

1) Calcule as derivadas parciais das funções a seguir:

a) $z = x^2 \cdot \sin y$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 \cos y$$

b) $f(x, y) = x^2 + 3xy - 4y^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 3y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x - 8y$$

c) $z = \sin(3x) \cdot \cos(2y)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3 \cos(2y) \cos(3x)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2 \sin(3x) \sin(2y)$$

d) $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{x + y + z}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{x+y+z} - \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{(x+y+z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x+y+z} - \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{(x+y+z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{x+y+z} - \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{(x+y+z)^2}$$

2) Determinar as derivadas parciais $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ e $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ das funções abaixo:

a) $z = x^2 + 3y^2 + 4xy + 1$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 4y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6y + 4x$$

c) $z = e^{x^2 - 2y^2 + 4x}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (2x + 4)(e^{x^2 - 2y^2 + 4x})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (-4y)(e^{x^2 - 2y^2 + 4x})$$

b) $z = x^2 \cdot \sin(2xy)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \sin(2xy) + x^2 \cdot 2y \cos(2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^3 \cos(2xy)$$

d) $z = \frac{1}{x + 2y + 1} = (x + 2y + 1)^{-1}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{(x + 2y + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-2}{(x + 2y + 1)^2}$$

3) Dado o ponto $P(-1, 4)$ e $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, calcule:

a) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$

$$2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$= x(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}$$

b) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 4)$

$$-1 \cdot (1 + 16)^{-1/2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} = -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}$$

c) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$

$$y(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}$$

d) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, 4)$

$$4(1 + 16)^{-1/2}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$$

4) Demonstrar que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 1$, se $f(x, y, z) = x + \frac{x-y}{y-z}$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y-z} - \frac{(x-y)}{(y-z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{+(x-y)}{(y-z)^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{array} \right\} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 1$$

5) Calcule as derivadas parciais da função $f(x, y, z, t) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \frac{2v}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2}}; v \in \{x, y, z, t\}$$

6) Encontre o coeficiente angular da reta tangente à curva de intersecção da superfície $f(x, y) = 4x^2y - xy^3$ com o plano $y = 2$ no ponto $P_0(3, 2, 48)$.

$$y = 2 \Rightarrow z = f(x, 2) = 8x^2 - 8x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 16x - 8 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=3} = 16 \cdot 3 - 8 = 40$$

7) Encontre o coeficiente angular da reta tangente à curva de intersecção da superfície $f(x, y) = 4x^2y - xy^3$ com o plano $x = 3$ no ponto $P_0(3, 2, 48)$.

$$z = f(3, y) = 36y - 3y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 36 - 9y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=2} = 36 - 36 = 0$$

- 8) A função $T(x, y) = 60 - 2x^2 - 3y^2$ representa a temperatura em qualquer ponto de uma chapa. Encontrar a razão de variação da temperatura em relação a distância percorrida ao longo da placa na direção dos eixos positivos x e y , no ponto $(1, 2)$. Considerar a temperatura medida em graus Celsius e a distância em cm.

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{x=1} = -4x \Big|_{x=1} \Rightarrow -4^\circ\text{C}/\text{cm em } x$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right|_{y=2} = -6y \Big|_{y=2} \Rightarrow -12^\circ\text{C}/\text{cm em } y$$

- 9) Determine as derivadas parciais de 1.^a ordem da função $z = xye^{xy}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy} + xy^2e^{xy} \quad \Bigg/ \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy} + x^2ye^{xy}$$

- 10) Se $z = \ln(x^2 + xy + y^2)$ verifique que $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{(2x+y)}{x^2+xy+y^2} \Rightarrow x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{(2x^2+xy)}{x^2+xy+y^2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{(2y+x)}{x^2+xy+y^2} \Rightarrow y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{(2y^2+xy)}{x^2+xy+y^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \oplus = 2$$

- 11) Determine as derivadas parciais de 2.^a ordem da função: $z = \frac{y^2}{x} - \frac{x^2}{y}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y^2}{x^2} - \frac{2x}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2}{x^3} - \frac{2}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x} + \frac{x^2}{y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{x^2}{y^3}$$

- 12) Determine as derivadas parciais de 2.^a ordem da função $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $\frac{d}{dx} f(g(h(x))) = f'(x)g'(h(x))$
 $f'(g(h(x)))$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - \frac{2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

13) Determinar as derivadas parciais de 2ª ordem das seguintes funções:

a) $z = x^2 - 3y^3 + 4x^2y^2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2 + 8y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -18y + 8x^2$$

b) $z = x^2y^2 - xy$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2x^2$$

c) $z = \ln xy$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{xy} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

d) $z = e^{xy}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 e^{xy}$$

14) Se $z = f(x, y)$ tem derivadas parciais de 2ª ordem contínuas e satisfaz a equação de Laplace

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0, \text{ ela é dita uma função harmônica. Verificar se as funções dadas são harmônicas:}$$

a) $z = y^3 - 3x^2y$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -6y \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= 6y \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} S &= 0 \\ \therefore &\text{harmônica} \end{aligned}$$

b) $z = x^2 + 2xy$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= 2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} S &= 2 \neq 0 \\ \therefore &\text{não harmônica} \end{aligned}$$

c) $z = e^x \cos y$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= e^x \cos y \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -e^x \cos y \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} S &= 0 \\ \therefore &\text{harmônica} \end{aligned}$$

15) Verifique que a função $w = e^{3x+4y} \cdot \cos 5z$ é harmônica.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} &= 3e^{3x+4y} \cos(5z) \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} &= 9e^{3x+4y} \cos(5z) \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 16e^{3x+4y} \cos 5z$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} &= 9e^{3x+4y} \cos(5z) \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} &= 16e^{3x+4y} \cos 5z \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} = -25e^{3x+4y} \cos(5z)$$

Soma = 0 e \therefore é harmônica

16) Mostre que $x \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + z$ para $z = xy + x \cdot e^{\frac{y}{x}}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + e^{\frac{y}{x}} + x \cdot e^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = y + e^{\frac{y}{x}} - \frac{y}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} \Rightarrow x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy + x e^{\frac{y}{x}} - y e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^{\frac{y}{x}} = x + e^{\frac{y}{x}} \Rightarrow y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + y e^{\frac{y}{x}} \Rightarrow x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + (x e^{\frac{y}{x}} + y e^{\frac{y}{x}}) = xy + z \quad \square$$