

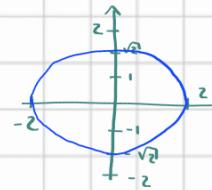
I

a)  $S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < x^2 + 2y^2 < 4\}$

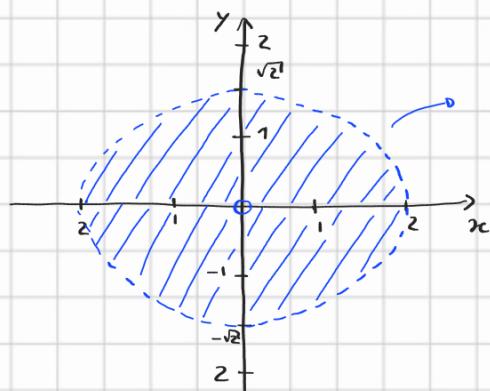
$\Downarrow x^2 + 2y^2 > 0 \wedge x^2 + 2y^2 < 4$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2y^2 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 0 \wedge y = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 4 &\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Elipse



Logo,  $S$  representado graficamente:



É aberto e não é fechado

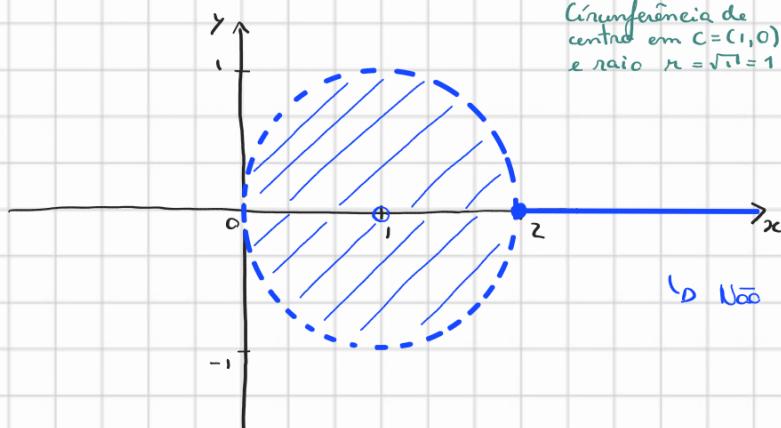
b)

$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < (x-1)^2 + y^2 < 1\} \cup \{(x, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 2\}$

$\Downarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 > 0 \wedge (x-1)^2 + y^2 < 1$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \wedge y = 0 \quad \parallel \quad (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

Circunferência de centro em  $C = (1, 0)$  e raio  $r = \sqrt{1} = 1$



↓ Não é aberto nem fechado

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$$f(x, y, z) = e^x \sin x + \cos(z - 3y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \left[ e^x \sin x + \cos(z - 3y) \right]_x' \\ = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = \left[ e^x \sin x + \cos(z - 3y) \right]_y' \\ = -3 \sin(z - 3y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = -\sin(z - 3y)$$

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$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 y^2 - 6y \quad \underline{\text{e}} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2yx^3 - 6x + \frac{y}{1+y^2}, \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(x, y) = \int 3x^2 y^2 - 6y \, dx = 3y^2 \int x^2 \, dx - \int 6y \, dx = \cancel{3y^2} \frac{x^3}{\cancel{x}} - 6yx + c(y) \\ = y^2 x^3 - 6yx + c(y), \quad c(y) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ em intervalos}$$

$$f(x, y) = \int 2yx^3 - 6x + \frac{y}{1+y^2} \, dy = 2x^3 \int y \, dy - \int 6x \, dy + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2y}{1+y^2} \, dy \\ = \cancel{2x^3} \frac{y^2}{\cancel{x}} - 6xy + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+y^2| + c(x) \\ = x^3 y^2 - 6xy + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) + c(x), \quad c(x) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ em intervalos}$$

Supondo que  $c(x) = 0$ :

$$\cancel{y^2/x^3} - 6yx + c(y) = \cancel{x^3/y^2} - 6xy + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) + 0$$

$$\therefore c(y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2)$$

Logo uma solução seria:

$$f(x, y) = x^3 y^2 - 6xy + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{y^3}{3} + c(x) = 0 + \frac{\partial c(x)}{\partial x} = \boxed{\frac{\partial c(x)}{\partial x}}$$

CD Não tem componentes de  $y$ ,  
logo  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  nunca poderia ser  
 $1 + xy^2$ , logo não pode  
existir  $f$  nestas condições

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a)  $f(x, y) = \ln(x) + xy^2$

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 0\}$$

b)

