

# 26/05 : Tutorato Analisi II

Esercizio  $r : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  parametrizz. di  $\gamma$

$$r(t) = (x(t), z(t))$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = t \\ z(t) = \sin(\pi t) \end{cases}$$

Calcolare il volume del solido ottenuto ruotando il sostegno di  $\gamma$  attorno all'asse  $x$ .

Soluzione

Il sostegno di  $\gamma$  è l'insieme

$$\{(x(t), z(t)) \mid t \in [0,1]\} = \{(t, \sin(\pi t)) \mid t \in [0,1]\}$$

$$f : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

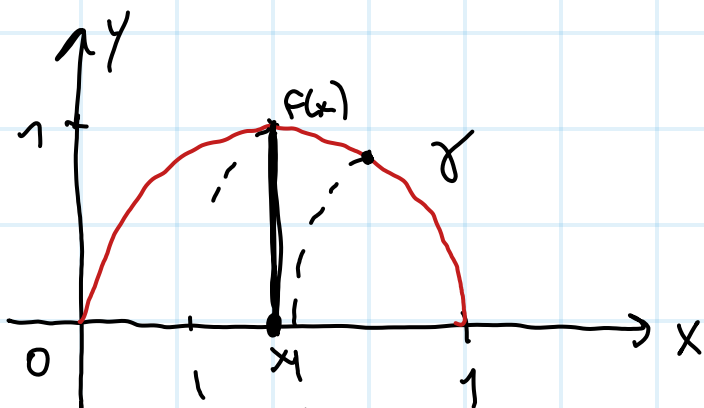
$$f(x) = \sin(\pi x)$$

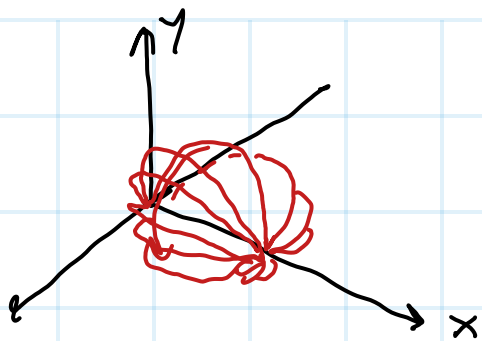
↙ Grafico di  $f$

$$\Gamma_f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y = f(x)\} =$$

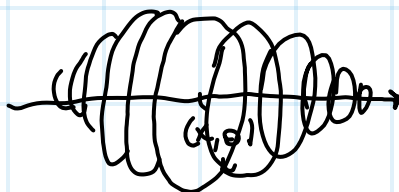
$$= \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in [0,1]\} =$$

$$= \{(x, \sin(\pi x)) \mid x \in [0,1]\}$$





$$V = \int_0^1 \underbrace{\pi (f(x))^2}_{\text{area del cerchio di centro } (x,0) \text{ e raggio } f(x)} dx$$



$$V = \pi \int_0^1 \sin^2(\pi t) dt = \textcircled{*}$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} \cos(2\alpha) &= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha \\ \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha &= \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{2} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{*} = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{1 - \cos(2\pi t)}{2} dt =$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \cos(2\pi t) dt =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (t \Big|_0^1) - \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^1 2\pi \cos(2\pi t) dt =$$

$\sin(2\pi t)$

deriva

$\cos(2\pi t) \cdot 2\pi$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2\pi t) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} .$$

6. Dire per quali  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  il campo vettoriale  $F_\alpha : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  definito da

$$F_\alpha(x, y) = (4x^3 \sin(xy) + yx^4 \cos(xy), \alpha x^5 \cos(xy))$$

è conservativo.

