

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

$$a(x) = 2$$

Quindi

$$A(x) = \int a(x) dx = \int 2 dx = 2x$$

IL FATTORIO INTEGRANTE è

$$e^{Ax} = e^{2x}$$

QUINDI INTEGRANDO

$$\int e^{Ax} f(x) dx = \int e^{2x} \cdot 3e^{2x} dx = \int 3 dx = 3x + C$$

DUNQUE LE SOLUZIONE FINIRELLA È

$$y(x) = e^{-A(x)} \cdot \int e^{A(x)} f(x) dx = e^{-2x} \cdot (3x + C)$$

CHE C'È?

$$1 = Y(0) = e^{-Cx_0} (3 \cdot 0 + c) = 1 \cdot c$$

così la soluzione costante in \mathbb{R} è

$$Y(x) = e^{2x} (3x + 1)$$

b) $\begin{cases} Y'(x) + 2xY(x) = x e^{-x} \\ Y(1) = e^{-1} \end{cases}$

$$u(x) = 2x$$

Quindi

$$A(x) = \int 2x \, dx = 2 \int x \, dx = x^2$$

la funzione integrata è

$$e^{A(x)} = e^{x^2}$$

quindi integrando

$$\int e^{A(x)} f(x) \, dx = \int e^{x^2} \cdot x e^{-x^2} \, dx = \int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

Dunque la soluzione generale è

$$Y(x) = e^{-Ax}, \int e^{Ax} f(x) dx = e^{-x^2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + c \right)$$

Cauchy

$$Y(1) = e^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + c \right)$$

$$D_A \text{ cui si ricava } c_1 = -c = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ogni soluzione ci è nata in \mathbb{R}^+

$$Y(x) = e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{\hat{x}^2 + 1}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{x^{2+1}}{2e^{x^2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y'(x) + \frac{Y(x)}{x+2} = 3e^x \\ Y(0) = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{per } x \in (-2, +\infty)$$

$$a(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} \quad \text{per } x > -2$$

Ogni

$$A(x) = \ln |x+2|$$

According to the fundamental theorem of calculus we have

$$e^{A(x)} = e^{\ln|x+2|} = x+2$$

Quadratic integral formula.

$$\int e^{A(x)} f(x) dx = \int (x+2) xe^x dx \Rightarrow \int (x+2) d(e^x)$$

$$= 3 \left((x+2)e^x - \int e^x dx \right) = 3 (x+1) e^x + C$$

Let's find a solution by integrating by parts

$$Y(x) = e^{-A(x)} \int e^{A(x)} f(x) dx = \frac{3(x+1) e^x + C}{x+2}$$

Cauchy

$$z = Y(0) = \frac{3 + C}{2} \Rightarrow z = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{C}{2} \Rightarrow z - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{C}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = -C$$

Quadratic solution constant in $(-\infty, +\infty) \subset \mathbb{C}$

$$y(x) = \frac{3(x+1)e^x + 1}{x+2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0) (y'(x) + \tan(x)y(x) + \frac{1}{-\cos(x)}) \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$u(x) = \tan(x) \quad \text{in } x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

0.1.1

$$A(x) = \int u(x) dx = \int \tan(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{-\cos(x)} dx =$$

$$= \int -\frac{1}{\cos(x)} d(-\cos(x)) = -\ln|\cos(x)| = -\ln(\cos(x))$$

According to the FATO rule $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + C$

$$e^{A(x)} = e^{-\ln(\cos(x))} = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

Quando in \ln appear $\neq 0$

$$\int e^{A(x)} f(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx = \tan(x) + C$$

$L \subset$ Solutions giving real

$$Y(x) = e^{-Ax} \int e^{Ax} f(x) dx =$$

$$= -\cos(x) \cdot (\sin(x) + c) = \cos(x) \left(\frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} + c \right) =$$
$$= \sin(x) + c \cdot \cos(x)$$

Cauchy

$$f \hat{=} Y(0) = \sin(0) + -c \cdot \cos(0) = c = f$$

Only can solution contain imaginary part in $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$Y(x) = \sin(x) + f \cdot \cos(x)$$

e) $\text{Re } x \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\left\{ Y'(x) + \frac{Y(x)}{x} = 2 \sin(x) \right.$$

$$Y(-1) = -1$$

$$\alpha(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{per } x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$0 < \nu < 1 \quad x > 0$$

$$A(x) = \int \alpha(x) dx = \ln|x| = \ln(x)$$

Allora il fattore integrabile è

$$e^{A(x)} = e^{\ln(x)} = x$$

Quindi integrazione

$$\int e^{A(x)} \cdot f(x) dx = \int x \cdot \ln(x) dx =$$

$$= \int 2x \cdot \ln(x) dx = \int \ln(x) \cdot d(x) =$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \ln(x) - \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \ln(x) - \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$= x \cdot \operatorname{arctan}(x) - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx$$

$$= x \cdot \operatorname{arctan}(x) - x + \operatorname{arctan}(x) + C$$

$$= \operatorname{arctan}(x) \left(x^2 + 1\right) - x + C$$

La solution générale est

$$Y(x) = e^{-Ax} \int e^{Ax} f(x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left((x^2 + 1) \operatorname{arctan}(x) - x + C \right)$$

