A)
$$A = |xy| + 2|xz| + 2|yz|$$

$$f(x,y,z) = |xy| + 2|xz| + 2|yz|$$

b) 
$$\vec{v} = (1,1,0)$$
  $||\vec{v}|| = \sqrt{2}$ 

$$\vec{z} = (x,y,z) \qquad ||\vec{z}|| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$f(x,y,z) = arccor \left[ \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \right] = arccor \left[ \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}(x^2+y^2+z^2)} \right]$$

C) 
$$\vec{N} = (1,0,0)$$

$$\vec{L} = (1,1,0)$$

$$\vec{N} = (1,1,0)$$

$$\vec$$

$$2) \qquad x^2 + \frac{y^2}{h^2} = Z$$

Analisando a ejucção é revidente que:

a)

À intersecçés de superficie com planos paralelos a Oxy sat elipses. Assim

$$2 = k \ge 0$$
  $A \times^2 + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = k$ 

(mote: se K = 0 temos o ponto (0,0,0))

Tratz-re de elipses com centro sobre o eixo dos Et e Semi-eixos:

•  $\sqrt{K}$  segmed o eixo de  $\times \times$   $\left[\frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{K})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sqrt{K}b)^2} = 1\right]$ •  $\sqrt{K}$  | b| segmed o eixo de  $\times \times$ 

A intersecçés de superficie com pleurs paralelos a 042 Sas parábolas. Assim

$$X = k$$
  $\Lambda = \frac{y^2}{k^2} + k^2$ 

A intersecção da referérie com plans paralels a 0x2 Sas avada parabolas. Assum

$$y = k \quad \Lambda \quad z = k^2 + \frac{k^2}{b^2}$$

Conclui-se enter que a superficie en cense é un paraboloide eléptico.

b) Quando  $b \to \infty$  a superficie passe a ter como equeres  $Z = x^2$ ,  $Y \in \mathbb{R}$ 

Trztz-u de um cilindro parabólico com eixo panlelo ao eixo dos yy.

c) Considerando Z=1 obtém-se a secção

$$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
  $A = 1$ 

Tretz-u de une elipse vituade un pleno 2=1, com centro lu (0,0,1) e com semi-eixos:

- i) 1 sepundo a direcção do eixo dos xx
- ii) 161 sepundo a direcces do eixo do yy
- d) Chando  $b\to\infty$  a secces anterior passe a ter como equações  $\chi^2=1$   $\Lambda$  Z=1 (=)  $(\chi=1 \ \Lambda Z=1)$  V  $(\chi=-1 \ \Lambda Z=1)$

Trztz-u de duas nectas paralelas ao eixo dos yy Lituades no pleno ±=1.

4) 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
  
 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y) = ?$ 

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

a) As longs do nixe do 
$$xx$$

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$C \rightarrow \text{ eixs do } xx : y = 0$$

$$f(x,0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x,0) = 0 \implies \lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$y = 0$$

b) Ao large do eixo de yy

$$C \rightarrow eixo de yy : x = 0$$

$$f(0,y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} f(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$y \to 0$$

$$y \to 0$$

$$(x,y) \to (0,0)$$

$$x = 0$$

C) Do loups de rectz 
$$y = mx$$

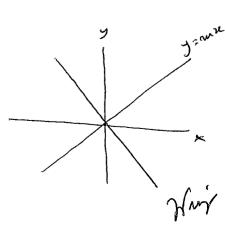
$$C : y = mx$$

$$f(x, mx) = \frac{mx^2}{x^2 + m^2x^2} = \frac{mx^2}{(1+m^2)x^2} = g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{mx^2}{(1+m^2)x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{m}{1+m^2} = \frac{m}{1+m^2}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{m}{1+m^2}$$

$$y=m\times$$



d) Ao longo da espiral 
$$r=0$$
,  $0>0$   
 $C: r=0$ ,  $0>0$ 

$$f(\theta \rho \rho, \theta, \theta, \theta) = \frac{\theta^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\theta^2 \cos^2 \theta + \theta^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\theta^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\theta^2} = \frac{\theta^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\theta^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\theta^2 \sin 2\theta}{\theta^2} = g(\theta)$$

lim 
$$g(\theta) = \lim_{\theta \to 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\theta^2 \sin 2\theta}{\theta^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\theta \to 0^+} (\sin 2\theta) = 0$$

lim 
$$f(x,y) = 0$$
  
 $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$   
 $r = 0$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\operatorname{Seu}^{2}(30) \operatorname{Seu} 20}{\operatorname{Seu}^{2}(30)} = g(0)$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to \frac{\pi}{3}} g(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\theta \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2(3\theta) \sec^2(3\theta)}{\sec^2(3\theta)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\theta \to \frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2(\theta)) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{13}{2} = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

rz Sun30

$$(\times, \vee) \longrightarrow (\circ, \circ)$$

$$\emptyset \rightarrow 0^{+}$$

$$\theta \rightarrow 0^{+}$$

$$(x,y) \longrightarrow (0,0)$$
 $\Downarrow$ 

$$\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$$

HMY

Coordenades 
$$y = \rho \sin \rho \cos \theta$$
  
esférices  $y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$   
 $y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$ 

$$x^{2}+y^{2}+t^{2}=\rho^{2}$$

No TA: 
$$\rho = \text{Seng and} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho^2 = \rho \text{Seng and} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1/2)^2+y^2+z^2=\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \text{ Injuffice esfinice } \begin{cases} (\text{eutro}=(1/2,0,0)\\ \text{paio}=1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2x+y)}{1+(2x+y)^2} = \frac{2}{1+(2x+y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2x+y)}{1+(2x+y)^2} = \frac{1}{1+(2x+y)^2}$$

$$u(x,y,t) = \frac{e^2}{xy^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -x^2 \frac{e^{\frac{t}{2}}}{y^2} = -\frac{e^{\frac{t}{2}}}{x^2 y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y^{-3} \frac{e^{\frac{2}{x}}}{x} = -\frac{2e^{\frac{2}{x}}}{xy^{3}}$$

b) 
$$g(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2} = (x^2 + 4y^2)^{1/2}$$
  
 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}(2x)(x^2 + 4y^2)^{1/2} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2}}$ 

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} (8y) (x^2 + 4y^2)^{-1/2} = \frac{4y}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{x^2 + 3y} \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{x^2 + 3y} \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{x}{x^2 + 3y}$$

f) 
$$v(x,y,z) = x$$

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

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} = \ln(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^{t}) x^{t} = 2 \ln(x) y^{t} x^{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial z} = \ln(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (y^2) x^2 = \ln(x) \ln(y) y^2 x^2$$

6) a) 
$$f(x,y,t) = x \sec(x+t) e^{y} = x e^{y} \sec(x+t)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{y} \sec(x+t) + x e^{y} \cos(x+t)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x e^{y} \sec(x+t)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = x e^{y} \cos(x+t)$$

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

$$= \left(e^{y} \sec(x+t) + x e^{y} \cos(x+t), x e^{y} \sin(x+t), x e^{y} \cos(x+t)\right) =$$

$$= e^{y} \left( \sec(x+t) + x \cos(x+t), x \sec(x+t), x \cos(x+t) \right)$$
b)  $g(x,y,t) = (-x + 2y)^{x} + \frac{2}{z}$ 

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 5(-1)(-x + 2y)^{4} = -5(-x + 2y)^{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = -\frac{2}{z^{2}}$$

