

### Risoluzione degli esercizi di pag. 291

1. La superficie  $\Sigma$  si parametrizza in coordinate cilindriche: l'equazione del toro diventa  $z^2 + (r - \frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ ; le condizioni  $z \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq x \geq 0$  diventano  $\sin \theta \geq \cos \theta \geq 0$ , dunque  $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , mentre  $(r - \frac{3}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$ , ossia  $1 \leq r \leq 2$ . In definitiva:

$$\underline{\sigma}: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (r - \frac{3}{2})^2} \end{cases} \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 1 \leq r \leq 2.$$

Perciò

$$\underline{D\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \\ -\frac{r - \frac{3}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (r - \frac{3}{2})^2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$E = 1 + \frac{(r - \frac{3}{2})^2}{\frac{1}{4} - (r - \frac{3}{2})^2}, \quad G = r^2, \quad F = 0.$$

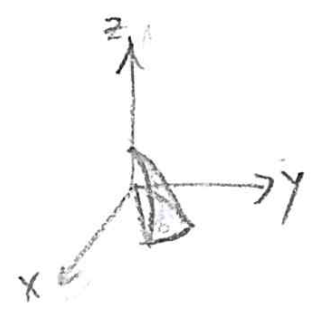
Ne segue  $\sqrt{EG - F^2} = \frac{r}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (r - \frac{3}{2})^2}}$ , da cui

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Sigma} \frac{zx \ln y}{y} d\sigma &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{r \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \ln(r \sin \theta) d\theta dr = \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 r \ln r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \ln \sin \theta d\theta = \\ &= \dots = \frac{13}{32} (\ln 2)^2 - \frac{3}{16} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

2. La superficie  $\Sigma$  è la parte di sfera delimitata dai piani verticali  $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $y = \sqrt{3}x$ , e dal piano orizzontale  $z = 0$ .

In coordinate sferiche si ha

$$\begin{cases} x = \sin\theta \cos\varphi \\ y = \sin\theta \sin\varphi \\ z = \cos\theta \end{cases}, \quad \begin{aligned} & \tan\varphi \in \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}\right] \\ & \Leftrightarrow \varphi \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right], \end{aligned} \quad \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$



Il bordo  $b\Sigma$  è formato da tre archi di cerchio. L'integrale è complicato. Però, indicando con  $F_1, F_2, F_3$  i coefficienti di  $dx, dy, dz$ , si ha

$$\text{rot } \underline{F} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ D_x & D_y & D_z \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Dunque

$$\int_{+b\Sigma} (F_1 dx + F_2 dy + F_3 dz) = \int_{+b\Sigma} \langle \underline{F}, \underline{e}_3 \rangle ds = \int_{\Sigma} \langle \text{rot } \underline{F}, \underline{n} \rangle_3 d\sigma.$$

Dato che solo la 1ª componente di  $\text{rot } \underline{F}$  è diversa da 0, calcoliamo la 1ª componente di  $\underline{n}$ . Essendo

$$\text{Dò: } \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cos\varphi & -\sin\theta \sin\varphi \\ \cos\theta \sin\varphi & \sin\theta \cos\varphi \\ -\sin\theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{si ha } n_1 = \sin^2\theta \cos\varphi,$$

e perciò

$$\int_{\Sigma} \langle \text{rot } \underline{F}, \underline{n} \rangle_3 d\sigma = \int_{\Sigma} \gamma n_1 d\sigma = \dots = \frac{1}{6}.$$

3. L'area della superficie ottenuta ruotando una curva  $\Gamma$  nel piano  $xz$  con  $x \geq 0$  è data da

$$a(\Sigma) = 2\pi \int_{\Gamma} x \, ds.$$

Nel nostro caso

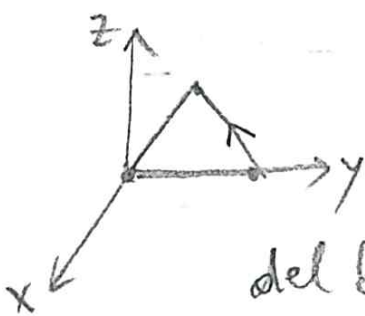
$$x = \pi + e^{-t} \cos t, \quad ds = \sqrt{2e^{-2t}} \, dt,$$

e dunque

$$\begin{aligned} a(\Sigma) &= 2\pi \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\infty} (\pi e^{-t} + \cos t e^{-2t}) \, dt = \\ &= 2\pi^2 \sqrt{2} + 2\pi \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \cos t \, dt = \\ &= 2\pi^2 \sqrt{2} + \frac{4}{5} \pi \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

4. Anche qui conviene utilizzare le formule di Stokes.

La curva  $\Gamma$  è il bordo di un triangolo del piano  $zy$ .



