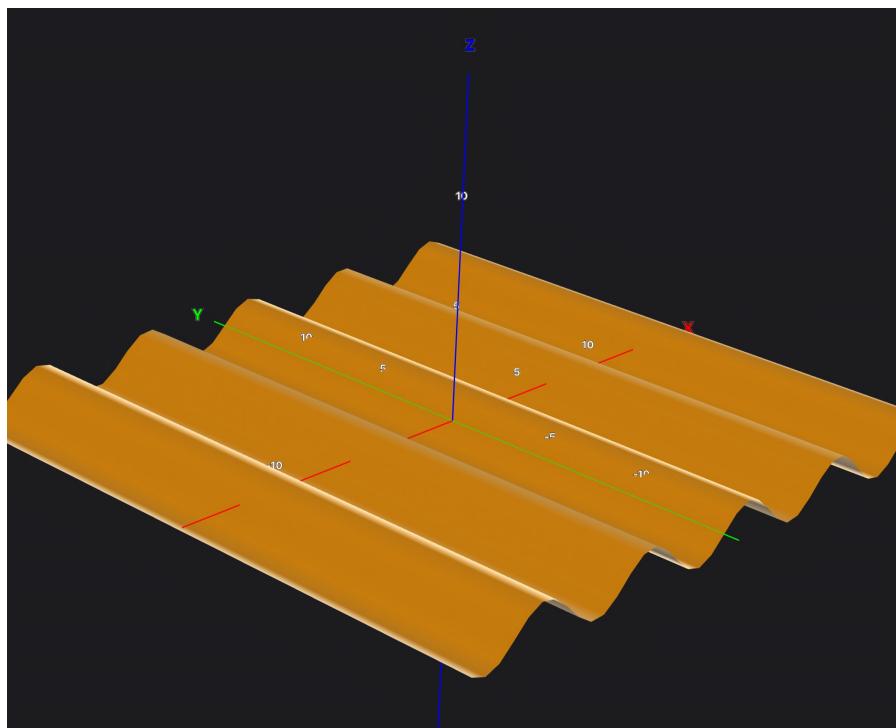
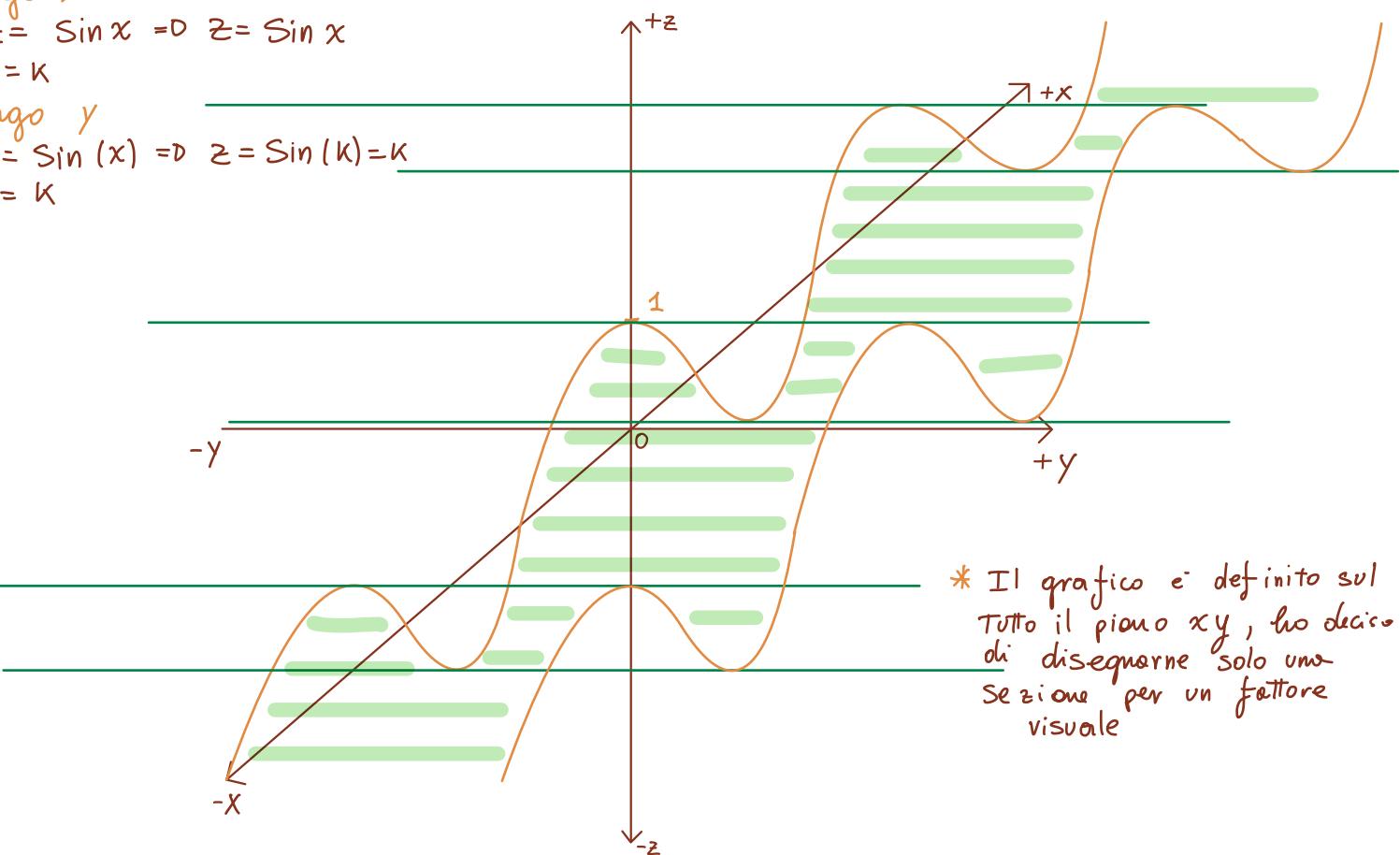
Fisso  $K$  costante  $\Rightarrow \cos x = K \Rightarrow ?$

Lungo  $x$

$$\begin{cases} z = \sin x = 0 \\ y = K \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \sin x$$

Lungo  $y$

$$\begin{cases} z = \sin(x) = 0 \\ x = K \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \sin(K) = K$$



### 3.5 Disegnare il grafico della funzione $f(x, y) = x^2 - x^3$

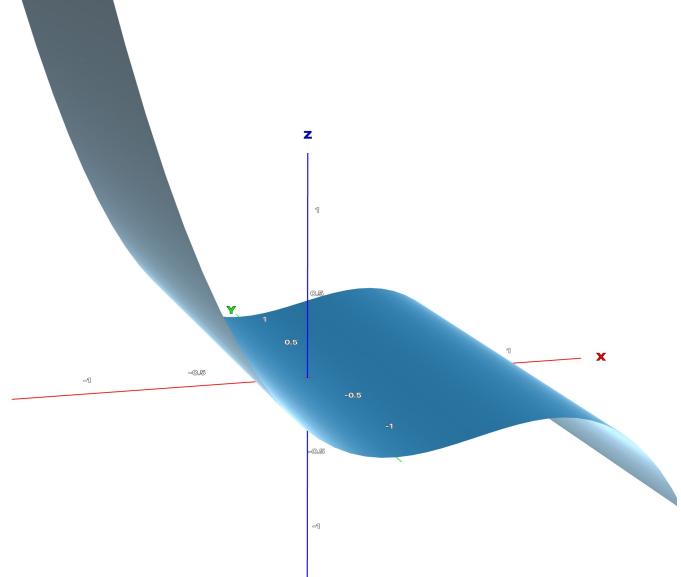
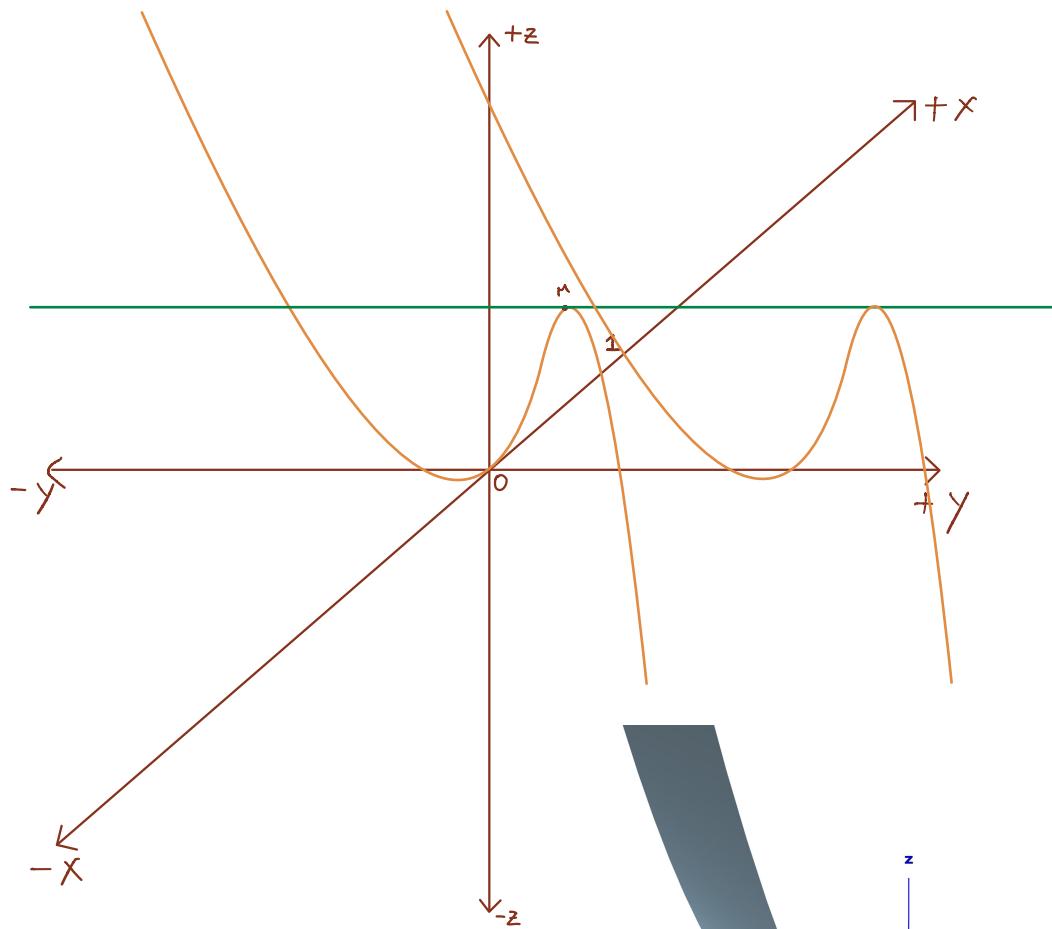
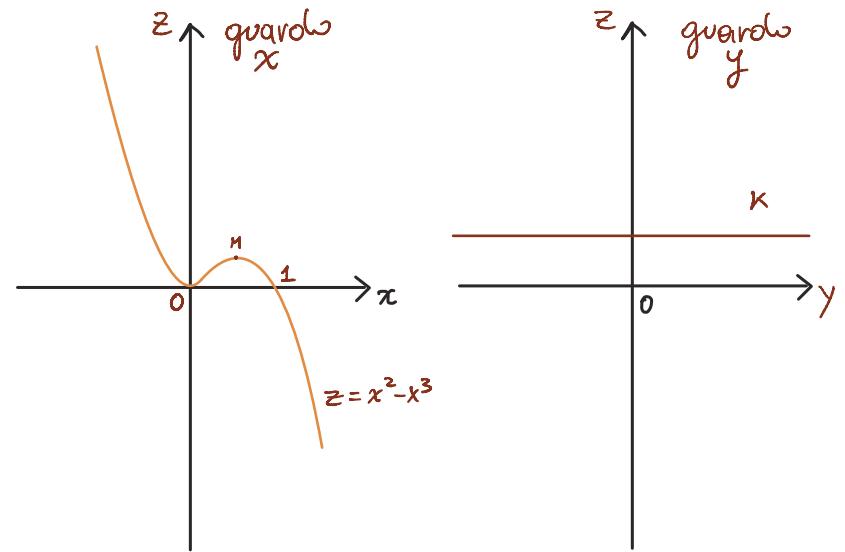
$$z = x^2 - x^3$$

[Figura 3.8]

