

MAT 121 : Cálculo Diferencial e Integral II

Sylvain Bonnot (IME-USP)

2014

Resumo da ultima aula

Definição

O domínio da função é o conjunto de todos os pontos $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tais que $f(x, y)$ é definida.

Definição

O gráfico de $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é o conjunto

$$\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; z = f(x, y) \text{ onde } (x, y) \in D_f\}.$$

Exercício

Esboce o gráfico das funções abaixo:

$$f(x, y) = 3$$

$$f(x, y) = 10 - 4x - 5y$$

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

$$f(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2 + 1$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - 16y^2}$$

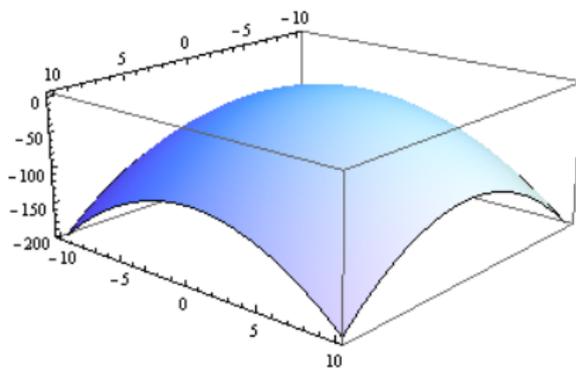
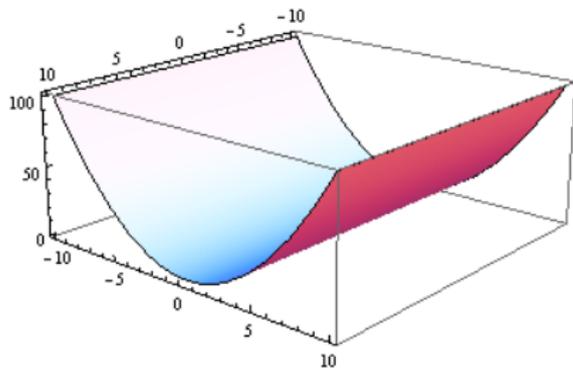
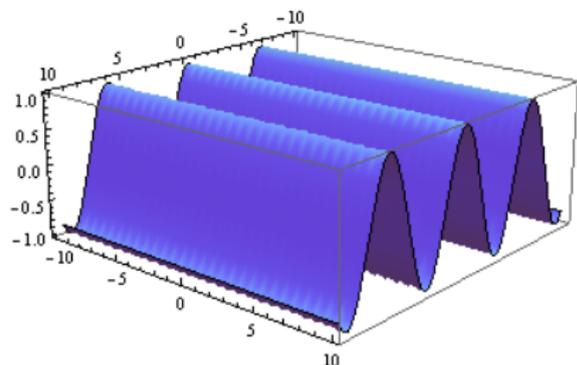
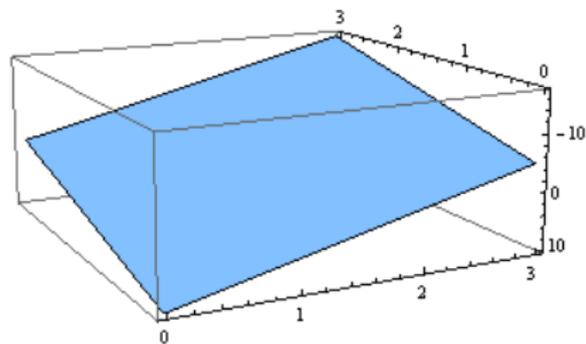
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$22. f(x, y) = y$$

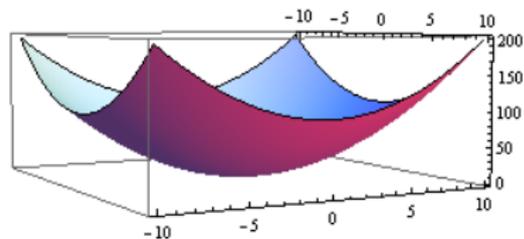
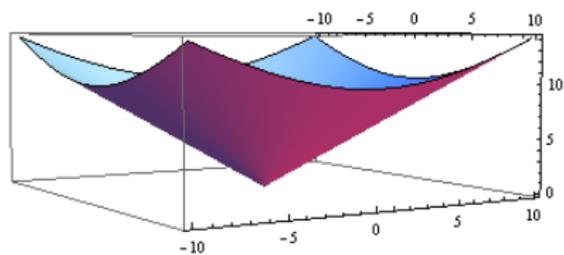
$$24. f(x, y) = \cos x$$

$$26. f(x, y) = 3 - x^2 - y^2$$

Algumas respostas



Cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ e paraboloido $z = x^2 + y^2$



