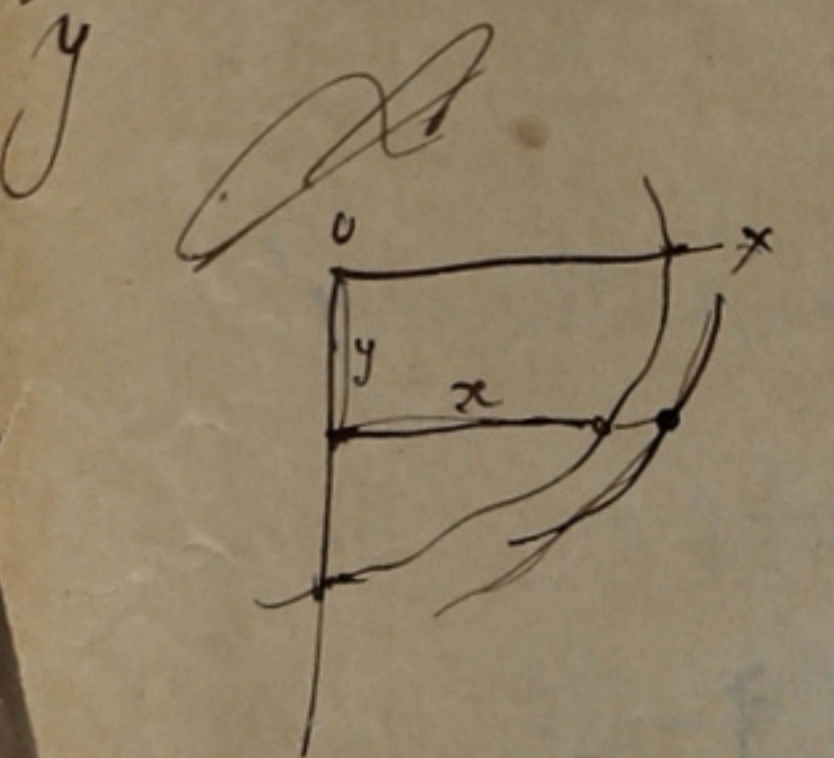
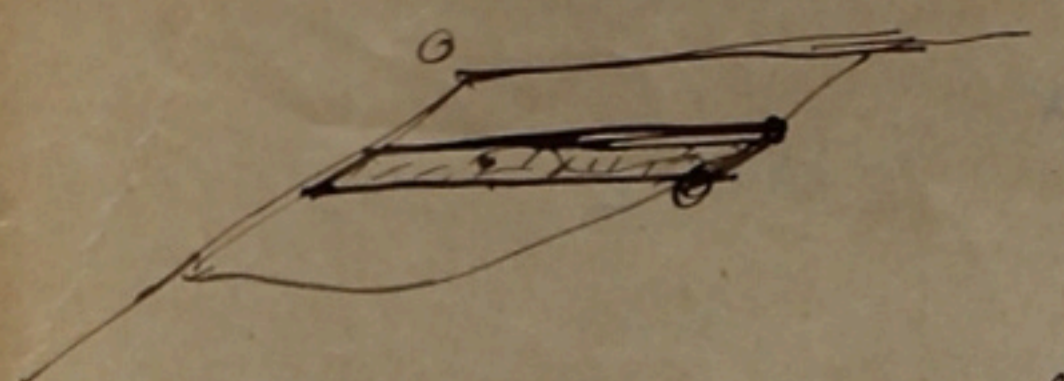


Extr. Stife - Gleyeser

Il calcolo del Dollard ~~de~~ ~~ben~~, ~~con~~ qualche ~~corretto~~; ~~ma~~  
~~condotta~~ in modo ~~possibile~~ ~~già~~ ~~condotta~~ ~~in~~ ~~forme~~ ~~più~~  
~~quante~~ ~~possibili~~ ~~per~~ ~~capire~~ ~~la~~ ~~più~~ ~~distinta~~  
~~con~~ ~~certezza~~ ~~per~~ ~~capire~~ ~~la~~ ~~più~~ ~~distinta~~  
~~giorno~~ ~~alla~~ ~~disa~~ ~~il~~ ~~ordine~~ ~~con~~ ~~un~~  
~~mezzo~~ ~~rapido~~. ~~Se~~ ~~però~~ ~~è~~ ~~applicabile~~.



