Teoria

 \rightarrow Equação do **plano tangente** à superfície de equação F(x; y; z) = 0, em: $P = (x_0; y_0; z_0)$;

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0; y_0; z_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0; y_0; z_0) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_0; y_0; z_0) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0$$

 \rightarrow Equação da **recta normal** ao gráfico de F(x; y; z) = 0, em: $P = (x_0; y_0; z_0)$;

$$\frac{(x-x_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0; y_0; z_0)} = \frac{(y-y_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0; y_0; z_0)} = \frac{(z-z_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_0; y_0; z_0)}$$

 \rightarrow A matriz Jacobiana e a matriz Hessiana de uma determinada função f(x; y; z) são dadas por;

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} \qquad ; \qquad H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial y^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f_3}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f_3}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f_3}{\partial z^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Assim sendo, o Jacobiano e o Hessiano serão os respectivos determinantes das matrizes anteriores:

$$\det |J|$$
 e $\det |H|$

Henrique Neto N°15549

1. Determine as equações do plano tangente e da recta normal aos gráficos das funções dadas nos pontos específicos:

a)
$$f(x; y) = x^2 + y^2$$
 em $(-2;1)$

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por rearranjar a expressão dada:

$$f(x; y) = x^2 + y^2 \Leftrightarrow z = x^2 + y^2 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 - y^2 + z = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(x; y; z) = 0$$

Posto isto e, sabendo que temos actualmente apenas as coordenadas em x_0 e em y_0 , vamos determinar em seguida o valor da coordenada z_0 , para assim definirmos o ponto $(x_0; y_0; z_0)$:

$$z_0 = f(x_0; y_0) \Leftrightarrow z_0 = f(-2;1) \Leftrightarrow z_0 = (-2)^2 + 1^2 \Leftrightarrow z_0 = 5 \Rightarrow (x_0; y_0; z_0) = (-2;1;5)$$

Agora teremos que determinar as primeiras derivadas de F(x; y; z) para posteriormente as substituir nas equações pedidas:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x;y;z) = \left(-x^2 - y^2 + z\right)_x = -2x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(-2;1;5) = -2 \cdot (-2) = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x;y;z) = \left(-x^2 - y^2 + z\right)_y = -2y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(-2;1;5) = -2 \cdot 1 = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x; y; z) = (-x^2 - y^2 + z)_z = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(-2;1;5) = 1$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 Z/28

Assim sendo, teremos então que:

 \rightarrow Equação do **plano tangente** à superfície de equação F(x; y; z) = 0, em: P = (-2;1;5);

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \cdot (x - (-2)) + (-2) \cdot (y - 1) + 1 \cdot (z - 5) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4 \cdot (x + 2) - 2 \cdot (y - 1) + (z - 5) = 0$$

 \rightarrow Equação da **recta normal** ao gráfico de F(x; y; z) = 0, em: P = (-2;1;5);

$$\frac{\left(x-x_{0}\right)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P)} = \frac{\left(y-y_{0}\right)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P)} = \frac{\left(z-z_{0}\right)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(x+2\right)}{4} = \frac{\left(y-1\right)}{-2} = \frac{\left(z-5\right)}{1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(x+2\right)}{4} = -\frac{\left(y-1\right)}{2} = \left(z-5\right)$$

b)
$$f(x; y) = \frac{x - y}{x + y}$$
 em (1;1)

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por rearranjar a expressão dada:

$$f(x; y) = \frac{x - y}{x + y} \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{x - y}{x + y} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x - y}{x + y} - z = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(x; y; z) = 0$$

Posto isto e, sabendo que temos actualmente apenas as coordenadas em x_0 e em y_0 , vamos determinar em seguida o valor da coordenada z_0 , para assim definirmos o ponto $(x_0; y_0; z_0)$:

$$z_0 = f(x_0; y_0) \Leftrightarrow z_0 = f(1;1) \Leftrightarrow z_0 = \frac{1-1}{1+1} \Leftrightarrow z_0 = 0 \Rightarrow (x_0; y_0; z_0) = (1;1;0)$$

