ESBOGO DA CORRECGÃO DA 1º FREQUÊNCIA

1. (a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^4}{x^2 + y^4}$ <0, logo as soluções da eq. diferencial são decrescentes Afirmação verda deira.

(5)  $Y = f(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi}$   $Y' = f'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$  $\chi^{2} \chi' + 2 \chi^{2} \chi'^{2} = \chi^{2} \left(\frac{1}{\chi^{2}}\right) + 2 \chi^{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\chi^{2}}\right)^{2 \chi^{2}} = 1 + 2 = 3 \neq 1$ :. f(n) não é solução da equação diferencial. Afirmação folsa.

 $(c) \quad \notin C^{2}(D)$  $f_{y} = x \ln(xy)$   $f_{x} = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ fyx = (x ln(xy))x = ln(xy) + x y = ln(xy)+1

fry =  $\left(\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right)_{y} = \frac{\frac{2}{y^{2}}}{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{2}} = \frac{x}{y^{2}+x^{2}}$ 

Ora fyn + fny.

Mars f E C2(D), logs pelo T. de Schwarz fer-se-ea fyz = fxy.

Logo a afirmação é falsa.

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{x}}{1+e^{x}} \iff e^{y} dy = \frac{e^{x}}{1+e^{x}} dx$ 

e'= ln(1+e2) + c => y= ln(ln(1+e2)+c)

com e constante

(b) Y + Senn Y = X e I(X) = e = e ConX - ConX = ConX

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( 1 \cdot e^{-CDX} \right) = x e^{-CDX} \cdot e^{-CDX}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( 1 \cdot e^{-CDX} \right) = x$$

$$1 \cdot e^{-CDX} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C \Rightarrow y = e^{-CDX} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + C \right),$$

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$$1 \cdot e^{-CDX}$$

(a) 
$$0ra$$
,  
 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{y\to0} \frac{0}{2y^4} = 0/1$   
 $x=0$ 

Mas  

$$\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + 2y^4} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y^4}{y^4 + 2y^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y^4$$

$$= \lim_{\gamma \to 0} \frac{1}{3\gamma^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1}$$

Logo não existe lim 
$$(x, Y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$
  $f(x, Y) = fortanto$ 

f não é continua em (0,0).

(b) Para 
$$(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$
,
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + 2y^4} \right) = \frac{y^2(x^2 + 2y^4) - xy^2 2x}{(x^2 + 2y^4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{24^{6} - x^{2}4^{2}}{(x^{2} + 24^{4})^{2}}$$

Para 
$$(x, y) = (0, 0)$$
,  $\frac{2y^6}{0x^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h^2} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{$ 

f(1,3,4)= 5/1

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  e  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$  existem e são continuas em (1,3,4) ( for que são quocientes e composição de funções continuas), logo f e diferenciárel em (1,3,4).  $\frac{z_5}{(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{z_5}{(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{f(1,3,4)}{f(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{f(1,3,4)}{f(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{z_5}{f(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{z_5}{f(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{z_5}{f(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{z_5}{f(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{z_5}{f(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{z_5}{f(1,3,4)}$   $\frac{z_5}{f(1,3,4)}$ 

 $f(x_1, y_1, z) \approx 5 + 15(x_{-1}) + \frac{3}{5}(y_{-3}) + \frac{4}{5}(z_{-4})$   $f(1.01, 3.05, 3.95) \approx 5 + 15 + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{5}{100} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{100}$   $\approx 5 + \frac{14}{100} = 5, \frac{14}{100}$