

## Cálculo III

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Exercícios:

Derivada direcional

Vetor Gradiente

Outubro/2019



①- Determine a derivada direcional da função no ponto dado na direção do vetor  $\vec{v}$ .

①-  $f(x, y) = x \sin y$ ,  $(0, \pi/3)$ ,  $\vec{v} = (-6, 8)$

A derivada direcional ( $D_{\vec{u}}$ ) nos permite encontrar a taxa de variação de uma função em uma direção qualquer dada por um vetor unitário  $\vec{u}$ . Ela é dada por (para 3 variáveis):

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y, z) = f_x(x, y, z)a + f_y(x, y, z)b + f_z(x, y, z)c$$

onde  $\vec{u} = (a, b, c)$  é o vetor unitário que indica a direção da derivada.

A equação da derivada direcional ( $D_{\vec{u}}$ ) pode ser reescrita como um dot product entre o vetor unitário  $\vec{u}$  e o vetor gradiente  $\nabla f$ :

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y, z) = (f_x(x, y, z), f_y(x, y, z), f_z(x, y, z)) \cdot (a, b, c)$$

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y, z) = \nabla f(x, y, z) \cdot \vec{u}$$

onde:  $\nabla f(x, y, z)$  é o vetor gradiente  
 $\vec{u}$  é o vetor unitário

Note que o vetor gradiente é dado por:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x, y, z) &= (f_x, f_y, f_z) = f_x \hat{i} + f_y \hat{j} + f_z \hat{k} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$



②

Cálculo do  $\nabla f(x, y)$ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^x \sin(y) = \sin(y) \frac{\partial e^x}{\partial x} + \cancel{e^x \frac{\partial \sin(y)}{\partial x}}$$

$$= e^x \sin(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^x \sin(y) = \cancel{\sin(y) \frac{\partial e^x}{\partial y}} + e^x \frac{\partial \sin(y)}{\partial y}$$

$$= e^x \cos(y)$$

$$\therefore \nabla f(x, y) = (e^x \sin(y), e^x \cos(y))$$

$$\nabla f(0, \pi/3) = (e^0 \sin(\pi/3), e^0 \cos(\pi/3))$$

$$= (\sqrt{3}/2, 1/2)$$

Cálculo do vetor unitário:

$\vec{v} = (-6, 8)$	}	$\vec{u} = \frac{1}{10} \vec{v}$
$\ \vec{v}\ ^2 = (-6)^2 + (8)^2$		$10$
$= 36 + 64$		$= (-6/10, 8/10)$
$= 100$		$= (-3/5, 4/5)$
$\ \vec{v}\  = 10$		

Cálculo da  $D_u f(x, y)$ :

$$D_u f(x, y) = \nabla f(x, y) \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{-3}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{-3\sqrt{3}}{10} + \frac{4}{10}$$

$$= \frac{4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{10}$$



(3)

$$(13) - g(p, q) = p^4 - p^2 q^3, (2, 1), \vec{v} = \hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

Cálculo de  $\nabla g(p, q)$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} (p^4 - p^2 q^3) = 4p^3 - 2pq^3$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (p^4 - p^2 q^3) = -3q^2 p^2$$

$$\therefore \nabla g(p, q) = (4p^3 - 2pq^3, -3q^2 p^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla g(2, 1) &= (4(2)^3 - 2(2)(1)^3, -3(1)^2(2)^2) \\ &= (28, -12) \end{aligned}$$

Cálculo do  $\vec{u}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= (1, 3) \\ \|\vec{v}\|^2 &= 1^2 + 3^2 \\ &= 10 \\ \|\vec{v}\| &= \sqrt{10} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \vec{v} \\ \vec{u} = (1/\sqrt{10}, 3/\sqrt{10}) \end{array} \right.$$

Cálculo de  $D_{\vec{u}} g(p, q)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\vec{u}} g(2, 1) &= \nabla g(2, 1) \cdot \vec{u} \\ &= \frac{28}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{36}{\sqrt{10}} \\ &= -\frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$(15) - f(x, y, z) = x e^y + y e^z + z e^x, (0, 0, 0), \vec{v} = (5, 1, -2)$$

Cálculo do  $\nabla f(x, y, z)$ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x e^y + y e^z + z e^x) = e^y + z e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x e^y + y e^z + z e^x) = x e^y + e^z$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x e^y + y e^z + z e^x) = y e^z + e^x$$

$$\therefore \nabla f(x, y, z) = (e^y + z e^x, e^z + x e^y, e^x + y e^z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(0, 0, 0) &= (e^0 + 0(e^0), e^0 + 0(e^0), e^0 + 0(e^0)) \\ &= (1, 1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

Cálculo de  $\vec{u}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= (5, 1, -2) \\ \|\vec{v}\|^2 &= 5^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2 \\ &= 25 + 1 + 4 \\ &= 30 \\ \|\vec{v}\| &= \sqrt{30} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{u} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \vec{v} \\ &= (5/\sqrt{30}, 1/\sqrt{30}, -2/\sqrt{30}) \end{aligned} \right.$$

Cálculo de  $D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y, z)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\vec{u}} f(0, 0, 0) &= \nabla f(0, 0, 0) \cdot \vec{u} \\ &= \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{30}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{30}} \end{aligned}$$



(5)

$$(17) \quad h(r, s, t) = \ln(3r + 6s + 9t), \quad (1, 1, 1), \quad \vec{v} = 4\hat{i} + 12\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$$