Henrique Neto N°15549

Agora teremos que determinar as primeiras derivadas de F(x; y; z) para posteriormente as substituir nas equações pedidas:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x; y; z) = \left(\frac{x - y}{x + y} - z\right)_{x}^{y} = \left(\frac{x - y}{x + y}\right)_{x}^{y} - (z)_{x}^{y} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{x}^{y} \cdot (x + y)_{x}^{y}}{(x + y$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot (x+y) - (x-y) \cdot 1}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{x+y-x+y}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{2y}{(x+y)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} (1;1;0) = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x; y; z) = \left(\frac{x - y}{x + y} - z\right)_{y}^{y} = \left(\frac{x - y}{x + y}\right)_{y}^{y} - (z)_{y}^{y} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y) \cdot (x + y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y) - (x - y)_{y}^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot (x + y)^{y}}{(x + y)^{2}} = \frac{(x - y)_{y}^{y} \cdot$$

$$= \frac{-1 \cdot (x+y) - (x-y) \cdot 1}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{-x-y-x+y}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{-2x}{(x+y)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} (1;1;0) = \frac{-2 \cdot 1}{(1+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x;y;z) = \left(\frac{x-y}{x+y} - z\right)_{z} = \left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right)_{z} - (z)_{z} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1;1;0) = -1$$

Assim sendo, teremos então que:

 \rightarrow Equação do **plano tangente** à superfície de equação F(x; y; z) = 0, em: P = (1;1;0);

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (y-1) + \left(-1\right) \cdot (z-0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)}{2} - \frac{(y-1)}{2} - z = 0$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 4/28

 \rightarrow Equação da **recta normal** ao gráfico de F(x; y; z) = 0, em: P = (1;1;0);

$$\frac{(x-x_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P)} = \frac{(y-y_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P)} = \frac{(z-z_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{(y-1)}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{(z-0)}{-1} \Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot (x-1) = -2 \cdot (y-1) = -z$$

c)
$$f(x; y) = \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$
 em $(p;4)$

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por rearranjar a expressão dada:

$$f(x; y) = \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow z = \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - z = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(x; y; z) = 0$$

Posto isto e, sabendo que temos actualmente apenas as coordenadas em x_0 e em y_0 , vamos determinar em seguida o valor da coordenada z_0 , para assim definirmos o ponto $(x_0; y_0; z_0)$:

$$z_0 = f(x_0; y_0) \Leftrightarrow z_0 = f(\boldsymbol{p}; 4) \Leftrightarrow z_0 = \cos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow (x_0; y_0; z_0) = \left(\boldsymbol{p}; 4; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

Agora teremos que determinar as primeiras derivadas de F(x; y; z) para posteriormente as substituir nas equações pedidas:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x;y;z) = \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - z\right)_{x}^{y} = \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right)_{x}^{y} - \left(z\right)_{x}^{y} = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)_{x}^{y} \cdot sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)_{x}^{y} \cdot sen\left(\frac$$

$$= -\frac{(x)'_{x} \cdot (y) - (x) \cdot (y)'_{x}}{y^{2}} \cdot sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = -\frac{1 \cdot (y)}{y^{2}} \cdot sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = -\frac{1}{y} \cdot sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \Longrightarrow$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 5/28

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \left(\mathbf{p}; 4; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot sen\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x;y;z) = \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - z\right)_{y} = \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right)_{y} - \left(z\right)_{y} = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)_{y} \cdot sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = -\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)_{y}$$

$$= -\frac{(x)_y \cdot (y) - (x) \cdot (y)_y}{y^2} \cdot sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{(x) \cdot 1}{y^2} \cdot sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{x}{y^2} \cdot sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \Longrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \left(\mathbf{p}; 4; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{4^2} \cdot sen\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} \right) = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{16} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\mathbf{p}\sqrt{2}}{32}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x; y; z) = \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - z\right)_{z} = \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right)_{z} - (z)_{z} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\left(\mathbf{p}; 4; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -1$$

Assim sendo, teremos então que:

→ Equação do **plano tangente** à superfície de equação F(x; y; z) = 0, em: $P = \left(\mathbf{p}; 4; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$;

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \cdot (x - \mathbf{p}) + \left(\frac{\mathbf{p}\sqrt{2}}{32}\right) \cdot (y - 4) + (-1) \cdot \left(z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot (x - \mathbf{p})}{8} + \frac{\mathbf{p}\sqrt{2} \cdot (y - 4)}{32} - \left(z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 0$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 6/28

→ Equação da **recta normal** ao gráfico de F(x; y; z) = 0, em: $P = \left(\mathbf{p}; 4; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$;

$$\frac{(x-x_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P)} = \frac{(y-y_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P)} = \frac{(z-z_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-\boldsymbol{p})}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}} = \frac{(y-4)}{\frac{\boldsymbol{p}\sqrt{2}}{32}} = \frac{\left(z-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{-1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{8 \cdot (x - \mathbf{p})}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{32 \cdot (y - 4)}{\mathbf{p} \sqrt{2}} = -\left(z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

d)
$$4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^3 = 9$$
 em $(1;4;z_0)$

