

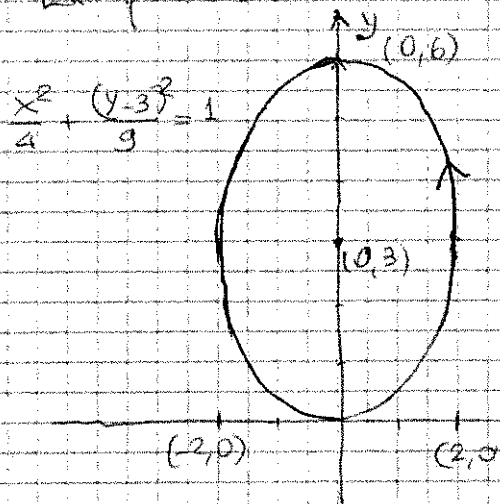
La curva  $\Gamma$  è determinata dall'intersezione di  $z = \frac{2}{3}y$  con  $z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$

Osserviamo che

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{2}{3}y \\ z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = \frac{2}{3}y \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{2}{3}y = 1 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{2}{3}y \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \cos t \\ y = 3 + 3 \sin t \\ z = 2 + 2 \sin t \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

La proiezione di  $\Gamma$  sul piano  $xy$  è data sotto in figura, comprensiva dell'orientamento.



Dobbiamo, dunque, calcolare

$$\int_{\Gamma} x^2 dx + (x^2 - x) dy + (4y + z) dz$$

Applichiamo il Teorema di Stokes e concludiamo che possiamo calcolare al suo posto

$$\int_{\Sigma} \langle \text{rot } \underline{F}, \underline{n} \rangle d\sigma_2 \quad \text{dove}$$

$$\Sigma: \begin{cases} z = \frac{2}{3}y \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n} &= \frac{(-z_x, -z_y, 1)}{\sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{(0, -\frac{2}{3}, 1)}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$d\sigma_2 = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 & x^2 - x & 4y + z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{i}(4-0) + \vec{j}(0-0) + \vec{k}(2x-1-0)$$

$$= (4, 0, 2x-1)$$

Pertanto, posto  $E = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{9} \leq 1 \right\}$

abbiamo

$$\int_{\Sigma} \langle \text{rot } \vec{F}, \vec{n} \rangle d\sigma_2 = \int_E \langle (4, 0, 2x-1), (0, -\frac{2}{3}, 1) \rangle dx dy$$

$$= \int_E (2x-1) dx dy = - \int_E dx dy \quad \text{poiché } g=2x \text{ è dispari}$$

$x=0$ . Poiché il dominio  $E$  è simmetrico rispetto a

otteniamo

$$- \int_E dx dy = - m(E) = - \pi \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = - 6\pi$$

$$\underline{A2} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x-3)^{2n+1}}{(2n)!}$$

$$a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(2n)!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)!} \bigg/ \frac{1}{(2n)!} = 0$$

Pertanto  $R = \infty$ .

Infine  $\infty$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x-3)^{2n+1}}{(2n)!} = - (x-3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-3)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = - (x-3) \cos(x-3)$$

Si noti che è una funzione dispari in  $(x-3)$ . Pertanto tutte le derivate pari in  $x=3$  sono nulle e risulta

$$f^{(10)}(3) = 0$$

$$\text{A3) } \begin{cases} x = (4 + \cos \theta) \cos \varphi & \theta \in [0, \pi/4] \\ y = (4 + \cos \theta) \sin \varphi & \varphi \in [0, \pi/3] \\ z = \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

Debbiamo calcolare  $|\vec{r}_\theta \wedge \vec{r}_\varphi|$

$$\vec{r}_\theta \wedge \vec{r}_\varphi = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_\theta & y_\theta & z_\theta \\ x_\varphi & y_\varphi & z_\varphi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -\sin \theta \cos \varphi & -\sin \theta \sin \varphi & \cos \theta \\ -(4 + \cos \theta) \sin \varphi & (4 + \cos \theta) \cos \varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{i} (-(4 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \cos \varphi) + \vec{j} (-(4 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \sin \varphi) + \vec{k} (-\sin \theta (4 + \cos \theta))$$

