GABARITO - PROVAS SEXTA LIVENO

$$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x, mx) = \frac{x^3 - mx^2 - m^3x^3}{x^2 + m^3x^2} = \frac{x(1-m^3) - m}{1+m^2}$$

=)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x, mx) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x(1-m^3)-m}{1+m^2} = -\frac{m}{1+m^2}$$

Como o limite acima depende de cominho (depende de m)

Aegue que o limite lim f(x,y) mão existe e assim fmão e continua em (0,0).

$$\frac{|x|^3 - 2xy^2}{|x^2 + y^2|} \left\langle \frac{|x|^3 + 2|x|y^2}{|x^2 + y^2|} \right\rangle \left\langle |x| + \frac{x^2}{|x^2 + y^2|} + 2|x| - \frac{y^2}{|x^2 + y^2|} \right\rangle$$

$$\left\langle |x| + 2|x| = 3|x|$$

sup anthe comet

$$0 \leqslant \left| \frac{x^3 - \lambda x y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leqslant 3|x|$$

e como lim 31x1=0, regue pelo terema do Confronto que $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \left| \frac{x^3 - \lambda x y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = 0 \implies \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3 - \lambda x y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

1b) Usando coordenadas polares.
$$x = rcos\theta$$
 $y = rsun\theta$
 $x^3 - 2xy^2 = r^3 \left(cos\theta - 2 cos\theta sen \theta \right)$
 $= r \left(cos\theta - 2 cos\theta sen \theta \right) * > 0$, quando
 $r > 0$, $logo$
 $= rose$
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 $= rose$
 $=$

(cose - 2 cose sine)

l' limitado.

2)
$$x^{2} + 3y^{2} + 3^{2} = 1$$
 (sup saide, superficie de milul de f)

If $(x, y, 3) = x^{2} + 3y^{2} + 3^{2}$
 $(x, y, 3) = x^{2} + 3y^{2} + 3^{2}$
 $(2x, 6y, 23) = (2x, 6y, 23)$
 $(2x, 6y, 23) = \lambda(2, 3, -3) \iff \begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ 4y = \lambda/2 \\ 23 = -3\lambda \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ y = \lambda/2 \\ 3 = -3\lambda/2 \end{cases}$
 $(2x + 3y^{2} + 3y^{2} + 3^{2} = \lambda^{2} + 3(\frac{\lambda}{2})^{2} + (\frac{3\lambda}{2})^{2} = \lambda^{2}(1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4}) = 4\lambda^{2}$
 $(2x + 3y^{2} + 3y^{2} + 3^{2} = \lambda^{2} + 3(\frac{\lambda}{2})^{2} + (\frac{3\lambda}{2})^{2} = \lambda^{2}(1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4}) = 4\lambda^{2}$

$$\frac{\lambda = 1/2}{\lambda} : \quad x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \frac{1}{4}, \quad y = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$P = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda = -1/2}{\lambda} : \quad x = -\frac{1}{\lambda} , \quad y = -\frac{1}{4} , \quad z = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$Q = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

Regenta. São os pontes Peq.



3) a)
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + \lambda m(xy)$$

 $\nabla f(x,y) = (\lambda x + y \omega x(xy), x \omega x(xy))$
 $\nabla f(1,0) = (\lambda, 1)$
 $\mu = (\alpha, b), \quad \alpha^2 + b^2 = 1$
 $1 = D_{\mu}f(1,0) = \nabla f(1,0) \cdot \mu = (\lambda, 1) \cdot (\alpha, b) = \lambda a + b$
 $\begin{cases} b + \lambda \alpha = 1 & \text{if } b = 1 - \lambda \alpha \\ \alpha^2 + b^2 = 1 & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$
 $1 = \alpha^2 + (1 - \lambda \alpha)^2 = \alpha^2 + 1 - 4\alpha + 4\alpha^2 = 5\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 1$
 $\Rightarrow 0 = 5\alpha^2 - 4\alpha = \alpha(5\alpha - 4) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 & \text{ond } \alpha = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$
 $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow \mu_1 = (0, 1)$

$$\frac{a=0}{0.5} \Rightarrow b=1 \Rightarrow \mu_{1}=(0,1)$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

$$0.5$$

Us direções das deribadas direcionais vão as direções dos Vitõres $u_1 = (0,1)$ e $u_2 = (4/5, -3/5)$.

Taxa de vercimento maxima = $\|\nabla f(1,0)\| = \|(2,1)\| = \sqrt{5}$ $\int_{\mathbf{u}} f(1,0) = 1 + \sqrt{5} \implies 1$ mão i taxa de crepcimento máxima (Outra salução do item 3a)

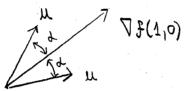
Temos que

$$1 = D_{11} f(1,0) = \|\nabla f(1,0)\| \cos d = \sqrt{5} \cos d$$

$$\implies \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad (0 < \alpha < \sqrt[4]{\gamma_{\alpha}})$$

0,7

Portanto une megal sup countrirue genter siab cab mu à u atrostror $d = anc cor (1/\sqrt{5}) com o valor gradiente (2,1)$



0,5

$$(2,1) = \sqrt{5} (\log \beta, \log \beta) = \log \beta = 2/\sqrt{5}$$

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B+d ou B-d não os amquelos que o totor unitario u padera fager cam a eixa dos x's.

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4)
$$\beta = f(x+at) + g(x-at)$$

$$\mu = x+at, v = x-at$$

Aplicando a Regna da Cadua obtemos

$$\frac{9f}{93} = \frac{qn}{qt} \frac{9f}{9n} + \frac{qn}{qs} \frac{9f}{9n} = f_{,(n)}\sigma - f_{,(n)}\sigma \left(0^{,3}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f(x) \alpha - g(x) \alpha \right) = \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(f(x) \right) - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(g(x) \right)$$

$$= \alpha f''(x) \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} - \alpha g''(x) \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \alpha^2 f''(x) + \alpha^2 g''(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{dy}{dv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'(u) + g'(v) \qquad (0.3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(u)\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{3}(\frac{1}{3}(u) + \frac{3}{3}(u) + \frac{3}{3}(u) + \frac{3}{3}(u) + \frac{3}{3}(u) + \frac{3}{3}(u) + \frac{3}{3}(u)$$

$$= \frac{3}{3}(\frac{1}{3}(u) + \frac{3}{3}(u) + \frac{3}{3}(u)$$

nortanto segue que

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial_3 f} = v_3(f_n(n) + \partial_n(n)) = v_3 \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial_3 x}$$

$$(0.2)$$