

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS Cálcu

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ılo Diferencial e Integral III — Avaliação PS	3	
Prof. Adriano Barbosa	4	
a Civil 13/06/2019	5	
	Nota	

Aluno(a):....

Todas as respostas devem ser justificadas. Resolva apenas a avaliação referente a sua menor nota.

Engenharia

Avaliação P1:

1. Calcule as três derivadas parciais da função $w = \ln(2x^2 + 3y - z)$.

2. Seja
$$w = xe^{y/z}$$
, onde $x = t^2$, $y = 1 - t$, $z = 1 + 2t$. Calcule $\frac{dw}{dt}$.

3. Determine a taxa de variação de $T(x,y) = e^x \operatorname{sen} y$ no ponto $(0,\frac{\pi}{3})$ na direção (8,-6).

4. Determine, caso existam, os pontos de máximo local, mínimo local e sela da função F(u,v)=(1-uv)(u-v).

5. Encontre os pontos do cone $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ que estão mais próximos do ponto (-4, -2, 0).

Avaliação P2:

1. Calcule a integral iterada $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} y \sin x \ dz \ dy \ dx$.

2. Esboce a região cuja área é dada pela integral $\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \int_{1}^{2} r \ dr \ d\theta$ e calcule-a.

3. Calcule $\iiint_E x \ dV$, onde E é o tetraedro sólido limitado pelos planos $x=0,\ y=0,\ z=0$ e x+y+z=1.

4. Determine o trabalho realizado pelo campo F(x,y)=(x,y+2) ao mover uma partícula sobre a curva $r(t) = (t - \sin t, 1 - \cos t), 0 \le t \le 2\pi$.

5. Calcule a integral de linha $\int_C (y-\cos y) \ dx + (x\sin y) \ dy$, onde C é o círculo de centro em (3,-4)e raio 2.

Avaliaçãos P1

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2x^2 + 3y - 3}$$

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$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$= e^{\frac{y}{z}} \cdot 2t + x e^{\frac{y}{z}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \cdot (-1) + x e^{\frac{y}{z}} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right) \cdot 2$$

$$= 2t e^{\frac{y}{z}} - \frac{x e^y}{z^2} - \frac{2xye^y}{z^2}$$

(3)
$$\|(8,-6)\| = \sqrt{64+36} = \sqrt{100} = 10$$
 $\Rightarrow u = \frac{(8,-6)}{\|(8,-6)\|} = (\frac{8}{10}, -\frac{6}{10}) = (\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$

A taxa de variação é dada por

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial u}(0, \overline{3}) = \nabla T(0, \overline{3}) \cdot u = (e^{\circ} \sec \overline{3}, e^{\circ} \cos \overline{3}) \cdot (\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{10} - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} - 3}{10}$$

(4) Calculando os pontos críticos de F:

$$\frac{\partial \overline{F}}{\partial u} = -\sigma \left(u - \sigma \right) + \left(\lambda - u \sigma \right) \cdot 1 = -u \sigma + \sigma^2 + \lambda - u \sigma = \sigma^2 - 2u \sigma + \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} = -U(u-\sigma) + (\lambda-u\sigma) \cdot (-\lambda) = -U^2 + u\sigma - \lambda + u\sigma = -U^2 + 2u\sigma - \lambda$$

están bem def. para todo $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, logo os pontos críticos sán aquelos onde

Somondo (1) ϵ (2), times: $(s^2 - u^2 = 0) \Rightarrow (s^2 = u^2) \Rightarrow |s| = |u|$.

Se uso e uso: (1) (1

Se $u \approx 0$ (1) u = -5 $\Rightarrow u + 2u^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow u^2 = -\frac{1}{3}$. Absurdo!

Se U < 0 & U > 0 : $-U = U \Rightarrow U + 2U + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow U^2 = -\frac{1}{3}$. Absurdo!

Assim, os pontos críticos de F sou (1,1) e (-1,-1).

Aplicando o teste da 2ª derivado:

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} = -25 \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \sigma \partial u} = 25 - 2u \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial \sigma} = -2u + 2\sigma \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \sigma^2} = 2u$$

⇒ D(1,1) = -4 <0 ⇒ (1,1) é pto de selo

e $D(-1,-1) = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow (-1,-1)$ é pto de selo.

