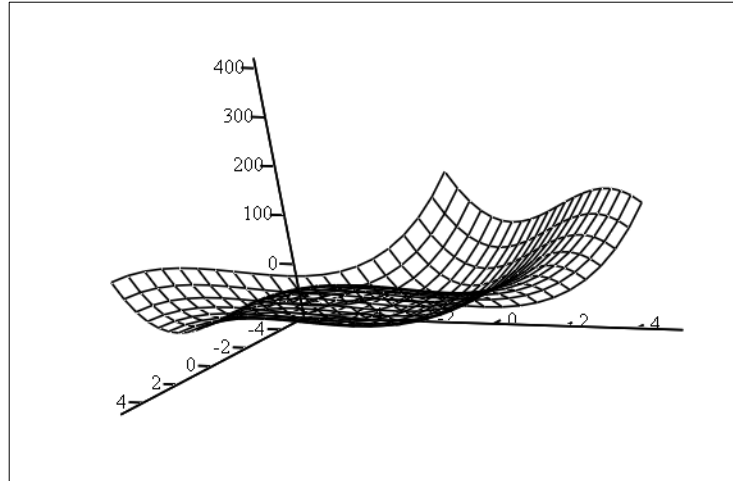


### DECLARAÇÃO DA FUNÇÃO

$$f(x,y) := x^3 + y^3 + 2x^2 + 4y^2 + 6$$



f

Etapa 1: Determinar  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$  e  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$

Etapa 2: Determinar  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ . Se  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ , o procedimento não se aplica.

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x,y) \rightarrow 3 \cdot x^2 + 4 \cdot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}f(x,y) \rightarrow 3 \cdot y^2 + 8 \cdot y$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}f(x,y) \rightarrow 6 \cdot x + 4$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dy^2}f(x,y) \rightarrow 6 \cdot y + 8$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{d}{dy}f(x,y)\right) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{d}{dx}f(x,y)\right) \rightarrow 0$$

Etapa 3: Determinar os pontos críticos estacionários de f, resolvendo

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Given

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x,y) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}f(x,y) = 0$$

$$\text{Find}(x,y) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{SOL} := \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{in} := 0$$

TAMANHO DA MATRIZ

$$\text{fi} := 3$$

EXISTEM 4 PONTOS CRÍTICOS

Etapa 4: Para cada ponto crítico  $(x_0, y_0)$  encontrado na Etapa 3, calcular

$$D(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) - \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) \right)^2$$

$$D(x,y) := \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x,y) \right) \cdot \left( \frac{d^2}{dy^2} f(x,y) \right) - \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dy} f(x,y) \right) \right]^2$$

Regra de decisão:

- Se  $D(x_0, y_0) > 0$ , então  $(x_0, y_0)$  é ponto de máximo ou de mínimo de  $f$ 
  - Se  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) > 0$ , então  $(x_0, y_0)$  é ponto de mínimo;
  - Se  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) < 0$ , então  $(x_0, y_0)$  é ponto de máximo;
- Se  $D(x_0, y_0) < 0$ , então  $(x_0, y_0)$  é ponto de sela de  $f$
- Se  $D(x_0, y_0) = 0$ , então nada se pode afirmar sobre o comportamento de  $f$  em  $(x_0, y_0)$

# PROCEDIMENTO DE ANÁLISE:

```

D_matrix := for i in .. fi
    x0 ← SOL0,i
    y0 ← SOL1,i
    RESPi,0 ← x0
    RESPi,1 ← y0
    RESPi,2 ← f(x0,y0)
    D ←  $\left(\frac{d^2}{dx_0^2}f(x_0,y_0)\right) \cdot \left(\frac{d^2}{dy_0^2}f(x_0,y_0)\right) - \left[\frac{d}{dx_0}\left(\frac{d}{dy_0}f(x_0,y_0)\right)\right]^2$ 
    RESPi,3 ← D
    d2x ←  $\frac{d^2}{dx_0^2}f(x_0,y_0)$ 
    if D > 0
        pt ← "min" if d2x > 0
        pt ← "max" if d2x < 0
    pt ← "ponto de sela" if D < 0
    pt ← "nada se afirma" if D = 0
    RESPi,4 ← d2x
    RESPi,5 ← pt
    RESP

```

## RESULTADOS:

$$D\_matrix = \begin{pmatrix} \textcolor{red}{X} & \textcolor{red}{Y} & \textcolor{red}{f} & \textcolor{red}{D} & \textcolor{red}{derivada} \\ -1.333 & 0 & 7.185 & -32 & -4 & \text{"ponto de sela"} \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 32 & 4 & \text{"min"} \\ -1.333 & -2.667 & 16.667 & 32 & -4 & \text{"max"} \\ 0 & -2.667 & 15.481 & -32 & 4 & \text{"ponto de sela"} \end{pmatrix}$$