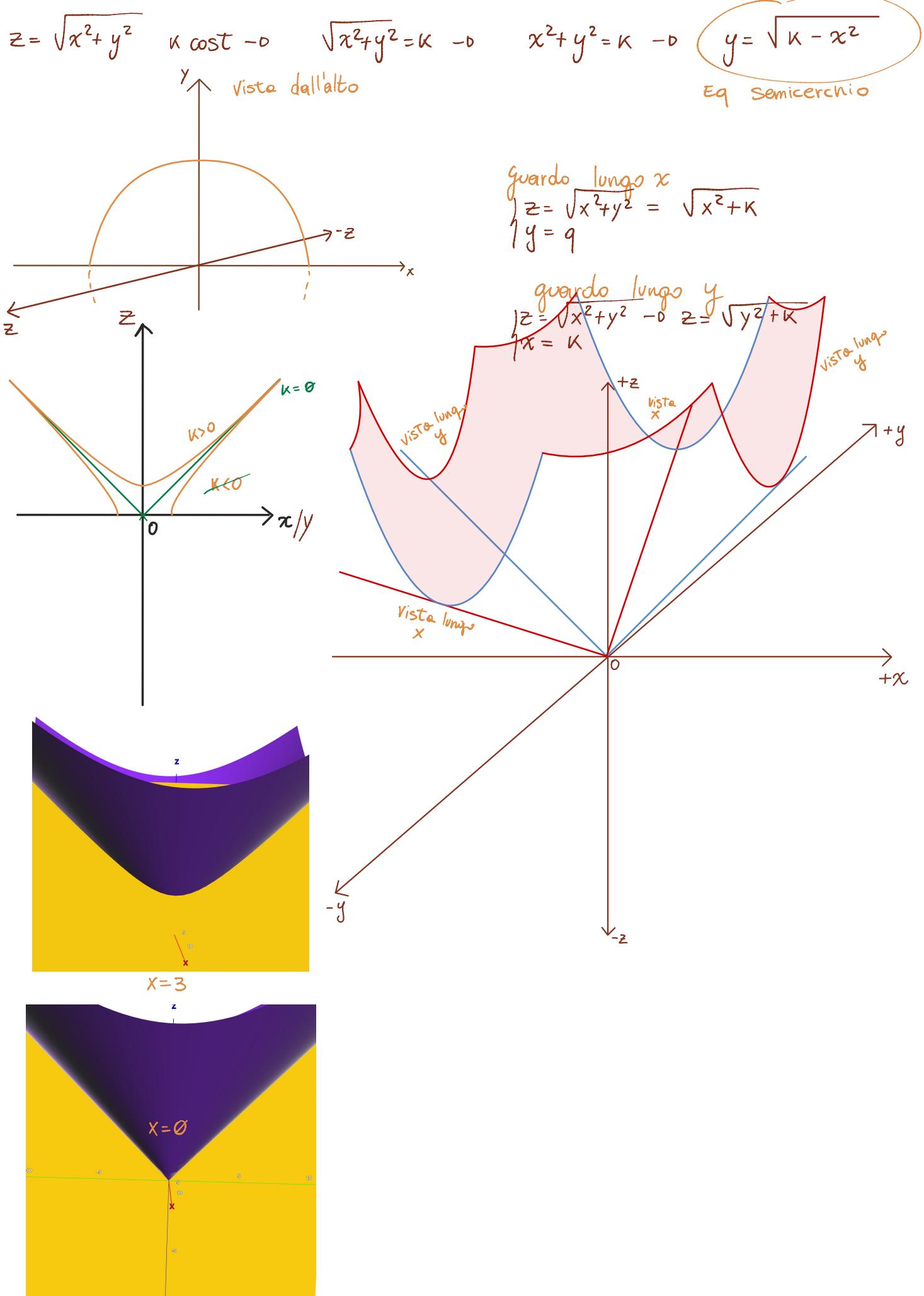
$$\begin{cases} \text{guardo lungo } x \\ z = x^2 - x^3 = 0 \\ y = k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{guardo lungo } y \\ z = x^2 - x^3 = 0 \rightarrow z = k \\ x = k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{guardo lungo bisett } 1-3 \alpha \\ z = x^2 - x^3 = 0 \rightarrow z = k \\ y = x \end{cases}$$



3.6 Disegnare il grafico della funzione  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .



3.8 Disegnare il grafico della funzione  $z = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$ .

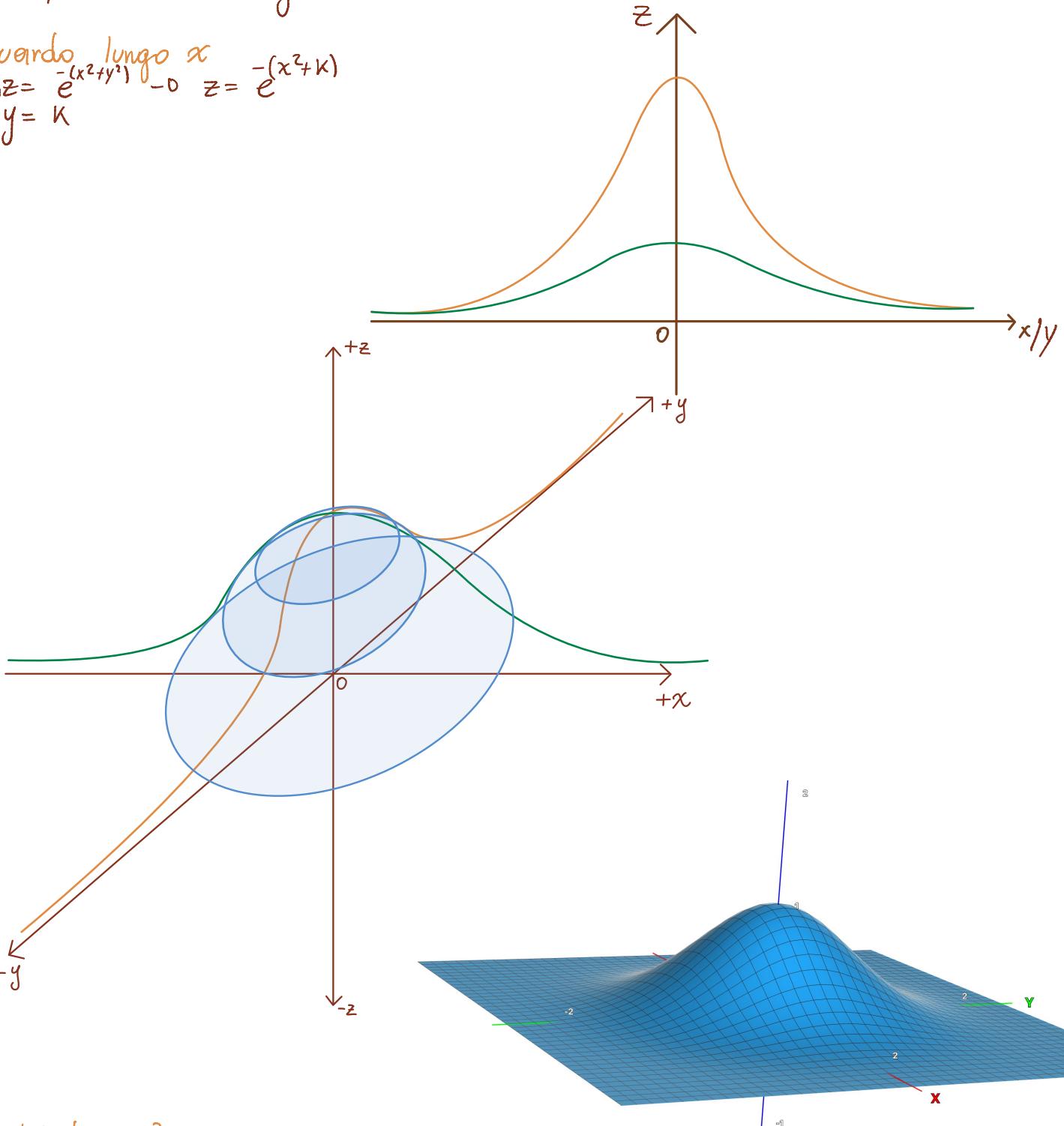
$$z = \frac{-(x^2+y^2)}{e}$$

Pongo  $z = K$  cost  $\rightarrow$

$$z = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = K \quad \rightarrow -x^2-y^2 = \ln(K) = 0 \quad -x^2+y^2 = K$$

$$\rightarrow y^2 = K+x^2 \quad \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2+K} \quad \text{Semicerchio}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \\ y = K \end{cases} \quad \text{lungo } x$$



Dov'è il max?

$$\text{Prendo l'eq lungo } x=0 \quad z = e^{-(x^2+K)} \quad \text{CDE: } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

# Insiemi di Definizione

3.9 Determinare l'insieme di definizione delle seguenti funzioni

$$(a) z = \log(1 - x^2 - y^2)$$

$$(c) z = \log(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$(e) z = \log(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$(b) z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$z = \log(1 - x^2 - y^2)$$

$$1 - x^2 - y^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 < 1$$

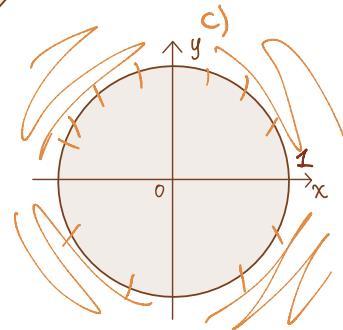
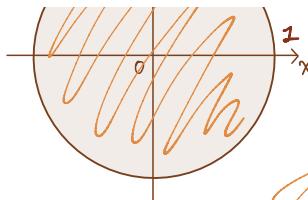
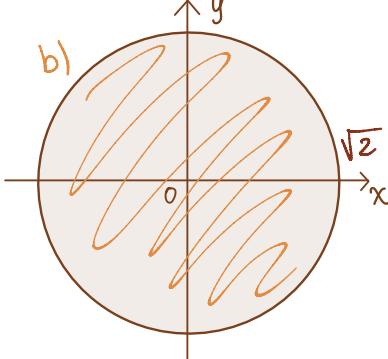
circonf di r=1

3.10 Rappresentare graficamente in un piano cartesiano x, y gli insiemi di definizione delle funzioni

$$(a) f(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - x^4}$$

$$(b) f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^4 - y^2}$$

b)  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$  Circ r =  $\sqrt{2}$

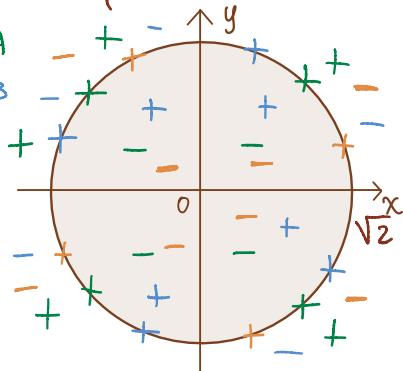


d)  $z = \sqrt{-|x^2 + y^2 - 2|}$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2 < 0 \rightarrow z = \sqrt{|x^2 + y^2 - 2|} \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2 > 0 \rightarrow z = \sqrt{-x^2 - y^2 + 2} \end{cases}$$

