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cálculo 2, stement val. 2, ed 8, cap 14.4
4 y = 2x^2 + y^2 - 5y P(1,2,-4)
y = f(x, y) fx = 4x fy = 2y - 5
\frac{y-z_0=d(x_0,y_0)\circ(x-x_0)+d(x_0,y_0)\cdot(y-y_0)}{dx}
f \times (1, 2) = 4 f \times (1, 2) = -1
x+4=4.(x-1)+(-1).(y-2)
x+4=4x-4-y+2 y=4x-y-6
2 y = f(x, y) = x^2 + 4x + 4 - 2 \cdot (y^2 + 2y + 1) - 5 | P(2,3,3)
      = x^2 + 4x + 4 - 2y^2 + 4y - 2 - 5
           = x^2 + 4x - 2y^2 + 4y - 3
f \times = 2 \times +4 f \circ y = -4 \circ y + 4
3-3=8 · (x-2)+(-8)·(y-3)
3=8x-8y+11
3 \quad y = f(x_1 y_1) = e^{x-y_1}  P(2,2,1)
fx=ex-7.1 fy=ex-4.(-1)
y-1=1, (x-2)+(-1)(y-2)
3=x-y+7
5 y = f (x,y) = x sen (x+y) P(-1,1,0)
fx = (x) · son (x+y) + x · (son (x+y))
= 20m (x+y) + x, co2 (x+y)
Fy= x con (x+y)
3 = (2em (0) + (-1) · (02(0)) · (x+1) + ((-1) · doz (0)) · (y-1)
  =(-1)\cdot(x+1)+(-1)\cdot(y-1)=-x-x-y+x=-x-y
7+x+8=0
11 fé diferenciarel em (2,3) pois fx e fy existem e são continuos
prárimo a (2,3)
f = x \cdot \frac{1}{xy - 5} \cdot \frac{1}{xy - 5} \cdot \frac{1}{xy - 5} = \frac{xy}{xy - 5} + \ln(xy - 5)
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f_{y} = x \cdot 1 \cdot x = x^{2} + 4 \cdot (2,3) = 6 
x_{y} - 5 \qquad x_{y} - 5 \qquad f_{y}(2,3) = 4 \qquad \text{differentiated } 1
x_{y} - 5 \qquad x_{y} - 5 \qquad f_{y}(2,3) = 4 \qquad \text{differentiated } 1
x_{y} - 5 \qquad x_{y} - 5 \qquad f_{y}(2,3) = 4 \qquad \text{differentiated } 1
x_{y} - 5 \qquad x_{y} - 5 \qquad f_{y}(2,3) = 4 \qquad \text{differentiated } 1
x_{y} - 5 \qquad x_{y} - 5 \qquad f_{y}(2,3) = 4 \qquad \text{differentiated } 1
x_{y} - 1 + 6 \cdot (x - 2) + 4 \cdot (x_{y} - 3) \qquad x_{y} - 1
x_{y} - 1 + 6 \cdot (x - 2) + 4 \cdot (x_{y} - 3) \qquad x_{y} - 1
x_{y} - 1 + 2 \cdot (x - 1) + 1 \cdot (x_{y}) \qquad x_{y} - 1
x_{y} - 1 + 2 \cdot (x - 1) + 1 \cdot (x_{y}) \qquad x_{y} - 1
```