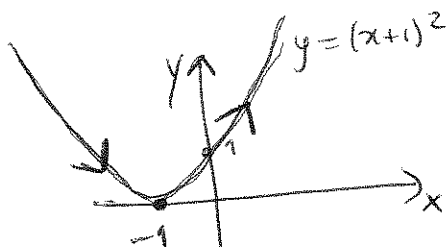


1.a) $\vec{f}(t) = (t-1, t^2)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{cases} x = t-1 \\ y = t^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t = x+1 \\ - \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = (x+1)^2 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

Parábola em a concavidade

verdade para cima e vértice em $(-1, 0)$

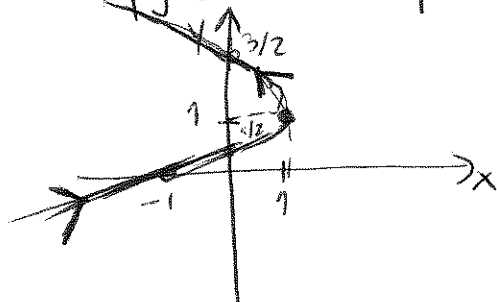


b) $\vec{f}(t) = (1-2t^2, t+1)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1-2t^2 \\ y = t+1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} - \\ t = y-1 \end{cases}$$

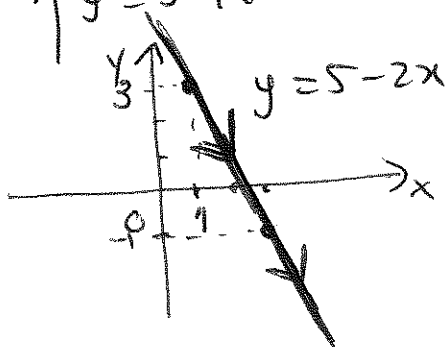
$$x = 1-2(y-1)^2 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = -2(y-1)^2$$

parábola em a concavidade verdade para o lado e p. e vértice em $(1, 1)$.



c) $\vec{f}(t) = (1+2t)\vec{e}_1 + (3-4t)\vec{e}_2$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{cases} x = 1+2t \\ y = 3-4t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{recte que passe em } (1, 3) \text{ com a direcção do vector } (2, -4).$$



d) $\vec{f}(t) = (1+2t)\vec{e}_1 + (3-4t)\vec{e}_2 + 5\vec{e}_3$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

É a recte anterior mas no plano $z=5$. horizontal.

e) $\begin{cases} x = -1-t \\ y = 2-t \end{cases}$

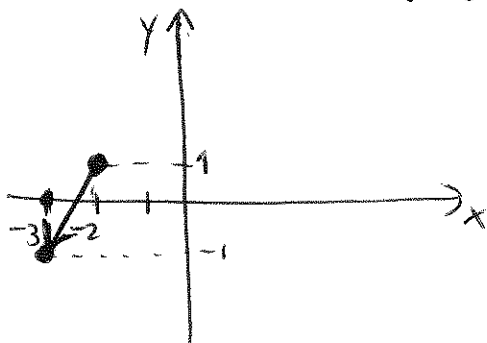
$t \in [1, 2]$

o segmento de recta com início no ponto

$t=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1-1 = -2 \\ y = 2-1 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (-2, 1)$

e fim no ponto

$t=2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad (-3, -1)$

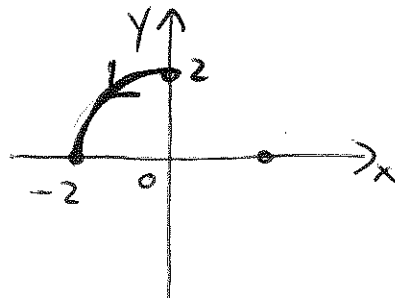


f) $\vec{f}(t) = (2\sin(2t), 2\cos(2t)) \rightarrow$ parte da circunferência de raio 2, centrada em $(0, 0)$.
 $t \in [0, \pi]$

$t=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \quad (0, 2)$

$t=\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2\sin\pi = 0 \\ y = 2\cos\pi = -2 \end{cases} \quad (0, -2)$