è l'equazione della superficie, si ha  $x = \varphi(y, z)$

$$I = \iint x^2 dx dy = \int dy \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \varphi^3(y, z) dy;$$

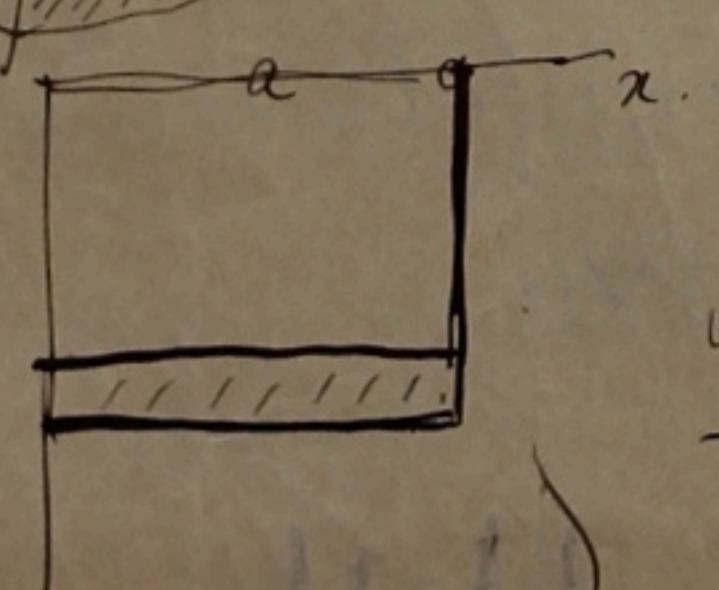
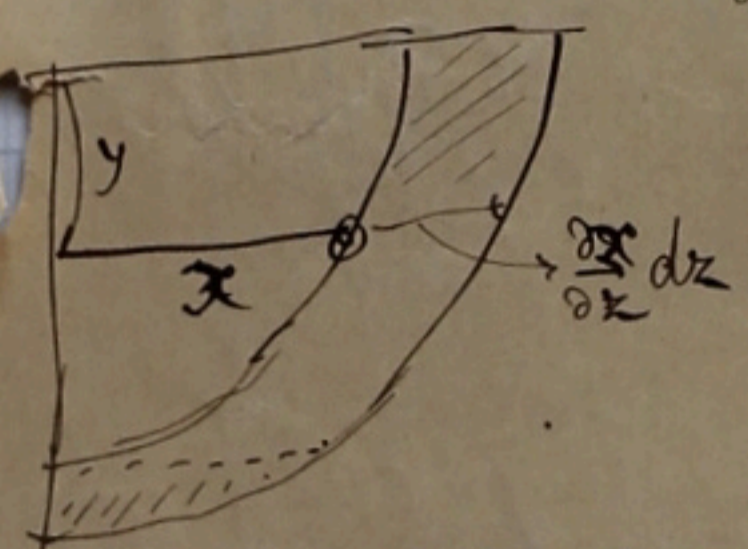
e poi, derivando rispetto a  $z$  (con indice dalla  
 var. d'integrazione),

$$\frac{dI}{dz} = \int \varphi^2(y, z) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dy = \int x^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dy = \int h x dy.$$

