Projecta de revolução do 2º teste individual escrito.

1 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
,  $f(x,y) = xy^3 + 3x$ 

Sendo f uma função derivaível, os extremos locais ajenas jodem ocorrer mos jontos críticos, into e',  $(M,Y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  tais que  $\nabla f(M,Y) = (0,0)$ .

Portos cultiros de f:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y^3 + 3 = 0 \\ 3xy^2 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = -\sqrt[3]{3} \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y^3 = -3 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Anim (0,-35) e o único jonto critico de f, donde e o único jonto oude jodem ocorrer extremos locais.

Hen 
$$f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3}f(x, y) & \frac{2}{3}f(x, y) \\ \frac{2}{3}x^2 & \frac{2}{3}y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $logo Hen f(0, \sqrt[3]{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3\sqrt[3]{9} \\ \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{9} & \frac{2}{3}f(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3}f(x, y) & \frac{2}{3}f(x, y) \\ \frac{2}{3}y^2 & \frac{2}{3}y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3y^2 & 6xy \end{bmatrix}$$

$$tem-n \quad det \ Henf(0,-\sqrt[3]{3}) = -9\sqrt[3]{81} \neq 0$$

$$\det \left[\frac{3}{3}\frac{2}{x^2}(0,-\sqrt[3]{3})\right] = \det \left[0\right] = 0 \quad , \ \log o \quad (0,-\sqrt[3]{3}) \quad e^r \quad um \quad jonto \quad de \quad sela.$$

Conseguentemente, ¿ não tem extremos locais.

## 2 A distância entre $(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ e (0,0,0) e dada jela função $d(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$

Para encontrar um porto da nujerfície que esta mais próximo de (0,0,0), e suficiente considerar a função  $d^{+}(x,y,z) = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}.$ 

A superficie  $2xy + 3z^2 = 4$  jode ser escrita na forma g(x,y,z) = 0, onde  $g(x,y,z) = 2xy + 3z^2$ .

Pelo método dos multiplicadores de Lagrange

$$\begin{cases} \nabla d^{*}(x,0,2) = \lambda \nabla g(x,0,2) \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \lambda 2y \\ 2y = \lambda 2u \\ 2z = \lambda 6z \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ (1-3\lambda)z = 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ 2xy + 3 z^{2} = 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda y \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda u \\ x = \lambda u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x = \lambda$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \lambda y \\ y = \lambda x \quad \text{ou} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \lambda^2 y \quad \text{ou} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \lambda^2 y \quad \text{ou} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \lambda^2 y \quad \text{ou} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \lambda^2 y \quad \text{ou} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \lambda^2 y \quad \text{ou} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \lambda y \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \lambda y \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \lambda y \quad \text{ou} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \lambda y \quad \text{ou} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x$$

$$d(0,0,\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) = d(0,0,-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$d(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2},0) = d(-\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2},0) = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

Conclusad: A distância mínima entre (0,0,0) e a nyuficie, 2×4+32=4, e 2

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-2\pi^{2}+2}^{-2x^{2}+2} x \, dy \, dx$$

a) Região de integração: R={(x,y) \in R2: 0 \in x \in 1, -2x +2 \in y \in -2x^2 + 2 \in

b) 
$$y = -2x^2 + 2$$
 $y = -2x + 2$ 

c)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-2x^{2}+2}^{-2x^{2}+2} x \, dy \, du = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}y+1}^{\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}y+1}} x \, dx \, dy.$$

$$y = -2x + 2 \iff 2x = -y + 2 \iff x = -\frac{1}{2}y + 1$$
  
 $y = -2x^2 + 2 \iff 2x^2 = -y + 2 \iff x^2 = -\frac{1}{2}y + 1 \iff x = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2}y + 1}$ 

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-2\pi^{2}+2}^{-2x^{2}+2} x \, dy \, du = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ xy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} x(-2\pi^{2}+2) - x(-2\pi+2) \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} -2x^{3} + 2\pi^{2} \, dx$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{2}{3}x^{3} \right]_{0}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^{3} - 0 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$R = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \quad x \le 0, \quad -\sqrt{3} \times \le y \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Sen } \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{277}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Les } \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iint_{R} (x^{2}+y) d(x,y) = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{2}{3}} \int_{0}^{\pi} (r^{2} e s^{2}\theta + r ne \theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$S = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{3}{2}} : 0 \le z \le \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \right\}$$

Escrevando S em coordenadas a: landricos tem-se  $S^* = \left\{ (n, 0, Z) \in [0, +\infty[\times[0, 2\pi[\times \mathbb{R}: 0 \le Z \le \sqrt{4 - \pi^2}], \pi^2 \le 1) \right\}$ 

join 
$$x^2 + y^2 \iff (n \cos \theta)^2 + (n \cos \theta)^2 = \pi^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = \pi^2$$
.

Anim, 
$$rolume(S) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{4-\pi^{2}}{2}} dz dz d\theta$$
.

b) 
$$S = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \le z \le \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \right\}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \text{e.m. a.l.in. dres}$$

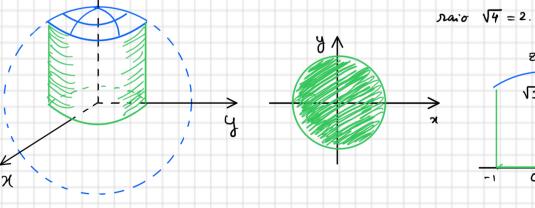
$$z = 0 \quad z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \implies z^2 = 4 - x^2 - y^2 \iff x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$

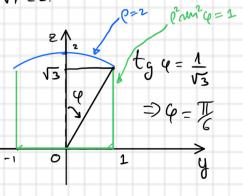
$$(ylano) \quad \text{exp. (3, 2)}$$

$$x = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \implies z^2 = 4 - x^2 - y^2 \iff x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$

$$(ylano) \quad \text{e.m. e.i.o.} \quad z = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \implies z^2 = 4 - x^2 - y^2 \iff x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$





$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1 \iff (\rho \operatorname{ran} \varphi \operatorname{cos} \theta)^{2} + (\rho \operatorname{ran} \varphi \operatorname{ran} \theta)^{2} = 1 \iff \rho^{2} \operatorname{ran}^{2} \varphi (\operatorname{cos}^{2} \theta + \operatorname{ran}^{2} \theta) = 1 \iff \rho^{2} \operatorname{ran}^{2} \varphi = 1$$

$$\rho^{2} \operatorname{ran}^{2} \varphi = 1 \iff \rho^{2} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ran}^{2} \varphi} \iff \rho = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ran}^{2} \varphi} \iff \rho = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ran} \varphi}$$

$$\varphi \in [T_{e}, T_{e}]$$

$$Volume(S) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{T_{e}} \int_{0}^{2} \operatorname{ran} \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi \, d\theta + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{T_{e}} \int_{0}^{2} \operatorname{ran} \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi \, d\theta$$

Volume (S) = 
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi r} \int_{0}^{2\pi r} \int_{0$$