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

$$= \left(-5(-x + 2y)^{4}, 10(-x + 2y)^{4}, -\frac{2}{z^{2}}\right)$$

Ww/

7) 
$$f(x,y) = x(4-y^2)$$
  
 $\vec{x}(t) = (x(t), y(t)) = (2ast, 2 sent)$ 

b) Usando a composiças de funções:

$$f(t) = f(x(t)) = 2 \cos t (4 - 4 \sin^2 t) =$$

$$= 8 \cos t (1 - \sin^2 t) = 8 \cos^3 t$$

a) Nat efectuando a composiços de funços:

$$f'(t) = \nabla f(\vec{\lambda}(t)) \cdot \vec{\lambda}'(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t) = 4 - y^2 = 4 - 4 \sin^2 t = 4 (1 - \sin^2 t) = 4 \cos^2 t$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t) = x(-2y) = -2xy = -8$$
 sent cost

$$\nabla f(\vec{\alpha}(t)) = (4 \cos^2 t, -8 \text{ sent } \cot t) = 4 (\cos^2 t, -2 \text{ sent } \cot t)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(x'(t), y'(t)\right) = \nabla f \cdot \lambda'(t)$$

YN

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

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

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{z}{x}, -\frac{z}{y}, \ln \frac{x}{y}\right)$$

No ponto Poblém-re

$$\nabla f(1,2,-2) = (-2,1, \ln \frac{1}{2}) = (-2,1,-\ln 2)$$

$$f'(P, \vec{u}) = \nabla f(P) \cdot \vec{u}$$
 (=)

(2) 
$$f((1,2,-2); \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(1,0,3)) = (-2,1,-\ln 2) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(1,0,3)\right]^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(-2+0-3\ln 2) =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{3\ln 2}{\sqrt{10}} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} - 3\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}\ln 2$$

$$(\theta > \frac{\pi}{2})$$

9) 
$$f(x,y,t) = x e^{y^2-t^2}$$

$$\Delta t(x', A', f) = \left(\frac{9t}{9t}, \frac{9t}{9t}, \frac{9f}{9t}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = e^{\int_{x^{-2}}^{x} dx}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -2xze^{y^2-z^2}$$

$$P = (1,2,-2) \implies \vec{r}(1) = P$$

$$\nabla f(x,y,t) = \begin{pmatrix} y^{2}-z^{2} & y^{2}-z^{2} \\ e^{-1}, 2xy e^{-1}, -2xz e^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{y^{2}-z^{2}}{z} \begin{pmatrix} 1, 2xy, -2xz \end{pmatrix}$$

Em Poblém-re

$$\nabla f(1,2,-2) = (1,4,4)$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (1, -2 \text{ sen}(t-1), -2 \text{ e}^{t-1})$$

$$\vec{r}'(1) = (1,0,-2) e ||\vec{r}'(1)|| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\vec{h} = \vec{T}(1) = \frac{\vec{r}'(1)}{\|\vec{r}'(1)\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (1,0,-2) \rightarrow \text{ Versor tangente à curve mo}$$

$$f'\left[(1,2,-2);\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(1,0,-2)\right] = \nabla f(1,2,-2) \cdot \overrightarrow{T}(1) =$$

$$= (1,4,4) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(1,0,-2)\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(1+0-8) =$$

$$= -\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

Seja a funças f(x,y,z) diferenciével e continua en todos os pontos de segmento de rectz [AB] e f(A) = f(B).

Seje a parametrização do segmento de recte [AB]

$$\vec{r}(t) = A + t (B-A)$$
,  $t \in [0,1]$ 

en fre 
$$A = \vec{r}(0)$$
 e  $B = \vec{r}(1)$ 

Considere-re a funças composta

fel fre

Sendo g(t) uma funçais continua em [0,17 e diferenciaivel en 70,18, tel sue

o teoreme de Rolle (par as funçois reais de variavel real) permite escrever

$$\exists_{t \in J_{0,1}[} : g'(t) = 0$$

Sabendo fre

$$g'(t) = \nabla f[\vec{r}(t)] \cdot \vec{r}(t) = \nabla f[\vec{r}(t)] \cdot (B-A)$$

enter

$$\exists_{C \in [AB]} = 0 = \forall f(c) \cdot (B-A)$$

on ainde

$$\exists_{c \in [AB]}$$
:  $\nabla f(c) \perp (B-A)$ 

16) 
$$f(x,y,t) = 4xz - y^2 + z^2$$
$$A = (0,1,1)$$

$$B = (4,3,2)$$

Parametrização do segmento de recte [AB]

$$\vec{v} = \vec{AB} = \vec{B} - \vec{A} = (1, 2, 1)$$

(=) 
$$\vec{r}(t) = (0,1,1) + t (1,2,1), t \in [0,1]$$
 (=)

$$f(B) = f(1,3,2) = 8-9+4=3$$

$$f(A) = f(0,1,1) = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) = \left(4z, -2y, 4x + 2z\right)$$

$$\nabla f(c) = \nabla f(t, 4+2t, 4+t) = (4+4t, -2-4t, 4t+2+2t) =$$

$$= (4+4t, -2-4t, 2+6t)$$

Enta5

$$C = (\frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{3}{2})$$

18) 
$$P = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, o\right)$$
  
 $T(x,y) = \sqrt{2} e^{-y} \cos x$ 

Admit-se fine a trajecto'nic de particule me vizintença de P e' de de pele curva Y = f(x), parametrizede por

$$\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t))$$

Cujo vector tanjente é

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (x'(t), y'(t))$$

## PROCESSO I

A condiçor a venificar é

(o vector gradiente tem a mesme direcças e sentido do vector tanjante à curva, para pue a particule possa seguir um percurso a que corresponde a méxime variação positiva de temperatura)

$$\nabla T(x,y) = \left(-\sqrt{z} e^{y} \sin x, -\sqrt{z} e^{y} \cos x\right)$$

$$\left(-\sqrt{z} e^{y(t)} \cos x(t) - \sqrt{z} e^{-y(t)} \cos x(t)\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} -\sqrt{2} e^{-y(t)} \\ -\sqrt{2} e^$$

(=) 
$$\begin{cases} x'(t) & \text{cm } x(t) = y'(t) \text{ fen } x(t) \end{cases}$$

Da expresses anterior resulte

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{cn x}{sax}$$

Miny

Entas

Cross a curva para no ponto P= (#,0), obtem-k

Assum,

PROCESSO II ( o problème des cense esté me pleus 0xy)

O vector tangente à curva tem a direcção do vector  $\vec{u} = (1, f'(x))$ 

0 vector mormel à curva, en cede ponto, será entat  $\vec{n} = (f'(x), -1)$ 

Assim, a condicas

$$\nabla T(x,y) = k \vec{r}'(t), k>0$$

pode ser habstituéde por

$$\nabla T(x,y) \perp \vec{n} = 0$$

Entas

A partir deste momento o processo de resolução e' identico ao Considerado no processo de resolução anterior.

