Projecta de resolução do exame de Anachine (MIEI) 09-06-2021

$$f: \mathbb{R}^{2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x,y) \longmapsto \begin{cases} \frac{x^{3}+y^{3}}{x^{2}+y^{2}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

a) Para (1,4) \(\frac{1}{2}(0,0)\), a funca fi o quocente de funções continuas (polinómios), logo fe continua em (4,9).

Para (x,y) = (0,0) e ne cessario verificar que

$$\lim_{(y,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = f(0,0) = 0$$

 $\lim_{(n,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(n,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(n,y)\to(0,0)} \left(x \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + y \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}\right)$ 

= 0 + 0 = 0, for fine  $0 \le \frac{x^2}{n^2 + y^2} \le 1$ ,  $0 \le \frac{y^2}{n^2 + y^2} \le 1$ 

e lim u = lim y = 0,  $(x,y) \rightarrow (90) (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 

logs de continua en (0,0).

Assim de una função continua.

5) 
$$\nabla f(0,0) = \left(\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(k,0) - f(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\frac{h^3 + 0^3}{h^2 + 0^2} - 0}{k}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{l^3}{l^3}=1$$

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{3} f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{3} f(0,h) - \int_{0}^{3} f(0,h)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{3} f(0,h) - \int_{0}^{3} f(0,h)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{3} f(0,h) - \int_{0}^{3} f(0,h)$$

Assim 
$$\nabla f(0,0) = (1,1).$$

e) 
$$Df((0,0);(1,1)) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,h)-f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{h^3+h^3}{h^2+h^2}-0}{h}$$
  
 $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2h^3}{2h^3} = 1$ 

Asnim

$$Df((0,a),(1,1)) = 1 \neq 2 = \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial n}(0,0) \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y}(0,0) \cdot 1,$$

logs f now et derivaivel en (0,0).

d) 
$$\nabla f(1,0) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial n}(1,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0)\right)$$

Para (n,y) + (0,0),

$$\frac{\partial f(n,y)}{\partial u} = \frac{3n^2(x^2+y^2) - 2n(n^3+y^3)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \log y_0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \kappa}(1,0) = \frac{3-2}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial d(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{3y^2(n^2+y^2) - 2y(n^2+y^2)}{(n^2+y^2)^2} \log^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0) = \frac{0-0}{1} = 0$$

Amm 
$$\nabla f(1,0) = (1,0)$$

$$f(1,0) = \frac{1^{3} + 0^{3}}{1^{2} + 0^{2}} = 1$$

logo trata-re da curva de mirel 1 de f.

$$\begin{cases} 2 \\ f: \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2} \\ (x,y,z) \longmapsto (y_{\text{ren}}x,z_{\text{eos}}x) \end{cases}$$

a) 
$$\int f(x,y,t) = \int y \cos x \cdot \sin x \cdot 0$$
  
 $-2 \sin x \cdot 0 \cdot \cos x$ 

b) 
$$\nabla g \left( \sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \left( \sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \left( \sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$J(god)(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2}{1}) = Jg(f(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2}{1})). Jf(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2}{1})$$

$$= J_{9}(\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial n} \left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] \cdot \left[-\sqrt{3}, 0\right] \cdot \left[-\sqrt{3}, 0\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial n}(v_3, h) - \frac{13}{2}\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(v_3, h) + \frac{3}{2}\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(v_3, h) + \frac{3}{2}\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(v_3, h)\right]$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} (\sqrt{3}, 1/2) - \sqrt{3} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} (\sqrt{3}, 1/2) = -1/2 \right)
 \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} (\sqrt{3}, 1/2) - \sqrt{3} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} (\sqrt{3}, 1/2) = 1 \right)
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 \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} (\sqrt{3}, 1/2) - \sqrt{3} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} (\sqrt{3}, 1/2) + \sqrt{3} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$$

Amm 
$$\nabla g(\sqrt{3}, 1/2) = (1, \sqrt{3})$$

[3] 
$$J:\mathbb{R}^{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 e  $J(x,y,z) = -x^{5} + 5x^{2} + 2y^{2} - 5z^{2}$ 

a) Pontor entires
$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial b}{\partial u}(u,y,t)=0 \\
\frac{\partial d}{\partial y}(u,y,t)=0
\end{cases} (=) \begin{cases}
-5x^{4}+5z=0 \\
2-2y=0
\end{cases} (=) \begin{cases}
y=1 \\
x=z
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial d}{\partial y}(u,y,t)=0
\end{cases} (=) \begin{cases}
2h-3 = 0 \\
x=1 \\
(0,1,0) = 0
\end{cases}$$

(a) 
$$\begin{cases} x(-x^3+1)=0 \\ = \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \text{ on } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \text{ soon on joints} \\ x=1 \end{cases}$$
(b) 
$$\begin{cases} x(-x^3+1)=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \text{ on this or def.} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y,t) = -20x^{3}; f_{xy}(x,y,t) = 0; f_{xz}(x,y,t) = 5$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y,t) = -2; f_{yz}(x,y,t) = 0$$

$$f_{tt}(u,j,t) = -5$$

Amm

det Hen 
$$f(0,1,0) = 50 > 0$$
 } => (0,1,0) & jourto de sela.

