

LEI - 8/06/2012

Exercício 1

$$J_{(x,y,z)} f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2z & 2y \\ ye^{xy} & xe^{xy} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$f(1,0,1) = (1,1) \quad \text{e} \quad J_{(1,1)} g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ e & e \end{pmatrix}$$

Então

$$\begin{aligned} J_{(1,0,1)} g \circ f &= J_{f(1,0,1)} g \cdot J_{(1,0,1)} f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ e & e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 \\ e & 3e & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Como $J_{(1,0,1)} g \circ f \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+5y \\ ex+3ey \end{pmatrix}$ então

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)'(1,0,1): \mathbb{R}^3 &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ (x,y,z) &\longmapsto (x+5y, ex+3ey) \end{aligned}$$

Exercício 2: a) Seja $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Então

$$(x,y,z) \longmapsto x^3 + xyz$$

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = (3x^2 + yz, xz, xy) \quad \text{e} \quad \nabla f(2,2,1) = (14, 2, 4)$$

Reta normal a Σ em $(2,2,1)$

(nota: $f(2,2,1) = 12$)

$$(x,y,z) = (2,2,1) + \lambda(14,2,4), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

Plano tangente a Σ em $(2,2,1)$

$$((x,y,z) - (2,2,1)) \cdot (14,2,4) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad 7x + y + 2z = 18$$

b) A reta normal a Σ em $(2,2,1)$ intersecta o eixo OZ se e só se existe $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ tal que

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2 + 14\lambda \\ 0 = 2 + 2\lambda \end{cases} \quad \text{Como}$$

este sistema é impossível, a reta não intersecta o eixo Ox . ②

Exercício 3

$$a) \nabla f(x,y) = (0,0) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x = 0 \\ 6xy - 6y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} - \\ 6y(x-1) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} - \\ x=1 \vee y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Se } \boxed{y=0} \text{ então } \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 6x = 0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3x(x-2) = 0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=0 \vee x=2 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

temos os pontos críticos $A=(0,0)$ e $B=(2,0)$.

$$\text{Se } \boxed{x=1} \text{ temos } \begin{cases} 3y^2 - 3 = 0 \\ x=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y^2 = 1 \\ x=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y=1 \vee y=-1 \\ x=1 \end{cases}$$

temos os pontos críticos $C=(1,1)$ e $D=(1,-1)$.

b)

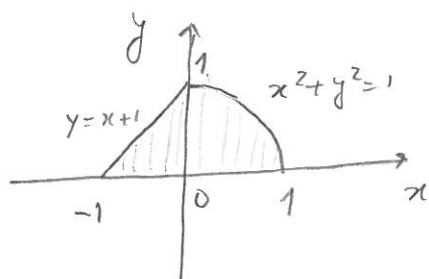
$$\text{Hess}_{(x,y)} f = \begin{pmatrix} 6x-6 & 6y \\ 6y & 6x-6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hess}_{(1,1)} f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Como $\det \text{Hess}_{(1,1)} f = -36 < 0$, o ponto $(1,1)$ não é maximizante local de f .

Exercício 4

a)



$$b) \text{ Variação de } y: 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$\text{Variação de } x: y-1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

Então

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{y-1}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} x \, dx \, dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \quad I &= \int_0^1 \int_{y-1}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} x \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{x=y-1}^{x=\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-y^2 - (y-1)^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[y - \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{(y-1)^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{(-1)^3}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

Exercícios

Vejam os que

$$\forall (x, y) \in [-1, 1] \times [-2, 2] \quad f(x, y) \leq g(x, y)$$

$$f(x, y) \leq g(x, y) \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 16 - x^2 + y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 8$$

$$(x, y) \in [-1, 1] \times [-2, 2] \Leftrightarrow |x| \leq 1 \wedge |y| \leq 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 5$$

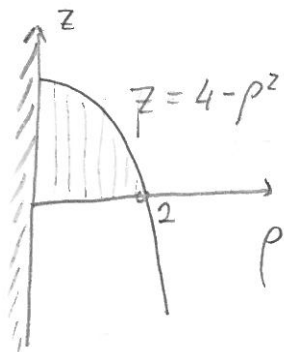
Seja R o sólido limitado pelos gráficos destas duas funções. Então

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume}(R) &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-2}^2 (g(x, y) - f(x, y)) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-2}^2 (16 - 2x^2 - 2y^2) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left[16y - 2x^2y - \frac{2y^3}{3} \right]_{y=-2}^{y=2} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{160}{3} - 8x^2 \right] dx = \left[\frac{160}{3}x - \frac{8x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{304}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Exercício 6

(4)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z \leq 4 - (x^2 + y^2) \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \\ z \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z \leq 4 - \rho^2 \\ \rho \cos \theta \geq 0 \\ \rho \sin \theta \geq 0 \\ z \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$$

Corte pelo plano $\varphi = \varphi_0$:

$$\iiint_R (x+y) d(x,y,z) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-\rho^2} \rho (\rho \cos \theta + \rho \sin \theta) dz d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \left[\rho^2 z (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \right]_{z=0}^{z=4-\rho^2} d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 (4\rho^2 - \rho^4) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{4\rho^3}{3} - \frac{\rho^5}{5} \right) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \Big|_{\rho=0}^{\rho=2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{64}{15} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = \frac{64}{15} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{64}{15} [1 - (-1)] = \frac{128}{15}$$