19) 
$$f(x,y,z) = z - xy$$

$$\nabla f(x,y,t) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right) = \left(-y, -x, 1\right)$$

0 plane tanjente e' horizontel =) 
$$\begin{cases} -y=0 \\ -x=0 \end{cases}$$
 =)  $\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases}$ 

$$\nabla g\left(x,Y,z\right) = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right) = \left(4-2x+y, 2+x-2y, -1\right)$$

$$=) \begin{cases} 4-2x+y=0 \\ 2+x-2y=0 \end{cases} =) \begin{cases} 2x-y=4 \\ x-2y=-2 \end{cases} =) \begin{cases} x=\frac{40}{3} \\ y=\frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{40}{3} + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{100}{9} + \frac{80}{9} - \frac{64}{9} - 2 = 0 \iff 2 = \frac{28}{3}$$

Venifice-4 re pondo 
$$P = \left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{28}{3}\right)$$

$$P = (2,3,-2) = \vec{r}(4)$$

$$\vec{r}'(P) = \vec{r}'(1) = (2,-3,-4)$$

Interprese : 
$$f(x,y,z) = 25$$
  
 $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2$ 

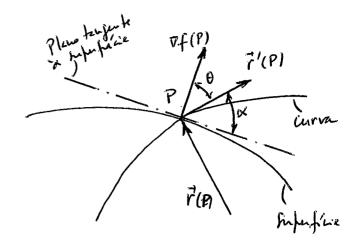
$$\nabla f(x,y,t) = (2x, 2y, 62)$$

$$\nabla f(P) = \nabla f(2,3,-2) = (4,6,-12)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\nabla f(P) \cdot \vec{r}'(P)|}{||\nabla f(P)|| ||\vec{r}'(P)||} = \frac{|8-18+48|}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{38}{14\sqrt{29}} = \frac{19}{7\sqrt{29}}$$

(=) 
$$COO = \frac{19\sqrt{29}}{203}$$

Entas



Winy

24) Seje 
$$f(x_1y_1z) = x^{1/2} + y^{1/2} + z^{1/2}$$
 e a superfixe  $f(x_1y_1z) = \omega^{1/2}$ ,  $\omega > 0$ .

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{-1/2}{x}, \frac{-1/2}{y}, \frac{-1/2}{z}\right)$$

O vector mormel as plens tenjente à infenticie en Pé

$$\nabla f(P) = \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}} \right)$$

Plano tangente à inferficie en P

$$(X-P) \cdot \nabla f(P) = 0$$
 (2)  $(X-X_0, Y-Y_0, Z-Z_0) \cdot (\frac{1}{1X_0}, \frac{1}{1X_0}, \frac{1}{1X_0}) = 0$  (2)

$$E) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}} \times + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}} \times + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}} \times = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{z_0}}$$
 (2)

Ponto de intersecção do plano tengente com o eixo dos xx

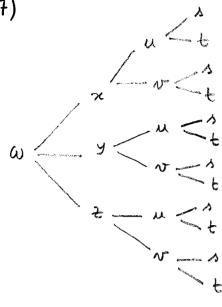
$$I_{X} = \left( x_{0}^{1/2} \omega^{1/2}, 0, 0 \right)$$

Ponto de interseçõe do plans tangente com o eixo dos yy Iy = (0, yo w, 0)

Ponto de intersecció do pleno trujente com o eixo dos 22 Iz = (0,0,20 w/2)

Entre (h) 
$$1/2$$
  $1/2$ 

Wir



$$+\frac{3w}{3w}\frac{3z}{3x}\frac{3u}{3x}+\frac{3x}{3w}\frac{3v}{3x}\frac{3v}{3x}+\frac{3y}{3w}\frac{3v}{3w}+\frac{3y}{3w}\frac{3w}{3w}\frac{3w}{3w}+\frac{3y}{3w}\frac{3w}{3w}+\frac{3y}{3w}\frac{3w}{3w}+\frac{3w}{3w}+\frac{3w}{3w}+\frac{3$$

$$=\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial u}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial v}\right)+\frac{\partial v}{\partial w}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial v}{\partial u}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\frac{\partial v}{\partial w}\right)+$$

$$+\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}+\frac{\partial z}{\partial w}\frac{\partial v}{\partial v}\right)$$

De mod analogo, obtém-re

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial 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+ \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial 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\frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z}$$

Winy

$$x+z+(y+z)^2=6$$
  $\Rightarrow z=f(x,y)$ 

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( x + \overline{t} + (y + \overline{t})^2 \right) = 0 \quad (=) \quad 1 + \frac{\partial \overline{t}}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial \overline{t}}{\partial x} (y + \overline{t}) = 0 \quad (=)$$

$$(=) \left(1+2y+2+2\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1 \quad (=) \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{1+2y+2+2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x+z+\left(y+z\right)^{2}\right)=0 \iff \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}+2\left(1+\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)\left(y+z\right)=0 \iff$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} (y+t) + 2(y+t) = 0 \quad (3)$$

(a) 
$$(1+2y+2z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y-2z$$
 (b)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-2y-2z}{1+2y+2z}$ 

Calculo de 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

Diferenciando a expresses 2 em ordem à variant x

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) (y + t) + 2 \left( 1 + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

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

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

fry

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

$$(=) \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x \, \partial y} = \frac{2}{(1+2y+2\xi)^3} \right]$$

A funçai 
$$Z = f(x,y)$$
 diz-se regular se 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$$

Calculando  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x}$ , diferenciando a expressão (1) em ordem à variável y, obtém-re:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial +}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial +}{\partial x} \right) \left( y + \frac{1}{2} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial +}{\partial x} \left( 1 + \frac{\partial +}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \quad (=)$$

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

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

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

(e) 
$$\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y \partial t} = \frac{2}{(1+2y+2t)^3}$$

Assim, conclui-re for a funças Z=f(x,y) e regular.

This

Sabendo me

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-2y - zz}{1 + 2y + zz}$$

oblim-re

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( -2 - 4y \right) - 4y \left( + 4y \right) + 4z}{\left( A + 2y + 2z \right)^{2}} = \frac{-2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{\left( A + 2y + 2z \right)^{2}}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{1 + 2y + 2t}$$

obtém-ne

$$\frac{\partial^{2} t}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{-1}{1 + 2y + 2t} \right) = \frac{-(-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( 1 + 2y + 2t \right)}{\left( 1 + 2y + 2t \right)^{2}} = \frac{2 + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} t}{\partial y}}{\left( 1 + 2y + 2t \right)^{2}} = \frac{2 + 2 \frac{-2y - 2t}{1 + 2y + 2t}}{\left( 1 + 2y + 2t \right)^{2}} = \frac{2 \left( 1 + 2y + 2t \right)^{2}}{\left( 1 + 2y + 2t \right)^{2}} = \frac{2}{(1 + 2y + 2t)^{3}}$$

A funços Z = f(x,y) e'regular, jé pu  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ 

$$\frac{1}{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{einvando} \operatorname{em} \operatorname{ordem} \operatorname{a} \times}{\partial \operatorname{x}} \left( \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{ln} (2+1) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \operatorname{x}} \left( \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{ln} (2+1) + \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{a} \times \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{a} \times \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{a} \times \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{a} \times \operatorname{eint} \operatorname{eint}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\omega r t) e^{\omega r t} \ln (z+1) + e^{\omega r t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (z+1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (z+1$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(-\text{Seu}z\right) e^{-\text{Con}z} \left(-\text{Seu}z\right) + e^{-\text{Con}z} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$= e^{Cn^{\frac{2}{2}}} \left(-seu^{\frac{2}{2}} \ln(2+1) + \frac{1}{2+1}\right) \frac{\partial^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\operatorname{arctg}(2x+y)\right) = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2x+y)}{1+(2x+y)^2} = \frac{2}{1+(2x+y)^2}$$

Considerando a derivade de expressas em ordem a x obtém-se:

$$e^{Cnz}\left(-\sin z \ln (z+1) + \frac{1}{z+1}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{1 + (2x+y)^2}$$

No ponto (-1/2, 1, 0) obtém-re

$$e \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0 \right) = \frac{2}{1+0} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0 \right) = \frac{2}{e}$$

MwV.

