

P3-B

①

1. a) Tenemos $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{u}} = \nabla f(1, -1) \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1) \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, -1) \cdot \frac{4}{5} = -1$

e $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{v}} = \nabla f(1, -1) \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1) \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, -1) \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1) = \frac{11}{5}$ e $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, -1) = \frac{2}{5}$.

b)  $\vec{v} = (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \text{versor } e' \vec{u} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{u}} = \nabla f(-1, 1) \cdot \vec{u} = (2, -1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{-2-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$

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

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2} = 2xy^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial s^2} + \left(2y^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial s^2} + 2x \cdot 2y \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2}\right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} +$

$+ (x^2 \cdot 2y - 1) \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2} + \left(2x \cdot 2y \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial s^2} + 2x^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2}\right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$

Como $\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = ye^s$, $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial s^2} = ye^s$, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = 2se^{-2s}$, $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s^2} = 2e^{-2s}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2} = 2 \cdot ye^s \cdot s^4 e^{-4s} \cdot ye^s + (2 \cdot s^4 e^{-4s} \cdot ye^s + 4 \cdot ye^s \cdot s^2 e^{-2s} \cdot$

$\cdot 2se^{-2s}) \cdot ye^s + (y^2 e^{2s} \cdot 2 \cdot s^2 e^{-2s} - 1) \cdot 2e^{-2s} +$

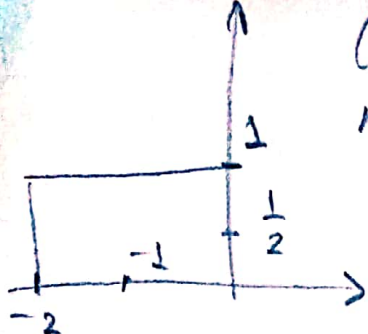
$+ (4 \cdot ye^s \cdot s^2 e^{-2s} \cdot ye^s + 2 \cdot y^2 e^{2s} \cdot 2se^{-2s}) 2se^{-2s} =$

$= 2y^2 s^4 e^{-4s+2s} + 2s^4 \cdot y^2 e^{-4s+2s} + 8y^2 s^3 e^{-4s+2s} +$

$+ 4y^2 s^2 e^{-4s+2s} - 2e^{-2s} + 8y^2 s^3 e^{-4s+2s} + 8y^2 s^2 e^{-4s+2s}$

$= 4y^2 s^4 e^{-4s+2s} + 16y^2 s^3 e^{-4s+2s} + 12y^2 s^2 e^{-4s+2s} - 2e^{-2s}$

Como retângulo é fechado e limitado, max e min são atingidos. ②



1) Interior do retângulo.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ é ponto crítico}$$

$$f(-1, \frac{1}{2}) = 1 - 2 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -2 + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{7}{4}$$

2) Fronteira: • $x = 0, 0 \leq y \leq 1$: $f(0, y) = -y^2 + y - 1 = -(y - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{4}$

$$\max f = f(0, \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\min f = f(0, 0) = f(0, 1) = -1$$

• $x = -2, 0 \leq y \leq 1$: $f(-2, y) = -y^2 + y - 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\max f = f(-2, \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\min f = f(-2, 0) = f(-2, 1) = -1$$

• $y = 0, -2 \leq x \leq 0$: $f(x, 0) = x^2 + 2x - 1 = (x + 1)^2 - 2$

$$\min f = f(-1, 0) = -2$$

$$\max f = f(-2, 0) = f(0, 0) = -1$$

• $y = 1, -2 \leq x \leq 0$: $f(x, 1) = x^2 + 2x - 1 = (x + 1)^2 - 2$

$$\min f = f(-1, 1) = -2$$

$$\max f = f(-2, 1) = -1$$

Logo, $\max$ global é $-\frac{3}{4}$ e $\min$ global é -2 .

③

$$b) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{x+y} (2x^2 - y^2) + 4x e^{x+y} = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 - y^2 + 4x = 0 \\ 2x^2 - y^2 - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -2x \\ 2x^2 - 4x^2 + 4x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -2x \\ -2x^2 + 4x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ x = 2 \\ y = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{x+y} (2x^2 - y^2) + 4x e^{x+y} + 4x e^{x+y} + 4e^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = e^{x+y} (2x^2 - y^2) - 2y e^{x+y} + 4x e^{x+y} \Rightarrow$$

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

$$H = e^{2(x+y)} \begin{vmatrix} (2x^2 - y^2 + 8x + 4) & (2x^2 - y^2 - 2y + 4x) \\ (2x^2 - y^2 - 2y + 4x) & (2x^2 - y^2 - 4y - 2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$H(0,0) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 < 0 \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ é p-to de sela.}$$

$$H(2,-4) = e^{-4} \begin{vmatrix} (8 - 16 + 16 + 4) & (8 - 16 + 8 + 8) \\ (8 - 16 + 8 + 8) & (8 - 16 + 16 - 2) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= e^{-4} (12 \cdot 6 - 64) > 0. \text{ Como } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2,-4) = 12 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$(2,-4)$ é p-to de min.

4. Problemas extremantes condicionados (4)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ g(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ onde } g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2 : \begin{cases} 1 = \lambda \cdot 2x \\ -2 = \lambda \cdot 2y \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{y}{x} = -2 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -2x \\ x^2 + 4x^2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \\ y = -2x \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, -2\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\right)$ e $\left(-\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\right)$ são extremantes.

Temas $f\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, -2\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} + 4\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} = 5\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} = \sqrt{10} \leftarrow \text{max.}$
 $f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\right) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} - 4\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} = -5\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} = -\sqrt{10} \leftarrow \text{min.}$

5. Temos $|f(x,y) - P_2(x,y)| = |E_2(x,y)|$, onde

$$E_2(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})(x-\bar{x})^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})(x-\bar{x})(y-\bar{y}) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})(y-\bar{y})^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [12\bar{x}(x-\bar{x})^2 + (6\bar{y}-2)(y-\bar{y})^2] = 6\bar{x}(x-\bar{x})^2 + (3\bar{y}-1)(y-\bar{y})^2,$$

onde $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ fica no segmento

$(1, -1) \text{ --- } (x, y)$. Temos $\bar{x} < 2, \bar{y} < 0$

$\Rightarrow$

$$|f(x,y) - P_2(x,y)| = 6\bar{x}(x-\bar{x})^2 + (3\bar{y}-1)(y-\bar{y})^2 < 12(x-\bar{x})^2 - (y-\bar{y})^2$$

