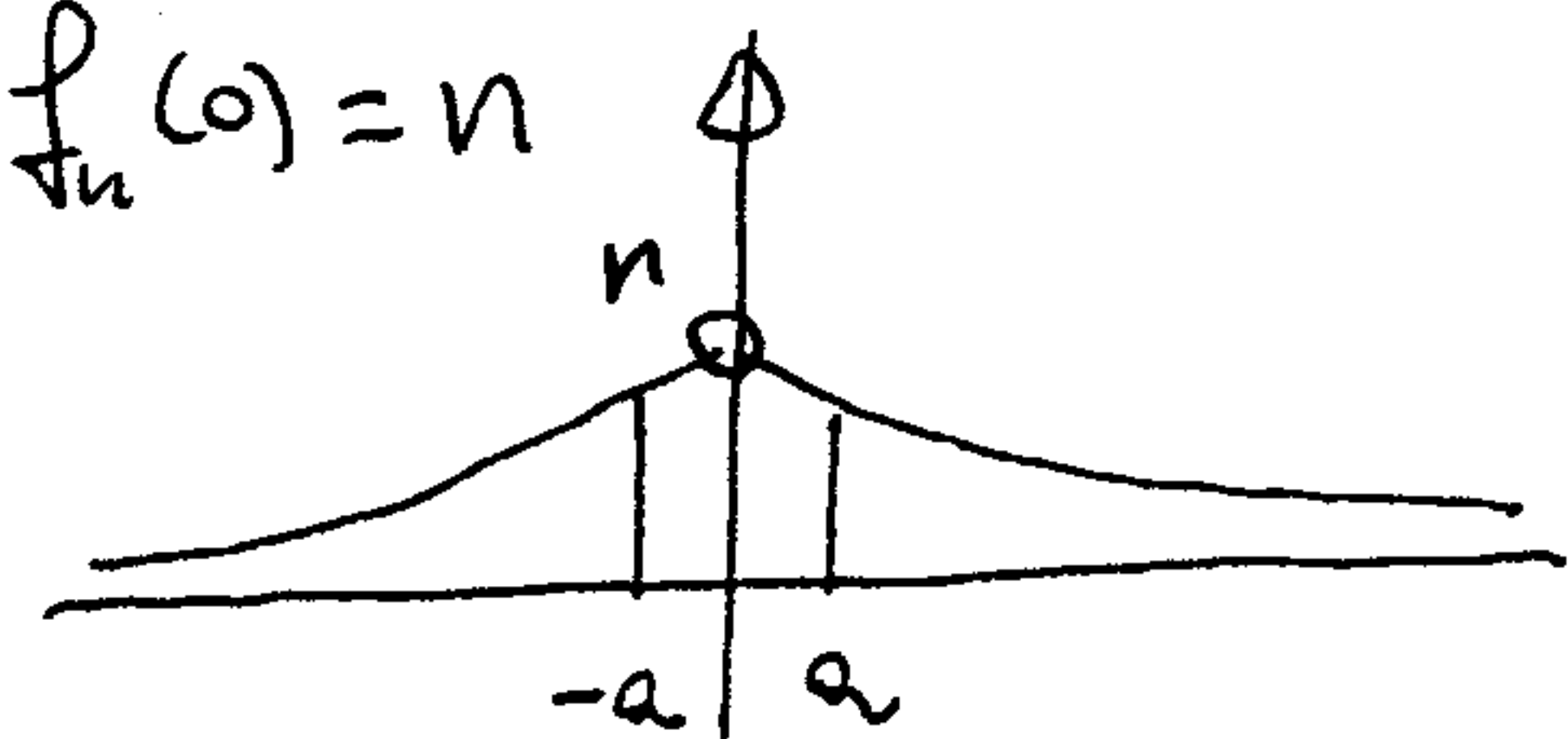


$$\text{IM1)} \begin{cases} x+y=4 \\ x \cdot y=5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=4-x \\ 4x-x^2=5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2-4x+5=0 \Rightarrow x=2 \pm \sqrt{4-5}=2 \pm i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2+i \\ y=2-i \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x=2-i \\ y=2+i \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{IM2)} f_n(x) = n e^{-n x^2}. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0 : x \neq 0 \\ +\infty : x=0 \end{cases}. \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{R}^*; f(x) = 0 \text{ per } x \neq 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f_n(x) = 0. f'_n(x) = -2n^2 x e^{-n x^2} \geq 0 \text{ per } x \leq 0. f'_n(0) = n$$



$$\text{Preso } a > 0 \text{ si ha: } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [-a, -a]} \{ |f_n(x) - f(x)| \} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [a, +\infty[} \{ |f_n(x) - f(x)| \} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n e^{-n a^2} = 0. \text{ Quindi}$$

la convergenza è uniforme in ogni intervallo  $]-\infty; -a]$  oppure  $[a; +\infty[$ ,  $a > 0$ .