Gráficos de funções $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: alguns gráficos detalhados

Gráfico de: $f(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2 + 1$

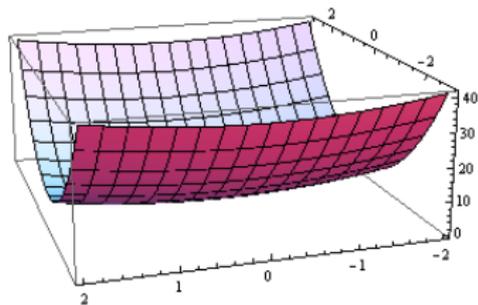
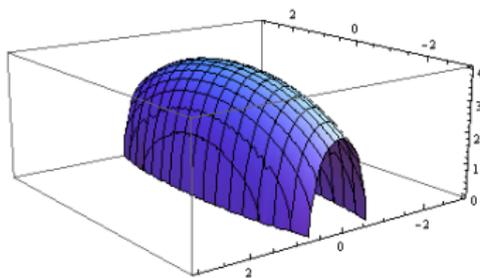
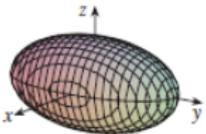
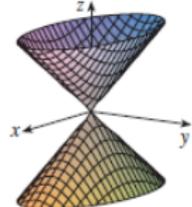
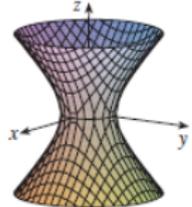


Gráfico de: $f(x, y) = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - 16y^2}$

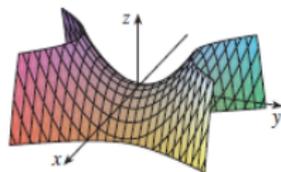


Superfícies quádricas I

Superfície	Equação	Superfície	Equação
Elipsoide 	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ <p>Todos os cortes são elipses</p>	Cone 	$\frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ <p>Cortes horiz.=elipses Cortes vert.=hipérboles ou uma par de retas.</p>
Paraboloides Elíptico 	$\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ <p>Cortes horiz.=elipses Cortes vert. = parábolas</p>	Hiperboloides de 1 folha 	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ <p>Cortes hor.=elipses Cortes vert.=hipérboles</p>

Superfícies quádricas II

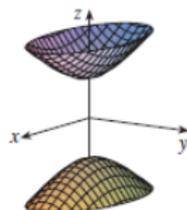
Paraboloide Hiperbólico



$$\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$

Cortes hor.
=hipérboles
Cortes vert.=
parábolas.

Hiperboloide de 2 folhas



$$-\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

Cortes hor. = elipses.
Cortes vert. = hipérboles

Gráficos de funções $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: reconhecer um gráfico

Método 1: desenhar algumas cortes do gráfico com planos verticais ($x = \text{constante}$) e ($y = \text{constante}$).

Exercício

Quais são os gráficos das funções abaixo?

