

$$1) f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2) e^{x+2y} \quad (\text{I PARTE})$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (2x + x^2 + y^2) e^{x+2y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (2y + 2x^2 + 2y^2) e^{x+2y} = 2(x^2 + y^2 + y) e^{x+2y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

equivalente a $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2x = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + y = 0 \end{cases}$ due de; punto le differenze:

$y = 2x$, quindi $x^2 + 4x^2 + 2x = 5x^2 + 2x = 0$
 $x(5x + 2) = 0$, quindi:

$$A \equiv \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad B = \begin{cases} x = -\frac{2}{5} \\ y = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

In $A = (0, 0)$ lo sviluppo di Taylor de:

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 + y^2) \left(1 + x + 2y + \frac{1}{2!} (x+2y)^2 + \dots \right) = \\ = x^2 + y^2 + \mathcal{O}(3) \end{aligned}$$

quindi A è un minimo.

In B :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= (x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 2) e^{x+2y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2(x^2 + y^2 + y + 2x) e^{x+2y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = 2(2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4y + 1) e^{x+2y}$$

Calcolando in B e trascurando il coefficiente positivo

$$e^{-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}} = e^{-2} \quad \text{si tiene:}$$

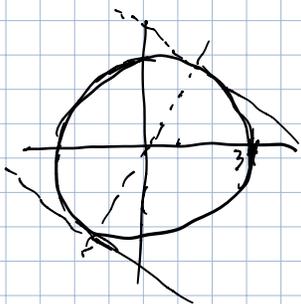
$$H(B) = e^{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 6/5 & -8/5 \\ -8/5 & -6/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

data $H(B) < 0$ quindi B è un sella.

2) $x^2 + y^2 = 3$ Quindi sul vincolo risulta

$$f(x, y) = 3 e^{x+2y}$$

e basta estremizzare $\varphi(x, y) = x + 2y$ sul vincolo.



$$L = \varphi + \lambda g = x + 2y + \lambda (x^2 + y^2 - 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 & 2x = -\frac{1}{2\lambda} \quad (\lambda \neq 0) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2 + 2\lambda y = 0 & y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 3 = 0 & y = 2x \end{cases}$$

$x=0$ non dà soluzioni

$$x^2 + 4x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$5x^2 = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \\ y = \pm \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \Rightarrow \varphi\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

φ max:
 $\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$ è massimo vincolato
 $\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$ è minimo vincolato

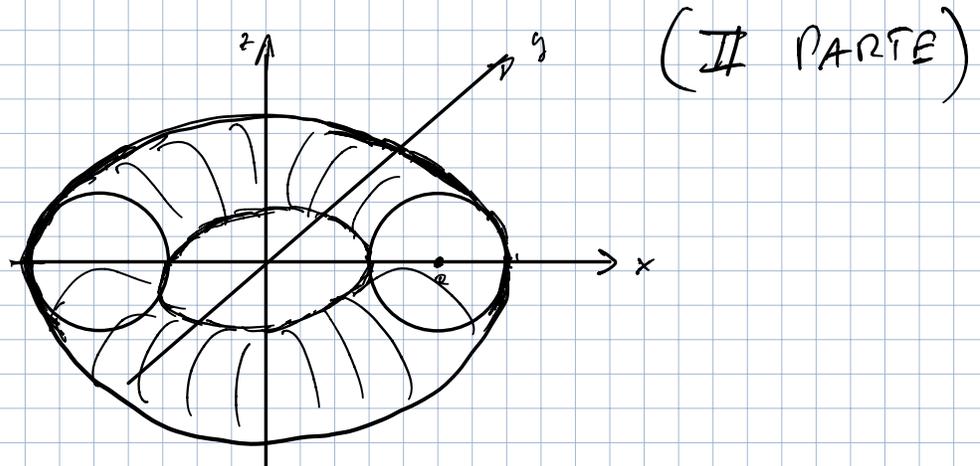
3) $D = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{ \text{orig} \}$ non è semplicemente connesso

(~~lotta~~ a lezione).

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin t)(-\sin t) + (\cos t)(\cos t) dt = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} 1 dt = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

Ne segue che f non è conservativa perché abbiamo Maroto
che il lavoro lungo la circonferenza (che è una linea
chiusa) non è 0.

1 (a)



è un "toro".