Plano tangente no ponto  $(1, 2, 4)$

$$\text{CD } z = \underbrace{f(1, 2)}_4 + \nabla f(1, 2) \cdot (x-1, y-2)$$

$$= 4 + \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 2)(x-1)}_{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} + y^2} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2)(y-2)}_{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 2xy} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 2) = \frac{1}{1} + 2^2 = 5 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2) = 2 \times 1 \times 2 = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} + y^2 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 2xy \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 2) = 5, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2) = 4$$

$$z = 4 + 5(x-1) + 4(y-2)$$

$$(=) z = 4 + 5x - 5 + 4y - 8$$

$$(=) z = 5x + 4y - 9$$

$$(=) 5x + 4y - z - 9 = 0$$

Seja  $\vec{v} = (5, 4, -1)$  o vetor normal ao gráfico no ponto  $(1, 2, 4)$   
reta normal:

$$(x, y, z) = (1, 2, 4) + \alpha(5, 4, -1), \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

[13]

$$a) f(x, y, z) = xe \operatorname{sen}(yz)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \operatorname{sen}(yz) + xc \times 0 = \operatorname{sen}(yz)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = 0 \times \operatorname{sen}(yz) + xc \cos(yz) = xc \cos(yz)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 0 \times \operatorname{sen}(yz) + xy \cos(yz) = xy \cos(yz)$$

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = (\operatorname{sen}(yz), xc \cos(yz), xy \cos(yz))$$

b)

• Como  $f$  é contínua em  $\mathbb{R}^3$  e os seus derivados parciais também são contínuos em  $\mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow f$  é diferenciável em  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

• Logo, para todo vetor não nulo  $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , existe a derivada de  $f$  segundo o vetor  $u$  em  $p = (1, 3, 0)$ , e temos:

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(1, 3, 0) = \nabla f(1, 3, 0) \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|} = \frac{(1, 2, -1)}{\sqrt{1+4+1}} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \right)$$

$$\nabla f(1, 3, 0) = (0, 0, 1 \times 3 \times \cos(0)) = (0, 0, 3)$$

Então:

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(1, 3, 0) = (0, 0, 3) \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

[14]

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

a)

$$D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 > 0\} = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$$

→ Aberto e não é fechado

→ Todos os pontos de  $\mathbb{R}^2$  exceto a origem  $(0, 0)$ 

b)

$$\begin{aligned} C_k &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x, y) = k\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \ln(x^2 + y^2) = k\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = e^k\} \end{aligned}$$

→ Circunferências de centro  $(0, 0)$  e raio  $e^{\frac{k}{2}}$ 

c)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad e \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Derivados parciais} \\ \text{contínuos em } D_f \end{array} \right\} \quad ①$$

• Como  $f$  é contínua em  $D_f$  e ①  $\Rightarrow f$  é diferenciável em  $D_f$

Logo para todo o v<sub>v</sub> ≠ m<sub>o</sub> nulo, a derivada de f no ponto (1,0) segundo v é:

$$D_{\vec{v}} f(1,0) = \nabla f(1,0) \cdot \vec{v}$$

↳  $\vec{v} = (v_x, v_y)$

$\nabla f(1,0) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0) \right)$

$$D_{\vec{v}} f(1,0) = \left( \frac{2}{1+0}, \frac{0}{1+0} \right) \cdot (v_x, v_y) = 2 v_x$$

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$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 3 - z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}$$

$D_S = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$z = 3 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Seja  $z = f(x, y) = 3 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , o plano tangente no ponto (3, 4, -2) é:

$$z = \underbrace{f(3,4)}_{-2} + \nabla f(3,4) \cdot (x-3, y-4) - (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) \times 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2} \times (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (2x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad D = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad D = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$$

$$z' = -2 + \left( -\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5} \right) \cdot (x-3, y-4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{=} z' = -2 + -\frac{3x}{5} + \frac{9}{5} - \frac{4y}{5} + \frac{16}{5} \\ & \text{=} 5z' = -3x - 4y - 10 + 9 + 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5z' + 4y + 3x + 15 = 0 \rightarrow \text{Plano tangente}$$

$$(x, y, z) = (3, 4, -2) + (3, 4, 5) \alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

↳ Reta normal

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a)  $f(x, y, z) = 3xy + z^2$ , ponto genérico  $p = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 3y \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = 3x \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 2z \end{array} \right\} \nabla f(x, y, z) = (3y, 3x, 2z)$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : f(x, y, z) = 4\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 3xy + z^2 = 4\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3xy + z^2 &= 4 \\ \Leftrightarrow z &= -\sqrt{4 - 3xy} \quad \vee \quad z = \sqrt{4 - 3xy} \end{aligned}$$

