Prohosta de Resdução do Segundo teste de Amalise Katematica II E (18/12/2014)

Mota: Esta é ahemas uma hobrista de resolução de entre muitas aetras hos sibilidades.

Bonneamos hor detamiences o dominio de j:

D = d(2,1) E 1A2 : 2 >0 }

Os hontos estacionarios de f são os hontos do domimio que satisfazem $\nabla f(a, y) = 0$.

$$\nabla f(x_{1}x) = 0 = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{1}x) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{1}x) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (=)
$$\begin{cases} \log^{3} x + 3x \log x \frac{1}{x} + y^{3} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{1}x) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3)

a=0 mao e solução hois qualques honto da forma (0, 1) mao hestema ao domitmo de f.

Pool 4 =0 rem1:

loga $x + a \log x = 0$ (a) loga (loga x + a = 0 (b) loga (loga x + a = 0 (c) loga x = 0 (loga x = 0 (loga

Atemdando a que de 6° (D), elassifiquemos os hontos estacionasios recovendo ao teste da Hessiama.

Hero
$$g(\alpha_{1,1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_{1,1}) & \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{1,1} & \frac{1}{2$$

Herrif(10) | = $\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{vmatrix}$ = 470 logo (10) à hanto de extremo selativo. Bano $\frac{32}{32}$ (10) = 270, o hanto (10) à uni hanto de mimimio selativo.

$$| Hepp \{ (\delta_{-3}(0)) = | -4\delta_{3} + 3\delta_{3} = -4 < 0$$

logo o honto (2-2,0) mai e remi honto de extremio selativo, semdo remi honto de sela.

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} =$$

que as suas derivadas haciais de homeira ordems são Junção continuas.

$$\frac{\partial^{1}}{\partial E}(\alpha^{1}\lambda^{1}\xi) = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \xi} + 9\delta_{\alpha}+9\lambda - \delta\xi$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{7} + 9\delta_{\alpha}+9\lambda - \delta\xi$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial F} (a'\lambda'\xi) = \frac{3\lambda}{3\lambda} - \delta \delta_{3} + a\lambda - \delta \xi$$

$$= \frac{\xi}{7} - \delta \delta_{3} + a\lambda - \delta \xi$$

Todos estas Junicas são continuas hesto de (1,1,2,2), dado que se sultam de obvaças sobe Junias continuas (somas, brodutos, quocientes, combosiços) e estas Cemide Jimidas (bois 24270 hosto de (1,1/2,2)).

(iii)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \left(1_1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = 1 + 2^{1+1-2}$$

$$= a \pm 0$$

Palo teverna da Função Implicita existem $\lambda_10,670$ tais que hosa $\alpha \in \Omega_1-d,1+d\Gamma$, $\gamma \in \Omega_2-0, \frac{1}{2}+\partial\Gamma$, $\theta \in \Omega_2-\delta, \frac{1}{2}+\delta\Gamma$,

$$\alpha = \phi(\gamma_1 z) \in F(\alpha_1 \gamma_1 z) = 0$$
, com ϕ de classe θ' .

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{a}{2} \right) = \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{a}{2} \right) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{a+a}{a} = -a$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}$$

(=) 6=0 A 6=9 Vrwo

$$3g + (4-9)g = 60$$
 $3g + 4g - 44 + 80 = 80$

$$= \int_{4}^{6} \left[\frac{1}{6}\right]^{2} \int_{4}^{6} \sin \theta = 0$$

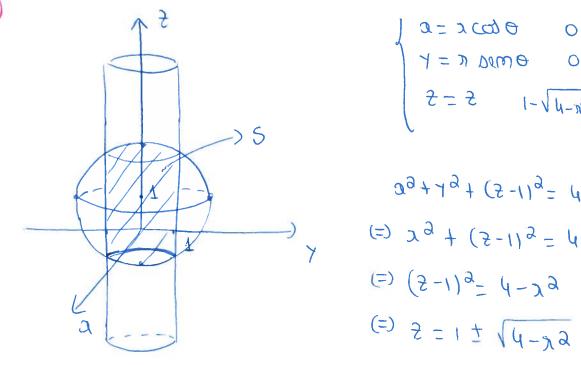
$$cop(90) = cop_0 - 18440$$

$$1 = 06409 + cop_0$$

$$=\int_{1}^{6} 80 \cos^{2}\theta - 30 \cos^{2}\theta = \int_{1}^{6} 80 \cos^{2}\theta = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos(3e)}{2} de = 3 \int_{0}^{\pi} 1 - \cos(3e) de =$$

= 3 [0 -
$$\frac{1}{20}$$
] = 3 T



$$= 4\pi \left[-(4-23)^{3} \right]$$

$$= 4\pi \left(8 - 3\sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$Vdume = \iiint_{S} dxdydz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{1-\sqrt{4-\lambda}a}^{1+\sqrt{4-\lambda}a} dx = 0$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} \left[xz^{n} \right]_{1-\sqrt{4-\lambda}a}^{1+\sqrt{4-\lambda}a} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} 2x\sqrt{4-\lambda}a dx = 0$$

$$= x \int_{0}^{\pi} 2\pi \sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx =$$

$$= a\pi \left[-(4-2a)^{3/a} \frac{a}{3} \right]_{0}^{1} = a\pi \left(-3^{3/a} + 4^{3/a} \right) \frac{a}{3} =$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5_{3} = 39449 \\ 3_{9} + 1$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \int_$$

$$= \overline{L} \left[\frac{8}{8} \left[\frac{8}{3} \right]_{0}^{8} \right] = \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Sendo D um conjunto abato, se (20,70) mas é extremo.

hanto estacianació de f entas f (20,70) mas é extremo.

Suhanhamis que (20,70) é um hanto estacianario de f.

Borno fe Bd(D) usemos o teste da Hessiama hasa

classificas (20,70).

$$\frac{9.494}{999}(30.10)$$
 $\frac{9.49}{999}(30.10)$ =

 $=\frac{939}{999}(3010)\frac{919}{999}(3010)-\left(\frac{939}{999}(3010)\right)_{3}=$

$$= -\left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x^2)\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x^2)\right)^2 \leq 0$$

 $\left(|(ov_1oc)| \frac{26}{6r6} - = (ov_1oc) \frac{26}{6r6} |(ov_1oc)| \right)$

Le 0 determimante for megativo entat f(20,70) mat e extremio ((20,70) e sem honto de sela). Tal suade

des de que

$$\frac{\partial a}{\partial a} (30,101) \pm 0$$
 $\frac{\partial a}{\partial b} (30,101) \pm 0$