

RESOLUÇÃO DE EXERCÍCIOS DA LISTA 6.

2. Seja  $\vec{r} = xi + yj$ , e  $r = \|\vec{r}\|$ .

(a) Mostre que  $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}$  e  $\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}$ . Conclua que  $\nabla r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$ .

(b) Mostre que  $\nabla \ln r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$ .

$$\vec{r} = (x, y); \quad r = \|\vec{r}\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla r = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a) \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{r}.$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{r}.$$

Assim, teremos:

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

$$\frac{1}{r} \cdot (x, y) = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

(b) Mostre que

$$\nabla \ln r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}.$$

Como  $r = r(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , então

$$\ln r = \ln (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

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

LEMBRAR-SE:  
 $\ln a^m = m \cdot \ln a$

Agora, temos:

$$\nabla \ln r = \left( \frac{\partial (\ln r)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial (\ln r)}{\partial y} \right), \text{ onde:}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\ln r) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(\ln w)' = \frac{w'}{w}$$

$$= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{r^2}$$

pois  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\ln r) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{y}{r^2}$$

Daí segue, obtemos

$$\nabla \ln r = \left( \frac{x}{r^2}, \frac{y}{r^2} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot (x, y) = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$$

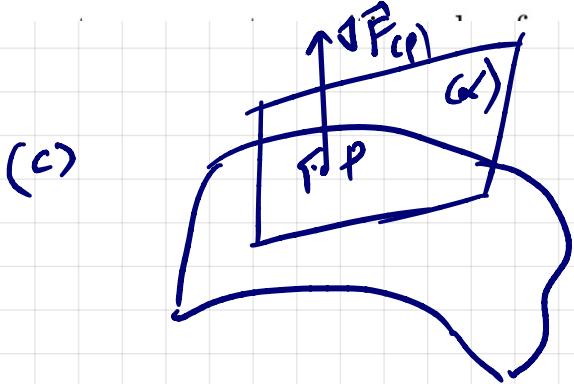
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4. Obtenha a equação do plano tangente ao gráfico de cada superfície a seguir, nos pontos indicados:

(a)  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 49$ , no ponto  $P(6, 2, 3)$  [Resp.:  $6x + 2y + 3z - 49 = 0$ ]

(b)  $f(x, y) = 3xy^3 + x^3$  em  $P(2, 1)$ .

(c)  $f(x, y) = e^{x \cos y}$  em  $P(-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ . [Resp.:  $y - z = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ]



Dando  $z = f(x, y)$ , encontra

$$F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z.$$

$$F(x, y, z) = e^{x \cos y} - z$$

O vetor normal ao plano é dado por  $\nabla F(P)$ .

$$P\left(-1, \frac{\pi}{2}, f(-1, \frac{\pi}{2})\right) \text{ (na superfície } F),$$

onde  $f(-1, \frac{\pi}{2}) = e^{-1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{-\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = e^0 = 1$ .

$$\boxed{P\left(-1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)}.$$

$$\nabla F = \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right), \text{ onde:}$$

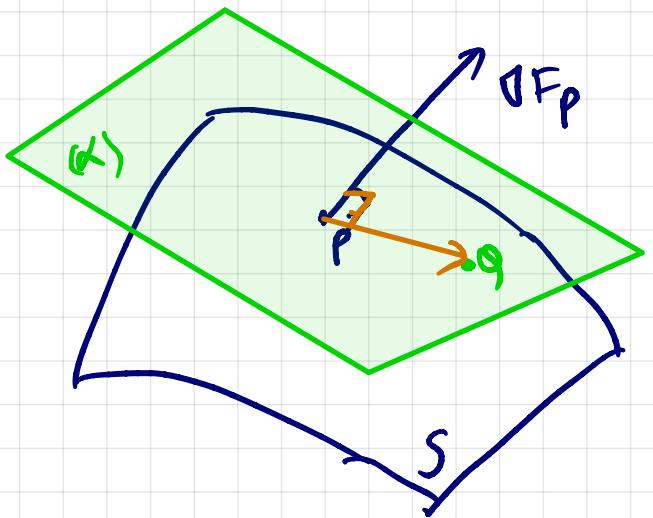
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \cos y \cdot e^{x \cos y}; \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = e^{x \cos y} \cdot (-x \cdot \operatorname{sen} y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -1.$$

Então,  $\nabla F \left( \cos y \cdot e^{x \cos y}, -x \cdot \operatorname{sen} y \cdot e^{x \cos y}, -1 \right)$

$$\text{Logo: } \nabla F|_P = \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}, -(-1) \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}, -1 \right)$$

$$\nabla F|_P = (0, +1 \cdot 1 \cdot e^0, -1) = (0, 1, -1)$$



Dado  $Q(x, y, z) \in \text{ao}$   
plano  $\Sigma$  a ser  
determinado; ento

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \nabla F_P = 0.$$

$$\text{Logo: } (Q-P) \cdot (0, 1, -1) = 0$$

$$(x - (-1), y - \frac{\pi}{2}, z - 1) \cdot (0, 1, -1) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(x+1) \cdot 0 + (y - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot 1 + (z-1) \cdot (-1)}_0 = 0$$

$$y - \frac{\pi}{2} - z + 1 = 0$$

$$(\alpha): y - z + \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

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7. Classifique os extremos relativos das seguintes funções:

(a)  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$  na região  $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (x - 2)^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ .  
 [Resp.: máx (1, 0) e mín (3, 0)]

(b)  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$  na elipse  $x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 1$ .  
 [Resp.: máx  $(\pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}})$ , min (0, 0)].