$F_\alpha$  conservativo  $\Rightarrow F_\alpha$  IRROTAZIONALE  
(cioè  $\text{rot } F_\alpha = 0$ )

scrivere!  
FORMALE!

$$\text{rot } F_\alpha = \det \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (F_\alpha)_1 & (F_\alpha)_2 & (F_\alpha)_3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\alpha x^5 \cos(xy)) =$$

$$= \alpha \left( \underline{5x^4 \cdot \cos(xy)} - \underline{x^5 \cdot \sin(xy)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy)}_y \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4x^3 \sin(xy) + yx^4 \cos(xy)) =$$

$$= 4x^4 \cos(xy) + x^4 \cos(xy) + \\ - x^5 y \sin(xy)$$

$$= \underline{5x^4 \cos(xy)} - \underline{x^5 y \sin(xy)}$$

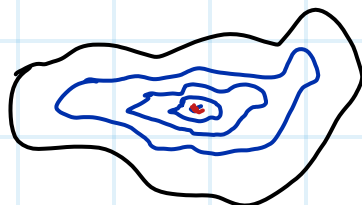
$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = (\alpha - 1) (5x^4 \cos(xy) - x^5 y \sin(xy))$$

Se  $\alpha = 1$ , allora  $\text{rot } F_\alpha = (0, 0, 0)$ .

$$\text{rot } F_\alpha = 0 \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1.$$

 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 

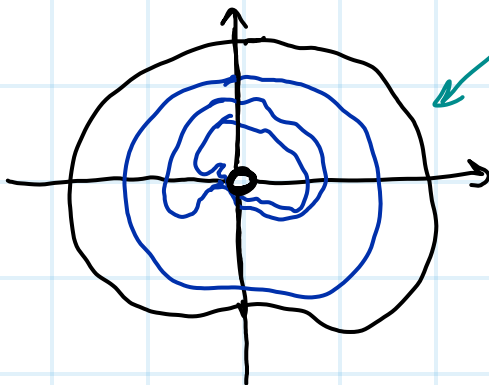
SEMPLICEM.  
CONNESSO



ogni curva (SEMPLICE e CHIUSA)  
si può contrarre a un  
punto tramite una deformazione  
continua

 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$ 

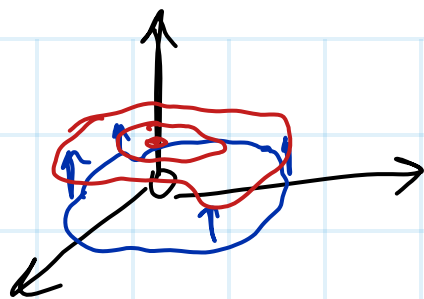
NON SEMPLICEM.  
CONNESSO



non riesco a deformarla  
in modo continuo  
DENTRO  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$   
fino a contrarla a  
un punto

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \sim \{(0,0,0)\}$$

SEMPLICEM. CONNESSO



Dato che  $\mathbb{R}^2$  è semplicemente connesso, si ha che  $F_\alpha$  è CONSERVATIVO se e solo se  $\alpha = 1$ .

### STRATEGIA GENERALE

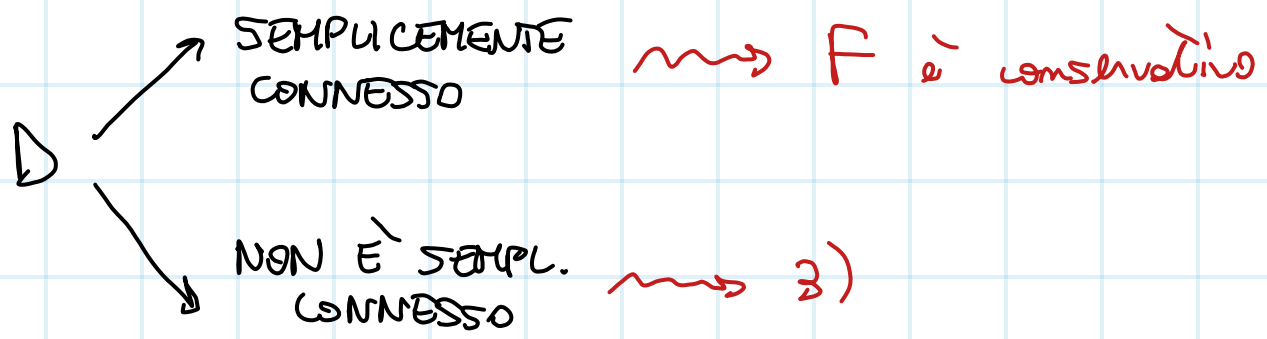
$$F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ campo vettoriale. } D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$

