AM 2C – Teste Resolução 2022.1

Felipe B. Pinto 61387 – MIEQB 11 de janeiro de 2023

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A parábola com foco em (2,0) e recta directriz x=-2, e a elipse com centro em (0,1), foco em $(\sqrt{7},1)$ e vértice em (4,1) admitem, respectivamente, as seguintes equações:

(i) Parabola

$$P = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{pmatrix} (y-y') = (x-x')^2/(4a) & \wedge \\ \wedge f' = (x'+a,y') = (2,0) & \wedge \\ \wedge L \subset \mathbb{R}^2 : x = x'-a = -2 & \wedge \\ \wedge y' = 0 & \wedge \\ \wedge x' + a + x' - a = 2x' = 2 - 2 = 0 & \wedge \\ \wedge a = 2 + x' = 2 & \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = x^2/8 \right\}$$

(ii) Elipse

$$E = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(x-x')^2}{r_1^2} + \frac{(y-y')^2}{r_2^2} = 1 & \wedge \\ \wedge (x',y') = (0,1) & \wedge \\ \wedge f_2 = (x'+c,y') = (c,1) = (\sqrt{7},1) & \wedge \\ \wedge P_x = (x'+r_1,y') = (r_1,y') = (4,1) & \wedge \\ \wedge P_x^2 = r_1^2 - c^2 = 16 - 7 = 9 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{9} = 9x^2 + 16(y-1)^2 = 1 * 9 * 16 = 144 \right\}$$

Considere-se as seguintes funções reais de variável real:

$$f(x,y)=rac{y\,x^3}{y+x^3}; \qquad g(x,y)=rac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{e^{(x^2+y^2)^{-1}}}; \ h(x,y)=rac{2\,x+y}{x-y}$$

Relativamente ao limite de cada uma delas no ponto (0,0) tem-se que:

- a) fe g têm limite zero, e h não tem limite.
- b) f e g têm limite zero, e h tem limite 2.
- c) fe g têm limite zero, e h tem limite -1.
- d) ftêm limite zero, h tem limite 2 e o limite de g é infinito.
- e) f e h não têm limite e o limite de g é infinito.
- f) f e h não têm limite e o limite de g é zero.
- (i) **f**

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{y \, x^3}{y+x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} f(x,0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{0}{x^3} = 0 = 0$$
$$= \lim_{x\to 0} f(x,x^6 - x^3) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x^6 - x^3) \, x^3}{(x^6 - x^3) + x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} x^3 - 1 = -1$$

(ii) g

$$-1 \le \sin(x^2 + y^2) \le 1 \land \lim_{(x^2 + y^2) \to 0} e^{(x^2 + y^2)^{-1}} = +\infty :: \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} g(x,y) = 0$$

(iii) h

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} h(x, y) \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2x + y}{x - y} \right) = 2 \neq \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x + y}{x - y} \right) = -1$$

Considere a função $f:\mathbb{R}^2 o\mathbb{R}^2$ definida por

$$f(x,y) = (3 \, x - y^2, x^3 - 3 \, y^2) f(u,v)$$

Que é invertivel numa vizinhança do ponto (1,1). Tem-se que:

a)
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(2,-2) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(2,-2)$$

d)
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(2,-2) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(2,-2)$$

b)
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(2,-2) = -\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(2,-2)$$

e)
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(2,-2) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}(2,-2)$$

c)
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(2,-2) = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}(2,-2)$$

f)
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(2,-2) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}(2,-2)$$

$$f(1,1) = (3*1-1^2, 1^3 - 3*1^2) = (2, -2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)} = J_{f^{-1}}(2,-2) = J_{f^{-1}}(f(1,1)) = J_f(f(1,1))^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(1,1)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(1,1)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(1,1)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2y \\ 3x^2 & -6y \end{bmatrix}_{(1,1)}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{vmatrix}^{-1} \operatorname{adj} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = -12^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/6 \\ 1/4 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