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por rearranjar a expressão dada:

$$4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^3 = 9 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^3 - 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(x; y; z) = 0$$

Posto isto e, sabendo que temos actualmente apenas as coordenadas em x_0 e em y_0 , vamos determinar em seguida o valor da coordenada z_0 :

$$z_{0} = \sqrt[3]{9 - 4x_{0}^{2} - 2y_{0}^{2}} \Leftrightarrow z_{0} = \sqrt[3]{9 - 4 \cdot 1^{2} - 2 \cdot 4^{2}} \Leftrightarrow z_{0} = \sqrt[3]{9 - 4 - 2 \cdot 16} \Leftrightarrow z_{0} = \sqrt[3]{-27} \Leftrightarrow z_{0} = \sqrt[3]{-3^{3}} \Leftrightarrow z_{0} = -3 \Rightarrow (x_{0}; y_{0}; z_{0}) = (1;4;-3)$$

Agora teremos que determinar as primeiras derivadas de F(x; y; z) para posteriormente as substituir nas equações pedidas:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x; y; z) = (4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^3 - 9)(x = 8x) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(1; 4; -3) = 8 \cdot 1 = 8$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 7/28

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x; y; z) = (4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^3 - 9)_y = 4y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(1; 4; -3) = 4 \cdot 4 = 16$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x; y; z) = (4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^3 - 9)^2 = 3z^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1; 4; -3) = 3 \cdot (-3)^2 = 27$$

Assim sendo, teremos então que:

 \rightarrow Equação do **plano tangente** à superfície de equação F(x; y; z) = 0, em: P = (1; 4; -3);

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8 \cdot (x-1) + 16 \cdot (y-4) + 27 \cdot (z-(-3)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 8 \cdot (x-1) + 16 \cdot (y-4) + 27 \cdot (z+3) = 0$$

 \rightarrow Equação da **recta normal** ao gráfico de F(x; y; z) = 0, em: P = (1; 4; -3);

$$\frac{(x-x_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P)} = \frac{(y-y_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P)} = \frac{(z-z_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-1)}{8} = \frac{(y-4)}{16} = \frac{(z+3)}{27}$$

Henrique Neto N°15549

2. Determine as equações do plano tangente e da recta normal do hiperbolóide $16x^2 - 9y^2 + 36z^2 = 144$, no ponto (3;-4;2).

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por rearranjar a expressão dada:

$$16x^2 - 9y^2 + 36z^2 = 144 \Leftrightarrow 16x^2 - 9y^2 + 36z^2 - 144 = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(x; y; z) = 0$$

Agora teremos que determinar as primeiras derivadas de F(x; y; z) para posteriormente as substituir nas equações pedidas:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x; y; z) = (16x^2 - 9y^2 + 36z^2 - 144)_x^2 = 32x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(3; -4; 2) = 32 \cdot 3 = 96$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x; y; z) = (16x^2 - 9y^2 + 36z^2 - 144)_y = -18y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(3; -4; 2) = -18 \cdot (-4) = 72$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x; y; z) = (16x^2 - 9y^2 + 36z^2 - 144) = 72z \implies \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(3; -4; 2) = 72 \cdot 2 = 144$$

Assim sendo, teremos então que:

 \rightarrow Equação do **plano tangente** à superfície de equação F(x; y; z) = 0, em: P = (3; -4; 2);

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 96 · (x - 3) + 72 · (y - (-4)) + 144 · (z - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 96 · (x - 3) + 72 · (y + 4) + 144 · (z - 2) = 0

Henrique Neto N°15549 9/28

 \rightarrow Equação da **recta normal** ao gráfico de F(x; y; z) = 0, em: P = (3; -4; 2);

$$\frac{(x-x_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P)} = \frac{(y-y_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P)} = \frac{(z-z_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-3)}{96} = \frac{(y+4)}{72} = \frac{(z-2)}{144}$$

3. Qual é o plano horizontal tangente à superfície $z = x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - 1$ e quais as coordenadas do ponto do gráfico onde o plano é tangente.

R:

Antes de mais vamos começar por rearranjar a expressão dada:

$$z = x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(x; y; z) = 0$$

Sabendo que a equação do **plano tangente** à superfície de equação F(x; y; z) = 0 num ponto P é dada por:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\nabla} F(x; y; z) = 0$$

Ora, o enunciado ao referir-se a um plano horizontal (z = k onde : $k \in \mathbb{Z}$) está a indicar que o declive (m) da equação é zero.

