

1. $f(x, y) = xy$

$$\vec{\nabla} f(x, y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} f(x, y) = (y, x)$$

2. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 (1 + \sin x)$

Calcular $\vec{\nabla} f$ no ponto $(\pi, 2)$:

$$\vec{\nabla} f(x, y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} f(x, y) = (2x + y^2 \cos x, 2y(1 + \sin x))$$

Agora

$$\vec{\nabla} f(\pi, 2) = (2 \times \pi + 2^2 \cdot \cos \pi, 2 \times 2 (1 + \sin \pi))$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} f(\pi, 2) = (2\pi - 4, 4)$$

3.

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \cdot a + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \cdot b \quad \text{onde}$$

$$\vec{u} = (a, b) \quad \text{e} \quad \|\vec{u}\| = 1.$$

ou

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y) = \vec{\nabla} f(x, y) \cdot \vec{u}$$

Resolver:

$$f(x, y) = \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^3 = \frac{x^3}{y^3}$$

Calcular derivadas parciais de 1ª ordem:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3 \frac{x^{2-1}}{y^3} ; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3 x^3 y^{-3-1}$$

derivada
direccional
de f , no pto (x_0, y_0)
na direcção
do vector
unitário
 $\vec{u} = (a, b)$
e' dada por:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3 \frac{x^3}{y^{3+1}}$$

$$\parallel \text{Regra: } (a^u)' = u' \cdot a^u \cdot \ln a$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 \cdot \ln \frac{x}{y}$$

Assim,

$$\vec{\nabla} f = \left(3 \frac{x^3}{y^3}, -3 \frac{x^3}{y^{3+1}}, \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^3 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \right)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f(1, 1, 1) = (1, -1, 0)$$

• Vector $\vec{u} = 2\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2 - 2\vec{e}_3 = (2, 2, -2)$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{4+4+4} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad \text{e } \vec{u} \text{ é vector unitário}$$

Vector unitário: $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} = \left(\frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\vec{v}} f(1, 1, 1) &= \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f(1, 1, 1) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \cdot (1, -1, 0) \\ &= (1, -1, 0) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \\ &= 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + 0 \times -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

4 - $f(x, y, z) = \arctan\left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2}\right)$

(a) $\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$

C.A.

7.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right) \cdot \omega \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{z \cdot (x^2+y^2) - 2x^2 z}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right) \omega \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(-x^2 z + y^2 z)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \omega \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right) \cdot \omega \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{2yxz}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot \omega \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right) \cdot \omega \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \omega \left(\frac{xz}{x^2+y^2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Assim

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

$$(b) \quad \vec{\nabla} f(2, 1, 0) = \left(0, 0, \frac{2}{5} \right)$$

$$(c) \quad D_{\vec{u}} f(2, 1, 0) = \vec{\nabla} f(2, 1, 0) \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$\text{Vector } \vec{u} = (1, 1, 1) \rightarrow \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \vec{u}' \text{ vetor unitário}$$

$$\text{Assim, } \vec{u}' = \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{\vec{u}} f(2, 1, 0) &= \vec{\nabla} f(2, 1, 0) \cdot \vec{u}' \\
 &= \left(0, 0, \frac{2}{5} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = 0 + 0 + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Sabendo que:

$$D_{\vec{u}} f = \vec{\nabla} f \cdot \vec{u} = \|\vec{\nabla} f\| \times \|\vec{u}\| \times \cos \theta = \|\vec{\nabla} f\| \times \cos \theta$$

onde θ é o ângulo entre os vetores $\vec{\nabla} f$ e \vec{u} .

(a) O valor máximo de $D_{\vec{u}} f$ ocorre quando $\cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = 0$. Isto significa quando \vec{u} tem a mesma direção e sentido de $\vec{\nabla} f$. Neste caso a taxa de variação é máxima: $D_{\vec{u}} f = \|\vec{\nabla} f\|$.

(b) O valor mínimo de $D_{\vec{u}} f$ ocorre quando $\cos \theta = -1 \Rightarrow \theta = \pi$. Ou seja, quando \vec{u} tem a mesma direção mas sentido oposto ao de $\vec{\nabla} f$. Neste caso a taxa de variação é mínima e: $D_{\vec{u}} f = -\|\vec{\nabla} f\|$.

(c) O valor nulo de $D_{\vec{u}} f$ ocorre quando $\cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Ou seja, quando \vec{u} é perpendicular ao vetor gradiente de f . Neste caso a taxa de variação nula é: $D_{\vec{u}} f = 0$.

