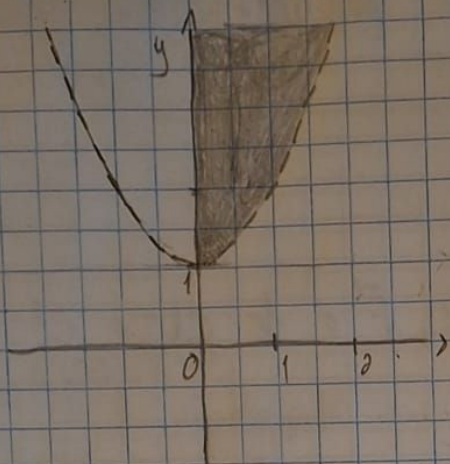


2023/2024

1-

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



b) $\text{int}(D) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 0 \wedge y > 1 + x^2\}$

$\partial(D) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (x=0 \wedge y \geq 1+x^2) \vee (x > 0 \wedge y = 1+x^2)\}$

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

O não é aberto pois $\text{int}(D) \neq D$, nem é fechado pois $\bar{D} \neq D$

O é ilimitado pois $\forall L > 0, \forall \vec{x} \in D : \|\vec{x}\| > L$

2- a) Como f resulta de produtos, somas e quocientes de funções projeção, esta vai ser contínua no seu domínio. Isto vem também porque o denominador não se anula no domínio

b) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \stackrel{y=mx}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^2}{\sqrt{x^2+m^2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx}{\sqrt{1+m^2}} = 0$

Vamos provar que $\forall \delta > 0$ arbitrário, $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ tal que $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ temos que

$$0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| < \delta$$

$$\left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \varepsilon = \delta$$

Então, basta tomar $\varepsilon = \delta$ para provarmos o pretendido.

Logo, $g(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & \text{se } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & \text{se } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

c)

Para $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

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

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

Para $(x,y) = (0,0)$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

d) Para $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$:

A função g é contínua pois é o resultado de somas, produtos e quociente de funções contínuas, onde o denominador não anula. Logo, g é diferenciável em $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

Para $(x,y) = (0,0)$:

Se $g(x,y)$ for diferenciável em $(0,0)$ então

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{g(x,y) - g(0,0) - \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0,0)x - \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$

Então

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{g(x,y) - g(0,0) - \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0,0)x - \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{g(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \stackrel{y=mx}{=} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{mx^2}{x^2+m^2x^2} = \frac{m}{1+m^2}$$

Como depende de m então, não existe o limite logo, g não é diferenciável em $(0,0)$

e) $f(1,0) = 0$

$$z = f(1,0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,0)(x-1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0)y = y$$

f) $f'_{(2,3)}(1,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+t, 3t) - f(1,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2t)3t}{t \cdot \sqrt{(1+2t)^2 + (3t)^2}} =$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2t)3}{\sqrt{(1+2t)^2 + (3t)^2}} = 3$$

g) $\bar{A} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x \leq 2 \wedge 1 \leq y \leq 2\} = A$ logo, A é conjunto fechado
 A é limitado pois $\exists L > 0, \forall x \in A: \|x\| < L$, basta tomar $L=3$, por exemplo.

Como f é contínua onde A está definido e A é um conjunto limitado e fechado, pelo Teorema Weierstrass, $f(A)$ é fechado e limitado.

Logo a afirmação é verdadeira

3-

a) $\vec{F}(x,y,u,v) = (x-u-v, y-3u-2v)$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{F}_1}{\partial x}(x,y,u,v) = 1 \quad \frac{\partial \vec{F}_1}{\partial y}(x,y,u,v) = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \vec{F}_1}{\partial u}(x,y,u,v) = -1 \quad \frac{\partial \vec{F}_1}{\partial v}(x,y,u,v) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{F}_2}{\partial x}(x,y,u,v) = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \vec{F}_2}{\partial y}(x,y,u,v) = 1 \quad \frac{\partial \vec{F}_2}{\partial u}(x,y,u,v) = -3 \quad \frac{\partial \vec{F}_2}{\partial v}(x,y,u,v) = -2$$

... logo F é contínua

$$F(2,5,1,1) = (2-1-1, 5-3-2) = \vec{0}$$

$$\det(J\vec{F}_{(u,v)}(2,5,1,1)) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 3 = -1 \neq 0$$

