



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA
INSTITUTO DE MATEMÁTICA
DISCIPLINA: MATA03 - CÁLCULO B
UNIDADE II - LISTA DE EXERCÍCIOS

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Coordenadas Polares

[1] Dados os pontos $P_1(3, \frac{5\pi}{3})$, $P_2(-3, 330^\circ)$, $P_3(-1, -\frac{\pi}{3})$, $P_4(\sqrt{2}, -315^\circ)$, $P_5(0, 53^\circ)$, $P_6(0, e^\pi)$ e $P_7(1, 3)$, determine:

- (1.1) A representação gráfica de cada um desses pontos no plano polar.
- (1.2) Três outros conjuntos de coordenadas polares para os pontos P_3 e P_4 .
- (1.3) Quais desses pontos coincidem com o ponto $P(3, 2310^\circ)$.
- (1.4) O conjunto principal de coordenadas polares do ponto P_2 .
- (1.5) Um conjunto de coordenadas polares (r, θ) do ponto P_3 , tal que $r > 0$ e $\theta \in (-7\pi, -5\pi)$.

[2] Em cada um dos itens a seguir, identifique o lugar geométrico do ponto que se move e faça um esboço desse lugar:

- (2.1) Um ponto $P(r, \theta)$ se move de maneira que, para todos os valores de seu ângulo vetorial θ seu raio vetor r permanece constante e igual a 4.
- (2.2) Um ponto se move de maneira que, para todos os valores de seu raio vetor, seu ângulo vetorial permanece constante e igual a 4.

[3] Determine um conjunto abrangente para cada uma das curvas dadas a seguir:

(3.1) $C_1 : r = 4$ (3.2) $C_2 : \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (3.3) $C_3 : r = 2 \cos \theta$ (3.4) $C_4 : r = 2 \cos 4\theta$

[4] Verifique se o ponto P pertence à curva C , sendo:

(4.1) $P(-1, \frac{\pi}{6})$ e $C : r^2 - 2 \cos 2\theta = 0$ (4.2) $P(-1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ e $C : r(1 - 3 \sin \theta) = 4$
(4.3) $P(4, \frac{\pi}{2})$ e $C : r = 4 \sin 3\theta$ (4.4) $P(0, \frac{\pi}{11})$ e $C : r - 3 \cos \theta + r \sin \theta = 0$.

[5] Determine o conjunto principal de coordenadas polares dos pontos de coordenadas retangulares:

(3.1) $(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2})$ (3.2) $(3, -2)$ (3.3) $(\cos 2, \sin 2)$

[6] Transforme as equações cartesianas para polares:

(6.1) $2x - y = 0$ (6.2) $(x - 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 4$ (6.3) $y = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$
(6.4) $x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0$ (6.5) $x^2 + y^2 + 3y = 0$ (6.6) $x^2 - y^2 = 16$

[7] Transforme as equações polares para cartesianas:

$$(7.1) r = 8 \operatorname{sen} \theta \quad (7.2) r^2 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta = 2 \quad (7.3) r = \frac{6}{2 - 3 \operatorname{sen} \theta}$$

$$(7.4) r^2 = \theta \quad (7.5) r = 2 \operatorname{sen} 3\theta \quad (7.6) r^2 = 4 \cos 2\theta$$

[8] Determine todos os pares de coordenadas polares do ponto Q simétrico de $P\left(2, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ em relação:

$$(8.1) \text{ ao eixo polar} \quad (8.2) \text{ ao eixo à } 90^\circ \quad (8.3) \text{ ao pólo.}$$

[9] Considere a curva $C : r^2 = 2 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta$.

(9.1) Determine uma equação polar da curva C' simétrica de C em relação:

$$(a) \text{ ao eixo polar} \quad (b) \text{ ao eixo à } 90^\circ \quad (c) \text{ ao pólo.}$$

(9.2) Verifique se C é simétrica em relação:

$$(a) \text{ ao eixo polar} \quad (b) \text{ ao eixo à } 90^\circ \quad (c) \text{ ao pólo.}$$

[10] Ache os pontos de intersecção dos gráficos do par de equações dadas:

$$(10.1) \begin{cases} 2r = 3 \\ r = 1 + \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad (10.2) \begin{cases} r = 4(1 + \operatorname{sen} \theta) \\ r(1 - \operatorname{sen} \theta) = 3 \end{cases} \quad (10.3) \begin{cases} r = 1 - \operatorname{sen} \theta \\ r = \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$$

$$(10.4) \begin{cases} r = 4 - 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \\ r = -2 + 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \end{cases} \quad (10.5) \begin{cases} r = 2 + 2 \cos \theta \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

[11] Deduzir a fórmula da distância entre os pontos $P_1(r_1, \theta_1)$ e $P_2(r_2, \theta_2)$ em coordenadas polares.