Cauchy

$$-1 = Y(1) = x \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 + C = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 + C \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow -1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 + C \rightarrow C = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Quelle la solution générale pour $x \in (0, +\infty)$

$$Y(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left((x^2 + 1) \operatorname{arctan}(x) - x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) -$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 1) \ln(x) - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}}{2x} -$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \ln(x) - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2x}$$

R) $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{cases} (1+x^4) Y'(x) = -x^3 Y(x) + 3x^2 \\ Y(0) = 5 \end{cases}$$

Sist. no 1. r. r. v.

$$(1+x^4) Y'(x) = -x^3 Y(x) + 3x^2 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow (1+x^4) Y'(x) + x^3 Y(x) = 3x^2 \quad | \cdot$$

$$\rightarrow Y'(x) + \frac{x^3}{(1+x^4)} Y(x) = \frac{3x^2}{1+x^4}$$

Allcon

$$Y(x) = \frac{x^3}{(1+x^4)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^4}$$

$$A(x) = \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^4} dx = 4 \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^4} dx =$$

$$t = x^4 + 1, dt = 4x^3 dx$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{x}{t} \frac{dt}{4x^3} = \int \frac{1}{t} dt =$$

$$= \ln |t|$$

$$= \ln |1+x^4|$$

IL Fatto al - INTEGRARE

$$e^{A(x)} = e^{\ln(1+x^4)} = 1+x^4$$

QUISI INTEGRANDO

$$\int e^{A(x)} R(x) dx = \int (1+x^4) \cdot \frac{3x^2}{1+x^4} dx =$$

$$= \int 3x^2 dx = x^3 + C$$

$L^+ \subset \cap_{n \in \omega} \text{Sol} \cup \text{Th}_{\text{for}}^{\text{F}}$ hence $\text{R}_A(L^+) \subseteq$

$$Y(x) = e^{-Ax_1} \int e^{Ax_1} f(x_1) dx_1 =$$

C A U C I + Y

$$S = Y(C_0) = -C$$

Quirky LA Solutions circa 1980

$$Y(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^4} \cdot (x^3 + s) = \frac{x^3 + s}{1+x^4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{d}) \quad f(x, y) = \frac{x - y}{x + y}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$D_A \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus \{x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \{0\} \text{ in } (3, -1)\}$

$$\nabla f(3, -1) = (f_x(3, -1), f_y(3, -1)) =$$

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

$$D_1 \quad \text{real part} \quad (3, -1, f(3, -1))$$

$$z = f(3, -1) + f_x(3, -1)(x - 3) + f_y(3, -1)(y + 1)$$

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

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

$$b) f(x, y) = \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2} \quad (1, 2) \\ (1, 2, f(1, 2))$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \left((9-x^2-y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} \cdot -2x =$$

$$= -\frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \left((9-x^2-y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} \cdot -2y =$$

$$= -y$$

$$\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}$$

D_A CUI IL GNAZI CRNI IZ (1, 2) E'

$$\nabla f(1, 2) = \left(f_x(1, 2), f_y(1, 2) \right) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{9-1-4}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{9-1-4}} \right) =$$

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

COSI U POMO TAKUJEME AL GRAPICO NI

f MI UZNO (1, 2, f(1, 2)) E'

$$z = f(1, 2) + f_x(1, 2)(x-1) + f_y(1, 2)(y-2) =$$

$$= \sqrt{9-1-4} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - 1(y-2) =$$

$$= 2 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - y + 2 = \frac{4+7+4}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - y =$$

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

$$\textcircled{9) } f(x,y) = 2 \text{ und } \tan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad (1,1) \\ (1,1, f(1,1))$$

$$f_x(x,y) = 2 \cdot \left(\arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right)' =$$

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

$$f_y(x,y) = 2 \cdot \left(\arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right)' =$$