A equação define z como função de x e de y numa vizinhança do ponto $(x_0,y_0,z_0)=(1,-1,0)$. Então:

$$x^4 + y^4 + (x+1)e^z + 8x\sin(z) - 4 = 0$$

a)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,-1) = +1/2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,-1) = +2/5$$
 d) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,-1) = +1/2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,-1) = +2/5$

b)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,-1) = -1/2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,-1) = -2/5$$
 e) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,-1) = -1/2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,-1) = +2$

c)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,-1) = -1/2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,-1) = +2/5$$
 f) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,-1) = -1/2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,-1) = -2$

(i)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,-1) = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,-1,0)}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,-1,0)} = -\frac{\left(4\,x^3 + e^z + 8\,\sin(z)\right)(1,-1,0)}{\left(\left(x+1\right)e^z + 8\,x\,\cos(z)\right)(1,-1,0)} = -\frac{4*(1)^3 + e^0 + e^2}{\left(1+1\right)*e^0 + 8*e^2}$$

(ii) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,-1) = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,-1,0)}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,-1,0)} = -\frac{(4y^3)(1,-1,0)}{((x+1)e^z + 8x\cos(z))(1,-1,0)} =
= -\frac{4(-1)^3}{(1+1)*e^{(0)} + 8*1*\cos(0)} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Sejam g e h duas funções reais e de classe C^1 em \mathbb{R} . Considere a função $f:\mathbb{R}^3\to\mathbb{R}^2$ definida por

$$f(x,y,z) = \left(x\,g\,\left(rac{x}{z}
ight), h\left(x^2\,y
ight)
ight)$$

Determine a matriz jacobiana de f no ponto (-1,0,-1) em função das derivadas de g e de h.

$$J_{f}(-1,0,-1) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}_{(-1,0,-1)} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} g\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) + x g'\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) z^{-1} & 0 & -g'\left(\frac{x}{z}\right) z^{-2} \\ h'(x^{2}y) y 2 x & h'(x^{2}y) x^{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(-1,0,-1)} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} g\left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) + (-1) g'\left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) (-1)^{-1} & 0 & -g'\left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) (-1)^{-2} \\ h'((-1)^{2}0) (0) 2 (-1) & h'((-1)^{2}0) (-1)^{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} g(1) + g'(1) & 0 & -g'(1) \\ 0 & h'(0) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Grupo II

Considere a função real
$$g$$
, de duas variáveis reais, definida por

 $g(x,y) = egin{cases} rac{x^3 - 3\,x\,y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y)
eq (0,0) \ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

Q1 a.

Estude, por definição, a continuidade de g(x,y) em (0,0).

$$\forall \delta > 0 \,\exists \varepsilon > 0 : \left(\left(\forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \land \left\| \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right\| < \varepsilon \right) \implies |g(x, y) - 0| < \delta \right) \implies$$

$$\implies \left| \frac{x^3 - 3x y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \le |x| \, \frac{(x^2 + 3y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \le |x| \, \frac{(3x^2 + 3y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \le$$

$$\le 3 \, |x| \le 3 \, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le 3 \, \varepsilon = \delta \implies \varepsilon = \delta/3$$

Q1 b.

Determine $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0, 0)e\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(0, 0)$

(i)

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(h,0) - g(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{h^3 - 3*h*0^2}{h^2 + 0^2}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 1 = 1$$

(ii)

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(0,h) - g(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{0^3 - 3*0*h^2}{0^2 + h^2}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 0 = 0$$

Q1 c.

