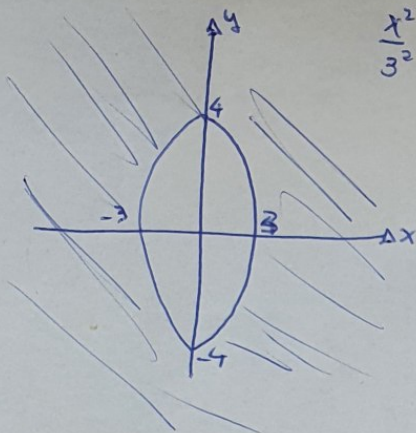


① a)  $Df = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} - 1 \geq 0\}$

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$$\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} \geq 1$$



b) Fazendo  $z = f(x, y)$ , temos:

$$z = k \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} - 1} \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9^2} + \frac{y^2}{16} = k^2 + 1; \quad k \geq 0.$$

$$\text{Im}f = \{z \in \mathbb{R} / z \geq 0\}$$

Para  $k = -1$  não existe curva de nível.

Para  $k = 0$ :  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1$

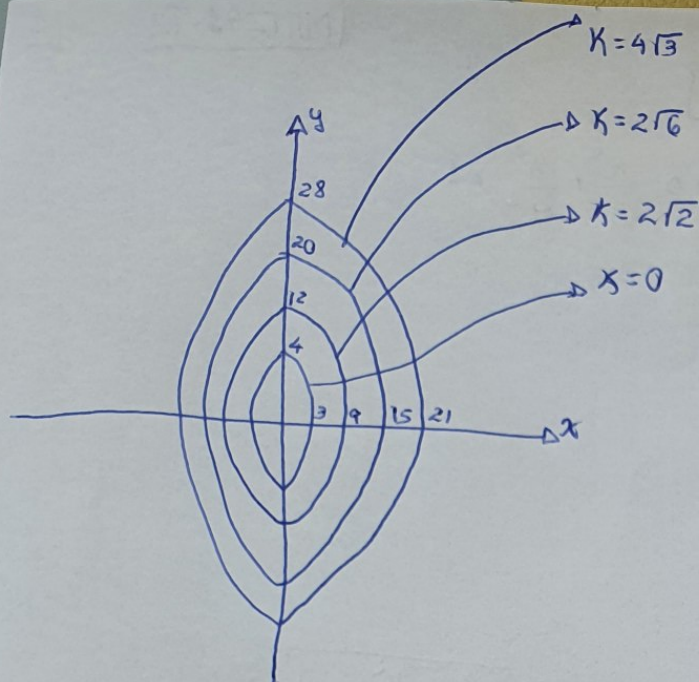
Para  $k = 2\sqrt{2}$ :  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = (2\sqrt{2})^2 + 1 = 8 + 1 = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(3 \cdot 3)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(4 \cdot 3)^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9^2} + \frac{y^2}{12^2} = 1$

Para  $k = 2\sqrt{6}$ :  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = (2\sqrt{6})^2 + 1 = 24 + 1 = 25 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(3 \cdot 5)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(4 \cdot 5)^2} = \frac{x^2}{15^2} + \frac{y^2}{20^2} = 1$

Para  $k = 4\sqrt{3}$ :

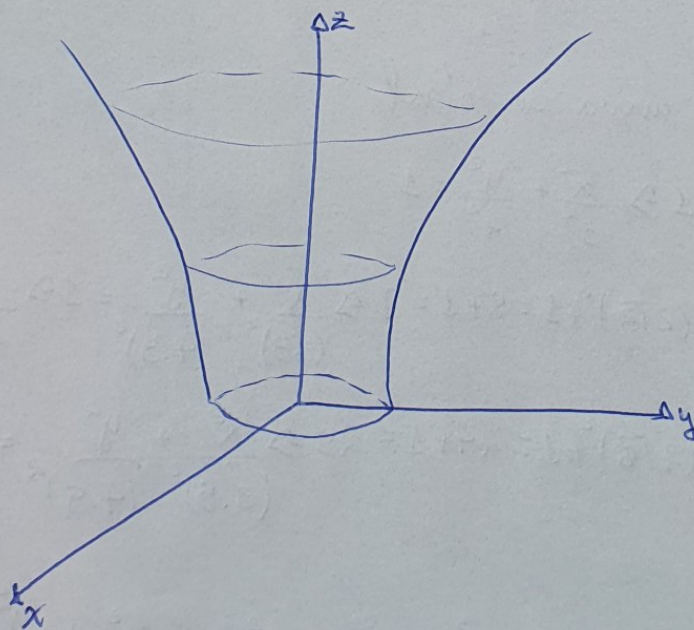
$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = (4\sqrt{3})^2 + 1 = 48 + 1 = 49 = 7^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(3 \cdot 7)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(4 \cdot 7)^2} = \frac{x^2}{21^2} + \frac{y^2}{28^2} = 1$$





(c)  $z = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} - 1} \Rightarrow z^2 = \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} - z^2 = 1.$

Hiperbolóide de uma folha;  $z \geq 0$





④ d)  $f(3,4) = \sqrt{\frac{3^2}{9} + \frac{4^2}{16} - 1} = \sqrt{1+1-1} = \sqrt{1} = 1$ . MAT241 - T2

Daí,  $P_0 = (3, 4, f(3,4)) = (3, 4, 1)$ .

$$\vec{n} = \nabla S = \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial S}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \right) = \left( \frac{2x}{9}, \frac{2y}{16}, -2z \right) = \left( \frac{2x}{9}, \frac{y}{8}, -2z \right)$$

$$\nabla S(3,4,1) = \left( \frac{6}{9}, \frac{4}{8}, -2 \cdot 1 \right) = \left( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, -2 \right)$$

Equação do Plano Tangente:

$$\langle \nabla S(3,4,1), (x-3, y-4, z-1) \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\langle \left( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, -2 \right), (x-3, y-4, z-1) \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}(x-3) + \frac{1}{2}(y-4) - 2(z-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{3} - 2 + \frac{y}{2} - 2 - 2z + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} - 2z = 2$$

② a) Para  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$   $f$  é uma divisão de funções polinomiais, que são contínuas, e uma divisão de funções contínuas é uma função contínua. Logo, para  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$   $f(x,y)$  é contínua.