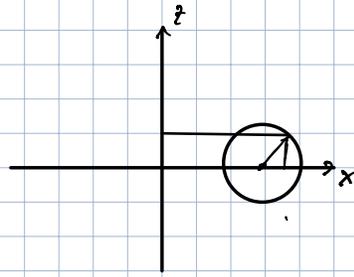
Nel piano xz

si ha:

$$(x-a)^2 + z^2 \leq r^2$$

, quindi in coordinate cilindriche:

$$T_{a,r} = \left\{ (\rho, \theta, z) \mid (\rho-a)^2 + z^2 \leq r^2 \right\}$$



(b)

$$\text{Vol } T_{a,r} = \iiint_{T_{a,r}} 1 \cdot dV =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-r}^r dz \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-z^2}+a}^{\sqrt{r^2-z^2}+a} \rho \, d\rho =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-r}^r dz \left[\frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_{-\sqrt{r^2-z^2}+a}^{\sqrt{r^2-z^2}+a} = \pi \int_{-r}^r 4a \sqrt{r^2-z^2} \, dz =$$

$$= 4\pi a \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \, r \cos t \, dt =$$

$$z = r \sin t$$

$$dz = r \cos t \, dt$$

$$= 4\pi a n^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \, dt =$$

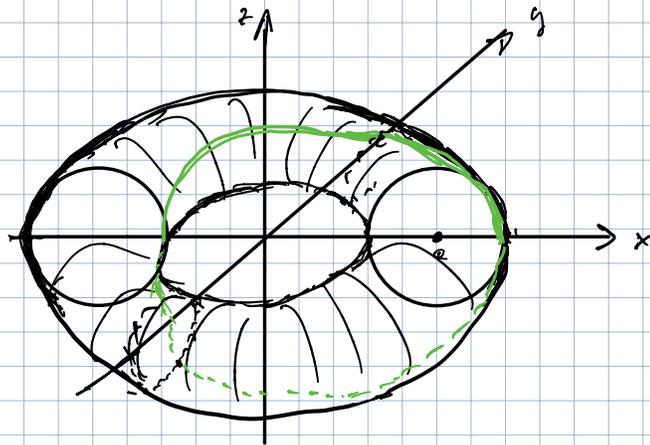
$$\cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}$$

$$= 4\pi a n^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right) dt = 4\pi a n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi + \frac{1}{4} \left[\sin 2t \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) =$$

$$= 2\pi^2 a n^2 = 2\pi a \cdot \pi n^2$$

(c)

(i)



Le curve \mathcal{C} è un giro completo attorno alle circonferenze "rotante" in corrispondenza di un giro $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ attorno all'asse z .

$$(ii) \quad \mathcal{C}: \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \vartheta = (a + r \cos \theta) \cos \vartheta \\ y = \rho \sin \vartheta = (a + r \cos \theta) \sin \vartheta \\ z = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\text{in generale: } \begin{cases} \rho = \psi(\theta) \\ z = \psi(\theta) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \vartheta = \psi(\theta) \cos \vartheta \\ y = \rho \sin \vartheta = \psi(\theta) \sin \vartheta \\ z = \psi(\theta) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x'(\vartheta) = \varphi(\vartheta) \cos \vartheta - \psi(\vartheta) \sin \vartheta \\ y'(\vartheta) = \varphi(\vartheta) \sin \vartheta + \psi(\vartheta) \cos \vartheta \\ z'(\vartheta) = \chi'(\vartheta) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\vartheta} \right\|^2 &= (\varphi')^2 \cos^2 \vartheta - 2\varphi\varphi' \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta + \varphi^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + \\ &+ (\psi')^2 \sin^2 \vartheta + 2\psi\psi' \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta + \psi^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + \\ &+ (\chi')^2 = \\ &= (\varphi')^2 + \varphi^2 + (\psi')^2 + \psi^2 \end{aligned}$$

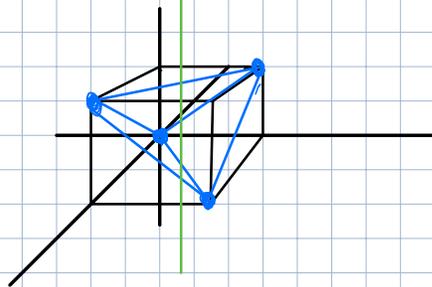
Quindi nel caso in questione:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\vartheta} \right\|^2 &= (a+r \cos \vartheta)^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta = \\ &= (a+r \cos \vartheta)^2 + r^2 \end{aligned}$$

Quindi

$$\begin{aligned} L(r) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\| \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\vartheta} \right\| d\vartheta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(a+r \cos \vartheta)^2 + r^2} d\vartheta = \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

2 (a).



L'asse di simmetria (in rosso) passa per le
metà di due lati "opposti", cioè che conpongono
coppie di vertici disgiunte. Nel caso nel
disegno $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}$.

