

$$\text{ES.0)} \quad \textcircled{a} \int 6x \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = -3 \cdot \int (-2x) (9-x^2)^{1/2} dx = -3 \left[ \frac{(9-x^2)^{3/2}}{3/2} \right] + c =$$

$$\int f'(x) \cdot (f(x))^d dx = \frac{(f(x))^{d+1}}{d+1} + c = -2 \cdot (9-x^2)^{3/2} + c$$

oppure  $t = 9-x^2$

$$\int_0^3 6x \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \left[ -2(9-x^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^3 = -2 \left[ 0 - 9^{3/2} \right] = -2(-27) = \boxed{54}$$

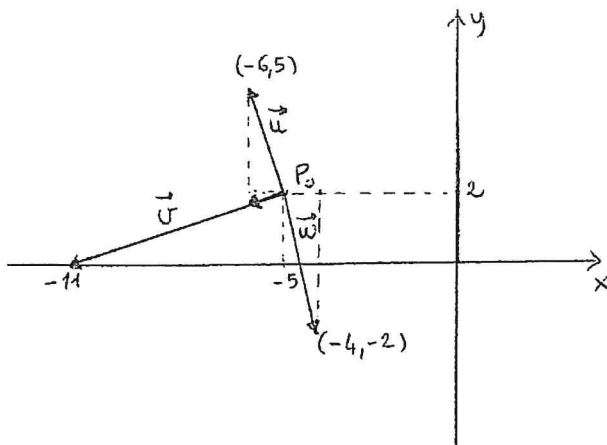
$$\textcircled{b} \int \sin x \cos^2 x dx = - \int (-\sin x) \cdot (\cos x)^2 dx = - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + c$$

$$f'(x) \cdot (f(x))^2$$

oppure  $t = \cos x$

$$\int_{\pi}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = \left[ -\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} \right]_{\pi}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} = \left[ 0 - \left( -\frac{(-1)^3}{3} \right) \right] = \frac{(-1)^3}{3} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

ES.1)



$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{36+4} = \sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$\text{VERS } \vec{u} = -\frac{6}{2\sqrt{10}} \vec{i} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{10}} \vec{j} =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \vec{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = -6 + 8 = 2$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u} = 6 - 6 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{v} \perp \vec{u}$$

ES2) eq. <sup>ue</sup> vettoriale di  $r$  (dato  $\vec{N}$ )  $(P-P_0) \cdot \vec{N} = 0$

$$(x+3, y-2) \cdot (3, 2) = 0$$

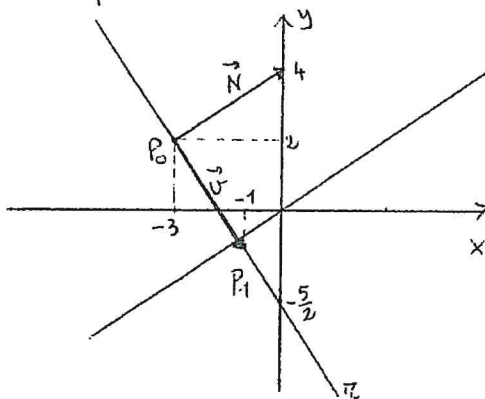
eq. <sup>ue</sup> cartesiana di  $r$  svolgo

$$3(x+3) + 2(y-2) = 0$$

$$2y = -3x - 5$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$m_r = -\frac{3}{2}$$



un vettore che dirige la retta è  $\vec{v} = P_1 - P_0$

con  $P_1 \in r$  - Ad es.  $x = -1 \rightarrow y = -1$

$$P_1 = (-1, -1) \quad \vec{v} = (2, -3) = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j}$$

(ci sono infiniti possibili vettori direzione  $\vec{v}$ )

