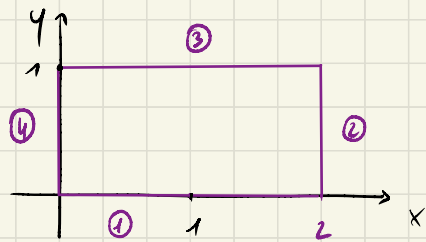


ES. 1.

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

SUL TRIANGOLO  $(0,0) \times (2,0) \times (2,1) \times (0,1)$



- INTERNO NEL TRIANGOLO:  $\vec{\nabla} f(x,y) = ?$

$$\vec{\nabla} f(x,y) = [e^y - 2x, x e^y - e^y] \Rightarrow \text{PTI STAZIONARI} \quad \vec{\nabla} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^y - 2x = 0 \\ e^y(x-1) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad e^y - 2 = 0, \quad y = \ln(2) \quad (\approx 0.7)$$

$\underbrace{e^y}_{\neq 0} (x-1) = 0$ ,  $x = 1$   
SEMPRE

$$\Rightarrow \left[ (1, \ln(2)) \right] \text{ È UN PTO STAZIONARIO } \underline{\text{INTERNO}}$$

- Bordo ... DIVIDIAMO I LATI E PARAMETRIZZIAMO  $\leadsto$

①	$y = 0$	$0 \leq x \leq 2$
②	$x = 2$	$0 \leq y \leq 1$
③	$y = 1$	$0 \leq x \leq 2$
④	$x = 0$	$0 \leq y \leq 1$

$$\textcircled{1} f(x,y) = xe^0 - x^2 - e^0 = x - x^2 - 1$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} f(x,y) = x \cdot e^{-x^2} - e = -x^2 - e \cdot x - e$$

$$\textcircled{4} f(x,y) = 0 \cdot e^y - 0^2 - e^y = -e^y$$

$$\textcircled{1} f'(x) = 1 - 2x - 0 = 1 - 2x \stackrel{!}{=} 0, \quad 2x = 1, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f'(y) = e^y - 0 = e^y \stackrel{!}{=} 0, \quad \text{MAI} = 0!$$

$$\textcircled{3} f'(x) = -2x - e - 0 \stackrel{!}{=} 0, \quad x = -\frac{e}{2} \rightsquigarrow \text{NON STA SUL BORDO!}$$

$$\textcircled{4} f'(y) = -e^y \stackrel{!}{=} 0, \quad \text{MAI} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$  È UN PTO CRITICO PER  $f(x,y)$  MISURE IN  $\textcircled{1}$ .

• ANALITTO PTO INTERNO  $(1, \ln(2))$

$$Hf(x,y) = ? \quad \partial_x^2 f = -2 \quad \partial_y \partial_x f = e^y$$

$$\partial_y \partial_x f = e^y \quad \partial_y^2 f = (x-1)e^y$$

$$\Rightarrow Hf(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & e^y \\ e^y & (x-1)e^y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow Hf(1, \ln(2)) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

LOW DIAGONALE  $\Rightarrow \det \begin{bmatrix} -2-l & 2 \\ 2 & -l \end{bmatrix} = (-2-l)(-l) - 4 = l(l-2) - 4$

$$l^2 - 2l - 4 = 0$$

$$l_{1/2} = 1 \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{8} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \begin{cases} \nearrow \approx 2.4 \\ \searrow \approx -0.4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1+\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 2.4 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left[ (1, \ln(2)) \in \underline{\text{SEWA}} \right] \checkmark$$

•  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{r}}$  IN  $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 0)$  WUNGO  $\bar{r} = [3, 4]$   $\leadsto \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \Rightarrow \bar{r} = \frac{1}{5} [3, 4]$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{r}} = \bar{\nabla} f(x_0, y_0) \cdot \bar{r} = [-1, 0] \cdot \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} (-3 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 4) = \left[ -\frac{3}{5} \right] \checkmark$

• PLANO TANG. IN  $(1, 2, -1)$

$\Rightarrow z - z_0 = \bar{\nabla} f(x_0, y_0) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow z - (-1) = [e^2 - 2, 0] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x - 1 \\ y - 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow [z + 1 = (e^2 - 2) \cdot (x - 1)] \checkmark$



