

Gabarito

1.-a) Temos que

$$\left| x \cos\left(\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}\right) \right| \leq |x|$$

$$\text{Assim } -|x| \leq x \cos\left(\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}\right) \leq |x|.$$

Como $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} -|x| = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |x| = 0$. Pelo teorema

$$\text{do confronto } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \cos\left(\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow \underline{1,5 \text{ pt}}$$

b) f é contínua em $(0,0)$ pois

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \cos\left(\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}\right) = 0 = f(0,0) \rightarrow \underline{1,0 \text{ pt}}$$

2.- Seja $f(x,y,z) = \log(xy) + \log(yz) + \log(xz)$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x,y,z) &= \left(\frac{y}{xy} + \frac{z}{xz}, \frac{x}{xy} + \frac{z}{yz}, \frac{y}{yz} + \frac{x}{xz} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{x}, \frac{2}{y}, \frac{2}{z} \right) \end{aligned} \rightarrow \underline{1,0 \text{ pt}}$$

$$\nabla f(1,1,1) = (2, 2, 2) \rightarrow \underline{0,5 \text{ pt.}}$$

$$(2, 2, 2) \cdot (x-1, y-1, z-1) = 0$$

$$2(x-1) + 2(y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0$$

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

$\rightarrow \underline{1,0 \text{ pt.}}$

3.a)

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (1 - 2\pi xy \cos(\pi(x^2+y^2)), -\sin(\pi(x^2+y^2)) - 2\pi y^2 \cos(\pi(x^2+y^2)))$$

$$\nabla f(0,0) = (1,0)$$

$$D_{\vec{v}} f(0,0) = \nabla f(0,0) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = (1,0) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

b) A taxa de variação de f no ponto $(0,0)$ é máxima na direção do vetor $\nabla f(0,0) = (1,0)$.
O valor da taxa máxima no ponto $(0,0)$ é

$$|\nabla f(0,0)| = 1.$$

4.a)

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2x f'(x^2+y^2), \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y f'(x^2+y^2)$$

$$\text{Portanto } y \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$b) g(x,y) = k$$

$$\nabla g(x,y) = (2x f'(x^2+y^2), 2y f'(x^2+y^2))$$

$$\nabla g(1,1) = (2f'(2), 2f'(2)) = (2,2)$$

$$\nabla g(1,1) \cdot (x-1, y-1) = 0$$

$$(2,2) \cdot (x-1, y-1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x+y-2=0}$$