

(1)

1) A) Determinare l'eq. del piano tangente
al grafico di f nel punto P :

$$\underline{f(x,y) = e^{x \cos y} \ln(y^2 + 2)} \quad \underline{P = (1, 0)}$$

$$\boxed{f(1,0) = e \ln 2}$$

$$\partial_x f(x,y) = \cos y e^{x \cos y} \cdot \ln(y^2 + 2) \rightarrow \boxed{\partial_x f(1,0) = e \ln 2}$$

$$\partial_y f(x,y) = -x \sin y e^{x \cos y} \ln(y^2 + 2) + e^{x \cos y} \frac{2y}{y^2 + 2}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\partial_y f(1,0) = 0}$$

\Rightarrow EQ. PIANO TANGENTE:

$$\boxed{z = e \ln 2 + e \ln 2 (x-1) = e \ln 2 x}$$

2) B) $\underline{f(x,y) = 2 + \arctan(y^2) \ln(y \operatorname{sen} x)}$ $\underline{P = (\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)}$

$$\boxed{f(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1) = 2}$$

$$\partial_x f(x,y) = \frac{y \cos x}{y \operatorname{sen} x} \cdot \arctan(y^2) \cdot \ln(y \operatorname{sen} x) + \arctan(y^2) \cdot \frac{y \cos x}{y \operatorname{sen} x} \rightarrow \boxed{\partial_x f(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1) = 0}$$

$$\partial_y f(x,y) = \frac{2y}{1+y^4} \ln(y \operatorname{sen} x) + \arctan(y^2) \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{y \operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\partial_y f(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1) = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

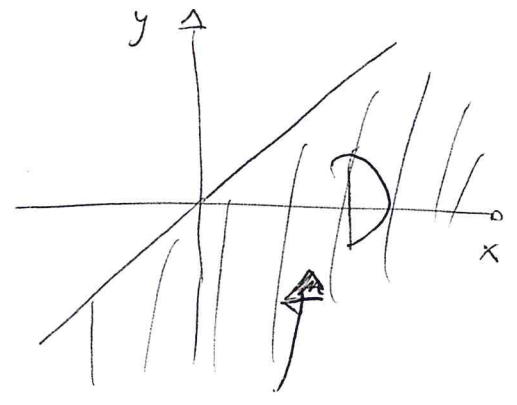
\Rightarrow EQ. PIANO TANGENTE:

$$\boxed{z = 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} (y-1) = \frac{\pi}{4} y + 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

2) A) Domínio e pts critica di

$$f(x,y) = (x+2) \ln(x-y)$$

DOMINIO: $x-y > 0 \Rightarrow x > y$



PTI CRITICI:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \ln(x-y) + \frac{x+2}{x-y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = -\frac{x+2}{x-y} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \ln(x-y) = 0 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2-y = 1 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = -3 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

C'è un solo pto critico
 $P = (-2, -3)$

Calcolo l' HESSIANA:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = \frac{1}{x-y} + \frac{x-y - x-2}{(x-y)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(-2, -3) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{x-y} + \frac{x+2}{(x-y)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(-2, -3) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = -\frac{x+2}{(x-y)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(-2, -3) = 0$$

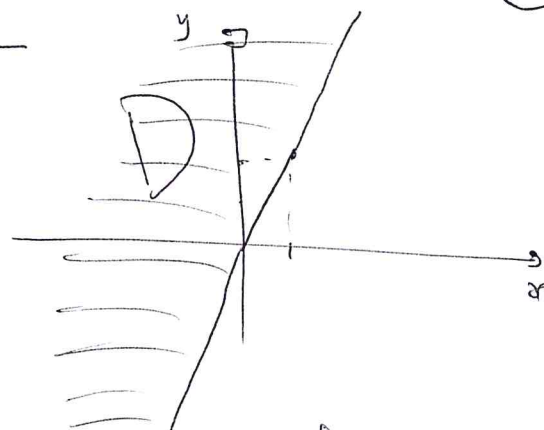
$$\Rightarrow H_f(-2, -3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det H_f(-2, -3) = -1 < 0$$

\Rightarrow P è pto di SELLA

2) ③ $f(x,y) = x \ln(y-2x)$

③

Dominio: $y-2x > 0 \Leftrightarrow y > 2x$



Punti critici:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_x f(x,y) = \ln(y-2x) - \frac{2x}{y-2x} = 0 \\ \partial_y f(x,y) = \frac{x}{y-2x} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \log y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ho un solo Pto critico: $P = (0,1)$

Calcolo l' HESSIANA:

$$\partial_{xx} f(x,y) = -\frac{2}{y-2x} - \left[\frac{2y-4x+4x}{(y-2x)^2} \right] \rightarrow \partial_{xx} f(0,1) = -2-2 = -4$$

$$\partial_{xy} f(x,y) = \frac{1}{y-2x} + \frac{2x}{(y-2x)^2} \rightarrow \partial_{xy} f(0,1) = 1$$

$$\partial_{yy} f(x,y) = -\frac{x}{(y-2x)^2} \rightarrow \partial_{yy} f(0,1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f(0,1) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det H_f(0,1) = -1 < 0$$

\Rightarrow Pto di SELLA