

MODULO IV

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x,y) = \frac{\arctan(x^2 + 2y)}{e^{y \sin x}} \quad P = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Determinare l'equazione del piano tangente al grafico di f in P :

$$\boxed{f\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\partial_x f(x,y) = \frac{2x e^{y \sin x}}{1 + (x^2 + 2y)^2} - \frac{y \cos x e^{y \sin x} \arctan(x^2 + 2y)}{e^{2y \sin x}}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\partial_x f\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{8}}$$

$$\bullet \partial_y f(x,y) = \frac{2 e^{y \sin x}}{1 + (x^2 + 2y)^2} - \frac{\sin x \cdot \arctan(x^2 + 2y)}{e^{y \sin x}}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\partial_y f\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{2} = 1}$$

EQ. piano Tg: $z = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8}x + y - \frac{1}{2}$

$$\boxed{z = -\frac{\pi}{8}x + y + \frac{\pi - 2}{4}}$$

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

f è una funzione radiale, infatti posto

$$t = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{si ha che}$$

$$f(x,y) = g(t) \quad \text{con}$$

$$g: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \boxed{g(t) = \frac{t-2}{e^t}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} g(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t-2}{e^t} = 0$$

$$g'(t) = \frac{e^t(1-t+2)}{e^{2t}} = \frac{3-t}{e^t}$$

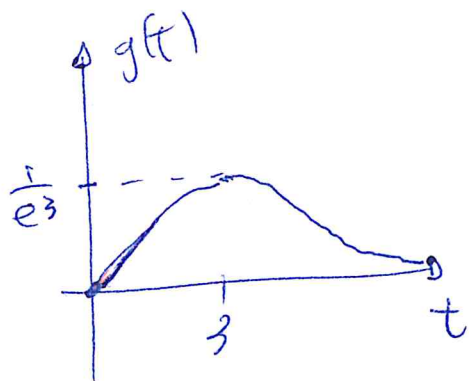
$$g'(t) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq t \leq 3$$

$$g'(t) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow t \geq 3$$

$$g(0) = -2$$

→

$$g(3) = \frac{1}{e^3}$$



Tomando a f :

$$f(x,y) = g(x^2+y^2), \quad \text{quindi}$$

f ha **MAX** ASSOLUTO in $(0,0)$

$$\text{e } \underline{\text{min}} f = -2$$

f ha **MAX** assoluto nei pt $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2+y^2=3\} \rightarrow \bigcirc_{\sqrt{3}}$

e $\underline{\text{MAX}} f = \frac{1}{e^3}$ $\{f=0\} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2+y^2=2\} \rightarrow \bigcirc_{\sqrt{2}}$
 → circ. di centro $(0,0)$ e raggio $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.