

MAT2127 - Cálculo Diferencial e Integral para Química II
Lista 2 - 2011

1. Ache e esboce o domínio das funções:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(a)} f(x, y) = \sqrt{x - y} & \text{(b)} f(x, y) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} \\ \text{(c)} f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}} & \text{(d)} f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y^x} \\ \text{(e)} f(x, y) = \operatorname{tg}(x - y) & \text{(f)} f(x, y) = \ln(xy^2 - x^3) \\ \text{(g)} f(x, y) = \ln(16 - 4x^2 - y^2) & \end{array}$$

2. Esboce uma família de curvas de nível de:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(a)} f(x, y) = \frac{x + y}{x - y} & \text{(b)} f(x, y) = x - \sqrt{1 - y^2} \\ \text{(c)} f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - y^2} & \text{(d)} f(x, y) = \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} \end{array}$$

3. Esboce os gráficos de:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} f(x, y) = 1 - x - y & \text{(b)} f(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} & \text{(c)} f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + 9y^2} \\ \text{(d)} f(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2 & \text{(e)} f(x, y) = y^2 - x^2 & \text{(f)} f(x, y) = y^2 + 1 \\ \text{(g)} f(x, y) = y^2 + x & \text{(h)} f(x, y) = xy & \text{(i)} f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ \text{(j)} f(x, y) = \frac{1}{4x^2 + 9y^2} & \text{(k)} f(x, y) = (x - y)^2 & \text{(l)} f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 2y + 3 \\ \text{(m)} f(x, y) = \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2y^2)^2} & \text{(n)} f(x, y) = \ln(9x^2 + y^2) & \text{(o)} f(x, y) = 2 - \sqrt[4]{x^2 + 4y^2} \\ \text{(p)} f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 9} & \text{(q)} f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} & \end{array}$$

4. Seja $\gamma(t) = (e^t + 1, e^{-t})$, para $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

(a) Desenhe a imagem de γ indicando o sentido de percurso.

(b) A imagem de γ está contida na curva de nível de $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dada por $f(x, y) = x^2y^2 - 2y - y^2 + 4$? Em caso afirmativo, em qual nível?

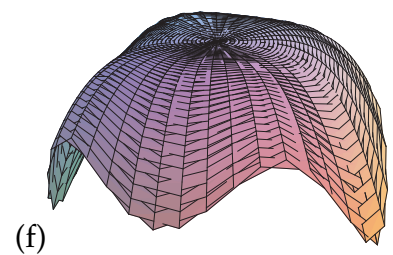
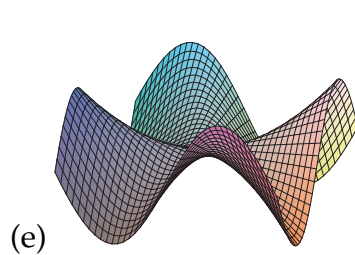
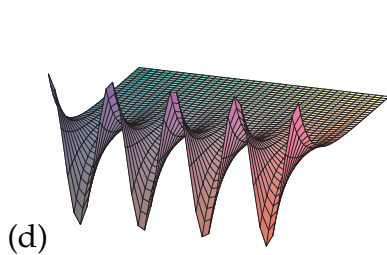
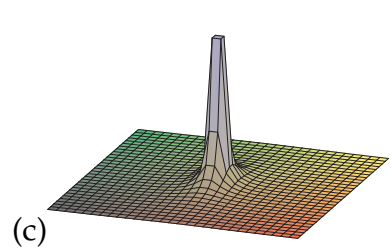
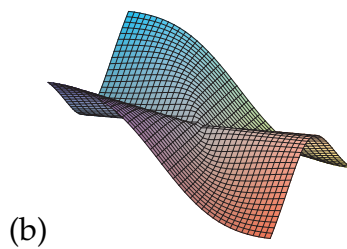
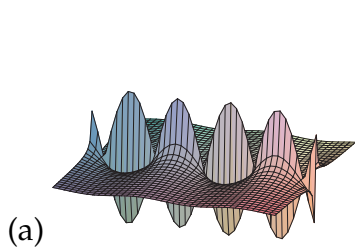
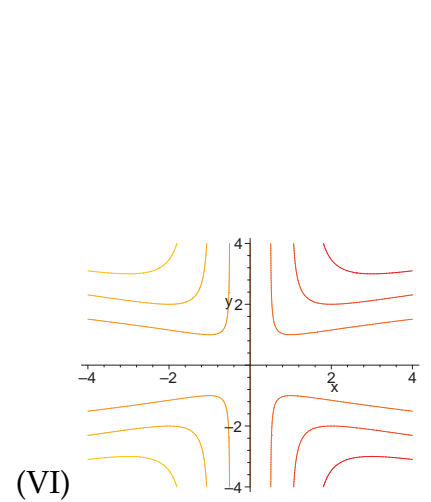
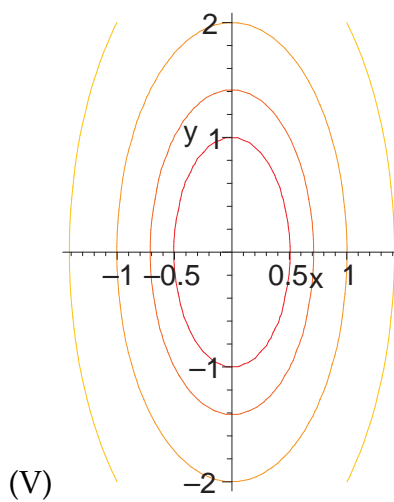
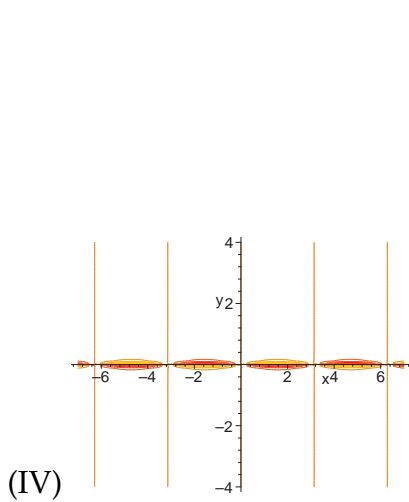
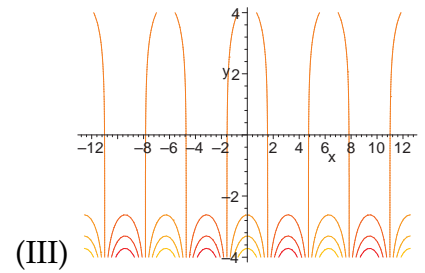
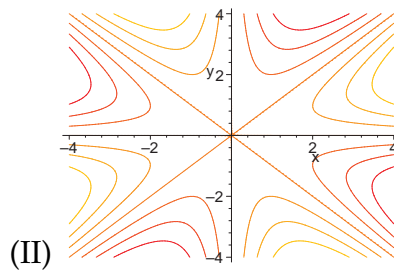
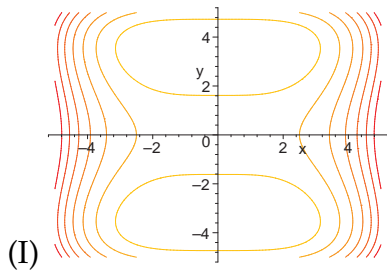
5. Sejam

