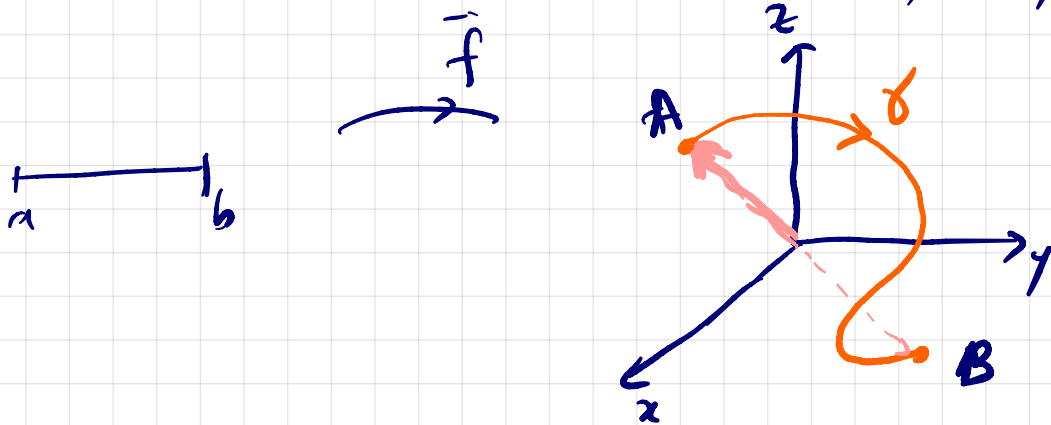


CÁLCULO DO COMPRIMENTO DE UMA CURVA DO  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Dada  $\vec{f}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\vec{f}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$



O gráfico de  $\vec{f}$ , em  $\mathbb{R}^3$  é uma curva  $\gamma$ .  
 Tome  $A = \vec{f}(a)$  e  $B = \vec{f}(b)$

O comprimento da "l" curva  $\gamma$  é obtido pela fórmula

$$l = \int_a^b \|\vec{f}'(t)\| \cdot dt$$

Sua demonstração não é dada em um curso de cálculo, no máximo é mostrada uma ideia da prova...

EXER LISTA 07.

eg) (a)  $\vec{f}(t) = (e^{t \cos t}, e^{t \sin t}, e^t)$ ;  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

SOLUÇÃO:  $l = \int_0^1 \|\vec{f}'(t)\| \cdot dt$ ; onde:

$$\vec{f}'(t) = (e^t \cdot (-\sin t) + e^t \cdot \cos t, e^t \cdot \cos t + e^t \cdot \sin t, e^t)$$

Armin:

$$\|\vec{f}'(t)\| = \sqrt{(e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t)^2 + (e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t)^2 + (e^t)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{e^{2t} \cdot (\cos t - \sin t)^2 + e^{2t} \cdot (\cos t + \sin t)^2 + e^{2t}}$$

$$= \sqrt{e^{2t} \cdot \left[ \underbrace{\cos^2 t}_{=1} - \underbrace{2\sin t \cos t}_{=0} + \underbrace{\sin^2 t}_{=1} + \underbrace{\cos^2 t}_{=1} + \underbrace{2\sin t \cos t}_{=0} + \underbrace{\sin^2 t}_{=1} + 1 \right]}$$

$$= \sqrt{(e^t)^2 \cdot [1 + 1 + 1]} = \sqrt{3} \cdot e^t$$

Intante, tensor:

$$l = \int_0^1 \|\vec{f}'(t)\| \cdot dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{3} \cdot e^t \cdot dt$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot \int_0^1 e^t \cdot dt = \sqrt{3} \cdot e^t \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot (e^1 - e^0) = \sqrt{3} \cdot (e - 1)$$

## RESOLUÇÃO DE EXERCÍCIOS DAS LISTAS

LISTA 07)

08)  $f(t)$  - função escalar tal que  $\exists f'(t)$  e  $\exists f''(t)$   
 $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$  vetores constantes em  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

Defina  $\vec{g}(t)$  por

$$\vec{g}'(t) = \vec{u} + \vec{v} \cdot f(t)$$

Mostre:

$$\vec{g}'(t) \times \vec{g}''(t) = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \quad ; \quad \vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3) \quad (\text{dados})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{g}(t) = \vec{u} + \vec{v} \cdot f(t)$$

$$= (u_1, u_2, u_3) + (v_1, v_2, v_3) \cdot f(t)$$

$$\vec{g}(t) = (u_1 + v_1 \cdot f(t), u_2 + v_2 \cdot f(t), u_3 + v_3 \cdot f(t))$$

