

Cálculo III

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Aluno: Abrantes

Exercícios:

Máximo, Mínimo, Sela

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①

① - Determine os valores máximos e mínimos locais e pontos de sela da função.

$$⑤ - f(x, y) = 9 - 2x + 4y - x^2 - 4y^2$$

Cálculo dos pontos críticos que ocorrem quando $f_x(a, b) = 0$ e $f_y(a, b) = 0$:

$$\frac{\partial (9 - 2x + 4y - x^2 - 4y^2)}{\partial x} = -2 - 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial (9 - 2x + 4y - x^2 - 4y^2)}{\partial y} = 4 - 8y$$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{array}{l} f_x = 0 \\ -2 - 2x = 0 \\ -2x = 2 \\ x = -1 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} f_y = 0 \\ 4 - 8y = 0 \\ -8y = -4 \\ y = 1/2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{O único ponto crítico} \\ \text{é } f(-1, 1/2). \end{array}$$

Cálculo das derivadas de 2ª ordem:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial x} = \frac{\partial (-2 - 2x)}{\partial x} = -2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_{xx}(-1, 1/2) = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial y} = \frac{\partial (4 - 8y)}{\partial y} = -8 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_{yy}(-1, 1/2) = -8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial (-2 - 2x)}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_{xy}(-1, 1/2) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(a, b) &= f_{xx}(a, b) f_{yy}(a, b) - (f_{xy}(a, b))^2 \\ &= (-2)(-8) - 0 \\ &= 16 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Como } D > 0 \text{ e} \\ f_{xx}(-1, 1/2) < 0, \\ f(-1, 1/2) \text{ é} \\ \text{máximo local.} \end{array} \right.$$

②

$$f(x, y) = x^3y + 12x^2 - 8y$$

Cálculo dos pontos críticos:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^3y + 12x^2 - 8y) = 3x^2y + 24x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^3y + 12x^2 - 8y) = x^3 - 8$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_y = 0 \\ x^3 - 8 = 0 \\ x^3 = 8 \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} f_x = 0 \\ 3x^2y + 24x = 0 \\ 3(2)^2y + 24(2) = 0 \\ 12y + 48 = 0 \\ y = -4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{O único ponto crítico} \\ \text{é então } f(2, -4). \end{array}$$

Cálculo das derivadas de 2ª ordem:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2y + 24x) = 6xy + 24$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^3 - 8) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3x^2y + 24x) = 3x^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_{xx}(2, -4) = 6xy + 24 = -24 \\ f_{yy}(2, -4) = 0 \\ f_{xy}(2, -4) = 3x^2 = 12 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Como } D(2, -4) < 0, \text{ o} \\ \text{ponto } (2, -4) \text{ é sela.} \end{array}$$

$$D(2, -4) = (-24)(0) - 12^2 = -144$$

$$⑦ - f(x, y) = (x-y)(1-xy)$$

Cálculo das pontas críticas para $f(x, y) = x - x^2y - y + xy^2$

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

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

$f_y = 0$ $2xy - x^2 - 1 = 0$ $2xy = x^2 + 1$ $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x}$	$f_x = 0$ $y^2 - 2xy + 1 = 0$ $\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x}\right)^2 - 2x\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x}\right) + 1 = 0$ $\frac{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1}{4x^2} - x^2 - 1 + 1 = 0$ $x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 - 4x^4 = 0$ $-3x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 = 0$ $-3x^4 + 2x^2 = -1$ $\therefore x = 1 \text{ ou } x = -1$	Essa função tem 4 pontas críticas a serem analisadas: $f(1, 1)$ $f(1, -1)$ $f(-1, 1)$ $f(-1, -1)$
$y = \frac{(-1)^2 + 1}{2(-1)} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$ $y = \frac{(1)^2 + 1}{2(1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ $\therefore y = 1 \text{ ou } y = -1$		

Cálculo das derivadas de 2ª ordem:

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy - x^2 - 1) = 2x$$

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

④

Análise dos pontos críticos: $(1, 1)$, $(1, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, $(-1, -1)$

Para $f(1, 1)$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{xx}(1, 1) &= -2y \\ &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f_{yy}(1, 1) &= 2x \\ &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f_{xy}(1, 1) &= -2y - 2x \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$D(1, 1) = (-2)(2) - 0^2 = -4$$

$\therefore f(1, 1)$ é ponto de sela

Para $f(1, -1)$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{xx}(1, -1) &= -2y \\ &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f_{yy}(1, -1) &= 2x \\ &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f_{xy}(1, -1) &= 2y - 2x \\ &= -4 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(1, -1) &= (2)(-2) - (-4)^2 \\ &= -4 - 16 = -20 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(1, -1)$ é ponto de sela

Para $f(-1, 1)$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{xx}(-1, 1) &= -2y \\ &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f_{yy}(-1, 1) &= 2x \\ &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f_{xy}(-1, 1) &= 2y - 2x \\ &= 2 - 2(-1) = 4 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$D(-1, 1) = (-2)(-2) - 4^2 = -12$$

$\therefore f(-1, 1)$ é ponto de sela

Para $f(-1, -1)$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{xx}(-1, -1) &= -2y \\ &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f_{yy}(-1, -1) &= 2x \\ &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f_{xy}(-1, -1) &= 2y - 2x \\ &= -2 + 2 = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$D(-1, -1) = 2(-2) - 0^2 = -4$$

$\therefore f(-1, -1)$ é ponto de sela