

① $f(x,y) = \tan(x)e^{xy} + x^7 - 3xy \rightarrow f(x,y) = 0$
 $Df = \left(\frac{e^{xy}}{\cos^2 x} + y e^{xy} \tan x + 7x^6 - 3y, x e^{xy} \tan(x) - 3x \right)$

$f(0,0) = 0, Df(0,0) = (1,0) \quad f(\pi/4,0) \neq 0$
 $f(0,1) = 0, Df(0,1) = (-2,0) \quad f(0,-1) = 0, Df(0,-1) = (4,0)$

- $Df(0,0)$ ni mō apl. $\sim (0,0)$
- $Df(0,1)$ " " $\sim (0,1)$
- $Df(0,0) \sim (\pi/4,0) \Rightarrow y = \varphi(x), \varphi(\pi/4) = 0$
- $Df(0,-1) \sim (0,-1) \Rightarrow x = \varphi(y) \text{ e } \varphi'(-1) = 0$

V
V
F
V

② $f(x,y) = 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + 27x \quad (\text{MAX/MIN})$
 $Df = (6xy - 3y^2 + 27, 3x^2 - 6xy) \quad (\text{~~0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0~~})$

PTI STAZ: $(0,3)$ e $(0,-3)$

$Hf(0,3) = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -18 \\ -18 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \det < 0 \quad \text{SELLA}$

$Hf(0,-3) = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 18 \\ 18 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \det < 0 \quad \text{SELLA}$

- f ha 1 PTO STAZ.
- f ha 2 PTI STAZ.
- f ha MIN in $(0,0)$
- f ha MAX in $(0,3)$

F
V
F
F

③ $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\log(\alpha + x^2y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{in } 0 \end{cases}$

(i) $f \in C, D, d$ in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0,0)$?

Fuori dell'origine, f è combinazione di funzioni C^1 e ben definite $\Rightarrow f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0,0))$ (e in particolare è continua, derivabile, differenziabile).

(ii) $\alpha > 0, \alpha \neq 1$. Studiare f in $(0,0)$

~~0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0~~ $f(x,0) = \begin{cases} \frac{\log(\alpha)}{x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

è DISCONTINUA ($\Rightarrow$ non DERIVABILE) in 0 $\Rightarrow f$ NON È C , deriv., diff. in $(0,0)$

(iii) $\alpha \geq 1$. Studiare f in $(0,0)$

f è CONTINUA in $(0,0)$: (S1)

$$\frac{\log(1+x^2y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{negli assi} \\ \frac{\log(1+x^2y^2)}{x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2} & \text{fuori dagli assi} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{e } \mu(x,y) \rightarrow 0, \left| \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \frac{r^4}{r^2} = r^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{mentre } \frac{\log(1+x^2y^2)}{x^2y^2} \rightarrow 1$$

f è DERIVABILE in $(0,0)$: (S2) $\frac{f(h,0)-f(0,0)}{h} = 0 \Rightarrow D_1 f(0,0) = 0$
analogamente $D_2 f(0,0) = 0$.

f è DIFF in $(0,0)$: (S1)

$$\frac{f(h,k)-f(0,0)-L(h,k)}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} = \frac{\log(1+h^2k^2)}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}^3} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } h=0 \text{ o } k=0 \\ \frac{\log(1+h^2k^2)}{h^2k^2} \cdot \frac{h^2k^2}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}^3} & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases} \quad (r := \sqrt{h^2+k^2})$$

$$\left| \frac{h^2k^2}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}^3} \right| \leq \frac{r^4}{r^3} = r \rightarrow 0$$

④ MAX MIN ASS di $f(x,y) = 2x - y$ in $\textcircled{I} = \{x^2+y^2 \leq 1, y \geq 0\}$

$$Df = (2, -1) \Rightarrow \text{NO PTI STAZIONARI}$$

$$\text{BORDO I: } f(x,0) = 2x \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MIN in } x = -1 &\rightarrow (-1,0) & f(-1,0) = -2 & \textcircled{Q} \\ \text{MAX in } x = 1 &\rightarrow (1,0) & f(1,0) = 2 & \textcircled{R} \end{aligned}$$

BORDO II: adesso LAGRANGIANA $G(x,y,\lambda) = 2x - y - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$

$$DG=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2-2\lambda x = 0 \\ -1-2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2+y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1/\lambda \\ y = -1/2\lambda \\ \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x,y) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \notin \textcircled{I} \text{ scartato}$$

$$\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \textcircled{P} \in \textcircled{I} \text{ va bene}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1,0) &= -2 \\ f(1,0) &= 2 \\ f\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) &= -\sqrt{5} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \text{MIN ASS in } \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) &= \textcircled{P} \\ \text{MAX ASS in } (1,0) &= \textcircled{R} \end{aligned}$$