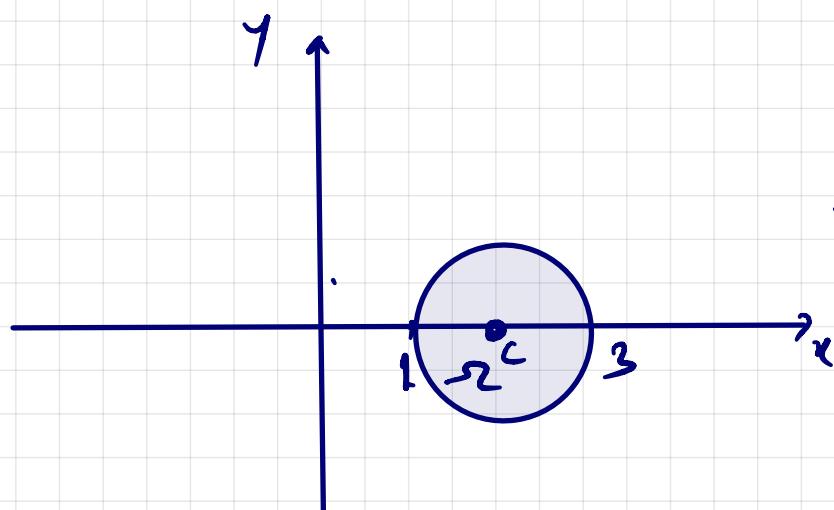
(obs., REVISITE A 1ª PROPOSIÇÃO APRESENTADA NA AULA 23.)

(a)  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$ .

$\Omega = \{(x, y) : (x - 2)^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$  — região interior  
no interior da fronteira

de circunf.  
de raio 1, centro  
em (2, 0).

$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = R^2$   
 circunf. centrada  
em  $(a, b)$ , e raio  $R > 0$ ]



$\Omega$  é compacto do  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

pontos críticos: onde  $\nabla f = 0$ , i.e., onde

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -1 \cdot (x^2 + y^2)^{-2} \cdot 2x = -\frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -1 \cdot (x^2 + y^2)^{-2} \cdot 2y = -\frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

PONTO CRÍTICO:  $(0, 0)$   $\notin \Omega$ .

Logo,  $f$  não possui máx/mín. no int( $\Omega$ ), e como  $\Omega$  é compacto, os valores de máx/mín., se existirem, não podem ser na  $\partial\Omega$ .

Temos:  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$ , com

$$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad (\text{na fronteira}),$$

$$\text{i.e., } y^2 = 1 - (x-2)^2.$$

Logo, o problema se transforma em:

$$g(x) := f(x, y) \Big|_{y^2 = 1 - (x-2)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1 - (x-2)^2}$$

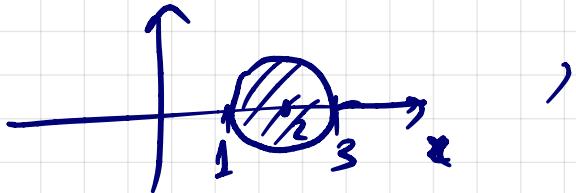
$$= \frac{1}{x^2 + 1 - (x^2 - 4x + 4)} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1 - x^2 + 4x - 4} = \frac{1}{4x - 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = (4x-3)^{-1}.$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = -1 \cdot (4x-3)^{-2} \cdot 4 = -\frac{4}{(4x-3)^2} < 0.$$

Logo,  $g'(x) < 0$ , e então,  $g$  é uma função decrescente. E como  $D(g) = [1, 3]$ ,

pois  $x=1$  é o menor valor possível para  $x$  entre  $x=3$  o maior possível:



Então, sendo  $g$  decrescente, entre o mínimo que  $g$  ocorre quando  $x=3$  e o máximo quando  $x=1$ . (e temos  $y=0$  para  $f(x, y)$ ).

Conclusão:  $\max_{\Gamma}(1, 0)$  e  $\min_{\Gamma}(3, 0)$ .

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8. Das funções de  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  abaixo, classifique os extremos relativos, caso existam:

(a)  $f(x, y) = x \ln(x + y)$ .

pontos críticos: onto  $\nabla f = 0$

$$\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = (0, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x \cdot \frac{1}{x+y} + 1 \cdot \ln(x+y)$$

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

$$\bullet \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x+y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x+y} + \ln(x+y) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{0}{0+y} + \ln(0+y) = 0$$

↑  
↓

$$\ln y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 1$$

Ponto crítico:  $(0, 1)$ .

Calculo de matriz  $H(x,y)$ .

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x+y} + \ln(x+y)$$



$$\bullet \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(x+y) \cdot 1 - x \cdot (1)}{(x+y)^2} + \frac{1}{x+y}$$

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

$$= \underbrace{\frac{x+2y}{(x+y)^2}}_{\cdot}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x+y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x+y) \cdot 0 - x \cdot (-1)}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{-x}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(x+y) \cdot 1 - x \cdot (1)}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{x+y-x}{(x+y)^2} \\ = \frac{y}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\alpha+2\gamma}{(\alpha-\gamma)^2} & \frac{\gamma}{(\alpha-\gamma)^2} \\ \frac{1}{(\alpha-\gamma)^2} & \frac{-\gamma}{(\alpha-\gamma)^2} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow H(0,1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det H(0,1) = 2 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1 < 0 \quad (\text{punktstabile reale})$$

