A. MaTIC 14 de Jungo de 2023 teste 2 (A)

1.  $5 = \sqrt{(0,4,3)} \in \mathbb{N}^3$ : (0,4,3) = 1/9  $P = (2\sqrt{2},0,0)$ 

Sheffie i Rimitads

 $d(P,X) = ||P-X|| = ||(2\sqrt{a}-\alpha,0-y,0-3)|| =$   $((\alpha,4,3)) = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{a}-\alpha)^2 + (0-y)^2 + (0-y)^2 + (0-y)^2 + (0-y)^2 + y^2 + y^2} =$   $= \sqrt{(2\sqrt{a}-\alpha)^2 + y^2 + y^2}$ 

distancia de Pao Ponto X

Pretende-se determiner os pondos X=(0,4,3) de S que minimizam d(P,x).

Recognamos à funsão f(0,y,3)= d(P,x)=(252-4)+y+32

Rong eviter tresalson com V.

6 mosso Rulleron p' sontec

min f(4,4,3)

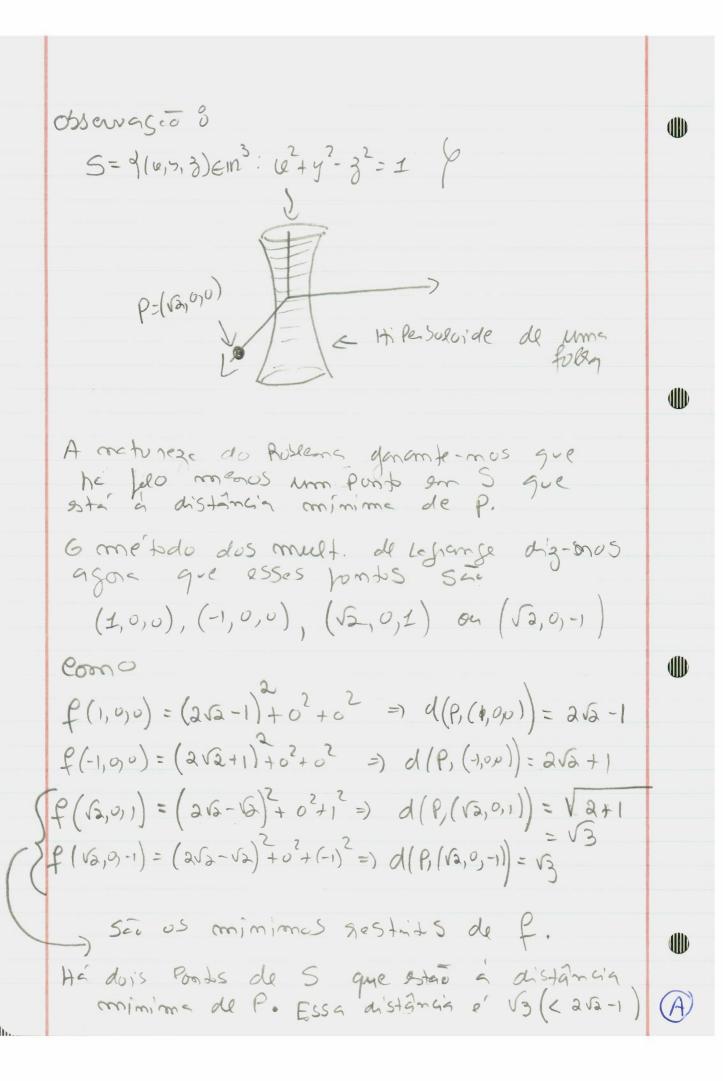
Sujeit a restrise

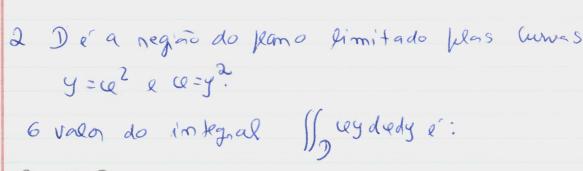
 $(e^{2}+y^{2}-3^{2}=1)$  (=)  $(e^{2}+y^{2}-3^{2}-1)=0$  g(u,y,3)