$$f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$$

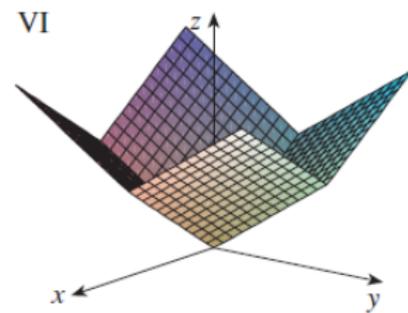
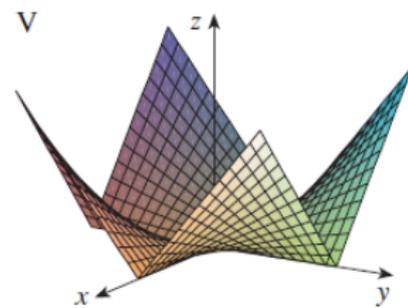
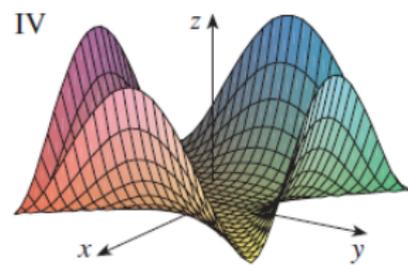
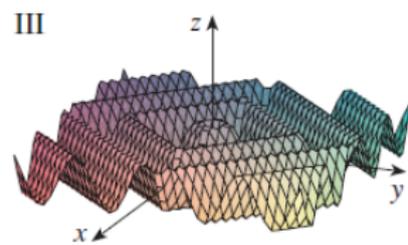
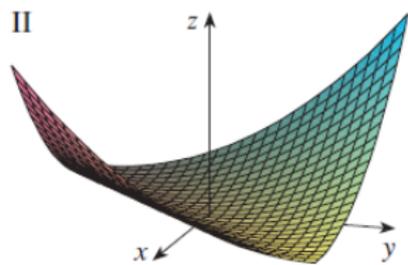
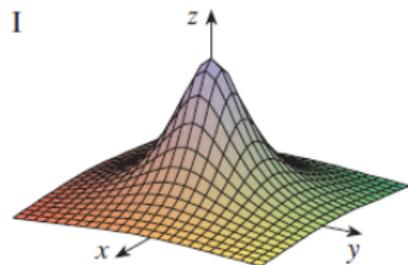
$$f(x, y) = |xy|$$

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

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 - y^2)^2$$

$$f(x, y) = (x - y)^2$$

$$f(x, y) = \sin(|x| + |y|)$$

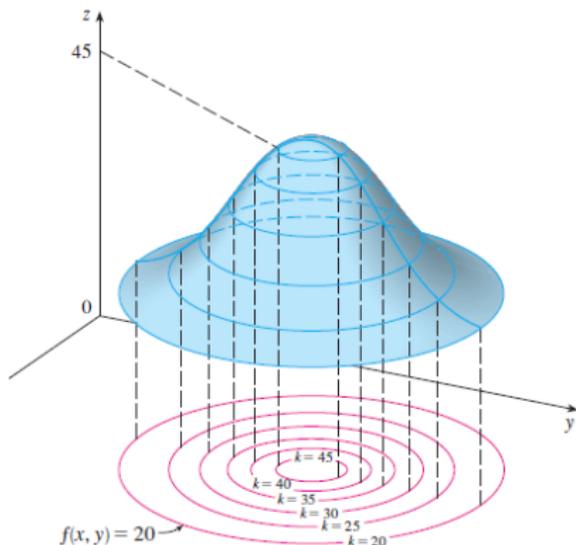


Curvas de nível

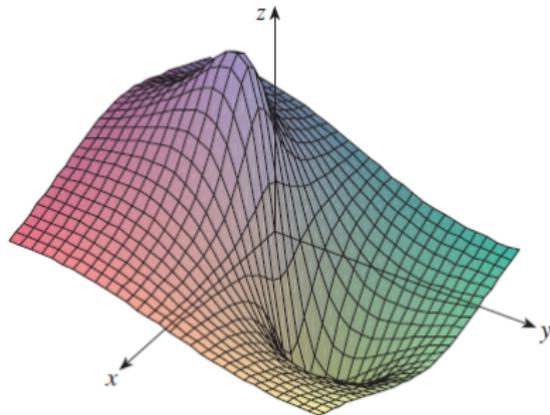
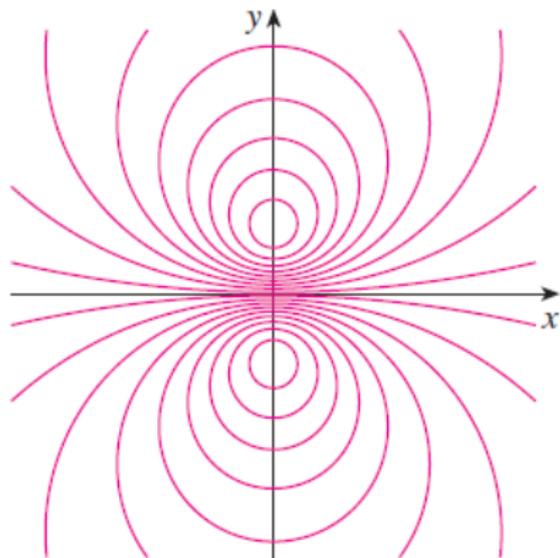
Definição

