Projoita de Resolução exame Recurso 02/04/2014 Anathie Lic. Eng= Informatica

1 1° figure: Z= sen (x+y²). Porpue x=-y²+ ½ e' curra de minel 1.

2° figura: $z = \ln |y - x^2|$. Porque a currer de mirel $K(K \in \mathbb{R})$ e constituida pelas eguações: $y = x^2 + e^K$; $y = x^2 - e^K$

3º figura: Z = conx + cony. Porque a função e periódica ao longo dos eixos coordenados (x=0; y=0)

 $\frac{\chi^{5}}{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\chi^{8} + (y-\chi^{2})^{2}}{\chi^{8} + (y-\chi^{2})^{2}} = \lim_{\chi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\chi^{5}}{\chi^{8}} = \lim_{\chi \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\chi^{3}} = \infty,$ $y = \chi^{2}$ $\log_{0} \int \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\chi^{5}}{\chi^{8} + (y-\chi^{2})^{2}}.$

Para (x,y) ∈ R² tal que xy ≠0, a função J e o quociente entre funções contrmos, logo e contrmo.

Para (n,y) ER2 tal que n.y=0, tem-se

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(xy)}{xy} = \lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen} z}{z} = 1 = f(0,0) \left(fois \times y = 0 \right),$

logo f e também continua em (n,y) ER2 tous pur n.y=0.

Conclusad: f e continua em TR². T4 Para f(n,0,2)=242, tem que Se-a superficie de (2)
mirel 12 da funça f. Tem-re

S= N12 = { (x,y, 2) ETR3: 242=12}, (2,-2,-3) EN12 e

 $\nabla f(\eta, y, z) = (yz, xz, xy).$

Amim $\nabla f(2,-2,-3)=(6,-6,-4)$ e' um vector normal à nyerficie S, pelo que uma equação da necta normal pedida e': $(2,-2,-3)+\lambda(6,-6,-4)$, $\lambda\in\mathbb{R}$.

[5] f(n/y) = x2y3, Domínio: P2

a) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(n,y) = 2\pi y^3$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(n,y) = 3\pi^2 y^2$. Como evistem e são continuos todos as derivadas jarciais de f de 1^{\pm} orderas, conclui-re que f e diferenciavel em todos os jontos de $1R^2$.

 $\nabla f(P) = \nabla f(-1, 2) = (-16, 12)$ o victor gradiente, $\nabla f(P)$, indica a direção e sentido de maior concimento de f jartindo de P, julo que o sentido contrasio e o de memor crescimento. Resporta: $\vec{v} = (16, -12)$.

c) E um victor japendocular as victor $\nabla f(P)$. Por exemplo: $\vec{n} = (12, 16)$.

$$\frac{\chi^2}{q} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$A(n,y) = n.y$$
 en função a maximizar $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ on restrição nas varianeis

$$\frac{g(n,3)}{g(n,3)} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \nabla f(x,y) = \lambda \nabla g(n,y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \frac{\lambda^2}{9} \lambda x \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{8}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{9}x, \frac{1}{9}y) \\ \frac{\lambda^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{array} \right. (=) \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (y,x) = \lambda (\frac{2}{9}x, \frac{1}{9}x, \frac{1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ imported on } \begin{cases} y = \pm \frac{4}{3}x \\ x = \pm 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, 2\sqrt{2}); (-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, 2\sqrt{2}); (\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -2\sqrt{2}); (-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -2\sqrt{2})$$

Dido o contexto do problemo, tem-n $(n,y) = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, 2\sqrt{2}\right)$.

Dimensoes: langure: 3VZ; altura: 4VZ.

Falsa. Note que a région de integração mas l'a mesmo. Por exemplo, pare f(n,y)=n term-n

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

$$= \int_{4}^{3} \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{4} \left[\left(n^{2}z + \frac{z^{3}}{3} \right) n \right]_{-1}^{1} dn d\theta = \int_{4}^{3} \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{4} 2n^{3} + \frac{z}{3} n dn d\theta =$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{3\pi_{4}} \left[\frac{x^{4}}{2} + \frac{x^{2}}{3} \right]_{0}^{4} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{3\pi_{4}} \frac{4^{4}}{2} + \frac{4^{2}}{3} d\theta = \left(4^{3} + \frac{8}{3}\right) T$$

12 $\vec{F}'(n,y) = \begin{bmatrix} -y \cos x & -nen x \end{bmatrix}$ e nime trica, logo \vec{F} Fe compo conservativo,

donde \vec{F} jossui frança

jotencial f(n,y) tul que $\nabla f = \vec{F}$. On reja, $\begin{cases} \int_{\mathcal{U}} \{u,y\} = -y \text{ ren } x \in f(u,y) = y \cos x + C(y) \\ \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \{u,y\} = cox \in y \text{ cop} x + C'(y) = cop x \in C'(y) = 0, \end{cases}$ logo f(x,y)=y cosse e funços jotenaial de F e $\int_{C} \vec{F} d\vec{n} = \int_{C} (2,4) - \int_{C} (0,0) = 4 \cos 2.$ $\overline{r}(t): \begin{cases} x(t) = t \\ y(t) = t^2 \end{cases}$ $t \in [0, 2] \quad \text{Donde} \quad \overline{r}'(t) = (1, 2t)$ $Role = \frac{1}{2}$ Pelo que $\int_{\mathcal{O}_{0}} \vec{f} \, d\vec{r} = \int_{t=0}^{2} \vec{f}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) \, dt$ ξ $\xi'(\xi(t)) = \xi'(\xi(t)) = -\xi^2 \operatorname{sent} \xi'(\xi(t)) = -\xi$

Ou seg's $\int_{t=0}^{2} (-t^2 \operatorname{sent} + \operatorname{at} \operatorname{cos} t) dt = \dots = 4 \operatorname{cos} 2$