Es. 2

$$D_1 = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ t.c. } \underbrace{1 < |x| < 2}_{1)} , -3 < y < 3 \right\} \cup \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ } -2 < x < 2, \underbrace{2 < |y| < 3}_{2)} \right\}$$

1)  $x > 0 \rightarrow 1 < x < 2$

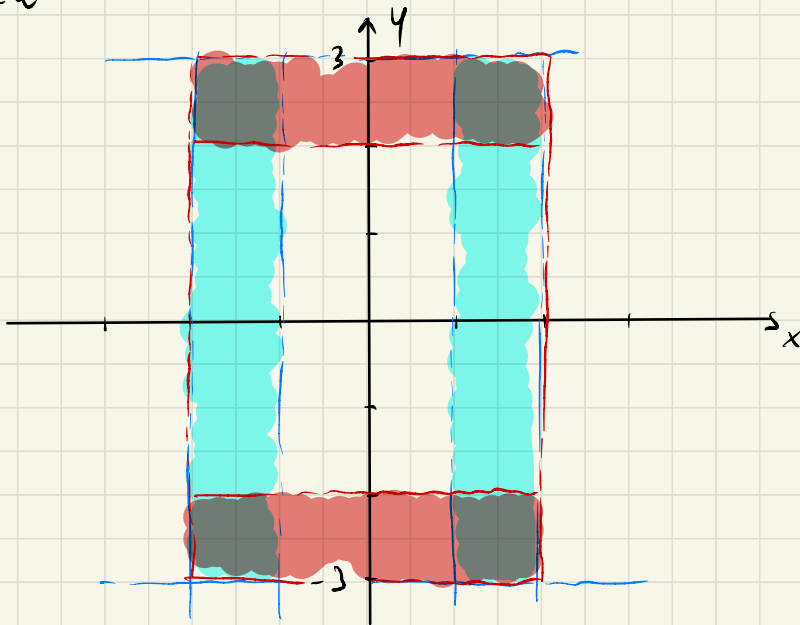
$x < 0 \rightarrow 1 < -x < 2, -1 > x > -2, -2 < x < -1$

2)  $y > 0 \rightarrow 2 < y < 3$

$y < 0 \rightarrow -3 < y < -2$

GUARNIAMOLO...

$f(x)$  È FUNZIONE DI  $x$   
VE  $\forall x \in \text{DOMINIO } f$   
ASSOCIA UNO E UN SOLO  
VALORE DI  $y$ .

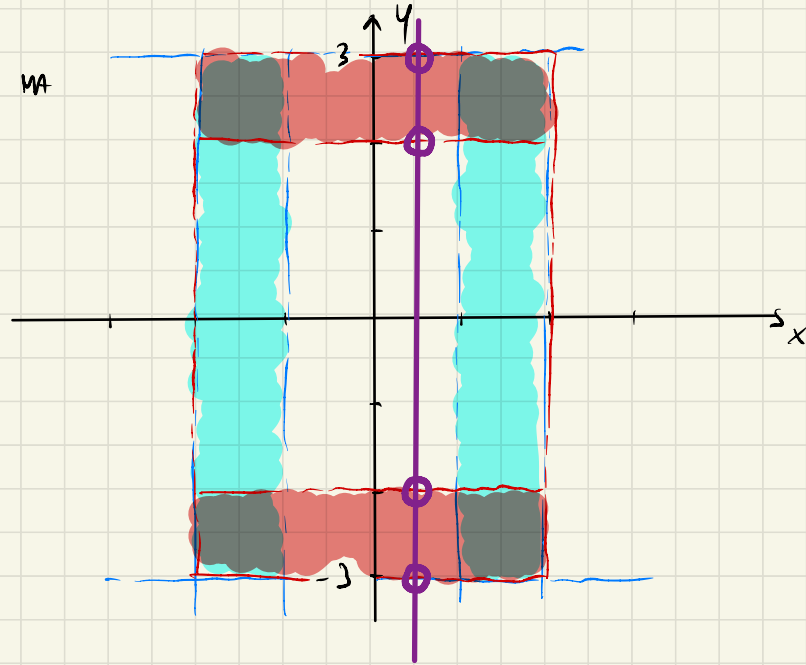


UN DOMINIO  $D$  È CONVESSE RIPELLO A  $x$  OÈ  $x \in [a, b]$  E  $f(x) < y < g(x)$ ,  
 QUESTO NON È IL LOSIMO CASO, BASTA PIREMIENE UNA QUALSIASI RETTA VERTICALE TRA  $-2$  E  $2$ .

