2, formula de Taylor

$$f(xy) = xy^{2}$$

$$f(xy) = y^{2}$$

$$f(xy) = y^{2}$$

$$f(xy) = 2xy$$

$$f(xy) = 2xy$$

$$f(xy) = 0$$

Assine,

$$P_{2}(x,y) = 4 + 4(x-1) + 4(y-2) + \frac{1}{2} \left[8(x-1)(y-2) + 2(y-2)^{2} \right]$$

$$P_{2}(x,y) = 4 + 4(x-1) + 4(y-2) + 4(x-1)(y-2) + (y-2)^{2}$$

$$f(1,2) = \sqrt{5}$$

$$f_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$f_{\alpha}^{1}(1/2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$f_y'(9,2) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$f_{22}(2y) = \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$f_{\chi^2}^{11}(9,2) = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{25}$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{-xy}{(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$f_{\chi g}^{11}(9,2) = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{25}$$

$$P_{2}(x,y) = \sqrt{5} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(x-1) + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}(y-2) + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{25}(x-1)^{2} - \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{25}(x-1)(y-2) + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{25}(y-2)^{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\left[5 + (x-1) + 2(y-2) + \frac{1}{5}\left[2(x-1)^{2} - 2(x-1)(y-2) + \frac{1}{2}(y-2)^{2}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{(1.02)^2 + (1.97)^2} = f(1.02, 1.97) \approx P_2(1.02, 1.97) \circ$$

$$\begin{cases} P_2(1.02, 1.97) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \left[5 + (0.02) + 2(-0.03) + \frac{1}{5} \left[2(0.02) + 2.\times0.02 \times 0.03 + \frac{1}{2} (-0.03)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} (-0.03)^2 \right] \end{cases}$$

3. a)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2+x-2y}$$

$$f(2,1) = \frac{1}{2+2-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{\chi}^{1}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{(2+\chi-2y)^{2}}$$

$$f_y(xy) = \frac{2}{(2+x-2y)^2}$$

$$f_{\chi^2}^{(1)}(1y) = \frac{2}{(2+\chi-2y)^3}$$

$$f_{y^2}^{11}(x,y) = \frac{8}{(2+x-2y)^3}$$

$$f_{\lambda y}^{11}(\lambda y) = \frac{4}{(2+x-2y)^3}$$

$$f_{\chi 3}^{(1)}(x,y) = \frac{-6}{(2+x-2y)^4}$$

$$f_{2}^{(1)}(x_{1}y) = \frac{-12}{(2+x-2y)^{4}}$$

$$f_{y^2x}^{(1)}(x_1y) = \frac{-24}{(2+x-2y)^4}$$

$$f_{x}^{1}(2,1) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{yk}(z_i 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{\chi^2}^{(2,1)} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{2y}^{11}(2,1) = -\frac{4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{23}^{11}(2,1) = -\frac{6}{16} = -\frac{3}{8}$$

$$f_{x_{y}}^{(1)}(2,1) = \frac{-12}{16} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$f_{y3}^{11}(2,1) = \frac{48}{16} = 3$$

$$f_{y^2x}^{(1)}(z_1) = \frac{-24}{16} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$P_{3}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \theta - \frac{1}{4}(x-2) + \frac{1}{2}(y-2) + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{4}(x-2)^{2} - (x-2)(y-1) + (y-1)^{2}\right] + \frac{1}{3!}\left[-\frac{3}{8}(x-2)^{3} - \frac{9}{4}(x-2)^{2}(y-1) - \frac{9}{2}(x-2)(y-1)^{2} + 3(y-1)^{3}\right].$$

36)
$$f(x_3) = ln(x_3+h_3)$$

grau 3

(1,c)

$$f|_{x} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f_{x}^{1}(1,0)=2$$

$$f_y = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f_{22}^{(1)}(x,y) = \frac{2y^2-2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f_{\lambda y}^{(1)}(\lambda y) = \frac{-4\lambda y}{(\lambda^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_{\chi_3}^{(1)}(xy) = \frac{-4\sqrt{234\sqrt{24}}\sqrt{4\chi(\chi^2 - 3y^2)}}{(\chi^2 + y^2)^3}$$

$$f_{\chi^{2}y}^{(1)}(1) = \frac{4y[3\chi^{2}-y^{2}]}{(\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{3}}$$

$$f_{y3}^{111}(2y) = \frac{-4y(3x^2-y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^3}$$

$$f_{y3}^{11}(xy) = \frac{-4y(3x^2-y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^3} ; f_{y2}^{11}(xy) = \frac{4x(3y^2-x^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^3} \Rightarrow f_{y2}^{11}(xy) = -4$$

$$P_{3}(x,y) = 0 + 2(x-1) + \frac{1}{2} \left[-2(x-1)^{2} + 2(y^{2}) \right] + \frac{1}{3!} \left[4(x-1)^{3/2} - 3x4(x-1)y^{2} \right]$$

$$P_{3}(x,y) = 2(x-1) - (x-1)^{2} + y^{2} + 2(x-1)^{3} + 2(x-1)^{3} + 2(x-1)^{3/2}$$

$$P_3(x,y) = 2(x-1) - (x-1)^2 + y^2 + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^3 + 2(x-1)y^2$$

