# COMPLEMENTOS de MATEMÁTICA

### Aula Teórico-Prática - Ficha 2

### FUNÇÕES A VÁRIAS VARIÁVEIS; GRADIENTES

- 1) Determine a função de campo escalar f(x, y, z), tal que o seu valor no ponto (x, y, z) é:
  - a) A área da superfície da caixa, sem a sua tampa superior, cujos lados são definidos pelos vectores  $x\vec{i}$ ,  $y\vec{j}$  e  $z\vec{k}$ .
  - **b)** O valor do ângulo formado pelos vectores  $\vec{i} + \vec{j}$  e  $x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ .
  - c) O volume do prisma definido pelos vectores  $\vec{i}$ ,  $\vec{i} + \vec{j}$  e  $x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ .
- 2) Considere a equação  $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ .
  - a) Que superfície é o lugar geométrico dos pontos cujas coordenadas satisfazem a equação dada.
  - b) O que acontece a esta superfície quando  $b \to \infty$ .
  - c) Qual a secção resultante da intersecção da superfície dada com a superfície z=1.
  - d) O que acontece a esta secção quando  $b \to \infty$ .
- 3) Identifique as superfícies definidas pelas equações:

**a)** 
$$g(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2}$$
.

**b)** 
$$\rho(\theta, \varphi) = \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$
.

- 4) Obtenha o limite da função  $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , quando  $(x,y) \to (0,0)$  ao longo de:
  - a) Eixo dos xx.

b) Eixo dos yy.

c) Recta y = mx,  $m \neq 0$ .

- d) Espiral  $r = \theta$ ,  $\theta > 0$ .
- e) Arco  $r = \sin(3\theta)$ ,  $\theta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ .

- **f)** Curva descrita pela função vectorial  $\vec{r}(t) = \frac{1}{t}\vec{i} + \frac{\sin t}{t}\vec{j}$ , t > 0.
- 5) Calcule as derivadas parciais das seguintes funções de campo escalares:

a) 
$$\rho(\theta, \varphi) = \operatorname{sen}(\varphi) \cos(\theta)$$
.

**b)** 
$$g(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2}$$
.

c) 
$$h(x, y) = \arctan (2x + y)$$
.

**d)** 
$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{e^z}{xy^2}$$
.

e) 
$$\omega(x, y, z) = \ln(zx + 3y)$$
.

f) 
$$v(x, y, z) = x^{y^z}$$
.

g) 
$$f(x,y) = \ln\left(x^2 + \sqrt{x^3 + y^2}\right)$$
.

6) Calcule o gradiente das seguintes funções de campo escalar:

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

**b)** 
$$g(x, y, z) = (-x + 2y)^5 + \frac{2}{z}$$
.

- 7) Seja a função de campo escalar  $f(x,y) = x(4-y^2)$  e a função vectorial  $\vec{\alpha}(t) = 2\cos(t)\vec{i} + 2\sin(t)\vec{j}$ . Obtenha a derivada da função composta das funções dadas:
  - a) Sem efectuar a composição das funções.
- b) Determinando a função composta.
- 8) Determine a derivada direccional da função de campo escalar  $f(x, y, z) = z \ln \frac{x}{y}$  no ponto P = (1, 2, -2), na direcção do ponto Q = (2, 2, 1).
- 9) Calcule a derivada direccional da função de campo escalar  $f(x, y, z) = xe^{y^2 z^2}$  em P = (1, 2, -2), na direcção do percurso descrito pela função vetorial  $\vec{r}(t) = t\vec{i} + 2\cos(t-1)\vec{j} 2e^{t-1}\vec{k}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- 10) Obtenha a derivada direccional da função de campo escalar  $f(x, y, z) = (x + y^2 + z^3)^2$  no ponto P = (1, -1, 1), na direcção definida pelo vetor  $\vec{i} + \vec{j}$ .

11) Determine a direcção e o sentido segundo os quais a função de campo escalar  $f(x, y) = y^2 e^{2x}$  tem a sua taxa de variação máxima no ponto P = (0,1).