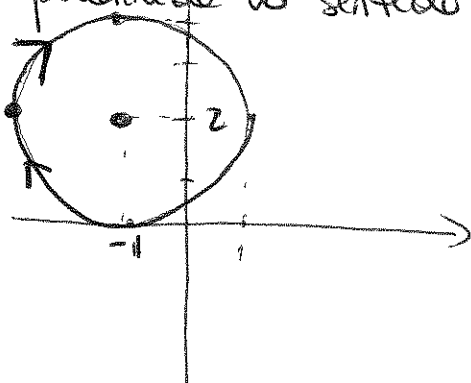
$t=\pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 2 \end{cases} \quad (0, 2)$



g) $\vec{f}(t) = (-1 + 2\cos(\pi-t), 2 + 2\sin(\pi-t))$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

circunferência centrada em $(-1, 2)$ e raio 2

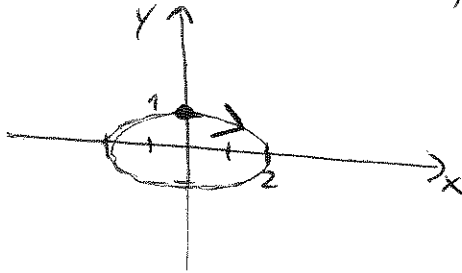
percorrida no sentido indicado



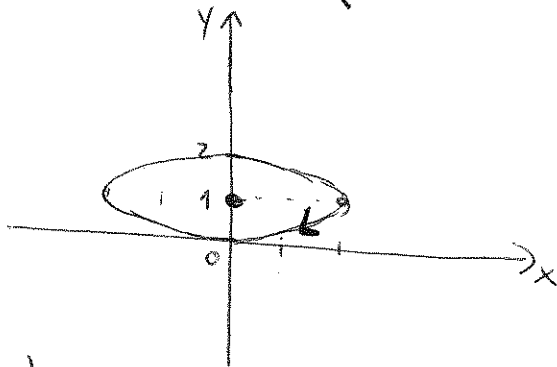
h) $\vec{f}(t) = (-1 + 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} t), 4, 2 + 2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} t))$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$

mesma circunferência que a anterior mas no plano vertical $y=4$ e paralela com centro verticalizado, no mesmo sentido

i) $\vec{f}(t) = (2 \cos t, \cos t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ → elipse centrada em $(0,0)$

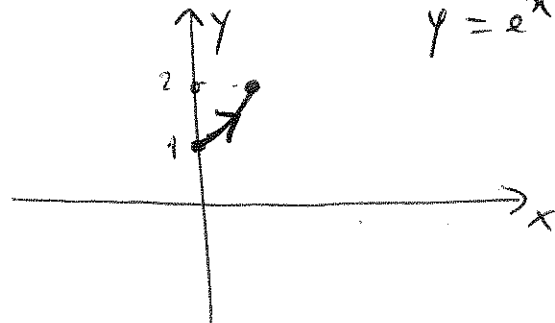


j) $\vec{f}(t) = (2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + t), 1 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + t))$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, elipse centrada em $(0,1)$



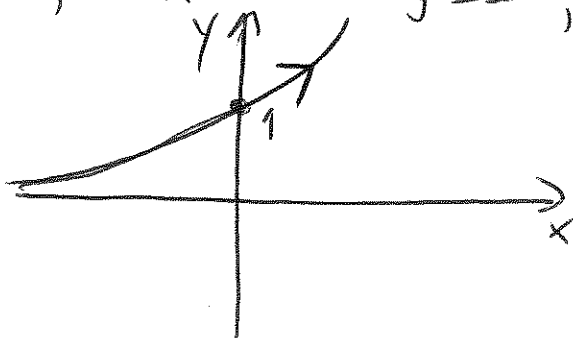
k) $\begin{cases} x = \ln t \\ y = t \end{cases}$, $t \in [1, 2]$

$x = \ln y$, com $y \in [1, 2]$
 $y = e^x$



l) $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = e^t \end{cases}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$y = e^x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