3. e)
$$f(xy) = \int_{0}^{x+y^{2}} \frac{t^{2}}{x^{2}} dt$$
 graw 3 (0,0)

$$f(0,0) = \int_{0}^{0} \frac{t^{2}}{x^{2}} dt = 0$$

 $P_3(x,y) = 0 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}(-2x^3) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}$

3d)
$$f(\eta_{1}y) = \frac{8\pi x}{y}$$
 grace z $\left(\frac{11}{z}, 1\right)$
 $f(\eta_{2}|1) = 1$
 $f(\eta_{2}|1) = 1$
 $f(\eta_{2}|1) = 0$
 $f(\eta_{2}|1) = -\frac{8\pi x}{y^{2}}$
 $f(\eta_{2}|1) = -1$
 $f(\eta_{2}|1) = 0$
 $f(\eta_{2}|1) = 0$

Extremos livres

(7)

1a)
$$f(a,y) = z^2 + xy + y^2 + x - y + 1$$
 $f_x^2 = 2xy + 1 = 0$
 $f_x^2 = x + 2y - 1 = 0$
 $f_x^2 = x + 2y - 1 = 0$
 $f_x^2 = x + 2y - 1 = 0$
 $f_x^2 = x + 2y - 1 = 0$
 $f_x^2 = x + 2y - 1 = 0$
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 $f_x^2 = x + 2y - 1 = 0$
 $f_x^2 = x + 2y - 1 = 0$
 f_x^2

 $H(a,a) = \begin{bmatrix} 12a - 6a \\ -6a & 12a \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} H(a,a) \end{bmatrix} = 108a^2 > 0$ $\begin{cases} bcel \\ bgo \\ f \end{cases}$ tem em extremo sec (a,a)e se a >0, $f_{n2}^{"}(a,a)$ >0 e $f(a,a)=-za^3$ é ménimo de f_n e se a <0, f¹/_{x2}(a,a)<0 e f(a,a)=-za³ é máxemo de f. , { to tem em pto entire (0,0) que é asso demussos pais | H(0,0) |=-36a²=00 quendo a = 0 1.e) f(a,y,z)=zx2+y2+422 $f_x = 4x = 0$ $f_y = 2y = 0$ (0,0,0) e pt cutio H(0,0,0)= (0,0,0)H 8 0 0 fl= 82=0 f11 = 4 fly2 = 2 Geno |H(0,0,0)| = 64, $|4 \circ 0| = 8 + \int_{32}^{11} (0,0,0) = 4$ f22=8 fing = finz = finz = 0 fére fortos o recesmo sehal, entero frem em minimo beel (0,0,0) f(0,0,0) = 0 $\begin{cases} 1 = 2xy^2 - 2y = 0 \\ 1 = 2yx^2 - 2x = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2y(xy-1) = 0 \\ -1 \end{cases}$ 1.d) f(2,y)=22y2-22y (0,0)se xy=1 (3y=1 (cm x +0) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{21}n^2-2n} = 0$ $\sqrt{0} \times = 0$ (indetermoção)

```
Extr. limes

Plos enéticos (0,0) e / (2,1) : x \(\in\) \(\lambda\)
                                 Classifica os ptos entres. E
                                                                 of (2,1): x \(\varepsilon\) (1) \(\varepsilon\) consideraces os demidos . Acide \(\varepsilon\) incressent estedon levellor.
                                                              · (0,c)
                                                                                                                                                                               H(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} [H(0,0)] = -4 < 0, \log 0
(0,0) = \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2
      \int_{X^2} = 2y^2
   f 45 = 5x2
fny=4xy-2
e) f(n,y) = (n-y)2-x4-y4
         f_{x}^{1} = z(x-y) - 4x^{3} = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} x-y = 2x^{3} \\ 2x^{3} = -2y^{3} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x^{3} = -2y^{3} \\ x^{3} = -2y^{3} \end{cases}
f_{y}^{1} = -z(x-y) - 4y^{3} = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} x-y = -2y^{3} \\ x-y = -2y^{3} \end{cases}
                   euR, x3=-y3(=) x=-y
             \int_{-2(-2y)^{-4}y^{3}=0}^{-3} \int_{-2(-2y)^{-4
                                                                                                                                                                               (o,c)
                   se y=0 =) x=0
                                                                                                                                                                                      (-1,1)
                 8 y=1 3x=1
                   Se y=1 =1 x=1 (1,-1)
                                                                                               ptas entires : (0,0), (-1,1), (1,-1)
                                                         Classifica os ptos entros
          f_{\chi^2} = 2 - 12 h^2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    H(0,c) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}
          fy2 = 2-12y2
                                                                                                                                                                            | H(0,0) = 4-4=0 (noda se pode
0 pt (0,0))
```

