

Universidade do Minho Escola de Cièncias

Mestrado Integrado em Engenharia Informática

Departamento de Matemática e Aplicações

1° Teste :: 30 de março de 2016

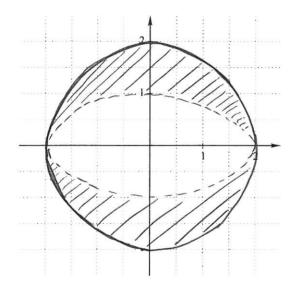
Nome Brojorta de Resolução

Número

A resposta ao Exercício 1 deve ser dada na folha de enunciado.

Exercício 1. [3 valores] Considere o conjunto $A=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2: x^2+y^2\leq 4 \text{ e } x^2+4y^2>4\}.$

- a) Apresente um esboço do conjunto A.
- b) Preencha a tabela usando os símbolos \in e \notin .
- c) Diga, justificando, se A é ou não um conjunto fechado.



	A	Å	\bar{A}	∂A
(1,0)	#	#	¢	¢
(0, 1)	#	ŧ	E	\in
(1, 1)	ϵ	\in	ϵ	∉
(2,0)	\$	\$	E	\in
(0, 2)	\in	¢	\in	\in
(2, 2)	#	ŧ	#	#

C) O conjunto A não e fechado jorque

 $A = \left\{ (n,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : n^2 + y^2 \leq 4 + n^2 + 4y^2 > 4 \right\} \neq \bar{A} = \left\{ (n,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : n^2 + y^2 \leq 4 + n^2 + 4y^2 \geq 4 \right\}$

a)
$$\mathbb{D}_{q} = \left\{ (n, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} : 25 - 4n^{2} - y^{2} > 0 \right\} = \left\{ (n, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} : 4n^{2} + y^{2} \leq 25 \right\}$$

b)
$$\sum_{0} = \{(n_{1}y) \in \mathbb{D}_{g}: \sqrt{25-4n^{2}-y^{2}} = 0\}$$

= $\{(n_{1}y) \in \mathbb{D}_{g}: 4n^{2}+y^{2}=25\}$ \(\text{\summa elipse}\)

$$\sum_{4} = \left\{ (n_{1}y) \in D_{g} : \sqrt{25 - 4n^{2} - y^{2}} = 4 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (n_{1}y) \in D_{g} : 4n^{2} + y^{2} = 9 \right\}$$

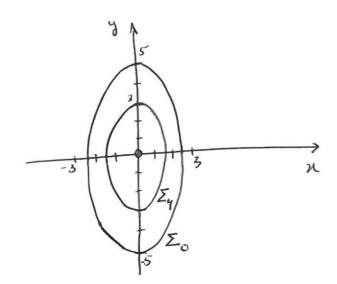
$$= 2 \text{ some elipse}$$

$$\sum_{5} = \left\{ (n,y) \in D_{g} : \sqrt{25 - 4n^{2} - y^{2}} = 5 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (n,y) \in D_{g} : 4n^{2} + y^{2} = 0 \right\} = \left\{ (0,0) \right\}$$
 and point of

$$\sum_{6} = \left\{ (n, y) \in D_{g} : \sqrt{25 - 4n^{2} - y^{2}} = 6 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (n, y) \in D_{g} : 4n^{2} + y^{2} = -11 \right\} = \emptyset$$



- e) graf(f) = {(n, y, z) \in \text{R}^3: (n, y) \in D_g \(\text{z} = \sqrt{25 4 n^2 y^2} \)}

 O grafico de f \(\text{i} \) metade de um elipsóide.
- d) $f \in limitede jorgne graf(f) \subseteq B_6(0,0,0)$
- (3)
 a) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,0)} \frac{x^2 reny}{x^2 + y^4} = \frac{1 reno}{1^2 + o^4} = 0$
 - b) O limite lim $\frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4}$ mad existe jorgue o $(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ $\frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2 \operatorname{ren} y}{n^2 + y^4} = \lim_{(n_1 y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac$
 - = lim 1 . ren y
 y > 0 y
 y > 0 y
 y > 0 > 1

não existe.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(9) & j: \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,1)\} & \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
& (n,y) & \longmapsto & \frac{ny}{\sqrt{n^2 + (y-1)^2}}
\end{array}$$

- a) f(n,y) é o quoiente entre um polinómio e a raiz quadrada de um outro polinómio. Consequentemente f e continua em todo o ren domínio.
- b) lm $\frac{ny}{(n,y)\rightarrow(0,1)}\frac{ny}{\sqrt{n^2+(y-1)^2}}$ now existe jorgue o limite

trajectorial $\lim_{(n,y)\to(0,1)} \frac{ny}{\sqrt{n^2+(y-1)^2}} = \lim_{n\to 0} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2}} = \lim_{n\to 0} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2}}$ y=1

now existe. Logo now e jornivel prolonger fa R2 de forme continue.

- (5) $\int \mathbb{R}^{2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $(x,y) \longmapsto \left(\frac{x^{4}y}{x^{4}+y^{4}}, (x,y) \neq (0,0)\right)$ (0, (x,y) = (0,0)
 - a) Para (x,y) \pm (0,0), for continua em (x,y) jorque for o quociente entre dois jolinómios.

 Na origem:

 $\left|f(n,y)-f(0,0)\right|=\left|\frac{x^4y}{x^4+y^4}-0\right|=\frac{x^4}{x^4+y^4}.|y|\leq |y|\xrightarrow{>0}.$

Logo lim f(n,y) = f(0,0) e f(0,0) e f(0,0).

b)
$$Df(0,0), (m, n) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0,0) + h(m,n) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(hn, hn) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(hn, hn) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(hn)^{4} + hn}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^{5} h^{4} h^{5}}{h^{5} (h^{4} + h^{4})} = \frac{h^{4} h^{5}}{h^{4} + h^{4}}, \quad f(n, n) \neq (0, 0)$$

Amim, $Df(0,0), (n, n) = \begin{cases} h^{4} h^{5} \\ h^{4} + h^{4} \end{cases}, \quad (m, n) \neq (0, 0)$

e)
$$P_{0}(0,0) = D f((0,0);(1,0)) = 0$$
 ; $f_{y}(0,0) = D f((0,0);(0,1)) = 0$

d) Por b); a função $(n,v) \mapsto Df((0,0);(m,v))$ mad elinear, logo f não e' derivavel em (0,0).

$$\begin{cases}
R^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\
(n, y, z) \longmapsto (n y z^2, y z^{ny})
\end{cases}$$

b) Todas as derivadas jarciais de cada função componente de f existem e são continuos, logo fe derivavel.

c)
$$J_{f(1,1,2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ & & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$JJ(4,4,2).\begin{bmatrix} M \\ N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M \\ N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4(M+N+W) \\ N \\ N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4(M+N+W) \\ N \\ N \end{bmatrix}$$

Amim

$$f'(1,1,2): \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(\mu,\nu,\omega) \longmapsto (4\mu + 4\nu + 4\omega, 2\mu + 2e\nu)$$

$$\mathcal{D} \{(1,1,2),(1,0,1)\} = \{(1,1,2),(1,0,1)\} = (8,2)$$