Derivando em ordem a y

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(e^{int}\ln(2+1)\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(e^{in2}\right)\ln(2+1) + e^{in2}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\ln(2+1)\right) =$$

$$=\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\omega_{\overline{z}})e^{\omega_{\overline{z}}}\ln(z+1)+e^{\omega_{\overline{z}}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(z+1)}{z+1}=$$

$$= \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \left( - \operatorname{seut} \right) e^{\operatorname{Cot}} \ln \left( t + 1 \right) + e^{\operatorname{Cot}} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} =$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \operatorname{arcta}_{y} (2x+y) = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x+y)}{1+(2x+y)^{2}} = \frac{1}{1+(2x+y)^{2}}$$

Considerande a desivade de expressas em orden a y obtém-se

$$e^{(x)^{\frac{2}{2}}} \left(-\int u^{\frac{2}{2}} \ln \left(\frac{2}{2}+1\right) + \frac{1}{2+1}\right) \frac{\partial^{\frac{2}{2}}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+(2x+y)^{2}}$$

$$e^{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}(-1/2,1,0)} = \frac{1}{1+0} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}(-1/2,1,0) = \frac{1}{e}$$

Wir

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

$$\forall f = \begin{pmatrix} \partial f & \partial f \\ \overline{\partial x}, & \overline{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x-2y+2, -2x+2y-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0, 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

Ponto estacionision as longo da recta y=x+1.

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

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} z & -2 \\ -2 & z \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \text{ tente e' inconclusivo}.$$

Verifice- u fre

Notrudo fue

$$f(x,y) = (x-y+1)^2 \ge 0$$

Conclui-se for as longe de recte y=x+1 terems hun un'nim loud de volor i pul a zero.

$$f(x,y) = e^{x} \cos y$$

$$f\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = \left(e^{x} \cos y, -e^{x} \sin y\right) = (0,0) \Rightarrow$$

A funcas mos tem pontos estecionários (ansencia de minimo e de moscimos locais).

$$I) \quad f(x,y) = x \text{ sen } y$$

$$\nabla f^{2}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\text{ sen } y, x \text{ con } y\right) \Rightarrow \left(0,0\right) \Rightarrow$$

Pontos estrucción: (0, KT), KEZ

$$\frac{\partial x_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial x_{3}}{\partial x_{4}} = -x \text{ tend}$ 
 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x_{5}} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_{5}} = \frac{$ 

$$\Delta(0, kT) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \pm 1 \\ \pm 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{ pontos de seta}$$

Recta r: 
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x & 0 = (0,0,0) \in r \\ 2 = 3x & A = (1,2,3) \in r \end{cases}$$
  $\vec{a} = \vec{0}\vec{A} = (1,2,3)$ 

Recta N: 
$$\begin{cases} z = x \\ y = x + 2 \end{cases}$$
  $B = (0,2,0) \in N$   $\vec{b} = \vec{B}\vec{c} = (1,1,1)$ 

Seje a funças

$$f(t, s) = (t-s)^2 + (t-2s+2)^2 + (t-3s)^2$$

que treduz o quedredo de distêncie entre dois pontos genéricos situados mes retos re v (Ire Iv).

A distincie entre as dues rectas passe pula determinação do valor puísico de finnes f(t,s).

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 2(t-s) + 2(t-2s+2) + 2(t-3s) = 6t - 12s + 4$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = -2(t-\lambda) - 4(t-2\lambda+2) - 6(t-3\lambda) = -12t + 28\lambda - 8$$

$$\nabla f = (0,0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3t - 6h = -2 \\ -3t + 7h = 2 \end{cases}$$

Confirmemo pre (-2/3,0) corresponde a un unimo local:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = 6 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 28 \qquad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial t} = -12$$

$$\Delta\left(-\frac{2}{3},0\right) = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ -12 & 28 \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad \Lambda \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} > 0 \implies \text{ reducino local}$$

W~Y

O minime loud en (-2/3,0) tem o valor

$$f(-\frac{2}{3}, 0) = (-\frac{2}{3})^{2} + (-\frac{2}{3} + 2)^{2} + (-\frac{2}{3})^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} + \frac{16}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{24}{9} = \frac{8}{3}$$

A distâncie entre as rectas re v é

$$d_{V_1N} = \sqrt{f(-2/3,0)} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

que corresponde à distrincie entre os pontos

$$I_r = 0 = (0,0,0) \in r$$

$$I_{N} = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right) \in N$$

	ORTO  DADE DE ENGENHARIA ERSIDADE DO PORTO			
Curso	MIEIC			Data///
Disciplina	CMAT		Ano	Semestre
Nome	•			

Espaço reservado para o avaliador AULA 4: Ex°s Tratados - Fiche 2: 4,6,8,10,9

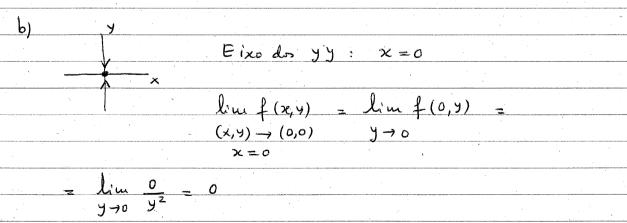
Ex°s Propostos - Fiche 2: 1,2,59),7

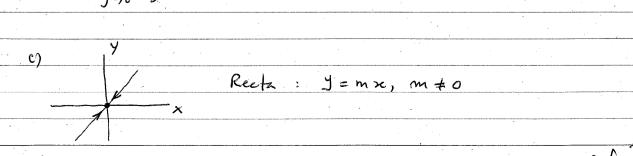
4) 
$$f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$$

$$x^2 + y^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x,0) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$





Miny

$$\lim_{(X,Y) \to (0,0)} f(X, y) = \lim_{(X,Y) \to (0,0)} f(X, y) =$$

Papel 100% Reciclado

Winy

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Disciplina			Ano	Semestre

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f) Curva: 
$$\vec{r}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{t}, \frac{\text{Sent}}{t}\right), t>0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{t}$$
  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{t^{-2} \operatorname{sent}}{t^{-2} (1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 t)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{sent}}{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 t} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\operatorname{sent}}{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = e^{y} \operatorname{su}(x+z) + x e^{y} \operatorname{lo}(x+z)$$

$$\nabla f(x_1 y_1 z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) =$$

Thy

b) 
$$f(x,y,z) = (-x+2y)^5 + 2z^{-1}$$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = -5(-x+2y)^4$ 
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \lambda 0(-x+2y)^4$ 
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \lambda 0(-x+2y)^4$ 
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = -2z^{-2}$ 
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = -2z^{-2}$ 

8)  $f(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to y} \frac{x}{y} = \frac$ 

pulo que a funció f(x, y, z) tem um comportamento decrescente no proto Psejundo o versor II ( ne figure  $\theta \in J^{T/2}$ ,  $\pi [$  ), on ne direcços do vector PQ.