Varmos recorne do Metodo do Multipicadores de degrange. 65 extremos restatos de fora supricio 5 satisfage (a)d - 2(26-4) = 24d -26+4 = 4d -26+4 = 4d(e<sup>2</sup>+4<sup>2</sup>-3<sup>2</sup>=1 (e<sup>2</sup>+y<sup>2</sup>-3<sup>2</sup>=1 nouveros os Ponts (ct, yt, zt) que satisfagon o 11º caso y=0? (Delois temos de amatison) St y=0 então O sistema fica d-21/2+4=41 0=0 3=-31 42-32=1 reste ceso varmos ainda matisar os cesos en que 3=0 e 3 + 0 a) 3 = 0. Entro 

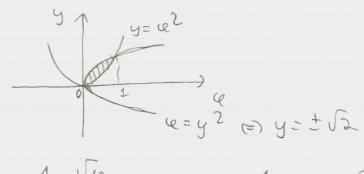
Assim, (1,0,0) e (-1,0,0) satisficien o sistems plo que teremos de amarison \$\footnote (1,0,0) e \footnote (-1,0,0)

percess se são minimos restritos 5) 3 + 0. Emtac (e)  $d = \sqrt{2}$  y=0 y=0 y=1 y=1Assim, ( va, 0, 1) e ( va, 0, -1) satisfage o sistema pelo que troos de anceison p(va,o,1) e f(va,o,1) para percesa M ha agui minimos restritos. 2º caso y + 0. Frotac Park y to rice he honds que satisfe gen O Sispone





Região D



If by dody = 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{e^{2}}^{e} dy de = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{y^{2}}{y^{2}} \right]_{e^{2}}^{e} de$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left( \frac{u}{\partial} - \frac{u^{4}}{\partial} \right) du = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u^{2}}{\partial} - \frac{u^{5}}{\partial} du = \left[ \frac{u^{3}}{6} - \frac{u^{6}}{12} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

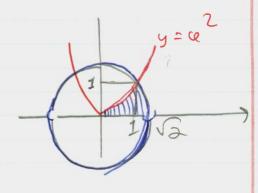
$$= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Pretende-se traca a orden de interacção

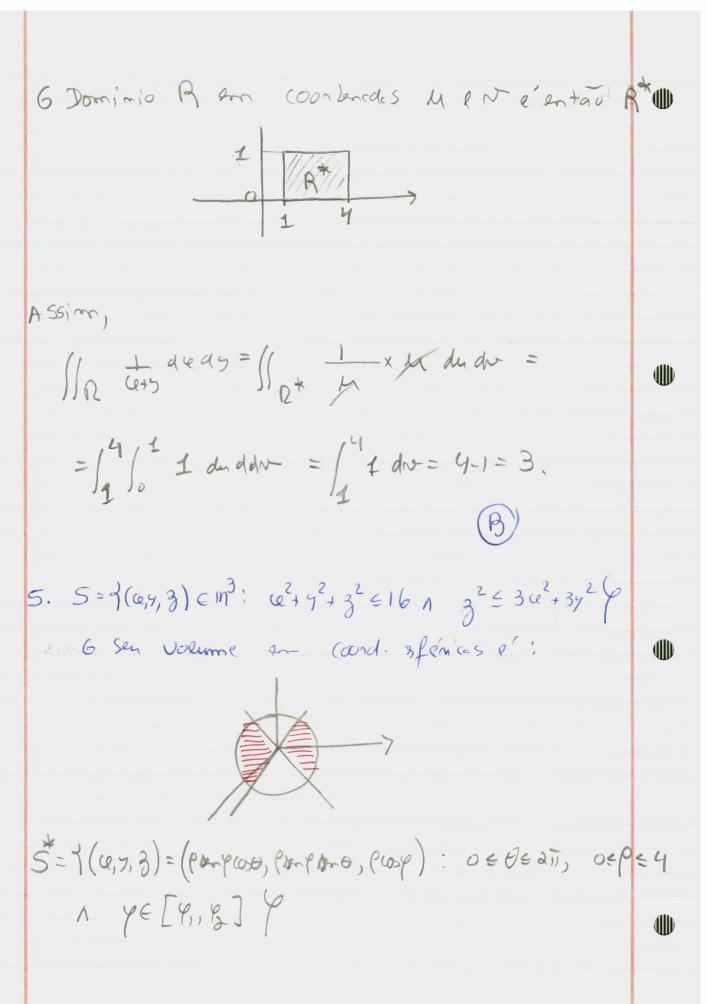
Pretende-se trocan a onden de imtegração.

