

2. (2,0) Sabe-se que $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é diferenciável em \mathbb{R}^2 e que o gráfico de f contém as imagens de ambas as curvas

$$\gamma(t) = \left(\frac{t}{2}, -\frac{t}{2}, \frac{t}{2} \right), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

e

$$\sigma(u) = \left(u, u+1, u+2 + \frac{1}{u} \right), u \in \mathbb{R}, u \neq 0.$$

(a) Determine a equação do plano tangente ao gráfico de f no ponto $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$.

(b) Determine $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{u}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$, onde $\vec{u} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$.

a) $\gamma'(-1) = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ e $\sigma'(-\frac{1}{2}) = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$.

Como $\text{Im}(\gamma)$ e $\text{Im}(\sigma)$ estão contidas em $\text{Graf}(f)$, sabemos que os vetores

$$\gamma'(-1) \text{ e } \sigma'(-\frac{1}{2})$$

são ambos, paralelos ao plano tangente ao $\text{Graf}(f)$ no ponto $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$.

$$\gamma'(t) = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \gamma'(-1) = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\sigma'(u) = (1, 1, 1 - \frac{1}{u^2}) \Rightarrow \sigma'(-\frac{1}{2}) = (1, 1, -3)$$

$$\gamma'(-1) \wedge \sigma'(-\frac{1}{2}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (1, 2, 1)$$

$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$ é vetor normal ao plano tangente

PLANO TANGENTE: $1(x + \frac{1}{2}) + 2(y - \frac{1}{2}) + 1(z + \frac{1}{2}) = 0$

$$\boxed{x + 2y + z = 0}$$

b) $(1, 2, 1) \parallel (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), -1)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = -1 \text{ e } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = -2$$

Como f é diferenciável em $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$, temos:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{u}}(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) &= \nabla f(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \circ \vec{u} = (-1, -2) \circ (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \\ &= -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$