

Prova scritta complessiva di Analisi Matematica II
Ingegneria Edile-Architettura, 9 settembre 11

Nome.....Cognome.....Matricola.....

(1) [14 pti] Sia $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ l'insieme $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 0\} \cup \{(x, y, z) : \frac{x^2}{9} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 1, y \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$

(1.1) Fare un disegno *qualitativo* di Ω (usando coordinate cilindriche viene forse meglio).

(1.2) Parametrizzare $\partial\Omega$ e dire se le parametrizzazioni scelte sono o meno compatibili con il campo ν normale a $\partial\Omega$ esternamente a Ω .

(1.3) Sia $F \in C^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^3)$ un campo vettoriale. Scrivere *una* formula esplicita che dia il flusso $\iint_{\partial\Omega} F \cdot \nu d\sigma$ di F attraverso $\partial\Omega$.

(1.4) Calcolare il flusso di cui al punto (1.4) quando $F = (3x^2y, 2y^2, 0)$.

(1.5) . Sia $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1, -1 \leq y \leq 0\}$. Parametrizzare $\partial\Omega$ e dire se le parametrizzazioni scelte sono compatibili con la scelta μ della normale a Σ per cui $\mu = -\nu$ (ν essendo la normale di cui al punto (1.2)).

(2) [3 pt.] Trovare l'integrale generale reale di

$$(y' - 3y)' = 3 \cos(3x)$$

(3) Classificare i punti critici di $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$f(x, y) = xy(3x + 2y - 1).$$

5. pt.

(4) [4 punti] Calcolare l'integrale

$$\iint_A (e^{3x+2y} + 1) dx dy,$$

dove

$$A = \{(x, y) : x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 3x + 2y \leq 1\}.$$

(5) [3 punti] Siano $f, \alpha, \beta \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$ e si definisca

$$h(x) = f(\alpha(\cos(x), \sin(x)), \beta(1, x^3 + 2)).$$

Calcolare $h'(x)$ e $h'(0)$.

(6) [3 punti] Sia $F(x, y) = (ax^2e^{x^3} \sin(y), e^{x^3} \cos(y))$. Trovare a in \mathbb{R} in modo che F sia un campo esatto e calcolarne un potenziale.

Nome.....Cognome.....Matricola.....

(1) [5 pt.] Sia $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ l'insieme $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 0\} \cup \{(x, y, z) : \frac{x^2}{9} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 1, y \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ e sia $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua. Trovare $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ e, per ogni (x, z) in A , trovare $\alpha(x, z)$ e $\beta(x, z)$ tali per cui

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_A \left(\int_{\alpha(x, z)}^{\beta(x, z)} f(x, y, z) dy \right) dx dz$$

(2) [4 pt.] Trovare l'integrale generale reale di

$$(y' - 3y)' = 3 \cos(3x)$$

(3) [8 pt.] Classificare i punti critici di $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$f(x, y) = xy(3x + 2y - 1).$$

(4) [4 pt.] Calcolare l'integrale

$$\iint_A (e^{3x+2y} + 1) dx dy,$$

dove

$$A = \{(x, y) : x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 3x + 2y \leq 1\}.$$

(5) [3 pt.] Siano $f, \alpha, \beta \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$ e si definisca

$$h(x) = f(\alpha(\cos(x), \sin(x)), \beta(1, x^3 + 2)).$$

Calcolare $h'(x)$ e $h'(0)$.

(6) [3 pt.] Trovare le soluzioni in \mathbb{C} di

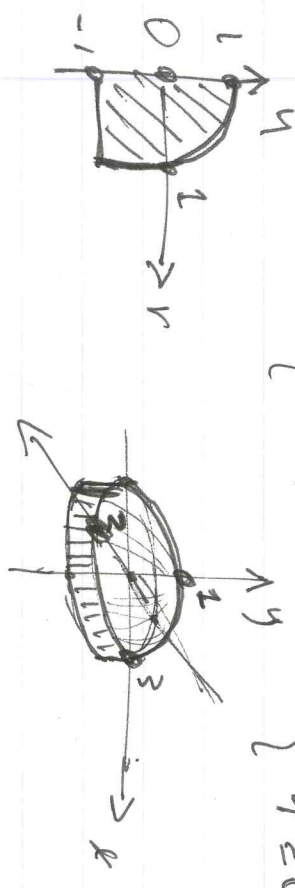
$$z^2 - 5iz - 6 = 0.$$

(7) [3 pt.] Trovare $\gamma \geq 0$ di modo che converga in senso generalizzato l'integrale

