

EXPANSÃO DE TAYLOR PARA FUNÇÕES COM MAIS DE UMA VARIAVEL: DF = F(x, 1) - F(a, b)

 $\Delta f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{x=1}^{A \times x} + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{x=0}^{A \times y} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}\right)^{A \times x} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y}\right)^{A \times y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}\right)^{A \times y} + \frac{1}{2$

SE FIZERMOS DX - dx E AY - dy, ENTAS DF - OF E A CHAMADA DIFERENCIAL TOTAL DE F:

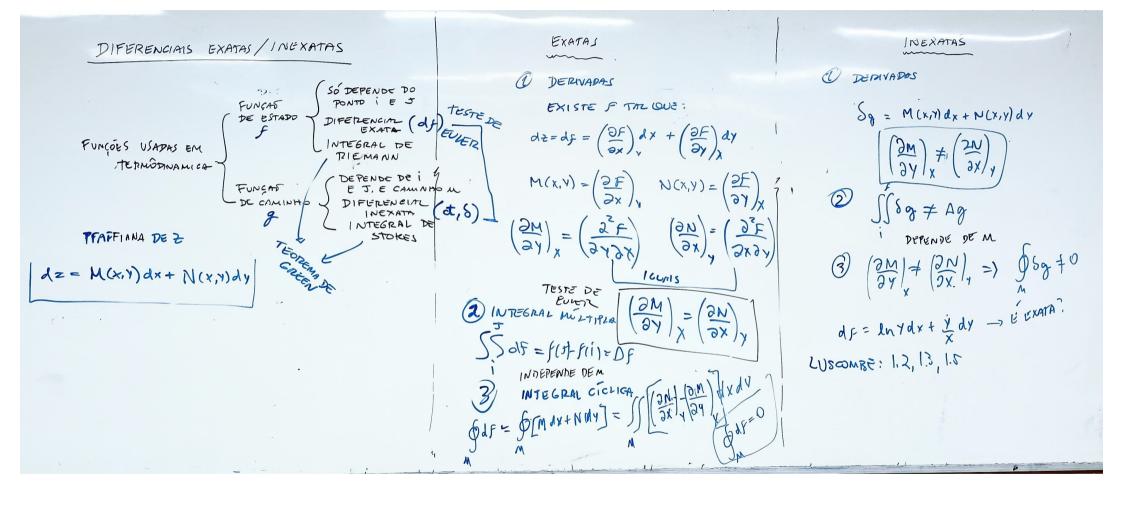
$$df = \left(\frac{3x}{3x}\right)^{\lambda} + \left(\frac{3y}{3x}\right)^{\lambda} dy$$

PARA F(x1, x2, ...)

 $df = \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_1}\right)_{x_1, x_3, \dots}^{x_1, x_3, \dots} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}\right)_{x_1, x_3, \dots}^{x_1, x_2, \dots} = \sum_{i} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}\right)_{x_3 \neq i}^{x_3 \neq i} = \sum_{i} f_i dx_i$

Der Exempro, bury f(xix's): $df = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^{Ax} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^{Ax} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^{Ax} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^{Ax}$

DETERMINE A DIFERENCIAL FORM DE FIX.Y) = X lay



QUESTÃO 4.6:

OBTENHA
$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right)_{\overline{I}} \in \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \overline{V}}\right)_{\overline{I}} \text{ POR DETUVAÇÃO}$$

DA EQUAÇÃO DO GÁS (DEM, E AS DEPLVADAS A

SEGUIR DAS RELAÇÕES APRESENTADOS:

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_{\overline{V}} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{R}{V}\right)_{\overline{V}}\right)_{\overline{V}} = \frac{R}{V} \left[\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V}\right)_{\overline{V}} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial V}\right)_{\overline{V}}\right] = -\frac{RT}{V}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_{\overline{V}_{c}} = \frac{1}{(\partial P/\partial T)_{\overline{V}}} = \frac{1}{R/\overline{V}} \cdot \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{V}}{\partial P}\right)_{+} \cdot \frac{1}{(\partial P/\partial V)_{T}} = -\frac{\overline{V}^{2}}{RT}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\partial +}{\partial V}\right)_{p}}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{p}} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_{v}}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}} = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}} = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}}{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)_{v}} + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2(\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

RELAÇÕES IMPORTANTES

RELAÇÕES ENTRE DERIVADAS PARCIAIS DIFICEIS DE CALCULAR OU MEDIR

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2x}} = \frac{1}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{2}\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_{Y}}{\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_{Y}} = -1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}\right)_{X}\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_{X}\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_{X} = -1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}\right)_{X}\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_{X} = -1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_{X}\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_{X} = -1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_{X}\left(\frac{$$