Regiono de Integnação o 
$$(e=\sqrt{2}-y^2=)$$
  $(e^2+y^2=2)$   $(e=y^2=y^2=)$ 



(4)

Re l'imitade ples curves C, Ca, Ca, Ca, Ca e: d 6=0: ez: 2 y=0 C3: 2 9=-4+1 Cy: 2 y=- 44 Vejamos o que sec stes sinses mes variables Cot ( Ven de e,) GA ( van de Cz) C3 ( van de C3) Cy ( vam de Cy) 



· 4, 2 /2 =? Rojectormos 5 200 y 0 3 e 05 jenos  $3^2 = 3(u^2 + y^2)$   $3^2 = 3y^2$   $3^2 = 3y^2$   $3^2 = 3y^2$ Beste analisen meste zong

One, tg(0)= 53 => 01 = 73 => 41 = 76

92 = TT - TY = 57/6

: Volume de S e' dedo for

Ills I deady ag = Ills + P sen p dodpdp = = /2T / 5 1/6 2 son p dy dp d6 =

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{5}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{5}}$$

Escolando C=0 lemos que

$$\int_{C} \vec{P} \cdot ds = f(0,2) - f(3,0) = l + ln(4) - (l^{2} + ln(9))$$

$$= ln(\frac{4}{9})$$

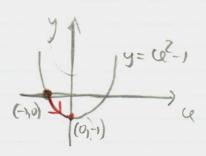


7. R=d(4,4) = m2: 420, 42 Ble, 1= 12442 = 48 F(4,5)= f,(4,5) it F2(4,5) i comp upot de classe c1 tal que OF (4,5) = 2 \(\frac{1}{2}(4,5) \in 1) Size C a fronteire de R origanteda mo sendido horamio Entre ( F, (45) dy + F2 (45) dy + 5 Pretende-se Calanta F (6,5) d once C e'a frontaine de R com orientasce honámio Região R Sendo se a região interior de R entro Jelo tenens de orcen sese-se que  $\int_{C} \vec{F} d\vec{x} = \iint_{C} \frac{\partial \vec{F}_{2}}{\partial Q} - \frac{\partial \vec{F}_{3}}{\partial Q} dQdy$  $\int_{\mathcal{F}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \left( \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} \right) = - \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \frac{\partial \vec{F}_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \vec{F}_1}{\partial z} dv dy$ 

for Hipiter fen-e que des ofi = 2, logo [7. di? = - [[ 2 dedy = -2]] 1 dedy = 1 dody Area de R =-2 / 2 d9 d6 = Caladeros o in legal com  $= -2 \int_{\frac{11}{2}}^{\frac{11}{2}} \int_{1}^{2} \lambda \, d\lambda \, d\theta = -2 \int_{\frac{11}{2}}^{\frac{11}{2}} \left[ \frac{2^{2}}{2^{2}} \right]^{2} \, d\theta = -2 \int_{\frac{11}$ 1 = d(1,0): Ty = 0 = T/2, 1= x = 26  $\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{2}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{4 - 1}{3} d\theta = -3 \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = -3 \times \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ 8 C e'o anco de Panassola y+1= 42 que rune (-1,0) a (0,-1). ( ceds & 3 

(8)

Curre C



parametrização de C:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -1 = + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\int_{C} (e \, ds = \int_{-1}^{0} t \, || \, d\tilde{x} \, || \, dt = \int_{-1}^{0} t \sqrt{t^{2} + (2t)^{2}} \, dt =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} x \left(1 + 4 + 2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{3t}{3t} \left(1 + 4 + 2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{(1+4+2)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{(1+4+2)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}} \right]_{-1}^{6} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \left( 1 - \left( 5 \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (1 - 5\sqrt{5})$$
 (E)

9 W e o trasuero reasizado plo combo

F(6,7,3)=412+43]-17 ao longo de C

definide for de 3=44 lencomida desde o Ponto

(1,000) ak no Ponto (1,1,1) . km-se.