- 12) Obtenha a direcção e o sentido segundo os quais a função de campo escalar  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  tem a sua taxa de variação máxima no ponto P = (1, -2, 1).
- 13) Calcule a derivada direccional da função de campo escalar  $f(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  no ponto  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ , na direcção da origem.
- 14) Calcule a derivada direccional de:
  - a)  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + xy + yz$  em P = (1, 0, 2), segundo a normal à superfície  $z = 3 x^2 y^2 + 6y$ .
  - b)  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 z^2$  em Q = (3, 4, 5), segundo o vector tangente à curva de intersecção das superfícies  $2x^2 + 2y^2 z^2 = 25$  e  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$  nesse ponto.
- 15) Seja f uma função de campo escalar contínua e diferenciável em todos os pontos do segmento de recta [AB], com f(A) = f(B). Mostre que existe um ponto, C, situado entre A e B, tal que  $\nabla f(C) \cdot (B-A) = 0$ .
- 16) Considere a função de campo escalar  $f(x, y, z) = 4xz y^2 + z^2$ , diferenciável em  $\mathbb{R}$ , e os pontos A = (0,1,1) e B = (1,3,2). Determine o ponto C situado no segmento de reta [AB], tal que  $f(B) f(A) = \nabla f(C) \cdot (B A)$ .
- 17) Obtenha um vector que seja normal e um vector que seja tangente à curva de equação cartesiana  $x^3 + y^2 + 2x = 6$  no ponto P = (-1,3).
- 18) A temperatura, T, na vizinhança do ponto  $P = (\pi/4,0)$  é dada pela função de campo escalar  $T(x,y) = \sqrt{2}e^{-y}\cos x$ . Uma partícula desloca-se nessa vizinhança seguindo uma trajectória que passa em P e que, em cada ponto, segue uma direcção que corresponde à máxima taxa de variação de temperatura. Determine essa trajetória.

19) Determine os pontos das superfícies z - xy = 0 e  $4x + 2y - x^2 + xy - y^2 - z = 0$ , onde o plano tangente é horizontal.

- 20) Calcule o vector normal e o plano tangente à superfície  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$  no ponto P = (1,1,1).
- 21) Obtenha o plano tangente e a recta normal à superfície xy + yz + xz = 11 no ponto P = (1, 2, 3).
- 22) Mostre que a superfície esférica de equação  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 8x 8y 6z + 24 = 0$  é tangente ao elipsoide de equação  $x^2 + 3y^2 + 2z^2 = 9$  no ponto P = (2,1,1).
- 23) A curva do espaço descrita pela função vectorial  $\vec{r}(t) = 2t\vec{i} + 3t^{-1}\vec{j} 2t^2\vec{k}$ , t > 0, e o elipsoide de equação  $x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2 = 25$  intersectam-se no ponto P = (2,3,-2). Determine o valor do ângulo,  $\alpha$ , de intersecção.
- 24) Sejam as superfícies de equações  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{\omega}$ ,  $\omega > 0$ . Mostre que a soma das coordenadas dos pontos de intersecção de todos os planos tangentes às superfícies com os eixos coordenados é igual a  $\omega$ .
- 25) Supondo que a equação  $x\cos(xy) + y\cos(x) = 2$  define y implicitamente em função de x, y = f(x), calcule  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .
- 26) Admitindo que a equação  $x^2 + z^4 + z^3 + y^2 + xy = 2$  define z implicitamente em função de x e y, z = f(x, y), calcule  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .
- 27) Seja a função de campo escalar  $\omega = \omega(x, y, z)$ , em que x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v) e u = u(s, t), v = v(s, t). Desenhe a árvore diagrama para o cálculo das derivadas parciais  $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial s}$  e  $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t}$ , e calcule-as.

- **28)** A equação  $x + z + (y + z)^2 = 6$  define z implicitamente em função de x e y, z = f(x, y). Determine  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  e  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ , em função de x, y e z.
- 29) Considere a função de campo escalar z = f(x, y), definida implicitamente pela equação  $e^{\cos(z)} \ln(z+1) = \arctan(2x+y)$ . Determine o valor das derivadas parciais  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  no ponto  $P = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0\right)$ .
- 30) A equação  $x \ln(y) + y^2z + z^2 = 6$  define z implicitamente em função de x e y, z = f(x, y), na vizinhança de P = (1,1,2). Obtenha as derivadas  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  e  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$  em P.
- 31) Considerando  $z(r,s,v) = \frac{r+s}{v}$ ,  $r(x,y) = x\cos(y)$ ,  $s(x,y) = y\sin(x)$  e v(x,y) = 2x y, calcule as derivadas  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .
- 32) Seja a superfície definida implicitamente pela equação  $\sqrt{x}\cos(-2y+z)=1$ . Calcule as derivadas  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  nos pontos com coordenadas x=2 e y=0.
- 33) Considere a superfície definida implicitamente pela equação  $xz^2 yz^2 + xy^2z 5 = 0$ . Determine as derivadas  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  nos pontos com coordenadas x = 3 e y = 1.
- 34) Considere a função de campo escalar  $z = f(y, x, v, u) = x + \ln(u) + (y + v)^2$ , em que x(u, v) = 2u + 3v e  $y(u, v) = \cos(u) + \sin(v)$ . Utilize a regra de derivação em cadeia para obter as derivadas  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$  e  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ .

- 35) Seja a função de campo escalar  $w = f(x, y, z) = \frac{xy}{z}$ , em que  $x = \operatorname{tg}(u-1) e^{v}$ ,  $y = u^{2} v^{2}$  e  $z = \cos(u^{2}v)$ . Usando a regra de derivação em cadeia, obtenha as derivadas parciais  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$  e  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$ .
- 36) Seja a função diferenciável u = f(x, y). Considerando  $x = r\cos(\theta)$  e  $y = r\sin(\theta)$ , obtenha:
  - a) As derivadas parciais  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$  e  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$  em função das derivadas parciais  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  e  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ .
  - b)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$  em função das derivadas parciais, de 1ª e 2ª ordens, de fem relação a x e y.
- 37) Verifique que as derivadas, de 2ª ordem,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  e  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$  são iguais, se  $z = e^x (\cos(y) + x \sin(y))$ .
- 38) Classifique os pontos críticos das seguintes funções e, se possível, determine os seus máximos/mínimos locais:

a) 
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$
.

**b)** 
$$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$$
.

c) 
$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy - 3x$$
.

d) 
$$f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy$$
.

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

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

g) 
$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + xy - 6x + 2$$
.

**h)** 
$$f(x,y) = -x^2 - y^2 + xy + 4x + 2y$$
.

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

j) 
$$f(x,y) = x^3 + y^2 - 6xy + 6x + 3y - 2$$
.

$$\mathbf{k}) \quad f(x,y) = e^x \cos(y) \ .$$

$$1) f(x,y) = x sen(y).$$

**m)** 
$$f(x, y) = (x + y)(xy + 1)$$
.

**n**) 
$$f(x,y) = xy + x^{-1} + 8y^{-1}$$
.

o) 
$$f(x, y) = xy + x^{-1} + y^{-1}$$
.

**p**) 
$$f(x,y) = x^2y + x^2 - 4y$$
.

- 39) Seja um paralelepípedo situado no 1º octante, com um dos seus vértices na origem do referencial e duas das suas arestas situadas nos eixos dos xx e dos yy. Determine o valor máximo para o seu volume, se o vértice oposto à origem estiver situado no plano x + y + z = 1.
- 40) Calcule a distância entre as rectas com equações cartesianas 6x = 3y = 2z e x = y 2 = z.

41) Pretende-se construir uma embalagem com a forma de um paralelepípedo, aberta no seu topo e com volume 96 m³. Sabendo que o custo da produção da sua base é de 0,30€/m², enquanto o das suas faces é de 0,10€/m², calcule as dimensões da embalagem de modo a minimizar o custo da sua produção.

#### Soluções:

1) a) 
$$f(x,y,z) = |xy| + 2|xz| + 2|zy|$$
,  $D_f = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x \neq 0 \land y \neq 0 \land z \neq 0\}$ .

**b)** 
$$f(x, y, z) = \arccos\left(\frac{x + y}{\sqrt{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}}\right), D_f = \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0)\}.$$

c) 
$$f(x, y, z) = |z|$$
,  $D_f = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, z \neq 0\}$ .

- 2) a) É um paraboloide elíptico.
  - b) A superfície inicial transforma-se num cilindro parabólico.
  - c) Trata-se de uma elipse situada no plano z = 1.
  - d) A secção anterior transforma-se nas duas rectas paralelas  $x = \pm 1$ , situadas no plano z = 1.
- 3) a) É um cone elíptico de uma folha.
  - b) Superfície esférica de raio  $\frac{1}{2}$  e com centro em  $C = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0\right)$ .

c) 
$$\frac{m}{1+m^2}$$
.

e) 
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$
.

f) Não existe.

5) a) 
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \theta} = -\sin(\varphi)\sin(\theta)$$
 e  $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \varphi} = \cos(\varphi)\cos(\theta)$ . b)  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2}}$  e  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{4y}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4y^2}}$ .

c) 
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{1 + (2x + y)^2} e^{\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}} = \frac{1}{1 + (2x + y)^2}$$
. d)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^z}{x^2 y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2e^z}{xy^3} e^{\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}} = u$ .

e) 
$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{xz+3y}$$
,  $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{xz+3y}$  e  $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = \frac{x}{xz+3y}$ .

