

Aluno: Igor Rodde

5-a) Domínio  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x+y-1}$  :

$$x \in \mathbb{R} / x+y-1 \geq 0$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} / x+y \geq 1$$

$$\text{Domínio } f(x, y) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x+y \geq 1\}$$

5-b)  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2x-y+1}$   $\mathbb{R}$  exceto  $2x-y+1=0$   
 $2x-y+1$   $2x-y=-1$

$$\text{Domínio } f(x, y) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 2x-y \neq -1\}$$

5-c)  $f(x, y) = \ln(2x-y+1)$

$$\text{Domínio } f(x, y) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 2x-y > -1\}$$

5-d)  $f(x, y) = \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$

$$\text{Domínio } f(x, y) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x \neq 0 \text{ e } x \neq 1\}$$

6-  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = \infty$

O valor da função foram assintotas verticais.  
 $(0,0)$ , mas entãto, a função tem valor 1 no ponto  
 $(0,0)$ , então é descontínua em  $(0,0)$

$$4-a) f(1,2) = \frac{3 \cdot (1)}{(2) - (1)} = \boxed{3}$$

$$4-b) f(3,-7) = \frac{3 \cdot (3)}{(-7) - (3)} = \frac{9}{-10} = \boxed{\frac{-9}{10}}$$

$$4-c) f(1,-1) = \frac{3(1)}{(-1) - (1)} = \frac{3}{-2} = \boxed{\frac{-3}{2}}$$

$$4-d) \text{ Dom } f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / y - x \neq 0\}$$

$$7-a) \text{ Dom } f(x,y) = y - x \text{ e } \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$7-b) \text{ Im } f(x,y) = y - x \text{ e } \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$7-c) \begin{array}{l} C1 = 1 \rightarrow y - x = 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow y = 1 + x \\ C2 = 2 \rightarrow y - x = 2 \\ \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow y = 2 + x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} C3 = 3 \rightarrow y - x = 3 \\ \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow y = 3 + x \\ C4 = 4 \rightarrow y - x = 4 \\ \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow y = 4 + x \end{array}$$

8-Questão extra:  $f(x,y) = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{(x+y)}$   $P = (0,0)$

$$f(0,0) = \frac{\sin(0+0)}{0+0}$$

$$0 \neq 0$$

$$f(0,0) = \frac{\sin(0)}{0}$$

Logo,  $f(x,y)$  é indefinida no ponto  $(0,0)$

$$f(0,0) = \frac{0}{0}$$



$$3-a) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right)$$

Caminho 1  $\rightarrow Y = x \rightarrow x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+x^2}\right)$

$$x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{2x^2}\right) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{0}\right) = \text{A}$$

Caminho 2  $\rightarrow Y = x^2 \rightarrow x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+(x^2)^2}\right)$

$$x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^4+x^2}\right) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{0}\right) = \text{A}$$

Não existe

$$3-b) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2}$$

Caminho 1  $\rightarrow Y = x \rightarrow \frac{x^3}{x^2+x^2} \rightarrow \frac{x^3}{2x^2} = \frac{x}{2}$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

Caminho 2  $\rightarrow Y = x^2 \rightarrow \frac{x^3}{x^2+x^4} \rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x}{1+x^2} \rightarrow \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

Contínuo em (0,0)  
O limite é 0

$$1- T(0,0) = 30 - \left(0^2 + \frac{1}{4} 0^2 + \frac{1}{9} z^2\right) : \quad -z^2 = 30 - 0$$

$$-z^2 = 30$$

$$T(1,1) = 30 - \left(1^2 + \frac{1}{4} 1^2 + \frac{1}{9} z^2\right) : \quad z^2 = 30 - 1,13$$

$$z^2 = 28,86$$

$$T(2,2) = 30 - \left(2^2 + \frac{1}{4} 2^2 + \frac{1}{9} z^2\right) : \quad z^2 = 30 - 5,11$$

$$z^2 = 24,88$$

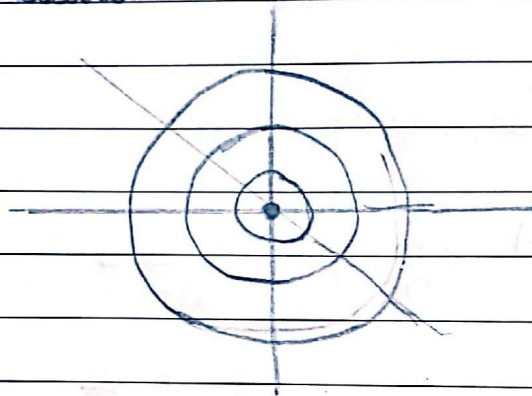
$$T(3,3) = 30 - \left(3^2 + \frac{1}{4} 3^2 + \frac{1}{9} z^2\right) : \quad z^2 = 30 - 1 + 36$$

$$z^2 = 12,63$$

a) Origem = No ponto 0,0 temperatura = 30

b) Proximidade da superfície

c) A temperatura irá diminuir



$$2- \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 \cdot y^3}{x^3 + y}$$

Primeiro caminho

$$Y = x \quad = \frac{x^2, x^3}{x^3 + x} = \frac{x^4}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\text{Caminho 2} \quad Y = x^2 \quad = \frac{x^2 \cdot (x^2)^3}{x^3 + x^2} = \frac{x^7}{x + 1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

# Gráfico 7 - c)

