ESERCIZIO 1.

Colcolore le lumphezze dell'aco Ω_1 "Catemarie" γ dots dol grofico di $f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ Fer $x \in [-1, 1]$.

$$|Y| = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 + (f'(t))^{2}} dt = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{e^{t} - e^{t}}{2})^{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 + e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} (e^{t} + e^{t}) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{t} - e^{t} \right]_{-1}^{1} = e - e^{t}.$$

ESERCIZIO 2.

Colcolore $\int f ds con f(x,y) = x + 8y^2 e r le cume$ $\int_{r_2}^{r_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_2}} r + r \ln r \ln r \ln r$

le sostigno delle curve y è dota dell'unione di tre curve Y1, 82, 83.

Per limeautai possiones sonvere

$$Y: \begin{cases} x(t) = t \\ y(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 for $t \in [0,1]$, quindes

$$\int f ds = \int (t+8.0^2) \cdot \sqrt{1^2+0^2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 t dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\int f ds = \int (\cot + 8 \sec^2 t) \cdot \sqrt{-\sec^2 t} + (\cot^2 t) dt$$

$$= \left[-\cot \right] \int_0^{\pi/4} + 8 \left[\frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sunt} \cot \right] \int_0^{\pi/4} dt$$

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

$$f_3: \begin{cases} \times H = t \\ \forall H = t \end{cases}$$
 | $f_4 = t$ | $f_5 = t$ | $f_6 = t$

$$\int_{13}^{10} f ds = \int_{0}^{10} (t + 8t^{2}) \cdot \sqrt{3^{2} + 1^{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{t^{2}}{2} + \frac{8t^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{10} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Infine

$$\int_{Y} f \, ds = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \pi - 2 + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \pi - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

ESERCIZIO 3.

Colcolore $\int f ds$ dove f(x,y) = xy e $f \in f[enco]$ dell'ellisse $x^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 = 1$ contenuts mel primo quadrante $\{x,y\geqslant 0\}$.

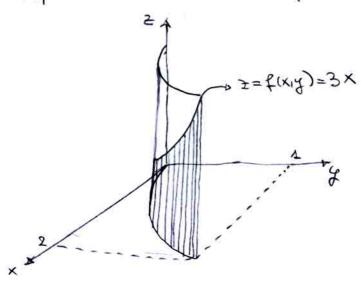
Le equezioni parametriche sur sono

XIt) = cost, y(t) = 2 sent pu t \in [0,]

Durique $\int f ds = \int (cost)(2sust) \sqrt{(-seut)^2 + (2cost)^2} dt$ $= \int \sqrt{1+3cost} \cdot cost, 2seut dt = \int (du = 3.2cost(-seut)) dt$ $= \int \sqrt{1} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) du = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{u^3/2}{3/2} \right] = \frac{14}{9}.$

ESERCIZIO 4.

Colcolore le superficre del ciernoho parobolico $y = x^2/4$ delimitata dai pioni z=0, x=0, z=3x, y=1.



La superficie richiesta è dota dell'intégrale [fds dove fix,y)=3x e r è l'erco della

parahola
$$y = \frac{x^2}{4}$$
 for $x \in [0,2]$.

$$\int_{0}^{2} 3x \sqrt{1 + (y'(x))^2} dx = 3 \int_{0}^{2} x \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{4}} dx = \frac{1 + \frac{x^2}{4}}{3/2} dx$$

$$= 6 \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{u} du = 6 \left[\frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_{1}^{2} = 8\sqrt{2} - 4.$$

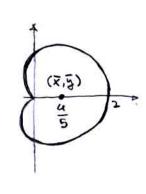
ESERCIZIO 5:

Colcolore el certro du morse delle curve

CARDIOIDE
$$\int f(t) = 1 + \cos t \quad \text{for } t \in [0, 2\pi]$$
$$\int \Theta(t) = t$$

Doll'esempro 5 sapprouro che ITI=8.

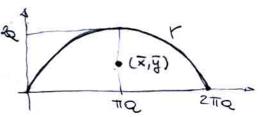
Per simmetria y=0. Colcoliamo X.



ESERCIZIO 6.