Estude a diferenciabilidade de g no ponto (0,0).

$$g(a,b) - g(0,0) = \frac{a^3 - 3ab^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0,0) a + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(0,0) b + \varepsilon(a,b) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} =$$

$$= 1a + \varepsilon(a,b) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \implies \varepsilon(a,b) = \frac{-4ab^2}{(a^2 + b^2)^{3/2}} \implies$$

$$\implies \lim_{a \to 0^+} \varepsilon(a,a) = \lim_{a \to 0^+} \frac{-4 * a * a^2}{(a^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{a \to 0^+} -2^{1/2} = -\sqrt{2} \neq 0$$

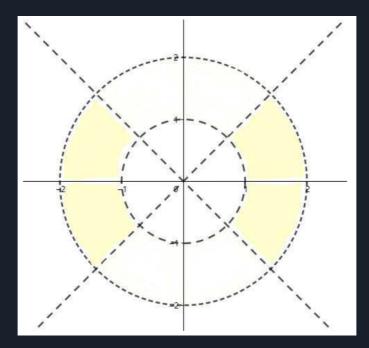
Considere a função real f de duas variáveis reais, definida por

$$f(x,y) = rac{\log(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \, \log(x^2 - y^2)}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

Indique o seu domínio D e esboce-o. Caracterize int D usando coordenadas polares. Diga, justificando, se D é um conjunto aberto ou fechado.

$$D(f) = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{pmatrix} 4 - x^2 - y^2 \ge 0 & \wedge \\ \wedge \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \ne 0 & \wedge \\ \wedge x^2 + y^2 - 1 > 0 & \wedge \\ \wedge x^2 - y^2 > 0 & \end{pmatrix} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 < x^2 + y^2 < 4 \wedge |x| > |y| \right\}$$



$$\mathrm{int}\,(\mathsf{D}) = \mathsf{D} = \{(\rho,\theta) \in]1,4[\,\times\,] - \pi/4,\pi/4[\} \cup \{(\rho,\theta) \in]1,4[\,\times\,]3\pi/4,5\pi/4[\}$$

Grupo III

Considere a função:

$$f: \mathrm{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^2 o \mathbb{R}^2 \ (x,y) o x^2 + x\, y + y^2$$

Q1 a.

Calcule os extremos locais de f(x, y) quando $D = \mathbb{R}^2$.

$$\left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x + 2y = 0 \end{cases} \right\} =$$

$$= \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \begin{cases} -3y = 0 \\ x = -2y \end{cases} \right\} = \left\{ (0,0) \right\}$$

$$\det H(f(x,y)) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{(0,0)} = 4 - 1 = 3$$

 \therefore (0,0) é um mínimo local

Q1 b.

No conjunto $D=(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2$: $x^2+y^2=1$ a função f(x,y) admite mínimo e máximo absolutos. Escreva a função lagrangiana associada a este problema e determine os referidos extremos.



Determine os pontos da superfície de equação $x^2+2\,y^2-3\,z^2=1$ nos quais o plano tangente é paralelo ao plano de equação $3\,x-2\,y+3\,z=1$

$$(2x_0)(x - x_0) + (4y_0)(y - y_0) + (-6z_0)(z - z_0) =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -2x_0 \\ 4y_0 \\ -6z_0 \end{bmatrix} - 2x_0^2 - 4y_0^2 + 6z_0^2 = 0$$

$$3x - 2y + 3z - 1 = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - 1 = 0 \implies$$

$$\implies \begin{bmatrix} -2x_0 \\ 4y_0 \\ -6z_0 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \implies \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3\alpha/2 \\ -\alpha/2 \\ -\alpha/2 \end{bmatrix} \implies$$

$$\implies (3\alpha/2)^2 + 2(-\alpha/2)^2 - 3(-\alpha/2)^2 - 1 =$$

$$= 9\alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha^2 - 4 = 8\alpha^2 - 4 = 0 \implies$$

$$\implies \alpha = \pm \sqrt{1/2}$$

$$\therefore \left\{ (+3/2^{3/2}, -2^{-3/2}, -2^{-3/2}), \\ (-3/2^{3/2}, +2^{-3/2}, +2^{-3/2}) \right\}$$

