

2. Seja  $f$  um campo escalar definido por  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

(a) Resolva **apenas duas** das alíneas seguintes

A temperatura  $T$  em  $(x, y)$  é dada por  $T = f(x, y)$ .

i) Calcule a taxa de variação de  $T$  em  $(1, 1)$  segundo a direcção e sentido do vector  $\vec{u} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\mathbf{j}$ . Interprete o resultado obtido.

ii) Determine, a direcção, sentido e magnitude da taxa de variação máxima da temperatura em  $(1, 1)$ .

iii) Utilizando diferenciais, obtenha uma aproximação da diferença de temperatura entre os pontos  $(1, 1)$  e  $(1.3, 1.3)$ .

(b) Resolva **apenas uma** das alíneas seguintes

i) Mostre que, se  $z = \sqrt{f(x-1, y+1)} \wedge x = 1 + \cos \theta \wedge y = -1 + \sin \theta$ , então verifica-se a seguinte

identidade:  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2 = 1$ .

ii) Para a superfície de equação  $z = 1 + f(x-1, y-1)$  se  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 4$ , determine:

a expressão geral das curvas de nível  $C_k$ , o ponto crítico e respectivo mínimo absoluto e o plano tangente à superfície no ponto  $P(1, 1, 1)$ .

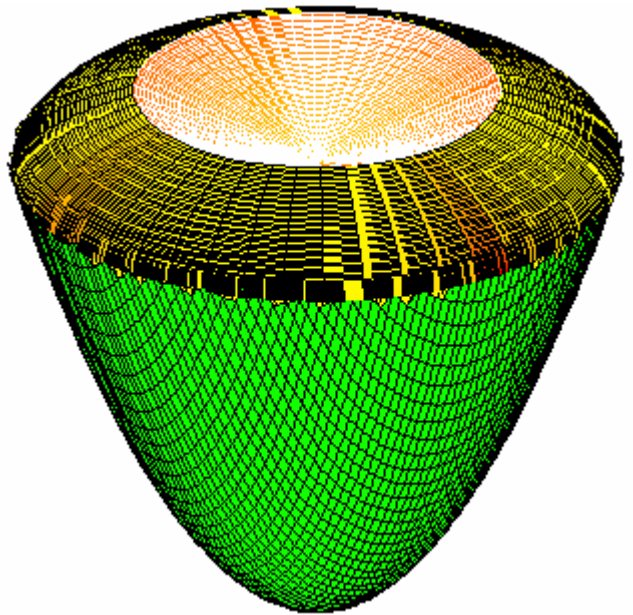
Sugestões: Uma equação do plano tangente a uma superfície  $z = f(x, y)$ , num ponto  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , é dada por  $z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$ .

Um ponto  $(x_0, y_0)$  para o qual  $f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$  e  $f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$  é designado ponto crítico.

3. A figura representa uma bolota achatada/enfeite de Natal

formada por duas partes:

- *calote esférica* de raio  $r = 5$  seccionada por um cone de raio  $r = 3$  e altura  $h = 4$ ;
- paraboloide de altura  $h = 25$  e largura máxima de raio  $r = 5$



(a) Justifique, que o sólido é definido por  $S = S_1 \cup S_2$ , onde :

$$S_1 = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) : 0 \leq r \leq 5 \wedge 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \wedge \arctan(\frac{3}{4}) \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

$$S_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 25 \wedge x^2 + y^2 - 25 \leq z \leq 0\}$$

associando as definições de  $S_1$  e  $S_2$  a dois sistemas de coordenadas 3D.

(b) Diga, justificando, qual das funções seguintes não está

relacionada com a definição do sólido:

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 25 \quad h(x, y) = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad i(x, y) = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad g(x, y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$$

(c) Calcule o volume do sólido.