Colcolore il centro di mossa dell'acco di CICLDIDE omogniero, acto delle epiazieni) porometriche

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = a(t-sent) \\ y(t) = a(s-cost) \end{cases}$$
 fut $\in [0,2\pi]$ can aso



Per symmetra X=Tra. Ora calcaluamo ItI.

$$(x'|t)^{2}+(y'|t)^{2}=a^{2}(1-\cos t)^{2}+(\sin t)^{2})=4a^{2}(\sin(\frac{t}{2})^{2})$$

quindly

 $|x|=\int ds=2a\int |\sin(\frac{t}{2})|dt=4a\int \sin\frac{t}{2}dt$

$$=8a\left[-\cos\frac{1}{2}\right]_{0}^{\pi}=8a.$$

Infine

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{8a} \int_{1}^{2} y \, ds = \frac{1}{8a} \int_{1}^{2} a(1-\cos t) \cdot 2a | \sin \frac{t}{2} | \cot t$$

$$= a \int_{0}^{2} (\sin \frac{t}{2}) \cdot \cot t = a \int_{0}^{2} (1-\cos^{2} \frac{t}{2}) \cdot d(-2\cos \frac{t}{2})$$

$$= -2a \left[\cos \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\cos^{3} \frac{t}{2}}{3} \right]_{0}^{2} = \frac{4a}{3}$$

Durque le coordinate del centro di masse di r sono: $(\overline{x},\overline{y}) = (\pi a, \frac{4a}{3})$. ESERCIZUO7.

Colcolore il repporto tre il momento d'inversire I rispetto all'arre 2 e le morse m au filo ali alumbi d'inverse.

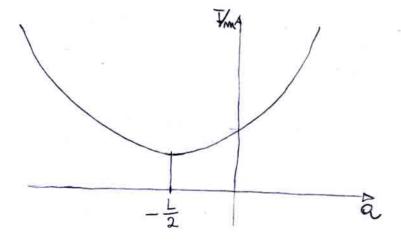
dove a ER e L>O.

Per quale valore au a, il resports I/m e' mumimo?

Le mose m = S.L.

$$J = \int_{x=a}^{a+L} x^2 \sin x = \delta \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{e}^{a+L} = \frac{\delta}{3} \left((a+L)^3 - a^3 \right)$$

e pundu
$$I_{m} = \frac{1}{3L} \cdot ((a+L)^{3} - a^{3}) = a^{2} + aL + \frac{L^{2}}{3}$$

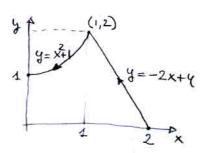


Le parabole I/m assure le minuo nel vertice:

$$(a^2 + aL + L^2)' = 2a + L = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{L}{2}$$

Quioli il ropporto I/m è minimo puerdo l'orse z perse per il pento medio del filo (orsie il suo centro dil massa). ESERCIZIO 8

Sie F(x,y) = (xy, e4). Colcolore JFdr dove reil seguente fucorso de (2,0) e (0,1):



Suemo

$$K(t) = (t, -2t+u)$$
 $t \in [1,2]$, $K'(t) = (1,-2)$
 $K(t) = (t, t^2+1)$ $t \in [0,1]$; $K'(t) = (1,2t)$

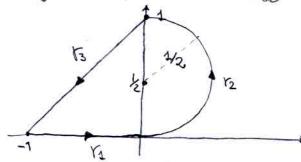
Allae r = r. ur e purnou

$$\begin{cases}
F. dr = -\int (t \cdot (-2t+4))(1) + e^{-2t+4}(-2) dt \\
-\int (t \cdot (t^2+1))(1) + e^{t^2+1}(2t) dt
\end{cases}$$

$$= -\left[-\frac{2t^3}{3} + \frac{4t^2}{2} + e^{-2t+4} \right]^2 - \left[\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{t^2}{2} + e^{t^2+1} \right] = -\frac{3t}{12} + e$$

ESERCIZIO 9

Sue $f(x,y) = (xy, x^2y)$. Coleolore of Four dove re-



r= 1,012 013

1/2 è un arco du circon ferenze du centro (0, ½) e rappro ½.

