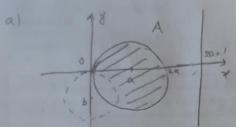
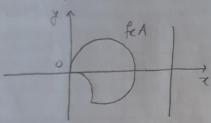
## Coerecças do 1º teste

## calculo vetorial

29/04/2020

1) vou revolver o exercício som fixor a e b, mas cupondo a>0, b<0 e |b|<a. Os outros caso ser anologo





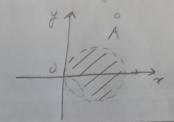
b) A now about proque A + A

c) A now of limited preque (20+1,n) EA e

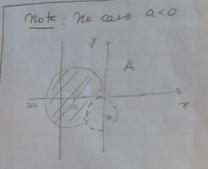
lim (20+1,71) = (20+1,+0)

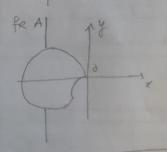
ou Vh>o A \$ D(o, r) preque

(20+1, 22) € A & 11(20+1, 24) 11= \(\sqrt{(20+1)^2} + 42^2 \rightarrow 22 > 72



1





$$\begin{cases} f(x,y) = \left( \frac{1}{y-a}, \ln(axy-b) \right) \\ g(u,v) = \left( u^{a}v^{b}, sen(abuv) \right) \\ \text{Vow supre } a < 0 & e b > 0, sen of explicitive? \\ a) Df = \begin{cases} (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; y-a \neq 0 \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}; xy < b \land axy-b > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (a,y) \in \mathbb{$$

= b 1 (en (azy-b)) b-1 ay axy-b (3) a e b mat freedom, a +v e b +v a)  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{abx^2}{a^2x^2+b^2x^2} = \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} + 0 = f(0,0)$ Enter lim f(x1y), se existie, rear e/zeco, o que (2/3)- (0,0) plea que f o' descontinua em (0,0) b)  $g(x,y) = ayf(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{a^2x^2y}{a^2x^2+b^2y^2} + e(x,y) + (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{se}(x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ D= 18(x,y) = 222 | 181 (18) -10,0) Como 05 lim g(x,y) < lim b2y2=0=g(0,0) Concluimos que lim g(x,y) = g(0,0), pelo que (x,y) -10,0) g & continue om (0,0). The porter (x,y) + (0,0), a forcol q e' continue, por see o quociente de dues form. over polinomiais c) 2f(0,0)= lim f(h,0)-f(0,0) = lim (2k2 = limo=0)

R 2h0 = limo=0 or = or ( a2x2+ b2y2) - abxy. 2a2x = a3b2y+ab3y22a3b22y. (x,x) + (0,0) 3f (7, y) = { 03y3 - 03bx2y 40,0) (02x2+x2y2)2 40 (x1y) = (0,0)

d) f'((1,2); (5,0)) = V f(1,2). (3,0), une ver que f e' de classe ( nume vizinhance de (1,2) = 2f (1,2). 3 + 2f (1,2).0  $= \frac{8ab^3 - 2a^3b}{\left(a^2 + 4b^2\right)^2}$ ach and freder, ato, at-1, b+0 a) grayle I Bock tongente a I, em (x,y) perpendicular a y = -x Vf(x,y) possible a vectore disectore de y=-x (x2+y2+2axy=1+ab) 1 Vf(x,y) 11 (1,-1) 1 2f = - 2f /2x+ day = - 2y - xx I peopleto 1 (1+a) x = - (1+a) y { z=-y (porque a + -1) (22+22-30x2=1-a) (2(1-a)x2=1-a { = 1/2 Obtemor, assim, dois pontor y=-x A=(+,-+,), B=(-+,+,), que são or pontor procurados se vf(A) + (0,0) e vf(B)+(0,0) Vf(A)= (2 + 20 , 2 + 20 ) = (0,0) (=) a=-1 , 0 quel rai se veetice VF(3)= (-2 - 20, -2 - 20) que se se anule se a=-1,0 que esté orcherde Contain on growin gentlanded or said A a B b) Ta= {(x,y,z) & 12 g(x,y,z)=a2}, g(x,y,z)=b2x2+y2+2abxy+22 { vg(x,y,z)=(0,0, x) (ich o', vg(x,y,z) aprote a disectal perpendicules as your oxy, or sep, as a parmaras coredenadas ratemo

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(5)
     79(x,y, 2) = (2bx + 2aby, 2y+2abx, 27)
        bx2+ y2+2abxy +2=a2
       2bx+ 2aby=0
         2y + 2abx =0
       Olhemor pero as duas iltimas episoções do sistema acime
                                 Temos um sistema linare, com duas eque.
coès e desas inco/gnites.
          5 2bx + 2aby = 0
         120bx + 2y =0
                                 =4b-4a^2b^2=4b(1-a^2b)=0 \implies a^2b=1,0
         det/2b 2ab)
         que na acontece. Ental como o determinante de mo-
         terz do coeficentes de sisteme o'diferente de zeeu, temo
          x=y=0.

The cade case, een evidente que a única solução do sistema een x=y=0 th dificulation de sistema een x=y=0 the dificulation of x=y=0 the cate of y=0 and y=0 and y=0 and y=0 and y=0 are y=0 and y=0 are y=0 are y=0 and y=0 are y=0.
2=4=0.
          Obtverno or porter A=(0,0,191) e B=(0,9-191)
           Vg(A) = (0,0, |a|) + (0,0,0) + (0,0, - |a|) = 79(B)
          Contai o plano tangente a Ta e'horatontel em A e em 3
          lim f(ah,0) - f(0,ah) = lim f(ah,0) - f(0,0) - lim f(0,ah) - f(90)
        = a lim f(ak,0)-f(0,0) - a lim f(0,ah)-f(0,0)
        = a lim f(x,0)-f(0,0) - a lim f(0,x)-f(0,0) = a 2 + (0,0) - a 2 + (0,0) - a
         Analogeneste,
lim $(bk,0)-$(0,ak) blim $(bk,0)-$(0,0) - a lim $(0,ak)-$(0,0)

Roo bl kio
         = 62f(0,0)-02f(0,0)=b
         Entai
```

 $\begin{cases} a \xrightarrow{2f} (0,0) - a \xrightarrow{2f} (0,0) = a \\ b \xrightarrow{2f} (0,0) - a \xrightarrow{2f} (0,0) = b \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{2f}{2x} (0,0) = 1 + \frac{2f}{2y} (0,0) = b \\ b + (b-a) \xrightarrow{2f} (0,0) = b \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} -\frac{2f}{2x} (0,0) = 0 \end{cases} (\text{note are } b \neq a) \begin{cases} \frac{2f}{2x} (0,0) = 0 \\ \frac{2f}{2x} (0,0) = 0 \end{cases}$  nesta alinea(Estou a techelher com a e b genéricos mas nunca ocorro que a=b).