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^\gamma + x^{5\gamma})^5}$$

① Pongfo $X/3 = v \cos \theta, z/2 = v \sin \theta, v \geq 0, |\theta| \leq \pi$

$(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} v \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} v \leq 1 \\ v^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$



② $\Phi_1(x, z) = (x, -1, z); \Phi_1^* A_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $A_2 = \{(x, z, 1) : \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

$\Phi_2(\theta, y) = (3 \cos \theta, y, 2 \sin \theta); \Phi_2^* A_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $A_2 = \{(\theta, y) : |\theta| \leq \pi, -1 \leq y \leq 0\}$

$\Phi_3(r, \theta) = (3r \cos \theta, \sqrt{1-r^2}, 2r \sin \theta); \Phi_3^* A_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $A_3 = \{(r, \theta) : |r| \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}.$

Φ_1 nonemulnitate $\Sigma_1 = \{(x, y, z) : y = -1, \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 1\}$

Φ_2 $\Sigma_2 = \{(x, y, z) : \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1, -1 \leq y \leq 0\}$

Φ_3 $\Sigma_3 = \{(x, y, z) : \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} + y^2 = 1, y \geq 0\}.$

$\partial_x \Phi_2 \times \partial_y \Phi_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -j = (0, -1, 0)$

Φ_2 e com multitudine con D

$\partial_\theta \Phi_2 \times \partial_y \Phi_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -3 \sin \theta & 0 & 2 \cos \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-2 \cos \theta, 0, -3 \sin \theta)$

$\partial_\theta \Phi_2 \times \partial_y \Phi_2(\theta, y) = (-2, 0, 0); \Phi_2(\theta, y) = (3, 0, 0)$

Φ_2 non e comp. con P

$\partial_r \Phi_3 \times \partial_\theta \Phi_3 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3 \cos \theta & -\frac{2r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} & 2 \sin \theta \\ -3r \sin \theta & 0 & 2r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} =$

$= \left(-\frac{2r^2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}, -6r, -\frac{3r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right); \Phi_3$ non e comp. con P.

③ $\iint_{\partial \Sigma} F \circ \nu \, d\sigma = \iint_{A_1} F(x, -1, z) \circ (0, -1, 0) \, dx \, dz$

$-\iint_{A_2} F(3 \cos \theta, y, 2 \sin \theta) \circ (-2 \cos \theta, 0, -3 \sin \theta) \, dy \, d\theta$

$-\iint_{A_3} F(3r \cos \theta, \sqrt{1-r^2}, 2r \sin \theta) \circ \left(\frac{-2r^2 \cos \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}, -6r, \frac{-3r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right) \cdot \nu \, r \, dr \, d\theta$

④ Use T. Div. $\iint_{\partial \Sigma} F \circ \nu \, d\sigma = \iiint_{\Sigma} \text{Div } F \cdot dx \, dy \, dz$

$= \iiint_{\Sigma} (6xy + 4y) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \text{Pongfo } \begin{cases} X/3 = v \cos \theta \\ Z/2 = v \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^0 6rv \, dr \, dv \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 6rv \, dr \, dv = 2\pi \cdot 24 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{v \cdot (1-v^2)^{-1}}{2} \, dv$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 6rv \, dr \, dv = 2\pi \cdot 24 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{v \cdot (1-v^2)^{-1}}{2} \, dv$

$$= -24\pi \cdot \left(\frac{r^4}{4}\right)' = -6\pi \cdot \text{flusso} = -6\pi$$

105 $\gamma_1: [0, \pi], \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3; \gamma_2(\theta) = (3 \cos \theta, -1, 2 \sin \theta)$

$$\gamma_1'(\theta) = (-3 \sin \theta, 0, 2 \cos \theta)$$



γ_2 non è comp. con γ_1 ; lo $\dot{\gamma}$ con μ

$$\gamma_2'(0) = (3 \cos 0, 0, 2 \sin 0); \gamma_2': [-\bar{n}, \bar{n}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$\dot{\gamma}$ comp. con μ ; non lo $\dot{\gamma}$ con μ .