Conforme é sabido, o declive corresponde à primeira derivada no ponto, pelo que se admitirmos que o nosso plano z = k é paralelo ao plano XOY, então teremos que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_x^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 12x - 12y - z - 1)_y^{'} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4xy - 2y - 12y - 12$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 10/28

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 4y + 12 = 0 \\ -4x - 4y - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{4y - 12}{2} \\ ----- \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ -4 \cdot \left(\frac{4y - 12}{2}\right) - 4y - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ -2 \cdot (4y-12)-4y-12=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ----- \\ -8y+24-4y-12=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=-4 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x_0; y_0) = (-4;1)$$

Agora vamos obter a coordenada z₀, através da expressão presente no enunciado:

$$z_0 = x_0^2 - 4 \cdot x_0 \cdot y_0 - 2 \cdot y_0^2 + 12 \cdot x_0 - 12 \cdot y_0 - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z_0 = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1^2 + 12 \cdot (-4) - 12 \cdot 1 - 1 \Leftrightarrow z_0 = -31$$

Conclusão: O plano horizontal tangente à superfície dada é definido pelas seguintes coordenadas: $(x_0; y_0; z_0) = (-4;1;-31)$

4. Determine a equação de um plano tangente à superfície: $x^2 - 2y^2 + 4z^2 = -1$ de modo que seja paralelo ao plano: 4x - 12y + 8z = 0.

R:

Sabendo que a equação que define o plano paralelo: 4x-12y+8z=0, implica as seguintes coordenadas: $(4;-12;8) \cdot k = (4k;-12k;8k)$.

E sabendo que a equação do **plano tangente** à superfície de equação F(x; y; z) = 0 num ponto P é dada por:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\nabla} F(x; y; z) = 0$$

Henrique Neto N°15549

Então, estabelecendo uma igualdade entre ambos os pressupostos teremos que:

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} F(x; y; z) = (4k; -12k; 8k) \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow$$

Ora, sabendo que: $\underbrace{x^2 - 2y^2 + 4z^2 + 1}_{F(x;y;z)} = 0$. Vamos então agora determinar as derivadas parciais

de primeira ordem para obter o vector $\overrightarrow{\nabla} F(x; y; z)$:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x;y;z) = (x^2 - 2y^2 + 4z^2 + 1)_x^2 = 2x \qquad ; \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x;y;z) = (x^2 - 2y^2 + 4z^2 + 1)_y^2 = -4y$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x; y; z) = (x^2 - 2y^2 + 4z^2 + 1)_z = 8z$$

Assim sendo teremos então que: $\overrightarrow{\nabla} F(x; y; z) = (2x; -4y; 8z)$

Logo, por substituição directa em ☆ teremos:

$$\Rightarrow (2x; -4y; 8z) = (4k; -12k; 8k) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 4k \\ -4y = -12k \\ 8z = 8k \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2k \\ y = 3k \\ z = k \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então que para: (x; y; z) = (2k; 3k; k), a equação da superfície assumirá a nova forma:

$$F(2k;3k;k) = (2k)^2 - 2 \cdot (3k)^2 + 4 \cdot (k)^2 + 1 = 4k^2 - 18k^2 + 4k^2 + 1 = -10k^2 + 1$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 12/28

Ora, como para:

$$F(2k;3k;k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -10k^2 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-1}{-10}} \Leftrightarrow k = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \Leftrightarrow k = \pm \frac{1}{10}$$

Então teremos que:

Para:
$$k = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \\ y = 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \\ y = -3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ z = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; -\frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10}; -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \Rightarrow P = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; -\frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10}; -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}; -\frac{\sqrt{10$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\nabla} F \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; -3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}; -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \right) = \left(2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \right) -4 \cdot \left(-3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \right) \right) 8 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \right) \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overset{\rightarrow}{\nabla} F \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; -3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}; -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \right) = \left(-\frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{5}; \frac{12 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10}; -\frac{8 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10} \right)$$

Assim sendo, teremos então que a equação do plano tangente à superfície de equação

$$F(x; y; z) = 0$$
, em: $P = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; -\frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10}; -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)$;

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2\cdot\sqrt{10}}{5}\cdot\left(x+\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}\right)+\frac{12\cdot\sqrt{10}}{10}\cdot\left(y+\frac{3\cdot\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)-\frac{8\cdot\sqrt{10}}{10}\cdot\left(z+\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)=0$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 13/28

Para:
$$k = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \\ y = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \\ y = 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10}; \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\nabla} F\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}; \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) = \left(2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}\right) - 4 \cdot \left(3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \right) 8 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{\nabla} F\left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}; \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right) = \left(\frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{5}; -\frac{12 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10}; \frac{8 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10}\right)$$

Assim sendo, teremos então que a equação do plano tangente à superfície de equação

$$F(x; y; z) = 0$$
, em: $P = \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}; \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10}; \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\right)$;

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(P) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(P) \cdot (y - y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(P) \cdot (z - z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{5} \cdot \left(x - \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \right) - \frac{12 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10} \cdot \left(y - \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10} \right) + \frac{8 \cdot \sqrt{10}}{10} \cdot \left(z - \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \right) = 0$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 14/28

5. Seja $\overrightarrow{v}(x;y;z) = (x^3 + 3y;3xyz;3 + z^2)$ uma função vectorial que representa o campo de velocida des de uma partícula ocupando a posição (x;y;z) num dado instante. Qual o vector velocidade da partícula que ocupa a posição de coordenadas (0;3;-1)?