$$\gamma(t) = (2 - \cos t, \sec^2 t + 3), t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}[\text{ e } f(x, y) = ((x - 2)^2(y - 3))^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1.$$

Esboce a imagem de γ e mostre que a imagem de γ está contida em uma curva de nível de f indicando qual é o nível.

6. Seja $f(x, y) = \frac{3(x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2}{x^2 - y^2}$. Esboce (no mesmo sistema de coordenadas) as curvas de nível de f nos níveis $k = 1$ e $k = 3$.

7. São dadas a seguir as curvas de nível e os gráficos de seis funções de duas variáveis reais. Decida quais curvas de nível correspondem a quais gráficos.



8. Encontre uma parametrização para a curva de nível no nível k de f nos casos:

(a) $f(x, y) = x + 2y - 3, k = -2;$

(b) $f(x, y) = x - \sqrt{1 - 2y^2}, k = 5;$

(c) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}, k = 1.$

Encontre a reta tangente às curvas dos itens (a), (b) e (c) acima nos pontos $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4})$, $(6, 0)$ e $(\sqrt{2}, 1)$, respectivamente.

9. Em cada caso, esboce a superfície formada pelo conjunto dos pontos $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ tais que:

(a) $z + 2y + 3z = 1$ (b) $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 1$ (c) $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$

(d) $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -1$ (e) $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ (f) $x^2 - y^2 = 1$

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

Alguma dessas superfícies é o gráfico de uma função $f : D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$?

RESPOSTAS

1. (a) $D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \leq x\}$

(b) $D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \neq 0\}$

(c) $D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 > 1\}$

(d) $D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > 0\}$

(e) $D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \neq x + \frac{1+2k}{2}\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

(f) $D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x(y - x)(y + x) > 0\}$

(g) $D_f = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 4x^2 + y^2 < 16\}$

4. (b) Sim, no nível 5.

5. No nível $k = 2$.

8. (a) $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma(t) = (t, \frac{1}{2}(1 - t))$

Reta tangente: $X = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) + \lambda(2, -1), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

(b) $\gamma : [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma(t) = (5 + \text{sen}(t), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(t))$

Reta tangente: $X = (6, 0) + \lambda(1, 0), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

(c) $\gamma :]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[\cup]\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \gamma_1(t) = (\sec(t), \text{tg}(t))$

Reta tangente: $X = (\sqrt{2}, 1) + \lambda(\sqrt{2}, 1), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

9. Apenas a superfície do item (a).