

Esercizio 1 (pt. 1)

Da $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, si sa che

può $x = (1; 2)$ è un punto

Risposta:

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Esercizio 2 (pt. 1)

È il risultato del calcolo della

$g: [0; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Risposta:

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} 2x - y - 3 = 0 \\ x - 2y - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 2x - 3 \\ x - 4x + 6 - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = -1 \\ x = +1 \end{cases}$$

Esercizio 4 (pt. 4)
Sia data $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$f(x; y) = x^2y - y^2x - 3xy - 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x - 2y - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} 2x - y - 3 = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = -3 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

I) ~~Il~~ ~~coefficiente~~ ~~lineare~~ ~~di~~ ~~grado~~ ~~1~~ ~~a~~.

II) ~~Il~~ ~~coefficiente~~ ~~parabolico~~ ~~di~~ ~~grado~~ ~~1~~ ~~a~~ ~~pt~~

Risposta:

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2xy - y^2 - 3y = 0 \\ f_y = x^2 - 2yx - 3x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y(2x - y - 3) = 0 \\ x(x - 2y - 3) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H_f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y & 2x - 2y - 3 \\ 2x - 2y - 3 & -2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_f(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ det} = -9 < 0 \\ \text{P. DI SILLA}$$

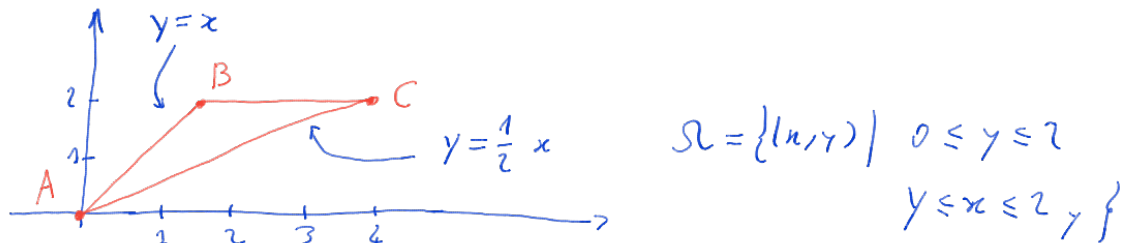
$$H_f(3, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ det} = -9 < 0 \\ \text{P. DI SILLA}$$

$$H_f(0, -3) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ det} = -9 < 0 \\ \text{P. DI SILLA}$$

$$H_f(1, -1) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ det} = 3 > 0 \\ \text{P. DI MASSIMO RELATIVO}$$

III)

$$\begin{aligned} z &= f(-1, 1) + \langle \nabla f(-1, 1), \begin{pmatrix} x+1 \\ y-1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 4 + \langle \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ +6 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x+1 \\ y-1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \\ &= 4 - 6x - 6 + 6y - 6 = -6x + 6y - 8 \end{aligned}$$



Esercizio 5 (pt. 4)

Calcola l'integrale doppio $\iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{xy \sqrt{y^2}} dx dy$ in \mathbb{R}^2 il dominio Ω è il triangolo con vertici $A(0,0)$; $B(2,2)$; $C(4,2)$.

$$I = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{xy \sqrt{y^2}} dx dy$$

Risposta:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^2 \left(\int_y^{2y} \frac{1}{xy \sqrt{y^2}} dx \right) dy = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{y} \left(\int_y^{2y} \frac{1}{x} dx \right) dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{y} \left[\frac{2}{3} (xy - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{x=y}^{x=2y} dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{2}{3} (2y^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{y} y^3 dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^2 y^2 dy \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{9} \cdot 8 = \frac{16}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$