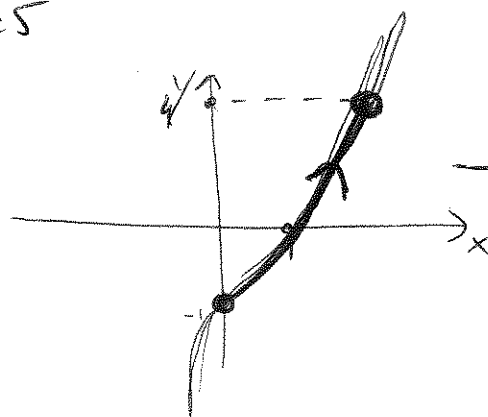


$$a) \begin{cases} x = t+1 \\ y = t^3 \\ z = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$, t \in [0, 4]$$

conoscente
o curva

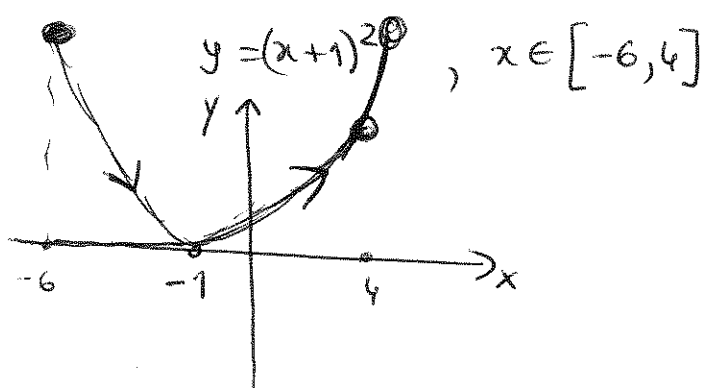
$$\begin{cases} y = (x-1)^3 \\ z = 5 \end{cases}$$



→ no plano horizontal $z=5$

$$2.a) \vec{f}(t) = (t-1, t^2), t \in [-5, 5]$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t-1 \\ y = t^2 \end{cases}, t \in [-5, 5]$$



Pt^o inicial

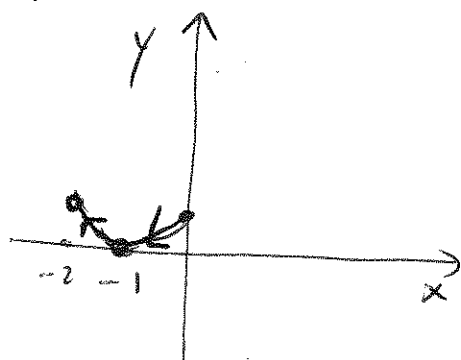
$$t = -5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -6 \\ y = 25 \end{cases} \quad (-6, 25)$$

Pt^o final (aberto)

$$t = 5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 25 \end{cases} \quad (4, 25)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t - 1 \\ y = \cos^2 t \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi[$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (x+1)^2, x \in [-2, 0]$$



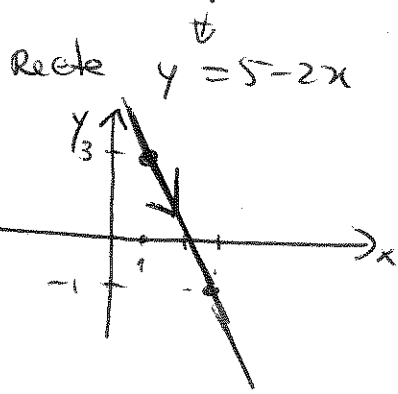
Pt^o inicial

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$t = 2\pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