R:

Sabendo do enunciado que: $\overrightarrow{v}(x; y; z) = (x^3 + 3y; 3xyz; 3 + z^2)$, então para as coordenadas (0;3;-1), teremos que:

$$\overrightarrow{v}(0;3;-1) = (0^3 + 3 \cdot 3;3 \cdot 0 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1);3 + (-1)^2) \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{v}(0;3;-1) = (9;0;4)$$

6. Seja
$$f(x; y; z) = sen(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2})$$
:

a) Determine a função vectorial $\overset{
ightharpoonup}{\nabla} f$.

R:

Sabendo que a função vectorial gradiente é dada por: $\overrightarrow{\nabla} f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)$

Então teremos que calcular as primeiras derivadas, pelo que:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x;y;z) = \left(sen\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)\right)_x = \left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)_x \cdot cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{(xz)_{x}^{'} \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})_{x}^{'}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right)$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 15/28

$$= \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2z}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x;y;z) = \left(sen\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)\right)_y = \left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)_y \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{(xz)_{y} \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})_{y}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{-xz \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-2xyz}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x;y;z) = \left(sen\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)\right)_z = \left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)_z \cdot cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = 0$$

$$= \left(\frac{(xz)_{z}^{1} \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - xz \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})_{z}^{1}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

Assim sendo teremos então:

$$\vec{\nabla} f = \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2 z}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \frac{-2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \cos \left(\frac{xz}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right)$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 16/28

b) Calcule $\overset{\rightarrow}{\nabla} f(2;1;0)$.

R:

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} f(2;1;0) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{0 \cdot \left(2^{2} + 1^{2}\right) - 2 \cdot 2^{2} \cdot 0}{\left(2^{2} + 1^{2}\right)^{2}} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2 \cdot 0}{2^{2} + 1^{2}}\right) + \frac{-2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0}{\left(2^{2} + 1^{2}\right)^{2}} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2 \cdot 0}{2^{2} + 1^{2}}\right) + \frac{2}{2^{2} + 1^{2}} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2 \cdot 0}{2^{2} + 1^{2}}\right) \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overset{\rightarrow}{\nabla} f(2;1;0) = \left(\frac{0-0}{\left(2^{2}+1^{2}\right)^{2}} \cdot \cos(0); \frac{0}{\left(2^{2}+1^{2}\right)^{2}} \cdot \cos(0); \frac{2}{2^{2}+1^{2}} \cdot \cos(0)\right) \Leftrightarrow \overset{\rightarrow}{\nabla} f(2;1;0) = \left(0;0;\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

7. Seja $\overrightarrow{v}(x;y) = y \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_1 - x \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_2$ um campo vectorial. Verifique que não existe uma função real f com derivadas parciais contínuas tal que \overrightarrow{v} seja um "campo de gradientes" para \overrightarrow{f} , isto é, tal que: $\overrightarrow{v}(x;y) = \overrightarrow{\nabla} f(x;y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x;y) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x;y) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_2$

R:

Uma vez que:
$$\overrightarrow{v}(x;y) = \overrightarrow{\nabla} f(x;y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x;y) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x;y) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_2 = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)$$

Então, por equivalência directa com o campo vectorial dado no enunciado, teremos que:

$$\overrightarrow{v}(x;y) = \overrightarrow{\nabla} f(x;y) = y \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_1 + (-x) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_2 = (y;-x)$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:
$$\left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ f(x; y) = xy + \mathbf{j}(y) \\ f(x; y) = -xy + \mathbf{f}(x) \right\}$$

Henrique Neto №15549 17/28

Pelo que a função será dada por: $f(x; y) = xy - xy \Leftrightarrow f(x; y) = 0$

Conclusão: Não existe uma função que com derivadas parciais continuas para $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{v}$.

8. Seja $\overrightarrow{v}(x;y) = x \cdot \overrightarrow{e_1} + tg(y) \cdot \overrightarrow{e_2}$ um campo vectorial. Calcule a função real f, com derivadas parciais contínuas no seu domínio, tal que \overrightarrow{v} seja um "campo de gradientes".