[12] Faça um esboço do gráfico das seguintes equações polares:

$$(12.1) r = 3 - 4 \cos \theta \quad (12.2) r = 4 + 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \quad (12.3) r^2 = 9 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta$$

$$(12.4) r^2 = -25 \cos 3\theta \quad (12.5) r = 4 \operatorname{sen} 5\theta \quad (12.6) r = |\operatorname{sen} 2\theta|$$

$$(12.7) r = 3\theta, \theta > 0 \quad (12.8) r = -8 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta$$

Áreas de figuras planas em coordenadas polares

[13] Nos problemas a seguir encontre a área das regiões indicadas:

(13.1) Interior à circunferência $r = \cos \theta$ e exterior à cardióide $r = 1 - \cos \theta$.

(13.2) Exterior à circunferência $r = \cos \theta$ e interior à cardióide $r = 1 - \cos \theta$.

(13.3) Intersecção do círculo $r = \cos \theta$ com o interior da cardióide $r = 1 - \cos \theta$.

(13.4) Intersecção dos círculos $r = 4 \cos \theta$ e $r = 2$.

(13.5) Interior à rosácea $r = 2 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta$.

(13.6) Interior à rosácea $r = 2 \cos 3\theta$ e exterior à circunferência $r = 1$.

(13.7) Interior à lemniscata $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$.

(13.8) Interior à rosácea $r = \sin 2\theta$ e exterior à circunferência $r = \cos \theta$.

(13.9) Exterior à limaçon $r = 2 - \sin \theta$ e interior à circunferência $r = 3 \sin \theta$.

Comprimento de arco em coordenadas polares

[14] Calcular o comprimento de arco das seguintes curvas dadas em coordenadas polares:

(14.1) a espiral $r = \theta^2$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \sqrt{3}$ (14.2) a espiral $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^\theta$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

(14.3) a cardioide $r = 1 + \cos \theta$ (14.4) $r = -1 + \sin \theta$

(14.5) $r = (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ (14.6) $r = \sqrt{1 + \sin 2\theta}$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

[15] Determine o comprimento da espiral logarítmica $r = e^{\theta/2}$ de $\theta = 0$ a $\theta = 2$.

[16] Calcule o comprimento de arco da curva $r = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}$.

Domínio, Imagem e Curvas de Nível

[17] Determine o domínio de cada uma das funções abaixo e represente-o graficamente:

(17.1) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{y - x^2}$ (17.2) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - 4} \ln(x - y)$

(17.3) $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 - y^2)$ (17.4) $f(x, y) = \ln\left[\frac{x^2 + y^2 - 1}{x}\right]$

(17.5) $f(x, y) = \arccos(x - y)$ (17.6) $f(x, y) = \operatorname{arcsec}\left(\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2\right)$

[18] Determine o domínio; determine e trace as interseções do gráfico com os planos coordenados; determine e trace as curvas de nível; e esboce o gráfico das funções:

(18.1) $f(x, y) = 16 - x^2 - y^2$ (18.2) $f(x, y) = 9x^2 + 4y^2$

(18.3) $f(x, y) = x^2$ (18.4) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + y^2}$

(18.5) $f(x, y) = 8 - 2x - 4y$ (18.6) $f(x, y) = \frac{4}{x^2 + 4y^2}$

(18.7) $f(x, y) = \sqrt[4]{x^2 + y^2}$

[19] Descreva as curvas de nível da cada função:

(19.1) $f(x, y) = e^{-4x^2 - y^2}$ (19.2) $f(x, y) = \arcsen(y - x)$ (19.3) $f(x, y) = \ln(xy)$

Limites e Continuidade

[20] Mostre que $\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(x, y)$ não existe se:

$$(20.1) f(x, y) = \frac{x^4 + 3x^2y^2 + 2xy^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \text{ e } P_0(0, 0) \quad (20.2) f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x + y} \text{ e } P_0(0, 0)$$

$$(20.3) f(x, y) = \frac{y^3 - (x - 2)^4}{2(x - 2)^3 + y^3} \text{ e } P_0(2, 0) \quad (20.4) f(x, y) = \frac{2xy^2}{y - 1} \text{ e } P_0(0, 1)$$

$$(20.5) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \text{ e } P_0(0, 0) \quad (20.6) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 - 4y^2} \text{ e } P_0(0, 0)$$

$$(20.7) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x + y - 4)(x^2 + xy)}{(x - 1) + (y - 3)}; & \text{se } y \neq 4 - x \\ 2; & \text{se } y = 4 - x \end{cases} \text{ e } P_0(1, 3)$$