$$H(-1,1) = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -2 \\ -2 & -10 \end{bmatrix} = H(1,-1)$$

$$|H(-1,1)| = |H(1,-1)| = 96>0$$
 logo

(-1,1) e (1,-1) são extrementes beais de f.

Como
$$f_{N2}^{11}(1,-1) = f_{N2}^{11}(-1,1) = -10 < 0$$
 enteo $f(-1,1) = 2 = f(1,-1) = 0$

moximo local de f.

$$f(x_1y) = y^2 + x^2y + 3x^4$$

$$f_{x}^{1} = -8xy + 12x^{3} = 0$$
 $f_{y}^{1} = 2y - 4x^{2} = 0$
 $f_{y}^{2} = 2xy + 12x^{3} = 0$

 $f_{x} = -8xy + 12x^{3} = 0$ $f_{y} = 2y - 4x^{2} = 0$ $f_{y} = 2xy - 4x^{2} = 0$

(0,0) é ptoentie de f.

$$f_{xy}^{\parallel} = -8y + 36x^2$$
 $f_{xy}^{\parallel} = -8x$

$$H(0,0) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{cases}$$
 $|H(0,0)| = 0$

f" = 2

Como (H(0,0) =0, nado se pade conclear. Con este teste.

Erh lines g) f(r,y) = zxy-3x2-2y2+10 fl = 2y-6x=0 $\begin{cases} x = y = 0 \end{cases}$ Ptoentres é (0,0) fy = 2x-4y=0 (h(0,0) = 20 >0, logo $4\left(0,0\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 2\\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ PH =-6 ha um extremo local eeu (0,0) f 42=-4 e f(0,0)=10 é un méximo bool de f'ny =-2 f pais fly (0,0)=-600. h) $f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2$ v x243=1 $f_{x}^{1} = 4x(x^{2}+y^{2}-1)=0$ f_{x} fy= 4y(x2+y2-1)=0) $\begin{cases} 88 \times 20 = 3 \\ 4y(y^{2}-1)=0 \end{cases} (3) = 0 \quad y=0 \quad y=\pm 1$ $(0,0) \quad (0,1) \quad (0,-1) \quad 0$ Se $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ $\begin{cases} 0 & y = 0 \text{ order learn to each} \end{cases}$ ptes autios: (0,0), (0,1), (0,-1) e a cense x2+y2=1 Consider-se coso demidoso. $f_{x2}^{11} = 4(3x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ $H(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ fly2 = 4 (3y2+x2-1) fny = 8xy | H(0,0) = 16>0, (0,0) \(\tilde{e}\) extremante boal.

Como $f_{xz}^{(l)}(o_1c) = -4 < 0$, $(o_1c) \in \text{maximizante beal}$ $f(o_1c) = 10 \in \text{maximo beel}$.

Extr. livres $H(0,1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ frm(0,0), node se pale concleun sobre 0 comportamento de f. H(0,1)= (0 0) |H(0,-1)=0 > tambéen hecle se pode Concluen.

Colo: persons esté o na censa x243 = 1. (1) $f(a_1y) = \frac{9}{4}y^2 - 3x^2y + x^4x^5$ $f_{x}^{1} = -6xy + 4x^{3} - 5x^{4} = 0$ $f_{y}^{1} = \frac{9}{2}y - 3x^{2} = 0$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{2}$ $\int_{-4\pi}^{4\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{4$ (o,c) Pto cuko. $f_{\chi^2}^{11} = -6y + 12x^2 - 20x^3$ $f_{y^2}^{11} = \frac{9}{2}$ $H(0,c)=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 1 H (o,c) = 0 fm (o,c), vodo se pade concleur sobre O comparteremento de f. f=-6x 1) f(x14) = x4+4, -5(x+A)s $f_{x}^{1} = (x^{3} - (x+y) = 0) \quad x^{3} = x+y$ $f_{y}^{1} = (y^{3} - (x+y) = 0) \quad - \quad (y^{3} - (x^{3} = 0)) \quad -$ $\int_{0,c}^{\infty} x(x^{2}-z) = 0 \qquad |x = 0| \qquad |x = \sqrt{z} \qquad |x = -\sqrt{z}|$ $\int_{0,c}^{\infty} (\sqrt{z},\sqrt{z}) \qquad (-\sqrt{z},-\sqrt{z})$