Derivando, obtemos:

$$\vec{g}'(t) = (v_1 \cdot f'(t), v_2 \cdot f'(t), v_3 \cdot f'(t))$$

E, derivando  $\vec{g}'$ , vem:

$$\vec{g}''(t) = (v_1 \cdot f''(t), v_2 \cdot f''(t), v_3 \cdot f''(t))$$

Assim, teremos:

$$\underline{\vec{g}'(t) \times \vec{g}''(t)} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ m_1 f' & m_2 f' & m_3 f' \\ m_1 f'' & m_2 f'' & m_3 f'' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} m_1 f' & m_2 f' & m_3 f' \\ m_1 f'' & m_2 f'' & m_3 f'' \end{vmatrix}$$

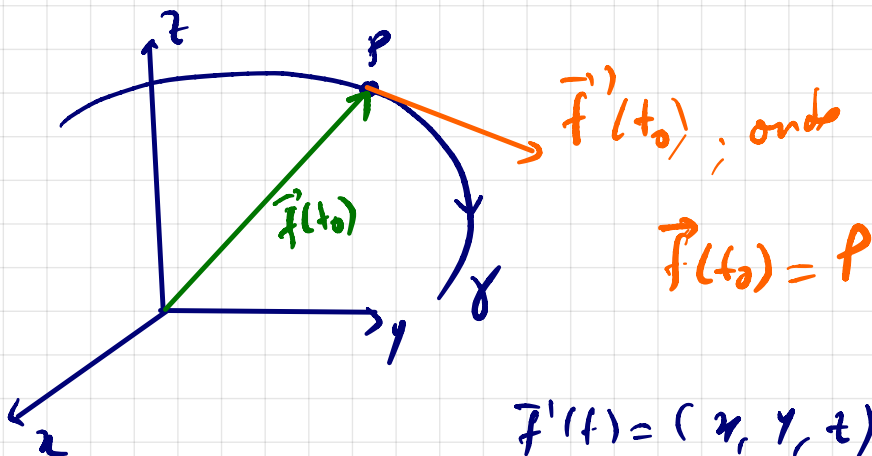
$$= (m_2 m_3 f' f'' - m_2 m_3 f' f'', m_1 m_3 f' f'' - m_1 m_3 f' f'', m_1 m_2 f' f'' - m_1 m_2 f' f'')$$

$$= (0, 0, 0) = \underline{\vec{0}}$$

### LISTA 07

04) (c)  $\vec{f}(t) = (2t, \ln t, 2)$  ;  $P(2, 0, 2)$

vetor tangente ao gráfico de  $\vec{f}$  no ponto  $P$ .



$$\vec{f}'(t) = \left( 2, \frac{1}{t}, 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{f}(t) = (x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = \ln t \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P(2, 0, 2)$$



Note que:

$$\vec{f}(t_0) = P. \text{ Assim}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2 = 2t \rightsquigarrow t=1 \\ y = 0 = \ln t \rightsquigarrow t=1 \\ z = 2 = 2 \quad \underline{\text{OK!}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{conclus\~ao: } t_0 = 1$$

Portanto, o vetor tangente ao grafico de  $\vec{f}$  em  $P$  sera dado por  $\vec{f}'(1)$ , i.e.;

$$\vec{f}'(1) = \left( 2, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right) = (2, 1, 0)$$

#### LISTA 04.

$$01) \quad X = \{ f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ e' contınua} \}$$

$$\varphi: [0,1] \rightarrow \underline{(0,+\infty)} \text{ cont.}$$

$$d(f,g) = \int_0^1 |f(x) - g(x)| \cdot \varphi(x) dx. \text{ Notar: } (X, d) \text{ e' espaco metrico.}$$

Logo isto, que  $d: X \times X \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  dada acima e' uma metrica em  $X$ . Dados  $f, g, h \in X$ , temos:

(1) POSITIVIDADE:

$$d(f,g) = \int_0^1 \underbrace{|f(x) - g(x)|}_{\geq 0} \cdot \underbrace{\varphi(x)}_{> 0} dx \geq 0.$$

$\hookrightarrow$  pois  $\text{Im}(\varphi) = (0, +\infty)$

Além disso:

$$d(f, g) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 |f(x) - g(x)| \cdot \underbrace{\varphi(x)}_{>0} dx = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |f(x) - g(x)| = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x) \\ \Leftrightarrow f = g.$$

(ii) SIMETRIA:  $d(f, g) = d(g, f)$ .