[21] Calcule os limites:

$$(21.1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (21.2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)} \frac{\arcsen(xy - 2)}{\arctg(3xy - 6)}$$

$$(21.3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,0)} \frac{\sqrt{2x - y} - 2}{2x - y - 4}$$

[22] Sabendo que os limites a seguir existem, use coordenadas polares para determiná-los:

$$(22.1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} y \ln(x^2 + y^2) \quad (22.2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \arctg\left(\frac{|x| + |y|}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

$$(22.3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \cos\left(\frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \quad (22.4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^2 + x^3}{x^2 + y^2}$$

[23] Estude a continuidade das seguintes funções no ponto ou ao longo da reta indicada:

$$(23.1) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right), & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}; (0, 0)$$

$$(23.2) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3x + 5y}, & y \neq -\frac{3}{5}x \\ 0, & y = -\frac{3}{5}x \end{cases}; (0, 0)$$

$$(23.3) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - y^4}{x^4 + y^4}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}; (0, 0) \quad (23.4) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & y \geq 0 \\ -2, & y < 0 \end{cases}; y = 0$$

Derivadas Parciais de 1ª ordem

[24] Calcule as derivadas parciais das seguintes funções:

$$(24.1) z = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} \quad (24.2) z = \arcsen(\sqrt{xy}) \quad (24.3) z = e^{y/x} \ln\left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right)$$

$$(24.4) z = xy + \sen(xy) \quad (24.5) z = e^{xy} \cos(2x-y)$$

[25] Para as funções abaixo calcule, caso exista, as derivadas parciais, nos pontos indicados:

$$(25.1) f(x, y) = x \cos\left(\frac{x}{y} + \pi\right); \quad P_0(0, 1)$$

$$(25.2) f(x, y) = \operatorname{arctg}\sqrt{4x^2 - y^2}; \quad P_0(1, 1)$$

$$(25.3) f(x, y) = \operatorname{tg}[x \ln(1+y)]; \quad P_0(\pi, 0)$$

$$(25.4) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2 + 2y}{x^2 - y} & ; \text{ se } y \neq x^2 \\ 3 & ; \text{ se } y = x^2 \end{cases} ; P_0(1, 0) \text{ e } P_1(1, 1).$$

[26] Verificar a identidade proposta para cada função dada:

$$(26.1) z = xy^3 - x^3y; \quad y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y^4 - x^4$$

$$(26.2) z = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}); \quad x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$(26.3) z = x \ln(x^2 + y^2) - 2y \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right); \quad x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z + 2x$$

$$(26.4) z = \frac{x-y}{xy}; \quad y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -z$$

Diferenciabilidade

[27] Considere a função $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{|x| + |y|}, & \text{se } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & \text{se } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Mostre que f não é diferenciável no ponto $(0, 0)$.

[28] Seja

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Mostre que f não é diferenciável no ponto $(0, 0)$.

Derivadas Parciais de Ordem Superior

[29] Calcule as derivadas parciais de segunda ordem de:

$$(29.1) z = x^3y - 2x^2y^2 + 5xy - 2x \quad (29.2) z = x \cos(xy) - y \sin(xy)$$

$$(29.3) z = \cos(x^3 + xy) \quad (29.4) z = e^{x^2+y^2}$$

[30] Provar as identidades:

$$(30.1) f(x, t) = \sin(apx) \sin(pt); \quad a^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$(30.2) V(x, t) = f(x - ct) + g(x + ct); \quad \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = 0; \quad f \text{ e } g \text{ são funções deriváveis.}$$

[31] Uma função f de x e y é harmônica se satisfazem à equação de Laplace $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

Prove que as funções a seguir são harmônicas:

$$(31.1) f(x, y) = e^{-x} \cos(y)$$

$$(31.2) f(x, y) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

$$(31.3) f(x, y) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad x > 0.$$

Regra da Cadeia

[32] Usando a regra da cadeia para $z = f(x, y)$ calcule $\frac{dz}{dt}$:

$$(32.1) z = x^2 + 2y^2, \quad x = \sin(t), \quad y = \cos(t)$$

$$(32.2) z = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad x = \ln(t), \quad y = e^t$$

$$(32.3) z = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right), \quad x = t^2, \quad y = \ln t$$

[33] Usando a regra da cadeia para $z = f(x, y)$ calcule $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$:

$$(33.1) z = x^2 - y^2, \quad x = 3t - s, \quad y = t + 2s$$

$$(33.2) z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}, \quad x = 2s \cos(t), \quad y = 4s \sin(t)$$

$$(33.3) z = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = se^t, \quad y = se^{-t},$$

[34] Seja $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ uma função de uma variável real, diferenciável e tal que $\phi'(1) = 4$.