6. ~~Encontre~~ Para que valores de k a equação $x + 2yx + 3z^2 + x^2z = 1$ define z implicitamente como uma função de x e y , na vizinhança do ponto $(1, 0, k)$.

Resolução:

7.3

$$x + 2yx + 3z^2 + x^2z - 1 = 0 \quad (A)$$

$F(x, y, z)$

condição a verificar:

$$(i) \quad F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(1, 0, k) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + 0 + 3k^2 + k - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k(3k + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = 0 \vee 3k + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = 0 \vee k = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2y + 2xz$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 6z + x^2$$

→ São funções contínuas em \mathbb{R}^2 pois são funções polinômiais. Logo tb é verdade que são contínuas numa vizinhança do ponto $(1, 0, k)$.

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1, 0, k) \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6k + 1 \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \neq -\frac{1}{6}$$

Conclusão: Por (i), (ii) e (iii), a eq (A) define z implicitamente como uma função de x e y .

$$\text{para } k = 0 \vee k = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$7. \quad 1+y = x^2 - \ln y \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{1+y-x^2+\ln y}_{F(x,y)} = 0 \quad (1)$$

(a) Andamos a verificar p/ q a eq. (1) define y implicitamente como uma função de x numa vizinhança do ponto $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$:

$$(i) \quad F(\sqrt{2}, 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + 1 - (\sqrt{2})^2 + \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 - 2 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -2x$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1 + \frac{1}{y}$$

\rightarrow $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ e' contínua em \mathbb{R}^2 dado F e' uma f. polinomial.
 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ e' (contínua $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x,y): y=0\}$), dado F e' f. pol.
 logo tb e' verdadeira $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ no ambiente numa vizinhança do ponto $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$ onde D_f .

obs: $D_f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: y > 0\}$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\sqrt{2}, 1) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{2} \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{1} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \neq 0 \checkmark$$

Na (ii), (iii), (iii) a eq. (1) define y implicitamente como uma função de x numa vizinhança do pt $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}$$

$$= - \frac{-2x}{1 + \frac{1}{y}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx}(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{2 \times \sqrt{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{2xy}{y+1} \right)$$

CA:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{1 + \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{2x}{\frac{y+1}{y}}$$

$$= \frac{2xy}{y+1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(2xy) \cdot (y+1) - \frac{d}{dx}(y+1) \cdot 2xy}{(y+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2 \cdot y + 2x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}) \cdot (y+1) - \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot 2xy}{(y+1)^2}$$

Assim

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{(2 \cdot 1 + 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}(\sqrt{2})) \cdot (1+1) - \frac{dy}{dx}(\sqrt{2}) \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot 1}{(1+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2 + 2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}) \times 2 - \sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(2 + 2 \times 2) \times 2 - 2 \times 2}{4} = \frac{12 - 4}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 //$$

8. $1 - \cos(x+2y+z) = 2x+y-3z \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{1 - \cos(x+2y+z) - 2x - y + 3z}_{F(x,y,z)} = 0 \quad \textcircled{A}$$

$$\rightarrow D_F = \mathbb{R}^3$$

and then to verify for the eq. \textcircled{A} define z implicitly as a function of x and y in some neighborhood of the point $(0,0,0)$

(i) $F(0,0,0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \cos 0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = 0 \checkmark$

(ii) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \sin(x+2y+z) - 2$

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

$$\bullet \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \sin(x+y+z) + 3$$

As derivadas parciais de
1ª ord. são funç.
contínuas em \mathbb{R}^3
pois são funç. polinomiais.

Logo tb é verdadeira a
sua continuidade num
vizinhança do ponto $(0,0,0)$
qualquer em \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$(iii) \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(0,0,0) \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin 0 + 3 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 3 \neq 0$$

Por (i), (ii), (iii) a eq. (A) define z implicitamente
como uma função de x e y na vizinhança
do ponto $(0,0,0)$.

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

$$\text{Logo } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0,0,0) = - \frac{\sin'' 0 - 2}{\sin' 0 + 3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = - \frac{2 \sin(x+y+z) - 1}{\sin(x+y+z) + 3}$$

$$\text{Logo } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(0,0,0) = - \frac{2 \sin 0 - 1}{\sin 0 + 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

9. $x^3 + 2xy^2 - 7z^3 + 3y + 1 = 0$ e superfície de nível 7.5

E_f. do plano tangente à sup. nível no ponto (1,1,1):

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} F(P_0) \cdot (P - P_0) = 0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (5, 7, -21) \cdot (x-1, y-1, z-1) = 0$$

$$\text{C.A.} \Leftrightarrow 5(x-1) + 7(y-1) - 21(z-1) = 0$$

$$5x + 7y - 21z + 9 = 0$$

obs.