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n e^{-n x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n \cdot (e^{-x^2})^n. \text{ Con il criterio della Radice:}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{(e^{-x^2})^n} = 1 \cdot e^{-x^2} < 1 \quad \forall x \neq 0.$$

$$\text{Se } x=0 : \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} n : \text{ Serie divergente. Quindi } \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{R}^*.$$

$$\text{IM3)} f(x; y; z) = e^{x^2 - 2z^2 + y} + x - y + 4z = 5. f(1; 1; 1) = 5.$$

$$f'_x = 2x e^{x^2 - 2z^2 + y} + 1; f'_y = e^{x^2 - 2z^2 + y} - 1; f'_z = -4z e^{x^2 - 2z^2 + y} + 4.$$

$$\nabla f(1; 1; 1) = (3; 0; 0). \text{ Si può definire solo una funzione } (y; z) \rightarrow x.$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{0}{3} = 0; \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = -\frac{0}{3} \Rightarrow \text{Equazione piano tangente in } (y; z) = (1; 1):$$

$$x - 1 = 0 \cdot (y - 1) + 0 \cdot (z - 1) \Rightarrow x = 1.$$

$$\text{IM4)} f(x; y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} : (x; y) \neq (0; 0) \\ 0 : (x; y) = (0; 0) \end{cases}. \text{ Vediamo se } f(x; y) \in \mathcal{C}(0; 0).$$

CAME

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^3 \cos^3 \alpha}{\rho^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \cdot \cos^3 \alpha = 0.$$

La convergenza è uniforme in quanto  $|\rho \cdot \cos^3 \alpha| \leq \rho < \varepsilon$  con  $\delta(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sia } v = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha). \partial_v f(0;0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+t \cos \alpha, 0+t \sin \alpha) - f(0;0)}{t} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{t^3 \cos^3 \alpha}{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha + t^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - 0 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 \cos^3 \alpha}{t^3} = \cos^3 \alpha \quad \forall \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0;0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h;0) - f(0;0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3}{h^2 \cdot h} = 1;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0;0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0;0+h) - f(0;0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h^2 \cdot h} = 0.$$

Per la differenziabilità occorre verificare:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0;0) - \nabla f(0;0) \cdot (x-0, y-0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

sia o un limite che tende a 0.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2} - 0 - (1;0) \cdot (x-0, y-0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - x^3 - xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\rho^3 \cos \alpha \sin^2 \alpha}{\rho^2 \cdot \rho} = -\cos \alpha \sin^2 \alpha = 0 \text{ Solo se } \alpha = 0; \frac{\pi}{2}; \pi; \frac{3}{2}\pi.$$

Quindi la funzione non è differenziabile in  $(0;0)$ .

$$\text{II.11) } \begin{cases} \text{Max/min } f(x,y) = x+y \\ \text{s.v. } xy = k. \end{cases}$$

$$\Lambda = x+y - \lambda(xy - k)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Lambda'_x = 1 - \lambda y = 0 \\ \Lambda'_y = 1 - \lambda x = 0 \\ xy = k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ y = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ y = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \end{cases} \text{ Il problema ha soluzioni solo per } k > 0.$$

$$\text{Se } \lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \Rightarrow (x = \sqrt{k}, y = \sqrt{k}); f(x,y) = 2\sqrt{k} : \text{Max.}$$

