

Substituição

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} x^3 + x^2 + y = 1$$

More rigorous algebra

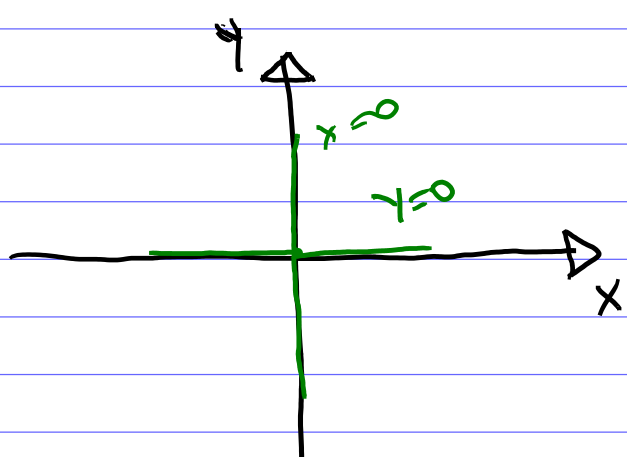
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{(x^2-1)y}{(x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)y}{(x-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} (x+1)y = 2$$

Limites

① Mostre que $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}$ não existe



Caminho

$$y=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2-0^2}{x^2+0^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$$

Caminho

$$x=0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0^2-y^2}{0^2+y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y^2}{y^2} = -1$$

Como existem dois caminhos com resultados distintos, afirma-se que

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} \neq$$

② Se $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$, calcule

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

Caminho $x=0$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{0^2+y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y^2} = 0$$

Caminho $x=y$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Como existem dois caminhos com resultados distintos, afirma-se que

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \neq$$

INDETERMINAÇÃO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{x} = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{100x}{x} = 100$$

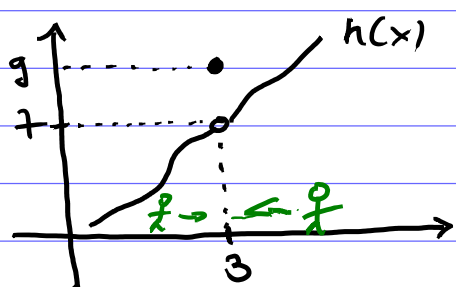
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x}, x \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = 1, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

\neq

$$g(x) = x-1$$

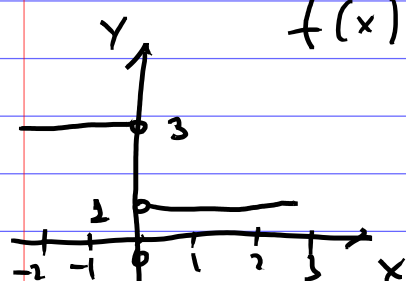


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = 7$$

$$h(3) = 9$$

Como $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) \neq h(3)$

a função é descontínua no ponto 3



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 3$$

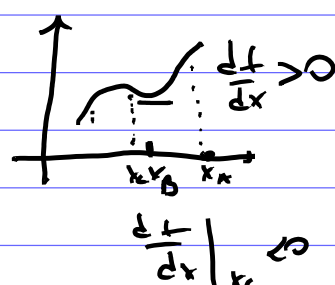
Como os limites laterais são

diferentes então $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \neq$

		Umidade relativa (%)								
$T \backslash H$		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
26		28	28	29	31	31	32	33	34	35
28		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
30		34	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43
32		37	38	39	41	42	43	45	46	47
34		41	42	43	45	47	48	49	51	52
36		43	45	47	48	50	51	53	54	56

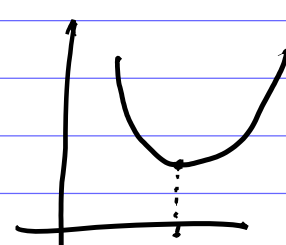
$$S(H, T)$$

$$S(40, 26) = 28$$



$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial H} \quad \text{Calcula a derivada parcial de } S \text{ em relação a } H.$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \quad \text{Calcula a derivada parcial de } S \text{ em relação a } T.$$



$$f = f(x) \quad \frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$S = S(H, T)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial H} = \lim_{\Delta H \rightarrow 0} \frac{S(H + \Delta H, T) - S(H, T)}{\Delta H}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = \lim_{\Delta T \rightarrow 0} \frac{S(H, T + \Delta T) - S(H, T)}{\Delta T}$$