(d) Complete os algoritmos e, associe-os a duas transformações/mudança de variáveis em 3D

**Algoritmo 1:**

**Ler**  $(x, y, z)$

**Se**  $\_? \_$

**Então**  $R \leftarrow \sqrt{\_? \_}$

$$\theta \leftarrow \arctan \frac{?}{x}$$

$$\varphi \leftarrow \_? \_$$

**Escrever**  $(R, \theta, \varphi)$

**Senão**  $\_? \_$

**Algoritmo 2:**

**Ler**  $(R, \theta, \varphi)$

**Se**  $R \geq \_? \_$  e  $\_? \_ \leq \theta \leq \_? \_$  e  $\_? \_ \leq \varphi \leq \_? \_$

**Então**  $x \leftarrow R * \sin \_? \_ * \cos \theta$

$$y \leftarrow R * \sin \varphi * \_? \_$$

$$z \leftarrow \_? \_ * \cos \varphi$$

**Escrever**  $(x, y, z)$

**Senão**  $\_? \_$

2

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

(a)  $T = f(x, y)$  temperatura

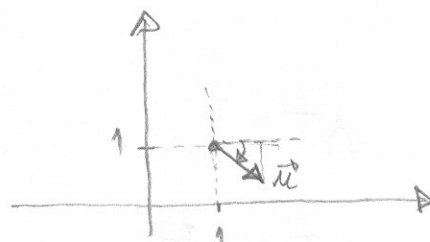
(i) Taxa de variação de  $T$  em  $(1, 1)$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \hat{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \hat{j}$$

Derivada direccional

$$T_{\vec{u}}(1, 1) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{u}\| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4}{4}} = \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{u} = \cos \theta \hat{i} + \sin \theta \hat{j} \quad \theta = -\pi/4$$

$$T_{\vec{u}}(1, 1) = \nabla T(1, 1) \cdot \vec{u} \Leftrightarrow T_{\vec{u}}(1, 1) = (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\hat{j}\right)$$

$$\nabla T(1, 1) = T_x(1, 1)\hat{i} + T_y(1, 1)\hat{j} \rightarrow \nabla T(1, 1) = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$$

$$T_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 + y^2) = 2x \rightarrow T_x(1, 1) = 2$$

$$T_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 + y^2) = 2y \rightarrow T_y(1, 1) = 2$$

$$T_{\vec{u}}(1, 1) = (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\hat{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\hat{j}\right)$$

$$= 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

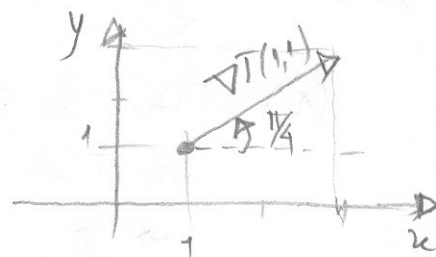
$$= 0$$

$\leftarrow$  taxa de variação nula na direcção e sentido de  $\vec{u} \Rightarrow$  Temperatura mantém-se constante

(ii) de acordo com o Teorema do Gradiente

a TAXA de variação máxima ocorre na direcção e sentido do vector gradiente

$$\nabla T(1,1) = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$$

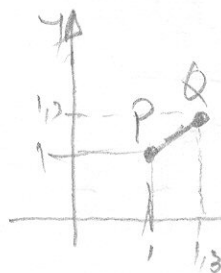


magnitude  $\rightarrow \|\nabla T(1,1)\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$

(iii)

$$\Delta T \approx ?$$

$$\Delta T \approx dT$$



$$\Delta x = dx = 0.3$$

$$\Delta y = dy = 0.3$$

$$P(1,1)$$

$$dT = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}(1,1) = 2$$

$$dT = 2 \cdot (0.3) + 2 \cdot (0.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}(1,1) = 2$$

$$dT = 2 \cdot (0.6) = 1.2$$

$$\Delta T \approx 1.2$$

(b) (i)  $z = \sqrt{f(x,y)} \quad x = 1 + \cos \theta \quad y = -1 + \sin \theta$

se  
então

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2 = 1$$

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

$$z = \sqrt{f(x,y)} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = ?$$

1º Processo  $z = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2} \quad \wedge \quad x = 1 + \cos\theta \quad \wedge \quad y = -1 + \sin\theta$

$$z = \sqrt{(1 + \cos\theta - 1)^2 + (-1 + \sin\theta + 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \sqrt{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \sqrt{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 1$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = \frac{d}{d\theta}(1) = 0$$

