DIN00018 - CÁLCULO II - T01 (20022.1-2T1-2345)

DAME-UNIR, 1° SEMESTRE DE 2022 SEGUNDA GUIA DE ESTUDO

Primeiro grupo de fórmulas

- (1) $D_x(u^n) = nu^{n-1}D_xu$, $D_x(e^u) = e^uD_xu$
- (2) $D_x(a^u) = a^u \ln a D_x u$ $D_x(\ln u) = \frac{1}{u} D_x u$
- (3) $D_x(\sin u) = \cos u D_x u$, $D_x(\cos u) = -\sin u D_x u$
- (4) $D_x(\tan u) = \sec^2 u D_x u$, $D_x(\cot u) = \sec^2 u D_x u$
- (5) $D_x(\sec u) = \sec u \tan u D_x u$ $D_x(\csc u) = -\csc u \cot u D_x u$

Grupo 1 de Exercícios

- (1) Dada a função $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, encontre $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ (ou derivadas parciais de segunda ordem)
- (2) Dada a função $f(x,y) = \ln(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}+x})$. Encontre as derivadas parciais de segunda
- (3) Dada a função $f(x,y) = ye^{x^2}$, determine $\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$
- (4) Dada a função $z = x^2 \sin y + y^2 \sin x$, encontre $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^2 \partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$ $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y \partial x},\, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y \partial x \partial y}$ (ou as derivadas parciais de terceira ordem)

Segundo grupo de fórmulas

- (1) $D_x(\sinh u) = \cosh u D_x u$
- (2) $D_x(\cosh u) = -\sinh u D_x u$
- (3) $D_x(\tanh u) = \operatorname{sech}^2 u D_x u$
- $(4) D_x(\coth u) = -\operatorname{csch}^2 u D_x u$
- (5) $D_x(\operatorname{sech} u) = \operatorname{sech} u \tanh u D_x u$
- (6) $D_x(\operatorname{csch} u) = -\operatorname{csch} u \operatorname{coth} u D_x u$

Grupo 2 de Exercícios

- (1) Dada a função $f(x,y,z)=e^{xy}\sinh 2z-e^{yx}\cosh 2z$,
encontre $f_{zy}(x,y,z),\,f_{xy}(x,y,z),$
- (2) Dada a função $f(x, y, z) = e^{xy} \tanh 2z^3 e^{yx} \cosh \sqrt{2z^3}$, encontre $f_{xyz}(x, y, z)$, $f_{xzy}(x, y, z)$, $f_{zyy}(x,y,z),$

Terceiro grupo de fórmulas

- $(1) D_x(\arcsin u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} D_x u$
- (2) $D_x(\arccos u) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}D_x u$ (3) $D_x(\arctan u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2}D_x u$
- (4) $D_x(\operatorname{arccot} u) = -\frac{1}{1+u^2}D_x u$

(5)
$$D_x(\operatorname{arcsec} u) = \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}D_x u$$

(5)
$$D_x(\operatorname{arcsec} u) = \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}D_x u$$

(6) $D_x(\operatorname{arccsc} u) = -\frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2 - 1}}D_x u$

Grupo 3 de Exercícios

(1) Dada a função
$$z=\arcsin(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}+x})$$
, encontre $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3}$

$$(2) \text{ Dada a função } z = \arctan(x+2y) + e^{x-2y}. \text{ Provar que } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4\frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$(3) \text{ Dada a função } z = \arctan(\frac{y}{x}). \text{ Provar que } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$(4) \text{ Dada a função } e^x \cos y. \text{ Provar que } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$(5) \text{ Dada a função } e^x \sin y. \text{ Provar que } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

(3) Dada a função
$$z = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$$
. Provar que $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$

(4) Dada a função
$$e^x \cos y$$
. Provar que $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$

(5) Dada a função
$$e^x \sin y$$
. Provar que $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x^2} = 0$