Ext. livres f/x2=12x2-4 th/2=12y2-4 H(\(\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2) = \left\{16\cdot\) = \(\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2\) = \(\varepsilon_1,\var fly =-4 Dece (Sz, Sz) Como fil (V2/V2)=2020 existe meintre beel see (V2/V2) f(\(\siz_1\siz_2\) = 2^2 + 2^2 - 2 (2\(\siz\)^2 = -8 é entrée bed. De evodo idéntico, existe ecuneo local ace florates 2. \$ (714, 2) = x2+y2+10-2x+6052-84 $\phi_{\chi}^{2} = 2\chi - 2 = 0$ $\phi_{\chi}^{2} = 2y - 8 = 0$ $\phi_{\chi}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\psi_{\chi}^{2} = 4$ $\psi_{\chi}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 2x - 2 = 0$ $\int_{\zeta}^{2} = 4$ $\int_{\zeta}^{$ Ptoenties $(1,4,\frac{k\pi}{2})$, $k \in 21$ $H(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2(60x^2 z - 86x^2 z) \end{cases}$ $\phi_{22}^{1} = 2$ $\phi_{\parallel}^{2}=-2\left(\cos^{2}\xi-\sin^{2}\xi\right)$ φ" = φ" = φ" =0 | H(m,y,z) = -8 (cos2 z -sen2 z)

(1,4, kii) com le fon sée pantes de sele (1,4, kii) com le impor sée euchimizantes locais de q.

4.
$$\int u_t^1 = x \cdot u(x_1 t)$$
 $u(0,c) = 1$ (função en con este este con este en stros.

Determente beel:

$$\int_{1}^{1} u_{\chi}^{1}(0,c) = 0 \times u(0,c) = 0 \times 1 = 0.$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} u_{\chi}^{1}(0,c) = 0 \times u(0,c) = 0 \times 1 = 0.$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} u_{\chi}^{1}(0,c) = 0 \times u(0,c) = 0 \times 1 = 0.$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} u_{\chi}^{1}(0,c) = 0 \times u(0,c) = 0 \times 1 = 0.$$

$$u_t^{1/2} = (x, u(x,t))_t^1 = x, u_t^1(x,t) = x(x, u(x,t)) = x^2, u(x,t)$$

$$u_{\chi^2}^{(1)} = (t \cdot u(\eta,t))_{\chi}^{(1)} = t \cdot u_{\chi}^{(1)}(\eta,t) = t \cdot (t \cdot le(\eta,t)) = t^2 \cdot le(\eta,t)$$

$$\mu_{\chi t}^{(1)} = (\chi \cdot \ell (\eta_1 t))_{\chi}^{(2)} = \mu(\eta_1 t) + \chi \cdot \ell (\eta_1 t) + \chi \cdot t \cdot \ell (\eta_1 t)$$

$$= \ell (\chi_1 t) (1 + \chi t)$$

$$H(0,c) = \begin{bmatrix} u''_{12}(0,c) & u''_{12}(0,c) \\ u''_{12}(0,c) & u''_{12}(0,c) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \times 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Volume V : xyz=V E) Z=V Encontror minemo de ferezão que Representa a ârea de su perfécue f(2,4,2) f(n,y,z) = 2 x z + 2 y z + xy f(x1y) = 2x V + 24 V + xy = 2V + 2V + xy $f_{x} = -\frac{2V}{x^{2}} + y = 0$ $f_{y} = -\frac{2V}{x^{2}} + x = 0$ $f_{y} = -\frac{2V}{y^{2}} + x = 0$ $f_{y} = -\frac{2V}{y^{2}} + x = 0$ $\sqrt{2(-x^{3}+1)} = 0 / 2 = 0 / 2 = 20 /$ Se x=0 => lupossuel $(2) = 32) y = \frac{2 }{3(2)^{2}} = 3\sqrt{(2)^{3}} = 3\sqrt{2}$ Pto entero (32v, 3/2v) H (3/2v, 3/2v) = [2 1] | H (3/2v, 3/2v) = 3>0 ギルマ 高 123 fy2 = 4V 43

 $f'''_{xy} = 1$ $\log_{2} f(3zv, 3zv) = 2 > 0$ $\log_{2} f(3zv, 3zv) = \frac{10V}{3zv} = \frac{10V}{3zv}$ $\log_{2} x = 3zv, y = 3zv, z = 3\sqrt{\frac{V}{2}} = 0$

Volume V : xy = V

Custo pora fazer o caixo: 2(xy+2x2+2y2)+ xy+2x2+2y2

Rá interpretex (0/2 11) - 3-11

(c(n,y) = 3xy + 2xV + 2yV = 3xy + 2V + 2V

 $C_{21}^{1} = 3y - \frac{2V}{2V} = 0$ $C_{y=3x-\frac{2}{y^2}} = 0$

2 = 0 impossivel pare o problemo

$$2x = \sqrt[3]{2v} = y$$

$$C_{\chi^2}^{11} = \frac{4V}{\chi^3}$$

$$C_{y2}^{1} = \frac{4v}{y^3}$$

$$H\left(\sqrt[3]{2},\sqrt[3]{2}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

logo o mino é chyédo quado x=3/24 y=3/24, 2=3/94

$$x=\sqrt{\frac{24}{3}}$$
 $y=\sqrt{\frac{24}{3}}$, $z=\sqrt{\frac{94}{4}}$

1.a)
$$f(x,y) = \log xy$$
 com $2x + 3y = 5$
 $L(\lambda, x, y) = \log xy + \lambda (2x + 3y - 5)$
 $L_x = \frac{y}{xy} + 2\lambda = 0$ $\int_x + 2\lambda = 0$ $\int_x + 2\lambda = 0$ $\int_x -\frac{1}{2\lambda}$
 $L_y = x + 3\lambda = 0$ $\int_x + 3\lambda = 0$ $\int_x + 3\lambda = 0$ $\int_x -\frac{1}{2\lambda}$

$$L_{x}^{2} = \frac{y}{2xy} + 2\lambda = 0$$

$$L_{y}^{2} = \frac{y}{2x} + 3\lambda = 0$$

$$L_{y}^{2} = \frac{x}{2x} + 3\lambda = 0$$

$$L_{x}^{2} = 2x + 3y - 5 = 0$$

$$L_{x}^{2} = 2x + 3y - 5 = 0$$

$$L_{x}^{2} = 2x + 3y - 5 = 0$$

$$L_{x}^{2} = 2x + 3y - 5 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{5} - 5 = 0 \\ -\frac{2}{1} - \frac{5}{5} = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{5} - 5 = 0 \\ -\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L_{12}^{"} = 0 \qquad L_{13}^{"} = 2 \qquad L_{13}^{"} = 3$$

$$L_{132}^{"} = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad L_{13}^{"} = 0$$

$$L_{132}^{"} = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad L_{132}^{"} = 0$$

$$L_{132}^{"} = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad L_{132}^{"} = 0$$

$$H\left(\frac{-2}{5}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{6}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -\frac{16}{25} & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -\frac{36}{25} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left| \left. \left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{6} \right) \right| = -2 \left| \frac{2}{3}, \frac{0}{25} \right| + 3 \left| \frac{2}{3}, \frac{16}{25} \right|$$

$$= -2 \times 2 \times \left(-\frac{36}{25}\right) + 3 \times 3 \times \frac{16}{25} > 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{6}\right)$$
 é maximizante $\frac{25}{25}$

1.b)
$$f(x,y) = xy$$
 sob c condição $x^2 + y^2 = 2a^2$
 $L(\lambda, x, y) = xy + \lambda (x^2 + y^2 - 2a^2)$

$$L_{1}^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2} - z\alpha^{2} = 0$$

$$L_{2}^{2} = y + 2x\lambda = 0$$

$$L_{3}^{2} = x + 2y\lambda = 0$$

$$\chi - 4x\lambda^{2} = 0$$

Se x =0 =>
$$\int 0 + y^2 - 2a^2 = 0$$
 $\int -2a^2 = 0$ Se se $a = 0$.