Para o ponto  $(1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow z = 1$ , logo consideramos  $g(x, y) = z = \sqrt{4 - 3xy}$ , tal que:

$$g(1, 1) = 1$$

O plano tangente à função  $g$  no ponto  $(1, 1, 1)$  está definido por:

$$z = g(1, 1) + \nabla g(1, 1) \cdot (x-1, y-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \times (4 - 3xy)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (-3y) = -\frac{3y}{2\sqrt{4-3xy}} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(1, 1) = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{4-3}} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x, y) = -\frac{3x}{2\sqrt{4-3xy}} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(1, 1) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$z = 1 + \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot (x-1, y-1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 1 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}y + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\times 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow z = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}y + 4$$

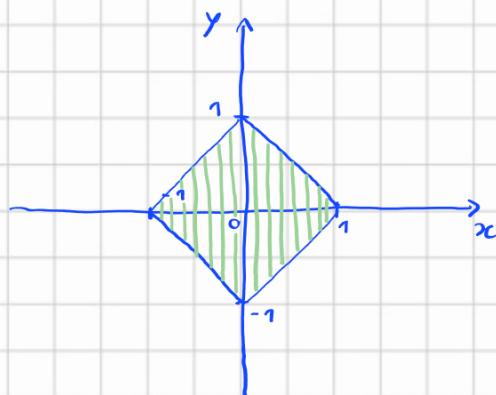
$$\Leftrightarrow 3x + 3y + 2z - 8 = 0$$

**[17]**  $f(x, y) = xe^x + y^2$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$

a)

$$|y| \leq 1 - |x| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y \leq 1 - |x|, \text{ se } y \geq 0 \\ -y \leq 1 - |x|, \text{ se } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y \leq 1 - x, \text{ se } x \geq 0 \wedge y \geq 0 & [1] \\ y \leq 1 + x, \text{ se } x < 0 \wedge y \geq 0 & [2] \\ y \geq x - 1, \text{ se } y < 0 \wedge x \geq 0 & [3] \\ y \geq -x - 1, \text{ se } y < 0 \wedge x < 0 & [4] \end{cases}$$



b)

$$f \in C^2(D)$$

Como  $D$  é fechado e limitado  $\Rightarrow$  pelo Teorema de Weierstrass



Observando  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$  em  $D \iff$  f admite o maior e o menor valor que f atinge  
 concluimos que o máximo absoluto é 1 em  $(0,1), (1,0), (0,-1), (-1,0)$  e o mínimo absoluto é 0 em  $(0,0)$

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a)

$$f(x,y) = -\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$f'_x(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2} \times (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (2x)$$

$$= -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, Df' = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \neq 0 \wedge x^2 + y^2 \geq 0}_{x^2 + y^2 > 0}\}$$

$$= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 > 0\}$$

Logo, como  $(0,0) \notin Df' \Rightarrow f$  não é diferenciável em  $(0,0)$   
 (não existe  $f'_x(0,0)$ )

b) Para  $(0,0)$  ser maximigente absoluto de  $f \Rightarrow f(0,0) \geq f(x,y), (x,y) \in Df$

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

Como  $f(x) = -\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 0, \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , logo  $f(x,y) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f(x,y) \leq f(0,0)$  c.q. m.

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a)  $f(x,y) = xy e^{-x-y}$

$$f'_x(x,y) = ye^{-x-y} + x[0 + y(-1)e^{-x-y}] = ye^{-x-y} - xye^{-x-y}$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = x[e^{-x-y} + y(-1)e^{-x-y}] = xe^{-x-y} - xye^{-x-y}$$

Sistema de estacionariedade:

$$\begin{cases} \underbrace{ye^{-x-y}(1-x)}_{\neq 0, \forall x,y \in \mathbb{R}} = 0 \\ \underbrace{xe^{-x-y}(1-y)}_{\neq 0, \forall x,y \in \mathbb{R}} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ xe(1-y)=0 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x(1-y) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

Pontos críticos:  $P_0 = (0,0)$  &  $P_1 = (1,1)$

Matriz Hessiana:

$$H_f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} (\gamma e^{-x-y} - xye^{-x-y})'_x & (\gamma e^{-x-y} - xye^{-x-y})'_y \\ (xe^{-x-y} - xey e^{-x-y})'_x & (xe^{-x-y} - xey e^{-x-y})'_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (0,0)$$

b)  $g(x,y) = x^3 - 2x^2y - x^2 + 4y^2$

$$\nabla g(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x^2 - 4xy - 2x \\ -2x^2 + 8y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4xy - 2x = 0 \\ -2x^2 + 8y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x(3x - 4y - 2) = 0 \\ -2x^2 + 8y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{V} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x - 4y - 2 = 0 \\ -2x^2 + 8y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2} \\ -2x^2 + 6x - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(-2)(-4)}}{-4} \end{array} \right.^2$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{V} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{4} \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