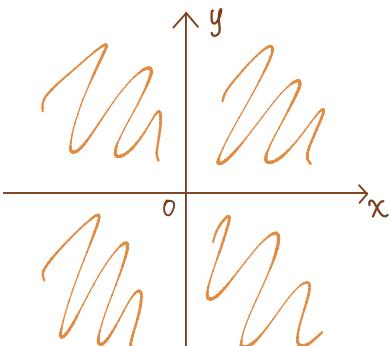
$$= D \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \geq 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A \cap B$$



f definita per  
 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$   
ovvero solo la circonferenza  
di C(0,0) e  $r = \sqrt{2}$

e)  $\ln(x^2 + y^2) \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 > 0$



$$f(z) = (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

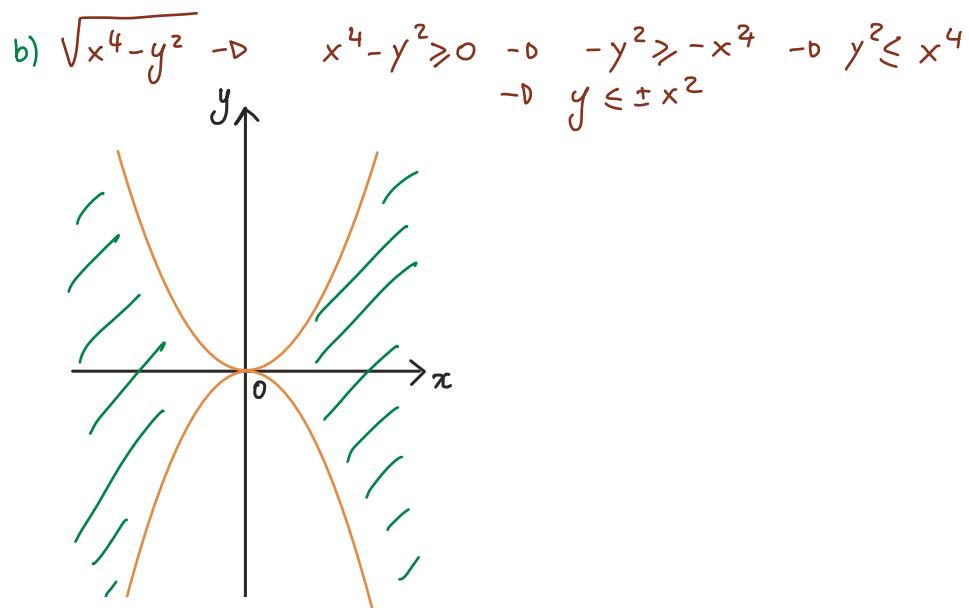
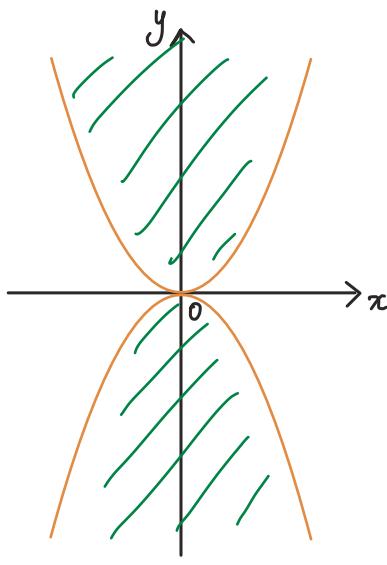
$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R} - \{(x, y) / x = 0, y = 0\}$$

definita per tutto  $\mathbb{R} - \{(x, y) = (0, 0)\}$

3.10 Rappresentare graficamente in un piano cartesiano  $x, y$  gli insiemi di definizione delle funzioni

$$(a) f(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - x^4}$$

$$(b) f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^4 - y^2}$$



3.11 Rappresentare graficamente l'insieme di definizione delle funzioni

$$(a) z = \log(1 - x^2) + \log(1 - y^2)$$

$$(b) z = \log \frac{1 - x^2}{1 - y^2}$$

$$(c) z = \log(x^2 - 1) + \log(1 - y^2)$$

$$(d) z = \log \frac{x^2 - 1}{1 - y^2}$$

$$a) f(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - x^4}$$

Insieme di def

$$y^2 - x^4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq \pm x^2$$

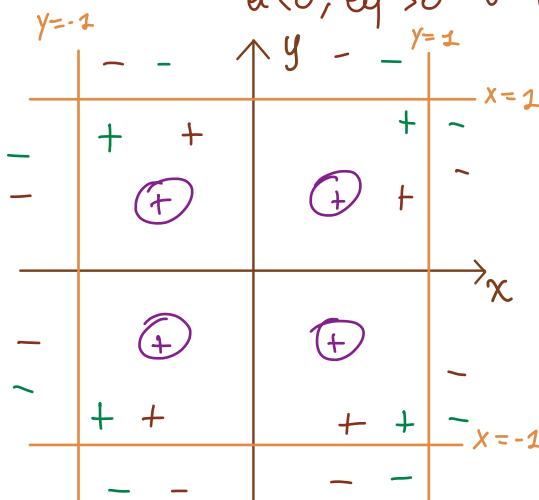
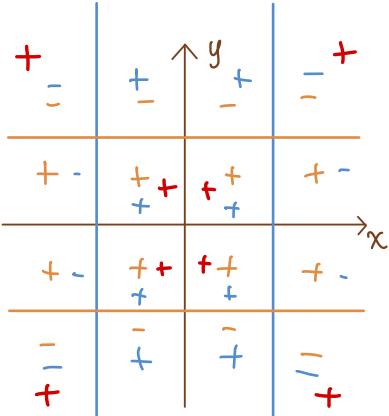
$$x^4 - y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -y^2 \geq -x^4 \Rightarrow y^2 \leq x^4 \Rightarrow y \leq \pm x^2$$

2.  $1 - y^2 > 0 \Rightarrow y < \pm 1$   
 $a < 0, eq > 0 \Rightarrow$  valori interni

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

1.  $1 - x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 < 1 \Rightarrow x < \pm 1$

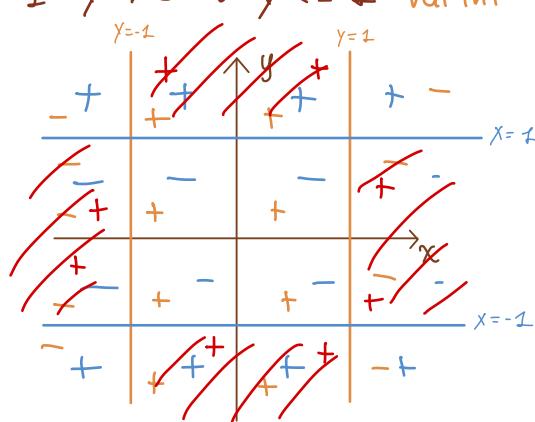
2.  $1 - y^2 > 0 \Rightarrow y < \pm 1$



c)  $\ln(x^2 - 1) + \ln(1 - y^2) = \ln[(x^2 - 1)(1 - y^2)]$

$x^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \pm 1$  val est

$1 - y^2 > 0 \Rightarrow y < \pm 1$  val int



### **3.12 Determinare l'insieme di definizione delle funzioni**

$$(a) \quad z = \sqrt{\operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad (b) \quad z = \sqrt{x \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$-\text{D} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$a) z = \sqrt{\sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}$$

$$= 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3.2. \quad f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$$

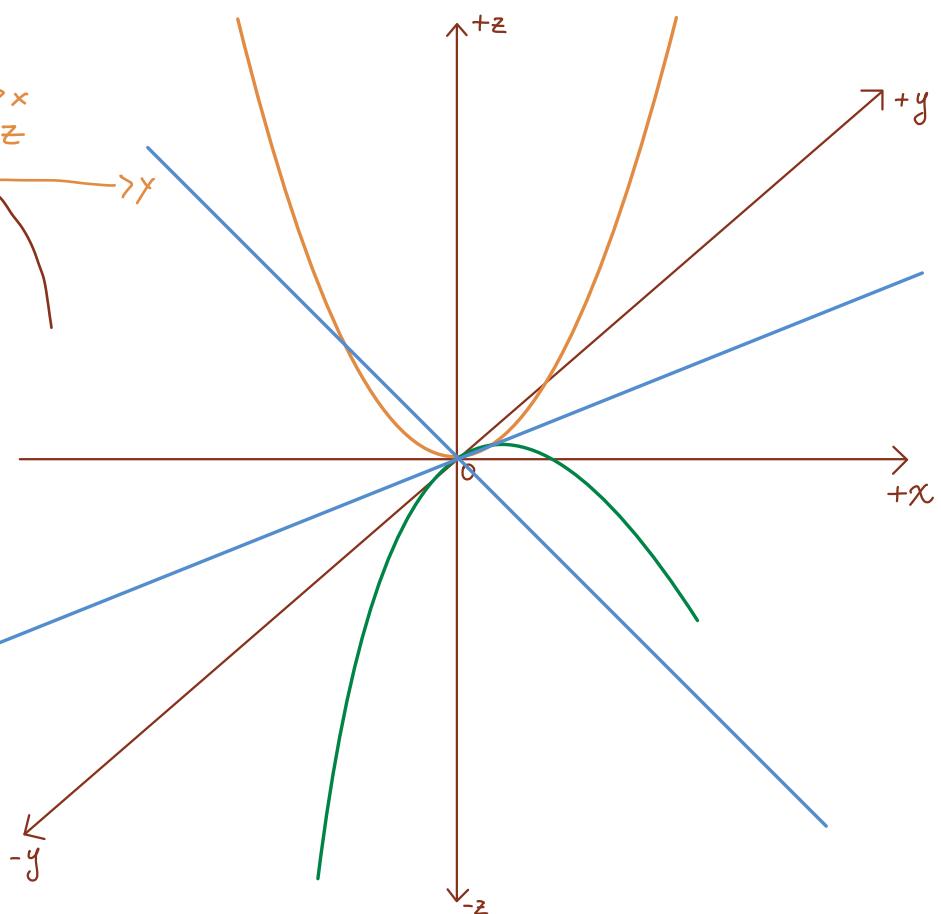
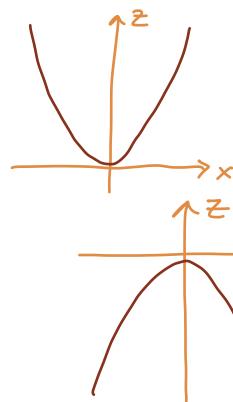
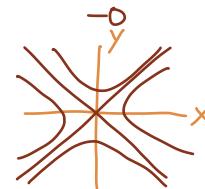
$$x^2 - y^2 = k \quad \rightarrow \quad y^2 = x^2 - k \quad \rightarrow \quad y = \sqrt{x^2 - k}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Lungo} & x \\ y = K \\ -\triangleright z = x^2 - K \end{array}$$

Lungo y  
 $x = k$   
 $-D \geq k - y^2 \Rightarrow$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

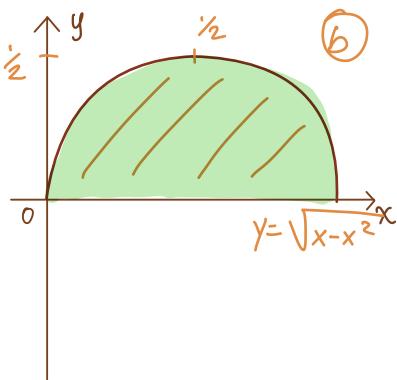


Dominio:

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

$$a) \frac{2x - (x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2 - x} \geq 0$$

b)  $x^2 + y^2 - x \neq 0$   $\rightarrow y^2 = x - x^2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x - x^2}$   
 D:  $\sqrt{x - x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow x - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x(1-x) \geq 0$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ x \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$

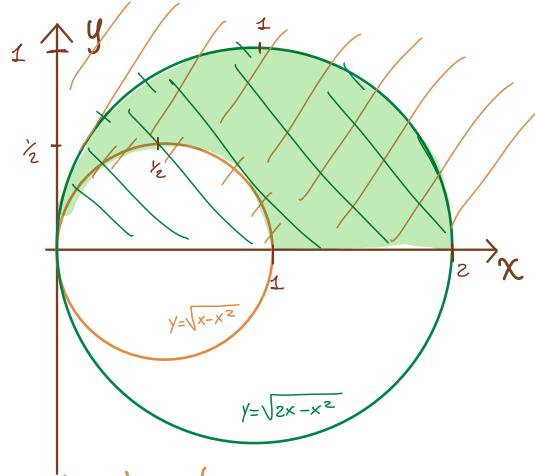


Eq semicerchio  $r=1$   $C=\frac{1}{2}$

$$a) \frac{2x - (x^2 + y^2) \geq 0}{x^2 + y^2 - x} \geq 0 \quad N: 2x - (x^2 + y^2) \geq 0 \quad D: x^2 + y^2 - x > 0$$

$$D: y^2 > x - x^2 \rightarrow y > \sqrt{x - x^2}$$

$$N: 2x - (x^2 + y^2) \geq 0 \rightarrow 2x - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow -y^2 \geq x^2 - 2x \rightarrow y^2 \leq 2x - x^2 \rightarrow y \leq \sqrt{2x - x^2}$$

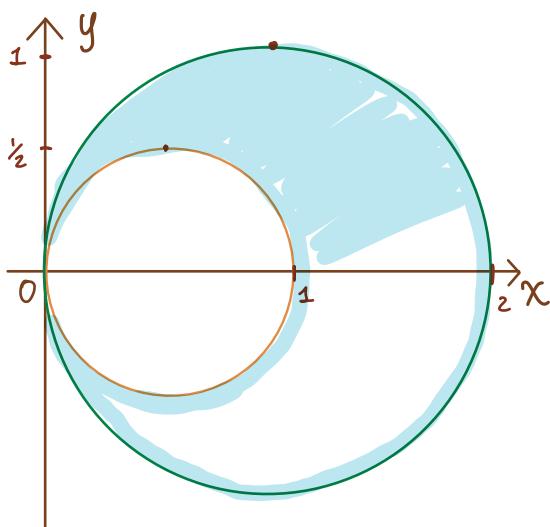
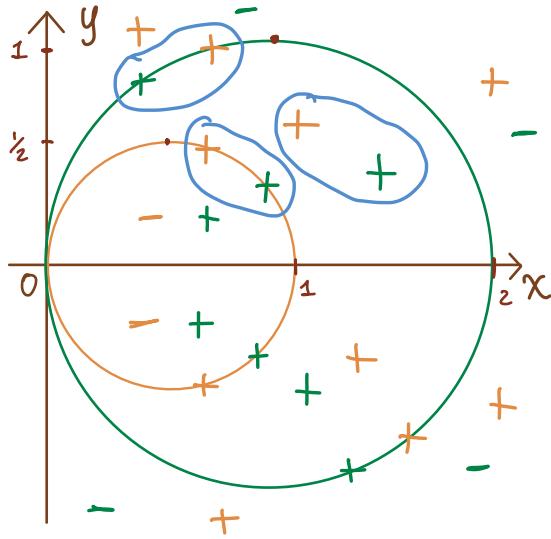