Se
$$d = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{y+2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{y-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2$$

Se
$$l = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y-x=0} \int \frac{1}{y-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 = 2\alpha^2 \int x = \pm \alpha$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \alpha, \alpha\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\alpha, -\alpha\right)$$

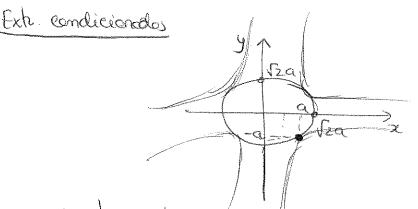
$$L_{x^2}^{\parallel} = 2x \qquad L_{y^2}^{\parallel} = 2y$$

$$L_{x^2}^{\parallel} = 2\lambda \qquad L_{xy}^{\parallel} = 1$$

$$L_{y^2}^{\parallel} = 2\lambda$$

$$L_{y^2}^{\parallel} = 2\lambda$$

$$H\left(\frac{1}{2}, \alpha, -\alpha\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2\alpha & -2\alpha \\ 2\alpha & 1 & 1 \\ -2\alpha & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{0.16} \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{16}$$



Os frantes críticos são pantes ande as censos de nével 24 = le, HEIR são tengentes à censo 22+42=2a2.

$$H\left(\frac{1}{2},-a,a\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2a & za \\ -2a & 1 & 1 \\ 2a & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2},-a,a\right) = -16a^{2} < 0$$

$$H\left(-\frac{\eta}{2},\alpha,\alpha\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2\alpha & 2\alpha \\ 2q & -1 & 1 \\ 2\alpha & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left| H\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \alpha, \alpha\right) \right| = 16\alpha^2 > 0$$
 , $\log_2\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \alpha, \alpha\right)$ é maxieuisante

$$H\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\alpha, -\alpha\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2\alpha & -2\alpha \\ -2\alpha & -1 & 1 \\ -2\alpha & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\alpha, -\alpha\right) = 16\alpha^2 \\ \log_2\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\alpha, -\alpha\right) & \text{ it evaluation to } \end{bmatrix}$$

Assiser (-a, a) e (a, -a) seo partes da cerro $x^2 + y^2 = 2a^2$ onde f otenge o seu environe $f(-a, a) = f(a, -a) = -a^2$

 (a_1a) e(-a_1a) são os pentes de cenue $x^2+y^2=2a^2$ orde f atuge o seu mã xemo $f(a_1a)=f(-a_1-a)=a^2$.

c)
$$f(n,y) = x^2 + y^2$$
 me solo a condição $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$.

$$L(1, x, y) = x^{2} + y^{2} + d(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - 1)$$

$$L(1, x, y) = x^{2} + y^{2} + d(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - 1)$$

$$L(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - 1 = 0) - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{18} - 1 = 0$$

$$L(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - 1 = 0) - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{18} - 1 = 0$$

$$L(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - 1 = 0) - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{18} - 1 = 0$$

$$L(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - 1 = 0) - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{18} - 1 = 0$$

$$L(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - 1 = 0) - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{18} - 1 = 0$$

$$L(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - 1 = 0) - \frac{1}{18} - \frac{$$

$$\left(-\frac{72}{13},\frac{18}{13},\frac{12}{13}\right)=\left(-\frac{72}{13},\frac{18}{13},\frac{12}{13}\right)$$

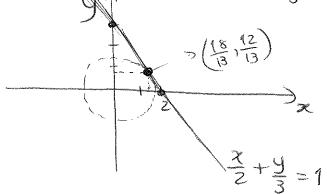
$$\chi = \frac{18}{13} = 4$$

$$y = \frac{12}{13} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\| \|_{12} = 0 \quad \| \|_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \| \|_{13} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$H\left(-\frac{72}{13},\frac{18}{13},\frac{12}{13}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{9}{3} \\ \frac{9}{12} & 2 & G \\ \frac{1}{12} & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Em $\left(\frac{18}{13}, \frac{12}{13}\right)$ há um minum do ferreso f por todos os pontos (2/3): $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$



(18, 12) é o ponte de tengéneire entre a recte 2 + y = 1 e seure Cenue de nivel x x y 2 - le, voste cose,

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{468}{169} = \frac{36}{13}$$

Extr. and.

$$2. \quad z = x + zy \qquad x^2 + y^2 = 5$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2} - 5 = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2} - 5 = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = 1 + 2x + d = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = 1 + 2x + d = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = 2 + 2y + d = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = 2 + 2y + d = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = 2 + 2y + d = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = 2 + 2y + d = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda}^{2} = 2 + 2y + d = 0$$

$$L'y = 2 + 2y = 0$$

$$y = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} x & d = -\frac{1}{2} & d = 1 \\ y & = 2 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_{d2}^{"}=0 \quad L_{dx}^{"}=2x \quad L_{dy}^{"}=2y$$

$$H\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1, -2\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} H \tilde{a} \text{ levelules also also } \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1, -2\right)$$