De fato:

$$\begin{aligned} d(f, g) &= \int_0^1 |f(x) - g(x)| \cdot \varphi(x) dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 |g(x) - f(x)| \cdot \varphi(x) dx = \underline{d(g, f)}. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) DESIGUALDADE TRIANGULAR:  $d(f, g) \leq d(f, h) + d(h, g)$ :

$$\underline{d(f, g)} = \int_0^1 |f(x) - g(x)| \cdot \varphi(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 |(f(x) - h(x)) + (h(x) - g(x))| \cdot \varphi(x) dx \leq$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 (|f(x) - h(x)| + |h(x) - g(x)|) \cdot \varphi(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 |f(x) - h(x)| \cdot \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^1 |h(x) - g(x)| \cdot \varphi(x) dx$$

$$= \underline{d(f, h) + d(h, g)}$$

DESIGUALDADE  
TRIANGULAR  
DO MÓDULO

## LISTA 05:

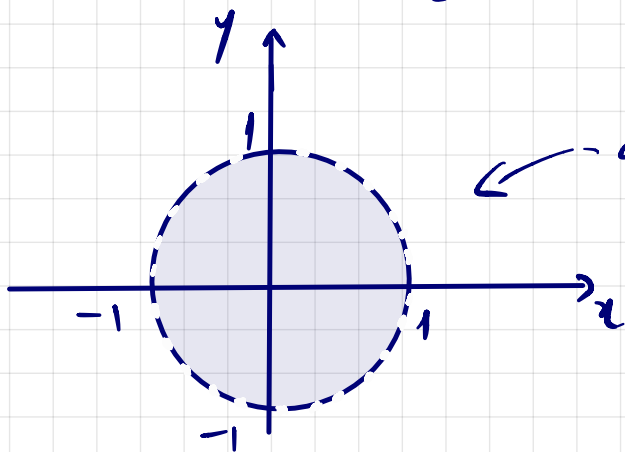
$$01) \quad (d) \quad f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$D(f) = ?$$

$$1-x^2-y^2 > 0$$

$$x^2+y^2 < 1$$

$$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2+y^2 < 1\}$$



← gráfico do domínio

## LISTA 05

$$13) \quad f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

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

obtenha o conj.  $\gamma$  tal que

$$f(x, y, z) = (2, 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2+y^2+z^2 = 2 \\ x+y+z = 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$z = 1-x-y$$

ou seja, será a interseção entre a esfera  $x^2+y^2+z^2=2$  e o plano  $x+y+z=1$ , que irá resultar numa circunferência:

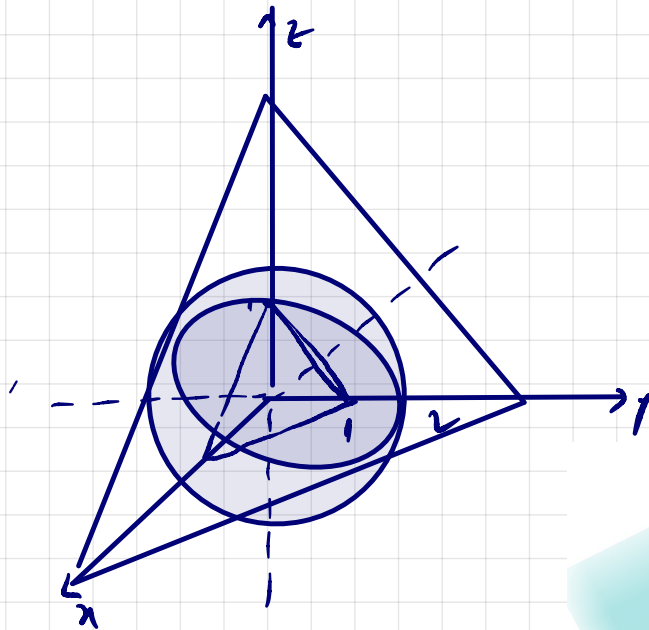
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + (1-x-y)^2 = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + (1-x)^2 - 2 \cdot (1-x) \cdot y + y^2 = 2$$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + y^2} + 1 - 2x + \underbrace{x^2} - 2y + 2xy + \underbrace{y^2} = 2$$