$$F_{1}(t) = (\pm, 0) \quad \text{for } t \in [-1, 0] \quad , \quad F_{1}(t) = (\pm, 0)$$

$$F_{2}(t) = (\frac{1}{2}\cos t), \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\text{ fout}) \quad \text{for } t \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \quad , \quad V_{2}^{1}(t) = (\frac{1}{2}\sin t), \frac{1}{2}\cos t)$$

$$F_{3}(t) = (t, \pm 1) \quad \text{for } t \in [-1, 0] \quad , \quad F_{3}^{1}(t) = (1, 1)$$

$$Cont$$

$$\int FdY_{1} = 0$$

$$\int FdY_{2} = \int (\frac{1}{4}(\cot t \cot t), (-\frac{1}{2}\sin t)) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}\int (\cot t \cot t) + \frac{1}{4}\int (\cot t) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}\int (\cot t) + \frac{3}{4}\int (\cot t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\int (\cot t) + \frac{3}{4}\int (\cot t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\int (\cot t) + \frac{3}{4}\int (\cot t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\int (\cot t) + \frac{3}{4}\int (\cot t) dt$$

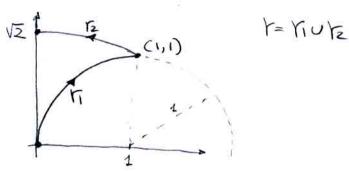
$$= \frac{1}{4}\int (\cot t) + \frac{1}{4}(\cot t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\int (\cot t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\int ($$

ESERCITIO 10

Sie F(x,y)=(x+y²,y). Colcolore f Fdy dove re`ol sequente percorso de (0,0) a (0,0):



 Y_1 e' un aco della circonferenza ou centro (1,0) e reggio f, mentre Y_2 e' un aco della parabola $X=2-y^2$.

Le forme différenziale es essociete a Fin può scrivere come

 $\omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$ con $\omega_1 = xolx + yoly, \omega_2 = y^2 dx$ ω_1 è chiuse su \mathbb{R}^2 e punou esche con funcione potenziele $U(x,y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$.

W' = gr dx + gr and = xdx+AdA.

Quenous

$$\int_{r} \omega_{1} = U(0,\sqrt{2}) - U(0,0) = 1.$$

Eve il colcolo esplicato on fuz.

Si noto che

 $Y_1(t) = (1 + \cos(t), \cot), t \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi], Y_1(t) = (-\cot, \cot)$ $Y_2(t) = (2 - t^2, t), t \in [1, \sqrt{2}], Y_2(t) = (-2t, t)$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \omega_{2} = \int_{\Gamma} \omega_{2} + \int_{\Gamma} \omega_{2}$$

$$= -\int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} (-seut) dt + \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} (-2t) dt$$

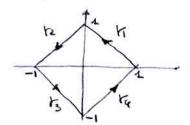
$$= -\int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma$$

e punde

$$\int_{r}^{r} F dr = \int_{r}^{r} \omega = 1 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

ESERCIZIO 11

Colcolore of dx-dy dove te'il fucouso chieso



$$Y_1(t) = (1-t,t), t \in [0,1]$$
; $Y_3(t) = (-1+t,-t) t \in [0,1]$
 $Y_1(t) = (1-t,t), t \in [0,1]$; $Y_4(t) = (t,-1+t) t \in [0,1]$

Quind

$$\int_{r_1} \omega = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{-1-1}{3} dt = -\frac{2}{3}; \quad \int_{r_2} \omega = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{-1+1}{3-2t} dt = 0$$

$$\int_{3} w = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1+1}{1} dt = 2 \quad ; \quad \int_{x_{1}} w = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1-1}{1+2t} dt = 0$$

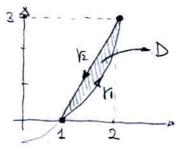
e infine

$$\int_{Y} \omega = -\frac{2}{3} + 0 + 2 + 0 = \frac{4}{3}.$$

ESERCIZIO 12.

Colcolore \((x+y) dx - (x-y) dy dove r\\

e il fercono chireso \(r = 1 \) U/2



con 1/2 un arao de parahola con l'orse x=0, e 1/2 un segmento settribuio.

