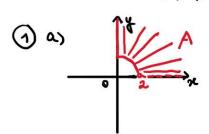
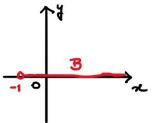
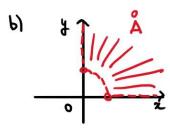
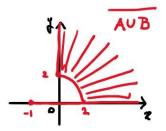
Corregai de 1º teste de Cálculo Vetorial









c) O conjunto A mais el limitado. Quecomos vecificas que, dado (xo, yo) e R2 e 2>0, entas A & B ((xo, yo), r).

Os pontos da forma (0,11) pretencem a A desde que ne N/21}.

 $d((0,n), (x_0,y_0)) = \sqrt{x_0^2 + (n-y_0)^2} \xrightarrow{n} + \infty, logo$ existe $m_0 \in N \setminus \{1\}$ tal que $d((0,n_0), (x_0,y_0)) > \lambda$, or seja, $(0,n_0) \in A \setminus B((x_0,y_0), \lambda)$.

(2) $A = \{(x_1 y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 < 1 \land x > 0\}$ Seja $f(x_1 y_1) = \frac{\ell_m(x_1)}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y^2)}}$.

Df= { (x, y) & R2: 2>0 1 1- (x2+y2)>0}= A

(3) a) $0 < |f_{x}(x,y)| = \frac{|x||y|}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{\alpha}} < \frac{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{\alpha}}$ $= (x^{2}+y^{2})^{1-\alpha} \xrightarrow{(x,y)\rightarrow(0,0)} 0$

uma vet que «<1 => 1-x>0.

Contain lfx (x, y) = lim fx (x, y) = 0 = f(0,0)

mostrando que f e' continua em (0,0).

$$\oint_{X} (x_1 x) = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + x^2)^{0}} = \frac{x^2}{2^N x^{2\alpha}} = \frac{1}{2^{\alpha} x^2 (\alpha - 1)}$$

• a>1
$$\lim_{z\to 0} f_{\alpha}(x,z) = \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{1}{2^{\alpha}z^{2(\alpha-1)}} = \infty$$

preque 2(d-1)>0. Grtas fa e'des-

•
$$\alpha = 1$$
 $f_1(x,x) = \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$
Gran $f_1(x,x) = \frac{1}{2} + f(0,0)$, logo
 f e' descentinue em $(0,0)$.

$$\frac{(a|b|+(0,0))}{h\to 0} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\frac{h^{3}ab}{(h^{2}(\alpha^{2}+b^{2}))^{4/3}}}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^{2}ab}{(h|^{2/3}, h(\alpha^{2}+b^{2}))^{4/3}} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^{2}ab}{(h|^{2/3}, h(\alpha^{2}+b^{2}))^{4/3}} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^{2}ab}{(h|^{2/3}, a^{2}+b^{2})^{4/3}} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^{2}ab}{(h|^{2/3}, a^{2}+b^{2})^{4/3}} = 0$$

uma vet que lim 1/2/3 = lim 21/3 = 0 e

d)
$$\psi(z/y) = \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$
 42 $(x/y) \neq (0/0)$, $\psi(0/0) = 0$
 $z(x^2+y^2)^2 - zy \cdot z(x^2+y^2)$

d) $\psi(z,y) = \frac{2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$ 4e $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$, $\psi(0,0) = 0$ $\frac{2(x^2+y^2)^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} + \frac{2(x^2+y^2)^2 - 2y \cdot 2(x^2+y^2) \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^4}$ $=\frac{(x+y^2)(x^3+xy^2-4xy^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{4}{3}}}$

$$=\frac{\chi^{3}-3\chi y^{2}}{(\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{5}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{\psi(0,R) - \psi(0,0)}{R} = \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{\frac{0}{R^4}}{R} = 0$$
Contain
$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}(x_1y_1) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - 3xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} & \text{se } (x_1y_1) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{se } (x_1y_1) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$4 \quad \sharp(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

a) f e' de classe c' por ser o quociente de dues funcion polinomiais. Quando calculamer as desirados poeciais de quocientes de funcion polinomiais obtemos ainde um quesciente de funcion polinomiais, que e uma funça continua.

b)
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2 \times (x^2 + y^2) - \chi^2 \cdot Z \chi}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{0 - \chi^2 \cdot Z \chi}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1) = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
Como $f e'$ de clause C^{1}_{1}

$$f'((1,1)'_{1}(1,2)) = \nabla f(1,1) \cdot (1,2) = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (1,2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Alterrativamente, usando a definição:

$$f'((1,1); (1,2)) = \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{f((1,1) + R(1,2)) - f(1,1)}{R}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{f(1+R, 1+2R) - \frac{1}{2}}{R}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{(1+R)^2 + (1+2R)^2}{R} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{2(1+R)^2 - (1+R)^2 - (1+2R)^2}{2R((1+R)^2 + (1+2R)^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{2(1+R)^2 - (1+R)^2 - (1+2R)^2}{2R((1+R)^2 + (1+2R)^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{1+2R+R^2 - (1+4R+4R^2)}{2R((1+R)^2 + (1+2R)^2)}$$

=
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h(-2-3k)}{2k((1+k)^2+(1+2k)^2)} = -\frac{2}{4}=-\frac{1}{2}$$

Fatendo t=0 termer **(5)**

$$f(0) = f(0x) = 0^{x} f(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x; x) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(x+kx) - f(x)}{f}$$

$$= \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f((1+k)x) - f(x)}{f}$$

$$= \lim_{R\to 0} \frac{f((1+R)x) - f(x)}{h}$$
The second is the second in the sec

$$\frac{0}{0} = \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{(1+R)^{\alpha}-1}{R} f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{R \to 0} \frac{\alpha(1+R)^{\alpha}}{1} f(x) = \alpha f(x),$$
aplicando a Regra de l'Hôpite!