Seja $g(x, y) = \phi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$. Calcule:

$$(34.1) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(1, 1)$$

$$(34.2) \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(1, 1)$$

[35] Considere a função dada por $w = xy + z^4$, onde $z = f(x, y)$. Se $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1, 1) = 4$ e $f(1, 1) = 1$, calcule $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}(1, 1)$.

[36] Seja $f(x, y) = g(x^2y, x^3y^2)$, onde f e g são funções diferenciáveis. Sabendo-se que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2, 1) = 16$ e $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(2, 1) = 8$, calcule as derivadas parciais de g no ponto $(4, 8)$.

[37] Considere $f(x, y) = \ln(xy^2) + \arctg(x^2 - y)$.

(37.1) Calcule $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(2, 3)$.

(37.2) Se $x = g(u, v) = uv + 2v$, $y = h(u, v)$, $h(0, 1) = 3$, $\frac{\partial h}{\partial u}(0, 1) = 2$ e

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(0, 1) = -4$, calcule $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(0, 1)$ e $\frac{\partial h}{\partial v}(0, 1)$.

Diferenciação Implícita

[38] Suponha que $z = f(x, y)$ é definida implicitamente como uma função de x e y pela equação $x^{2/3} + 2y^{2/3} + 3z^{2/3} = 1$, onde x, y , e z são números reais positivos. Usando derivação implícita, calcule $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

[39] Se z é uma função de x e y definida implicitamente pela equação $xyz = \cos(x + y + z)$, determine $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ no ponto $(0, \pi/4, \pi/4)$.

[40] Se z é uma função de x e y definida implicitamente pela equação $y + x^{(z-1)} + y^2z = 1$, calcule $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(2, 0)$ e $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(2, 0)$.

[41] Se $F(x, y) = 0$, mostre que $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{F_{xx}F_y^2 - 2F_{xy}F_xF_y + F_{yy}F_x^2}{F_y^3}$.

Plano Tangentes, Reta Tangentes e Normais

[42] Determine a equação do plano tangente e da reta normal a cada superfície abaixo, nos pontos indicados:

(42.1) $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6$ em $P = (1, 1, 1)$

(42.2) $xyz = 6$ no ponto cuja projeção no plano $y = 0$ é $(1, 0, 3)$

(42.3) $\cos(xy) + \sin(yz) = 0$ em $P = (1, \pi/6, -2)$

(42.4) $x^3 + y^3 + z - 6xy = 0$ para $x = y = 2$

(42.5) $g(x, y) = x^y$ em $(1, 1, 1)$

[43] Determine o plano tangente ao gráfico de $z = xy$ que passa pelos pontos $(1, 1, 2)$ e $(-1, 1, 1)$.

[44] Dada a superfície $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$, determine as equações dos planos tangentes que são paralelos ao plano $x + 4y + 6z = 0$.

[45] Determine um vetor normal e a equação da reta tangente a cada curva no ponto indicado:

$$(45.1) \quad x^2 + y^2 = 2, \quad P_0(1, 1) \qquad (45.2) \quad e^{2x-y} + 2x + 2y = 4, \quad P_0(1/2, 1)$$

[46] Encontre o vetor direção da reta tangente no ponto dado da curva C que é interseção das superfícies:

$$(46.1) \quad xz + 2x + 4z = 5 \quad \text{e} \quad 4xy + 3y + 6z = 56, \quad \text{no ponto } (2, 5, 1/6).$$

$$(46.2) \quad x^2 - 2xz + y^2z = 1 \quad \text{e} \quad 3xy + 2yz = -6, \quad \text{no ponto } (1, -2, 0).$$