2º Processo Regra da Cadeia

$$z \begin{cases} x \rightarrow \theta \\ y \rightarrow \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{d\theta} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2}} (-\sin\theta) + \frac{y+1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2}} \cos\theta$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = \frac{1 + \cos\theta - 1}{1} (-\sin\theta) + \frac{-1 + \sin\theta + 1}{1} \cos\theta$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\theta} = -\cancel{\cos\theta} \sin\theta + \sin\theta \cancel{\cos\theta} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{d\theta} = 0$$

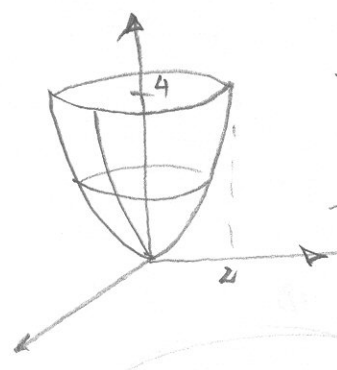
Assim:  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y+1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2}}\right)^2 + (0)^2$

$$= \frac{(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2} = \frac{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2}{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2} = 1 \quad \text{c.f. } \checkmark$$

(ii)  $z = 1 + f(x-1, y-1)$  se  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 4$

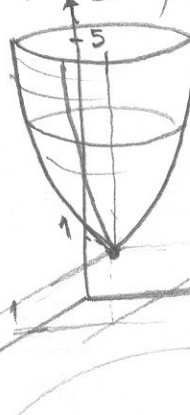
$f(x-1, y-1) = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \quad \leftarrow f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

$z = 1 + (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$  se  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 4$



$z = x^2 + y^2$  se  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$

Translação  
 $\vec{u} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$



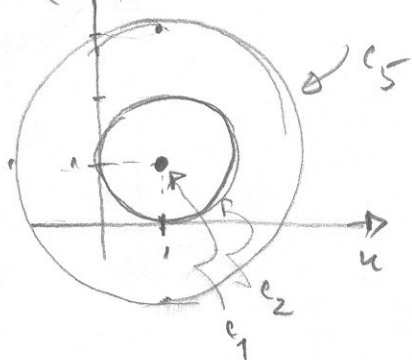
S. parabólica  
com vértice em  
(1, 1, 1)

$z-1 = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$   
se  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 4$

• expressão geral das curvas de nível  $xy$

$C_k = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{D} : 1 + (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = k \}$   
 $= \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{D} : (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = k-1 \}$

circunferências centradas  
em (1, 1) com raio  $R = \sqrt{k-1}$



• Pontos críticos

$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2(x-1) = 0 \\ 2(y-1) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$

$z = 1 + (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$

$z = 1$   
(1, 1, 1)

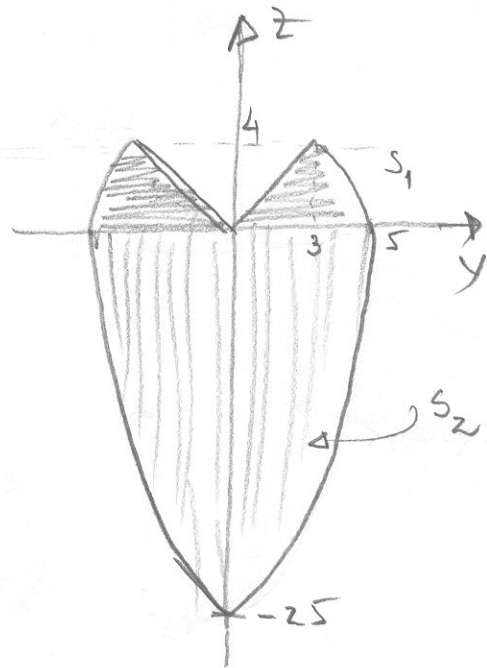
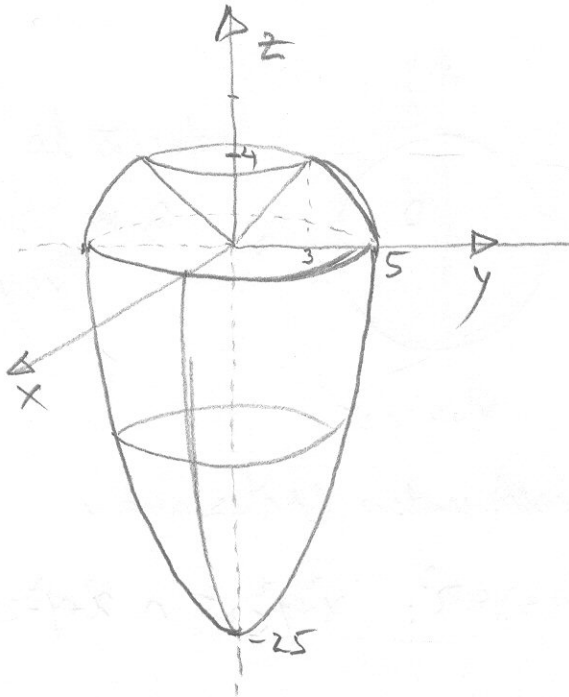
Mínimo Absoluto