- LA REGIONE ROSA È DELIMITATA IN  $y$  DA QUATTRO RETTE (CHE SONO FUNZIONI DI  $x$ ), MA LO VOGHIAMO SIA DELIMITATA DA SOLO DUE FUNZIONI.

→ LO SEMPLICE RIPELLO A  $x$

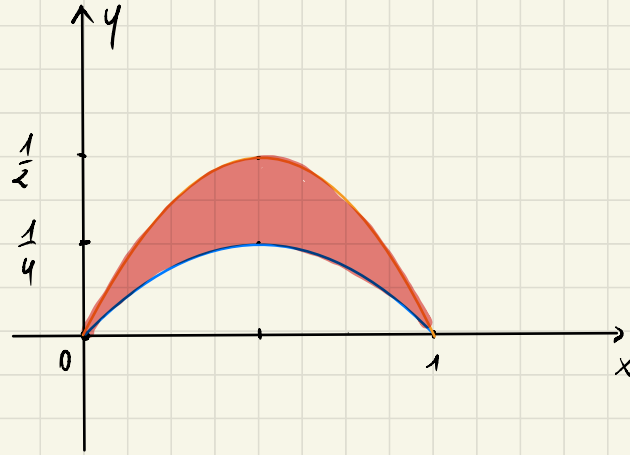
- STRENA ROSA PER  $y$ .
- $D_1$  HA UN BUCO INDIETRE  $\Rightarrow$  NON È SEMPLICEMENTE CONNESSO.



$D_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ t.c. } \underbrace{x(1-x) < y < -2x^2 + 2x, 0 < x < 1}_1\}$

1)  $x - x^2 < y < -2x(x-1)$

- VERPUCE RIPIENO A  $x$  ✓
- NON VERPUCE RIPIENO A  $y$ . ✗
- VERPUCEMENTE CONVESSO ✓



ES. 3:  $L(x, y) = -y dx + x dy$

$\int_{\gamma} L(x, y) = ?$   $\forall \gamma \quad \gamma(t) = (t \cdot \sin t, 2t) = \begin{cases} x(t) = t \cdot \sin t \\ y(t) = 2t \end{cases}$   $\text{con } t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$I = \int_{\gamma} (x dy - y dx)$

$dx = \dot{x}(t) dt = (\sin t + t \cdot \cos t) dt$

$dy = \dot{y}(t) dt = 2 dt$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_{\gamma} x dy - \int_{\gamma} y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (t \cdot \sin t)(2 dt) - \int_0^{2\pi} (2t) \cdot (\sin t + t \cos t) dt$$
  
$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} dt t \sin t - 2 \int_0^{2\pi} dt t \sin t - 2 \int_0^{2\pi} dt t^2 \cos t$$
  
$$= -2 \int_0^{2\pi} dt t^2 \cos t \stackrel{\text{PARTI}}{=} -2 \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} dt t^2 \sin t \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} dt (2t) \cdot \sin t \right]$$

*Handwritten notes in orange:*  
- Above the first integral:  $f(t) \quad g(t)$   
- Above the second integral:  $f \quad g$   
- Above the third integral:  $f' \quad g$

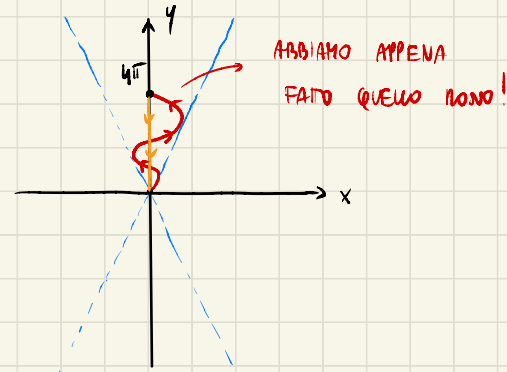
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -2 \left[ 0 - 2 \int_0^{2\pi} dt t \operatorname{sen}(t) \right] = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} dt t \operatorname{sen}(t) \quad \text{PARTE, MI NUOVO...} \\
 &= 4 \left[ t \cdot (-\cos(t)) \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} dt (1) (-\cos t) \right] = 4 \left[ -t \cdot \cos t \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} dt \cos(t) \right] \\
 &= 4 \left[ -t \cdot \cos(t) + \operatorname{sen}(t) \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= 4 \cdot [(-2\pi \cos(2\pi))] = [-8\pi] \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