W= SE. 03

Parametizasão de C

Assime,

 $W = \int_{C} (e \, de + y^{3} \, dy - 1 \, dy) = \int_{0}^{1} (e \, de + y^{3} \, dy - 1 \, dy) = \int_{0}^{1} (e \, de + y^{3} \, dy) + \int_{0}^{1} (e \, de + y^{3} \, dy) = \int_{0}^{1} (e \, de +$ 

 $-\int_{0}^{1} 3^{1}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{1} 1 \times 0 dt + \int_{0}^{1} t^{3}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{1} 4t^{3} dt =$ 

 $= \left[ \frac{1}{4} \right]_{0}^{1} - \left[ \frac{1}{4} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4} - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}$ 

(C)

19.0

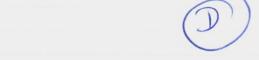
10 
$$6=9(0,9;3) \in \mathbb{N}^2$$
:  $(0,9) \in \mathbb{D}^2$   $3=9-0$   $9$ 
 $=9(0,9;3) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ :  $(0,9) \in \mathbb{D}^2$   $3=9-0$   $9$ 
 $D=?$ 
 $y=0$ 
 $y=0$ 

$$\iint_{\partial \Lambda} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{R} \, dS = \iint_{\partial \Lambda} (1, 0, 2N-1) \cdot (1, -1, 1) \, dn \, dr \\
(1, 0, 2Y-1) = \iint_{\partial \Lambda} 1 + 2N - 1 \, dn \, dr \\
(1, 0, 2N-1) = 2 \iint_{\partial \Lambda} N \, dn \, dN$$

Va D

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} 1 - u^{4} du = \left[ u - \frac{u^{5}}{5} \right]_{-1}^{1} =$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{5}-\left(-1+\frac{1}{5}\right)=2-\frac{2}{5}=\frac{8}{5}$$



11 Seja E um sólido de volume. V e com frontaña 6, uma sopiaficie com a mormal interior considere o compo vectorial F((4,7,3)=(4y+3) =-(4y2) + 33 R 6 Plaxo de Patrovés de 6 é à De acordo econ o teorem da divergência, a normal exteria fortice 1 F. Rd5 = 11 de + of og de dy dz como 6 fena monne interior entero JF. md5 = - [[ ( OF) + OF) + OF] dedyd3 = =- \ (244-244+3) dedydz = = - \( \) \( \) 3 dodydz = - 3 \( \) \( \) \( \) dodydz = Volume de E =-3V

De la Considere o combo vectorial

φ(α,4,3)=-yi+αj+(y+3)π

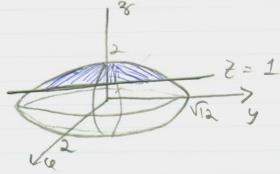
considere a suprespere

σ=q(α,4,3) cin³: 3²+3α²+y²=4 Λ 3=1 β

Omantida syundo a morme dirigide for Girona.

6 una de (( 30) φ. m ds e °;

que a superficie 5?



