

1/1/1  
Cálculo III

2ª lista de exercícios

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$$23) f(x, y, z) = 1 + xy^2 - 2z^2$$

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

$$= 0 + y^2(1) - 0$$

$$= y^2$$

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

$$= 0 + 2xy - 0$$

$$= 2xy$$

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

$$= 0 + 0 - 4z$$

$$= (-4z)$$



$$24) f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + xz$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy + yz + xz) = y \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (yz)}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

$$= y + 0 + z$$

$$= y + z //$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy + yz + xz) = x \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (xz)}{\partial y}$$

$$= x + z + 0$$

$$= x + z //$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (xy + yz + xz) = \frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial z} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$$

$$= 0 + y + x$$

$$= y + x //$$



25)  $f(x, y, z) = x - \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$

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

$$= 1 - 0$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1}}$$

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

$$= 0 - \frac{\partial u^{1/2}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial (y^2 + z^2)}{\partial y} \quad | \quad u = y^2 + z^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \left( \frac{\partial y^2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} (2y - 0) = \frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-y}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}}}$$

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

$$= 0 - \frac{\partial u^{1/2}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial (y^2 + z^2)}{\partial z} \quad | \quad u = y^2 + z^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \left( \frac{\partial y^2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} (0 - 2z)$$

$$= \frac{2z}{2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{z}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}}}$$



$$26) f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} u^{-1/2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \right) \quad | \quad u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} u^{-3/2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} z^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{u^3}} (2x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} &= \text{por semelhança com a} \\ &\text{derivada parcial em } x, \text{ sabe-se} \\ &\text{que } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} &= \text{por semelhança com a} \\ &\text{derivada parcial em } x, \text{ sabe-se} \\ &\text{que } \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{-z}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} \end{aligned}$$



29)  $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x + 2y + 3z)$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(x + 2y + 3z) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \ln(u) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x + 2y + 3z) \quad | u = x + 2y + 3z \\ &= \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{u} (1) = \frac{1}{x + 2y + 3z}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln(x + 2y + 3z) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \ln(u) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x + 2y + 3z) \quad | u = x + 2y + 3z \\ &= \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{u} (2) = \frac{2}{x + 2y + 3z}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln(x + 2y + 3z) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \ln(u) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x + 2y + 3z) \quad | u = x + 2y + 3z \\ &= \frac{1}{u} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + 2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{u} (3) = \frac{3}{x + 2y + 3z}\end{aligned}$$



Ferramentas utilizadas para estudo  
e verificação dos resultados:

- Wolfram Alpha
- James Stewart, Cálculo, 8ª edição.