Si he che
$$f_1(t) = (t, t^2 - 1)$$
 fut $\in [7, 2]$
 $f_2(t) = (t, 3(t-1))$ fut $\in [7, 2]$.

e quind

$$\int_{1}^{2} \omega = \int_{1}^{2} \omega - \int_{1}^{2} \omega = \int_{1}^{2} ((\pm + t^{2} - 1) \cdot 1 - (\pm - t^{2} + 1) \cdot 2t) dt$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{2} ((\pm t - 3) \cdot 1 - (-2t + 3) \cdot 3) dt$$

$$= \left[2\frac{\pm^{4}}{4} - \frac{\pm^{3}}{3} - \frac{\pm^{2}}{2} - \pm^{2}\right]_{1}^{2} - \left[26\frac{\pm^{2}}{2} - 12\right]_{1}^{2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

Allo stisso risultato il fuo oscinore applicando il teorema di GAUSS-GREEN

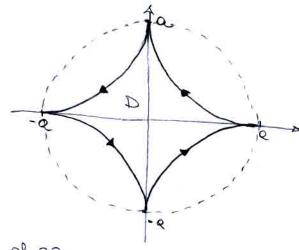
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\theta(-x+y)}{\theta x} - \frac{\theta(x+y)}{\theta y} dxdy = -21D1$$

$$= -2 \int_{x=1}^{2} \int_{y=x^{2}-1}^{3x-3} dxdy = +2 \int_{x=1}^{2} (x^{2}-3x+2) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} - 3\frac{x^{2}}{2} + 2x \right]_{1}^{2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

ESERCIZIO13.

Colcolore la lunghezza e l'orea delimintata della cuma Chiuse y della ASTROIDE (ipocicloide).



$$\begin{cases} x(t) = a \cos^3 t \\ y(t) = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}$$

$$t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Lungher 20:

$$x'(t)^{2} + y'^{2}(t) = a^{2}(3\cos^{2}t(-3ut))^{2} + a^{2}(3\sec^{2}t(\cos t))^{2}$$

$$= 9a^{2}|3\cot^{2}\cos t|^{2}$$

$$= 9unds$$

$$2\pi$$

$$|Y| = 3a \int |4ut\cos t| dt = 12a \int \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) dt$$

$$= 3a \left[-\cos(2t)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6a$$

Area:

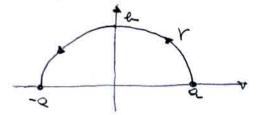
$$|D| = \frac{1}{2} \int (x dy - y dx) = \frac{1}{2} \int (a^{2} \cos^{4} t \cdot 3) \sin^{2} t + a^{2} \sin^{4} t \cdot 3 \cos^{2} t) dt$$

$$= \frac{3a^{2}}{2} \int \sin^{2} t \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{3a^{2}}{2} \int (\sin 2t)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} dt$$

$$= \frac{3a^{2}}{8} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{2} = \frac{3a^{2}\pi}{8}$$

ESERCIZIO 14.

Coleolare Syzdx + xzdy dove y i le semielline



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1$$
 e y>0 con a, b>0.

Y(t) = (acost, bsent) can t + [97].

Quendo

$$\int_{k}^{\pi} w = \int_{k}^{\pi} (trsut)^{2} \cdot (acost)^{2} \cdot (acost)^{2} \cdot (bsut)^{2} dt$$

$$= \int_{k}^{\pi} -b^{2}a seu^{3}t dt + \int_{k}^{\pi} a^{2}b cos^{3}t dt$$

$$= b^{2}a \int_{k}^{\pi} seu^{3}t dt + a^{2}b \int_{k}^{\pi} cost(1-seu^{2}t) dt$$

$$= b^{2}a \int_{k}^{\pi} cost - \frac{cos^{3}t}{3} + a^{2}b \int_{k}^{\pi} seut - \frac{seu^{3}t}{3} = -\frac{4ab^{2}}{3}$$

Per conference la stesso susseltato applicando il teorema di GAUSS-GREEN dobbiamo pura "chiudere" el percorso V. Ad erempro, paroveno consolerare il serguento V, de (-a,0) e (a,0) OSSIR V.(t) = (t,0) per $t \in [-2,2]$. Allora

LOLI
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\delta_5}{X_5} + \frac{\delta_5}{A_5} \le 1, 4 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \infty = \iint \left(\frac{9x}{9(x_5)} - \frac{9A}{9(A_5)} \right) dx dA$$

-a k a

Ponendo
$$\frac{x}{a} = u$$
, $\frac{y}{t} = v$ ottenvou o $\frac{\partial(x_1y)}{\partial(u_1v)} = ab$

=
$$2 \iint (au - bv) abdudv$$

= $2 \iint (agcost - bgout) abgodo$
= $2 \iint (agcost - bgotut) abgodo$
= $2 a^2 b \left[\frac{e^3}{3} \right] \left[tuo \right] + 2 ab^2 \left[\frac{e^3}{3} \right] \left[cost \right] = -\frac{4}{3} ab^2$
Infine

