

P3 - CÁLCULO A VÁRIAS VARIÁVEIS

1) Considere $f(x, y) = 2x^3 + 2y^3 - 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 36x - 36y + 1$. Encontre:

- A equação do plano tangente à f no ponto $P = (1, -1)$.
- A derivada direcional de f no ponto $P = (1, -1)$ na direção de $\vec{v} = (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4})$.
- Os pontos críticos de f e classifique-os.

2) Resolva a integral dupla abaixo, onde D é região delimitada pelo triângulo formado pelos pontos $A = (0, -1)$, $B = (1, 0)$ e $C = (0, 1)$.

$$\int_D \int 6x^2 \, dy \, dx$$

3) Resolva a integral dupla abaixo, onde D é a região delimitada por $4 \leq x^2 + y + 2 \leq 16$, $x \geq 0$ e $y \geq 0$.

$$\int_D \int x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx \, dy$$

4) Calcule a integral tripla abaixo, onde E é o tetraedro sólido delimitado pelos quatro planos $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$ e $x + y + z = 3$.

$$\int \int \int_E 720z^7 \, dV$$

5) Seja E a parte do sólido delimitado pelo cone circular $z = \sqrt{3x^2 + 3y^2}$ e pela semiesfera $z = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{1 - 9x^2 - 9y^2}$ que está no primeiro octante, encontre o valor da constante k de tal forma que a equação abaixo seja verdadeira.

$$\int \int \int_E \frac{kxyz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \, dV = 1$$

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1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 6x^2 - 6x - 36 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1) &= -36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= 6y^2 + 6y - 36 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, -1) &= -36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 2(1)^3 + 2(-1)^3 - 3(1)^2 + 3(-1)^2 - 36 \cdot 1 + 36(-1) + 1 \\ z &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -36(x-1) - 36(y+1) - (z-1) &= 0 \\ -36x + 36 - 36y - 36 - z + 1 &= 0 \\ \mathbf{z = -36x - 36y + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. } |\vec{v}| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{144}} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D\vec{f} &= -36 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{12}{12} \end{pmatrix} - 36 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{12}{12} \end{pmatrix} \\ D\vec{f} &= -36 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{12}{15} \\ -\frac{12}{15} \\ \frac{12}{20} \end{pmatrix} \\ D\vec{f} &= -36 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \\ D\vec{f} &= \frac{144}{5} - \frac{108}{5} = \mathbf{\frac{36}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } 6x^2 - 6x - 36 &= 0 \\ x^2 - x - 6 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1(-6)}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = 3 \text{ ou } -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6y^2 + 6y - 36 &= 0 \\ y^2 + y - 6 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1(-6)}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = -3 \text{ ou } 2$$

$$(3, -3), (3, 2), (-2, 2), (-2, -3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= 12x - 6 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial xy} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial yx} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= 12y + 6 \end{aligned}$$

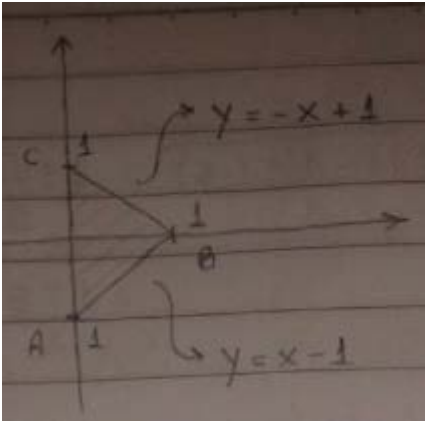
$$(3, -3) \begin{vmatrix} 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 \end{vmatrix} = -900 \quad \mathbf{\text{Ponto de sela}}$$

$$(3, 2) \begin{vmatrix} 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 \end{vmatrix} = 900 \quad \mathbf{\text{Mínimo local}}$$

$$(-2, 2) \begin{vmatrix} 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 \end{vmatrix} = -900 \quad \mathbf{\text{Ponto de sela}}$$

$$(-2, -3) \begin{vmatrix} 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 \end{vmatrix} = 900 \quad \mathbf{\text{Mínimo local}}$$

2)



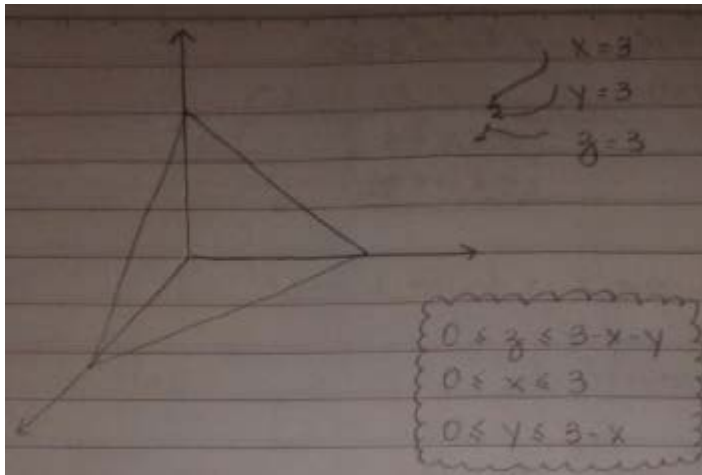
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 \int_{x-1}^{-x+1} 6x^2 dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 |y6x^2|_{x-1}^{-x+1} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (-x+1) * 6x^2 - (x-1) * 6x^2 dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 -6x^3 + 6x^2 - 6x^3 + 6x^2 dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 -12x^3 + 12x^2 dx \\
 &= \left| \frac{12x^4}{4} + \frac{12x^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = |-3x^4 + 4x^3|_0^1 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

3) $4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 16 \rightarrow 4 \leq r^2 \leq 16$
 $x \geq 0$ e $y \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 &\leq r \leq 4 \\
 0 &\leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^4 r * \cos\theta * r * r dr d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^4 r^3 * \cos\theta dr d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \frac{r^4 * \cos\theta}{4} \right|_2^4 d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 256\cos\theta - 16\cos\theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 240\cos\theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} |240\sin\theta|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{240}{4} * (\sin(90^\circ) - \sin(0^\circ)) = 60
 \end{aligned}$$

4)



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^3 \int_0^{3-x} \int_0^{3-x-y} 720z^7 dz dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^3 \int_0^{3-x} \left| \frac{720z^8}{8} \right|_0^{3-x-y} dy dx \\
 &= 90 \int_0^3 \int_0^{3-x} (3-x-y)^8 dy dx \\
 &= 90 \int_0^3 u^8 * (-du) dx \\
 &= 90 \int_0^3 \left| \frac{u^9}{9} * (-du) \right|_0^{3-x} dx \\
 &= -10 \int_0^3 |u^9|_0^{3-x} dx \\
 &= -10 \int_0^3 (3-x)^9 dx \\
 &= -10 |u^9 * (-du)|_0^3 dx \\
 &= 1 |u^{10}|_0^3 = 3^{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= 3 - x - y \\
 du &= -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= 3 - x \\
 du &= -1
 \end{aligned}$$