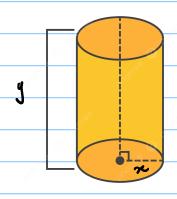
DERIVADAS PACCIAIS

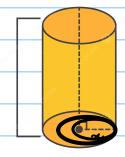
Tone en cilindre de rais « e dévra y:



Se solvre z é dade pela função de deas vociáreis z=f(x,y)=trx²y.

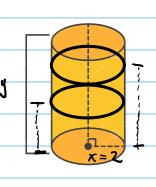
1) Fixando
$$g = 3$$
: $f(x_1 3) = 3 + \chi^2 = v(x)$

Mas $Qf(x_1 3) = Qf = 6 + \chi$. $3 = g$
 $Q \neq Q \neq Q \neq Q$



2)
$$F_{i} \times \text{andb} \times = 2: f(2,y) = 4\pi y = v(y)$$

Mas $\frac{df(2,y)}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4\pi$



Logo,
$$v'(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{v(x+n) - v(x)}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(x+h,3) - f(x,3)}{n} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

e
$$V'(y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} V(y+n) - V(y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(z,y+h) - f(z,y)}{n} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

Teorema de Clairaut-Schawz-Young: Seja z= $\{(x,y)$. Se $\{xy = \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial x \partial y}, \{yx = \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial y \partial x}\}$

sono continuos en (c,b) E Doninio z, enlão txy (a,b) = fyx (a,b).

2)
$$F(\alpha, \beta) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{t^3 + 1} dt = \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} \sqrt{t^3 + 1} dt$$

Pelo Teorema funda mandol

$$f\alpha = -\sqrt{\alpha^3 + 1}$$
. do cálorlo: $g(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(t) dt$
 $f\beta = \sqrt{\beta^3 + 1}$. $g'(x) = f(x)$.

3)
$$w = f(x,y,z) = \frac{3x^2y}{z^2}$$

$$f_2 = 3x^2y \cdot (-2) \cdot z^3 = -6x^3y \cdot \frac{1}{2^3}$$

Obs: Podenes usor a definiçõe de derisada porcial tabén:

$$\frac{z = f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1$$

obs: Tombém podures forter isse para abler informações sebre curvas de nível.