As *curvas de nível* de uma função $f(x, y)$ são as curvas de equação $f(x, y) = k$ onde k é uma constante na imagem de f .

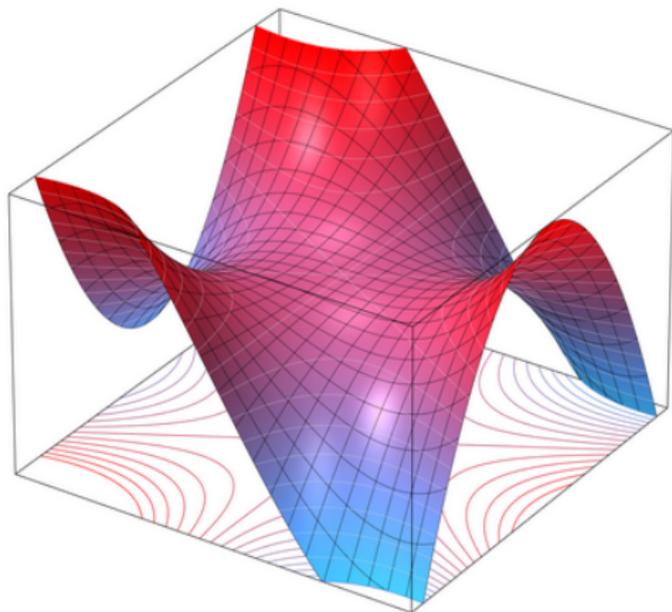
Relação com os cortes horizontais:



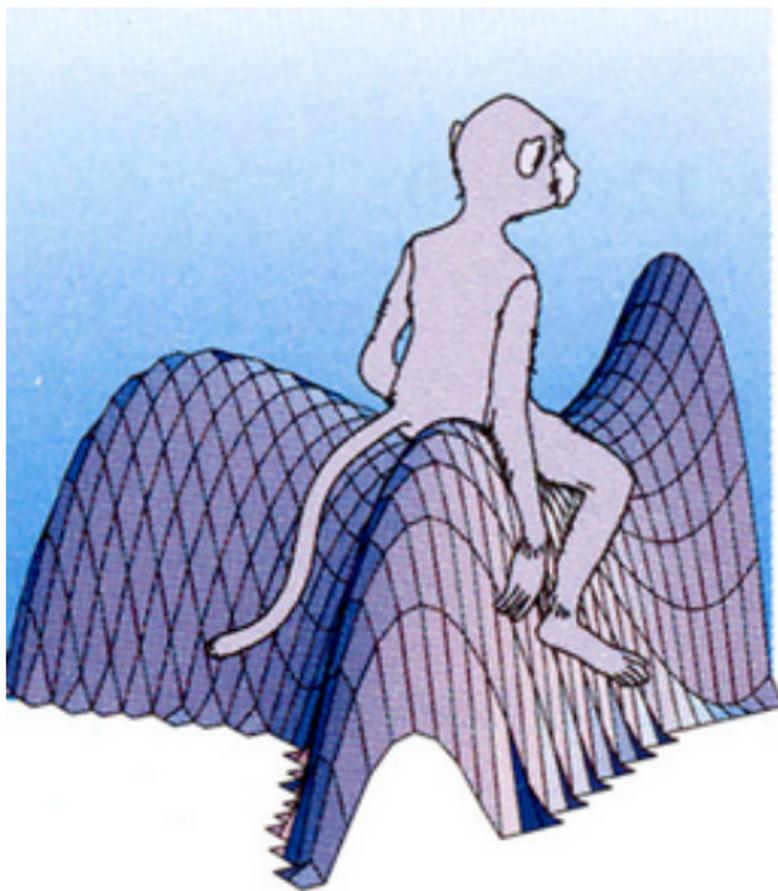
As duas representações juntas: $f(x, y) = \frac{-3y}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}$