Infine
$$\int \omega = \int (0 \cdot (t)' + t^2 \cdot (0)') dt = 0$$

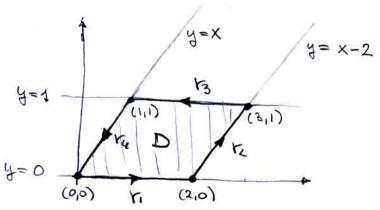
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} -a$$

e durque

$$\int_{\Gamma} \omega = \int_{\Gamma} \omega - \int_{\Gamma} \omega = -\frac{4}{3}ab^2 - 0 = -\frac{4}{3}ab^2.$$

ESERCIZIO 15.

Colcolore $\int (3y^2 + 2xe^{y^2})dx + (2x^2ye^{y^2})dy$ lugo el bordo del porallelo groumo de vertice (0,0), (2,0), (3,1) e (4,1) pucorso in seuso ante-orano.



Prima du tutto mohamo che la forma $w_1 = 2xe^{y^2}dx + 2x^2ye^{y^2}dy$

è chiuse en R2.

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial (2x^{2}ye^{4})} = 4xye_{4} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial (2xe_{4})}$$

e quinds, siccome \mathbb{R}^2 et semplicemente commeno, ω_1 et anche esotta in \mathbb{R}^2 . E facile venficare che una feminaria potenziale associata a ω_1 et $U(x,y) = x^2 e^{y^2}$.

Sia W2 = 3y2 dx + O.dy, allere

$$\int_{r} \omega = \int_{r} \omega_{1} + \int_{r} \omega_{2} = O + \int_{r} \omega_{2}$$

$$=3\int_{1}^{2}y^{2}dx + 3\int_{1}^{2}y^{2}dx + 3\int_{1}^{2}y^{2}dx + 3\int_{1}^{2}y^{2}dx$$

Posto K(t)=(t,0) $t \in [0,2]$, $K_2(t)=(t,t-2)$ $t \in [2,3]$ $K_3(t)=(3-t,1)$ $t \in [0,2]$ e $K_4(t)=(1-t,1-t)$ $t \in [0,1]$ otherworms

$$= 0 + 3 \int_{2}^{3} (t-2)^{3} dt - 6 - 3 \int_{2}^{3} (1-t)^{2} dt$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{(t-2)^{3}}{3} \right]_{2}^{3} - 6 - 3 \left[\frac{(t-1)^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{1} = -6.$$

In alternative & pro' applicare il teorema di GAUSS-GREEN.

$$\int_{r}^{\infty} W = \int_{r}^{\infty} W_{2} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{\partial(0)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(3y^{2})}{\partial y} dxdy$$

$$= -6 \int_{r}^{\infty} y dxdy = -6 \int_{r}^{\infty} y dy = -6 \int_{r}^{\infty} y^{2} dy = -6.$$

$$= -6 \int_{y=0}^{\infty} 2y dy = -6 \left[y^{2} \right]_{0}^{\infty} = -6.$$

ESERCIZIO 16.

Per quole cumo chiuse sumplice percorse in seuso anti-orano, l'integrole

$$\int (y^3 - 3y + xy^2) dx + (9x - x^3 + x^2y) dy$$

assume il volore massimo?

Sia D il dominio delunutato de p ollare per il teorema di GAUSS-GREEN



$$\int_{P} w = \iint_{P} \left(\frac{\partial (3x - x^{3} + x^{6}y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (y^{3} - 3y + xy^{2})}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{P} \left(\frac{\partial (3x - x^{3} + x^{6}y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (y^{3} - 3y + xy^{2})}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

$$= 3 \iint_{P} \left(\frac{\partial (3x - x^{3} + x^{6}y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (y^{3} - 3y + xy^{2})}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

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

ESERCIZIO 17.

Date le forme différenziale

 $(w = (3x^2y + 2xy^3)dx + (x^3 + f(x,y))dy$ oleterminore f(t) in modo che w se esoble in \mathbb{R}^2 .

