

Wanderson Faustino Patricio Matrícula: 2022005052

Questão 01 a) $f_x = -3y$ e $f_y = 5y^4 - 3x$

b) $f_x = 4x^3y^3 + 16xy$ e $f_y = 3x^4y^3 + 8x^2$

c) $f_x = -\pi \cdot e^{-t} \cdot \sin(\pi x)$ e $f_t = -e^{-t} \cos(\pi x)$

d) $f_x = \frac{\ln t}{2\sqrt{x}}$ e $f_y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{t}$ e) $f_x = 20 \cdot (2x+3y)^9$ e $f_y = 30(2x+3y)^9$

f) $f_x = \sec^2(xy) = f_y$ g) $f_x = \frac{1}{y}$ e $f_y = -\frac{1}{y^2}$

h) $f_x = \frac{(x+y)^2 - x \cdot 2(x+y)}{(x+y)^4}$ e $f_y = -\frac{2x}{(x+y)^3}$

i) $f_x = \frac{a(cx+dy) - c \cdot (ax+by)}{(cx+dy)^2} \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{(ad-bc)y}{(cx+dy)^2}$

Analogamente $\Rightarrow f_y = \frac{(bc-ad) \cdot x}{(cx+dy)^2}$

l) $f_x = \frac{ft}{3+tx^2}$ e $f_t = \frac{x}{2t(1+tx^2)}$ m) $w_\alpha = \cos \alpha \cos \beta$ e $w_\beta = -\sin \alpha \sin \beta$

n) $f_x = y \cdot x^{y-1}$ e $f_y = x^y \cdot \ln x$

Obs: $\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$

o) $F_x = \cos(e^x)$ e $F_y = -\cos(e^x)$

r) $f_x = \sin(y-x)$, $f_y = x \cdot \cos(y-x)$ e $f_z = -x \cdot \cos(y-x)$

v) $u(x,y,z) = x^{y/z}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} \cdot x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}$

$u = e^{\ln x \cdot \frac{y}{z}}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^{\frac{y}{z}} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{z}$ e $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{z^2} (\ln x) \cdot y \cdot x^{y/z}$

y) ~~$u(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$~~ $u(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot 2x_k$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = \frac{x_k}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2}}$

z) $u(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sin(x_1 + 2x_2 + \dots + n \cdot x_n)$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = \cos(x_1 + 2x_2 + \dots + n \cdot x_n) \cdot k$

Questão 02) $f_x = 3x^2y^5 + 8x^3y$ e $f_y = 5x^3y^4 + 2x^4$

• $f_{xx} = 6xy^5 + 24x^2y$ e $f_{xy} = 15x^2y^4 + 8x^3$

• $f_{yy} = 20x^3y^3$ e $f_{yx} = 15x^2y^4 + 8x^3$

b) $f_x = m \cdot \sin(2mx + 2ny)$ e $f_y = n \cdot \sin(2mx + 2ny)$

• $f_{xx} = 2m^2 \cos(2mx + 2ny)$ e $f_{xy} = 2nm \cos(2mx + 2ny)$

• $f_{yy} = 2n^2 \cos(2mx + 2ny)$ e $f_{yx} = 2nm \cos(2mx + 2ny)$

c) $f_u = \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}$ e $f_v = \frac{v}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}$

• $f_{uu} = \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} - \frac{u^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}}{u^2 + v^2} \Rightarrow f_{uu} = \frac{-\frac{u^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^{3/2}}}{u^2 + v^2}$

$f_{vv} = \frac{-\frac{v^2}{(u^2 + v^2)^{3/2}}}{u^2 + v^2}$

• $f_{uv} = f_{vu} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u}{(u^2 + v^2)^{3/2}} \cdot 2v \Rightarrow f_{uv} = f_{vu} = -\frac{uv}{(u^2 + v^2)^{3/2}}$

f) $f_x = e^{xy} \cdot y$

e $f_y = e^{xy} \cdot x \cdot e^{xy}$

• $f_{xx} = e^{xy} \cdot e^{xy}$

e $f_{yy} = x^2 \cdot e^{xy} \cdot e^{xy} + x \cdot e^{xy} \cdot e^{xy}$; $f_{xy} = x \cdot e^{xy} \cdot e^{xy} + e^{xy} \cdot e^{xy} = f_{yx}$

Questão 03) a) $f(x, y) = x^4y^3 - y^4$

$f_x = 4x^3y^3$

e $f_y = 3x^4y^2 - 4y^3$

$f_{xy} = 12x^3y^2$

e $f_{yx} = 12x^3y^2$

Logo: $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$

b) $f(x, y) = e^{xy} \cdot \sin y$

$f_x = e^{xy} \cdot \sin y$

e $f_y = e^{xy} \cdot \sin y + e^{xy} \cdot \cos y$

$f_{xy} = e^{xy} \cdot \sin y + e^{xy} \cdot \cos y$

e $f_{yx} = e^{xy} \cdot \sin y + e^{xy} \cdot \cos y \Rightarrow f_{xy} = f_{yx}$

c) $f(x, y) = \cos(x^2y)$

$f_x = -2xy \cdot \sin(x^2y)$

e $f_y = -x^2 \cdot \sin(x^2y)$

$f_{xy} = -2x \sin(x^2y) - 2x^3y \cos(x^2y)$ e $f_{yx} = -2x \sin(x^2y) - 2x^3y \cos(x^2y) \Rightarrow f_{xy} = f_{yx}$

d) $f(x, y) = \ln(x + 2y)$

$f_x = \frac{1}{x + 2y}$

e $f_y = \frac{2}{x + 2y}$

$f_{xy} = -\frac{1}{(x + 2y)^2}$

e $f_{yx} = -\frac{1}{(x + 2y)^2} \Rightarrow f_{xy} = f_{yx}$