Estimativas

		Umidade relativa (%)								
$T \backslash H$		40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
26		28	28	29	31	31	32	33	34	35
28		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
30		34	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43
32		37	38	39	41	42	43	45	46	47
34		41	42	43	45	47	48	49	51	52
36		43	45	47	48	50	51	53	54	56

$$\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial H} \right|_{(60, 30)} = \frac{\partial S(60, 30)}{\partial H} = S_H(60, 30)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial H} \right|_{(60, 30)} \approx \frac{S(H + \Delta H, T) - S(H, T)}{\Delta H}$$

$$\Delta H = 5$$

$$\approx \frac{S(60 + 5, 30) - S(60, 30)}{5}$$

$$\approx \frac{40 - 38}{5}$$

$$\approx \frac{2}{5}$$

Melhoramos a estimativa:

$$\Delta H = -5$$

$$\approx \frac{S(60 - 5, 30) - S(60, 30)}{-5}$$

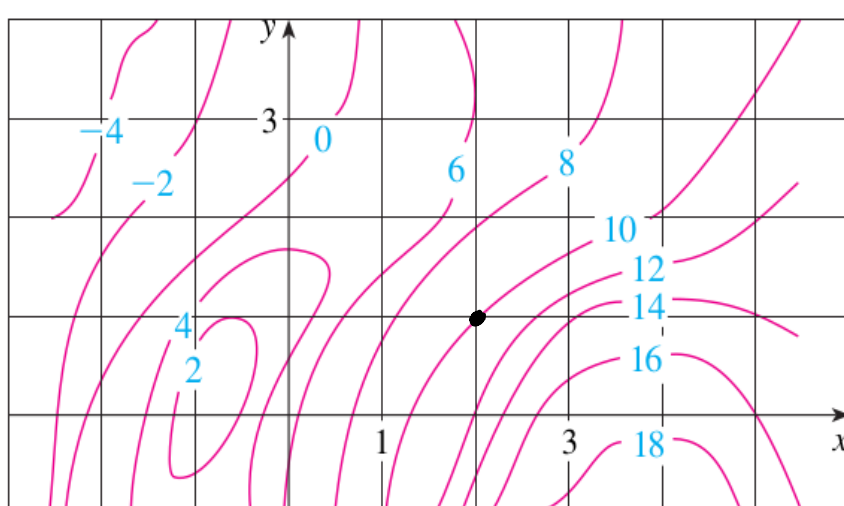
$$\approx \frac{37 - 38}{-5}$$

$$\approx \frac{-1}{-5}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{A média: } \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial H} \right|_{(60, 30)} \approx \frac{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}}{2} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$$

10. Um mapa de contorno de uma função f é apresentado. Utilize-o para estimar $f_x(2, 1)$ e $f_y(2, 1)$.



$$f_x(2, 1) = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(2, 1)} \approx \frac{f(2 + \Delta x, 1) - f(2, 1)}{\Delta x} + \frac{f(2 - \Delta x, 1) - f(2, 1)}{(-\Delta x)}$$

$$\approx \frac{\frac{14 - 10}{1} + \frac{7 - 10}{(-1)}}{2}$$

$$\approx \frac{4}{2} + (-3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Notações para as Derivadas ParciaisSe $z = f(x, y)$, escrevemos

$$f_x(x, y) = f_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1 = D_1 f = D_x f$$

$$f_y(x, y) = f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_2 = D_2 f = D_y f$$

Regra para Determinar as Derivadas Parciais de $z = f(x, y)$

1. Para determinar f_x , trate y como uma constante e derive $f(x, y)$ com relação a x .
2. Para determinar f_y , trate x como uma constante e derive $f(x, y)$ com relação a y .

15–40 Determine as derivadas parciais de primeira ordem da função.

15. $f(x, y) = y^5 - 3xy$

16. $f(x, y) = x^4 y^3 + 8x^2 y$

17. $f(x, t) = e^{-t} \cos \pi x$

18. $f(x, t) = \sqrt{x} \ln t$

29. $F(x, y) = \int_y^x \cos(e^t) dt$

30. $F(\alpha, \beta) = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{t^3 + 1} dt$

$$f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x + y) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \\ &= 1 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x + y) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \\ &= 0 + 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x, y) = xy$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy) = y \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = y$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy) = x \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = x$$

$$g(x, y) = y^5 - 3xy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y^5 - 3xy) = \frac{\partial y^5}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3xy) \\ &= 0 - 3y \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \\ &= -3y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^5 - 3xy) = \frac{\partial y^5}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3xy) \\ &= 5y^4 - 3x \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \\ &= 5y^4 - 3x \end{aligned}$$