$$|+(\frac{1}{2},-9,-2)|=-20$$

$$+(-\frac{1}{2},1,2)=$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $+(\frac{1}{2},1,2)=2000$

$$|+(\frac{1}{2},1,2)|=2000$$

Apre São pontos ande a Cenue x2+y2=5 é tengente às cenues de nével n+zy=k,

Função a extremar :
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{2}$$

Equação de ligação $x^2 + y^2 = 16$

$$L_{x}^{1} = \frac{y}{2} + 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$L_{y}^{1} = \frac{x^{2} + 2\lambda y}{2} = 0$$

$$L_{y}^{1} = x^{2} + 2\lambda y = 0$$

$$L_{y}^{1} = x^{2} + 2\lambda y = 0$$

A révier solveção que entresse la pobleva dado é (-1, 252, 252)

$$\frac{1}{1} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{1} = 2x \quad \frac{1}{2} = 2y$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = 2x \quad \frac{1}{2} = 2y$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 2x \quad \frac{1}{2} = 2y$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 2x \quad \frac{1}{2} = 2x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 2x \quad \frac{1}{2} = 2x$$

$$H\left(-\frac{1}{4},2\sqrt{2},2\sqrt{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & 4\sqrt{2} & 4\sqrt{2} \\ 4\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 4\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

a fenção f(xy) = xy quando $x^2 + y^2 = 16$

O tidropulo notérque de area enaxeme é o que teres os estetes iguais a 21/2.

4. a)
$$L(\lambda_1 x_1 y_1 z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2 + \lambda_1 (2x + 3y + 5z - 100)$$

 $L_x = 2x + 2\lambda = 0$ $x = -\lambda_1$
 $L_y = 6y + 3\lambda = 0$ $y = -\frac{\lambda_2}{2}$
 $L_z = 10z + 5\lambda = 0$ $z = -\frac{\lambda_2}{2}$
 $L_z = 2x + 3y + 5z = 100$ $-2\lambda_1 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda_2 - \frac{5}{2}\lambda_3 = 100$ (=) $\lambda_1 = -\frac{50}{3}$

$$\alpha = \frac{50}{3}$$
, $y = \frac{25}{3}$, $z = \frac{25}{3}$

$$L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 0 \quad L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 2 \quad L_{\chi 3}^{\parallel} = 3 \quad L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 5$$

$$L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 2 \quad L_{\chi 3}^{\parallel} = 0 \quad L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 0$$

$$L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 6 \quad L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 0$$

$$L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 6 \quad L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 0$$

$$L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 10$$

$$L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 10$$

$$L_{\chi 2}^{\parallel} = 10$$

$$H\left(\frac{50}{3}, \frac{50}{3}, \frac{25}{3}, \frac{25}{3}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Como os determinantes são textos regetiros, le sur suíndro local em $\left(\frac{50}{3}, \frac{25}{3}, \frac{25}{3}\right)$.

b)
$$L(\lambda_1 x_1 y_1 z) = x + y + z + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} - 1\right)$$
 $L_x = 1 - \lambda_2 = 0$
 $L_y = 1 - \lambda_2 = 0$
 $L_z = 1 - \lambda_2 = 0$
 $\lambda_1 = 1 - \lambda_2 = 0$
 $\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_3 = 0$
 $\lambda_4 = 1 - \lambda_4 = 0$
 $\lambda_5 = 1 - \lambda_5 = 0$
 $\lambda_5 = 1 - \lambda_5 = 0$

$$\lambda = 9$$
 e $x = y = z = 3$ $(9,3,3,3)$
 $\lambda = 1$ e $x = y = -z = 1$ $(1,1,1,-1)$
 $\lambda = 1$ e $x = -y = z = 1$ $(1,1,-9,1)$
 $\lambda = 1$ e $\lambda = -y = -z = 1$ $(1,1,1,1)$

$$L_{12}^{"} = 0 \quad L_{12}^{"} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad L_{13}^{"} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad L_{13}^{"} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad L_{13}^{"} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad L_{13}^{"} = 0 \quad L_{13}^{"}$$

$$H(\lambda,y,y,t) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\frac{1}{x^2} & -\frac{1}{y^2} & -\frac{1}{2^2} \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} & \frac{2\lambda}{x^3} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{y^2} & 0 & \frac{2\lambda}{y^3} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2^2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2\lambda}{2^3} \end{cases}$$

Ha revinue local ever (9,3,3,3) le nos certros portes

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \times -0 & \chi = -\frac{1}{2} \\ & \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = -2 + 2 \cdot 1 y = 0 & \chi = -\frac{1}{2} \\ & \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases} = 2 + 2 \cdot 1 z = 0 & \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ & \begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \end{cases} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 \cdot 2 & \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 9 \cdot 2 & \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases} + \frac{1}{2} = 9 \cdot 2 & \begin{cases} 2 \\ 1 \end{cases} - 2 \cdot 2 & \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot -1, 2 \cdot -2 \right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1, -2 \cdot 2 \right)$$

No famte $(\frac{1}{2},-1,2,-2)$ ha see seinder beal. No famte $(-\frac{1}{2},1,-2,2)$ ha see seexeler local.