Plano tangente  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  pelo gráfico  $P(1, 1, 1) \rightarrow z = 1$

$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$   
 $f_x(1, 1) = 0 ; f_y(1, 1) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow z = 1$

3.

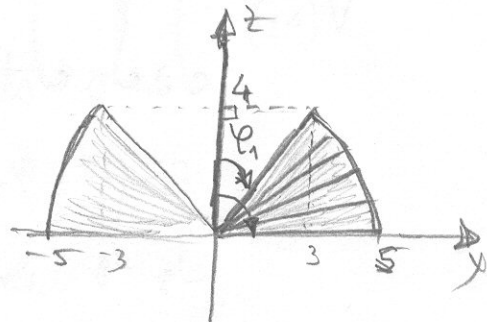
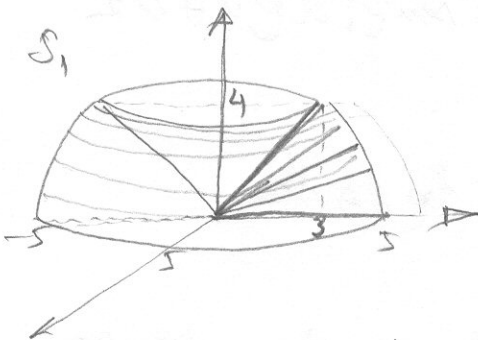
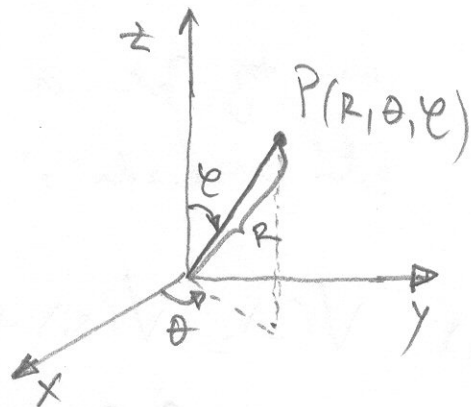
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tendo em atenção resultados obtidos no exercício (1)  
 — Sistema Coordenadas Esféricas

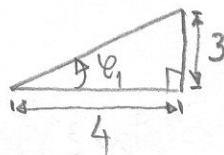
$$T_{\theta} = \begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$J = -r^2 \sin \varphi$$



$$S_1 = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) : 0 \leq r \leq 5 \wedge 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \wedge \varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

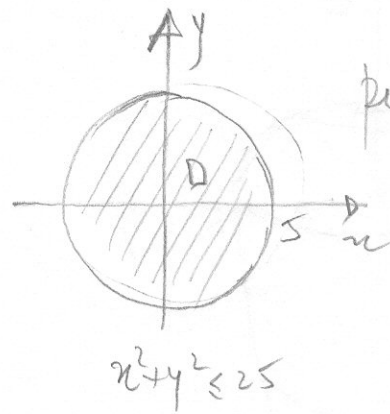
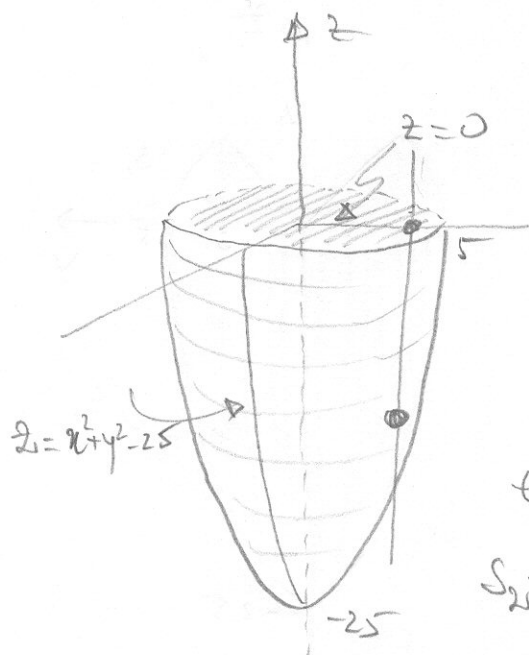
$\varphi_1 = ?$