Doto che \mathbb{R}^2 e seu perementi commenso bosta

ven ficore che w se chiese:

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial (3x_5A + 5xA_3)} = 3x_5 + 6xA_5$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial (x_3 + 6(xA))} = 3x_5 + 6(xA) \cdot A$$
113

Le due demote parmoles sono reguels $\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$ se e solo se

$$f'(xy) = 6xy$$
 0 $f'(xy) = 6xy$
 0 $f'(xy) = 6xy$
 $f(xy) = 6xy$
 $f(xy)$

ESERCIZIO 18.

Coleobre $\int -y^3 dx + x^3 dy$ dove f i l'onco du curconferenza en (1,0).

Coledo dretto: Y(t) = (1+cost, sent) per t∈ [\$\frac{\pi}{2}\$,\$\pi\$]

$$\int_{Y} \omega = \int_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-(sut)^3(-sut) + (4+cost)^3 \cdot cost) dt = \frac{9\pi}{8} - 3$$

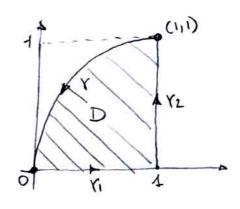
$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
dopo un lungo colcolo

Coledo con l'uso della famula de GAUSS-GREEN:

$$\int \omega = \iint \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial (x_3)} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial (-\dot{A}_3)} \right) dx dx - \int \omega - \int \omega.$$

One
$$\int_{0}^{1} \omega = \int_{0}^{1} (0.1 + t^{3}.0) dt = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \omega = \int_{0}^{1} (t.0 + 1^{3}.1) dt = 1$$



In forme

$$3 \iint (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = 3 \iint ((u+1)^{2} + v^{2}) du dv$$

$$D \qquad \begin{cases} x = u+1 & du^{2} + v^{2} \le 1 \\ y = v & du \le 0, v > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= 3 \iint (y^{2} + 2y \cos \theta + 1) y dy d\theta$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{y^{4}}{u} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2} + 6 \left[\frac{y^{3}}{3} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \int du \theta \right] \frac{\pi}{2} + 3 \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{y^{4}}{u} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2} + 6 \left[\frac{y^{3}}{3} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \int du \theta \right] \frac{\pi}{2} + 3 \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{8} - 2 + \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{9\pi}{8} - 2.$$

Quindo

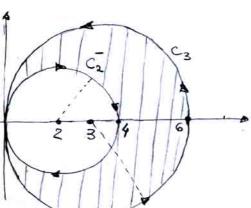
$$\int_{8} \omega = \frac{9\pi}{8} - 2 - 0 - 1 = \frac{9\pi}{8} - 3.$$

ESERCI210 19.

Coleolore \(3x^2y^2 dx + 2x^2 (1+xy) dy dove \(\tau \)

e' il porcorso chiuso doto de \(C_2 UC_3 \).

Cr induce la corporation de centro (2,0) piconse un seuso antrorono.



Per il teorema de GAUSS-GREEN

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}} \omega = \int_{\mathcal{D}_3 \setminus \mathcal{D}_2} \left(\frac{\partial (2x^2 + 2x^3y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (3x^2y^2)}{\partial y} \right) dxdy,$$

dove Dr e ve cerchio du raggio re certro (1,0),

$$= \int (4x + 6x^2y - 6x^2y) dx dy$$

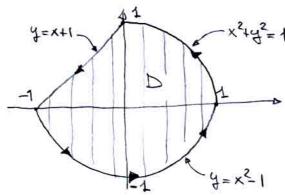
=
$$4 \times_{D_3} \cdot |D_3| - 4 \times_{D_2} |D_2| = 4 \cdot 3 (\pi 3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (\pi 2^2))$$

$$= 76\pi$$

dove $X_{D_z}=r$ induce be coordinate x del centro di mane del cerchio D_r .

ESERCIZIO 20.

Sia W = 2ydx + (x²+ax)dy con a ∈ R e sia y re perconso chiuso



Per quale valore du a, $\int w = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4$? Per GAUSS-GREEN

$$\int_{\Gamma} W = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial (x^{2} + \alpha x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (2y)}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} (2x + \alpha - 2) dxdy = 2 \iint_{D} xdxdy + (\alpha - 2) \cdot |D|$$

Ore $\iint x \, dx \, dy = \iint (\int x \, dx) \, dy + \int x (\int dy) \, dx$ $D \quad y=0 \quad x=y-1 \quad x=-1, y=x^2-1$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(1-y^{2}-(y-1)^{2}\right)dy+0$$

$$4=0$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[-2\frac{4^{3}}{3}+2\frac{4^{2}}{2}\right]=\frac{1}{6}$$

mentre

$$|D| = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - 2\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - 1) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 2\left[x - \frac{x^{3}}{3}\right] = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{11}{6}$$
Quindi
$$\int_{0}^{1} w = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (a - 2) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{11}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4 \quad \text{se } a = 4.$$

ESERCIZIO 21.

