1)
$$\vec{r}(t) = (e^t sen(t), e^t cos(t), t+1), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

Vector taujente à curre no proto
$$P = (0,1,1) = \vec{r}(0)$$

$$\vec{T}(0) = \frac{\vec{r}'(0)}{\|\vec{r}'(0)\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1,1,1)$$

$$\vec{r}''(t) = (e^t su(t) + e^t cos(t) + e^t cos(t) - e^t su(t),$$
 $e^t cos(t) - e^t su(t) - e^t su(t) - e^t su(t) = e^t cos(t), 0) =$

$$= (2e^t cos(t), -2e^t su(t), 0)$$

Veter mormel as plans oranledor us ponto P

$$\vec{r}'(0) \times \vec{r}''(0) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{1} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 2, -2)$$

Sendo o vector bimormal me ponto P

$$\vec{B}(0) = \frac{\vec{r}'(0) \times \vec{r}''(0)}{\|\vec{r}'(0) \times \vec{r}''(0)\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (0,2,-2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0,1,-1)$$

A equent conteniene do plano orcaledor mo ponto P e'

$$[(x_{7}y_{7}z)-P].\overrightarrow{B}(0)=0 \quad (=) \quad (x_{7}y_{7}z_{7}-1).\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0,1,-1)=0 \quad (=)$$

(=)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}z = 0$$
 (=) $y - z = 0$

2)
$$f(x,y,t) = x + e^{x^2 - y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -e^{\frac{z}{z} - y}$$

$$\nabla f = \left(1, -e^{\frac{z^2-y}{2}}, 2z e^{\frac{z^2-y}{2}}\right)$$

$$\nabla f(0,1,1) = (1,-1,2)$$

Seja a superfice esférice

$$g(x,y,t) = 0$$
 Com $g(x,y,t) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2$

2f = 2ze 2-y

tendo como vector mornel

$$\nabla g(x,y,t) = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}\right) = \left(2x, 2y, 2t\right)$$

0 verm de mormel à injerfice en Rz (0,1,1) é

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\nabla g(0,1,1)}{\|\nabla g(0,1,1)\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (0,2,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0,1,4)$$

A derivade direcimel pretendide é

$$f'(R, \vec{n}) = \nabla f(R) \cdot \vec{n} = (1, -1, 2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, 1, 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

3)
$$f(x,y) = x - xy^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 - y^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2xy$$

Deferminação do ponto críticos

$$\begin{cases} 1-y^2 = 0 \\ -2xy = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} y = -1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2x \qquad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -2y$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{ purbo de tela}$$

Reletiremente as ponto (0,1) obtém-se

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{ ponto de seta}$$

$$x \, \text{fen}(x) + 2 \, e^{2} + y^{2} - 1 = 0$$
 cm $2 = f(x,y)$

Desirendo em ordem a x:

$$\operatorname{Hu}(x) + x \operatorname{Gr}(x) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} e^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} e^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0 \quad (=)$$

(=)
$$\left(e^{2}+2e^{2}\right)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=-\sin(\pi)-x\cos(\pi)$$
 (=)

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{-\int e^{2}(x) - \chi \ln(x)}{e^{2}(1+2)}$$

Derloudo em ordem a y:

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} e^{t} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} e^{t} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} e^{t} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} (e^{t} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial z}) = -2y = 0$$

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

No ponto Q = (0,1,0) obtém-se

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(0,1,0 \right) = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

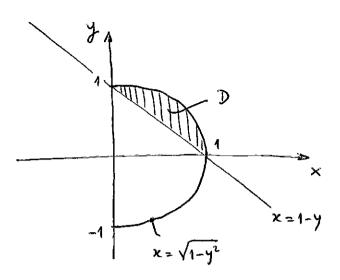
$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \left(0,1,0\right) = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{4-y}^{\sqrt{4-y^{2}}} 2x \, dx \, dy$$

a

$$x = \sqrt{1-y^2}$$
: semi ciram ferência

D: dominio de integração



$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{1-y^{2}}^{1-y^{2}} 2x \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x^{2}\right]_{1-y}^{1-y^{2}} dy =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[1 - y^{2} - (1 - y)^{2} \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left(2y - 2y^{2} \right) dy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left(y - y^{2} \right) dy =$$

$$2 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2} \implies y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}, x \in [0, 1]$$

$$x = 1 - y$$
 = $y = 1 - x$, $x \in [0, 1]$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dy dx$$

$$x = \sqrt{1-y^2}$$
 \Rightarrow $r = 1$, $\theta \in [0, T/2]$

$$X = 1 - y$$

$$Y \in [0,1]$$

$$Y \in [0,1]$$

$$T/2 \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2r^{2} \cos dr d\theta$$

$$0 \in [0, \pi/2]$$

6) Curn : r(t)

O Plano Osahdor de aura em r(t) é o pleus pre é geredo pelos voctores T(t) (versor de tragente) e N(t) (versor de normal principal). Para mostrarum pre r''(t) pertenu as pleus vantedor bash untro pre ele é combineçor linear do versores T(t) e N(t).

Seje o veter trujente à curea r'(t) pu pode ser expresso en funça de versor T(t), isto é,

Derivendo em ordem a to obtém-se

en for T'(t) e' un veter survul as versor T(t), tende a direces de versor N(t). Assim, considerand

result fuluerte

T''(t) = 11 F'(t) 11 T(t) + 11 F'(t) 11 11 T'(t) 11 N(t)

Compron-u fu F'(t) e' combinery linear do verson T(t) e

N(t), pertencendo ao pleno vocaledor à corn em F(t).