$$\det \text{ Hen } f(1,1,1) = -200 + 50 = -150 < 0$$

$$f_{nn}(1,1,1) = -20 < 0$$

$$\det \left[ -200 \right] = 400$$

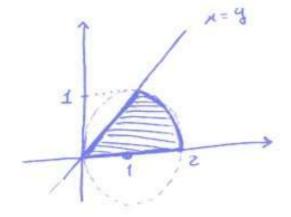
$$\det \left[ 0 -2 \right]$$

5) 
$$\nabla f(x,y,t) = (-5x^4+52,2-24,5x-52)$$
  
 $\nabla f(1,1,0) = (-5,0,5)$ 

Plano tangente à nufrérie de mirel zero de f mojorto (1,1,0) e'  $\nabla f(1,1,0) \circ (x-1, y-1, z-0) = 0 \in (-5,0,5) \cdot (x-1, y-1, z) = 0$   $(x-1) + 5z = 0 \quad (x-1) + 5z = 0$ 

E

(2)



b) \( \int \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + y^2}}{1 \, dx \, dy} \)

c) stif 2eno ndrdo

 $(\chi -1)^{2} + y^{2} = 1 \longrightarrow (\pi \cos \theta - 1)^{2} + (\pi \sin \theta)^{2} = 1$   $(=) \pi^{2} (\cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta) - 2\pi \cos \theta + 1 = 1$   $(=) \pi^{2} - 2\pi \cos \theta = 0$ 



Em cada uma das questões seguintes, assinale neste enunciado a única afirmação verdadeira; não deve apresentar qualquer justificação.

Cada resposta certa vale 1 valor e cada resposta errada desconta 0,25 valores.

Questão 1. Considere o conjunto  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \text{ e } x \ne 0\}$ . Então:

- $(0,0) \in A$ ;
- $\bigcirc (0,\sqrt{2}) \in A \cap \overline{A}; \qquad \bullet (0,0) \in \partial A; \qquad \bigcirc (1,1) \in \mathring{A}.$

Questão 2. Seja  $f:\mathbb{R}^2 o \mathbb{R}$  uma função tal que

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : ||(x, y)|| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x, x)| + |f(y, -y)| < \varepsilon.$$

Então:

- $\bigoplus_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} f(-x^2, x^2) = 0;$
- $\bigcirc \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0;$   $\bigcirc \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} |f(x,y) f(y,x)| = 0;$   $\bigcirc \lim_{y\to 0} |f(x,y) f(y,x)| = 0;$   $\bigcirc \lim_{y\to 0} |f(y^2, -y)| = 0.$

Questão 3. O valor do integral  $\int_0^2 \int_1^{3x} \frac{y}{3} dy dx$  é:

Questão 4. Sejam  $f:\mathbb{R}^3 o\mathbb{R}$  uma função contínua e  $\mathcal{R}=\left\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3:0\leq z\leq 2-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}
ight\}$ .

Então  $\iiint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y,z) d(x,y,z)$  é igual a

$$\bigcirc \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} \int_{0}^{2-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} f(x,y,z) dz dx dy; \bigcirc \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2-z} \int_{-\sqrt{(z-2)^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{(z-2)^2-y^2}} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz;$$

Em cada uma das questões seguintes, assinale neste enunciado, se a afirmação é falsa ou verdadeira; não deve apresentar qualquer justificação.

Cada resposta certa vale 1 valor e cada resposta errada desconta 0,5 valores,

F

Questão 1. Seja  $f: \mathbb{R}\setminus\{0\} \to \mathbb{R}^2$  uma função contínua. Designando por  $f_1$  e  $f_2$  as funções componentes de f, se  $\lim_{x\to 0} f_1(x)=1$  e  $\lim_{x\to 0} f_2(x)=2$ , então f admite prolongamento contínuo a  $\mathbb{R}$ :



Questão 2. Seja  $f:\mathbb{R}^2 o\mathbb{R}^+$  uma função derivável tal que f(1,1)=2 é máximo local e seja  $\Sigma_2 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x,y) = 2\}$ . Então (1,1) é ponto isolado de  $\Sigma_2$ .



Questão 3. Seja  $\mathcal{R}=[-1,1] imes[0,1]$  e seja  $f:\mathbb{R}^2 o\mathbb{R}$  uma função contínua tal que f(x,y)= $f(-x,y),\, orall (x,y)\in \mathbb{R}^2.$  Então  $\iint_{\mathcal{R}}f(x,y)\,d(x,y)=2\int_0^1\int_0^1f(x,y)\,dydx.$ 

Questão 4. Existe uma função  $f:\mathbb{R}^2 o \mathbb{R}$  de classe  $C^2$  tal que  $\nabla f(x,y) = (x^2y,xy), \, \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .