Resolução de Folha4

f: 2 -- R^m, vaberto de Rⁿ, m, n e N
x -- f(x)

x = (21, , 2n) f = (f1, , fm)

Momin = {motrizes com m linhas en colunas}

$$J_{(x_1,...,x_n)}f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(x)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{$$

1) a) $J_{(x,y)}f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 2 raciaveis $J_{(x,y)}f \in \mathcal{H}_{2,2}$ 2 funções componentes

b) $J(x,y) f = \begin{pmatrix} e^{y} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ z ratio evens $z \text{ ratio$

c) $J(x,y) f = \begin{cases} ye^{xy} + xy^2e^{xy} \\ \text{seny} \end{cases}$ $xe^{xy} + x^2ye^{xy} \end{cases}$ $x\cos y$ $x\cos y$ $x\cos y$ $x\cos y$ $x\cos y$ $x\cos y$

J(21, y, z) $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 2 funções comportentes

e) $J_{(x,y,z)}f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & e^{z} \\ 2xy & x^{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ a funções componentes

(2) Revolución 1 (calculando a funçar composta) $g(t) = f(at^2, at, t^3) = (at^2)^2 \cdot at - at^2 \cdot t^3 = (a^2 - a)t^5$ $g'(t) = (a^3 - a) \cdot st^4 = 0$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \implies a^3 - a = 0 \implies a(a^2 - 1) = 0 \iff a = 0 \quad \forall a = 1$ Revolución 2 (sem calcula co a composta) $g'(t) = \frac{5t}{5t} (at^2, at, t^3) \frac{3}{5t} (at^2) + \frac{2t}{5t} (at^2, at, t^3) \frac{3}{5t} \frac{3}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'(xy) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy) = f'(xy)y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'(xy) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy) = f'(xy)x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'(xy) xy$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'(xy) xy$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'(xy) xy$$

c)
$$z = x^2 40 \text{ my}$$
 $x = x^2 + t^2, y = 2xt$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \lambda} (A_{1}t) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left[(x_{(A_{1}t)}, y_{(A_{1}t)}) \frac{\partial x}{\partial \lambda} (a_{1}t) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left[(x_{(A_{1}t)}, y_{(A_{1}t)}) \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda} (a_{1}t) \right] \right]$$

$$= 2x \text{ Apeny} \left[(x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}, a_{1}t) \right]$$

$$= 2(x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}) \text{ Apen} (2x_{1}^{2}t) \cdot 2x_{1}^{2} + (x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2})^{2} \text{ con} (2x_{1}^{2}t) \cdot 2t_{1}^{2}$$

$$= 4x (x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}) \text{ Apen} (2x_{1}^{2}t) + 2t (x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2})^{2} \text{ con} (2x_{1}^{2}t)$$

$$= 4x (x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}) \text{ Apen} (2x_{1}^{2}t) + 2t (x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2})^{2} \text{ con} (2x_{1}^{2}t)$$

$$= 2x \text{ Apeny} \left[(x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}) \text{ Apen} (2x_{1}^{2}t) + x_{1}^{2} \text{ con} (2x_{1}^{2}t) \right]$$

$$= 2x \text{ Apeny} \left[(x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}) \text{ Apen} (2x_{1}^{2}t) + (x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2})^{2} \text{ con} (2x_{1}^{2}t) \cdot 2x_{1}^{2} \right]$$

$$= 2(x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}) \text{ Apen} (2x_{1}^{2}t) + (x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2})^{2} \text{ con} (2x_{1}^{2}t) \cdot 2x_{1}^{2}$$

$$= 2(x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}) \text{ Apen} (2x_{1}^{2}t) + (x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2})^{2} \text{ con} (2x_{1}^{2}t) \cdot 2x_{1}^{2}$$

$$= 2(x_{1}^{2} + t_{1}^{2}) \text{ Apen} (2x_{1}^{2}t) \cdot 2x_{1}^{2} \cdot (x_{1}^{2}t) \cdot 2$$

$$= 4t(3^2+t^2) \operatorname{sen}(2st) + 2x(3^2+t^2)^2 \operatorname{cos}(2st)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f'(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x+y) + g'(x-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x-y) = f'(x+y) + g'(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f''(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x+y) + g''(x-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x-y) = f''(x+y) + g''(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f''(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x+y) + g''(x-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x-y) = f''(x+y) - g''(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f''(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x+y) - g''(x-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x-y) = f''(x+y) + g''(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f''(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x+y) - g''(x-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x-y) = f''(x+y) + g''(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f''(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x+y) - g''(x-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x-y) = f''(x+y) + g''(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f''(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x+y) - g''(x-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x-y) = f''(x+y) + g''(x-y)$$