È qui la fun. che il Dollard ottiene più faticosa secondo

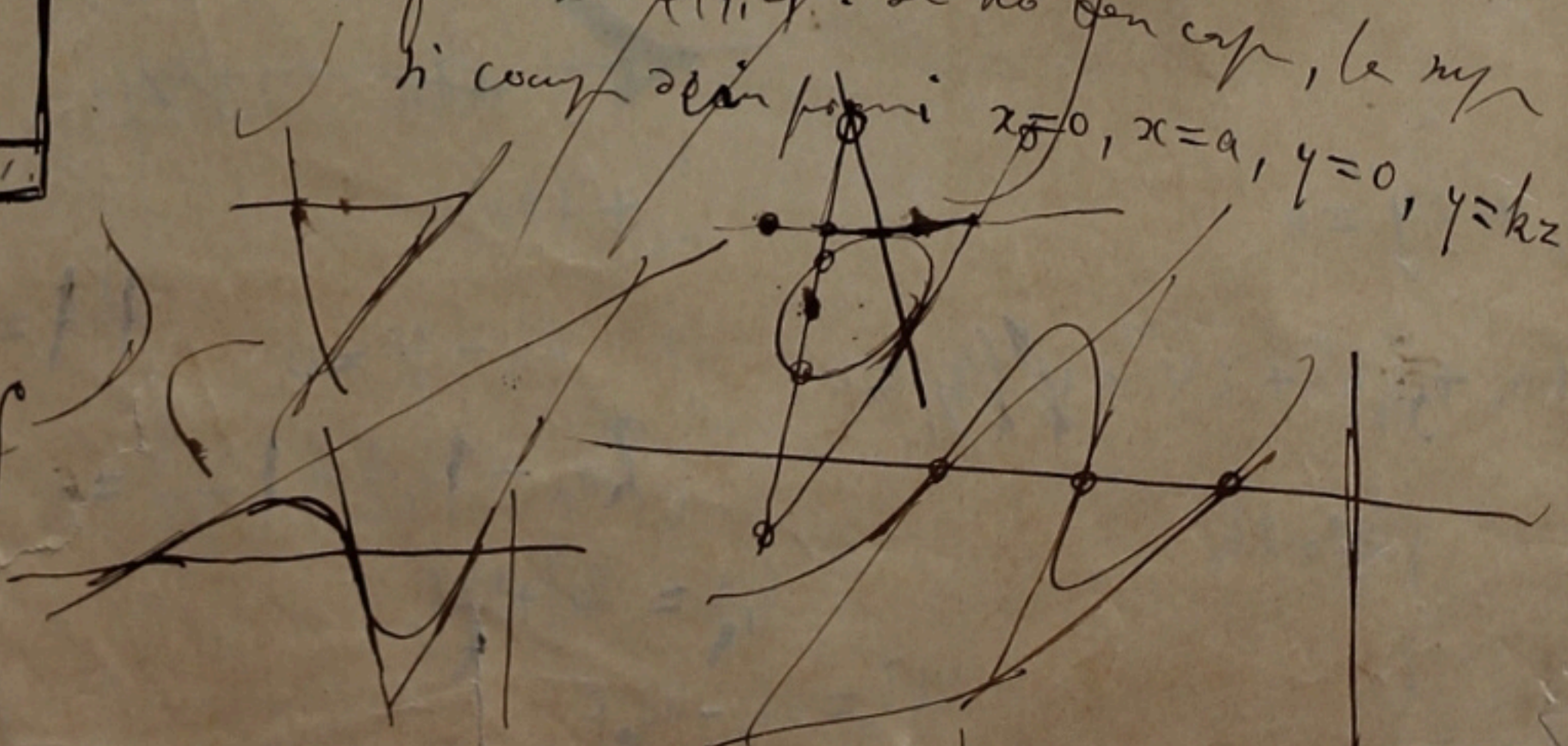
$$I + dI = \frac{1}{3} \int \varphi^3(y, z + dz) dy = \frac{1}{3} \int [\varphi^3(y, z) + 3\varphi^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz + \dots] dy = I + \int \varphi^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dy dz$$

È chiaro, però, che  $y$  non deve variare, ma  $z$  deve variare in un intervallo  $dz$  per  
 con valori di  $y$ , vanno di  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dz$ . Il caso