Risolvendo diversamente

$$\frac{2x - (x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2 - x} \geq 0 \quad N: 2x - (x^2 - y^2) \geq 0 \rightarrow 2x - x^2 + y^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$$

$$D: x^2 + y^2 - x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 > x$$

$$\Rightarrow x < x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \quad 2 \text{ eq del cerchio}$$



# Limiti di funzioni a 2 Variabili

## Introduzione

Esempio 3.1. Si considerino i limiti:

$$(a) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2^{y+1} \cos x}{x^2 + 4}; \quad (b) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^4}{x^4 + y^2};$$

$$a) \lim_{x,y \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2 \cdot \cos(x)}{x^2 + 4}$$

I) Continuo?  $x^2 + 4 \neq 0 \rightarrow \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow$  Il limite si calcola sostituendo

$$\rightarrow \frac{2 \cdot \cos(0)}{0 + 4} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

\* Abbiamo problemi (anche con una sola var) Solo quando abbiamo forme indet.

$$b) \lim_{x,y \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^4}{x^4 + y^2}$$

$$1) D^2: x^4 + y^2 \neq 0 \rightarrow y^2 \neq -x^4 \rightarrow y \neq \pm \sqrt{-x^4}$$

Sostituendo  $\rightarrow \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] \rightarrow$  Proviamo a far tendere a zero prima la  $x$  e poi  $y$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + y^4}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{x^4}{y^2} \rightarrow y^2$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{facciamo tendere a } 0 \text{ prima } y \text{ e poi } x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + y^4}{x^4 + y^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^4} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{Il limite Non esiste!}$$

**Importante!** Non è lecito calcolare il limite in modo separato.

Inoltre non c'è nessuna correlazione tra  $x$  e  $y$ , quindi non è lecito nemmeno fare stime asintotiche.

Esempio 3.2. Si considerino i limiti:

$$(a) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}; \quad (b) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^4}{x^4 + y^2};$$

$$a) \lim_{(0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]$$

$\rightarrow$  Proviamo a vedere che succede quando  $f$  tende a 0 lungo una retta qualsiasi:

$$f(x, mx) = \frac{x \cdot (mx)^2}{x^2 + (mx)^4} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m^2 x^3}{x^2 + m^4 x^4} = \frac{m^2 x^3}{x^2 (1 + m^4 x^2)} = \frac{m^2 x}{1 + m^4 x^2} \sim \frac{x}{x^2} \rightarrow x^2 \gg x \rightarrow 0$$

Sembrerebbe quindi che il limite tenda a zero; ciò però non è vero: controlliamo  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$  lungo la curva  $x = y^2$

$$\rightarrow f(y^2, y) = \frac{y^2 \cdot y^2}{y^4 + y^4} = \frac{y^4}{2y^4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

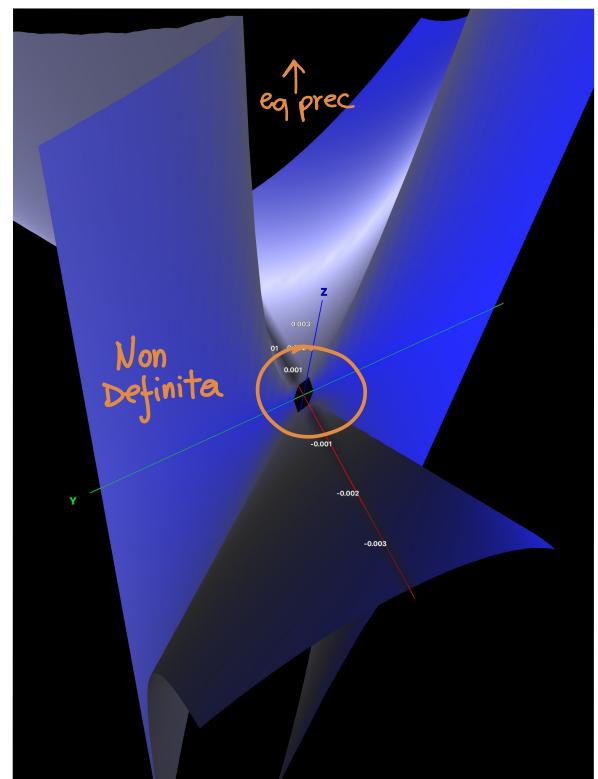
Altro esempio

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \lim \text{ lungo } y = mx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \Big|_{y=mx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - m^2 x^2}{x^2 + m^2 x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x^2(-m^2)}{x^2(1+m^2)} \rightarrow -\frac{m^2}{1+m^2} \quad \text{Dipende da } m$$

$\Rightarrow$  il  $\lim$  Non esiste



## Derivazione parziale

Esempio 3.8. Calcolare le derivate parziali della seguente funzione

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xe^y}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ per } (x, y) \neq (0, 0).$$

Con le derivate parziali si considera la variabile non integranda come costante.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{xe^y}{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow y = \text{cost} \rightarrow \frac{e^y(x^2 + y^2) - 2xye^y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{xe^y}{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow x = \text{cost} \rightarrow \frac{xe^y(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2ye^y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

Esempio 3.9. Scrivere l'equazione del piano tangente al grafico della funzione

$$f(x, y) = \sin(x \ln y)$$

$$f = \sin(x \ln y) \quad \text{in } (x_0, y_0) = (\pi, e)$$

$$\text{Deriv. } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f = \ln y \cos(x \ln y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f = \frac{x}{y} \cos(x \ln y)$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\pi, e) = \cancel{\ln y} \cancel{\cos(\pi \cdot \cancel{\ln y})} = \underline{-1}$$

$$\bullet f(\pi, e) = \cancel{\sin(\pi \cdot \cancel{\ln e})} = \underline{0}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\pi, e) = \frac{\pi}{e} \cancel{\cos(\pi \cdot \cancel{\ln y})} = \underline{-\frac{\pi}{e}}$$

otteniamo l'eq del piano Tangente

$$z = f(x, y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y)(y - y_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 0 - 1(x - \pi) - \frac{\pi}{e}(y - e) = \pi - x + \pi - \frac{\pi}{e}y = \underline{2\pi - x - \frac{\pi}{e}y}$$

Esempio 3.10. Calcolare, se esistono, le derivate parziali indicate, nel solo punto richiesto.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos(xy) \right) \text{ in } (0, 1).$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f = -y \sin(xy) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \cos(xy) \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -y \sin(xy) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{\cos(xy)x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f = -x \sin(xy) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \cos(xy) \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -x \sin(xy) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{\cos(xy)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

Calcolo il valore nei punti  $x_0, y_0$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -1 \cdot \sin(0) \sqrt{1} + \cos(0) = \underline{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = 0 + \frac{\cos(0) \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1}} = \underline{1}$$

Calcolare le derivate parziali delle seguenti funzioni, nei punti indicati, semplificando le espressioni trovate.

Ulteriori esercizi sul calcolo di derivate parziali e piano tangente si trovano nel §3.6.

3.82.  $3x^2y^3 - 5xy^2 + 2x^3 - 2xy \quad \text{per ogni } (x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6y^3x - 5y^2 + 6x^2 - 2y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 9x^2y^2 - 10xy - 2x$$

3.83.★  $\frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$  per  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ ;

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2(x^2 + y^4) - xy^2(2x)}{(x^2 + y^4)^2} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2xy(x^2 + y^4) - xy^2(4y)}{(x^2 + y^4)^2}$$

3.84.★  $\ln(xy)$  per  $xy > 0$ ;  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y}$

3.85.★  $\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$  per  $y \neq 0$ ;

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{y^2 + x^2}{y}} = \frac{y}{y^2 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = -\frac{x}{y^2 + \frac{x^2}{y^2} \cdot y^2} = -\frac{x}{y^2 + x^2}$$

3.86.★  $\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2}$  per  $(x, y) \neq (1, -2)$   $\left[ (x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2(x-1) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2 + 4y + 4) = \frac{y+2}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2}}$$

$$2y + 4 = 2(y+2) = \frac{d}{dy} [(y+2)^2]$$

3.87.  $x^y$  per  $x > 0$ .

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y x^{y-1} = y \frac{x^y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \ln y \cdot x^y$$

3.88.  $\frac{e^{-x^2/y}}{\sqrt{y}}$  per  $y > 0$ .

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -e^{-x^2/y} \cdot \frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \frac{2}{y} x \cdot \frac{-1}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} =$$

Scrivere l'equazione del piano tangente al grafico della funzione  $z = f(x, y)$  nel punto  $(x_0, y_0)$  assegnato:

3.91.★

$$e^{2x} \sin y \text{ in } \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

$$z = e^{2x} \cdot \sin(y)$$

$$\text{Piano } z = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \cdot (y - y_0)$$

$$f(0, \frac{\pi}{6}) = e^0 \cdot \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2e^x \sin(y) \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2e^0 \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{2x} \cos(y) \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, \frac{\pi}{6}) = e^0 \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot (x - 0) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot (y - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2} + x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{12} = x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y + \frac{6 - \pi\sqrt{3}}{12}$$

3.92.★

$$\log(x^2 + y^4) \text{ in } (1, -1); \quad f(1, -1) = \ln(1 + 1) = \ln(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^4} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1) = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{4y^3}{x^2 + y^4} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, -1) = -\frac{4}{1+1} = -2 \quad \Rightarrow z = \ln(z) + 1 + x - 2y + 2 = x - 2y + \ln(z) + 3$$

3.93.★

$$\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^4} \text{ in } (2, 1); \quad f(2, 1) = \frac{2}{4+1} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{y(x^2 + y^4) - xy(2x)}{(x^2 + y^4)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2, 1) = \frac{4+1-8}{(4+1)^2} = -\frac{3}{25}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x(x^2 + y^2) - xy(4y^3)}{(x^2 + y^4)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(2, 1) = \frac{2 \cdot (4+1) - 2(4 \cdot 1)}{(4+1)^2} = \frac{10-8}{25} = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -\frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{25}x + \frac{6}{25} - \frac{2}{25}y + \frac{2}{25} = -\frac{3}{25}x - \frac{2}{25}y + \frac{10+6-2}{25} = -\frac{3}{25}x - \frac{2}{25}y + \frac{14}{25}$$

3.94.★

$$x^2 3^{-y} \text{ in } (x_0, y_0) \text{ (punto generico)}$$

$$x^2 \cdot 3^{-y} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \cdot 3^{-y} x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x^2 \ln(3) 3^{-y} \quad \text{Piano Tangente} \quad f(x_0, y_0) = x_0^2 \cdot 3^{-y_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = 2 \cdot 3^{-y_0} x_0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = -x_0^2 \ln(3) \cdot 3^{-y_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = x_0^2 \cdot 3^{-y_0} + 2x_0 \cdot 3^{-y_0} - 2 \cdot 3^{-y_0} x_0^2 - x_0^2 \ln(3) \cdot 3^{-y_0} + -x_0^2 y_0 \ln(3) \cdot 3^{-y_0}$$

## Differenziabilità

Il concetto di differenziabilità è abbastanza ampio, ma ci limitiamo a vedere solo i concetti utili al fine di completare gli esercizi.

Concetto fondale:  $f(x,y)$  DIFFERENZIABILE in  $P_0 \Rightarrow f(x,y)$  continua in  $P_0$

Come sapere se  $f$  è differenziabile?

Se  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  esistono e  $f_x, f_y$  sono continue  $\Rightarrow f$  è differenziabile.