Quindi

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla_{\theta} \Lambda_{\psi}| &= \left[ (4 + \cos^2 \theta)^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \psi + (4 + \cos^2 \theta)^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \psi + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin^2 \theta (4 + \cos^2 \theta)^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \left( (4 + \cos^2 \theta)^2 \cos^2 \theta + (4 + \cos^2 \theta)^2 \sin^2 \theta \right)^{1/2} \\ &= 4 + \cos^2 \theta \end{aligned}$$

Dunque

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_2(\Sigma) &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\pi/3} (4 + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta d\psi \\ &= \left( 4\theta + 3\sin\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\pi}{3} \\ &= \left( 4 \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} (\pi + 2\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

A4)  $f = x^2 + 3y + \ln(1+xy)$

CN  $\nabla f = 0$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x + \frac{y}{1+xy} = 0 \\ 3 + \frac{x}{1+xy} = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{2x}{1+2x^2} \\ 3 + 6x^2 - 6x^2 + x + 2x^3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = -\frac{2x}{1+2x^2} \\ 2x^3 + x + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \quad P\left(-1, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

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

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

$$f_{xy} = \frac{1+xy - xy}{(1+xy)^2}$$

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

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

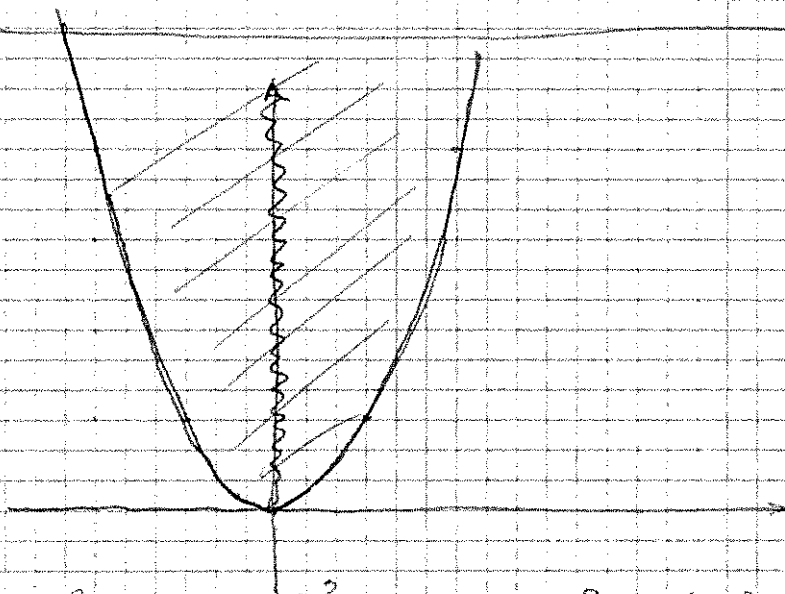
$$f_{xy} = \frac{1}{(1+xy)^2}$$

$$H_f\left(-1, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \frac{4/9}{\sqrt{9}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 9 \\ 9 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Poiché  $H_f$  è ~~indefinita~~ indefinita, il punto  $P_0$  è un collo

B2



$$\text{int } \Omega = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y > x^2 \right\} \setminus \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x=0, y > 0 \right\}$$

$$\partial \Omega = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = x^2 \right\} \cup \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x=0, y \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$\Omega = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \geq x^2 \right\}$$

B3)  $f = \sqrt[5]{x^3 \sin^2 y}$

È facile verificare che  $f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$

Se  $f$  fosse differenziabile in  $(0,0)$  dovremmo avere che

$$\lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(h,k) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0)h - f_y(0,0)k}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} = 0$$

Abbiamo

$$\lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt[5]{h^3 \sin^2 k}}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} \neq 0$$

Demnach  $f$  nicht differenzierbar in  $(0,0,0)$

---

$$\text{B4)} \quad \frac{d}{dt} f(g(t), t, g(t)) = f_x(g(t), t, g(t)) g'(t) + \\ + f_y(g(t), t, g(t)) + f_z(g(t), t, g(t)) g'(t)$$