Portanto, podemos aplicar o Teorema da Função Implícita e concluir que existe f tal que $(u,v) = f(x,y)$ numa vizinhança de $(2,5,1,1)$

$$d) \quad -(\nabla \vec{F}_{(2,5)}(2,5,1,1))^{-1} = -\frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \vec{F}_{(2,5)}(2,5,1,1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(2,5) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Logo, } \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x,y) = -2 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x,y) = 1 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x,y) = 3 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x,y) = -1$$

4-

$$a) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = -3x^2 + 2x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \vee x=\frac{2}{3} \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

Logo, P.C.: $(0,0)$ e $(\frac{2}{3}, 0)$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = 0$$

$$H(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} d_1 > 0 \\ d_2 > 0 \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{mínimo local} \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$H(\frac{2}{3}, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} d_1 < 0 \\ d_2 < 0 \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{ponto sela} \end{matrix} \right.$$

b)

$$\text{O terceiro termo é: } \frac{1}{2}(-4h_1^3 + 2h_2^3) = -2h_1^3 + h_2^3$$

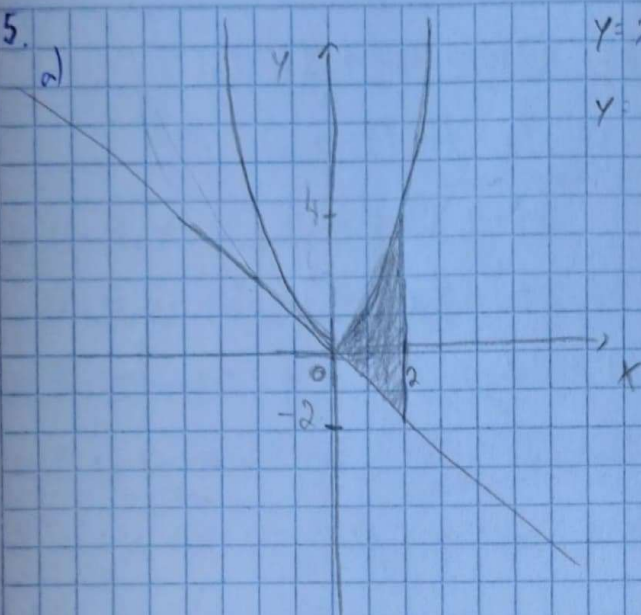
$$\text{Seja } h_1 = (x-1) \text{ e } h_2 = (y-1)$$

$$c) \quad \Delta f(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = -6x + 2 + 2 = -6x + 4$$

$$\text{Logo, } \Delta f(1,1) = -2$$

5.

a)



$$y = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y}$$

$$y = -x \Leftrightarrow x = -y$$

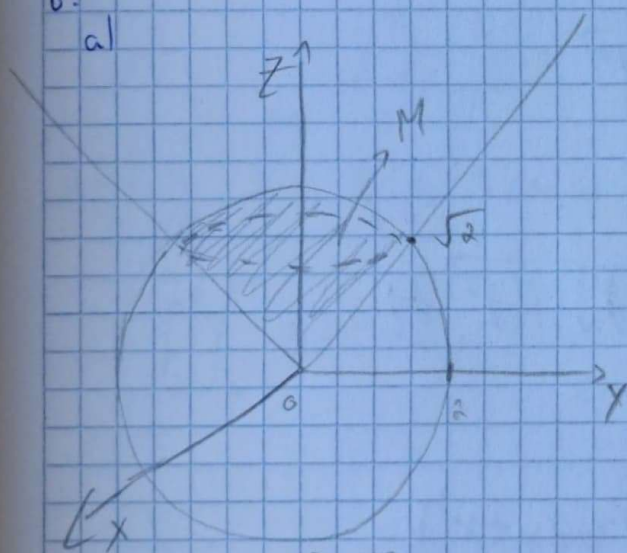
$$\int_{-2}^0 \int_{-y}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx dy + \int_0^2 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 f(x, y) dx dy$$

b)

$$A(0) = \int_0^2 \int_{-x}^{x^2} 7 dy dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 + x) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{14}{3}$$

6.

a)



$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \\ z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ \sqrt{2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \end{cases}$$

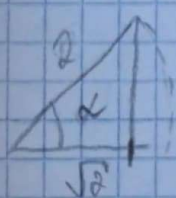
$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} dz dy dx$$

b)

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}}^{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} \rho dz d\theta d\rho$$

c)