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

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

DA CUI IC GRADOL: MRE = 1 P (1,1) E'

$$\nabla f(1,1) = \left(f_x(1,1), f_y(1,1) \right) =$$

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

cos' 16 p1200 trace an = AL GR A P1co

D) $f \sim (1,1, f(1,1))$

$$z = f(1,1) + f_x(1,1)(x-1) + f_y(1,1)(y-1) -$$

$$= 2 \cdot \text{andw}(1) + 1 \cdot (x-1) + 1 \cdot (y-1) =$$

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

d) $f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{xy}$

$$(1,1, f(1,1))$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{1}{xy} \cdot (y-x) \cdot y^2 = y - c_1(xy)$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \frac{(\cos(xy^2))' \cdot y - \sin(xy^2) \cdot (y)'}{y^2} =$$

$$= \frac{-\cos(xy^2) \cdot 2xy \cdot y - \sin(xy^2)}{y^2} =$$

$$= \frac{-\cos(xy^2) 2xy}{y^2} - \frac{\sin(xy^2)}{y} =$$

$$= 2x \cos(xy^2) - \frac{\sin(xy^2)}{y}$$

Da cui si ha anche

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (f_x(\pi, 1), f_y(\pi, 1)) =$$

$$= (\cos(\pi), 2\pi \cdot \cos(\pi) - \sin(\pi)) =$$

$$= (-1, 2\pi \cdot (-1)) = (-1, -2\pi)$$

Così si ha che tanto per il grafico

$$r \in \rho_{U \cap D}(\pi_1, f(\bar{w}, \bar{z})) \quad \tilde{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= f(\pi_1) + f_x(\pi_1)(x - \bar{\pi}) + f_y(\pi_1)(y - \bar{\pi}) = \\ &= \pi_1 - x + \bar{\pi} + (-\pi_1)(y - \bar{\pi}) = \\ &= -x + \bar{\pi} - 2\bar{\pi}y + 2\bar{\pi} = 3\bar{\pi} - x - 2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d)} \quad f(x, y) := y^2 e^{x-y} - x + y$$

$$f_x(x, y) = y^2 e^{x-y} - 2x + 1$$

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

Przykład: funkcja $f(x, y) = e^{x-y} (x - 1)$ jest ciągła w punkcie $(0, 0)$.

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)) = (0, 0)$$

Ostatnio:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y^2 e^{x-y} - 2x + 1 = 0 \\ x \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$2e^y y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$\text{F} \quad \text{G} \cup \{r_0\} \quad \text{C} \cup \{c_0\} \quad \text{U}_N \quad S_{0,0} \quad \text{P}_{0,0} \quad C_{0,0} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

Impôr LTRR

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = y^2 e^y - 2$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = e^x \cdot 2y$$

$$f_{yx}(x,y) = 2y e^x$$

$$f_{yy} = 2e^x$$

L.A. Matrizes inversas

$$H^T F = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

noturno carioca $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

$$f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = -2$$

$$f_{xy}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = 0 = f_{yx}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$f_{YY}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = 2e^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{e}$$

Quirn

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(H_f) = (-2)(2\sqrt{2}) - 0 = -4\sqrt{2} < 0$$

A local max $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ in our di secca

b) $f(x, y) = x^2 - 4xy + 3y^2 + y^3$

$$f_x(x, y) = 2x - 4y$$

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

To two points critical

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 4y = 0 \\ -4x + 6y + 3y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2y \\ 8y + 6y + 3y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot y \\ 3y^2 - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= 2 \cdot y \\ y(3y - 2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x = \frac{4}{3} \\ y = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

| PUNTI CRITICI SONO $(0,0)$ E $\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$

L'ELIMINAZIONE SUPERATI SONO

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = 2$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = -4$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = -4$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = 6 + 6y$$

MUL PUNTO CRITICO $(0,0)$

$$f_{xx}(0,0) = 2$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = f_{yx}(0,0) = -4$$

$$f_{yy}(0,0) = 6$$

matrix form (row col) $\left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 6 \end{array} \right)$

$$f_{xx}\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = 2$$

$$f_{xy}\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = f_{yx}\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = -4$$

$$f_{yy}\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = 6 + 6\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 6 + 4 = 10$$

Quadratic (quadratic function) constant

$$H_f \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \text{ sono}$$

$$H_f(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_f\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

OR A

$$\det(H_f(0,0)) = 2 \cdot 6 - (-4)(-4) = 12 - 16 = -4 < 0$$

Quando $(0,0)$ é um ponto de sifcação

$$\det(H_f\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)) = 2 \cdot 10 - (-7)(-9) = 20 - 16 = 4 > 0$$

$$f_{xx}\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right) = 2 > 0$$

Quando $\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$ é um ponto de sifcação