R:

Uma vez que:
$$\overrightarrow{v}(x;y) = \overrightarrow{\nabla} f(x;y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x;y) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x;y) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_2 = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)$$

Então, por equivalência directa com o campo vectorial dado no enunciado, teremos que:

$$\overrightarrow{v}(x; y) = \overrightarrow{\nabla} f(x; y) = x \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_1 + tg(y) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_2 = (x; tg(y))$$

Assim sendo teremos então que:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = tg(y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x; y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \mathbf{j}(y) \\ f(x; y) = -\ln|\cos(y)| + \mathbf{f}(x) \end{cases}$$

Pelo que a função será dada por: $f(x; y) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \ln|\cos(y)| + C$

Henrique Neto N°15549 18/28

9. Determine a matriz Jacobiana e o Jacobiano da transformação:

$$\overrightarrow{f}(\mathbf{r};\mathbf{q};\mathbf{j}) = (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot sen\mathbf{j}; \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q} \cdot sen\mathbf{j}; \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j})$$

em que: $? \ge 0$; $0 \le ? \le 2p$ e $0 \le j \le p$, sendo ?; ? e j "coordenadas esféricas" em \Re^3 .

R:

Sabendo que:
$$\overrightarrow{f}(\mathbf{r}; \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{j}) = \left(\underbrace{\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j}}_{f_1}; \underbrace{\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j}}_{f_2}; \underbrace{\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j}}_{f_3}\right)$$
, então a matriz

Jacobiana, para este caso, será dada por:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \mathbf{r}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \mathbf{q}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \mathbf{j}} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \mathbf{r}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \mathbf{q}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \mathbf{j}} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \mathbf{r}} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \mathbf{q}} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \mathbf{j}} \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot \sin \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{r}} & (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot \sin \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{q}} & (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot \sin \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{j}} \\ (\mathbf{r} \cdot \sin \mathbf{q} \cdot \sin \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{r}} & (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot \sin \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{q}} & (\mathbf{r} \cdot \sin \mathbf{q} \cdot \sin \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{j}} \\ (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{r}} & (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{q}} & (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j})_{\mathbf{j}} \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} \cos q \cdot \sin j & -r \cdot \sin q \cdot \sin j & r \cdot \cos q \cdot \cos j \\ \sin q \cdot \sin j & r \cdot \cos q \cdot \sin j & r \cdot \sin q \cdot \cos j \\ \cos j & 0 & -r \cdot \sin j \end{bmatrix}$$

O Jacobiano da transformação será dado pelo determinante da matriz Jacobiana, pelo que:

$$\det |J| = \det \begin{bmatrix} \cos q \cdot \sin j & -r \cdot \sin q \cdot \sin j & r \cdot \cos q \cdot \cos j \\ \sin q \cdot \sin j & r \cdot \cos q \cdot \sin j & r \cdot \sin q \cdot \cos j \\ \underbrace{\cos j}_{+} & \underbrace{0}_{-} & \underbrace{-r \cdot \sin j}_{+} \end{bmatrix} =$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 19/28

$$= \cos \mathbf{j} \times [(-\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j})] - 0 \times [(\cos \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j}) - (sen \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j})] + (-\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{j}) \times [(\cos \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j}) - (sen \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j} \times (-\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{q} \cdot sen \mathbf{j}))] = 0 + (-\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j})) - (-\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{j} \cdot (sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))] + (-\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{j}) \times [(\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos^2 \mathbf{q} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{j}) - (-\mathbf{r} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{q} \cdot sen^2 \mathbf{j})] = 0 + (-\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{j}) \times [(-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}) - (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))] + (-\mathbf{r} \cdot sen \mathbf{j}) \times [(-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j})) - (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))] + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j})))] + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j})))] + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j})))] + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j})))] + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))) + (-sen \mathbf{j} \cdot (-sen$$

$$= \cos \mathbf{j} \times [(\mathbf{r} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} \cdot (-\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j})) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \cdot (\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{j} + \cos \mathbf{j}))] - \mathbf{r}^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}^3 \mathbf{j}$$

10. Considere a transformação de \Re^3 para \Re^2 , dada por:

$$\overrightarrow{f}(x; y; z) = (x^2 + y \cdot z; y^2 - x \cdot \ln(z))$$

a) Determine a matriz Jacobiana da transformação dada.