Scegliamo come  $\Sigma$  la parte del piano  $x=0$  delimitata dal triangolo. Il vettore normale a  $\Sigma$ , coerente con l'orientamento del bordo, è  $n = (1, 0, 0)$ . Calcoliamo il rotore del campo  $\underline{F}$ :

$$\text{rot } \underline{F} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z - x^2 \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix},$$

e ci interessa solo la 1<sup>a</sup> componente. Si ha allora

$$\int_{\Sigma} \langle \underline{F}, \underline{z} \rangle \, ds = \int_{\Sigma} \langle \text{rot } \underline{F}, \underline{n} \rangle_3 \, d\sigma = \int_{\Sigma} (z - x^2) \, dy \, dz = \int_{\Sigma} z \, dy \, dz = \dots = \frac{1}{6}.$$

5. Si ha, posto  $f(x,y) = 1 - (x^2 + y^2)^{1/4}$ ,

$$a(\Sigma) = \int_B \sqrt{1 + |\nabla f|^2} \, dx dy, \quad B = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\},$$

e quindi

$$f_x = -\frac{x}{2} (x^2 + y^2)^{-3/4}, \quad f_y = -\frac{y}{2} (x^2 + y^2)^{-3/4},$$

si trova

$$|\nabla f|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2},$$

e dunque

$$a(\Sigma) = \int_B \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}} \, dx dy =$$

e in coordinate polari

$$a(\Sigma) = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4r}} \, r \, dr = \pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{r} \sqrt{4r+1} \, dr;$$

con la sostituzione  $4r = \sinh^2 t$  si arriva a

$$\begin{aligned} a(\Sigma) &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\ln(2+\sqrt{5})} \sinh^2 t \cosh^2 t \, dt = \\ &= \frac{9\pi\sqrt{5}}{16} - \frac{\pi}{32} \ln(2+\sqrt{5}). \end{aligned}$$

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1. (a)  $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/8 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ; (b) 9.

2. (a)  $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} e/2 \\ 3c/2 \\ e \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 2c \\ 6e \\ 4e \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ;  $2e(x - \frac{e}{2}) + 6e(y - \frac{3e}{2}) + 4e(z - e) = 0$ ;  
(b)  $e^2 \sqrt{14}$ .

3. (a)  $t=1$ ,  $B = (\frac{5}{3}, \frac{3}{2})$ ; (b)  $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/3 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ;  $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/3 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

4. (a)  $\frac{(2+4\pi^2)^{3/2} - 2^{3/2}}{3}$ ; (b)  $-(x+\pi) - \pi y + z - \pi = 0$ .

5. 1;  $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3/4 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$ , ovvero  $y = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$ .

6.  $f(x, y, z) = e^{xz+y} + z^2 \sin y$ .

7. (a) sì, con  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + 5xy^2$ ; (b)  $-3 - \sqrt{2}$ .

8. 3

9. (a)  $\frac{80+6\sqrt{17}}{3}$ , (b)  $-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{25}{2}$ .

10. (a)  $\frac{3}{2}\pi$ , (b)  $\frac{3}{8}\pi$ , (c)  $2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ , (d)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

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1.  $\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2\pi}$

2.  $\bar{x}=0, \bar{y}=0, \bar{z}=\frac{13}{14}$

3.  $\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \ln 2$

4.  $\frac{1}{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{6}$

5. 0 (per simmetria)

6.  $2 [\ln(1+\sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{2} + 1]$

7.  $-2 - 2 \ln 2$

8.  $\frac{\pi \sqrt{e}}{8} (1 - e^{-2})$

9.  $\frac{2}{3} (e-2)$

10. (a)  $t_0=0$ , (b)  $t_1=\ln 3$ , (c)  $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $x-1 + y + \sqrt{3}(z-\sqrt{3}) = 0$ .

11. (a)  $\gamma=0$ , (b)  $\frac{1}{6}(5^{3/2}-1)$

12. (a)  $\underline{z}(0) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$ ,  $\underline{z}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (0, 1, 0)$ ,  $\underline{z}(\pi) = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$ ; (b)  $-\frac{8}{3}\pi$

13. (a)  $-8\pi$ , (b) 0

14.  $\frac{50}{3} + 15 \arctan 2$

15.  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}\pi}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

16. 1.

17.  $\frac{\pi^3}{16} + \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

18.  $\sqrt{2} - \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$ .

19.  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2 + 2z} + \frac{x^2 z}{2} + \frac{z^3}{6} - \sqrt{z} - \frac{1}{6}$ .

20.  $f(z) = \frac{2z}{(1+z^2)^2}$ ,  $g(x) = 2 \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2}$ ,

potenziale:  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{y^2}{1+y^2} \left[ 2 \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} \right] + \frac{xz^2}{1+z^2}$ .