 $3^{2}+3(e^{2}+\frac{y^{2}}{3}=4)$  (e)  $3(e^{2}+\frac{y^{2}}{12}+\frac{3^{2}}{4}=1)$ 

A superficie 6 é himitada plo sondo C

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3^{2} + 3(e^{2} + \frac{5^{3}}{3})}{3} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{$$

Pelo teneme de states parese que se c tives a omientasee positiva em relassas à omientaseo de 6 (logo ampi-honsinio) enter F. dn = 1 not F. m. ds logo, vomos celcular (F. dã) Panamet regit de C (Parametrizesic 3=1 de EliPSe com a orienteso ampi-honero) A55/m, F.a= = -yde+4dy+ (5+3)d3 = = \left( -9d\alpha + \left( \alpha dy + \left( \left( \frac{9+3}{3} \right) dz =  $= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} 3 x_{0} t \times (-x_{0} t) dt + \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos t \cdot 3(\cos t) dt + \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos t \cdot 3(\cos$   $= 3 \left[ \frac{211}{1000} + 3 \left[ \frac{211}{1000} + \frac{211}{1000} \right] \right]$ = 3 /211 = 3 x 2 1 = 6 11 13 considere a superficie Pan 123 com a parametri-R(4,+)=(M(OSN, 24(OSN, N) (MN) = [ON]X [ON]] Aånea de Més Anea (P) = 1 d5 = 1 d5 x 29 | dudo = \$ dg x 2 = 10か 210か 0 = - 1 2 mm 1 = i (200 ~ -0) - j (con -0) + k (-2 MON 180 ~ + 2 Mborecor) = 2(0) + i - (0) + 1 + 0 K #= 1 V4(03+103+103+ dnd= = 1 V5(05) dnd~ = 15 /0 /0 /0 / dw dm

14 5 é o sógido de m3 firmitado lelas superfisies 3=2-(02+42) 2 3= 02+42 6 e' a fronteine de 5, orientede com a normal F(4,7,3) = (43) 1 + (43) 7 + K usando contenedes cifindices o Fluxo (F. m'ds o dedo hor: De acazo eom o teorem de divergencia se 6 e a fronteire de um sólido com a mormal exterior então (F. m) dS = ( ) + OF2 + OF3 do 9, 93 = 111 3+3+0 de dyd3 = 21115 3 de dyd2 Solido 5 ? 1

Usando econbacdes Glindricos enter 211/5 3 dedydz = 211/5\*3xx drdodz = \$ 5 = d(1,0,3): Ac(4), O=9=1, 12 = 3 = 2-37 Polegic do Sorido em aos  $\frac{1}{2-(\alpha^2+y^2)} = 1$   $\alpha^2+y^2=1$   $\alpha^2+y^2 = 1$   $\alpha^2+y^2 = 1$   $\alpha^2+y^2 = 1$  $R = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \frac{3\pi}{3\pi} \right) d3 d\theta d\pi$ 

Pang as favorssés dodes so enemerodo, a rigualdade da-se quando  $N(47) = 4^2 + 120 y$ 

Reference que meste coso,

2F1 = (249 + 42 + 12my) = 24+ (34)

que l'igue q dF2.

(B)

16 considere o com lo rectorial

F(4,4) = (242 +1) = + 342 + 37

Ce a curva secquanabane to regular que começa son (1,1) e terminagrico,0) e

A= ( (242 +1) de + 39 2 22+43 dy.

ton-Se:

F(99) sti definido son 12 (Sim Resmente conexo)

eomo

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial Q} = 8QYQ + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial Q} = 6QYQ + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F_4}{\partial Q} = 6QYQ + 2$$

F) e con Severtivo. 2mc suc fonse potémuial e f(u, y) tal que:

| 2e = 2u e +1 |
| 2e = 3y e + y 3
| 2f = 3y e + y 3 -) 3 y<sup>2</sup> y<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>3</sup> .. h'(5)=1 =) h(5)=e, e=const. ned . Assim, f(e,5) = l + le + e e uma fumsio to temaid Em Particular

Plusy)= l'+ le+ To e' una funcia.

botômaid.  Assim

$$A = f(0,0) - f(1,1) =$$

$$= (2 + 0 + 1/3) - (2 + 1 + 1/3) =$$

$$= 1 - 2 - 2 = -2 = A$$

$$= A$$

OSS: Se ste teste for soon resolutedo, com Casesa, tudo cosperé son. E munica mais Vos Vereil!!!