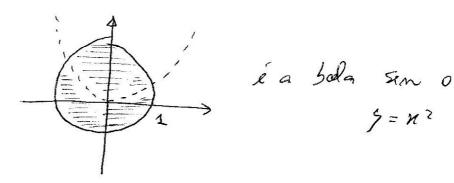
9) Dominio e representação.

Como ha a médulo, joé zo

D= { (n,5) \in R2: 1- n2- y2 > 0 \ y - x2 \ \dots)

X1+91€1 1 7 € X1



· ind (D) = \ (M4) \in R2: 1- x2-92 > 0 A y-u2 + 0 }

como int(D) ≠D, D mai i delo

· fn(D) = \ (n,4) \in \mathbb{R}_5: 1-N_5-4_5=0 \ \left(\frac{2}{3} - \text{N} \reft(\frac{2}{

· D = { (n,4) ER1 : 1-12-92 > 0}

Ceme 5 7 D, D mæ & fockdo.

Délimitado e mõe à comporto.

 $^{1}/_{9}$

a) Mostre que mão há limbo ma caisen-

 $\lim_{N\to\infty} \left(\lim_{\gamma\to\infty} \frac{2x^2-\gamma^2}{\chi^2+3\zeta^2} \right) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{2u^2}{\chi^2} =$

 $=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}=00$

jé ma exite, eta ma exite a l'inter i terades l'inter i terades l'inter principle.

5) Mostron & f é prolongiell

Como não existe limite quande (4,4) -> (0,0)

da funço, of mão i prolompido pa continuido de

de coisem

$$\int (u,4) = \begin{cases} \frac{2uy}{\sqrt{u^{2}+y^{4}}}, & (u,4) \neq (ac) \\ 0, & (u,4) = (ac) \end{cases}$$

9) Contimided.

· Paa (My) = (ac) of of continue pair of a quacterle

de duci funcion continue

Para (n,q) = (0,c) f Ferá Continua T_1 f f = 0

lin 249 (49)-100 Virty (John P-80 Vices & +p 1 Ten 18

= lin 2p' cose 50 e = lin 2p' cose 50 e = pro p'(cos'e +p' sn'e) pro p V cosè +p' size

= lim 2 p case son @ = 0

1 V cos & + p'sem's

0 Intode

fécertime em 199

 $^{4}/_{9}$

(1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (u_{1}, v_{2}) = Sem(u_{1}^{2} - y) + 2^{3v_{2}^{2}}$$
a) Deviate de f signando (1,2,3) ~ [ado (1,1,0)]

$$\nabla f = \left(2\pi \cos(u_{1}^{2} y), -\cos(u_{1}^{2} y) + 22^{3v_{2}^{2}}, y e^{3v_{2}^{2}}\right)$$

$$2x shin x sa chinan fate de (1,1,0)$$

$$\log_{1} f \left(-1,1,0\right) = \left(-2, -1, 1\right)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(-1,1,0\right) = \left(-2, -1, 1\right)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(-1,1,0\right) \left(1,2,3\right) = \nabla_{1}^{2} \left(1,1,0\right) \cdot \left(1,2,3\right) = \left(-2,-1,1\right) \cdot \left(1,2,3\right) = -2-2+3 = -1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(-1,1,0\right) \left(-1,2,3\right) = -2-2+3 = -1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(-1,1,0\right) \left(-1,2,3\right) = -2-2+3 = -1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(-1,1,0\right) \left(-1,2,3\right) = -2-2+3 = -1$$

b)
$$D_{f} \circ g = D_{f} (g(m)) \times D_{g} (1,1)$$
 $g(m) = (-1,1,c)$

grediente de f

$$= \nabla_{f} (-1,1,0) \times D_{g}(m) = [-2,-1,1] \times [14] = [-5,-7]$$

V/og (11) = (-5,-7)

6 Exhamos de
$$\int (n,4) = x^4 + y^4 - 4ny + 1$$

Le Podes Caticos

$$\int cd = 0 \quad \int 4n^3 - 4y = 0 \quad \int y = x^3$$

$$\int cd = 0 \quad \int 4n^3 - 4y = 0 \quad \partial x^4 + x = 0$$

$$\int x = x^3 \quad x \quad (x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \partial x = 0$$

$$\int x = x \quad (0,c)$$

$$\int x = x^3 \quad (0$$

(5)
$$\mu^{3}$$
 $(2 + \mu^{3} + 2^{3} - 2 - 1)$

FEC¹

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = 3x^{2}y^{2} + 3x^{2}$$
Recetem a sea continues
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2x^{3}y$$
| pato do (1,0,1)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 3z^{2} - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = F \in C^{4} \text{ pato do (1,0,1)}$$

b)
$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x}(1,0) = -\frac{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x}(1,0,1)}{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(1,0,1)} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\langle \delta^2(1,0) \rangle}{\langle \delta^2(1,0,1) \rangle} = \frac{\langle \delta^2(1,0,1) \rangle}{\langle \delta^2(1,0,1)$$

Equação da plano Tempert e (1,0,1) e
$$\nabla F(1,0,1) = (N-1, y-0, z-1) = 0$$

 $(3,0,2) = (N-1, y, z-1) = 0$
 $3N-3+0y+2z-2=0$
 $3u+2z=5$

$$\begin{cases} cf = 0 \\ \rho y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2uy - 2Ju = 0 \\ k^2 - 4Jy = 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} k^2 - 4Jy = 0 \\ k^2 + 2y^2 = 6 \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^2 + 4Jy = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda = 0 \\
-4\lambda y = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda^{2} = 4y^{2} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda^{2} = 4y^{2} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda^{2} = 4y^{2} = 6
\end{cases}$$

$$|y^{2} = 3| \qquad |x^{2} + 25^{2} = 6| \qquad |y = \pm \sqrt{3}| \qquad |y|^{2} + 15^{2} = 6$$

$$|x^{2} = 4| \qquad |x^{2} =$$

Hi 6 podo aten

•
$$f(0, \sqrt{3}) = f(0, -\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

•
$$f(z_{i1}) = f(z_{i1}) = 4$$

$$f(-2,-1) = f(2,-1) = -6$$