(6) Vou explice um método de resolução deste tipo de problemas (3) na alínea a) e depois sosolvo b) sem explicações intermédias. a) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x + y^2$ · Varnor integear esta funçai de x, assumindo y constante. Entai (*) $f(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = \int (x+y^2) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 x + C(y)\right)$, com $C(y) \in \mathbb{R}$ · notem que a constante que surge ne integrada podo dependee de y, ume vez que estamos a supore y constante. Decivemon f (definide em (*)) em oedem a y at = 2xy+ c'(y) · Por ritro lado, quecemos que of valha x2+y (enunciado) Teriamor, entat, de ter $2xy + C'(y) = x^2 + y$ ou, quivalentemente, que C'(y) = x2+y-2xy de 4 Conclusar: mas existe menhume finçai f: R2 - R Setis-

farendo $\nabla f(x,y) = (x+y^2, x^2+y)$

b) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\alpha y^2 - 1 \implies f(\alpha_1 y) = \frac{\alpha^2 y^2}{2} - \alpha + C(y)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \alpha^2 y + c'(y) = \alpha^2 y + 2y$

Gotal 0'(y)=2y e c(y)=y2+0, CEIR Conclusa:

 $\nabla f(x,y) = (xy^2 - 1, x^2y + 2y) \iff f(x,y) = \frac{x^2y^2}{2} - x + y^2 + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

(7) a) Feito nos apontementos Linhas-superficies menuscrito b) f(x,y,z) = xyz2 ∇f(x, y, ≥) = (y≥2, x≥2, 2xy ≥), ∇f(1,1,1) = (1,1,2) Reda normal LER (x, y, z) = (1,1,1) + > (1,1,2), Plano tangente $((x_1,y_1+)-(1,1,1)), \nabla f(1,1,1)=0 \implies (x-1,y-1,z-1), (1,1,2)=0$ $(\Rightarrow (x-1)+(y-1)+2(z-1)=0 \Rightarrow x+y+2z=4$ C) $z = x^2 + 3y^2 + sen(xy) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 3y^2 + sen(xy) - z = 0$ $\Sigma_0 = \int (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$: $x^2 + 3y^2 + sen(xy) - z = 0$ (notem que not podem falar de superficie de nivel Zz, O conjunto des pontes onde 22+3y2+ sen(2xy) e'igual a Z. na definiçat de linha ou suprefície de nével e'fundomental que o segundo membro de equoção seje constante) $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + sen(xy) - z$ g(1, 0, 1) = 1 + 0 + 0 - 1 = 0 $\nabla g(x_1y_1z) = (2x + y\cos(xy), 6y + x\cos(xy), -1)$ $\nabla g(1,0,1) = (2,1,-1)$ Gotal (1,0,1) & Zo Recte normal $(x, y, z) = (1, 0, 1) + \lambda(2, 1, -1), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ Mano tangente ((x,y,z)-(1,0,1)). (2,1,-1)=0 (= 2(x-1)+y-(2-1)=0 (=) 2x+y-==1 d) $f(x_1y_1z_1) = x^3 + xyz$ f(2,2,1) = 8 + 4 = 12(2,2,1) E I12 In= {(x,y,7) \in R: x3+xy2=12} Vf(2,2,1)=(14,2,4) of(x,y,7) = (3x2+ y2, x2, xy) = 2(7,1,2) (notem que (14/2,4) e Recte normal (x,y,z)=(2,2,1)+2(7,1,2), LEIR (7,1,2) cat vectures colineazes) Plano tangente ((7,4,2)-(2,2,1)). (7,1,2)=0 (=> 7(x-2)+(y-2)+2(2-1)=0 (=) 7x+y+2t= 18

(8) Resolvido nos apontamentos Linhas_ supoefícies_ monusceito

(E)

(9) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \{(x_i,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n}: f(x_i,y) = 1\}$ sends $f(x_i,y) = 2x^2 + y^2$

uma Rocta

elipse

 $(1,1)-(20,y_0)$

Quecentr encontroe or pentor $(x_0, y_0) \in \Sigma$, onde a recta tangente a Σ , nesse pento passo en (1,1)

Notem que se pretende que o vector (1,1)-(20, yo) seja tangente à elipse, isto e',

 $((1,1)-(\infty,y_0))\cdot\nabla f(\infty,y_0)=0$

Quecomos, poetanto, resolvez o sistemo $\int (x_0, y_0) \in \Sigma$, $(2x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1)$

 $\begin{cases} (2x_0 + y_0) = 2, \\ ((1,1) - (x_0, y_0)) \cdot \nabla f(x_0, y_0) = 0 \end{cases} (1 - x_0, 1 - y_0) \cdot (4x_0, 2y_0) = 0$

 $\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{420-420^2+240-240^2} = 0 & (220^2+40^2) = 1 \\ 220^2+40^2=220+40 & (220+4)=1 \end{cases} = 1 - 220$

 $\begin{cases} 2\omega = 0 \ \forall \ z_0 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \boxed{2\omega = 0} & \text{Obtenut o points } A = \{0,1\} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y_0 = 1 - 2z_0 = 1 \end{cases}$

 $(x_0 = \frac{2}{3})$ Obtemor o ponto $B = (\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

Precisamos de excluir os pentos encontrados nos quais o gradiente messe ponto e nulo, porque nesse caso o vector gradiente má aponta qualquer direcçai. Mas

 $\nabla f(A) = (0,2) \neq (0,0)$ e $\nabla f(B) = (\frac{8}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}) \neq (0,0)$

Assim, or protes protendedos sai os protos A e 5.