Respostas

$$[1] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1.2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_3(1, 120^\circ), \quad P_3(1, 480^\circ), \quad P_3(-1, 300^\circ) \\ P_4(\sqrt{2}, 45^\circ), \quad P_4(-\sqrt{2}, -135^\circ), \quad P_4(-\sqrt{2}, 225^\circ) \end{array} \right. \\ (1.3) P_2 \quad (1.4) P_2(3, 150^\circ) \quad (1.5) P_2(1, -\frac{16\pi}{3}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$[2] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2.1) \text{ C\u00edrculo: } r = 4 \quad (2.2) \text{ Reta: } \theta = 45^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

$$[3] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (3.1) E(C) = \{r = 4, r = -4\} \quad (3.2) E(C) = \{\theta = (2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}; n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ (3.3) E(C) = \{r = 2 \cos \theta\} \quad (3.4) E(C) = \{r = 2 \cos 4\theta; r = -2 \cos 4\theta\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$[4] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (4.1) \text{ Sim} \quad (4.2) \text{ Sim} \quad (4.3) \text{ N\u00e3o} \quad (4.4) \text{ Sim} \end{array} \right.$$

$$[5] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (5.1) (3, \frac{5\pi}{3}) \quad (5.2) (\sqrt{13}, 2\pi + \arctg(-\frac{2}{3})) \quad (5.3) (1, 2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$[6] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (6.1) \theta = \arctg 2 \\ (6.2) r^2 - 2r(\cos \theta + 3 \operatorname{sen} \theta) + 6 = 0 \\ (6.3) r^2 \cos^2 \theta \operatorname{sen} \theta + \operatorname{sen} \theta - 2 \cos \theta = 0 \\ (6.4) r = 0 \text{ ou } r(\cos^3 \theta + \operatorname{sen}^3 \theta) - \frac{3a}{2} \operatorname{sen} 2\theta = 0 \quad (6.5) r + 3 \operatorname{sen} \theta = 0 \\ (6.6) r^2 = 16 \operatorname{sec} \theta \end{array} \right.$$

$$[7] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (7.1) x^2 + y^2 - 8y = 0 \quad (7.2) xy = 1 \\ (7.3) 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 6 - 3y = 0 \quad (7.4) y - x \operatorname{tg}(x^2 + y^2) = 0 \\ (7.5) (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 6x^2y + 2y^3 = 0 \quad (7.6) (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(x^2 - y^2) \end{array} \right.$$

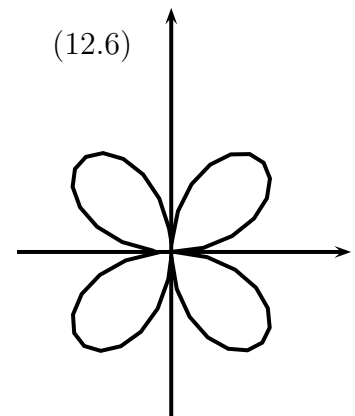
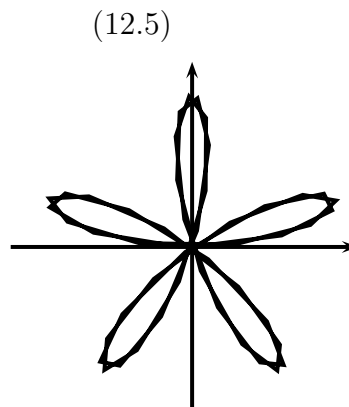
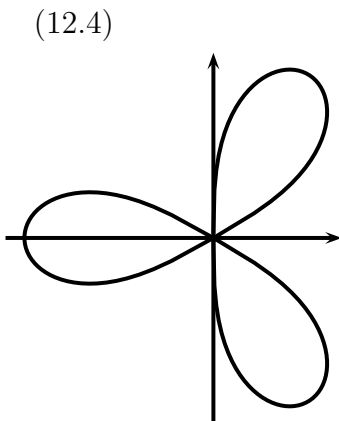
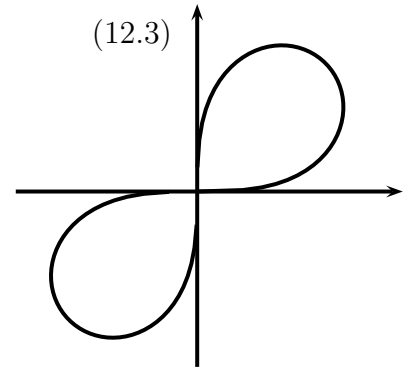
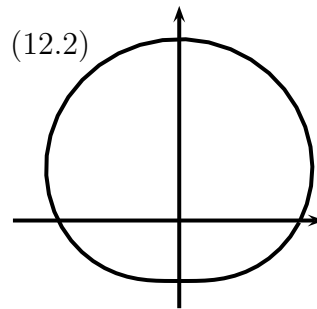
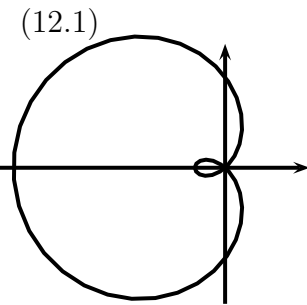
$$[8] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (8.1) \left(2(-1)^n, -\frac{\pi}{3} + n\pi\right), n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (8.2) \left(2(-1)^n, \frac{2\pi}{3} + n\pi\right), n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (8.3) \left(2(-1)^n, \frac{4\pi}{3} + n\pi\right), n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

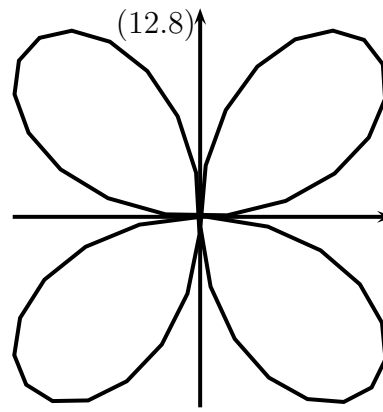
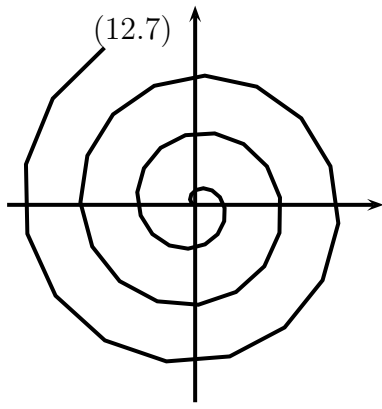
$$[9] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (9.1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) r^2 = -2 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta \quad (b) r^2 = -2 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta \quad (c) r^2 = 2 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta \end{array} \right. \\ (9.2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ N\u00e3o} \quad (b) \text{ N\u00e3o} \quad (c) \text{ Sim} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 (10.1) \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \text{ e } \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) \\
 (10.2) \left(6, \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \left(6, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), \left(2, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right) \text{ e } \left(2, \frac{11\pi}{6}\right) \\
 (10.3) \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 (0, 0), (1, 0), (1, \pi), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), \\
 \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{17}}{4}, \arcsen\left(\frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{4}\right)\right), \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{17}}{4}, \pi - \arcsen\left(\frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{4}\right)\right)
 \end{array} \right. \\
 (10.4) \left(-3, \frac{7\pi}{6}\right), \left(-3, \frac{11\pi}{6}\right) \\
 (10.5) (0, 0), \left(2 + \sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \text{ e } \left(2 - \sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)
 \end{array} \right.$$

[11] $d^2 = r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1r_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$

[12]



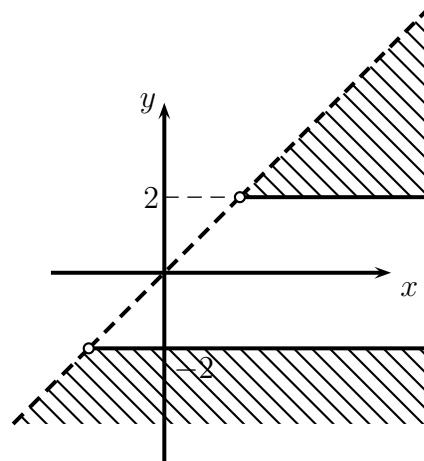
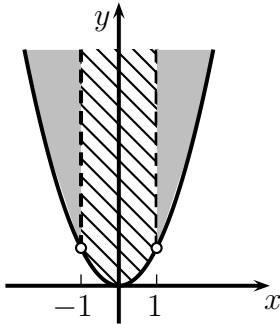


[13] { (13.1) $\frac{3\sqrt{3} - \pi}{3}$ (13.2) $\frac{11\pi + 12\sqrt{3}}{12}$ (13.3) $\frac{7\pi - 12\sqrt{3}}{12}$ (13.4) $\frac{8\pi - 6\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 (13.5) 2π (13.6) $\frac{2\pi + 3\sqrt{3}}{6}$ (13.7) a^2 (13.8) $\frac{4\pi + 3\sqrt{3}}{16}$
 (13.9) $3\sqrt{3}$