5. Eureão a extreva f(ny, 2)=xy 2
Equação de ligação x+y+2=k

Pto cutico (-162, kg, kg, kg)

Neste ponte ha sen suaxiero beel.

Assolut, K=k+k+le

6- θ L(d,2,4,2)= $ax^2+by^2+\lambda$ ($x^2+y^2+2^2-1$)

Ptocitios (-b,0,1,0) (-b,0,-1,0)

(-a,1,0,0) (-a,-1,0,0)

Há máxes local em (-6,0,1,0). Nos ocetos há em entremo local.

7 - Função a extrema f (n,y, 2)=2

Ree em deras eferçãos de ligação o elateres

vão abordado nas acelas.

8-função a extremon $f(x_1y_1z)=x+y-z^2$ Equeção de ligeção $x^2-y^2+z=R$

L(1,x,y,z) = x+y-22+1 (x2-y2+2-R)
ptocético (2R, -1/4R/R) andenta extremo.

9-função a extrema f(x,y,z)=xyzep. de ligeção 2xy+2yz+2zx=24xy+9z+zx=12

L(1,2,4,2) = 242+1 (24+22+42-12) Pelos dados do problema aperos enteresse o pro-Crétro (-1,2,2,2) ande ha em maxemo local.

$$R = -\frac{2}{\lambda} = 3 \left(\frac{-8\pi}{\lambda} + 2\pi h - 4\pi h = 0 \right) - 2\pi \left(\frac{4}{\lambda} + h \right) = 0 = 0 = 2\pi$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2\pi R^3 - 16\pi = 0} \int R^3 = 8 \ (=) \ R = 2 \wedge h = 4 \qquad \lambda = -\frac{4}{h} = -1$$

$$\left(-1, 2, 4\right)$$

$$L_{12}^{"}=0 \qquad L_{1R}^{"}=2\pi Rh \qquad L_{1}^{"}h=\pi R^{2}$$

$$L_{1R}^{"}=4\pi +2\pi h \qquad L_{1R}^{"}=2\pi +2\pi R h \qquad L_{1R}^{"}=2\pi +2\pi R h \qquad L_{1R}^{"}=2\pi R h \qquad L_{1R}^{"}=2\pi R^{2}$$

$$H(-1,2,4) = \begin{cases} 0 & 16\pi \\ 16\pi & -4\pi \\ 4\pi & -2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$|H(-1,2,4)| = -16x8\pi - 16x4\pi = -64\pi < 0$$

$$|H(-1,2,4)| = -16x8\pi - 16x4\pi = -64\pi < 0$$

$$|H(-1,2,4)| = -16x8\pi - 16x4\pi = 0$$

$$|H(-1,2,4)| = -16x8\pi$$

(D)

Uma empresa pretende fabricar embalagers de forma cilindrica com um valeme de 16 ii dm³. No sentido de minimizar os custos, a superficue totel de embalagem deme ser o mera possibel. Determen a abtera e o raio do base de embalagem por forma a que o custo de produção seja o emara possibel.

Função a extremen : $f(R_1h) = \overline{z} \overline{1} R^2 + z \overline{1} R h$ h Eq. de ligação : $\overline{1} R^2 h = 16 \overline{1}$

 $L(\lambda_1 R_1 h) = 2 \pi R^2 + 2 \pi R h + \lambda \left(\pi R^2 h - 16 \pi \right)$

 $L_{R}^{2} = \sqrt{\pi R} + 2\pi h + 2\pi R h = 0$ $L_{h}^{2} = 2\pi R + 2\pi R^{2} = 0$ $L_{h}^{2} = \pi R^{2} h - 16\pi = 0$ $L_{h}^{2} = \pi R^{2} h - 16\pi = 0$

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
 & h = 4 \\
 & 2\pi R^{3} - 16\pi = 0
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c|c}
 & h = 4 \\
 & R = 2 \\
 & R = 2
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c|c}
 & R = 2 \\
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