Agora, para  $(x,y) = (0,0)$ , temos:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^5 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + y^2} \cdot xy;$$

Observe que,  $0 \leq x^4 \leq x^4 + y^2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{x^4}{x^4 + y^2} \leq 1, \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Assim, essa parte da função é limitada. E,  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} xy = 0$ . Logo, pelo corolário do

Teorema do confronto,  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^5 y}{x^4 + y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$ . Ou seja,  $f(x,y)$  é

contínua na origem.



$$②) b) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Para  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{5x^4 y (x^4 + y^2) - x^5 y \cdot 4x^3}{(x^4 + y^2)^2} = \frac{5x^8 y + 5x^4 y^3 - 4x^8 y}{(x^4 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^8 y + 5x^4 y^3}{(x^4 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{x^5 (x^4 + y^2) - x^5 y \cdot 2y}{(x^4 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^9 + x^5 y^2 - 2x^5 y^2}{(x^4 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^9 - x^5 y^2}{(x^4 + y^2)^2}$$

Para  $(x,y) = (0,0)$ :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^5 \cdot 0}{h^4 + 0^2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0+h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0^5 \cdot h}{0^4 + h^2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^8 y + 5x^4 y^3}{(x^4 + y^2)^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^9 - x^5 y^2}{(x^4 + y^2)^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$



2)c) Observe que  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  para  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$  são uma divisão de polinômios, que são funções contínuas, e divisão de funções contínuas é uma função contínua, assim as derivadas parciais em  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$  são contínuas. Dessa forma, podemos afirmar que  $f(x,y)$  é diferenciável em todo  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ .

d) Vejamos que  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0$  e  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$  existem, agora:

$$\lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(0+h, 0+k) - f(0,0) - h f'_x(0,0) - k f'_y(0,0)}{\|(h,k)\|}$$

$$= \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(h,k)}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} = \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{h^5 \cdot k}{(h^4+k^2) \sqrt{h^2+k^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{h^4 \cdot h \cdot k}{(h^4+k^2) \sqrt{h^2+k^2}}; \text{ Observe que,}$$

$$0 \leq h^4 \leq h^4+k^2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{h^4}{h^4+k^2} \leq 1 \text{ (Limitada)}$$

$$0 \leq h^2 \leq h^2+k^2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq h \leq \sqrt{h^2+k^2} \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{h}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} \leq 1 \text{ (Limitada)}$$

E,  $\lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} k = 0$ . Então, pelos corolários do Teorema do

$$\text{Confronto, } \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{h^5 \cdot k}{(h^4+k^2) \sqrt{h^2+k^2}} = 0.$$

Logo,  $f(x,y)$  é contínua em  $(0,0)$ .



$$\textcircled{3} \quad x(u,v) = e^{2u} + v^2 + 2$$

$$y(u,v) = \sin u + u \cdot v^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(0,1) = ?$$

$$F(0,1) = f(x(0,1), y(0,1)); \quad x(0,1) = e^{2 \cdot 0} + 1^2 + 2 = 1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$

$$y(0,1) = \sin 0 + 0 \cdot 1^2 + 1 = 1$$

Assim,

$$F(0,1) = f(4,1) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(0,1) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(4,1) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \Big|_{(0,1)} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(4,1) \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Big|_{(0,1)}.$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 2e^{2u} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \Big|_{(0,1)} = 2e^{2 \cdot 0} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \cos u + v^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Big|_{(0,1)} = \cos 0 + 1^2 = 2$$

Dessa forma:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(0,1) = 8 \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot 2 = 16 - 6 = 10 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(0,1) = 10.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f(x,y) = \ln(x^4 + y^4)$$

a)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{4x^3}{x^4 + y^4}$ ;  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{4y^3}{x^4 + y^4}$ ; As derivadas parciais são contínuas em  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ , especialmente em  $P_0 = (1,2)$ .

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \left( \frac{4x^3}{x^4 + y^4}, \frac{4y^3}{x^4 + y^4} \right) \Rightarrow \nabla f(1,2) = \left( \frac{4}{1+2^4}, \frac{4 \cdot 2^3}{1+2^4} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(1,2) = \left( \frac{4}{17}, \frac{32}{17} \right).$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5} \neq 1. \quad \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} = \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \left\langle \nabla f(1,2), \vec{v} \right\rangle = \left\langle \left( \frac{4}{17}, \frac{32}{17} \right), \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right\rangle = \frac{8}{17\sqrt{5}} + \frac{32}{17\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{40}{17\sqrt{5}}$$



(4) b) A maior Taxa de crescimento  
acontece na direcção do vetor gradiente.

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Então,

$$\nabla f(2, 2) = \left( \frac{4 \cdot 2^3}{2^4 + 2^4}, \frac{4 \cdot 2^3}{2^4 + 2^4} \right) = \left( \frac{16}{32}, \frac{16}{32} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E a maior Taxa é } \|\nabla f(2, 2)\| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$