$$\tan(\varphi_1) = \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1 = \arctan\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$S_1 = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) : 0 \leq r \leq 5 \wedge 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \wedge \arctan\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$





projecção do sólido  
 $S_2$  no plano  
 $xoy$

em coordenadas cartesianas

$$S_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 25 \text{ e } x^2 + y^2 - 25 \leq z \leq 0\}$$

(b)  $j(x, y) = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  não está relacionada com o sólido  
uma vez que a superfície parabólica que lhe  
está associada é  $h(x, y) = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \dots$

$$(c) V(S) = V(S_1) + V(S_2)$$

$$V(S_1) = \int_0^5 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\arctan(3/4)}^{\pi/2} \pm |1 - r^2 \sin \varphi| \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$= \int_0^5 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\arctan(3/4)}^{\pi/2} r^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, dr$$

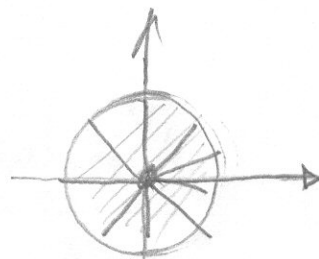
$$= \int_0^5 r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\arctan(3/4)}^{\pi/2} \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, dr = \int_0^5 r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} [-\cos \varphi]_{\arctan(3/4)}^{\pi/2} d\theta \, dr$$

$$= \int_0^5 r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left( -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos(\arctan \frac{3}{4}) \right) d\theta \, dr = \cos(\arctan \frac{3}{4}) \int_0^5 r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(S_1) &= \cos(\arctan \frac{3}{4}) \int_0^5 r^2 [\theta]_0^{2\pi} dr \\
 &= \cos(\arctan \frac{3}{4}) \int_0^5 r^2 (2\pi - 0) dr \\
 &= 2\pi \cos(\arctan \frac{3}{4}) \int_0^5 r^2 dr \\
 &= 2\pi \cos(\arctan \frac{3}{4}) \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^5 \\
 &= 2\pi \cos(\arctan \frac{3}{4}) \left( \frac{5^3}{3} - 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{250}{3} \pi \cos(\arctan \frac{3}{4})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V(S_2) = \iiint_{S_2} 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(S_2) &= \iint_D (0 - (x^2 + y^2 - 25)) \, dy \, dx \\
 &= \iint_D (25 - (x^2 + y^2)) \, dy \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$



efectuando uma mudança para coordenadas polares

$$D = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq r \leq 5 \wedge 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$

$$T_P = \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$J = r$$

$$V(S_2) = \int_0^5 \int_0^{2\pi} (25 - r^2) r \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$= \int_0^5 (25r - r^3) [\theta]_0^{2\pi} dr = 2\pi \left[ 25 \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^5$$

$$= 2\pi \left( 25 \frac{5^2}{2} - \frac{5^4}{4} \right)$$



(d) Algoritmo 1: Coordenadas Esféricas  $\rightarrow$  Cartesianas

Leer  $(x, y, z)$

Se  $x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{R}, z \in \mathbb{R}$

Entonces

$$R \leftarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\theta \leftarrow \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\varphi \leftarrow \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

Escribir  $(R, \theta, \varphi)$

Señalar "Error"

$x \neq 0$

Algoritmo 2: Coordenadas Cartesianas  $\rightarrow$  Esféricas

Leer  $(R, \theta, \varphi)$

Se  $R \geq 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$  e  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2$

Entonces

$$x \leftarrow R \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$y \leftarrow R \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z \leftarrow R \cos \varphi$$

Escribir  $(x, y, z)$

Señalar "Error... No dados"