Muy

## U. PORTO

## FEUP FACULDADE DE ENGENHARIA

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Curso		Data	<i>1 1</i>
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Espaço reservado para o avaliador

10) 
$$f(x,y,z) = (x+y^2+z^3)^2, (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 2(x+y^2+z^3)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y_1z) = 4y(x+y^2+z^3)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 6z^{2}(x+y^{2}+z^{3})$$

マンナブ=マ

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = 2(x+y^2+z^3)(1,2y,3z^2)$$
  $\vec{v} = \vec{\iota} + \vec{j} = (1,1,0)$ 

$$\nabla f(P) = \nabla f(1,-1,1) = 2(3)(1,-2,3) = 6(1,-2,3)$$

Seja o versor 
$$\vec{l} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1,1,0)$$

Entat 
$$f'(P) = \nabla f(P) \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}(-1) = -3\sqrt{2} < 0$$
, pelo que

a funças f(x,y,z) tem un comportemento devuscente no ponto P me direcção de  $\overline{u}$  (ou do vector  $\overline{v}$ ); ne figura acima  $\theta \in J^{\overline{u}/2}$ ,  $\overline{u}$  [ (o produto excelar é negetivo).

Winy

.2 2
9) $f(x,y, \pm) = x \in (x,y, \pm) \in \mathbb{R}$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\frac{\partial f(x,y,z)}{\partial x} = e$ $\frac{\partial f(x,y,z)}{\partial x} = 2xye$ $\frac{\partial^2 z^2}{\partial x^2}$
$\frac{c+(x,y,z)}{c+(x,y,z)} = e$
2-22
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_1y_1z) = 2xy e$
9y 12-22 1
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} (x, y, z) = -2xz e$
2
$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$
$\nabla f(x,y,z) = \ell  (1,2xy,-2xz)$
Cura C: r(t) = (t, 260(t-1), -2e), tel
$\nabla f(P) = \nabla f(1,2,-2) = (1,4,4)$ $P = (1,2,-2) = r(1)$
$\nabla f(P) = \nabla f(1,2,-2) = (1,4,4)$ $P = (1,2,-2) = F(1)$
Considere-se a linhe tangente à curva C no ponto P, definide pulo vector tangente T'(1):
pulo vector tangente T'(1):
$\vec{r}'(t) = (1, -2 \text{ seu}(t-1), -2 e^{-1}) \Rightarrow \vec{r}'(1) = (1, 0, -2)$
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Daylor de la la Principal
0 versor de tangente en P é : $\vec{T}(1) = \frac{\vec{r}'(1)}{\ \vec{r}'(1)\ } = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(1,0,-2) = \vec{L}$

Entro  $f'(P) = \nabla f(P) \cdot \vec{\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-7) = -\frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5} < 0$ , pulo pur

a funços f(x,y,z) tem um comportamento decrescente mo ponto P ne divecços de il (ou do vector  $\vec{r}'(1)$ ); ne figura acime  $\theta \in J \mathbb{Z}_2$ ,  $\pi [$  (o produto excelar é negetivo).



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Espaço reservado para o avaliador AULA 5 : Ex°s. Tratados - Fiche 2: 11, 13, 20, 19, 21, 14 a) Ex°s. Propostor - Fiche 2: 12, 22, 23

11) 
$$f(x,y) = y^{2} e^{2x}, (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2y^{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y e^{2x}$$

$$\nabla f(x,y,t) = 2y e^{2x}$$

$$\nabla f(x,y,t) = 2y e^{2x}$$

$$\nabla f(x,y,t) = 2y e^{2x}$$

A derivade direccional de f(7,7) no pomb P ne direcção do versor il é dade por

onde de é o ângul formedo pulos vectous  $\nabla f(P)$  e il (ver figure acime).

Assim, a texa de variação de f(x,y) em l'seré méxima, se con 0=1, ou sija, quendo os vector o f(P) e il forem alineares (paralelos) e tiverem o mes no sentido. Entas, para que hel nicede devené venifican-se

$$\vec{\lambda} = \frac{\nabla f(P)}{\|\nabla f(P)\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (2,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1,1)$$

A texa de variaces de f(x,y) em P=(0,1) é méxime ne directi de vector  $\nabla f(P)$ , on de verbor  $\vec{u}$ ; neste cese, o ten velon é  $f_{\vec{u}}^{2}(P) = 11 \nabla f(P) || = 2\sqrt{2}$ 

13) 
$$f(x,y) = \ln(x^2+y^2)^{1/2}$$
,  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{6.0\}^2$ 

2t  $(x,y) = \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^{1/2}}$ 

2t  $(x,y) = \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^{1/2}}$ 

2t  $($ 

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Assim, a equeras carrierame de ple em P é :	us tengente à infutrie
en l'é:	
$f_{-1}(x) = f_{-1}(x)$ $P_{-1}(x)$	
$(x,y,z) \cdot \nabla f(P) = P \cdot \nabla f(P)$	(=)
(=) 2x+2y+22 = 6 (=) x+y+	. 7 = 3
$(7) 2 \times (2) \times (2) \times (3)$	
19) 0 plans tanjente a une super	fine é horizontel (parlelo
for colinear com o versor $K = (0, 0)$	to se o sur vector mormal
for colinear com o versor $K = (0, 0)$	0,1).
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
i) A manfrie z-xy=0 e' mu	
de forme f(x,4,2) = 0 em	f(x, y, z) = z - xy.
Entas Of (x,4,2) = (-4,-x,1)	I. hele he a blem
tangente à injustre é hori	
-y=0 (=)   y=0   x=0	
Substituinde me expects de tipe	
Assim, o unico ponto de mpe	rfine onde o pleno
tenjente é horizontel é a or	rigen 0 = (0,0,0).
Guo Vf(0) = (0,0,1) a equ	ea contenent do plens

<del>건</del> = 0

Miny

pulo pue o plano taugente à impufrie é horizontel, se e só

Imbotituedo me equest de inferfrere obtéren-se

$$2 = 4\left(\frac{10}{3}\right) + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{100}{9} + \frac{80}{9} - \frac{64}{9} = \frac{56}{3} - \frac{84}{9} = \frac{28}{3}$$

Assiur, à vinico ponto de superficie onde o pleus trujente é horizontel é o pondo

$$P = \left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{28}{3}\right)$$

Como of (P) = (0,0,-1) a equeció contesione do plano +2 tzyente 1  $-\frac{7}{2} = -\frac{28}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ 

$$-2 = -\frac{28}{3}$$
 (=)  $2 = \frac{28}{3}$ 

21) A superfice 24 + yz + xz = 11 é uma superfice de mivel de forme f(x,y,z) = 11 em que

Avrim, o vector mormel à injentrie en P=(1,2,3) e  $\nabla f(P) = \nabla f(1,2,3) = (5,4,3)$ 

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sendo também um vector movinel as plans tangente à imperfére en l. A epieces cantesiane de plans tangente à infertrice em

 $(x,y,t) \cdot \nabla f(P) = P \cdot \nabla f(P) =$ 

= 5x+4y+3Z=22

Por moro ledo, a epieços vectorial da recta mormel à superfície (perpendicular ao pleno tangente) em P é

 $\vec{x}(t) = P + t \nabla f(P) = (1,2,3) + t (5,4,3), t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

14)a)  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + xy + yz$  e P = (1,0,z)

