

Soluzioni

1.

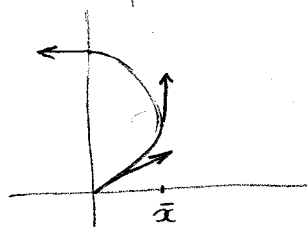
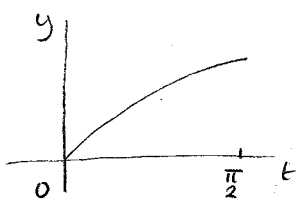
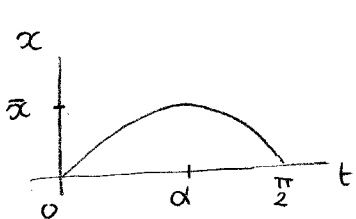
la curva è semplice:

$$\begin{cases} t \cos t = s \cos s \\ s \sin t = s \sin s \end{cases} \Rightarrow s, t \in [0, \pi/2] \Rightarrow s = t$$

la parametrizzazione $\varphi(t)$ è di classe C^1 ; inoltre $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$.

Infatti $\varphi'(t) = (\cos t - t \sin t, \sin t)$

$\cos t = 0$ per $t = \pi/2$. Per questo valore di t la prima componente è $\neq 0$.



$$T(0) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$T(\alpha) = (0, 1)$$

$$T(\pi/2) = (-1, 0)$$

$$y_G = \frac{\iint_A y \, dx \, dy}{\iint_A dx \, dy} \stackrel{GG1}{=} \frac{\int_{\partial A^+} x y \, dy}{\int_{\partial A^+} x \, dy} \stackrel{GG2}{=} \frac{-\int_{\partial A^+} \frac{y^2}{2} \, dx}{-\int_{\partial A^+} y \, dx}$$

$$\int_{\partial A^+} x y \, dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} t \sin t \cos^2 t \, dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} t \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t\right)' \, dt =$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{3} t \cos^3 t\right]_0^{\pi/2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \, dt = \dots = \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin t - \frac{1}{9} \sin^3 t\right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\int_{\partial A^+} x \, dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} t \cos^2 t \, dt = \left[t \frac{t + \sin t \cos t}{2}\right]_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t\right) \, dt =$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \left[\frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 t\right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{16}$$

$$y_G = \frac{32}{9(\pi^2 - 4)}$$

Calcoli analoghi usando l'altra formula di G.G.

2.

$$\iiint_V \operatorname{div} F \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_S F \cdot N \, dS$$

$$\operatorname{div} = 2(1+z) \Rightarrow \iiint_V \operatorname{div} F \, dx \, dy \, dz = 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx \, dy \int_{-x^2-y^2}^{1+z} (1+z) \, dz =$$

$$= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(-x^2-y^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) dx \, dy = 4\pi \int_0^1 r \left(-r^2 + \frac{1}{2}r^4 + \frac{1}{2}\right) dr = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Flusso uscente dalla base

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ z = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u \\ y = v \\ z = -1 \end{cases} \quad u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$$

$\varphi_u \wedge \varphi_v = (0, 0, 1)$ che è orientato nel verso opposto a quello richiesto.

$$\Phi = - \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} (u, v, 1) \cdot (0, 0, 1) du dv = - \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} du dv = -\pi$$

Flusso uscente dal paraboloidale

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ z = -x^2 - y^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u \\ y = v \\ z = -u^2 - v^2 \end{cases} \quad u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$$

$\varphi_u \wedge \varphi_v = (2u, 2v, 1)$ orientato nel verso richiesto.

$$\Phi = \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} (u, v, (u^2+v^2)^2) \cdot (2u, 2v, 1) du dv = \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} (2(u^2+v^2) + (u^2+v^2)^2) du dv =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 r(2r^2 + r^4) dr = \dots = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

Flusso complessivo: $\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\iint_S \text{rot } F \cdot N \, dS = \oint_{\partial S^+} F \cdot T \, ds$$

$\text{rot } F = 0$, quindi il primo integrale è nullo.

$$\oint_{\partial S^+} F \cdot T \, ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos t, \sin t, 1) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t, 0) dt = 0.$$

3.

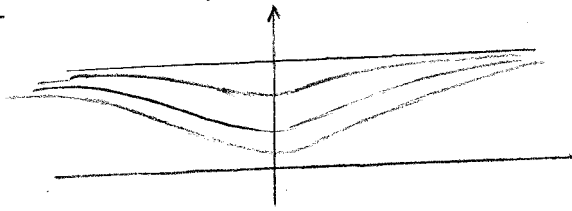
$A(x) = x$ $B(y) = \sin y$ $B'(y) = \cos y$ esistono continue nel C.E.

Diunque vale il teorema di esistenza e unicità locale.

$y=0$ e $y=\pi$ soluzioni costanti.

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sin y} = \int x dx \Rightarrow \lg \left| \tan \frac{y}{2} \right| = \frac{x^2 - c}{2} \Rightarrow \tan \frac{y}{2} = k e^{x^2/2} \quad (k > 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = 2 \arctan(k e^{x^2/2}), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

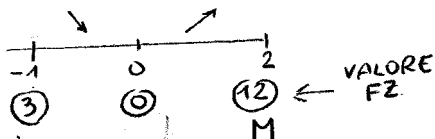


4.

$\nabla f = (6x-1, 1)$ mai nullo \Rightarrow non ci sono punti stazionari interni

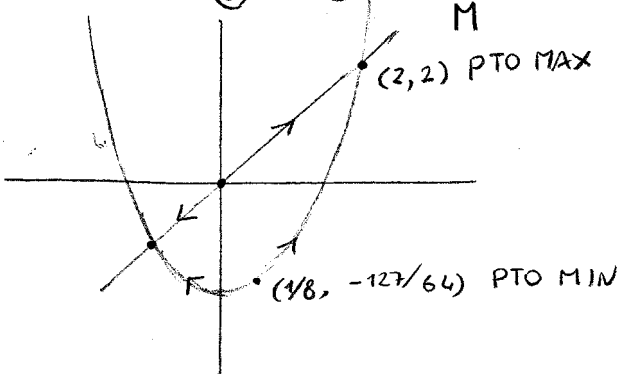
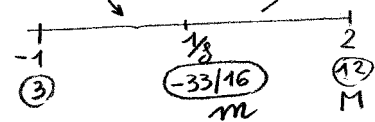
Sul segmento $y=x \in [-1, 2]$

$$\varphi(x) = 3x^2$$



Sulla parabola $y = x^2 - 2, x \in [-1, 2]$

$$\varphi(x) = 4x^2 - x - 2$$



$(-1, -1)$ pto max locale: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} < 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} > 0$ loc.
 $(0, 0)$ pto di sella: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} < 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} > 0$ loc.