Motern que perdem verificac:

3= (1,1)-A= (1,1)-(0,1)=(1,0), (Vf(A)=(0,2) 01 1 1 1 (A)

び-(1,1)-B=(1,1)-(音)=(音,音) マチ(B)=(音,一音)

び. マf(B)=(+,4)·(=,-=)= 書-呈=0 □ 上でf(B)

Observação :

Recorden que

· o vectore (a,b,c) e perpendicular ao plano aztby+cz+d=0

· O vector (a,b) + perpendicular à recta ax+by+c=0

(1 significa oetogonal) (10) $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x + xy = 0$ Zo={ (x,y)∈ R2: f(x,y)=0}

Se (xo, yo) & Zo entar vf(xo, yo) I Zo

O vector (-1,1) e'octogonal à recta de eperoçai y=x

Queezemer peratvez o sistema

 $\begin{cases} (20, 30) \in \mathbb{Z}_0 \\ \nabla f(20, 30) \perp (-1, 1) \end{cases} \begin{cases} (220 - 2 + 30, 290 + 20) \cdot (-1, 1) = 0 \end{cases}$

 $\begin{cases} -2\% + 2 - y_0 + 2y_0 + 2\phi = 0 \end{cases} y_0 = 2\phi - 2$ $\begin{cases} 26 + (2\phi - 2)^2 + 2\% + 2\phi(2\phi - 2) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2\phi + 2\phi^2 - 42\phi + 4 - 22\phi + 2\phi^2 - 22\phi = 0 \end{cases}$

 $\begin{cases} 3 \times 6^{2} - 8 \times 6 + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{8 + \sqrt{64 - 48}}{6} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2 = -\frac{8 + 4}{2} = -4 + 2 \end{cases}$

 $\begin{cases} x_0 = -2 & \begin{cases} x_0 = -6 \\ y_0 = -8 \end{cases}$

Ternos, entar, dois pontos setsfa-Zendo o pedido, A=(-2,-4), B=(-6,-8), desde que o gradiente nesses pontos nai sèje nuls

 $\nabla f(A) = (\cdots, -8-2) + (0, 0)$ $\nabla f(B) = (\cdots, -16-6) + (0, 0)$

(1) $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ Esfera $\Sigma_{5} = \{(x_1y_1z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5\}$ Para que ceme recte esteja contide num plano, basta que contenha dois pontos messe plano Vamor seleccione a pontos distintos de recta: • farendo z=0, obtemos o ponto (5,-5,0)• farendo x=0, obtemos o ponto (0,5,5)

(por exemplo, podeciam see outros)

Queremos que (20, Jo, 20) € Z5 Vf(x0, y0, 70) = (2x0, 240, 270) (5,-5,0)-(x0, y0,20) - Vf(x0, y0,20) (+(0,5,5)-(x0,y0,20) I of(x0,y0,20) Li vectore i no plano tangente a Is em (20, 70, 70) $(5-\chi_0,-5-y_0,-z_0)$. $(\chi_0,y_0,z_0)=0$ $\int \chi_0-\chi_0^2-5y_0-y_0^2-z_0^2=0$ 262+402+20=5 $(-x_0, 5-y_0, 5-z_0)$. $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ $(-x_0^2 + 5y_0 - y_0^2 + 5z_0 - z_0^2 = 0)$ $\begin{cases} 5x_0 - 5y_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 \\ 5y_0 + 5z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5x_0 - 5y_0 = 5 \\ 5y_0 + 5z_0 = 5 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 7x_0 = 1 + y_0 \\ 7x_0 = 1 + y_0 \end{cases}$ $((1+y_0)^2 + y_0^2 + (1-y_0)^2 = 5$ $(1+2y_0 + y_0^2 + y_0^2 + 1 - 2y_0^2 + y_0^2 = 5$ $\begin{cases} y_0 = 1 \\ x_0 = 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y_0 = -1 \\ x_0 = 0 \end{cases}$ $\{3\%=3\}$ $\{y=1 \lor y_0=-1\}$ Terros, ental, dois pentos nas condições padidas, A = (2,1,0), B=(9,-1,2) motern que Pf(A) + (0,0,0) e Pf(B) + (0,0,0) (12) $f(x,y) = x - y^2$, f(A) = -1 $\sum_{-1} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: x-y^2=-1\} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: x=y^2-1\}$ $\nabla f(x,y) = (1,-2y)$ a)b) Pf(A) = (1,0) c) GRf= {(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: \frac{7}{2} = f(x,y)} = \(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: \gamma - y^2 - z = 0\) $= \pi_0 = g^{-1}(\{0\})$ sendo $g(x,y,z) = x - y^2 - z$, isto e', o géréfico de f e' a supreficie de nivel zero de ∇g(x, y, z)= (1, -2y, -1) Equação do plano tangente a Gef cm (-1,0,-1) = (A, f(A)) 79(-1,0,-1)=(1,0,-1)