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 y_1 z) = 2x + y \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} (x_1 y_1 z) = y$ 

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  (x,y,z) = x + z

 $\nabla f(x,4,2) = (2x+y,x+2,y)$ 

 $\nabla f(P) = \nabla f(1,0,2) = (2,3,0)$ 

A definicé de direcção sobre a quel se celentaré a desirade

Winy

directional exige a determinent de versor de normel à superfice  $z = 3 - x^2 - y^2 + 6y$  no pointo l = (1,0,2). Esta superfice é une superfice de nuvel de forme g(x,y,z) = 3 em que

g(x14,2) = 22+y2-6y+2

Entas Pg (x,4,2) = (2x,2y-6,1)

Assim, o vector mornel à imperfície g(x,4,2) = 3 em P é

 $\nabla g(P) = \nabla g(1,0,2) = (2,-6,1)$ 

Seja o versor  $\vec{u} = \frac{\nabla g(P)}{\|\nabla g(P)\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}} (2,-6,1)$ 

Entas  $f'_{ii}(P) = \nabla f(P) \cdot \vec{\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}} (4-18) = \frac{-14\sqrt{41}}{41} < 0$ 

pur la funças f(x,y,z) tem um comportamento decrescente no ponto P ne direcças de il (on do vector  $\nabla g(P)$ ).

É evidente que se for considerado o versor  $II_q = -II$ , tembém ele normel à inferfice g(x,y,z) = 3 em l, a derivade direccionel

 $f_{\vec{al}_1}^{\prime}(P) = -f_{\vec{al}}^{\prime}(P) = \frac{14\sqrt{41}}{41} > 0$ , puls pre a

final f(x, y, z) tem, meste caso, um comportemento crescente no Bonto P me direccas de II, (on do vector - Vg(P)).



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T 7	$\mathbf{D} \cap$		
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-	$\perp$		lacksquare

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Espaço reservado para o avaliador AULA 6: Exs Tratados: fiche 2: 33, 29, 28, 30, 31

Ex°s Proporto: 25,26,27,32

33) 
$$\chi z^2 - y z^2 + \chi y^2 z - 5 = 0$$
 e  $Z = f(\chi, y)$ 

Denivando a expresso em ordem a x:

$$\frac{z^{2}+x\left(2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)-y\left(2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)+y^{2}z+xy^{2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}>0}{\delta x}>0$$

$$= \left(2x^2 - 2y^2 + xy^2\right) \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = -z^2 - y^2 t =$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-z(z+y^2)}{2xz-2yz+xy^2}$$

Derivendo a expressat em ordem a y:

$$x\left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}\right) - z^2 - y\left(2z\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}\right) + 2xy^2 + xy^2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad$$

(=) 
$$(2xz-2yz+xy^2)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z^2-2xyz$$
 (=)

(e) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z(z-zxy)}{2xz-zyz+xy^2}$$

Determinemen as coordenader Z (cotes) des ponts de suferficie tais que X=3 R y=1; substituinde estes valores me expressat for de fine x superficie obtém-te

Win

(=) 
$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{-3}{4} + \sqrt{49}$$
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2} = 1$  V  $\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$ , pulm from the series of parts of  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}$ .

Assim, obtin-14 per o parts of  $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{$ 

(a) 
$$e^{\cos(2t)} \left(-\sec(2t)\ln(2t+1) + \frac{1}{2+1}\right) \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{1+(2x+y)^2}$$
 (b)

(=) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{e^{\cos(z)} \left(-\sin(z) \ln(z+1) + \frac{1}{z+1}\right) \left[1 + (2x+y)^2\right]}$$

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ e^{(0s(z))} \right] \ln(z+1) + e^{(0s(z))} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \ln(z+1) \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \operatorname{aretg}(2x+y) \right] (=)$$

$$(=) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \cos(z) \right] e^{\cos(z)} \ln(z+1) + e^{\frac{\cos(z)}{\partial y} (z+1)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x+y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x+y)^2$$

(e) 
$$-\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} seu(t) e^{(6s(2))} ln(2+1) + e^{(6s(2))} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+(2x+y)^2}$$
 (e)

(=) 
$$e^{(6)(\frac{2}{4})} \left(-\sin(\frac{1}{2}) \ln(\frac{1}{2+1}) + \frac{1}{2+1}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+(2x+y)^2}$$
 (=)

(a) 
$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{e^{\cos(t)} \left( -\sin(t) \ln(2+1) + \frac{1}{2+1} \right) \left[ 1 + (2x+y)^2 \right]}$$

$$\frac{\partial +}{\partial \times} \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0 \right) = \frac{2}{\ell \left( 0+1 \right) \left( 1 \right)} = \frac{2}{\ell \left( 0+1 \right) \left( 1 \right)}$$

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

Hand

28) 
$$\chi + 2 + (y + 2)^2 = 6$$
 e  $2 = f(x,y)$ 

Derivendo a expressas em ordem a x:

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2\left(y+z\right)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (=) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{1+2(y+z)} \quad (1)$$

Derivando a expressas em ordem a y:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y+z\right)^2 = 0 \quad (=) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2\left(y+z\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y+z\right) = 0 \quad (=)$$

$$(=) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2(y+z)\left(1+\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) zo (=) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\left(1+2(y+z)\right) = -2(y+z)(-1)$$

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

Denisando a expresas (1) en orden a y:

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + 2(y + z)} \right] \stackrel{\text{(a)}}{=}$$

$$(=) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-(-1)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(1+2y+2z)}{\left[1+2(y+z)\right]^2}$$

$$(=) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-(-1)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(1+2y+2z)}{\left[1+2(y+z)\right]^2}$$

(=) 
$$\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{2 + 2 \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}}{\left[1 + 2(y + t)\right]^2}$$
, substituinde a expressó (2),

$$\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{2 \left[1 + 2 \left(y + z\right)\right] + 2 \left[-2 \left(y + z\right)\right]}{\left[1 + 2 \left(y + z\right)\right]^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{2}{\left[1 + 2(y + \xi)\right]^3}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \times \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \times} \left[ \frac{-2(y+z)}{1+2(y+z)} \right]$$
 (=)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-2\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y+2) \left[1+2(y+2)\right] + 2(y+2)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(1+2y+22\right)}{\left[1+2(y+2)\right]^2}$$
 (=)

$$\stackrel{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial \times \partial y} = \frac{-2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} \left[1 + 2(y + \xi)\right] + 2(y + \xi)\left(2\right)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x}}{\left[1 + 2(y + \xi)\right]^2}$$
 (2)

$$(1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-2\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{\left[1+2(y+z)\right]^2}, \text{ substituted a expressat (1)},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \, \partial y} = \frac{2}{\left[1 + 2(y + z)\right]^3}$$

Convém notar que, neste ceso, se verifice que 
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial z}$$

una vez que as deninder parciais 
$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x}$$
,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial E}{\partial y \partial z}$ 

satisfunción continuas em todos os pontos ende estat definides, isto é, em todos os pontos de  $\mathbb{R}^3$  execpto mos pontos onde 1+2(y+z)=0

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30) 
$$\chi \ln(y) + y^2 + z^2 = 6$$
  $e^2 = f(x,y)$ 

Derivendo a expressar em ordem a x:

$$\ln(y) + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Derivendo a expresses em ordem a y:

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{9}\right) + 2y^{2} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y} + 2z \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad$$