**f)** 
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y^z x^{y^z - 1}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = z \ln(x) y^{z - 1} x^{y^z}$$
 e  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \ln(x) \ln(y) y^z x^{y^z}.$ 

**g)** 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{4x\sqrt{x^3 + y^2 + 3x^2}}{2\left(x^3 + y^2 + x^2\sqrt{x^3 + y^2}\right)} e^{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}} = \frac{y}{\left(x^3 + y^2 + x^2\sqrt{x^3 + y^2}\right)}.$$

6) a) 
$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\vec{k} = e^y \left( \operatorname{sen}(x+z) + x \cos(x+z) \right) \vec{i} + e^y x \operatorname{sen}(x+z) \vec{j} + e^y x \cos(x+z) \vec{k}$$
.

**b)** 
$$\nabla g = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\vec{k} = -5(-x+2y)^4\vec{i} + 10(-x+2y)^4\vec{j} - \frac{2}{z^2}\vec{k}$$
.

7) 
$$\frac{df}{dt} = f'(t) = -24 \text{sen}(t) \cos^2(t)$$
.

8) Designando 
$$\vec{u} = \frac{\overrightarrow{PQ}}{\|\overrightarrow{PQ}\|}$$
, tem-se  $f'(P, \vec{u}) = \nabla f(P) \cdot \vec{u} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} - 3\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \ln(2)$ .

9) Designando 
$$\vec{u} = \vec{T}(1) = \frac{\vec{r}'(1)}{\|\vec{r}'(1)\|}$$
, tem-se  $f'(P, \vec{u}) = \nabla f(P) \cdot \vec{u} = -\frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5}$ .

- 10)  $-3\sqrt{2}$ .
- 11) Segundo a direcção e o sentido definidos pelo versor  $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} + \vec{j})$ .
- 12) Segundo a direcção e o sentido definidos pelo versor  $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\vec{i} 2\vec{j} + \vec{k})$ .

13) 
$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$
.

14) a) 
$$\pm \frac{14}{\sqrt{41}}$$
.

**b)** 0.

**16)** 
$$C = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$
.

- 17) Vector normal:  $5\vec{i} + 6\vec{j}$ ; vector tangente:  $6\vec{i} 5\vec{j}$ .
- 18)  $y = \ln\left(\sqrt{2}\left|\operatorname{sen}(x)\right|\right)$ .
- 19) No caso da superfície z xy = 0 é o ponto O = (0,0,0); para a restante é o ponto  $P = \left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{28}{3}\right)$ .

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**20)** Vector normal:  $\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ ; plano tangente: x + y + z = 3.

**21)** Plano tangente: 5x + 4y + 3z = 22; recta normal: X(t) = (1, 2, 3) + t(5, 4, 3),  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**22)** ---- 
$$23) \ \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} -\arccos \frac{19\sqrt{29}}{203} .$$

24) ---- 25) 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy \operatorname{sen}(xy) + y \operatorname{sen}(x) - \cos(xy)}{\cos(x) - x^2 \operatorname{sen}(xy)}$$
.

26) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x+y}{(4z+3)z^2} e^{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} = -\frac{x+2y}{(4z+3)z^2}$$
.

27) 
$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} \right);$$

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

28) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{1+2y+2z}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2\frac{y+z}{1+2y+2z}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2}{(1+2y+2z)^3}$  e  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{2}{(1+2y+2z)^3} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

**29**) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0 \right) = \frac{2}{e} e \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0 \right) = \frac{1}{e}$$

**30)** 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1,2) = 0$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,1,2) = -1$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(1,1,2) = -\frac{1}{5}$  e  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}(1,1,2) = -\frac{1}{5}$ .

31) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos(y) + y\cos(x)}{2x - y} - 2\frac{x\cos(y) + y\sin(x)}{(2x - y)^2}; \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-x\sin(y) + \sin(x)}{2x - y} + \frac{x\cos(y) + y\sin(x)}{(2x - y)^2}.$$

32) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( 2, 0, \arccos(1/\sqrt{2}) \right) = \pm \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} \left( 2, 0, \arccos(1/\sqrt{2}) \right) = 2.$$

33) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(3,1,1) = -\frac{2}{7} e^{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}(3,1,1) = -\frac{5}{7} ou \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\left(3,1,-\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{28} e^{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}\left(3,1,-\frac{5}{2}\right) = -\frac{85}{28}.$$

34) 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = -2\operatorname{sen}(u) \left(\cos(u) + \operatorname{sen}(v) + v\right) + 2 + \frac{1}{u};$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2\left(1 + \cos(v)\right) \left(\cos(u) + \operatorname{sen}(v) + v\right) + 3.$$