Sie

w=(2xexxy))dx+(exxy))dx+(exxy))dy.

Dire per quali valoriou o ER w i una forma esoble
in R2 e pu boli volori colcolore le funzione potenziale.

Dots the R^2 e' semplicemente commesso hoste which we the w = Adx + Bdy we there overoon the $\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial y}$ in R^2 .

 $\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = \sigma_S \times G_{\chi_{+}A} \left(-\gamma m \left(x + A_S\right)\right) \cdot 5A$

 $\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} = e^{x^2 + y} \cdot 2x + a^2 y \left(-\lambda e u(x + y^2) \right)$

9

 $\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = (2-a^2)(xe^{x^2+y} + y \text{ Aun}(x+y^2)) = 0$ $\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ As e solo se $a^2 = 2$ overs se a = +12 o a = +12, In entroush i com il potenziale U soddista

 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 2x e^{x^2 + y} + \cos(x + y^2), \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = e^{x^2 + y} 2y \cos(x + y^2)$ Integrando le prima equezione rispetto ex

so othere

$$U = \int \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dx = e^{x^2 + y} + \lambda en(x + y^2) + c(y)$$

e confrontando con la secondo equarione si deduce che ('14) = 0, assic (14) = costante.

Cosi le femzione potenziele e $V(x,y) = e^{x^2 + y} + Alu(x + y^2) + costante$

ESERCIZIO 22.

Sie $w = (axy - \pi sm(\pi x)) dx + (x^2 + 4e^4) dy$ Per quoli volow del parametro QER d'integrale

 $\int_{Y} W = \frac{15}{4} \pi + 4e \quad \text{dave}$

r è l'orco della circonferenza centrato en (1,0) e raggio 1 de (2,0) a (1,1)?

Porto U(x,y)= x2y + cos(TX) +4e4 allore

 $w_1 = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} dy = (2xy-118ux) dx + (x^2+4e^4) dy$ e exalte in R2. Sie $w_2 = w - w_1 = (a-2) xy dx$ allora

 $\int_{Y}^{\pi/2} (u_2 = (a-2))(1+\cos t)(xunt) \cdot (1+\cos t)' dt$ $= -(a-2)\left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} xu^2t dt + \left[\frac{xu^3t}{3}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = (2-a)\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\right)$

Cosi

$$\int_{Y} \omega = \int_{Y} \omega_{2} + \int_{Y} \omega_{1} = (2-\alpha)(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{3}) + U(1/3) - U(2/0)$$

$$= (2-a) \frac{3\pi + 4}{12} + (1-1+4e) - (0+1+4)$$

=
$$(2-a)\frac{3\pi+4}{12}+4e-5\stackrel{?}{=}\frac{15}{4}\pi+4e$$

e quinou risolverdo su ottrone a=-13.

ESERCIZIO 23.

Refetere il calcalo dell'esercizio 11 utilizzando il tearne au GAUSS-GREEN.

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dx - dy}{x + y + 2}$$

$$= \int_{D} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{-1}{x + y + 2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{x + y + 2} \right) \right) dx dy$$

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

$$= \int_{D} \frac{2}{(x + y + 2)^{2}} \left| \frac{\partial(x_{1}y)}{\partial(u_{1}v)} \right| du dv$$

$$= \int_{D} \frac{1}{(u + 2)^{2}} du dv$$

$$= \int_{-1} \frac{1}{(u + 2)^{2}} du dv$$

ESERCIZIO 24.

Rifettile il colcolo dell'esercizio 9 utilizzando il teorena di GAUSS-GREEN.

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y + x^{2}y + y \\
y - x + 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y + x^{2}y + y \\
y - y^{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y - x + 1
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y - y^{2} - y \\
y - y^{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y - y - y + y \\
y - y - y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y - y - y - y \\
y - y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y - y - y - y - y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y - y - y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y - y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x^{2}y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$x^{2}y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$x^{2}y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$x^{2}y - y
\end{cases}$$

$$x^{2}y - y$$