Il piano di simmetria è ortogonale all'asse
e passa per il baricentro, quindi nel
caso del disegno l'equazione è: $z = \frac{1}{2}$.

(b) e (c).

	E	$8C_3$	$3C_2$	$6C_2$	$6S_6$
θ	0	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	π	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
z_{axis}	3	0	-1	1	-1
u_n	4	1	0	2	0
$\chi(R)$	12	0	0	2	0

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{24} (12 + 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 1) = 1$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{24} (12 - 6 \cdot 2) = 0$$

$$b = \frac{1}{24} (24 + 0) = 1$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{24} (36 + 6 \cdot 2) = 2$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{24} (36 - 6 \cdot 2) = 1$$

$$\Gamma = A_1 + B + 2F_1 + F_2$$

(d) (i)

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & E & 8C_3 & 3C_2 & 6\sigma_d & 6\sigma_s \\ \hline \chi_p & 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{1}{24} (4 + 8 + 6 \cdot 2) = 1$$

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{24} (4 + 8 - 6 \cdot 2) = 0$$

$$b = \frac{1}{24} (8 - 8 + 0 + 0 + 0) = 0$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{24} (12 + 0 + 0 + 6 \cdot 2 + 0) = 1$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{24} (12 + 0 + 0 - 6 \cdot 2 + 0) = 0$$

$$\Gamma = A_1 + F_1$$

[facoltativo] $\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \underline{x}^T \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x}, \quad V = \frac{1}{2} \underline{x}^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x}$$

Introduco pertanto $\xi_1 = \sqrt{m_1} x_1$, $\xi_2 = \sqrt{m_2} x_2$ che dà (però $\underline{\xi} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix}$)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\xi}^T I \underline{\xi} \quad V = \frac{1}{2} \underline{\xi}^T \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{m_1} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{m_1 m_2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{m_1 m_2}} & \frac{2}{m_2} \end{bmatrix} \underline{\xi} \stackrel{B}{=}$$

Adesso rimane individuare e autovettori della matrice B:

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{2(m_1 + m_2)}{m_1 m_2} \lambda + \frac{3}{m_1 m_2} = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2}\right)^2 - \frac{3}{m_1 m_2}} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \pm \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2m_1 m_2 - 3m_1 m_2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \left(m_1 + m_2 \pm \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 - m_1 m_2} \right) = \lambda_{1,2}$$

An autovettore relativo a λ_1 sarà soluzione di

$$\left(\frac{2}{m_1} - \lambda_1 \right) \eta_1 - \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \eta_2 = 0 \quad \text{cioè gli autovettori sono tutti multipli di:}$$

$$\underline{v}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m_1 m_2}}, \frac{2}{m_1} - \lambda_1 \right) \quad \text{con} \quad \frac{2}{m_1} - \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \left(2m_2 - m_1 - m_2 - \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 - m_1 m_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \left(m_2 - m_1 - \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 - m_1 m_2} \right)$$

$$\text{Quindi} \quad \underline{v}_1 = \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \left(\sqrt{m_1 m_2}, m_2 - m_1 - \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 - m_1 m_2} \right)$$

Per λ_2 , gli autovettori sono i multipli di: $\underline{v}_2 = \left(\frac{2}{m_2} - \lambda_2, \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \right)$ e

$$\frac{2}{m_2} - \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \left(2m_1 - m_1 - m_2 + \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 - m_1 m_2} \right) = \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \left(m_1 - m_2 + \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 - m_1 m_2} \right)$$

$$\text{cioè} \quad \underline{v}_2 = \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \left(m_1 - m_2 + \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 - m_1 m_2}, \sqrt{m_1 m_2} \right)$$

Allora le coordinate normali Q_1, Q_2 sono date da

$$\begin{bmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{v}_1 / \|\underline{v}_1\| \\ \underline{v}_2 / \|\underline{v}_2\| \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{v}_1 / \|\underline{v}_1\| \\ \underline{v}_2 / \|\underline{v}_2\| \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{m_1} x_1 \\ \sqrt{m_2} x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ad es. se $m_1 = m_2 = m$ $\underline{v}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{m}, -\frac{1}{m} \right)$, $\underline{v}_2 = \left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m} \right)$

$$\text{e } \|\underline{v}_1\| = \|\underline{v}_2\| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{m} \quad \text{per cui} \quad \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{m} x_1 \\ \sqrt{m} x_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2} x_1 - \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2} x_2 \\ \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2} x_1 + \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2} x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$