Pontos críticos:  $P_0 = (0,0)$

$$P_1 = (2,1)$$

$$P_2 = (1, \frac{1}{4})$$

Matriz Hessiana:

$$H_f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x - 4y - 2 & -4x \\ -4x & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_f(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow H_1 = 0 \quad H_2 = -16 < 0 \quad \{ P_0 = (0,0) \text{ é um ponto de } \underline{\text{sela}} \}$$

$$H_f(2,1) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -8 \\ -8 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow H_1 = 6 > 0 \quad H_2 = 8 \times 6 - 8 \times 8 < 0 \quad \{ \text{Logo } P_1 = (2,1) \text{ é um ponto de } \underline{\text{sela}} \}$$

$$H_f(1, \frac{1}{4}) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow H_{11} = 3 > 0 \quad H_{22} = 24 - 16 > 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_2 = (1, \frac{1}{4}) \text{ é um minimizante local} \\ \text{não é global!} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} g(0, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} (4y^2) = +\infty$$

31  $f(x, y) = xy$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \wedge y \geq 0\}$

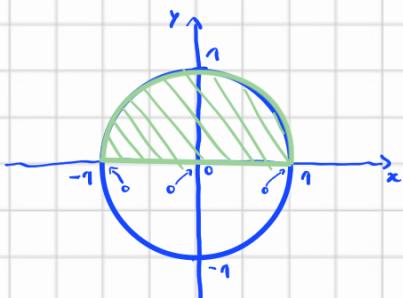
$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

Sistema de estacionariedade:

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Logo } P_0 = (0, 0) \text{ é um ponto crítico}$$

$$H_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow H_{11} = 0 \quad H_{22} = -1 < 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_0 \text{ é um ponto de sela} \\ \square \end{array} \right\}$$

• Estudaremos os pontos fronteiriços de D:



$$\text{Para } y=0: \quad f(0, y) = 0$$

Para  $y \geq 0$ :

$$f(x, y) = xy, \quad D' = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1 \wedge y \geq 0\} \quad \square$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = xy - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} y - 2x\lambda \\ x - 2y\lambda \\ -x^2 - y^2 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y - 2x\lambda = 0 \\ x - 2y\lambda = 0 \\ -x^2 - y^2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y = 2x\lambda \\ x = 2y\lambda \\ -x^2 - y^2 + 1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} y = -x \\ \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \\ -x^2 - x^2 = -1 \end{array}\right) \quad V \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} y = x \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \\ -x^2 - x^2 = -1 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}\right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}\right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}\right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}\right)$$

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$$(2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right. \quad V \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right. \quad V \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right. \quad V \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$\underbrace{y > 0}_{y > 0}$

Logo:  $P_0 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$  e  $P_1 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$  são extremos!

$$f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{Mínimo global}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{Máximo global}$$

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Seja  $g(x, y) = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2}$  a equação que define a distância de  $(x, y)$  a  $(1, 2)$ .

• Como  $g'(x, y) = (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2$  tem os mesmos mínimos / máximos, useie  $g'(x, y)$  para o exercício

min./max.: $g'(x, y)$
sujeito a: $\underbrace{x^2 + y^2 = 80}_{\downarrow x^2 + y^2 - 80 = 0}$

Função lagrangeana:

$$\mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 80)$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 2(x-1) - 2\lambda x \\ 2(y-2) - 2\lambda y \\ -x^2 - y^2 + 80 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = \frac{x-1}{x} \\ 2(y-2) = 2 \frac{x-1}{x} y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 80 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hline \\ y-2 = (1 - \frac{1}{x}) y \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hline \\ y/2/y = x/1/x \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = \\ y = 2x \\ x^2 + 4x^2 = 80 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hline \\ x^2 = 80/5 = 16 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \lambda = 5/4 \\ y = -8 \\ x = -4 \end{array} \right) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = 3/4 \\ y = 8 \\ x = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

Logo:  $P_0 = (-4, -8)$  e  $P_1 = (4, 8)$  são extremos.

$$f(-4, -8) = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-10)^2} = \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5}$$

$$f(4, 8) = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (6)^2} = \sqrt{9+36} = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

Logo:  $P_0 = (-4, -8)$  é o ponto mais longe e  $P_1 = (4, 8)$  é o ponto mais perto

45	3	125	5
15	3	25	5
5	5	5	5
1		1	