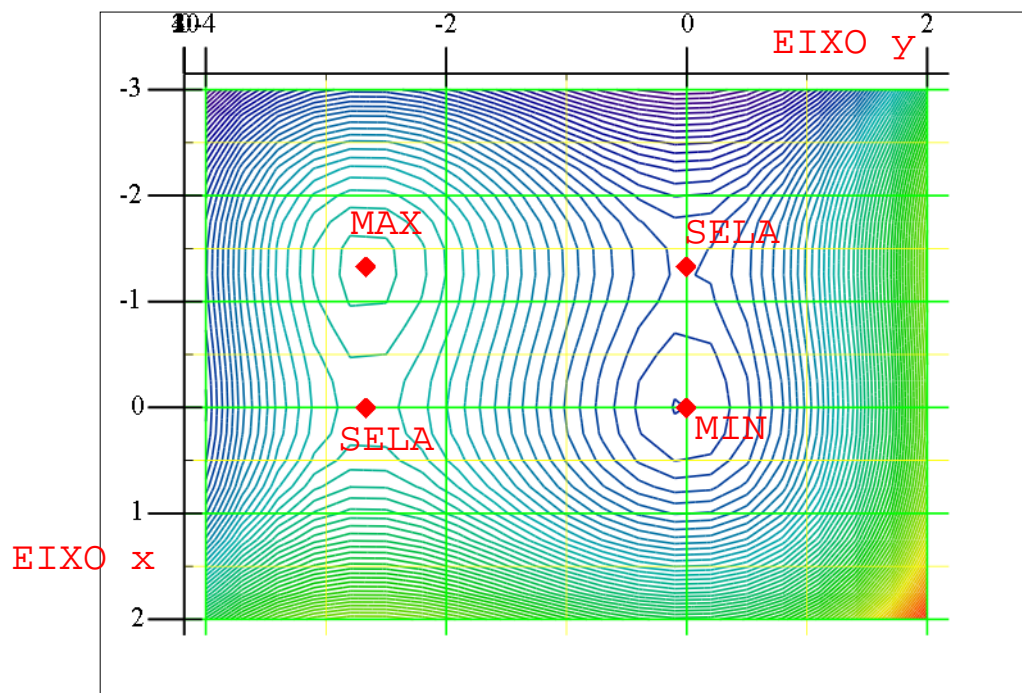
$$SOL := SOL^T$$

$$X := SOL^{\langle 0 \rangle} \quad Y := SOL^{\langle 1 \rangle}$$

$$Z := f(X,Y)$$

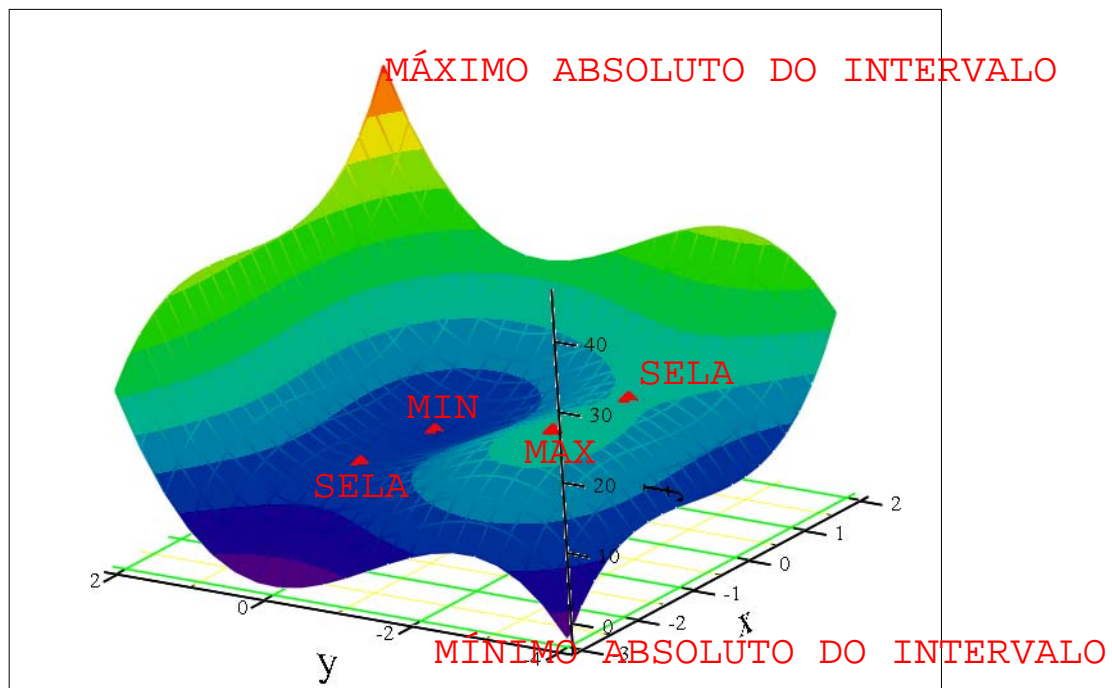
$$SOL = \begin{pmatrix} -1.333 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1.333 & -2.667 \\ 0 & -2.667 \end{pmatrix}$$

## GRÁFICO DE CONTORNOS



$f, (X, Y, Z)$

## GRÁFICO DE SUPERFÍCIE



$f, (X, Y, Z)$