Somana 2

Ficha 8

oot Eq. oxata

Cáscuso de é :

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = \lambda \lambda_0 + \lambda \qquad \qquad \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_0} + \lambda_0 + \lambda_0$$

linhas de neves de os.

$$\phi(x,y) = \frac{c}{c^{+e}}$$

$$\frac{x^{2}y^{2} + x^{2}}{y^{2}} = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad y^{3}(x^{2} + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$y^{3} + 1 = \frac{ac}{x^{2}} \quad \text{(i)} \quad y^{3} = \frac{ac}{x^{3}} - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = \frac{ac}{x^{3}} - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = c \quad \text{(i)} \quad x^{3}(y^{3} + 1) = ac$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

$$(x + 1) = ac - 1 \quad (x + 1) = ac - 1$$

Obsanvacão

int max?

$$y = \frac{y^{2}+1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}$$
 C

opuedos e skiske a conclusión

eg. exota-

sondo y = y 1 x) uma tunção c/ y 1 x · 1 = y (·) termos :

M, N continuos (M, N) = 70

h(x) = vac do bava bav (xo'ho)

$$x \rightarrow (x, \lambda)$$

so o grático de y (x) é linna de nívos:
$$\phi(x,y) = c$$

ን ፣ e^{fe}

pomer linte cer nivel é gréfico cer espe ense elgo é noançã

8P)

$$y(0) = 1$$
 $y(0) = 1$
 $y(0)$

linear? » $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ (2) sony = sony >

cliferenciavel?»

emter?

 $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \cos y + \cos y + \cos y$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x \wedge x + c'(y) = y^3 - x \wedge x + c'(y) =$$

$$linnor$$
 do $uivoo: xcory + $\frac{u}{3} = c$$

$$y(0) = 1 \rightarrow 0 \cos 1 + \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

 $y(0) = 1 \rightarrow 0 \cos 1 + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

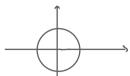
$$F(x,y) = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} (0,1) = 0$$

$$F(x,y) = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} (0,1) = 0$$

A igualdado dopino implicitamente y como função de x (numintenuale abento 1 too que 0 EI)

NOTA:
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^3 - 1$$

 $y(x) = 0$



90)

$$\begin{cases} y - (x + 6y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 & y' = \frac{y}{x + 6y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$(y (1) = 1)$$

<u>∂N = ∂N</u> (2) 1 = -1 (8) NOE © SNO+CQ linear x benn »

roparatuel x vimbliticar bara ticar vobarana 9 rete

Fator integrante u? µ(x,y) - mult. tudo

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$

rence que eniste p dependente só de 2?

saint pelepenclente só ces y:

$$\mu = \mu + \mu$$
 $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = 0$
 $\mu + \mu + \mu$
 $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = -\mu$
 $\mu = -\mu$

$$\Rightarrow (h H', h H) = \Delta \phi$$

$$\frac{9A}{9A} = \frac{A}{A} (-x - 6A_3)$$

$$\frac{9A}{9A} = \frac{A}{A} + C(A)$$

$$\frac{9A}{9A} = \frac{A}{9A} + C(A)$$

y(1)=1 -> 1-6= C (2) C=5 1090 - 3/8 - 64 = - 5

$$N(n 1) = -7 \neq 0$$

 $N(1,1)=-7 \neq 0$ defini imp. y como função de x

$$x - 6y^2 = -5y$$
 form. next. $y = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 24x}}{12}$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{5+7}{12}$$

6)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial x^4 + t^4}{x^3 t} \qquad t > 0$$

$$x (1) = 1$$

linear > cot
$$V = \frac{x}{t}$$
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t^4}{t^4} + \frac{2x^4}{t^4} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{2(\frac{x}{t_t})^4 + 1}{(\frac{x}{t_t})^3}$

here $V = \frac{x}{t}$

$$\frac{f(x(x'+)) = f(x'+)}{\frac{x_3 + f}{x_3 + f}} = 0 - \mu counce$$
Ophounactio a force against $\frac{x_3 + f}{x_3 + f}$ & $0 - \mu counce = 0$

Musi. Van.
$$V = \frac{x}{t}$$

$$2x = tV$$

$$2x' = V + tV'$$

$$\frac{V' + 1}{V^3}$$
Apparáved

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4+1}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{A} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \mathcal{H} + \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C} \mathcal{A} \qquad (e) \qquad \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C}$$

$$\wedge = \mathcal{A} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C} \mathcal{A} \qquad (e) \qquad \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C}$$

Under the contraction
$$u = 8x + 3y + 1$$

Appendix $u' = 8 + 3y$

Lift $u' = 8 + 3y$

Appendix $u' = 8 + 3y$

Appendix $u' = 8 + 3y$
 $u' = 8 + 3y$

Appendix $u' = 8 + 3y$
 $u' = 1$
 u'

10

$$\chi^2 y^3 + \chi (1+y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

exata x sug.

roal. a exate
$$f = \mu(x)$$
? $f = \mu(y)$? $f = \mu(y)$?