Derivendo a expressas (1) en orden a y:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{-\ln(y)}{y^2 + z^2}\right) \quad (3)$$

$$(y^2+2z)^2 = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-\frac{1}{9}(y^2+2z) + \ln(y)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2+2z)}{(y^2+2z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-(y^2 + 2\xi) + y \ln(y)(2y + 2\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y})}{y(y^2 + 2\xi)^2}$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-(y^2 + 2z^2) + 2y^2 \ln(y) + 2y \ln(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{y (y^2 + 2z^2)^2}$$

Derivendo a expresso (2) em orden a x:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \mathbf{Z}}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{-x - zy^2z}{y^3 + zyz} \right) \quad (=)$$

$$(3)^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2} + \partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^{2} (-x - 2y^{2} + 2y^{2}) + (x + 2y^{2} + 2y^{2})}{(y^{3} + 2y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$(y^{3} + 2y^{2})^{2}$$

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$$(3) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\left(-1 - zy^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \left(y^3 + zyz\right) + \left(x + 2y^2z\right) \left(2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)}{\left(y^3 + zyz\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-y^3 - 2yz - 2y^3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(y^3 + 2yz)^2}$$

$$(=) \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-y^3 - zy \xi - zy \left(y^4 - x\right) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}}{\left(y^3 + zy \xi\right)^2} \tag{4}$$

Assur, as derivades parciais de primeire orden en P=(1,1,2) sai:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} \left( 1, 1, 2 \right) = \frac{0}{5} = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$
  $(1,1,2) = \frac{-1-4}{5} = -1$  (6)

Recorrendo a (6) e à expressat (3) obtém-se:

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} (1,1,2) = \frac{-5+0+0}{25} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

Recornendo a (5) e à expressa (4) obtém-re:

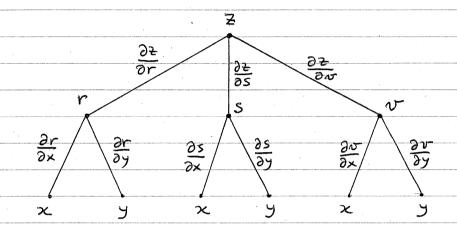
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} (1,1,2) = \frac{-1 - 4 - 2(0)}{25} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

Mm

31) 
$$\frac{1}{2}(r,s,v) = \frac{r+s}{v}$$
 en pre

$$Y(x,y) = x \cos(y)$$
,  $S(x,y) = y \sin(x)$ ,  $V(x,y) = 2x - y$ 

Considere-se o diagrame de árvore



Sabe-se que

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{v}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{v}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{r+s}{v^2}$ 

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \cos(y)$$
,  $\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = -x \sin(y)$ 

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = y \cos(x)$$
,  $\frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = \sin(x)$ 

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2$$
 ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1$ 

Entas:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow$$

(a) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{co(y)}{v} + \frac{yco(x)}{v} - 2\frac{r+s}{v^2}$$
 (b)

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

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$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$
(2)

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-x \sin(y)}{v} + \frac{\sin(x)}{v} + \frac{r+s}{v^2}$$
 (3)

(a) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-x \operatorname{sen}(y) + \operatorname{sen}(x)}{2x - y} + \frac{x \operatorname{cos}(y) + y \operatorname{sen}(x)}{(2x - y)^2}$$

A.M.

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AULA 7 : Ex°s Tratados + Fiche 2 : 34, 38 a) d) e) i), 41,39

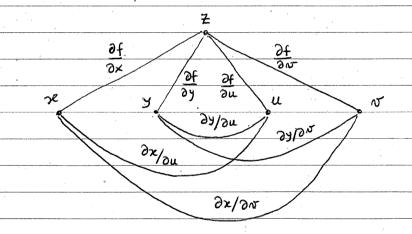
Ex°s Proporto - Fiche 2: 37, 38 b) c) f) h) k), 40

34) 
$$Z = f(Y, x, v, u)$$
 en fu

$$f(y,x,v,u) = x + \ln(u) + (y+v)^2$$

$$y(u,v) = \omega s(u) + seu(v)$$

Consider-re o diagrame de arvore



Sabe-ce que:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1$$
 ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2(y+v)$  ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 2(y+v)$  ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{u}$ 

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = 3$$
,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \cos(v)$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = -\sin(u)$ 

MM

Entas:	
95 = 9t 9A + 9t 9x + 9t	
dr dr dr dr dr dr	
	*
(1) (2) - 2 (V+AT) (-Sen(W) + (1)(2) + 1	<b>5</b> )
$(=) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 2(y+v)(-sen(u)) + (1)(2) + \frac{1}{u}$	
	•
(=) $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial u} = -2 \operatorname{sen}(u) \left( N + \cos(u) + \operatorname{sen}(0) \right) + 3$	> + 1
du	W.
95 = of 9A of 9x + 9t (2)	
$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0$	5
$(=) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = 2(y+v^2)\cos(v^2) + (1)(3) + 2($	y+~) (=)
DN ()	
$\partial^2 = 2(4+4)(4+65(4)) + 3 = $	
(=) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = 2(y+n)(1+\cos(n)) + 3$ (=)	
$(=)$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 2(1+\cos(v))(N+\cos(u)+\sin(v))$	v)) + 3
31	
EXTREMOS LOCAIS - RESUMO	ń
Seja f(x,y) uma funces real a duas v	anilveis.
Pontos Críticos - pontos onde:	
i) ∇f(x,y) = 0	i) $\nabla f(x,y)$ não existe
	Neste ceso a classificação
Ponto Estacionaçãos	de ponto cuit is tem de ser feite estudendo o
	comportements de funças
feit recorrendo as teste das	ne vizinhence desse ponto.
derivades parciais de Segunde	
ordem	1 Sinp
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No caso presente apenas nos centraremos no problema da
classificação de un ponto estacionério. Existem três situações que
podern ocurer: minimo local, méximo local e ponto de sela (ponto
onde a funças nos tem um comportemento uniforme ao lougo de
todes as direcções que passam nesse ponto).
Se (xo, yo) é un ponto estacionério, o teste des derivadas
parciais de segunda ordern envolve o célanto do determinante:
$\Delta(x_0, y_0) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (x_0, y_0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (x_0, y_0) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (x_0, y_0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (x_0, y_0) \end{vmatrix} = AC - B^2$
2
onde se admitin pur $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_0, y_0) = B$
Entas;
i) $\Delta < 0$ , (xo, yo) é un ponto de sela;
ii) $\Delta > 0$ e $A > 0$ , $f(x,y)$ promi um mínimo local em $(x_0,y_0)$
iii) $\Delta > 0$ e $A < 0$ , $f(x,y)$ possui un méximo local em $(x_0,y_0)$ ;
iv) $\Delta = 0$ , o teste é inconclusivo; a classificação é
feita analisando o comportamento de função
ne vizinhence de (Xo, Yo)

38) a) 
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$
 $\nabla f(x,y) = (2x,2y) = (0,0) \Leftrightarrow x=y=0$ 

Pento Estacionacióo:  $0 = (0,0)$ 

Subendo por 2f = 2x a 2f = 2y entat

 $A = \frac{3^2f}{3x^2} = 2$ ,  $C = \frac{3^2f}{3y^2} = 2$ ,  $B = \frac{3^2f}{3x^2} = \frac{3^2f}{3x^3} = 0$ 

No pento  $0 = (0,0)$ :

 $0 = AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$  a  $A > 0$ 

A funça tem um nomino local (nest case, a' um mínimo absorbat) em  $0 = (0,0)$  tendo o volan  $f(0,0) = 0$ .