$P_0 = (1, 1, 1)$ pertence ao plano

$P = (x, y, z)$ é um pto. fto. do plano

$\vec{P_0 P} = P - P_0$ pertence ao plano.

$$\text{C.A.} \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} F = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= (3x^2 + 2y^2, 4xy + 3, -21z^2)$$

$$\cdot \vec{\nabla} F(1, 1, 1) = (3+2, 4+3, -21) = (5, 7, -21)$$

$$\cdot P - P_0 = (x, y, z) - (1, 1, 1) = (x-1, y-1, z-1)$$

10. $z = x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x^2 - y^2 - z}_{F(x,y,z)} = 0$ (e superfície de nível $c/k=0$ de F)

E_f. do plano tang. à sup. nível no pto $P_0 = (a, b, c)$:

$$\vec{\nabla} F(P_0) \cdot (P - P_0) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2a, -2b, -1) \cdot (x-a, y-b, z-c) = 0$$

C.A. $\Leftrightarrow 2a(x-a) - 2b(y-b) - (z-c) = 0$

C.A.: $\vec{\nabla} F = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) = (2x, -2y, -1)$

$\vec{\nabla} F(a, b, c) = (2a, -2b, -1)$; $P - P_0 = (x, y, z) - (a, b, c) = (x-a, y-b, z-c)$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2ax - 2a^2 - 2by + 2b^2 - z + c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2ax - 2by - z - 2a^2 + 2b^2 + c = 0$$

Intersecção do plano tang. c/ o eixo dos z : $\Rightarrow x=0$ e $y=0$

$$0 = 0 - z - 2a^2 + 2b^2 + c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -z - 2a^2 + 2b^2 + c = 0$$

// Dado que $F(a, b, c) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - b^2 - c = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow c = a^2 - b^2$$

Assim

$$-z - 2(\underbrace{a^2 - b^2}_c) + c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -z - 2c + c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -z - c = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{z = -c} \quad c + p.$$

$$11. \quad x^2 - yz + 3y^2 = 2xz^2 - 8z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x^2 - yz + 3y^2 - 2xz^2 + 8z}_{F(x, y, z)} = 0$$

(superfície de nível $k=0$ de F)

$$\bullet \nabla F = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) = (2x - 2z^2, -z + 6y, -y - 4xz + 8)$$

13 - Polinômio de Taylor de Grau 2.

$$f(a+dx, b+dy) \approx f(a, b) + \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) \cdot dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) \cdot dy \right] +$$

$$\frac{1}{2!} \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(a, b) \cdot (dx)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(a, b) dx \cdot dy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(a, b) \cdot (dy)^2 \right]$$

$$(a, b) = (2, 1)$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2+x-2y} \rightarrow f(2, 1) = \frac{1}{2+2-2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{(2+x-2y)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2, 1) = -\frac{1}{(2+2-2)^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = +\frac{2}{(2+x-2y)^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(2, 1) = \frac{2}{(2+2-2)^2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-(2+x-2y)^{-2} \right) = 2(2+x-2y)^{-3} = \frac{2}{(2+x-2y)^3} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2, 1) = \frac{2}{(2+2-2)^3} = \frac{2}{2^3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-(2+x-2y)^{-2} \right) = 2(2+x-2y)^{-3} \times (-2) = \frac{-4}{(2+x-2y)^3}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(2, 1) = \frac{-4}{(2+2-2)^3} = -\frac{4}{2^3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(2(2+x-2y)^{-2} \right) = -4(2+x-2y)^{-3} \times (-2) = \frac{8}{(2+x-2y)^3}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(2, 1) = \frac{8}{(2+2-2)^3} = 1$$

Portanto

$$f(2+dx, 1+dy) \approx \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cdot dx + \frac{1}{2} dy \right) + \frac{1}{2!} \left[\frac{1}{4} \cdot (dx)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) dx dy + 1 \cdot (dy)^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2+dx, 1+dy) \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} dx + \frac{1}{2} dy + \frac{1}{8} (dx)^2 - \frac{1}{2} dx dy + \frac{1}{2} (dy)^2$$