5 Aphicando o método dos mult. de lagrange, syam $f(x,y,z) = (x+4)^2 + (y+2)^2 + (z-0)^2$ (quadrado de dist. a (-4,-2,d) $g(x_1y_1y) = x^2 + y^2 - y^2$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\cancel{2}(x+4) &= \cancel{1}\lambda x \\
\cancel{2}(y+2) &= \cancel{1}\lambda y \\
\cancel{2} &= -\cancel{1}\lambda 3 \\
\cancel{2} &= -\cancel{1}\lambda 3 \\
\cancel{2} &= -\cancel{2}\lambda 3
\end{array}$$

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De (3): 3=0 ou >=-1.

Se y=0, de (4), temos $x^2+y^2=0 \Rightarrow x=y=0$. Absurdo!

Se $\lambda = -\lambda$:

 $(1) \Rightarrow 2x = -4 \Rightarrow x = -2$

 $(2) \Rightarrow 2y = -2 \Rightarrow y = -1$.

Substituindo em (4):

 $2^{2} + (-1)^{2} - 3^{2} = 0$ \Rightarrow $3^{2} = 5$ \Rightarrow $3 = \pm \sqrt{5}$.

Portanto, os pontos do cone mais próximos de (-4,-2,0) são (-2,-1,15) e (-2,-1,-15).

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} y \, f_{M} x \, dy \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} y \, f_{M} x \left(\frac{3}{3} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} \right) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} y \, f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} y \, f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} y \, f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} y \, f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

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$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

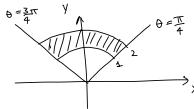
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} f_{M} x \cdot dx \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi}$$

2 Temos que:
$$1 \le T \le 2$$
 e $\frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{3\pi}{4}$

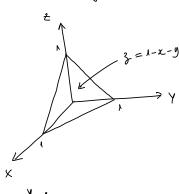


A region é un quarto de faixe entre os circulos de raio 1 e 2, logo sua área é $\frac{4\pi - \pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

Calculando a integral:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{3\pi} \int_{1}^{2} r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{3\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_{1}^{2} r \, dr = \left(\theta \left| \frac{3\pi}{4} \right| \cdot \left(\frac{r^{2}}{2}\right|^{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

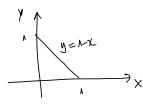
3) A regian de integração é o tetraedro:



De
$$x+y+3=1$$
, temos:
 $3=0 \Rightarrow x+y=1 \Rightarrow y=1-x$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow x+3=1 \Rightarrow 3=1-x$$

..
$$E = \{(x, y, 3) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1-x, 0 \le 3 \le 1-x-y\}$$



$$\iiint_{E} x \, dV = \int_{0}^{1-x} \int_{0}^{1-x-y} x \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{1-x} x \, (1-x-y) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-x} x - x^{2} - xy \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} x (1-x) - x^{2} (1-x) - x \frac{(1-x)^{2}}{2} \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} x - x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{3} - x \frac{(1-2x+x^{2})}{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x^{-2}x^{2} + x^{3} - \frac{x + 2x^{2} - x^{3}}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} - 2x^{2} + x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{2}{3}x^{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right)_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{24}$$

(A) O campo F é conservativo. De fato, se f é tal que
$$\nabla f = F$$
:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = y+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x_1y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C(y) \Rightarrow y_{+2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = c(y) \Rightarrow C(y) = \frac{y^2}{2} + 2y$$

$$\therefore f(x_1y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + 2y.$$

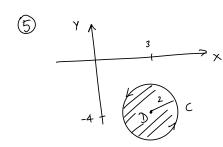
Os pontos inicial e final do caminho sau:

$$\Gamma(0) = (0.0) + (0.0) = (0.0)$$

$$\Gamma(2\pi) = (2\pi - 5m 2\pi, 1 - 105 2\pi) = (2\pi, 0)$$

Pelo Teo. Fund. dos Int. de Linha:

$$W = \int_{c} F \cdot dr = \int_{c} \nabla f \cdot dr = f(2\pi_{10}) - f(0_{10}) = 2\pi^{2}$$



A curva
$$C$$
 & fechado, simples, shave a orient.

A curva C & fechado, simples, shave a orient.

F(x,y) = $(y - \cos y, x \sin y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \sin y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 + \sin y$

Saw continuos.

Pelo Teo. de Green:

$$\int_{C} (y - \omega s y) dx + (x s m y) dy = \iint_{D} s m y - 1 - s m y dA = -\iint_{D} dA = - \text{ or ea}(D)$$

$$= - \pi \cdot 2^{2} = - 4\pi.$$