Cálculo de  $\nabla h(r, s, t)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ln(3r + 6s + 9t)}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial \ln(u)}{\partial u} \frac{\partial (3r + 6s + 9t)}{\partial r} \\ &= \frac{3}{3r + 6s + 9t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} &= \frac{6}{3r + 6s + 9t} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} &= \frac{9}{3r + 6s + 9t} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \nabla h(r, s, t) = \left( \frac{3}{3r + 6s + 9t}, \frac{6}{3r + 6s + 9t}, \frac{9}{3r + 6s + 9t} \right)$$

$$\nabla h(1, 1, 1) = \left( \frac{3}{18}, \frac{6}{18}, \frac{9}{18} \right)$$

Cálculo de  $\vec{u}$ :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= (4, 12, 6) \\ \|\vec{v}\|^2 &= 4^2 + 12^2 + 6^2 \\ &= 196 \\ \|\vec{v}\| &= \sqrt{196} = 14 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \vec{u} &= \frac{1}{14} \vec{v} = \left( \frac{4}{14}, \frac{12}{14}, \frac{6}{14} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{3}{7} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Cálculo da  $D_{\vec{u}} h(r, s, t)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\vec{u}} h(1, 1, 1) &= \nabla h(1, 1, 1) \cdot \vec{u} \\ &= \frac{3}{18} \cdot \frac{2}{7} + \frac{6}{18} \cdot \frac{6}{7} + \frac{9}{18} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \\ &= \frac{6}{126} + \frac{36}{126} + \frac{27}{126} \\ &= \frac{23}{42} \end{aligned}$$



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II. Encontre as direções nas quais as funções aumentam e diminuem mais rapidamente em  $P_0$ . Em seguida, encontre as derivadas das funções nessas direções.

19.  $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$ ,  $P_0(-1, 1)$

O valor máximo de uma derivada direcional  $D_{\vec{u}}f(x, y, z)$  ocorre quando  $\vec{u}$  tem a mesma direção do vetor gradiente  $\nabla f(x, y, z)$ . Esse valor máximo é dado pelo módulo do vetor gradiente,  $\|\nabla f(x, y, z)\|$ .

Cálculo do  $\nabla f(x, y)$ :

$$\frac{\partial (x^2 + xy + y^2)}{\partial x} = 2x + y \quad \left\{ \quad \frac{\partial (x^2 + xy + y^2)}{\partial y} = 2y + x \right.$$

$$\therefore \nabla f(x, y) = (2x + y, 2y + x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(-1, 1) &= (2(-1) + 1, 2(1) - 1) \\ &= (-1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

Assim, a direção da maior taxa de variação é  $\nabla f(-1, 1) = (-1, 1)$ , e o valor da maior taxa é:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla f(-1, 1)\|^2 &= (-1)^2 + 1^2 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|\nabla f(-1, 1)\| = \sqrt{2}$$

Concluindo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{u} &= (-1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}) \\ D_{\vec{u}}f(-1, 1) &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{aumento}$$

$$\therefore \vec{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \nabla f(-1, 1) = \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\vec{u} &= (1/\sqrt{2}, -1/\sqrt{2}) \\ D_{-\vec{u}}f(-1, 1) &= -\sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{diminuição}$$



(7)

$$(21) \quad f(x, y, z) = (x/y) - yz, \quad P_0 = (4, 1, 1)$$

Cálculo de  $\nabla f(x, y, z)$ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{y} - yz \right) = \frac{y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x - x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y}{y^2} = \frac{y}{y^2} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{y} - yz \right) = \frac{y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} x - x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} y}{y^2} - z = \frac{-x}{y^2} - z$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{x}{y} - yz \right) = -y$$

$$\therefore \nabla f(x, y, z) = \left( \frac{1}{y}, \frac{-x}{y^2} - z, -y \right)$$

$$\nabla f(4, 1, 1) = \left( \frac{1}{1}, \frac{-4}{1^2} - 1, -1 \right) = (1, -5, -1)$$

Cálculo do módulo:

$$\|\nabla f(4, 1, 1)\|^2 = 1^2 + (-5)^2 + (-1)^2 = 27$$

$$\|\nabla f(4, 1, 1)\| = \sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

Cálculo de  $\vec{u}$ :

$$\vec{u} = \left( \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-5}{3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{3}} \right) \quad \therefore -\vec{u} = \left( \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(4, 1, 1) = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore D_{-\vec{u}} f(4, 1, 1) = -3\sqrt{3}$$

$\hat{=}$

aumenta

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23-  $f(x, y, z) = \ln(xy) + \ln(yz) + \ln(xz)$ ,  $P_0 = (1, 1, 1)$

Cálculo do  $\nabla f(x, y, z)$ :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\ln(xy) + \ln(yz) + \ln(xz)) &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\ln(xy) + \ln(yz) + \ln(xz)) &= \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\ln(xy) + \ln(yz) + \ln(xz)) &= \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{2}{z} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \nabla f(x, y, z) = (2/x, 2/y, 2/z)$$

$$\nabla f(1, 1, 1) = (2, 2, 2)$$

Cálculo da maior taxa de variação:

$$\|\nabla f(1, 1, 1)\|^2 = 2^2 + 2^2 + 2^2$$

$$= 12$$

$$\|\nabla f(1, 1, 1)\| = 2\sqrt{3}$$

Cálculo das direções:

$$\vec{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \nabla f(1, 1, 1) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \therefore -\vec{u} = \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(1, 1, 1) = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore D_{-\vec{u}} f(1, 1, 1) = -2\sqrt{3}$$

$\hat{u}$   
aumenta

$\hat{-u}$   
diminui

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Ferramentas utilizadas:

- Calculadora HP-50g
- Mathematica 12.0