CONFRONTIAMO CON L'INTEGRALE SUL PEGHEMO CHE CONGIUNGE  $\gamma(0)$  E  $\gamma(2\pi)$

$$\gamma(0) \Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0) \quad \gamma(2\pi) \Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 4\pi)$$

PARAMETRIZZO UNGO IL PEGHEMO:  $x = 0$   $y = \alpha$  CON  $\alpha: 4\pi \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} L(x, y) = \int_{\Gamma} (x dy - y dx) \quad \text{NON STO INT. IN X} = \int_{\Gamma} x dy = [0] \quad \checkmark$$



ES. 4:

$$a) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{3x+1}{1-x^2}$$

CONFRONTO ESTREMI...

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x+1}{1-x^2} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x+1}{1-x^2} = \infty \quad \text{NON} \Rightarrow \text{ESISTERA}^- ?$$

$$(1-x^2) = (1+x)(1-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x+1}{(1+x)(1-x)}$$

È QUESTO IL PROBLEMA!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 3x+1 = -2 \quad \text{NON DA PROB.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{L'ANDAMENTO È } \frac{1}{(x+1)}$$

RICORDIAMO CHE

$$\frac{1}{(x-b)^\alpha}$$

È INTEGRABILE SOLO SE  $\alpha < 1$ , NEL MOSTRO CASO

$\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow$  NON INTEGRABILE ✓

b)  $\int_0^{\pi} dx \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x))$  TOSTILO...

PROVIAMO PER PARTI:  $I = \int_0^{\pi} dx \overset{g}{(1)} \cdot \overset{f}{\operatorname{sen}(\ln(x))} = \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)) \cdot x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} dx \cancel{x} \cdot \cos(\ln(x)) \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x}}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)) \cdot x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} dx \cos(\ln(x))$$

FACCIAMO PARTI DI NUOVO, SOLO SU UN

$$I = \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)) \cdot x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \left[ x \cdot \cos(\ln(x)) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} dx \cancel{x} \cdot (-\operatorname{sen}(\ln(x))) \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} \right]$$

$$= \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)) \cdot x \Big|_0^{\pi} - x \cdot \cos(\ln(x)) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} dx \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x))$$

È IL NUOVO I!

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)) \cdot x \Big|_0^{\pi} - x \cdot \cos(\ln(x)) \Big|_0^{\pi} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)) \cdot x \Big|_0^{\pi} - x \cdot \cos(\ln(x)) \Big|_0^{\pi} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\pi} dx \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \pi \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\ln(\pi)) - \pi \cdot \cos(\ln(\pi)) \right] = \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \operatorname{sen}(\ln(\pi)) - \cos(\ln(\pi)) \right] \right] \checkmark$$

c)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \cdot y \ln(x^2 + y^2)$  POLAM:  $x = R \cdot \cos \theta$   
 $y = R \cdot \operatorname{sen} \theta$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} R^2 \cos \theta \operatorname{sen} \theta \cdot \ln(R^2) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}(2\theta) \cdot \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(R^2)}{\frac{1}{R^2}} \oplus$$

CONTINUA  $R > 0$

CONTINUA  $R > 0$

HÔPITAL:  $\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dR}(\ln(R^2))}{\frac{d}{dR}\left(\frac{1}{R^2}\right)}$  VE ESIME  $\Rightarrow$  IL  $\oplus$  HA QUEL VALORE!

CHAIN RULE  $\rightarrow$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{R^2} \cdot 2R}{-\frac{2R}{R^4}} = \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} (-R^2) = [0] \checkmark \text{ IL LIMITE FA } 0.$$

DERIVATA RAZZO  $\rightarrow$