

Dato la sup. $S: x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 1$

- (a) si determinino eventuali p.ti singolari
 (b) si calcoli l'eq. del piano tg. in $P = (\sqrt{3}, 1, 1)$
 (c) si trovi una rapp. parametrica, non cartesiana, e in tale rappresentazione si calcoli il ~~modulo del prodotto vettoriale~~ ^{vettore normale} ~~del piano~~ ^{alla superficie}.

(a) La superficie \bar{S} è data da

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$$

è \bar{S} come insieme di livello di $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$F \in C^1$

in particolare $\nabla F = (2x, -2y, -2z) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$$

ma $(0, 0, 0) \notin S$ quindi non ci sono p.ti singolari

(b) Piano tg. in $P = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$F_x|_P (x - x_0) + F_y|_P (y - y_0) + F_z|_P (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$2\sqrt{3}(x - \sqrt{3}) - 2(y - 1) - 2(z - 1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{3}x - y - z - 1 = 0}$$

(c)
Let ω

(2)

$$x(u, v) = \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{tr } x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 1$$

Note $\cosh^2 u - \sinh^2 u = 1$ $\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \cosh^2 u - \sinh^2 u (\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cosh^2 u - \sinh^2 u \cos^2 v - \sinh^2 u \sin^2 v = 1$$

$$x: \begin{cases} x = \cosh u \\ y = \sinh u \cos v \\ z = \sinh u \sin v \end{cases}$$

Derivatives ~~derivatives~~ $x_u \wedge x_v / \|x_u \wedge x_v\| = n$

$$x_u \wedge x_v = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \sinh u & \cosh u \cos v & \cosh u \sin v \\ 0 & -\sinh u \sin v & \sinh u \cos v \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= i \left(\cosh u \sinh u (\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v) \right) +$$

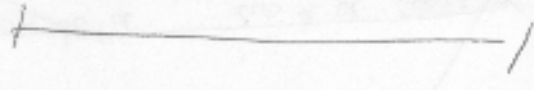
$$- j \left(\sinh^2 u \cos v \right) - k \left(\sinh^2 u \sin v \right)$$

=> x_u \wedge x_v =

= (cosh u sinh u, -sinh^2 u cos v, -sinh^2 u sin v)

|| x_u \wedge x_v || = \sqrt{ cosh^2 u sinh^2 u + sinh^4 u (cos^2 v + sin^2 v) =

= \sqrt{ sinh^2 u (cosh^2 u + sinh^2 u) } = |sinh u| \sqrt{ cosh^2 u + sinh^2 u }



=> n = \frac{1}{|sinh u| \sqrt{ cosh^2 u + sinh^2 u }} (cosh u sinh u, -sinh^2 u cos v, -sinh^2 u sin v)

Additional handwritten notes and equations, including a large 'X' mark and various mathematical expressions.

Si calcoli l'integrale

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4z+1}} \, d\sigma$$

dove Σ è la porzione di superficie

di equazione $z = x^2 + y^2$

che si proietta in

$$T = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 - y \leq 0 ; y \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ oppure } x \geq 0 \right\}$$

la superficie è data in forma cartesiana

$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow d\sigma = \sqrt{1 + \|\nabla f\|^2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$\nabla f = (2x, 2y) \Rightarrow \|\nabla f\|^2 = 4x^2 + 4y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d\sigma = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} g(x, y, z) \, d\sigma = \iint_T g(x, y, f(x, y)) \, d\sigma \, dx \, dy$$

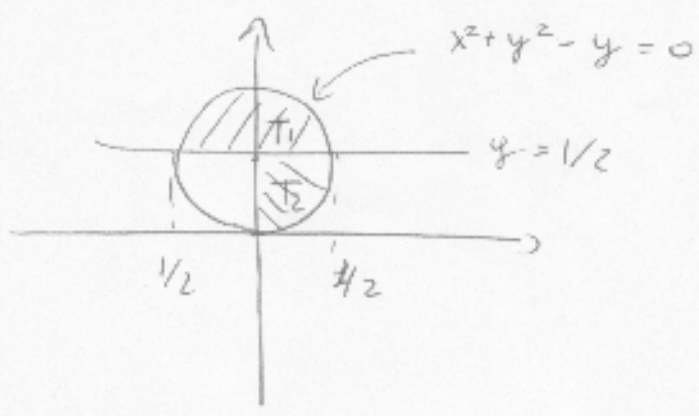
→ altro capire come è fatto T:

$x^2 + y^2 - y = 0 \rightarrow$ circ. centro $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ raggio $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{y - y^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4x^2}}{2}$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4z+1}} d\sigma = \iint_{T_1 \cup T_2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{4x^2+4y^2+1}} \sqrt{4x^2+4y^2+1} dx dy \approx$$

$$\iint_{T_1} x dx dy = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x \left(\int_{1/2}^{1 + \sqrt{1-4x^2}} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2} dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x \left[\frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right] dx = \left[-\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{(1-4x^2)^{3/2}}{12} \right]_{-1/2}^{1/2} = 0$$

$$= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x \sqrt{1-4x^2} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} (1-4x^2)^{3/2} \cdot (-1/8) \right]_{-1/2}^{1/2} = 0$$

\rightarrow potero capirelo anche dal fatto che
 x dispari

T_1 simmetrico.

$$\iint_{T_2} x dx dy = \int_0^{1/2} \int_0^{\sqrt{y-y^2}} x dx dy =$$

$$= \int_0^{1/2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{y-y^2}} dy = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{y-y^2}{2} dy =$$

$$= \left[\frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{y^3}{6} \right]_0^{1/2} = \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{48} = \frac{3-1}{48} = \frac{1}{24}$$



Problema 1

Si calcola la massa della superficie S
 data da superficie $S(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$
 dove $0 \leq z \leq 6$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \, d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^6 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{u^2+u^2} \right) du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^6 \sqrt{2} u \, du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} u^2 \right) du =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} u^2 \, du = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left(\frac{u^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{8\pi^3}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi^3}{3}$$

Esercizio Si calcoli la massa della
superficie S di densità superficiale

$$\delta(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

con $S: \quad x(u, v) = u \cos v \mathbf{i} + u \sin v \mathbf{j} + v \mathbf{k}$
 $(u, v) \in T = [0, 1] \times [0, 2\pi]$

→ elicoidale

$$dm = \delta(x, y, z) d\sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \iint_S \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \iint_T \delta(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \|x_u \wedge x_v\| du dv$$

$$\text{con } \delta(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) = (u^2 \cos^2 v + u^2 \sin^2 v)^{1/2}$$
$$= \sqrt{u^2} = u$$

(prende + u che ~~massa~~
quantità fisica)

$$x_u = (\cos v, \sin v, 0)$$

$$x_v = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 1)$$

$$x_u \wedge x_v = (\sin v, -\cos v, u)$$

$$\|x_u \wedge x_v\| = \sqrt{1 + u^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 u \sqrt{1+u^2} du \right) dv = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{3} (1+u^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

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