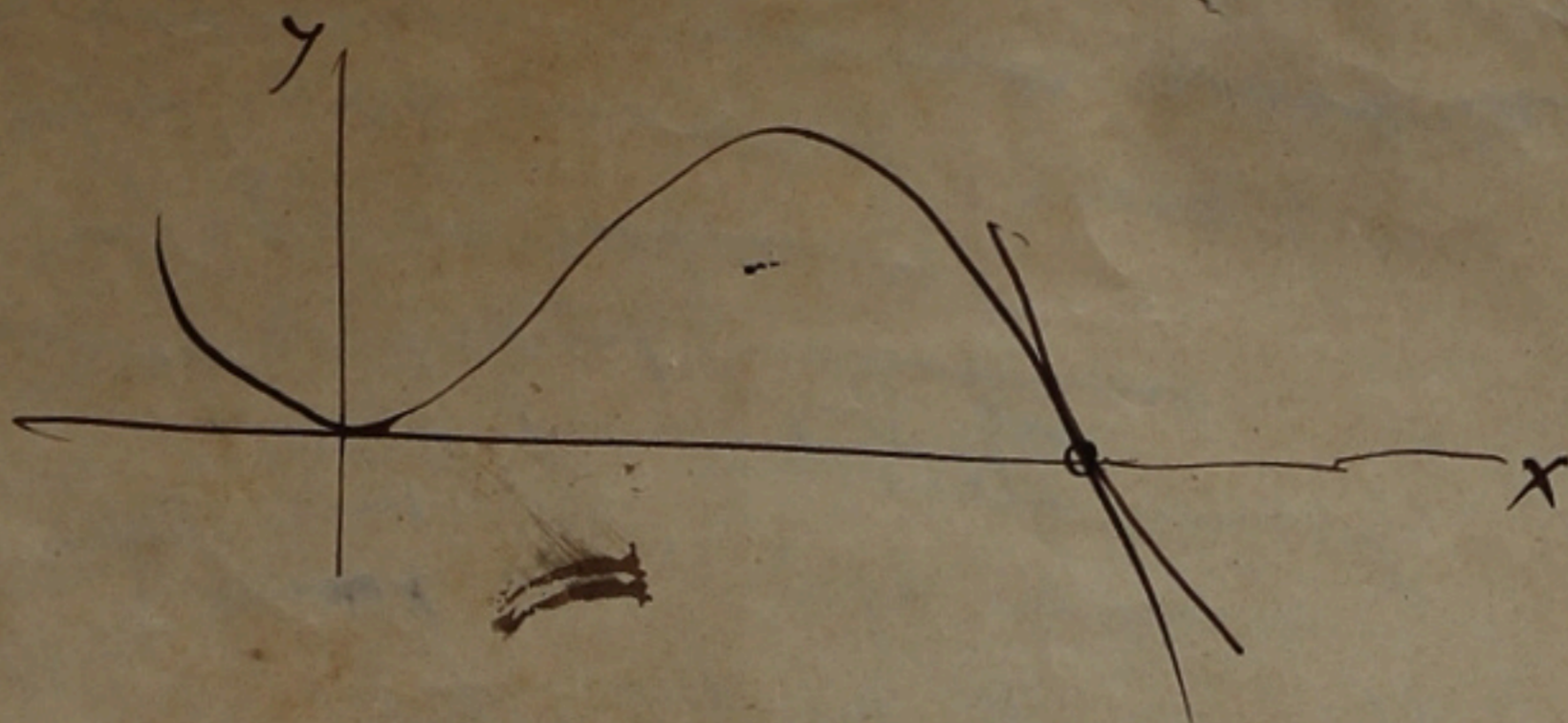
$\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = 0$ . La fun. per non è applicabile, perché  
 all'equazione della superficie non si può dare la  
 fun.  $x = \varphi(y, z)$ . Se ho ben capito, la superficie  
 si trova nel piano  $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=kz$

$$I = \int \dots$$





$$a_0 x^3 + a_1 x^2 y + a_2 x y^2 + a_3 y^3 + b_0 x^2 + 2b_1 x y + b_2 y^2 + c y = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x = -\frac{b_0}{a_0} \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 x + b_0 = 0$$

$$a x^2 =$$

$$a_0 x^3 + a_1 x^2 y + a_2 x y^2 + a_3 y^3 + b_0 x^2 + b_1 x y + b_2 y^2 + c y = 0$$

$$3a_0 x^2 + 2a_1 x y + a_2 y^2 + 2b_0 x + b_1 y + (a_1 x^2 + 2a_2 x y + 3a_3 y^2 + b_1 x + 2b_2 y + c) y' = 0$$

$$ax^2 + by^2 + 2fy + 2hxy = 0$$

$$a = 2\frac{b_0}{c}f$$

$$h = \left(\frac{b_1}{c} - \frac{a_1}{b_0}\right)f$$

$$ax + hy + (by + f + hx) y' = 0$$

$$(ax + hy) + (by + f + hx) y' = 0 \quad y' = 0$$

$$a + hy' + (by' + h) y' + (by + f + hx) y'' = 0 \quad a + f y'' = 0$$

$$2hy'' + 2by''' + (by' + h) y'' + (by + f + hx) y''' = 0$$

$$3hy'' + f y''' = 0 \quad + \frac{3ha}{f^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' = -\frac{a}{f} \\ y''' = 3\frac{ah}{f^2} \end{cases}$$

$$6a_0 x + 2a_1 y + 2b_0 + (2a_1 x + 2a_2 y + b_1) y' + (2a_1 x + 2a_2 y + b_1) y' + (2a_2 x + 6a_3 y + 2b_2) y'^2$$

$$+ (a_1 x^2 + \dots) y'' = 0$$

$$2b_0 + c y'' = 0$$

$$6a_0 + 2b_1 y'' + c y''' + \dots = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2b_0 - \frac{ac}{f} = 0 \\ 2a_0 - 3b_1 \frac{a}{f} + \frac{ach}{f^2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{3ha}{f^2} = f \frac{b_1}{c} - \frac{a_0}{b_0} f$$

$$\frac{ac}{f} = 2b_0$$

$$b_1 \frac{a}{f} = 2a_0 + 2\frac{h}{f} b_0$$

$$2hb_0 = ab_1 - 2a_0 f$$