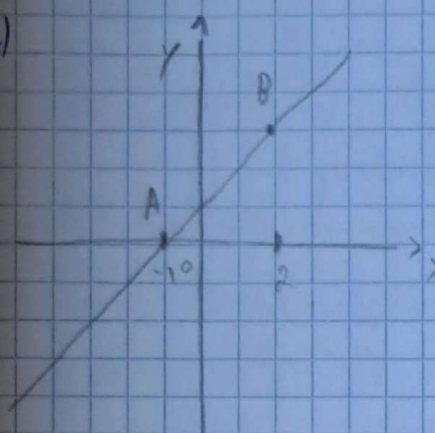
$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} n^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta dn$$



$$\alpha = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

7. a)



$$\begin{aligned} t(0) + (1-t)A &= t(2, 3) + (1-t)(-1, 0) \\ &= (2t, 3t) + (1-t, 0) \\ &= (3t-1, 3t) \end{aligned}$$

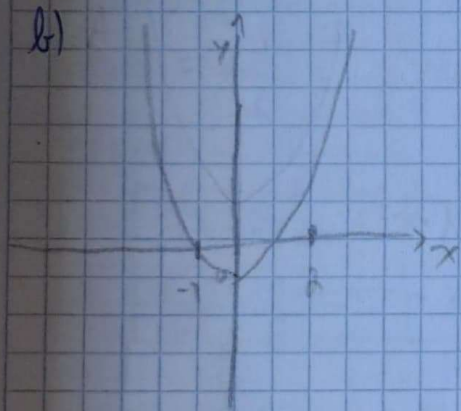
$$\varphi(t) = (3t-1, 3t), t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\varphi'(t) = (3, 3) \neq \vec{0} \quad \forall t \in [0, 1] \quad \therefore \varphi \text{ regular}$$

$$\|\varphi'(t)\| = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$L(\varphi_2) = \int_0^1 \|\varphi'(t)\| dt = \int_0^1 3\sqrt{2} dt = 3\sqrt{2}$$

b)



$$\varphi(t) = (t, t^2-1)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = (1, 2t) \neq \vec{0} \quad \forall t \in [-1, 2] \quad \therefore \varphi \text{ regular}$$

$$\|\varphi'(t)\| = \sqrt{1+4t^2}$$

$$A = \int_{\varphi_2} f(x, y) \times \|\varphi'(t)\| dt = \int_{-1}^2 (t^2(t^2-1)^4) \sqrt{1+4t^2} dt$$

$$c) F(x, y) = (3yx^2 - 2x, 2y + x^3)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f = F(x, y) = \left(\frac{df}{dx}, \frac{df}{dy} \right) = (3yx^2 - 2x, 2y + x^3)$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 3yx^2, \quad P_x(3yx^2) = yx^3 \quad f(x, y) = yx^3 + g(y)$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = x^3 + \frac{dg}{dy} \Rightarrow \frac{dg}{dy} = 2y, \quad P_y(2y) = y^2 \quad f(x, y) = yx^3 + y^2 + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Como existe uma função $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2: \vec{\nabla} f = \vec{F}$, então \vec{F} é um campo conservativo.

$$d) W = \int_{\mathcal{C}} F \cdot ds = \int_{-1}^2 (3(t \ln |t|^2 - 2t, 2t+2+t^3) \cdot (7, 1) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 (4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2) dt$$

$$\varphi(t) = (t, t+1), t \in [-1, 2]$$

$$\varphi'(t) = (1, 1) \neq \vec{0} \therefore \text{p.n.}$$

$$= \left[t^4 + t^3 + 2t \right]_{-1}^2 = 30$$

$$\|\varphi'(t)\| = \sqrt{2}$$

e) F é conservativo e \mathcal{C} é uma curva fechada, logo $\int_{\mathcal{C}} F \cdot ds = 0$.

$$8. S: y^2 + z^2 = 9, \text{ com } x \in [2, 3]$$

$$\varphi(u, v) = (v, 3 \cos u, 3 \sin u), u \in [0, 2\pi], v \in [2, 3]$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 0 & -3 \sin u & 3 \cos u \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 3 \cos u, 3 \sin u) \neq \vec{0} \forall u, v \in [0, 2\pi] \times [2, 3]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \therefore \vec{\varphi} \text{ é regular}$$

$$A(S) = \int_2^3 \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \|(0, 3 \cos u, 3 \sin u)\| du dv$$

$$= \int_2^3 \int_0^{2\pi} 3 du dv = \int_2^3 6\pi dv = 18\pi - 12\pi = 6\pi$$