O gráfico de $f(x, y) = xy^2 - x^3$



O gráfico de $f(x, y) = xy^2 - x^3$



Exercício

Faça o mapa de contorno das funções:

$$f(x, y) = (y - 2x)^2$$

$$f(x, y) = x^3 - y$$

$$f(x, y) = y - \ln x$$

$$f(x, y) = e^{y/x}$$

$$f(x, y) = ye^x$$

$$f(x, y) = y \sec x$$

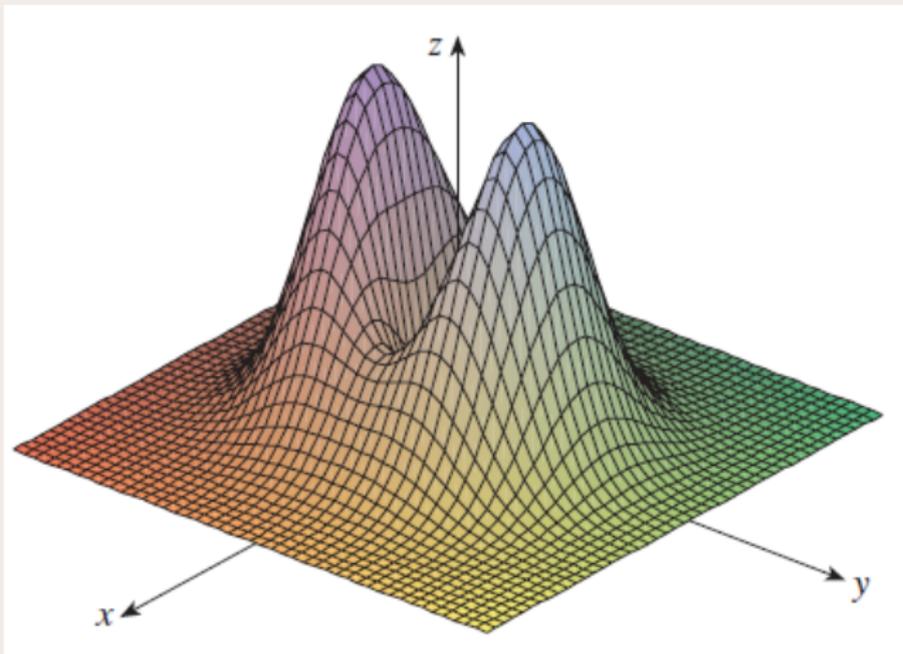
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = y/(x^2 + y^2)$$

Mapas de contornos, dado o gráfico

Exercício

Faça um mapa de contorno para a seguinte função.



Exercício

Faça uma correspondência entre as funções e os mapas de contorno.