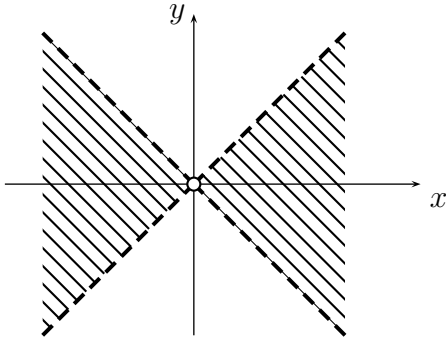
[14] { (14.1) $\frac{21\sqrt{7}}{9} - \frac{8}{3}$ (14.2) $e^\pi - 1$ (14.3) 8
 (14.4) 8 (14.5) $\frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (14.6) $\pi\sqrt{2}$

[15] $\sqrt{5}(e - 1)$ [16] 4

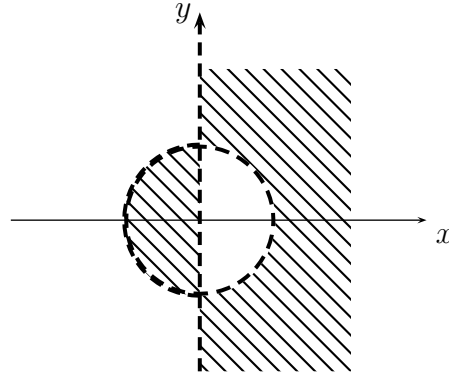
[17] (17.1) $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 - 1 \neq 0 \text{ e } y \geq x^2\}$ (17.2) $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; y \geq 2 \text{ ou } y \leq -2 \text{ e } x > y\}$



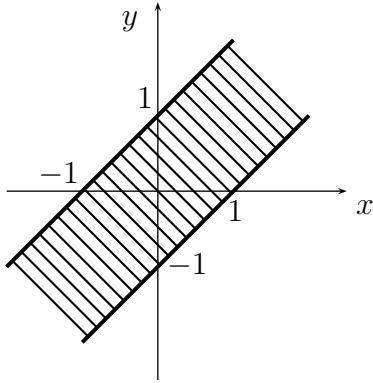
$$(17.3) \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 - y^2 > 0\}$$



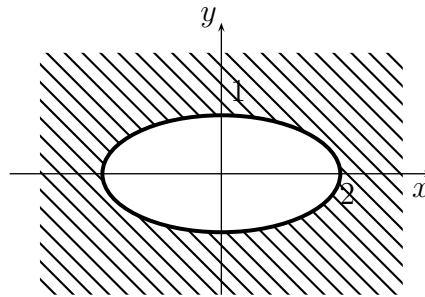
$$(17.4) \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x \neq 0 \text{ e } \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 1}{x} > 0 \right\}$$



$$(17.5) \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; -1 \leq x - y \leq 1\}$$



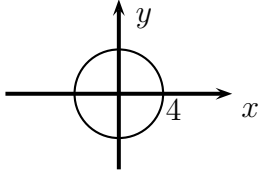
$$(17.6) \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 \leq -1 \text{ ou } \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 \geq 1 \right\}$$



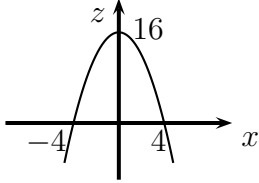
[18]

(18.1) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2$

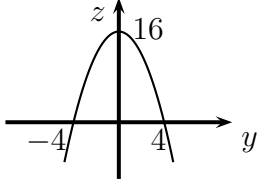
$G(f) \cap XOY$: o círculo: $x^2 + y^2 = 16$



$G(f) \cap XOZ$: a parábola $z = 16 - x^2$



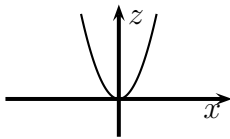
$G(f) \cap YOZ$: a parábola $z = 16 - y^2$



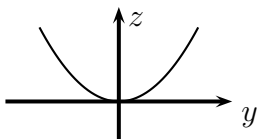
(18.2) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2$

$G(f) \cap XOY$: o ponto $(0, 0)$

$G(f) \cap XOZ$: a parábola $z = 9x^2$



$G(f) \cap YOZ$: a parábola $z = 4y^2$



Curvas de nível:

