

2. (2,5 pontos) Seja $f(x, y) = (x^2 - 2xy)e^{-y}$

(a) Determine os pontos críticos de f e classifique-os.

(b) Determine o máximo e o mínimo de f no quadrado (com interior e bordas) cujos vértices são $(0, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, $(3, 3)$ e $(0, 3)$.

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

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0 &\Rightarrow x = y \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0 &\Rightarrow -2x - 2x^2 + 2xy = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x &= 0 \\ x &= 0 \text{ ou } x = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Assim, os pontos críticos são $(0, 0)$ e $(2, 2)$.

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

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

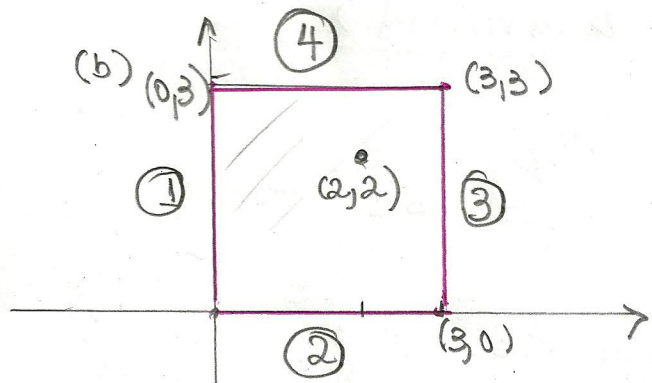
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y) = (2x + x^2 - 2xy + 2x)e^{-y}$$

$$\text{Assim, } H(0, 0) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0, 0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0, 0) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 < 0.$$

Logo $(0, 0)$ é ponto de sela.

$$H(2, 2) = \begin{vmatrix} 2e^{-2} & -2e^{-2} \\ -2e^{-2} & 4e^{-2} \end{vmatrix} = 4e^{-4} > 0 \quad \text{e}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2, 2) = 2e^{-2} > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{(2, 2) \text{ é ponto de mínimo local}}$$



Os candidatos a pontos de máximo e mínimo de f no quadrado são:

(1) pontos críticos de f no interior do quadrado.
 $(2, 2)$

(2) pontos de máximo e de mínimo de f na fronteira do quadrado.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x=0 \quad \text{e} \quad 0 \leq y \leq 3$$

$$f(0, y) = 0 \quad (0, y), \quad y \in [0, 3].$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y=3 \quad \text{e} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$f_1(x) = f(x, 3) = e^{-3} (x^2 - 6x)$$

candidatos $x=0$ e $x=3$ (extremos de $[0, 3]$)

$$\Rightarrow (0, 3) \text{ e } (3, 3)$$

e ptos críticos de f_1 em $]0, 3[$,

Mas $f_1'(x) = (2x - 6)e^{-3}$ e f_1 não tem ptos críticos em $]0, 3[$.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x=3 \quad \text{e} \quad 0 \leq y \leq 3$$

$$f_2(y) = f(3, y) = (9 - 6y)e^{-y}$$

candidatos: $y=0$ e $y=3$ (extremos de $[0, 3]$).

ptos críticos de f em $]0, 3[$.

$$f_2'(y) = -6e^{-y} - 9e^{-y} + 6ye^{-y} = 0$$

$$= e^{-y}(-15 + 6y) \Rightarrow y = \frac{15}{6} = \frac{5}{2} \in]0, 3[$$

Temos então o ponto $(3, 5/2)$.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y=0 \quad \text{e} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$f_3(x) = x^2. \quad \text{Candidatos } x=0 \text{ e } x=3. \\ (0, 0) \text{ e } (3, 0)$$

(x_0, y_0)	$f(x_0, y_0)$
$(2, 2)$	$-4e^{-2}$ MÍNIMO
$(0, y), y \in [0, 3]$	0
$(3, 0)$	$9e^{-3} \rightarrow$ <u>MÁXIMO</u>
$(3, 3)$	$-9e^{-3}$
$(3, 5/2)$	$(9 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{5}{2})e^{-5/2} = -6e^{-5/2}$

Se $h(t) = t^2 e^{-t} \Rightarrow h'(t) = 2te^{-t} - t^2 e^{-t}$
 $= t(2-t)e^{-t}$

$\begin{array}{c} - - - - - \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ 0 \quad 2 \end{array} \quad h' \quad \Rightarrow h(2) > h(3)$
 $\searrow \quad \nearrow \quad \searrow \quad \searrow \quad \searrow \quad \searrow$
 h

También, $4e^{-2} > \frac{25}{4}e^{-5/2} > 6e^{-5/2} \Rightarrow -4e^{-2} < -9e^{-3}$

Logo $-4e^{-2} < -6e^{-5/2}$