**35)** 
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \iff$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{u^2 - v^2}{\cos(u^2 v)\cos^2(u - 1)} + \frac{2u\left(\operatorname{tg}(u - 1) - e^v\right)}{\cos(u^2 v)} + \frac{2uv\operatorname{sen}(u^2 v)(u^2 - v^2)\left(\operatorname{tg}(u - 1) - e^v\right)}{\cos^2(u^2 v)};$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \iff$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = -\frac{(u^2 - v^2)e^v}{\cos(u^2v)} - \frac{2v\left(\operatorname{tg}(u-1) - e^v\right)}{\cos(u^2v)} + \frac{u^2 \sin(u^2v)(u^2 - v^2)\left(\operatorname{tg}(u-1) - e^v\right)}{\cos^2(u^2v)}.$$

**36)** a) 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \cos(\theta) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \sin(\theta) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$
 e  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin(\theta) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + r \cos(\theta) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ .

**b)** 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = r^2 \left( \sin^2(\theta) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \cos^2(\theta) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) - \frac{r^2 \sin(2\theta)}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right) - r \left( \cos(\theta) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \sin(\theta) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right).$$

37) ----

- 38) a) Ponto estacionário em (0,0), com um mínimo local de valor igual a 0.
  - b) Ponto de sela em (0,0).
  - c) Ponto estacionário em (2,1), com um mínimo local de valor igual a -3.
  - d) Pontos estacionários em (-1,-1) e (1,1), com mínimos locais de valor igual a -2; ponto de sela em (0,0).
  - e) Ponto estacionário em (1,0), com um máximo local de valor igual a 1.
  - f) Ponto estacionário ao longo da recta y = x + 1, com um mínimo local de valor igual a 0.
  - g) Ponto estacionário em (4,-2), com um mínimo local de valor igual a -10.
  - **h)** Ponto estacionário em  $\left(\frac{10}{3}, \frac{8}{3}\right)$ , com um máximo local de valor igual a  $\frac{28}{3}$ .
  - i) Ponto estacionário em (2,2), com um mínimo local de valor igual a -8; ponto de sela em (0,0).
  - j) Ponto estacionário em  $\left(5, \frac{27}{2}\right)$ , com um mínimo local de valor igual a  $-\frac{117}{4}$ ; ponto de sela em  $\left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ .
  - k) Sem pontos estacionários nem mínimos ou máximos locais.
  - l) Pontos de sela em  $(0, k\pi)$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
  - m) Pontos de sela em (1,-1) e (-1,1).

- n) Ponto estacionário em  $\left(\frac{1}{2},4\right)$ , com um mínimo local de valor igual a 6.
- o) Ponto estacionário em (1,1), com um mínimo local de valor igual a 3.
- p) Pontos de sela em (2,-1) e (-2,-1).

**39**) 
$$\frac{1}{27}$$
.

**40)** 
$$\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$$
.

41) O cesto tem uma base quadrada de dimensões  $4 \times 4 \text{ m}^2$  e a sua altura é 6 m.

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 
$$y = mx$$

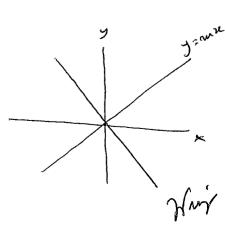
$$C : y = mx$$

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

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

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

$$y=m\times$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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: 
$$\rho = \text{Seng and} \Rightarrow$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (x-1/2)^2+y^2+z^2=\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \text{ Superficie referrice } \begin{cases} (eutro = (1/2,0,0) \\ 7010 = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)  $g(x,y,t) = (-x + 2y)^{x} + \frac{2}{t}$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No proto 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) 
$$f((1,2,-2); \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(1,0,3)) = (-2,1,-\ln 2) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(1,0,3)\right]^2$$

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

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

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

Many

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

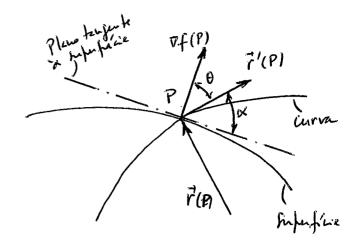
$$\nabla f(x,y,t) = (2x, 2y, 62)$$

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

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

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

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)

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

Ponto de intersecção do plano tengente com o eixo dos xx

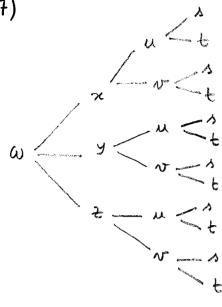
$$I_{X} = \left( x_{0}^{1/2} \omega^{1/2}, 0, 0 \right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 pre

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

$$\frac{\partial x_{1}}{\partial y_{1}} = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial x_{2}}{\partial y_{1}} = -x \text{ tend}$ 
 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y_{1}} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y_{2}} = \frac{$ 

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

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:

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

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

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

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