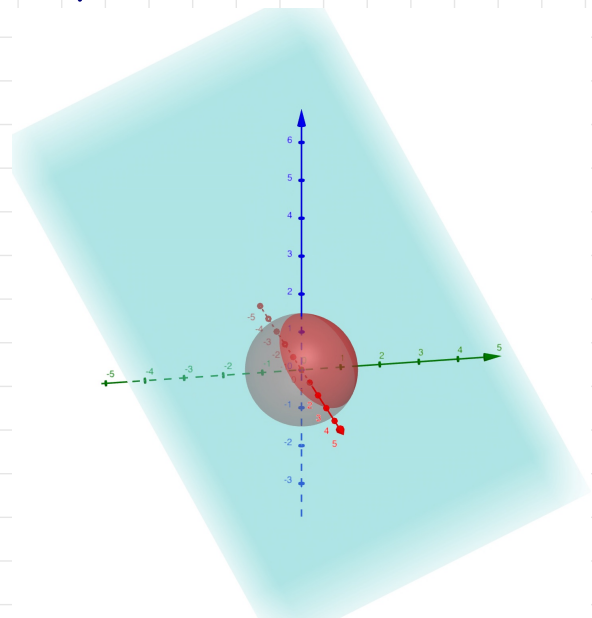
$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 2xy = 1 \quad (8)$$



$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$\bullet x = 0:$$

$$y = 1 - z$$

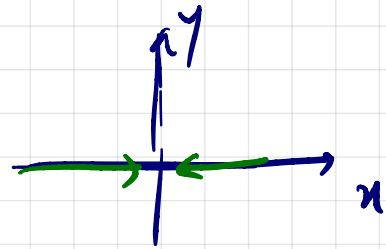


## LISTA 06

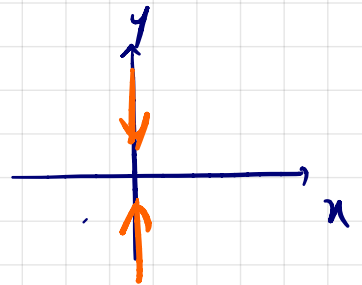
02)  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ . Vamos mostrar que

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

•  $\lim_{\substack{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \\ x=0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{-y^2}{y^2} = -1.$



•  $\lim_{\substack{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \\ y=0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1.$



Como por dois caminhos diferentes encontramos limites diferentes, concluímos que  $\nexists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ .

## LISTA 06 |

08) Admitindo que  $2|xy| - \frac{x^2 y^2}{6} < 4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|} < 2|xy|$

Calcular  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|}}{|xy|}$ .

SOLUÇÃO: Vamos usar o T. do Sanduíche. Seja desigualdade dada:

$$2|xy| - \frac{x^2 y^2}{6} < 4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|} < 2|xy| \quad \div |xy| \neq 0$$

$$\frac{2|xy|}{|xy|} - \frac{x^2 y^2}{6|xy|} < \frac{4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|}}{|xy|} \leq \frac{2 \cdot |xy|}{|xy|}$$

$$2 - \frac{|x|^2 \cdot |y|^2}{6|xy|} < \frac{4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|}}{|xy|} \leq 2$$

pois  $|x|^2 = x^2$ ,  
 $|y|^2 = y^2$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - \frac{|xy|^2}{6|xy|} < \frac{4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|}}{|xy|} \leq 2$$

$\swarrow$   $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$   
 $\searrow$   $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$   
 $\Downarrow$  T-do sandwiché  
 $\rightarrow$   $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$

$$\frac{4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|}}{|xy|} \rightarrow 2$$

$(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$

LISTA 08

10) (b)  $f(x,y) = e^{-2y} \cdot \cos 2x$   
 $f$  é harmônica?

Incrimentos verificamos se  $\Delta f = 0$ , onde:

$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}.$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{-2y} \cdot (-\sin 2x) \cdot 2 = -2 e^{-2y} \cdot \sin 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = -2 e^{-2y} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot 2$$
$$= \underline{-4 e^{-2y} \cos 2x}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2 e^{-2y} \cdot \cos 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \underline{+4 \cdot e^{-2y} \cdot \cos 2x}$$

Então:

$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -4 e^{-2y} \cos 2x + 4 e^{-2y} \cos 2x = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta f = 0$ ; i.e.;  $f$  é harmônica.