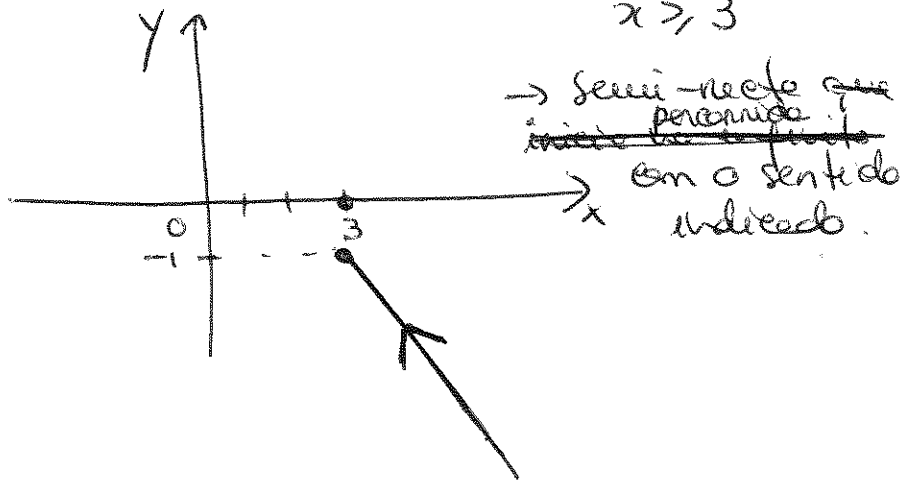
partícula
Esta ~~curva~~ inicia o seu percurso em (0, 1) e vai até ao ponto (-2, 1) (quando $t = \pi$) e depois ~~volve~~ regressa ao ponto (0, 1).

b)
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = 3 - 4t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

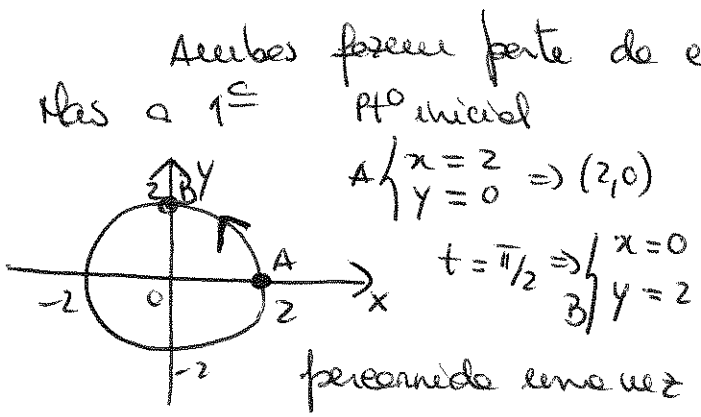


$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + 2 \cosh t \\ y = 3 - 4 \cosh t \end{cases}, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

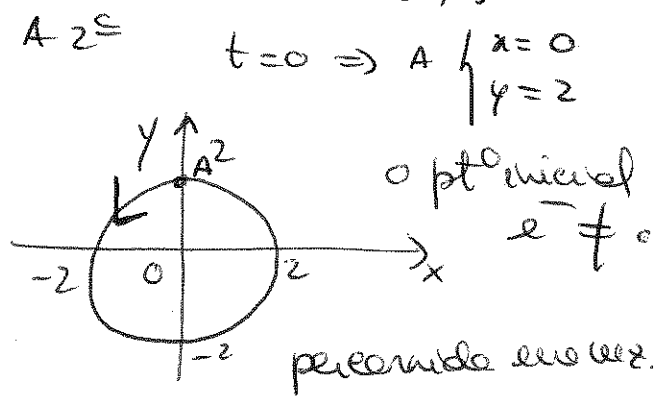
$y = 5 - 2x$, mas como $\cosh t \geq 1$, então $\cosh t = \frac{x-1}{2} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x-1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 3$



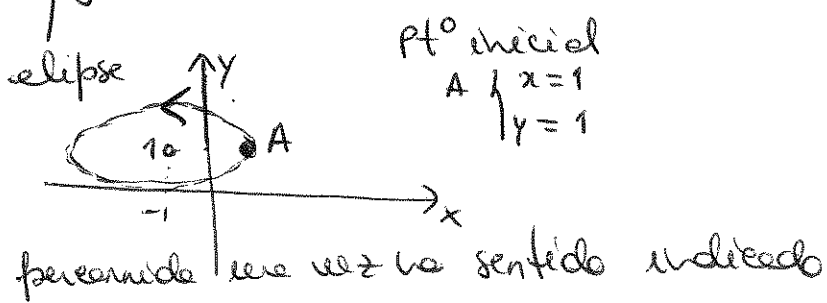
c)
$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cos t \\ y = 2 \sin t \end{cases}, t \in [0, 2\pi[$$