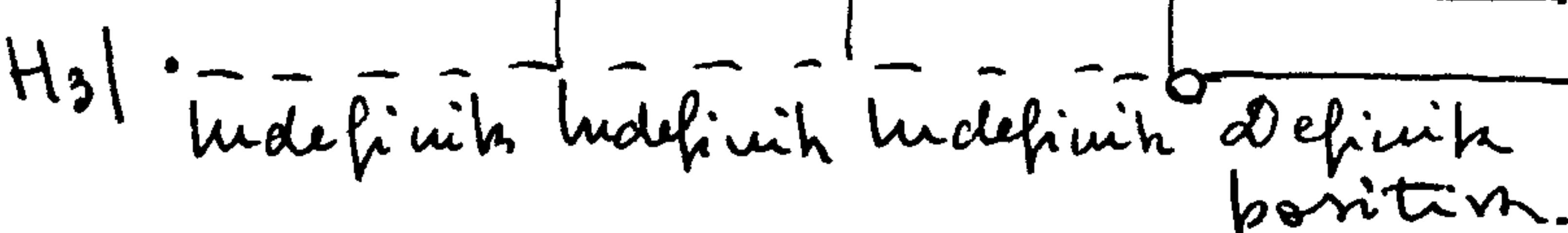
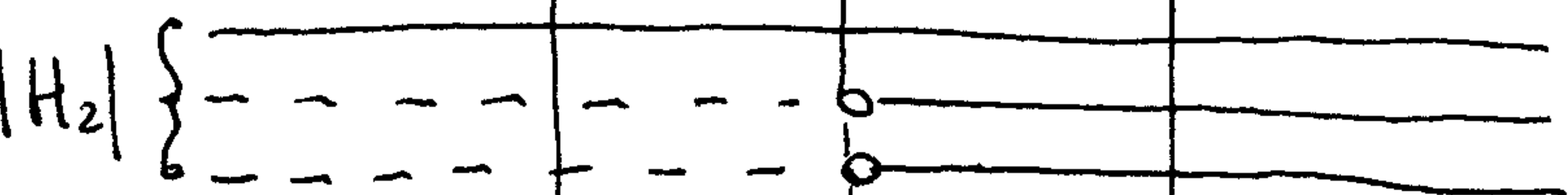
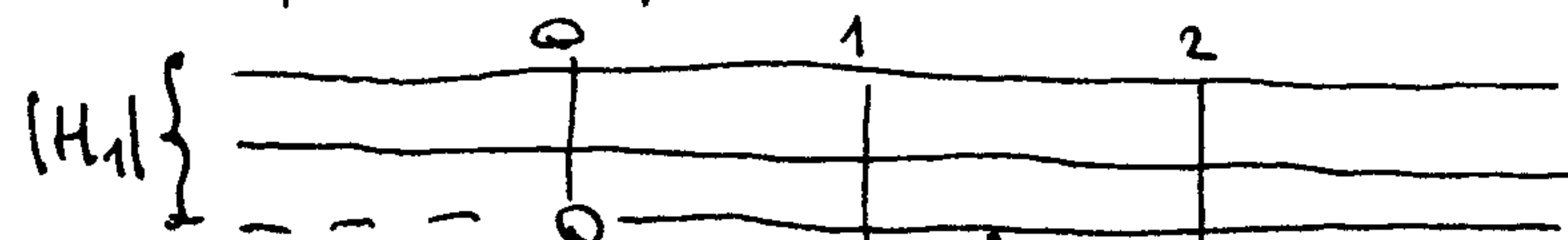
$$\text{Se } \lambda = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \Rightarrow (x = -\sqrt{k}, y = -\sqrt{k}); f(x,y) = -2\sqrt{k} : \text{Min.}$$

$$\text{IM2)} Q(dx; dy; dz) = \|dx \, dy \, dz\| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & K \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$|H_1|: 1 > 0; 1 > 0; K \geq 0.$$

$$|H_2|: \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0; \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & K \end{vmatrix} = K-1 \geq 0 \text{ per } K \geq 1; \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & K \end{vmatrix} = K-1 \geq 0 \text{ per } K \geq 1.$$

$$|H_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & K \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & K \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = K-1-1 = K-2 \geq 0 \text{ per } K \geq 2.$$



Per  $K < 2$ ;  $K=0$  e  $K \neq 1$   
la forma quadratica è indefinita.

Per  $K=0$  è indefinita.

Per  $K=1$  è indefinita.

Per  $K=2$  è Semidefinita positiva.

Per  $K > 2$  è definita positiva.

$$\text{IM3)} \begin{cases} y' = x e^{x-y} \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow e^y \cdot y' = x e^x \Rightarrow \int e^y dy = \int x e^x dx + K \Rightarrow e^y = x e^x - e^x + K \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \log(x e^x - e^x + K). \quad y(0) = 1: 1 = \log(K-1) \Rightarrow K-1 = e \Rightarrow K = e+1.$$

$$\text{IM4)} \begin{cases} x' = y - t^2 \\ y' = -x + t \end{cases} \Rightarrow x'' = y' - 2t \Rightarrow x'' = -x + t - 2t \Rightarrow x'' + x = -t. \quad (D^2 + 1)(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Soluzioni } \pm i \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t. \quad \text{Ponendo } x_0(t) = at + b \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0' = a; \quad x_0'' = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + at + b = -t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_0(t) = -t.$$

$$\text{Quindi } x(t) = c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t - t.$$

$$\text{Da } y = x' + t^2 \Rightarrow y(t) = c_1 \cos t - c_2 \sin t - 1 + t^2.$$

$$\text{Soluzione del sistema: } \begin{cases} x(t) = c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t - t \\ y(t) = c_1 \cos t - c_2 \sin t - 1 + t^2 \end{cases}.$$