② $y'' - 3y' = 3 \cos(3x)$ $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda = 0$

lecco una sol.

$$\lambda = 0, 3$$

part. γ

$$y(x) = C \cdot \cos(3x) + D \cdot \sin(3x)$$

$$y''(x) = -3C \cdot \sin(3x) + 3D \cdot \cos(3x)$$

$$3 \cos(3x) = y'' - 3y' = \cos(3x) [-3C] + \sin(3x) [-3D - 3C]$$

$$\begin{cases} -3C - 3D = 0 & C = -D \\ 3D - 3C = 3 & 6D = 3 \end{cases} \quad y'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(3x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(3x)$$

$$y(x) = -\frac{1}{6} \sin(3x) - \frac{1}{6} \cos(3x)$$

Int. gen. $y(x) = A + B \cdot e^{3x} - \frac{1}{6} [\cos(3x) + \sin(3x)]$

③ $f_x = y [3x + 2y - 1] + x \cdot 3 = y \cdot (6x + 2y - 1)$

$$f_y = x \cdot [3x + 2y - 1] + y \cdot 2 = x \cdot (3x + 4y - 1)$$

$$\nabla f = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 & \vee \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1/2 \end{cases} & \vee \begin{cases} x=1/3 \\ y=0 \end{cases} & \vee \begin{cases} 6x+2y=1 \\ 3x+4y=1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0); (0, 1/2); (1/3, 0); (1/9, 1/6)$$

$$f_{xx} = 6y \quad f_{xy} = 6x + 2y - 1 + 2y$$

$$f_{yy} = 4x$$

Hess $f(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ sella

Hess $f(0, 1/2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ sella

Hess $f(1/3, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ sella

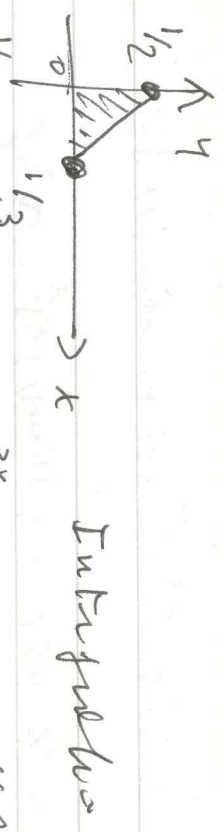
Hess $f(1/9, 1/6) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6/9 + 4/6 - 1 \\ 0 & 4/9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 4/9 \end{bmatrix}$

Matrice Def. pos. \therefore pto min. rel.

$(0, 0); (0, 1/2); (1/3, 0)$ sella

$(1/9, 1/6)$ pto min. rel.

(4)



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \iint_A e^{3x} \cdot e^{2y} dx dy + \iint_A dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{1/3} \int_0^{1-3x} e^{3x} e^{2y} dy + \int_0^{1/3} \int_0^{1-3x} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{1/3} e^{3x} \left[\frac{1-3x}{2} \right]_0^{1-3x} dx + \int_0^{1/3} \left[\frac{1-3x}{2} \right]_0^{1-3x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{1/3} e^{3x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{2(1-3x)} - 1 \right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/3} e^{3x} \cdot \left(e^{2-6x} - 1 \right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/3} e^{-3x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{e^{-3x}}{3} \right]_0^{1/3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e}{6} - \frac{e}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) Siemo $f = f(u, v)$, $\alpha = \alpha(u, v)$, $\beta = \beta(u, v)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 h'(x) &= f_u(\alpha(\cos x, \sin x), \beta(1, x^3+2)) \cdot \left[\begin{matrix} -\alpha_u(\cos x, \sin x) \cdot \sin x + \alpha_v(\cos x, \sin x) \cdot \cos x \\ + f_u(\alpha(\cos x, \sin x), \beta(1, x^3+2)) \cdot \beta_u(1, x^3+2) \cdot 3x^2 \end{matrix} \right] \\
 \Rightarrow h'(0) &= f_u(\alpha(1,0), \beta(1,2)) \cdot \alpha_v(1,0)
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) $F = (P, Q)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_y(x, y) &= ax^2 e^{x^3} \cos(y) & P_y = Q_x \Leftrightarrow \\
 Q_x(x, y) &= 3x^2 e^{x^3} \cos(y) & a=3
 \end{aligned}$$

F is conservative (primitive exists) $a=3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(x, y) &= \int P(x, y) dx = \int 3x^2 e^{x^3} \cos(y) dx \\
 &= e^{x^3} \sin(y) + K(y),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_y(x, y) &= e^{x^3} \cos(y) + K'(y) = Q(x, y) \\
 \Leftrightarrow K' &= 0 \quad (\text{primitivo } K = \text{const} = 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Potencial $\varphi(x, y) = e^{x^3} \sin(y)$.

Solo 1-3

(7) $z^2 - 5iz - 6 = 0$
 $A = (-5i)^2 - 4 \cdot (-6) = -1 = i^2$
 $z = \frac{5i \pm i}{2} = 3i, 2i$

(8) $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2 + x^5)^5}$ $x \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{1}{x^5}$ $8x^5 < 1$

$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{25x}$ $\text{conv. } 8x^5 < 1$
 $\text{conv. } 8x^5 > 1$
 $\text{conv. } \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{25} < 8 < \frac{1}{5}$