$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + t) \\ y = 2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + t) \end{cases}, t \in [0, 2\pi[$$

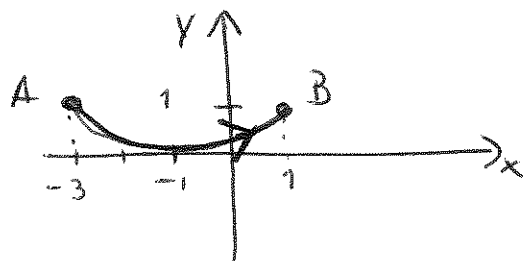


d)
$$\begin{cases} x = -1 + 2 \cos t \\ y = 1 + \sin t \end{cases}, t \in [0, 2\pi[$$



$$d) \begin{cases} x = -1 + 2 \cos(\pi - 3t) \\ y = 1 + \sin(\pi - 3t) \end{cases}, t \in [0, \pi[$$

Semi-elipse percorrido entre o ptº inicial A $\begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} (-3, 1)$ e o ponto B(1,1) no sentido indicado



$$e) \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t \\ y = 3 - 4t \end{cases}, t \in [0, 2[$$

$t = 0 \Rightarrow A \text{ o } (1, 3) \rightarrow \text{pt}^\circ \text{ inicial}$

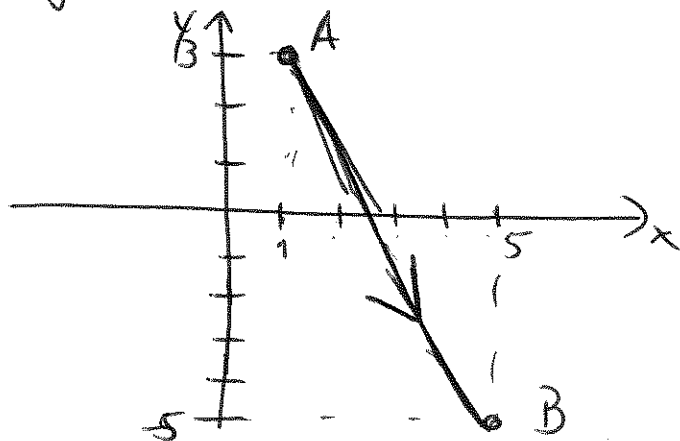
$t = 2 \Rightarrow B \text{ o } (5, -5) \text{ pt}^\circ \text{ final}$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 + 2u \\ y = 7 - 4u \end{cases}, u \in [1, 3]$$

$u = 1 \Rightarrow A \text{ o } (1, 3) \rightarrow \text{pt}^\circ \text{ inicial}$

$u = 3 \Rightarrow B \text{ o } (5, -5) \text{ pt}^\circ \text{ final}$

São duas parametrizações diferentes do mesmo segmento de recta.



3.a) $\vec{R}(t) = (t-1, t^2)$

$\vec{R}'(t) = (1, 2t) \rightarrow \vec{R}'(2) = (1, 4) \rightarrow \text{vector tangente}$

Eq. vectorial da recta tangente à curva em $\vec{R}(2)$

$(x, y) = \vec{R}(2) + t \vec{R}'(2), t \in \mathbb{R}$

$(x, y) = (1, 4) + t(1, 4), t \in \mathbb{R}$

b) $\vec{R}(t) = (e^{t^3}, \ln(t+1) - t^3), t \geq 0, t_0 = 1$

$\vec{R}'(t) = (3t^2 e^{t^3}, \frac{1}{t+1} - 3t^2)$

$\vec{R}'(1) = (3e, \frac{1}{2} - 3) = (3e, -\frac{5}{2}) \rightarrow \text{vector tangente}$

Eq. da recta tangente à curva em $\vec{R}(1)$:

$(x, y) = \vec{R}(1) + t \vec{R}'(1), t \in \mathbb{R}$

$(x, y) = (e, \ln 2 - 1) + t(3e, -\frac{5}{2})$

c) $\vec{R}(t) = (\frac{t^2-1}{t+2}, \tan t), t_0 = 0, t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$

$\vec{R}'(t) = (\frac{t^2+4t+1}{(t+2)^2}, \sec^2 t)$

$\vec{R}'(0) = (\frac{1}{4}, 1) \rightarrow \text{vector tangente}$

Recta tangente à curva em $\vec{R}(0)$:

$(x, y) = \vec{R}(0) + t \vec{R}'(0) = (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) + t(\frac{1}{4}, 1), t \in \mathbb{R}$

3.d) $\vec{r}(t) = (\sqrt{t-1}, 3t^4-1)$, $t > 1$, $t_0 = 3$.

