

16 Q — 6ª feira — Gabarito

$$f(x,y) = (2x - x^2)(2y - y^2)$$

$$f_x = (2 - 2x)(2y - y^2) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$f_y = (2x - x^2)(2 - 2y) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{De (1)} \quad 2 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ ou } (2y - y^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0 \text{ ou } y = 2$$

$$\text{Se } x = 1 \text{ tem por (2) que } 2 - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$P_1 = (1, 1) \text{ pto crítico}$$

$$\text{Se } y = 0 \text{ tem por (2) que } 2x - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 = (0, 0) \text{ e } P_3 = (2, 0) \text{ pto crítico.}$$

$$\text{Se } y = 2 \text{ tem por (2) que } 2x - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } x = 2$$

$$P_4 = (0, 2) \text{ e } P_5 = (2, 2) \text{ pto crítico}$$

logo os pontos críticos são:

$$\boxed{(1, 1), (0, 0), (2, 0)}$$

↓ pontos críticos na região $0 \leq y \leq 2(2x - x^2)$

Achar os pontos críticos

1, 0

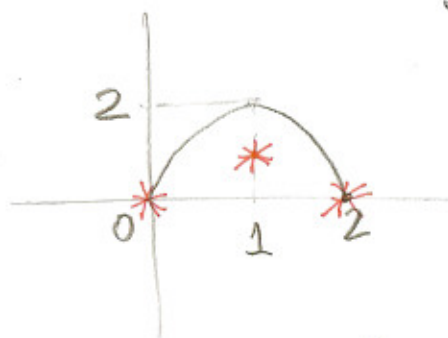
Na fronteira tem:

$$1) y = 0 \Rightarrow f \equiv 0 \Rightarrow (x, 0) \text{ p/ } 0 \leq x \leq 2.$$

$$2) \frac{y}{2} = 2x - x^2 \Rightarrow$$

até aqui + 0, 5

$$f = f(y) = \frac{y}{2} (2y - y^2) \text{ para } 0 \leq y \leq 2.$$



$f'(y) = 2y - \frac{3}{2}y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y=0$ ou $y=\frac{4}{3}$
então os pontos críticos são $y=\frac{4}{3}$ e os extremos
 $y=0$ e $y=2$. ($y=0$ e $y=2$ já apareceram)

para $y=\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = 2(2x - x^2) \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

Os pontos críticos na fronteira são:

o segmento $(x, 0)$ para $0 \leq x \leq 2$ e os

pontos $(1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$ e $(1, 2)$ até aqui + $(0, 7)$

Calculando os valores de $f(x, y)$ nos pontos encontrados:

$$f(x, 0) = 0, \quad \forall 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$f(1, 1) = 1$$

$$f(1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) = \frac{16}{27}$$

$$f(1, 2) = 0$$

Resposta: O valor mínimo é zero e é
atingido no ponto $(1, 2)$ e no ponto do
segmento $(x, 0)$, $0 \leq x \leq 2$.
O valor máximo é 1 e é
atingido no ponto $(1, 1)$.

Resposta
+ $(0, 3)$

Questão 2.: 6^ª feira

seja (x, y, z) qq ponto em elipse

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$g(x, y, z) = x + y + z = 1$$

$$h(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

1,0 pt.

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h$$

$$2x = \lambda(1) + \mu(2x)$$

$$2y = \lambda(1) + \mu(2y)$$

$$2z = \lambda(1) + \mu(0)$$

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \lambda + 2x\mu & \text{--- ①} \\ 2y = \lambda + 2y\mu & \text{--- ②} \\ 2z = \lambda & \text{--- ③} \\ x + y + z = 1 & \text{--- ④} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. & \text{--- ⑤} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$2x - 2y = (2x - 2y)\mu$$

$$\textcircled{I} \text{ Se } 2x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$\text{em } \textcircled{5} \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}} z = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1 - \sqrt{2} \right) \checkmark$$

$$\text{Se } x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \Rightarrow y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}} z = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2} \right) \checkmark$$

0,5 pt.

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} \text{ Se } 2x - 2y \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq y \Rightarrow \mu = 1$$

De ① e ② temos $L = 0 \Rightarrow$ de ③, $z = 0$

De ④ e ⑤ temos

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ ou } y = 1$$

$$\text{Se } y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\text{Se } y = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$(1, 0, 0)$$

$$(0, 1, 0)$$

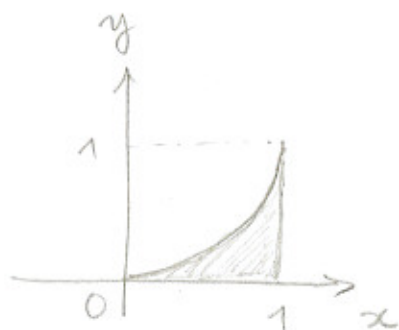
$$f(\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2, 1 - \sqrt{2}) = 4 - 2\sqrt{2} \simeq 1,2$$

$$f(-\sqrt{2}/2, -\sqrt{2}/2, 1 + \sqrt{2}) = 4 + 2\sqrt{2} \simeq 6,8 \text{ (máx)}$$

$$f(1, 0, 0) = 1 \text{ (min)}$$

$$f(0, 1, 0) = 1 \text{ (min)}$$

3) a)

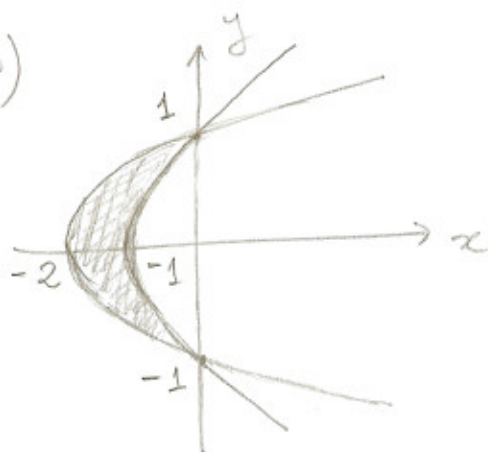


→ 0,2

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^3 + 1} \, dy \, dx \xrightarrow{0,2} = \int_0^1 \left[y \sqrt{x^3 + 1} \right]_0^{x^2} dx \xrightarrow{0,2} =$$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} \, dx \xrightarrow{0,2} = \frac{2}{9} (x^3 + 1)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{9} (2\sqrt{2} - 1) \xrightarrow{0,2}$$

b)



→ 0,5

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_{2y^2 - 2}^{y^2 - 1} 1 \, dx \, dy \xrightarrow{0,5} = \int_{-1}^1 (-y^2 + 1) \, dy = \left[-\frac{y^3}{3} + y \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{4}{3} \xrightarrow{0,5}$$

Calcular a metode

4^a questão

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \sqrt{4-r^2} r dr d\theta$$

COORD. POLARES

→ (1,0)

MONTAR A INTEGRAL

→ (1,0)

CONTAS

→ (0,5)

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left. -\frac{(4-r^2)^{3/2}}{3} \right|_0^{2\cos\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(-\frac{(4-4\cos^2\theta)^{3/2}}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(-\frac{8}{3} (1-\cos^2\theta)^{3/2} + \frac{8}{3} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(-\frac{8}{3} \sin^3\theta + \frac{8}{3} \right) d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{8}{3} d\theta - \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3\theta d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1-\cos^2\theta) \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{6} - \frac{8}{3} \left(-\cos\theta + \frac{\cos^3\theta}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} =$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{6} + \frac{8}{3} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{8\pi}{6} - \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{6} - \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{8\pi}{3} - \frac{32}{9}$$

