=
$$\lim_{T \to 0} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \cdot sen \theta}{|R| \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{T \to 0} \frac{|r| \cdot \cos \theta \cdot sen \theta}{|r| \cdot \sqrt{2}} = 0$$

$$x = 0 = 0$$
 lim $\frac{0.4. \text{ sen y}}{y.(0^2 + y^2)} = 0$

$$y = x = p \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin x}{x \cdot 2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Questão (2)

$$F(X_1Y_1Z) = X^2 + 2Y^2 + 2Z^2 + 4XYZ = 0$$

(a)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{Fx}{Fz} = \frac{-(2x+4yz)}{4z+4xy} = \frac{-(x+2yz)}{2(z+xy)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-F_Y}{F_Z} = \frac{-(4y+4xz)}{4z+4xy} = \frac{-(y+xz)}{z+xy}$$

Logo, os pontos onde as derivadas parciais não

QUESTÃO 2:

$$\frac{2F}{2x}(z_1,-1)(x-2) + \frac{2F}{2y}(z_1+1,-1)(y-1) + \frac{2F}{2z}(z_1,-1)(z+1) = 0$$

unde F(x, y, z) = x2 + 2y2 + 222 + 4xyz = 0.

logo,

$$\pi$$
: $-4(y-1)+4(7+1)=0$

Oustai 3 - Prova de Sexta-feira.

$$f_x = 2x + y con(xy)$$

$$f_y = x con(xy)$$

$$f_y = x con(xy)$$

$$f_{\chi}(1.0) = 2 e f_{\chi}(1.0) = 1 \longrightarrow 0.5$$

Drf(1.0) = (2,1). V=1, onde ||v||=1 -> (,T)

Calcula do V

$$D_{r}f(1,0)=1 \iff \begin{cases} 2a+b=1\\ a^{2}+b^{2}=1 \end{cases}$$

$$a^{2} + (1-2a)^{2} = 1 \implies a^{2} + 1 - 4a + 4a^{2} = 1$$

$$a = 0$$
 on $a = \frac{4}{5}$

$$b1a = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow b = 1 - \frac{8}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

As directés son:

$$V=(0,1)$$
 by $V=(\frac{4}{5},\frac{-3}{5}) \longrightarrow (1,0)$

(5) (a)
$$D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$$

$$\int_{0,25} f_{x} = \frac{-x e^{\int 4-x^{2}-y^{2}}}{\sqrt{4-x^{2}-y^{2}}}$$

$$f_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f_{x}(1.1) = \frac{-e^{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
f_{y}(1.1) = \frac{-e^{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}}
\end{cases}$$

$$(0.5)^{\circ}$$
 $V = (-1, 2)$

$$U = \frac{V}{|V|} = \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right).$$

$$D_{n}f(1,1) = \left(-\frac{e^{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + \left(-\frac{e^{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{-e^{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{10}}$$

De direção de
$$\nabla f(1,1)$$

$$|\nabla f(1,1)| = e^{\sqrt{z}}$$