$(\mathbb{R}^2)$    $(\mathbb{R}^2)$

Stabile se  $F$  è conservativo:

1) calcolo  $\text{rot } F \begin{cases} \rightarrow \equiv 0 \ (\forall x \in D) \rightsquigarrow 2) \\ \quad \downarrow \text{è il vettore nullo} \\ \rightarrow \neq 0 \rightsquigarrow F \text{ NON È CONSERVATIVO} \end{cases}$

2)  $\text{rot } F \equiv 0$  : quando il dominio  $D$  :



3)  $\text{rot } F \equiv 0$  e  $D$  NON semplicemente connesso.

$\int_{\gamma} F \cdot dF$ 
  
 con  $\gamma$  chiuse interne a "un buco" di  $D$ 
  
 Esempi "tipici":
 

- $\begin{cases} \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 & : \text{punti} \\ \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 & : \text{rette} \end{cases}$

  
 $\neq 0 \rightsquigarrow F$  non è conservativo
   
 $= 0 \rightsquigarrow$  si cerca un potenziale  $\rightarrow$  "ci sono buone possibilità che sia conservativo"

Un potenziale per  $F$  è una funzione

$U : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Tale che

$F = \nabla U$

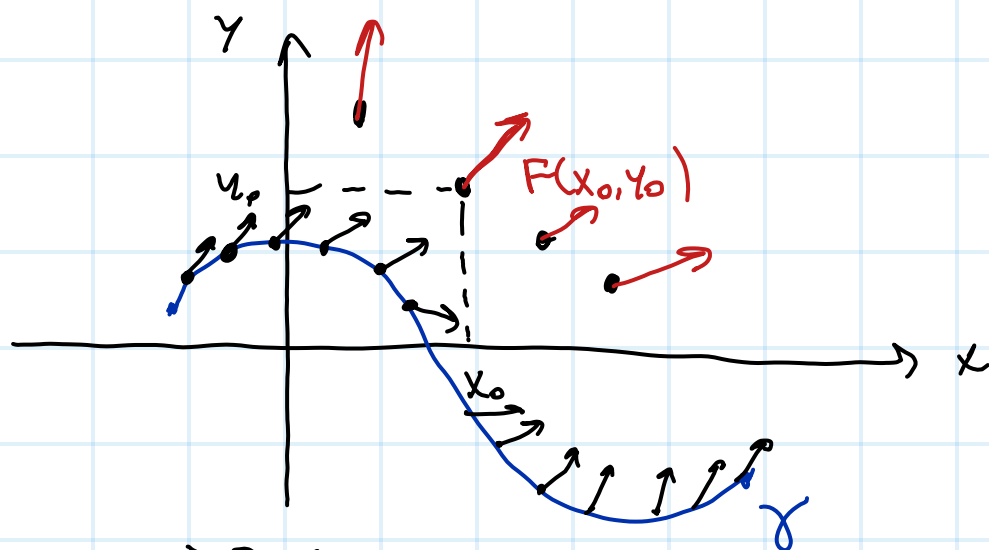
## Lineare di un campo vettoriale

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$\gamma$  curva piana parametrizzata da

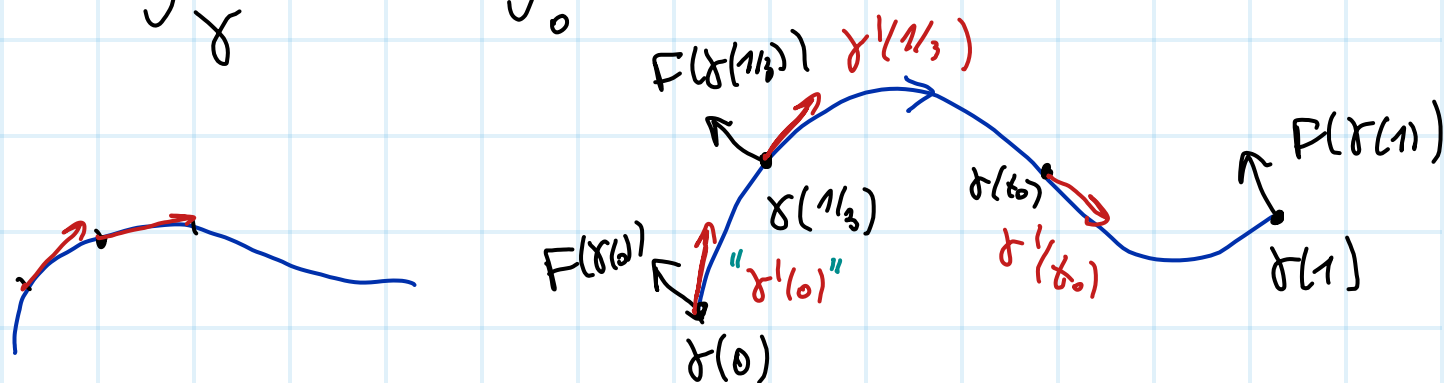
$$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$t \mapsto (x(t), y(t))$$



