Projorta de resolução TG2 - 4 Abr 2024 Análise LCE

a) Para (x, y) + (0,0)

$$\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x^5}{4 x^4 + y^4} \right) = \frac{5 x^4 (4 x^4 + y^4) - 16 x^3 \cdot x^5}{(4 x^4 + y^4)^2} = \frac{4 x^8 + 5 x^4 y^4}{(4 x^4 + y^4)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2g(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(h,0) - g(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{4h^4 + 0^4} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{4h^5} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\partial (h,0) - g(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{4h+0}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac$$

b) 
$$Dg((0,0); (u_1, u_2)) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g((0,0) + h(u_1, u_2)) - g(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{g(hu_1, hu_2) - g(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(h u_1)^4 (h u_2)^4}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^5 u_1^5}{h^8 (4 u_1^4 + u_2^4)}$$

C) Como a função

mão i linear, então a função g mão e derivaivel em (0,0).

$$\begin{cases}
2 & \text{i} \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
(x,y) & \text{im} (xy^2) + y
\end{cases}$$

a) 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \cos(xy^2) \cdot y^2$$
 existem e são continuas em  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \cos(xy^2) \cdot 2xy + 1$  então  $f \in \text{denivo'} \text{vel em } \mathbb{R}^2$ . Em jarti cular  $f \in \text{denivo'} \text{vel em } (\frac{\pi}{3}, 1)$ .

b) 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\frac{\pi}{3}, 1) = eo(\frac{\pi}{3}) \cdot 1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$
  
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\frac{\pi}{3}, 1) = eo(\frac{\pi}{3}) \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + 1 = \frac{\pi}{3} + 1$ 

Sendo 
$$f$$
 derivatvel em  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 1\right)$ , en  $\tilde{t}$  ao  $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 1\right) : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $(\mu, N) \longmapsto \frac{1}{2}\mu + \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 1\right)N$ 

c) A equação do plano tangente ao grapio da função 
$$f$$
 em  $\left(\frac{T}{3}, 1, \frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{2}\right)$   
l:
$$2 = f\left(\frac{T}{3}, 1\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}\left(\frac{T}{3}, 1\right) \left(x - \frac{T}{3}\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\left(\frac{T}{3}, 1\right) \left(y - 1\right)$$

$$(\Rightarrow \overline{z} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} + 2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \overline{x}\right) + \left(\overline{x} + 1\right) \left(y - 1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\chi}{2} + \frac{1+3}{3} y - z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$$

Alternativa

Gréf 
$$(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: (x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } z = \text{sen}(xy^2) + y \}$$
, donde Gréf  $(f)$  corresponde a  $\Rightarrow \text{sen}(xy^2) + y - z = 0$ 

superficie de mivel zero da função  $h(x,y,z) = sen(xy^2) + y - z$ . Du propriede des do vector gradiente tem-se que o plano tangente à superficie (grafie de 8) em  $(\frac{\pi}{3}, 1, \frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{2})$  e:  $((x,y,z)-(\frac{\pi}{3},1,\frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{2})\cdot(\frac{1}{2},\frac{\pi}{3}+1,-1)=0 \Leftrightarrow (x-\frac{\pi}{3})\cdot\frac{1}{2}+(y-1)(\frac{\pi}{3}+1)+(z-\frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{2})(-1)=0$ 

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \frac{\chi}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 1\right) \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\chi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\chi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\chi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$