Esempio 3.11. Data la funzione

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{3/5}y^3}{x^2+y^2} & \text{per } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{per } (x,y) = (0,0), \end{cases}$$

$$f = \frac{x^{3/5}y^3}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$f_x = \frac{\frac{3}{5}y^3 x^{8/5}(x^2+y^2) - (x^{3/5} \cdot y^3) \cdot (2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{(3y^2 x^{3/5}) \cdot (x^2+y^2) - (x^{3/5} y^3)(2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

Controllo la continuità  $\rightarrow$  come farlo?  
una  $f: R \rightarrow R$  è continua in  $x_0$  se

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

Lo stesso concetto è applicabile per le funzioni di due variabili

$f: R^2 \rightarrow R$  continua in  $(x_0, y_0)$  se

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$$

Tornando all'esercizio

3.111.★ Data la funzione

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

a. Calcolare le derivate parziali di  $f$  per  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  (semplificando le espressioni ottenute).

b. Calcolare le derivate parziali di  $f$  in  $(0, 0)$  e stabilire se  $f$  è differenziabile nell'origine.

c. Determinare il più grande insieme aperto  $A$  del piano in cui  $f$  è  $C^1$ .

$$f = \frac{x^2y - 3y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f_x = \frac{2yx(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2y - 3y^3)(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= D f_x = \frac{\cancel{2y}x^3 + 2xy^3 - \cancel{2x^3}y + 6xy^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{8xy^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{(x^2 - 3y^2)(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2y - 3y^3)(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 + x^2y^2 - 9x^2y^2 - 9y^4 - 2x^2y^2 + 6y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^4 - 10x^2y^2 - 3y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f(x, 0) = \frac{0 - 0}{x^2 + 0} = \emptyset \quad f(0, y) = \frac{0 - 3y^3}{y^2} = -3y$$

$$f_x(x, 0) = \frac{0}{y^4} = \emptyset, \quad f_y(0, y) = \frac{0 - 0 - 3y^4}{y^4} = -3$$

# Derivate funzioni composte

3.150. Sia

$$f(x, y) = \frac{e^{x^2} \sin y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}.$$

a. Calcolare le derivate parziali di  $f$  nel generico punto  $(x, y)$  e semplificare le espressioni ottenute.

b. Detta  $\underline{r} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\underline{r}(t) = (a(t), b(t))$  un generico arco di curva regolare nel piano e  $f$  la funzione considerata al punto  $a$ , calcolare la derivata della funzione composta:

$$\frac{d}{dt}[f(\underline{r}(t))].$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= \frac{2x e^{x^2} \sin y (1+x^2+y^2) - (e^{x^2} \sin y) \cdot (2x)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2x e^{x^2} \sin y + 2x^3 e^{x^2} \sin y + 2xy^2 e^{x^2} \sin y - 2x e^{x^2} \sin y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \\ &= e^{x^2} \sin y (2x + 2x^3 + 2xy^2 - 2x) = \frac{2x e^{x^2} \sin y (x^2 + y^2)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \\ f_y &= \frac{-\cos y e^{x^2} (1+x^2+y^2) - (e^{x^2} \sin y) (2y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)} = \frac{-\cos y e^{x^2} - x^2 \cos y e^{x^2} - y^2 \cos y e^{x^2} - 2y e^{x^2} \sin y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{\cos y e^{x^2} (-1 - x^2 - y^2) - 2y e^{x^2} \sin y}{(1+x^2+y^2)} = \frac{e^{x^2} [\cos y (-1 - x^2 - y^2) - 2y]}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{d}{dt}[f(\underline{r}(t))] = f_x[a(t), b(t)] \cdot a'(t) + f_y[a(t), b(t)] \cdot b'(t)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{e^{a(t)^2} \cdot 2a(t) \sin(b(t)) [a(t)^2 + b(t)^2]}{(1 + a(t)^2 + b(t)^2)^2} \cdot a'(t) +$$

Troppo sbatti  
non dovrebbe uscire (speriamo)

## Massimi e minimi

**Massimo Relativo:** Un punto  $P = (x_0, y_0)$  è un Max relativo per  $f(x, y)$  se

$$f(x_0, y_0) \geq f(x, y) \quad \forall (x, y) \in \text{una}$$

## Gradiente di una funzione

•  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  nel  $P = (1, 0)$

$$f_x = 2x \Rightarrow f_x(1, 0) = 2, \quad f_y = 2y \Rightarrow f_y(1, 0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Gradiente} = \Delta = (2, 0)$$

$\nwarrow$  Vettore

$\Rightarrow$  Il gradiente di una funzione è un vettore del tipo  $\Delta = [f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)]$

• Nel caso di funzioni più particolari:

calcolare il  $\Delta$  in  $(0, 0)$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{Se } (x, y) \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{Se } (x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Dovremo usare la definizione di Derivata Parziale}$$

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f(0, 0) = [0, 0]$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, k) - f(0, 0)}{k} = 0$$

## Punto critico

Un punto  $P = (x_0, y_0)$  si dice critico per  $f(x_0, y_0)$  se ammette derivate parziali e queste si annullano in  $P(x_0, y_0)$ .

$\Rightarrow P$  è critico se  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = [0, 0, \dots, 0]$

A cosa servono i punti critici? Condizione Necessaria - NON sufficiente

• Se un punto  $P(x_0, y_0)$  è Max/min esso è anche un punto critico.

Inoltre... Hessiano

$$H(x, y) = \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot d - c \cdot b$$

↑  
Le deriv II  
MISTE sono  
uguali

Quindi oltre alle condizioni

precedenti, affinché un punto sia di Max/min l'Hessiano deve essere  $> 0$ .

Se  $H < 0$  il punto non è Ne' Max ne' Min; è un pt. SELLA

Se  $H = 0$  Bisogna proseguire nello studio

Ricordando tutte le condizioni affinche'  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$  sia estremo rel:

- $[f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)] = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \emptyset$
- $\# f(x, y) > 0$

Come Capire se un estremo relativo e' di Max o min?

- $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0 \rightarrow$  MASSIMO
- $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) > 0 \rightarrow$  MINIMO

Dove Ricercare un estremo relativo?

Vanno ricercati nei punti di coordinate  $(x, y)$  che risolvono il sistema:

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

1.2 Esempi tipici di funzioni di due variabili che hanno un punto critico in  $(0, 0)$  sono le seguenti:

- (a)  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$       (b)  $f(x, y) = -x^2 - y^2$   
 (c)  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$       (d)  $f(x, y) = xy$

a)  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$        $f_x = 2x, f_y = 2y$

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ 2y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(0, 0) \text{ candidato punto critico}$$

$\Rightarrow \nabla f(0, 0) = [f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)] = [0, 0] \quad \nabla$

$\Rightarrow f_{xx} = 2, f_{yy} = 2, f_{xy} = 0$

Hessiano       $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 4 \Rightarrow \# = 4 > 0, f_{xx} = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow P(0, 0) \text{ min}$

b)  $z = -x^2 - y^2$        $f_x = -2x, f_y = -2y$        $\begin{cases} -2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ -2y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(0, 0)$  candidato

$\nabla f(0, 0) = [0, 0] \Rightarrow P(0, 0)$  punto critico

$f_{xx} = -2, f_{yy} = -2, f_{xy} = 0 \Rightarrow \# = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0$

$f_{xx} = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow P(0, 0) \text{ Max}$

c)  $z = x^2 - y^2$        $f_x = 2x, f_y = -2y$        $f_{xx} = 2, f_{yy} = -2, f_{xy} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ -2y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(0, 0)$  candidato p. critico       $\Rightarrow \nabla f(0, 0) = [0, 0] = 0 \Rightarrow P(0, 0)$  pto critico

$\Rightarrow \# = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \Rightarrow \# < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ne max Ne min} \rightarrow \text{Sella.}$

d)  $z = xy$      $f_x = y$      $f_y = x$  ,     $f_{xx} = f_{yy} = f_{xy} = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(0,0)$  candidato  $\Rightarrow \nabla f(0,0) = [0,0] \Rightarrow P(0,0)$  Pto critico

$H = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$  necessitiamo di altri esami

1.3 Determinare i punti di massimo o di minimo relativo delle seguenti funzioni

(a)  $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 + xy$     (b)  $f(x,y) = x^3 - y^3 + xy$   
 (c)  $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - xy$     (d)  $f(x,y) = x^3 - y^3 - xy$

a)  $z = x^3 + y^3 + xy$      $f_x = 3x^2 + y$   
 $f_y = 3y^2 + x$

$f_{xx} = 6x$      $f_{yy} = 6y$      $f_{xy} = 1$      $f_{yx} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + y = 0 \\ 3y^2 + x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -3x^2 \\ x = -3y^2 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -3x^2 \\ x = -3y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -3x^2 \\ y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 \end{cases}$

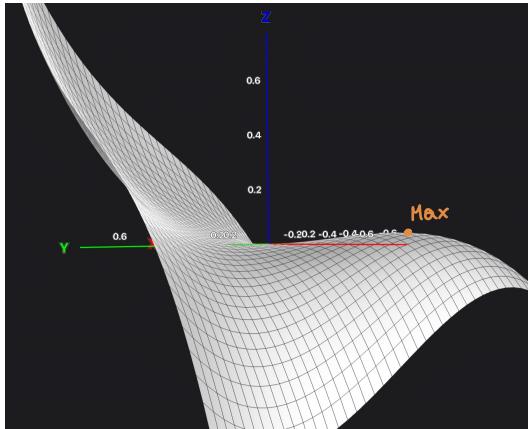
$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -3x^2 \\ y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -3x^2 \\ y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow P_1(0,0), P_2(0, -\frac{1}{3}), P_3(-\frac{1}{3}, 0), P_4(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

$\Rightarrow P_1(0,0), P_2(0, -\frac{1}{3}), P_3(-\frac{1}{3}, 0), P_4(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

$\Rightarrow P_1(0,0), P_2(0, -\frac{1}{3}), P_3(-\frac{1}{3}, 0), P_4(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

$H(0,0) = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow$  Sella  
 $H(0, -\frac{1}{3}) = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow$  Sella  
 $H(-\frac{1}{3}, 0) = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow$  Sella  
 $H(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) = 36 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow f_{xx} = 6x \Rightarrow$   
 $f_{xx}(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) = -6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{max}}$



$$b) x^3 - y^3 + xy \quad \Rightarrow f_x = 3x^2 + y \quad f_y = -3y^2 + x, \quad f_{xx} = 6x \quad f_{yy} = -6y, \quad f_{xy} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + y = 0 \\ 3y^2 + x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = -3x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = -3x^2 \\ 0 = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0, y = 0$$

Esempio 3.15. Dopo aver determinato tutti i punti stazionari della seguente funzione, studiarne la natura (cioè decidere se sono punti di minimo, massimo o sella).

$$f(x, y) = x^2y - xy^2 + xy$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0(0, -\frac{1}{3}), P_1(0, 0), P_2(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}), P_3(\frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} 6x & 1 \\ 1 & 6y \end{vmatrix} = -36xy - 1 \quad H(f(0, -\frac{1}{3})) = H(f(0, 0)) = H(f(\frac{1}{3}, 0)) = 0$$

$$H(f(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})) = +36 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = 4 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{xx}(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} > 0 \quad \underline{P(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) \text{ min}}$$

$$c) z = x^3 + y^3 - xy \quad f_x = 3x^2 - y \quad f_y = 3y^2 - x, \quad f_{xx} = 6x \quad f_{yy} = 6y \quad f_{xy} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 - y = 0 \\ 3y^2 - x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 27x^4 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x(27x^3 - 1) = 0 \quad x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = 0, \quad y_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} 6x & -1 \\ -1 & 6y \end{vmatrix} = 36xy + 1 \quad H(0, 0) = H(0, \frac{1}{3}) = H(\frac{1}{3}, 0) = 0$$

$$H(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = 36 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 1 = 5 > 0$$

$$f_{xx}(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} > 0 \quad \underline{P(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ min}}$$

$$d) z = x^3 - y^3 - xy \quad f_x = 3x^2 - y \quad f_y = -3y^2 - x, \quad f_{xx} = 6x \quad f_{yy} = -6y, \quad f_{xy} = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - y = 0 \\ -3y^2 - x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 27x^4 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x(-27x^3 - 1) = 0 \quad x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y_1 = \frac{1}{3}}, \quad \underline{y_2 = 0}$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} 6x & -1 \\ -1 & -6x \end{vmatrix} = -36x + 1 \quad H(0, 0) = H(0, \frac{1}{3}) = H(-\frac{1}{3}, 0) = 0$$

$$H(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = +36 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 1 = 5 > 0$$

$$f_{xx}(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = -6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} < 0 \quad \underline{P(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ Massimo}}$$

**Esempio 3.15.** Dopo aver determinato tutti i punti stazionari della seguente funzione, studiarne la natura (cioè decidere se sono punti di minimo, massimo o sella).

$$f(x, y) = x^2y - xy^2 + xy$$

$$z = x^2y - xy^2 + xy$$

$$f_x = 2xy - y^2 + y \quad f_y = x^2 - 2yx + x$$

$$f_{xx} = 2y \quad f_{yy} = -2x \quad f_{xy} = 2x - 2y + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2xy - y^2 + y = 0 \\ -2yx + x^2 + x = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{y_1 = 0} \quad y_2 \Rightarrow y_2 = 2x + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow x(-2y + x + 1) = 0 \\ & \rightarrow \underline{x_1 = 0}, \quad x_2 = \frac{-2(2x+1) + x + 1}{y=2x+1} = 0 \rightarrow -4x - 2 + 1 + x = 0 \rightarrow -3x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$y_2 = \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) + 1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = 0 \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow P_0(0,0), P_1(0, \frac{1}{3}), P_2(-\frac{1}{3}, 0), P_3(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2x - 2y + 1 \\ 2x - 2y + 1 & -2x \end{vmatrix} = -4xy - (2x - 2y + 1)^2$$

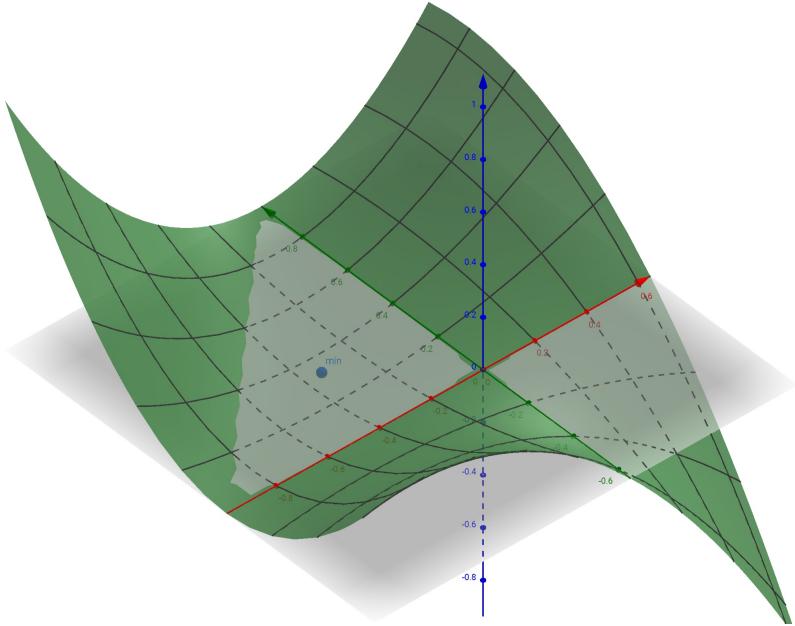
$$\begin{aligned} H(P_0) &= -(1)^2 = -1 < 0 \\ H(P_1) &= -\left(-2 \frac{1}{3} + 1\right)^2 = -\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{9} < 0 \\ H(P_2) &= -\left(-\frac{2}{3} + 1\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{9} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(P_3) &= +4 \cdot \frac{1}{9} - \left(-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + 1\right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{4}{9} - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$P_0, P_1, P_2 \rightarrow$  Punti Sella

$$f_{xx}(P_3) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} > 0 \rightarrow P_3(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ minimo}$$

$$z(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{1}{9} + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{27} - \frac{1}{27} = -\frac{1}{27}$$



**Esempio 3.16.** Determinare tutti i punti critici della seguente funzione, e studiarne la natura, determinando gli eventuali punti di massimo relativo, minimo relativo, o sella. (Nel caso si trovi qualche caso dubbio, stabilirne la natura con i metodi studiati).

$$z = \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 - 2y^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

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

$$f_x = y^2x + x^2 \quad f_y = x^2y - 4y \quad f_{xx} = y^2 + 2x \quad f_{yy} = x^2 - 4 \quad f_{xy} = 2xy \quad f_{yx} = 2xy$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2x = 0 \\ x^2y - 4y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(x + y^2) = 0 \\ y(x^2 - 4) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^5 - 4y = 0 \Rightarrow y(y^4 - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow y^4 = 4 \Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt[4]{4} \Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = -y^2 = -(\pm\sqrt{2})^2 \Rightarrow x = -2 \Rightarrow \text{Punti critici: } P_0(0,0), P_1(-2, \sqrt{2}), P_2(-2, -\sqrt{2})$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} y^2 + 2x & 2xy \\ 2xy & x^2 - 4 \end{vmatrix} = (y^2 + 2x)(x^2 - 4) - 2x^2y^2 = x^2y^2 - 4y^2 + 2x^3 - 6x - 4x^2y^2 - 3x^2y^2$$

$$H(P_1, P_2) = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \pm 4\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - (\pm 4\sqrt{2})^2 = 0 - 16 \cdot 2 = 0 - 32 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{SELLA}$$

$$H(P_0) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Bo? Come studiarlo}$$

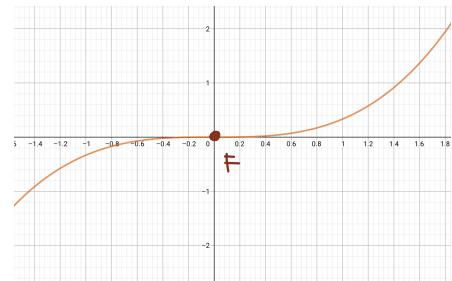
$$\text{consideriamo la restrizione: } f(x, 0) = 0 - 0 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 = \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$\Rightarrow$  Studiamo max min e flessi per  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3$

$$f' = x^2 \quad f'' = 2x \quad f'' > 0 \Rightarrow 2x > 0 \text{ per } x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \cap \\ \cup \\ *F \end{array} \quad \text{La } f = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \text{ ha un flesso in } x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{La } f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 - 2y^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \text{ ha punto di sella in } P_1, P_2, P_3$$



**Esempio 3.17.** Dopo aver determinato tutti i punti stazionari della seguente funzione, studiarne la natura (cioè decidere se sono punti di minimo, massimo o sella).

$$f(x, y) = (x - 1)^2(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$\geq = (x-1)^2(x^2-y^2)$$

$$(x^2 - 2x + 1)(x^2 - y^2) \rightarrow x^4 - x^2y^2 - 2x^3 + 2xy^2 + x^2 - y^2$$

$$f_x = 4x^3 - 2y^2x - 6x^2 + 2y^2 + 2x = 2(2x^3 - y^2x - 3x^2 + y^2 + x)$$

$$f_y = -2x^2y - 4xy - 2y = 2y(-x^2 - 2x - 1) = -2y(x+1)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} 2x(2x^2 - y^2x - 3x + 1) + 2y^2 = 0 \\ \textcircled{2} -2y(x+1)^2 = 0 \quad \rightarrow -2y = 0 \quad \rightarrow y = 0 \quad | (x+1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \\ \Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{y_1 = 0}, \underline{x_1 = 0} \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{2x = 0} \rightarrow \underline{x = 0} \quad \rightarrow \frac{-2}{2} = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \underset{y=0}{2x(2x^2 - 3x + 1) = 0} \quad \rightarrow \quad 2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 9 - 4 \cdot 2 = 1 \\ \rightarrow x_{2,3} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0(0,0), P_1(1,0), P_3(\frac{1}{2},0)$$

$$f_{xx} = 12x^2 - 2x^2 - 12x + 2 \quad f_{yy} = -2x^2 - 4x - 2$$

$$f_{yy} = -2(x^2 + 2x + 1) = -2(x+1)^2$$

$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 < 0 \rightarrow \text{Sella}$

$$f_{xy} = -4x - 4 \quad \text{e} \quad f_{yx} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(6x^2 - 2y - 6x + 1) & -4y(x+1) \\ -4y(x+1) & -2(x+1)^2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = -16 < 0 \\ \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} > 0, f_{xx} < 0 \rightarrow \text{Max} \end{array} \right.$$

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## 3.176.★

a. Si determinino tutti i punti critici della seguente funzione, e se ne studi la natura:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy^3}{3} - x^2 - 4xy.$$

b. Calcolare il piano tangente al grafico di  $z = f(x, y)$  nel punto  $(1, 1)$ .

$$z = \frac{1}{3}xy^3 - x^2 - 4xy$$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{3}y^3 - 2x - 4y$$

$$f_y = xy^2 - 4x \quad f_{xx} = -2 \quad f_{yy} = 2xy$$

$$f_{xy} = y^2 - 4$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}y^3 - 2x - 4y = 0 \\ xy^2 - 4x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} -2x &= 4y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \\ &= 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{6}y^3 - 2y \end{aligned}$$

$$-2\left(\frac{1}{6}y^3 - 2y\right)y^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{6}y^3 - 2y\right) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{6}y^5 - 2y^3 - \frac{2}{3}y^3 + 8y = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{6}y^5 - \frac{8}{3}y^3 + 8y = 0$$

$$y\left(\frac{1}{6}y^4 - \frac{8}{3}y^2 + 8\right) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{6}y^4 - \frac{8}{3}y^2 = -8 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{pongo } t = y^2 \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{6}t^2 - \frac{8}{3}t + 8 = 0$$

$$\Delta = \frac{64}{9} - \frac{32}{6} = \frac{16}{9} > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{\frac{8}{3} \pm \frac{4}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \begin{cases} 12 \\ 4 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad t = y^2 = 0 \quad y = \sqrt{t}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{6}y^3 - 2y \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad = \frac{1}{6}(2\sqrt{3})^3 - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{6}24\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = \pm 2\sqrt{3} \\ y_2 = \pm 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3} = 0 \\ y = -2\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3} - 4 = \frac{4-12}{3} = -\frac{8}{3} \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{8}{3} \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a \\ b \\ \left(\frac{8}{3}, 2\right), \left(\frac{8}{3}, -2\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\checkmark P_0(0,0) \quad \checkmark P_1(0, \pm 2\sqrt{3}) \quad \times P_2(0, \pm 2) \quad \times P_3\left(\pm \frac{8}{3}, \pm 2\sqrt{3}\right) \quad P_4\left(\pm \frac{8}{3}, \pm 2\right) \quad \begin{cases} c \\ d \\ \left(-\frac{8}{3}, 2\right), \left(-\frac{8}{3}, -2\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla P_0 = [0, 0] \quad \nabla P_1 = \frac{1}{3}24\sqrt{3} \pm 8\sqrt{3} = 0 \quad \nabla P_2 = \pm \frac{8}{3} \pm 8 \neq 0 \quad \nabla P_3 = \pm \frac{1}{3}24\sqrt{3} - 8\sqrt{3} \pm \frac{16}{3} \neq 0$$

$$\nabla a) \quad \frac{8}{3} - \frac{16}{3} - 8 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  candidati:  $P_0(0,0), P_1(0, \pm 2\sqrt{3}), P_2\left(\frac{8}{3}, -2\right), P_3\left(-\frac{8}{3}, 2\right)$

$$b) -\frac{8}{3} - \frac{16}{3} - 8 \neq 0$$

$$c) -\frac{8}{3} - \frac{16}{3} + 8 = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \left(\frac{8}{3}, -2\right) \quad H = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & y^2 - 4 \\ y^2 - 4 & 2xy \end{vmatrix} = -4xy - (y^2 - 4)^2 = -4xy - y^2 + 8y^2 - 16$$

$$d) +\frac{16}{3} + \frac{8}{3} - 8 = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \left(-\frac{8}{3}, 2\right) \quad y(-4x + 4y - 16)$$

$$H(P_0) = -16 < 0 \quad \text{sella}$$

$$H(P_1) = \pm 2\sqrt{3} (14\sqrt{3} - 16) = \begin{cases} +64 < 0 \quad \text{sella} \\ -16 < 0 \quad \text{sella} \end{cases}$$

$$H(P_2) = -2 \left(-\frac{32}{3} - 14 - 16\right) > 0 \quad f_{xx}\left(\frac{8}{3}, -2\right) = -2 < 0 \quad \text{massimo}$$

$$H(P_3) = 2 \left(\frac{32}{3} + 16 - 16\right) > 0 \quad f_{xx}\left(-\frac{8}{3}, -2\right) = -2 < 0 \quad \text{massimo}$$

$$\text{non necessario calcolato male, ma giusto} \quad P_0(0,0) \rightarrow f(x,0) = -x^2 \quad f' = -2x \quad f'' = -2 \quad f'' > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{sella}$$

$$P_0(0,0), P_1(0, \pm 2\sqrt{3}), P_2\left(\frac{8}{3}, -2\right), P_3\left(-\frac{8}{3}, 2\right), P_4(0, -2\sqrt{3})$$

sella

sella

no

no

sella

Reminders da scrivere:

- Isolare sempre una variabile in funzione dell'altra e poi sostituirla o sistema.  
Mai trovare una radice alla volta. Se si trova una eq di ordine > 2 usare sostituzioni  
 $t = x^2$  o messe in evidenza
- Quando si calcola l'Hessiano conviene lasciarlo nella forma  
e sostituire direttamente nella matrice.

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

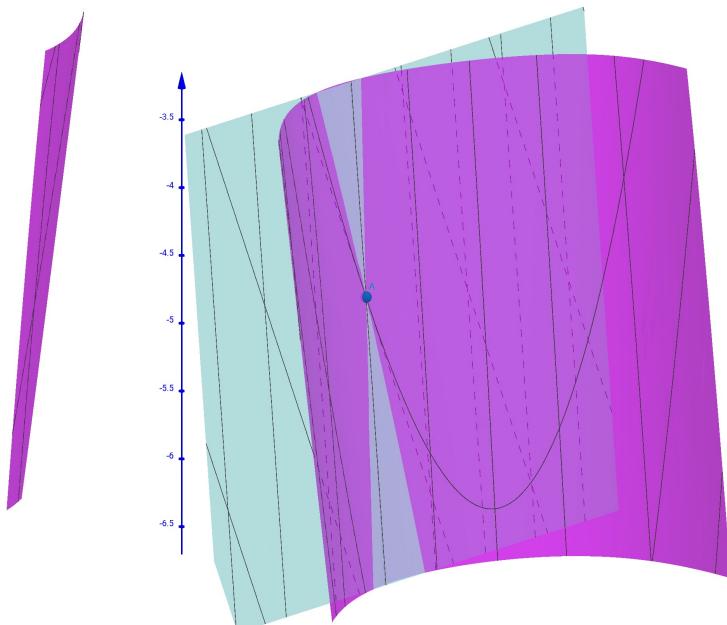
b) Piano tangente a  $z$  nel punto  $(1,1)$   $\rightarrow$  Piano =  $f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= \frac{1}{3}xy^3 - x^2 - 4xy \\ f_x &= \frac{1}{3}y^3 - 2x - 4y \\ f_y &= xy^2 - 4x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1,1) &= \frac{1}{3} - 1 - 4 = \frac{1-3-12}{3} = -\frac{14}{3} \\ f_x(1,1) &= \frac{1}{3} - 2 - 4 = \frac{1-6-12}{3} = -\frac{17}{3} \\ f_y(1,1) &= 1 - 4 = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{14}{3} - \left(\frac{17}{3}\right) \cdot (x-1) - 3(y-1) = -\frac{14}{3} - \frac{17}{3}x + \frac{17}{3} - 3y + 3 \rightarrow -\frac{17}{3}x - 3y + \frac{-14+17+9}{3}$$

$\rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{17}{3}x - 3y + 4 = 0}$  Piano tangente in  $(1,1)$



## 3.177.★

a. Si determinino tutti i punti critici della seguente funzione, e se ne studi la natura:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 y}{3} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 y + \frac{1}{2} y^2.$$

(Suggerimento. Uno dei punti critici presenta un "caso dubbio": per studiarlo, ragionate opportunamente sul segno della funzione in un intorno di quel punto).

b. Calcolare il piano tangente al grafico di  $z = f(x, y)$  nel punto  $(1, 0)$ .

c. Calcolare la derivata direzionale di  $f(x, y)$  nel punto  $(1, 1)$  rispetto al versore  $\underline{v} = (\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$ .

$$z = \frac{1}{3} x^3 y + \frac{1}{2} x^2 y + \frac{1}{2} y^2$$

$$f_x = yx^2 + yx \quad f_y = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + y$$

$$f_{xx} = 2yx + y \quad f_{yy} = 1$$

$$f_{xy} = x^2 + x$$

$$\begin{cases} yx^2 + yx = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow xy(x-1) = 0$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} xy(x-1) &= x \left[ x^2 \left( -\frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] (x-1) = x^3 \left( -\frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (x-1) = x^4 \left( -\frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - x^3 \left( -\frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ y &= x^2 \left( \dots \right) \Rightarrow x^3 \left[ x \left( -\frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{3} x + \frac{1}{2} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 \left[ -\frac{1}{3} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{3} x + \frac{1}{2} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow x^3 \left[ \frac{1}{3} (-x^2 x) + \frac{1}{2} (-x + 1) \right] = 0 \quad 6 \cdot -\frac{1}{3} x^2 - \frac{1}{6} x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow -2x^2 - x + 3 = 0 \\ &\text{L} \cup \text{D} \quad x_{1,2,3} = 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4(-2)(3) = 25 \Rightarrow x_{4,5} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{-4} \quad \begin{array}{l} -\frac{3}{2} x_4 \\ -1 x_5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 = \begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \quad y_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{-3+2}{6} = -\frac{1}{6} \quad \begin{cases} y_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{27}{8} = -\frac{9}{8} + \frac{27}{24} = \\ x=-\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad = \frac{-27+27}{24} = \emptyset$$

Sol:  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3) \Rightarrow P_0(0,0), P_1(-1, -\frac{1}{6}), P_2(-\frac{3}{2}, 0)$

$$H(f(x,y)) = \begin{vmatrix} 2yx+y & x^2+x \\ x^2+x & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad H(P_0) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$H(P_1) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} > 0 \Rightarrow f_{xx}(-1, -\frac{1}{6}) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{minimo}$$

Studiamo il caso dubbio

Siccome  $f(0,0) = 0$  è utile

studiare il comportamento in un intorno del

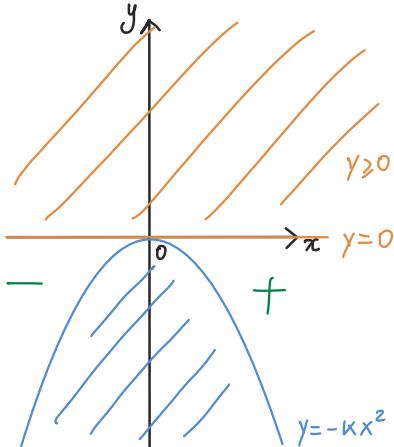
punto  $(0,0)$ .

$$H(P_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = -\frac{9}{16} < 0 \quad \text{SELLA}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 y + \frac{1}{2} x^2 y + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Rightarrow y \left( \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} y \right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} y \geq 0 \quad \text{per} \quad y \geq -\frac{2}{3} x^2 - x^2 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{5}{3} x^2$$

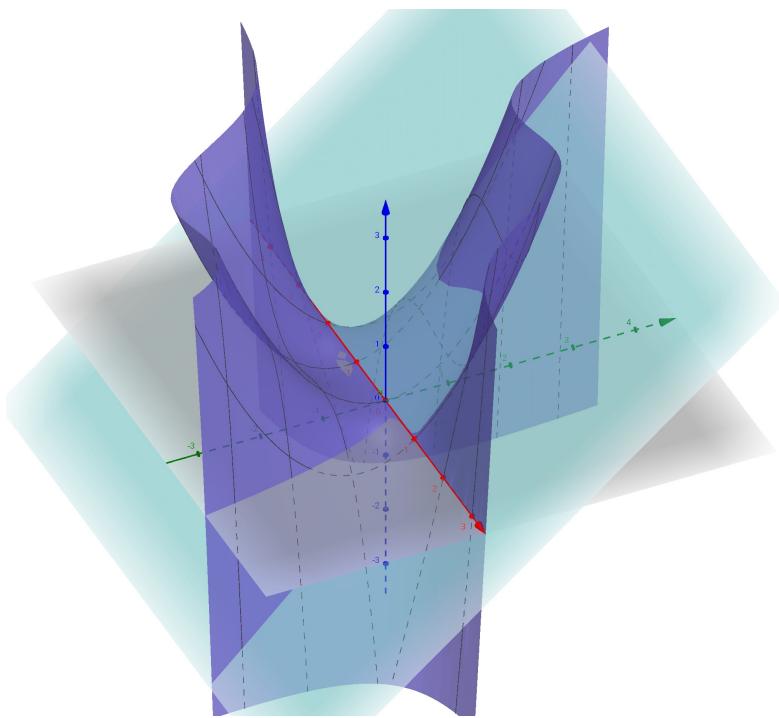
$$\sim -kx^2$$



In prossimità di  $(0,0)$  la funzione cambia segno quindi è di Sella.

b) Punkt Tangente in  $(1,0)$  -D Piano =  $f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0)$

$$f(1,0)=0 \quad f_x(1,0)=0 \quad f_y(1,0)=\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{5}{6} \quad \Rightarrow z=\frac{5}{6}y$$



3.178.★

a. Si determinino tutti i punti critici della seguente funzione, e se ne studi la natura:

$$f(x, y) = e^x(x-1)(y-1) + (y-1)^2.$$

$$f = e^x(xy - x - y + 1) + (y-1)^2$$

b. Calcolare il piano tangente al grafico di  $z = f(x, y)$  nel punto  $(1, 2)$ .

$$f_x = e^x(xy - x - y + 1) + e^x(y-1) = xy e^x - x e^x - y e^x + e^x + y e^x - e^x = xy e^x - x e^x = x e^x(y-1)$$

$$f_y = e^x(x-1) + 2(y-1) = x e^x - e^x + 2y - 2$$

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

$$y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2}x e^x \Rightarrow x e^x(1 + \frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2}x e^x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{2x} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x e^{2x}(1-x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1-x=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^x - \frac{1}{2}x e^x \underset{x=0}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} \quad \underset{x=1}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^1 - \frac{1}{2}e^1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0, y_1 = \frac{3}{2}, x_2 = 1, y_2 = 1 \Rightarrow P_0(0, \frac{3}{2}), P_1(1, 1)$$

$$f_{xx} = y e^x + x y e^x - e^x - x e^x \quad f_{yy} = 2 \quad f_{xy} = x e^x$$

$$\mathbb{H} = \begin{vmatrix} e^x(y+xy-x-1) & x e^x \\ x e^x & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \mathbb{H}(P_0) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0 \quad f_{xx}(P_0) > 0 \text{ minimo}$$

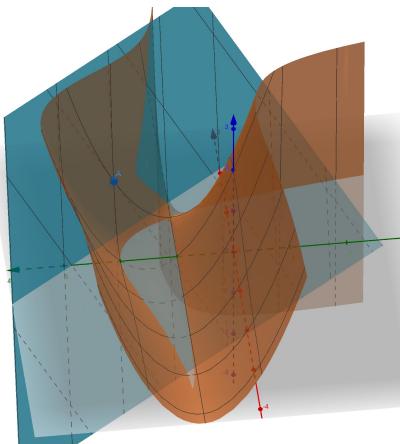
$$\mathbb{H}(P_1) = \begin{vmatrix} e(1+x-x-1) & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 1 < 0 \quad \underline{\text{Sella}}$$

b) Piano Tangente in  $(1, 2)$

$$f(1, 2) = e(2-1-2+1) + (2-1)^2 = 1$$

$$f_x(1, 2) = e(2-1) = e \quad f_y = e - e + 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 1 + (x-1)e + (y-2)2 = 1 + ex - e + 2y - 4 = ex + 2y - e - 3$$



3.179.★

a. Si determinino tutti i punti critici della seguente funzione, e se ne studi la natura (è sufficiente considerare  $0 \leq x < 2\pi$ ):

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{4} - (y+1)\cos x.$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{1}{4}y^2 - (y+1)\cos x$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{4}y^2 - y\cos x - \cos x$$

b. Calcolare la derivata direzionale  $D_{\underline{v}} f(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0)$  con  $\underline{v} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})$ .

$$f_x = y \sin x + \sin x \quad f_y = \frac{1}{2}y - \cos x \quad f_{xx} = y \cos x + \cos x \quad f_{yy} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{xy} = \sin x \quad f_{yx} = \sin x$$

$$\begin{cases} y \sin x + \sin x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}y - \cos x = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$y = 2 \cos x \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = 2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0(0, 2), P_1(\pi, 0), P_2(\frac{4}{3}\pi, -2)$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x(y+1) & \sin x \\ \sin x & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow H(P_0) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & \sin z \\ \sin 2 & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{2} - [\sin(z)]^2 > 0 \quad f_{xx} = 3 \rightarrow \text{Minimo}$$

$$H(P_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin(-1) \\ \sin(-1) & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0 - (\sin(-1))^2 < 0 \rightarrow \text{Sella}$$