R:

Sabendo que: $\overrightarrow{f}(x; y; z) = \underbrace{\left(\underbrace{x^2 + y \cdot z}_{f_1}; \underbrace{y^2 - x \cdot \ln(z)}_{f_2}\right)}_{f_2}$, então a matriz Jacobiana, para este caso, será dada por:

Henrique Neto N°15549 20/28

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} (x^2 + yz)_x^{'} & (x^2 + yz)_y^{'} & (x^2 + yz)_z^{'} \\ (y^2 - x \cdot \ln(z))_x^{'} & (y^2 - x \cdot \ln(z))_y^{'} & (y^2 - x \cdot \ln(z))_z^{'} \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & z & y \\ -\ln(z) & 2y & -\frac{x}{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Use J(2;2;1) para calcular um valor aproximado para $\overrightarrow{f}(1,98;2,01;1,03)$.

Nota:
$$\overrightarrow{f}(x + dx; y + dy; z + dz) \approx \overrightarrow{f}(x; y; z) + J(x; y; z) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix}$$
.

R:

Observando o enunciado podemos concluir que (x;y;z) varia de (2;2;1) para (1,98;2,01;1,03), pelo que teremos:

$$\begin{cases}
 dx = 1,98 - 2 = -0,02 = -\frac{2}{100} \\
 dy = 2,01 - 2 = 0,01 = \frac{1}{100} \\
 dz = 1,03 - 1 = 0,03 = \frac{3}{100}
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow \vec{f}(x + dx; y + dy; z + dz) \approx \vec{f}(x; y; z) + J(x; y; z) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{f}(2-0,02;2+0,01;1+0,03) \approx \overrightarrow{f}(2;2;1) + J(2;2;1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -0,02\\0,01\\0,03 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{z}$$

Antes de mais, podemos determinar o valor do vector \vec{f} e da matriz Jacobiana no ponto pedido pelo que: $\vec{f}(2;2;1) = (2^2 + 2 \cdot 1;2^2 - 2 \cdot \ln(1)) = (4 + 2;4 - 2 \cdot 0) = (6;4)$

Henrique Neto N°15549 21/28

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & z & y \\ -\ln(z) & 2y & -\frac{x}{z} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow J(2;2;1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -\ln(1) & 2 \cdot 2 & -\frac{2}{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vamos então agora determinar:

$$J(2;2;1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -0,02 \\ 0,01 \\ 0,03 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -0,02 \\ 0,01 \\ 0,03 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (4 \times (-0.02) + 1 \times 0.01 + 2 \times 0.03; 0 \times (-0.02) + 4 \times 0.01 + (-2) \times 0.03) = (-0.01; -0.02)$$

Substituindo então os respectivos valores em ¤, teremos:

$$\overrightarrow{f}(1,98;2,01;1,03) \approx (6;4) + (-0,01;-0,02) \approx (6-0,01;4-0,02) \approx (5,99;3,98)$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 22/28

11. Dada a função:
$$\begin{cases} u = 2x + 3y^2 + 2z \\ v = x - \cos(y) \\ w = 2y + tg(z) \end{cases}$$
. Calcule a sua Jacobiana e o seu Jacobiano, se possível.

R:

Sabendo que: $\overrightarrow{f}(x; y; z) = \left(\underbrace{2x + 3y^2 + 2z}_{u}; \underbrace{x - \cos(y)}_{v}; \underbrace{2y + tg(z)}_{w}\right)$, então a matriz Jacobiana, para este caso, será dada por:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} (2x + 3y^2 + 2z)'_x & (2x + 3y^2 + 2z)'_y & (2x + 3y^2 + 2z)'_z \\ (x - \cos(y))'_x & (x - \cos(y))'_y & (x - \cos(y))'_z \\ (2y + tg(z))'_x & (2y + tg(z))'_y & (2y + tg(z))'_z \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6y & 2 \\ 1 & -(-\sin(y)) & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \sec^2(z) \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6y & 2 \\ 1 & \sin(y) & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \sec^2(z) \end{bmatrix}$$

O Jacobiano da transformação será dado pelo determinante da matriz Jacobiana, pelo que:

$$|\det |J| = \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6y & 2 \\ 1 & \sin(y) & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \sec^2(z) \\ 1 & \cos(z) & \cos(z) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{$$

$$= 0 \times [(6y \times 0) - (sen(y) \times 2)] - 2 \times [(2 \times 0) - (1 \times 2)] + (sec^{2}(z)) \times [(2 \times sen(y)) - (1 \times 2)] =$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 23/28

$$= -2 \times [-2] + (\sec^2(z)) \times [(2 \times sen(y)) - 2] = 4 + (\sec^2(z)) \times [(2 \times sen(y)) - 2]$$