NOTA: A injuntica  $Z = f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$  e' um paratelocal virado para cinac (na direcest do temicino poretro da ze) pula for o pento  $0 = (0,0)$  correspondo, de fecto, a um paratelocal (absorbat).

38) d)  $f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy$ 
 $\nabla f(x,y) = (4x^3 - 4y, 4y^3 - 4x) = (0,0)$  (a)

 $(x,y) = (4x^3 - 4y, 4y^3 - 4x) = (0,0)$  (b)

 $(x,y) = (4x^3 - 4y, 4y^3 - 4x) = (0,0)$  (c)

 $(x,y) = (4x^3 - 4y, 4y^3 - 4x) = (0,0)$  (c)

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 $(x,y) = (4x^3 - 4y, 4y^3 - 4x) = (0,0)$  (c)

 $(x,y) = (4x^3 - 4y, 4y^3 - 4x) = (0,0)$  (d)

 $(x,y) = (4x^3 - 4y, 4y^3 - 4x) = (0,0)$  (e)

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$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2, \quad \beta_2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -4$$

$$\Delta = AC - B^2 = 0 - (-4)^2 = -16 < 0$$

$$\Delta = 12(12) - (-4)^2 = 128 > 0$$
 &  $A = 12 > 0$ 

A funció tem um unimo local em 
$$P_1 = (1,1)$$
 tendo o valor  $f(1,1) = -2$ .

$$\Delta = 12(12) - (-4)^2 = 128 > 0 + A = 12 > 0$$

A funcos tem um mínimo local em 
$$l_2 = (-1,-1)$$
 tendo o valor  $f(-1,-1) = -2$ .

MMY

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

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (-2x+2, -2y) = (0,0) \quad \text{en}$$

(e)  $\begin{cases} -x+1=0 \\ -y=0 \end{cases}$ 

$$\begin{cases} -x+1=0 \\ -y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

Purious Estacionacinio:  $f=(1,0)$ 

Subunha fina  $\frac{2f}{0x} = -2x+2 = \frac{2f}{0y} = -2y = 0$ 

A =  $\frac{2^3f}{0x^2} = -2$ ,  $\frac{2^3f}{0y^2} = -2$ ,  $\frac{2^3f}{0x^2} = \frac{2^3f}{0x^2} = 0$ 

No penho  $f=(1,0)$ :

$$\Delta = AC - B^2 = (-2)(-2) = 0 = 4 + 0 = A < 0$$

A funcant term um maxima local (nestectio, a' um maxima absolute) em  $f=(1,0)$  tende o rectant  $f(1,0) = 1$ .

38) i)  $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 6xy$ 

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (3x^2 - 6y, 3y^2 - 6x) = (0,0) \quad \text{en}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2y} = 0 \qquad \sqrt{y^2 - 8y} = 0 \qquad \sqrt{y(y^2 - 8)} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{y^2 - 2x} = 0 \qquad \sqrt{y} = 2$$

Purho Estacionacino:  $0 = (0,0)$ ,  $f=(2,2)$ 

Subsendo fine  $\frac{2f}{2x} = 3x^2 - 6y = \frac{2f}{2x} = 3y^2 - 6x = 0$ 

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$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x$$
,  $C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y$ ,  $B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -6$ 

No proto 0 = (0,0):

$$\Delta = AC - B^2 = 0 - (-6)^2 = -36 < 0$$

A funcas tem um ponto de sela em 0=(0,0).

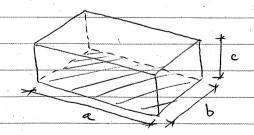
No ponto P= (2,2)

$$\Delta = 12(12) - (-6)^2 = 108 > 0 \quad e \quad A = 12 > 0$$

A funças tem um mínimo lord (neste ceso, é um mínimo abrelato) em P=(2,2) tendo valor f(2,2) = -8.

41)

Volume



Custo de base de caixa: 0,3 ab

Custo des faces laterais da caixa: 2(0,1) bc + 2(0,1) ac = 0,2 b  $\frac{96}{ab}$  + 0,2  $\frac{96}{ab}$  = 19,2  $\frac{a^{1}}{a^{1}}$  + 19,2  $\frac{b^{-1}}{ab}$ 

funças pu define o custo de caixa:  $f(a,b) = 0.3 ab + 19.2 a^{1} + 19.2 b^{-1}$ Pretende-se encontrar o "ponto" (a, b) onde a funços pomui um mínimo local (absoluto).  $\nabla f(a_1b) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial a}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial b}\right) = \left(0,3b - \frac{19,2}{a^2}, 0,3a - \frac{19,2}{b^2}\right) = (0,0) = 0$  $\begin{cases} a^{2}b = 64 \\ ab^{2} = a^{2}b \end{cases} = 64$   $\begin{cases} a^{2}b = 64 \\ b^{2} - ab = 0 \end{cases} b(b-a) = 0$ (b +0) a=4 pelo pre c = 96 = 6 e  $f(4,4) = 0,3(16) + \frac{19,2}{4} + \frac{19,2}{4} = 4,8 + 2(4,8) = 14,4 \in$ Confirmemen fu a=b=4 corresponde a un ménimo local (absoluto) de funças:  $A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{38.4}{38.4}$ ,  $C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{38.4}{38.4}$ ,  $B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} =$ No ponto (4,4) venfice-le:  $\Delta = AC - B^{2} = \frac{(38,4)^{2}}{2(64)^{2}} - (0,3)^{2} = 0,09 > 0 \quad e \quad A = \frac{38,4}{64} = 0,6 > 0$ Efectivemente, a funças dem um unínimo local (absoluto) em (4,4),

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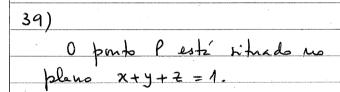
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Volume do prisma:

A funçai pue défine o volume de prisme é:

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

Pretende-se encontrar o "ponto" (x, y) unde a funça pimei um méximo local (absoluto).

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = \left(y - 2xy - y^2, x - x^2 - 2xy\right) = \left(0,0\right) \in$$

(=) 
$$\begin{cases} y - 2xy - y^2 = 0 \\ x - x^2 - 2xy = 0 \end{cases}$$
(=) 
$$\begin{cases} 2xy = y - y^2 \\ x - x^2 - 2xy = 0 \end{cases}$$
(=)

(x +0 1 y +0)

$$\begin{cases} 2x = 1 - y & y = 1 - 2x \\ 1 - x - 2y = 0 & 1 - x - 2(1 - 2x) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (=) 
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 - 2x \\ 1 - x - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (=)

(=) 
$$\chi = 1/3$$
  $y = 1/3$ 

Mir

pelo pu = 1 - 1/3 - 1/2 = 1/3 e  $f(1/3, 1/3) = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} - \frac{1}{27} = \frac{1}{27}$  (volume) Confirments pu x = y = 1/3 corresponde a un méximo local (absolute) de funços:  $A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2y$ ,  $C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2x$ ,  $B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 1 - 2x - 2y$ No "ponto" (1/3, 1/3) verifice-se:  $\Delta = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad A = -\frac{2}{3} < 0$ Efectivemente, a função tem um méximo local (absoluto) len (1/3, 1/3).

Wir