Lineare di  $F$  lungo  $\gamma$

$$\mathcal{L} = \int_{\gamma} F \cdot d\gamma = \int_0^1 \underline{F(\gamma(t))} \cdot \gamma'(t) dt$$



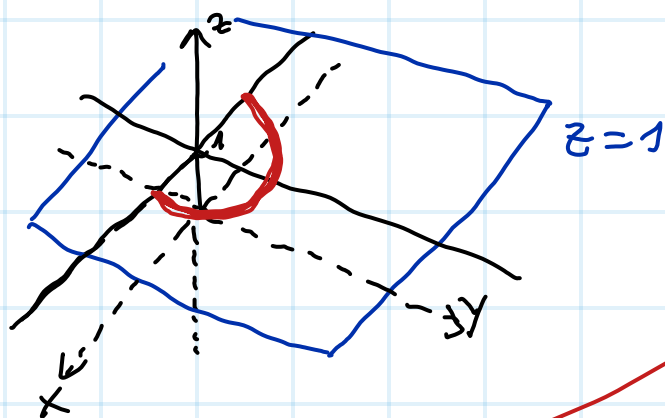


6. Calcolare il lavoro del campo vettoriale  $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  definito da

$$F(x, y, z) = (ze^x, ze^y, xye^z)$$

lungo la semicirconfenza  $\gamma = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 = z = 1, y \geq 0\}$  percorsa in senso antiorario.

$$\gamma = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 = z, y \geq 0\}$$



fatto questo, possiamo leggere il tutto nel piano xy

$$\gamma: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

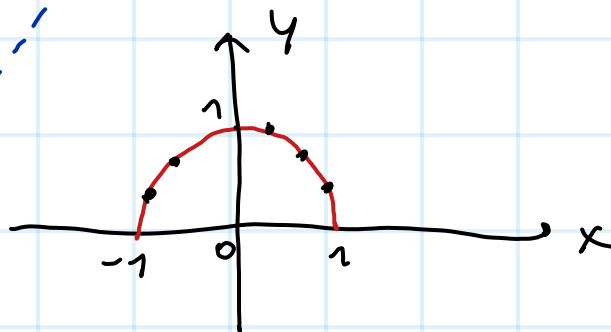
$$\gamma(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1)$$

$$\gamma'(\theta) = (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$F(x, y, z) = (ze^x, ze^y, xye^z)$$

$$F(\gamma(\theta)) = F(\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1) =$$

$$= (e^{\cos \theta}, e^{\sin \theta}, \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot e)$$



$$\mathcal{L} = \int_0^{\pi} F(\gamma(\theta)) \cdot \gamma'(\theta) d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (e^{\cos\theta}, e^{\sin\theta}, \cancel{\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta \cdot e}) \cdot (-\sin\theta, \cos\theta, 0) d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (-e^{\cos\theta} \sin\theta + e^{\sin\theta} \cos\theta) d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left( (\cos\theta)' e^{\cos\theta} + (\sin\theta)' e^{\sin\theta} \right) d\theta =$$

$$= e^{\cos\theta} \Big|_0^{\pi} + e^{\sin\theta} \Big|_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= (e^{-1} - e^1) + (e^0 - e^0) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} - e.$$