1.4 Determinare i punti di massimo o di minimo relativo della funzione

$$f(x, y) = 4y^4 - 16x^2y + x$$

$$f_x = -32xy + 1 \quad f_y = 16y^3 - 16x^2$$

$$f_{xx} = -32y \quad f_{yy} = 48y^2$$

$$f_{xy} = -32x$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{a)} -32xy + 1 = 0 \\ \text{b)} \begin{cases} 16y^3 - 16x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \end{array}$$

$$\text{a)} -32xy = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{32y} \rightarrow 16y^3 - 16\left(\frac{1}{32y}\right)^2 = 0 \rightarrow 16y^3 - \frac{1}{64y} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 16y^3 = \frac{1}{64y^2} \cdot y^2 \rightarrow 16y^5 = \frac{1}{64} \rightarrow y^5 = \frac{1}{1024} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{in a)} -32x \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 = 0 \rightarrow -8x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{b)} 16y^3 - 16x^2 = 0 \rightarrow 16y^3 = 16x^2 \rightarrow y = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{in a)} -32x \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1 = 0 \rightarrow -32x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{32} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2^5} = \frac{-5}{2}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{in b)} 16y^3 - 16 \cdot \frac{-5}{2} = 0 \rightarrow 16y^3 - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow y^3 = \frac{1}{32} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} -32y & -32x \\ -32x & 48y^2 \end{vmatrix} \quad H(P_0) = \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -24 - 16 < 0 \quad \text{Sella}$$

$$H(P_1) = \begin{vmatrix} -64 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 192 \end{vmatrix} = 12288 - \frac{1}{4} < 0 \quad \text{Sella}$$

1.5 Determinare i punti di massimo o di minimo relativo delle funzioni

$$z = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z - x^4 - y^4$$

(a)  $f(x, y) = 2(x^2 + y^2 + 1) - (x^4 + y^4)$

(b)  $f(x, y) = 2(x^4 + y^4 + 1) - (x + y)^2$

$$f_x = 4x - 4x^3 \quad f_y = 4y - 4y^3 \quad f_{xx} = -12x^2 + 4 \quad f_{yy} = 12y^2 - 4 \quad f_{xy} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 4x^3 = 0 \\ 4y - 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x(-x^2 + 1) = 0 \\ 4y(-y^2 + 1) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 1 \\ y = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y(4 + 4y^2) = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$\rightarrow (\pm 1, 0), (\pm 1, \pm 1), (0, 0), (0, \pm 1)$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - 12x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 - 12y^2 \end{vmatrix} \quad H_{1,2} = \begin{vmatrix} -12 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4 < 0 \rightarrow \text{sella}$$

$$H_{3,4,5,6} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 - 12 \end{vmatrix} = > 0 \quad f_{xx} < 0 \rightarrow \text{massimo}$$

$$H_7 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad f_{xx}(P_7) = 4 > 0 \rightarrow \text{minimo} \quad H_{8,9} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 - 12 \end{vmatrix} = < 0 \rightarrow \text{sella}$$

b)  $z = 2(x^4 + y^4 + 1) - (x + y)^2 = 2x^4 + 2y^4 + z - (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) = 2x^4 + 2y^4 + z - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$

$$f_x = 8x^3 - 2x - 2y \quad f_y = 8y^3 - 2x - 2y \quad f_{xx} = 24x^2 - 2 \quad f_{yy} = 24y^2 - 2$$

$$f_{xy} = -2$$

$$\begin{cases} 8x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \\ 8y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow 2(4x^3 - x - y) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Sottraggo} \\ \text{membro} \\ \text{a membro} \end{matrix}$$

$$8x^3 - 8y^3 = 0 \rightarrow x = y$$

Sostituisco in a)  $8x^3 - 2x - 2x = 0 \rightarrow 8x^3 - 4x = 0$

$$\rightarrow 2x(2x^2 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Siccome  $y = x \rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_0(0,0), P_1\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), P_2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} 24x^2 - 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 24y^2 - 2 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow H(P_0) = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 4 = 0 \quad \text{Dubbio}$$

$$H(P_1) = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 100 - 4 = 96 > 0 \quad f_{xx} = 10 \rightarrow \text{minimo}$$

$$H(P_2) = 96 > 0 \rightarrow \text{minimo}$$

Caso Dubbio  $\rightarrow$  funzione di una var  $f(x, x) = 2(x^2 + x^2 + 1) - (x^4 + x^4)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow 2(2x^2 + 1) - (2x^4) = 4x^2 + 2 - 2x^4 = 2(2x^2 - x^4 + 1) = 0 \\ &f' = 8x - 8x^3 \quad f'' = -24x^2 - 8 > 0 \quad \text{per} \quad 24x^2 < -8 \rightarrow x^2 < -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

1.6 Determinare i punti di massimo o di minimo relativo delle funzioni

$$(a) f(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$(b) f(x, y) = (x-y)e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

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

$$f_x = -2x e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \quad f_y = -2y e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$f_{xy} = -2xy e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} a) -2x e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = 0 \\ b) -2y e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = 0 \end{cases} \quad a=b \rightarrow -2x e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = -2y e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \rightarrow x=y$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -2x e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = -2x e^{-2x^2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{-2x}{e^{2x^2}} = 0 \quad \text{e}^{2x^2} \neq 0 \quad \text{e}^{\text{y=0}} \\ & \rightarrow x=y=0 \quad \text{e}^{\text{y=0}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{xx} = -2 e^{-x^2} + 4x^2 e^{-x^2} \quad f_{yy} = -2 e^{-y^2} + 2y^2 e^{-y^2}$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0 \quad f_{xx}(P_0) = -2 < 0 \quad \underline{P(0,0) \text{ Massimo}}$$

$$b) z = (x-y)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \quad f_x = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} - 2(x^2-xy)e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-y)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = 0 \\ e^{-(x^2+y^2)} (2x^2+2xy)e^{-x^2-y^2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow (x-y)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = -2x(x-y)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cdot e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -2x^2 e^{-(x^2+y^2)} + 2xy e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = 0 \quad \rightarrow -2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2xy e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = 0 \\ & = 0 \quad 2xy e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = (x-y)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \quad \rightarrow 2xy = x-y \quad \rightarrow 2xy - x = -y \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x(2y-1) = -y \quad \rightarrow x = -\frac{y}{2y-1}$$

Sostituisco →

$$-\frac{y}{2y-1} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} - y e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = 0 \quad \rightarrow e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \left[ -\frac{y}{2y-1} - y \right] = 0$$

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$$\frac{-y-2y^2+y}{2y-1} = 0 \quad \frac{y(-1-2y+1)}{2y-1} = -\frac{2y}{2y-1} = 0 \quad \rightarrow -2y = 0 \quad \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{y}{2y-1} = -\frac{0}{2 \cdot 0 - 1} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow P_0(1, 0)$$

1.7 Determinare i punti critici, cioè i punti in cui si annullano entrambe le derivate parziali delle funzioni

$$z = (x^2 + xy - y^2) e^{x+2y}$$

$$(a) f(x, y) = (x^2 + xy + y^2) e^{x+2y}$$

$$(b) f(x, y) = (x^2 + xy + 2y^2) e^{x+y}$$

$$f_x = (2x+y) e^{x+2y} + (x^2 + xy - y^2) e^{x+2y} = e^{x+2y} (x^2 - y^2 + xy + 2x + y)$$

$$f_y = (x-2y) e^{x+2y} + 2(x^2 + xy - y^2) e^{x+2y} = e^{x+2y} (x-2y + 2x^2 + 2xy - 2y^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{x+2y} (x^2 - y^2 + xy + 2x + y) = 0 \\ e^{x+2y} (2x^2 - 2y^2 + 2xy + x - 2y) = 0 \\ -x^2 - y^2 - xy + x + 3y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x(-x - y + 1) = y^2 - 3y \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{y^2 - 3y}{-x - y - 1}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 + xy + 2x + y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x(y + x + z) = y^2 - y \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{y^2 - y}{y + x + z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y^2 - 3y}{-x - y - 1} = \frac{y^2 - y}{y + x + z} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{y^2 - y}{y + x + z} - \frac{y^2 - 3y}{-x - y - 1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{(y^2 - y)(-x - y - 1) - (y^2 - 3y)(y + x + z)}{(y + x + z)(-x - y - 1)} = 0$$

$$= -xy^2 - y^3 - y^2 + xy + y^2 + y - y^3 - xy^2 - 2y^2 + 3y^2 + 3xy + 6y \cdot \frac{1}{(-x - y - 1)(y + x + z)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2y^2 - 2xy^2 + y^2 + 4xy + 7y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x(-2y^2 + 4y) - 2y^2 + y^2 + 4y}{-xy - y^2 - y - x^2 - xy - x - 2x - 2y - 2} = \frac{-2xy}{-3y} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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## 3.180.★

a. Si determinino tutti i punti critici della seguente funzione, e se ne studi la natura:

$$f(x, y) = (x \ln x)(y - 2) - \frac{y^2 e}{4}.$$

b. Calcolare il piano tangente al grafico di  $z = f(x, y)$  nel punto  $(e, 1)$ .

$$z = (x \ln x)(y - 2) - \frac{y^2 e}{4}$$

$$f_x = (\ln x + 1)(y - 2) \quad f_y = (x \ln x) - \frac{1}{2} y e \quad f_{yy} = -\frac{1}{2} e$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{1}{x}(y - 2) \quad f_{xy} = \ln x + 1$$

Sempre posti x

$$\begin{cases} (\ln x + 1)(y - 2) = 0 \\ x \ln x - \frac{1}{2} y e = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2; \quad y \ln x + y - 2 \ln x - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} b = & \frac{x \ln x - \frac{1}{2} y e}{y-2} = 0 \Rightarrow x \ln x = e \\ & \Rightarrow x = e \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b = & \frac{1}{e} \ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) - \frac{1}{2} y e = 0 \\ x = e^1 & \Rightarrow -e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} y e = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{e^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln x(y - 2) = 2 - y; \quad \ln x = \frac{2 - y}{y - 2}$$

$$\ln x = \frac{(2-y)(y+2)}{(y-2)(y+2)} = \frac{2y+4-y^2-2y}{y^2+2y-2y-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x = \frac{-(y^2+2y-2y-4)}{y^2+2y-2y-4} = \ln x = -1$$

$$x = e^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_0\left(\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{2}{e^2}\right) \quad P_1(e, 2)$$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{x}(y-2) & \ln x + 1 \\ \ln x + 1 & -\frac{1}{2} e \end{vmatrix} \quad H(P_0) = \begin{vmatrix} e(-\frac{2}{e^2}-2) & \cancel{\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)+1} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} e \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-2-2e^2}{e} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} e\right) = 1+2e^2 > 0$$

$$f_{xx}(P_0) < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{P_0 \text{ Massimo}}$$

$$H(P_1) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{e}(0) & \cancel{\ln e+1} \\ \ln e+1 & -\frac{1}{2} e \end{vmatrix} = -4 < 0 \quad \underline{\text{Sella}}$$

(b) Piano tangente  $z = f(x, y)$  in  $P(e, 1)$

$$f(e, 1) = (e \ln e)(-1) - \frac{e}{4} = -e - \frac{e}{4} = -\frac{5e}{4} = \underline{-\frac{5}{4}e}$$

$$f_{xx}(e, 1) = \frac{1}{e}(1-2) = \underline{-\frac{1}{e}} \quad f_{yy}(e, 1) = \underline{-\frac{1}{2}e}$$

$$z_{tg} = -\frac{5}{4}e + (x-e)\left(-\frac{1}{e}\right) + (y-1)\left(-\frac{1}{2}e\right)$$

## 3.181.

a. Si determinino tutti i punti critici della seguente funzione, e se ne studi la natura:

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

b. Calcolare il piano tangente al grafico di  $z = f(x, y)$  nel punto  $(1, 0)$ .

c. Calcolare la derivata direzionale di  $f(x, y)$  nel punto  $(0, 1)$  secondo il versore  $\underline{v} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

$$f_x = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} x^2 y} - 2x + y - 2$$

$$f_y = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} x^2} + x - 2y \quad f_{yy} = -2$$

$$f_{xx} = y - 2 \quad f_{xy} = x + 1$$

$$a \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy - 2x + y - 2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - 2y = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$b \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy - 2x + y - 2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - 2y = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$\text{in } a: x \left( \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x \right) - 2x + \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \cancel{\frac{1}{4} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2} - 2x + \cancel{\frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{\frac{1}{4} x^3 + \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{3}{2} x - 2} = 0 \rightarrow \cancel{\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x - 8}{4}} = 0 \rightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x = 8$$

$$\rightarrow x(x^2 + 3x - 6) = 8$$