$$z = \sin(xy)$$

$$z = \sin(x - y)$$

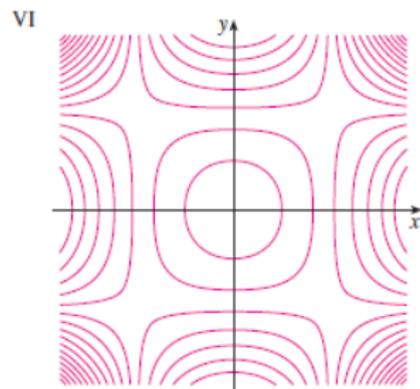
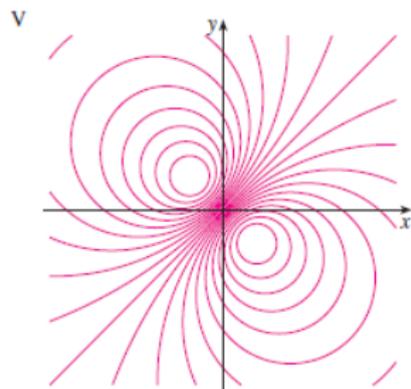
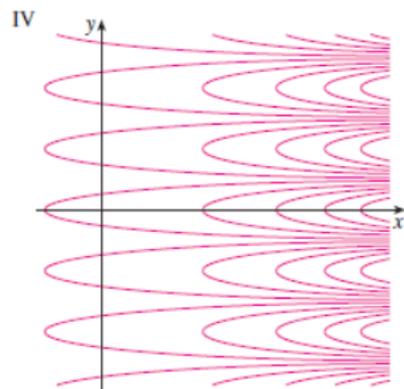
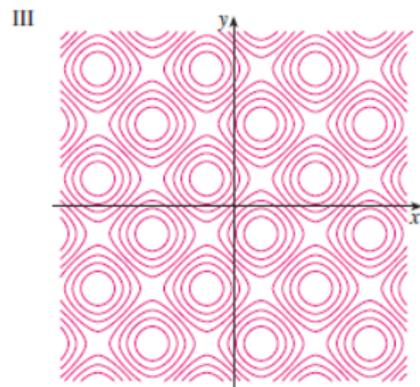
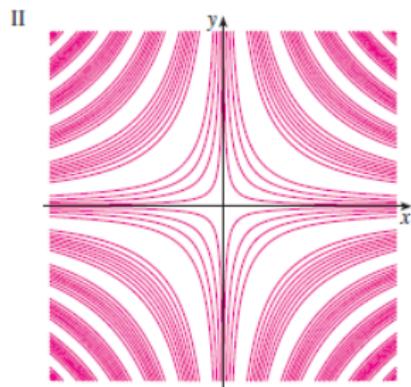
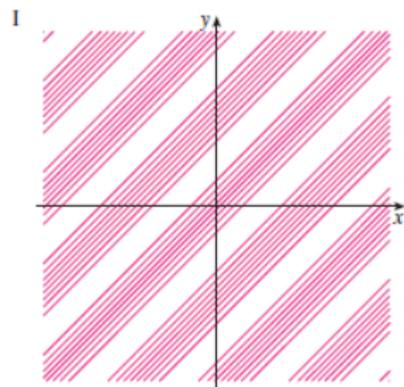
$$z = (1 - x^2)(1 - y^2)$$

$$z = e^x \cos y$$

$$z = \sin x - \sin y$$

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

Reconhecer os mapas de contorno



Funções com três ou mais variáveis

Domínio e gráfico têm a mesma definição, mas infelizmente não podemos desenhar o gráfico da função.

O que podemos fazer:

Definição

As superfícies de nível são as superfícies com equação $f(x, y, z) = k$ onde k é uma constante.

Exercício

Faça um esboço das superfícies de nível.

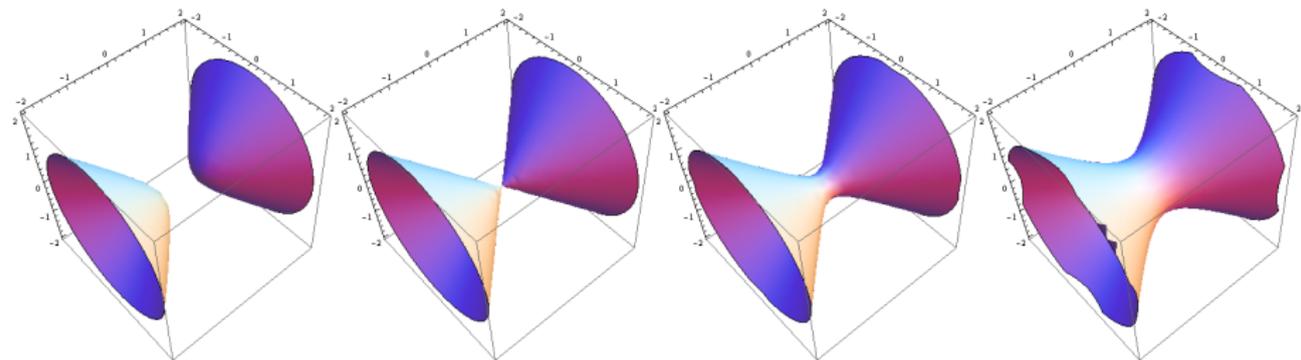
$$f(x, y, z) = x + 3y + 5z$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 + z^2$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2$$

Solução 3



Solução 4

