$$\begin{aligned}
\text{dista 2} & 15.6 \\
\text{g(x,y)} &= \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2 - y x^4}{x^2 + y^2}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\
0, (x,y) &= (0,0)
\end{aligned}$$

· Continuedade.

(i) Para (X,Y) \( \) (0,0). Fora da origem a funçois é continua pois é a divisão de funções continuas.

(ii) Pana  $(x_1y_1) = (0,0)$ 

lim (x,y)->(0,0) x2+y2 =

= lim 12 (12 lose sine - 23 coso sine) =

= lim x² los o sin o - x³ cos o sin o =

= 0= 8(0,0).

Logo g é também bontinua em (0,0).

2.15.6) Cont.

· Diferenciabilidade.

(il) Para (0,0).

Recorde-se que se gé déferenciavel em (0,0) entois fara qualquer h= (h1, h2):

g(h11h2)= gx(0,0)h1+gy(0,0)h2+

. Com  $C = \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}$  e lim E = 0.

· Estude-se primeiro a escisténcia das derivodas parciais:

• 
$$g'_{X}(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{g(h,0) - g(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

· Finalizemos agorao estudo da diferenciabilidade:

$$g(k_1, k_2) = e \varepsilon (=) \varepsilon = -k_2 k_1^2 - k_2 k_1 - k_2 k_1 - k_2 k_1 - k_2 k_2 = \frac{k_1^2 k_1^2 - k_2 k_1^2}{(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

e lomo lim E = 0 a funcion é  $(h_1,h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 

diferencionel em (0,0). Use condenadas
folares.

Lista d 16. a)

6 deferencial de Z = f(x, y) no ponto a = (a, a, a), segundo o vetor h = (h, he) e';

(df) (a) = fx (a) hr + fy (a) h2.

N-este Caso:  $Z = 2 \times^2 + y^2 - 5 \times - 3 \times 1$ 

a = (-2, 1) is h = (0.1, -0.3).

 $f_{x}'(x,y) = 4x-5$ ,  $f_{x}'(-2,1) = -13$ ;

fy(xiy) = 24-3, fy(-2,1) = -1.

Assim:

 $(df)_{(0,1,-0,3)} (-2,1) = -13(0.1) + (-1)(-0.3) =$ 

$$=-\frac{13}{10}+\frac{3}{10}=\frac{1}{10}$$

Justa 2 18. a)

• 
$$f(x,y) = 4x^2 + 3xy + \frac{x}{y^2}$$

Sabemos que:

•  $f(a+b) \approx f(a) + (df) f(a) = f(a) + f(a) f(a) + f(a) f(a) + f(a) f(a)$ 

Definindo  $a = (1,1) + (1,0) = (0.02, -0.04)$ 

obtêm -  $x = a + b + tais que:$ 
 $a + b = (1.02, 0.36)$ 

•  $f(x,y) = 8x + 3y + \frac{1}{y^2}$ 

•  $f(x,y) = 3x - \frac{2x}{y^3}$ 

•  $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{y^3}$ 

•  $f(x,y$ 

$$u = f(x,y) = 2x^2 - y^2, \begin{cases} x = \text{pint} \\ y = \text{cost} \end{cases}$$

$$u = x - t$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} =$$

Lusta 3 10)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{xy}, \begin{cases} x = x \cos \theta \\ y = x \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

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$$f(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{xy}, \begin{cases} x = x \cos \theta \\ y = x \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cos \theta + \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \sin \theta =$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\cos \theta}{x^2 \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{x^2 \sin^2 \theta}\right) = -\left(\frac{1}{x^2 \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{x^2 \sin^2 \theta}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} (-\pi \lambda m \theta) - \frac{1}{y^2} (\pi \cos \theta) =$$