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t-1}}, 12t^3 \right)$$

$$\vec{r}'(3) = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, 324 \right) \rightarrow \text{vector tangente}$$

Retta tangente:

$$(x,y) = (\sqrt{2}, 242) + t \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, 324 \right) , t \in \mathbb{R}$$

4. O vector tangente à curva $\vec{r}(t) = (t^3-1, t^2+t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$
e, seu eixo existente, dada por

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (3t^2, 2t+1)$$

se ele deve ser paralelo à recta $\begin{cases} x = -1 + 3t \\ y = 4 - t \end{cases}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

deve ser paralelo ao vector $(3, -1)$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (3t^2, 2t+1) = (3, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3t^2 = 3 \\ 2t+1 = -1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} t^2 = 1 \\ 2t = -2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} t = 1 \vee t = -1 \\ t = -1 \end{cases}$$

Quando $t = -1$, $\vec{r}'(-1)$ é paralelo ao vector $(3, -1)$.

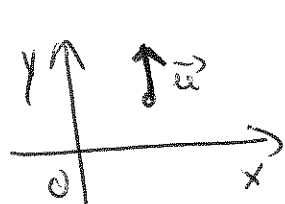
5. $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, t^2 - t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (-\sin t, 2t-1)$$
 , $t \in \mathbb{R}$. \rightarrow vector tangente ~~ao~~ ^{à curva} $\vec{r}(t)$.

Curvas.

9

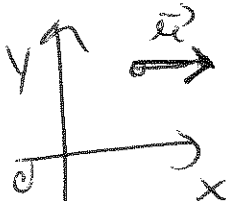
5. a) Vetor tangente à curva é vertical quando



$$\vec{R}'(t) = (0, k)$$

$$\text{logo } -\sin t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b) Vetor tangente à curva é horizontal quando a 2ª coordenada é nula.



$$2t - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 1/2$$

$$6. \vec{R}(t) = \left(\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{t^3}{3} + 1, \frac{t^3}{3} + 2t - 1 \right)$$

$$\vec{R}'(t) = (t^3 + t^2, t^2 + 2)$$

$$\vec{u}(t) = \left(\frac{t^4}{4} + t - 1, \frac{t^2}{2} + 2t \right)$$

$$\vec{u}'(t) = (t^3 + 1, t + 2)$$

$$a) \vec{R}'(t) \parallel \vec{u}'(t)$$

$$\vec{R}'(t) = k \vec{u}'(t), k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{t^3 + t^2}{t^3 + 1} = \frac{t^2 + 2}{t + 2} \quad (=)$$

$$(t^3 + t^2)(t + 2) = (t^3 + 1)(t^2 + 2), t \neq -2 \wedge t \neq -1.$$

$-t^5 + t^4 + t^3 + t^2 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow t = 1$ é uma raiz real desta equação
logo quando $t = 1$, os vetores são perpendiculares.

b) Eq. de recte tangentă la cenusa
 $\vec{r}(t)$ la punct $\vec{r}(1)$

$$(x, y) = \vec{r}(1) + t \vec{r}'(1), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + 1, \frac{1}{3} + 2 - 1 \right) + t (2, 3), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{19}{12}, \frac{4}{3} \right) + t (2, 3), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Eq. de recte tangentă la cenusa
 $\vec{u}(t)$ la punct $\vec{u}(1)$

$$(x, y) = \vec{u}(1) + t \vec{u}'(1), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{4} + 1 - 1, \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) + t (2, 3), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{2} \right) + t (2, 3), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$