12. Determine a matriz hessiana e o hessiano da função:

$$f(x; y) = x^3 y + x^2 \cdot sen(y) + 4$$
; no ponto $P\left(1; \frac{p}{2}\right)$

R:

Sabendo que a matriz Hessiana de uma determinada função é dada por;

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Então teremos que antes de mais determinar as primeiras derivadas da função, pelo que:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (x^3y + x^2 \cdot sen(y) + 4)_x = 3x^2y + 2x \cdot sen(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (x^3y + x^2 \cdot sen(y) + 4)_y = x^3 + x^2 \cdot cos(y)$$

Assim sendo teremos agora a seguinte matriz Hessiana:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(3x^2 y + 2x \cdot sen(y) \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(3x^2 y + 2x \cdot sen(y) \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^3 + x^2 \cdot \cos(y) \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x^3 + x^2 \cdot \cos(y) \right) \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 24/28

$$\Leftrightarrow H = \begin{bmatrix} 6xy + 2 \cdot sen(y) & 3x^2 + 2x \cdot \cos(y) \\ 3x^2 + 2x \cdot \cos(y) & -x^2 \cdot sen(y) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow H\left(1; \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2} + 2 \cdot \sec\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}\right) & 3 \cdot 1^{2} + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}\right) \\ 3 \cdot 1^{2} + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}\right) & -1^{2} \cdot \sec\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{3} + 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{p} + 6}{3} & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Logo, o Hessiano será dado pelo determinante da matriz $H\left(1; \frac{\mathbf{p}}{2}\right)$:

$$\det \left| H\left(1; \frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{2}\right) \right| = \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\boldsymbol{p}+6}{3} & 3\\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{p}+6}{3} \times (-1)\right) - (3 \times 3) = -\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{p}+6}{3}\right) - 9 = \frac{-\boldsymbol{p}-6-27}{3} = -\frac{27}{3}$$

$$=\frac{-\boldsymbol{p}-33}{3}$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 25/28

13. Determine a matriz hessiana e o hessiano da função:

$$f(x; y; z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4) + (x - y - z)^2$$
; no ponto P(1;1;1)

R:

Sabendo que a matriz Hessiana de uma determinada função é dada por;

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Então teremos que antes de mais determinar as primeiras derivadas da função, pelo que:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4) + (x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left((x - y - z)^2\right)_x^{1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x^4 + y^4 + z^4)\right)_x^{1} + \left(\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4x^{3}\right) + \left(2 \cdot (x - y - z)^{2-1} \cdot \underbrace{(x - y - z)_{x}^{2}}\right) = 2x^{3} + 2 \cdot (x - y - z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right) + \left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_y = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_y = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_y = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_y = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_y = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_y = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_y = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_y = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4\right)\right)_y + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4y^{3}\right) + \left(2 \cdot (x - y - z)^{2-1} \cdot \underbrace{(x - y - z)_{y}^{2}}_{=-1}\right) = 2y^{3} - 2 \cdot (x - y - z)$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 26/28

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right) + \left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_z = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_z + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_z = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_z + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_z = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_z + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_z = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_z + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_z = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_z + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_z = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_z + \left(\left(x - y - z\right)^2\right)_z = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4 + z^4\right)\right)_z + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(x^4 + y^4\right)\right)_z + \left(\frac{1}{2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4z^{3}\right) + \left(2 \cdot (x - y - z)^{2-1} \cdot \underbrace{(x - y - z)_{z}^{2}}\right) = 2z^{3} - 2 \cdot (x - y - z)$$

Assim sendo teremos agora a seguinte matriz Hessiana:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2x^3 + 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(2x^3 + 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(2x^3 + 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2y^3 - 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(2y^3 - 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(2y^3 - 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2z^3 - 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(2z^3 - 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(2z^3 - 2 \cdot (x - y - z) \right) \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow H = \begin{bmatrix} \left(6x^2 + 2\right) & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \left(6y^2 + 2\right) & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \left(6z^2 + 2\right) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow H(1;1;1) = \begin{bmatrix} (6 \cdot 1^2 + 2) & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & (6 \cdot 1^2 + 2) & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & (6 \cdot 1^2 + 2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 8 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 27/28

Logo, o Hessiano será dado pelo determinante da matriz H(1;1;1):

$$\det |H(1;1;1)| = \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & -2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 8 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$=\underbrace{8\times(8\times8-2\times2)}_{480} - \underbrace{(-2)\times(-2\times8-(-2)\times2)}_{24} + \underbrace{(-2)\times(-2\times2-(-2)\times8)}_{-24} = 480 - 24 - 24 = 432$$

Henrique Neto N°15549 28/28