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

$$f_x(x,y) = y - 2xy - y^2 = y(1-2x-y)$$

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

Tendo 1 ponto critico

$$y(1-2x-y) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(1-x-2y)=0 \\ \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ x(1-x)=0 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=-2x+1 \\ x(-x+9x-2)=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ x=0 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ x=1 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=1 \\ x=0 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=\frac{1}{3} \\ x=\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

Quasi-Local Critical Points

$$(0,0), (1,0), (0,1), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

Local Extrema at Singular Points

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = -2y$$

$$f_{xy}(y,x) = 1 - 2x - 2y$$

$$f_{yx}(x,y) = 1 - 2x - 2y$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = -2x$$

• MCL punto critico $(0,0)$

$$f_{xx}(0,0) = 0 = f_{yy}(0,0)$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = f_{yx}(0,0) = 1$$

• MCL punto critico $(1,0)$

$$f_{xx}(1,0) = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(1,0) = f_{yx}(1,0) = -1$$

$$f_{yy}(1,0) = -2$$

• MCL punto critico $(0,1)$

$$f_{xx}(0,1) = -2$$

$$f_{xy}(0,1) = f_{yx}(0,1) = -1$$

$$f_{yy}(0,1) = 0$$

• MCL punto critico $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

$$f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) = 0 \quad f_{yy}\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$f_{xx} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{2}{3} = f_{yy} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$f_{xy} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = f_{yx} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

LA MATRICE

HC: SIMMETRIA

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

M.1 PUNTI CRITICI

$$\det(H_f(0,0)) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \leftarrow \text{PUNTO DI SIECAZIONE}$$

$$\det(H_f(1,0)) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 < 0 \quad \text{PUNTO DI SCELLEZIA}$$

$$\det(H_f(0,1)) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1 < 0 \quad \text{PUNTO DI SCELLEZIA}$$

$$\det(H_f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} > 0$$

E

$$f_{xx} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{2}{3} < 0$$

QUINDI $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$ E UN PUNTO DI MASSIMA LOCALIZZATA.

$$d) f(x,y) = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y} + 2y$$

PUR $x \neq 0$ & $y \neq 0$

$$f_x(x,y) = 9 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{9}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y}$$

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

Trovare i punti critici

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{9}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y} = 0 \\ -\frac{x}{y^2} + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} fy = x^2 \\ x = 2y^2 \\ x \neq 0, y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} fy = x^2 \\ x = 2y^2 \\ x \neq 0, y \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

Quindi critici puri sono (0,0) (0,1) e (2,1)

LC DERIVATI SECONDI SONO,

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = -2 \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{xy}$$

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

$$f_{yx}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{2x}{y^3}$$

E' possibile scrivere (2,1)

$$f_{xx}(2,1) = 1$$

$$f_{xy}(2,1) = f_{yx}(2,1) = -1$$

$$f_{yy}(2,1) = 4$$

CALCOLARE LA MATRICE HESSIANA

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

ossia

$$H_f \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_f(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad C$$

$$\det(H_f(2,1)) = 4 - 1 - 3 > 0$$

C

$$f_{++}(2,1) = 1 > 0$$

Quasi-stable point at minimum

Relative minimum

$$b) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\cos^2(2x) \cdot \cos(3x) dx$$

Pick a formula involving e.

$$-\cos(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{it} + e^{-it}) \quad \text{is quasi}$$

$$-\cos^2(2x) \cos(3x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \left(e^{i2x} + e^{-i2x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{i3x} + e^{-i3x} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(e^{8ix} + e^{-8ix} \right) \left(e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix} \right)$$

$$8(e^{7ix} + e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) \cdot (e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(e^{7ix} + e^{ix} + e^{-ix} + e^{-7ix} + 2e^{3ix} + 2e^{-3ix} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left((e^{7ix} + e^{-7ix}) + (e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) + 2(e^{3ix} + e^{-3ix}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (-\cos(7x) + \cos(x) + 2 \cos(3x))$$

$\cos i$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\cos^2(7x) \cdot -\cos(7x) \circ x =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos(7x) + \cos(x) + 2 \cos(3x)) \circ x =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\sin(7x)}{7} + \sin(x) + 2 \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\left(\frac{\sin(\frac{7\pi}{2})}{7} + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) + 2 \frac{\sin(\frac{3\pi}{2})}{3} \right) - 0 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{7} - 1 - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(-3 + 21 - 18 \right) =$$

$$= 4 \left(-7 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - 4 \left(-\frac{1}{21} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{-4}{21} \right) = \frac{1}{21}$$