Para $z = k$,
 $k < 16$: círculos $x^2 + y^2 = (\sqrt{16 - k})^2$

$k = 16$: ponto $(0, 0)$

$k > 16$: \emptyset

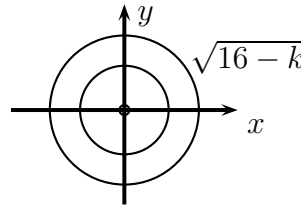
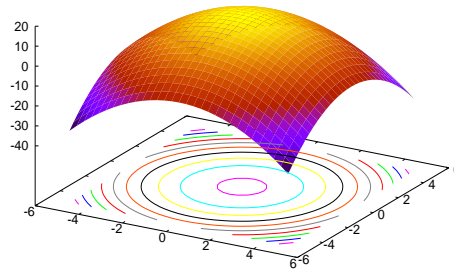


Gráfico: (um parabolóide de revolução)



Curvas de nível:

Para $z = k$,

$k > 0$: as elipses $\frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{k}/3)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sqrt{k}/2)^2} = 1$

$k = 0$: o ponto $(0, 0)$

$k < 0$: \emptyset

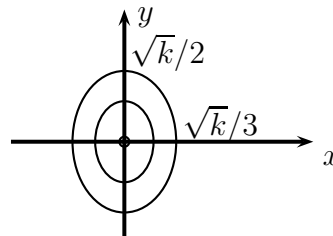
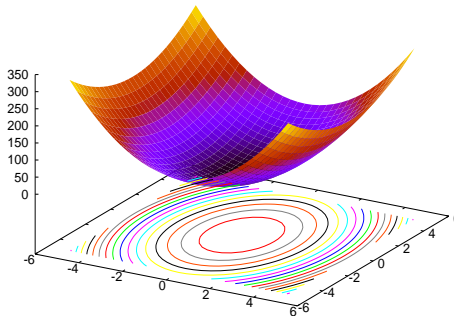
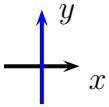


Gráfico:

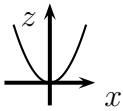


(18.3) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2$

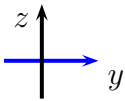
$G(f) \cap XOY$: o eixo OY



$G(f) \cap XOZ$: a parábola $z = x^2$



$G(f) \cap YOZ$: o eixo OY



Curvas de nível:

Para $z = k$,

$k > 0$: as retas $x = \sqrt{k}$ e $x = -\sqrt{k}$

$k = 0$: o eixo OY

$k < 0$: \emptyset

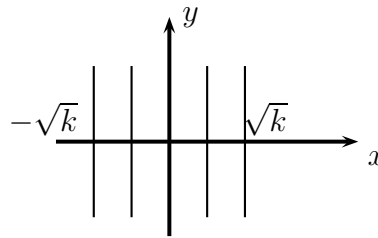
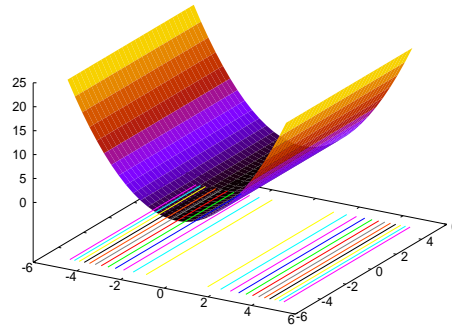


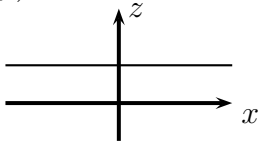
Gráfico: (uma superfície cilíndrica)



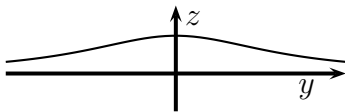
(18.4) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2$

$G(f) \cap XOY$: \emptyset

$G(f) \cap XOZ$: a reta $z = 1$



$G(f) \cap YOZ$: a curva $z = \frac{1}{1+y^2}$



Curvas de nível:

Para $z = k$,

$0 < k < 1$: as retas $y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k-1}}$ e $y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k-1}}$

$k = 1$: o eixo OX

$k > 1$ ou $k \leq 0$: \emptyset

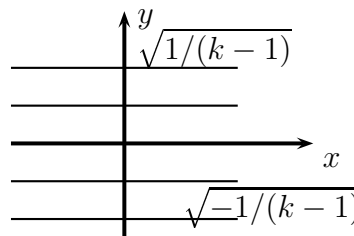
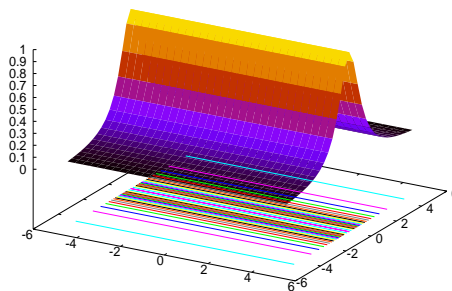
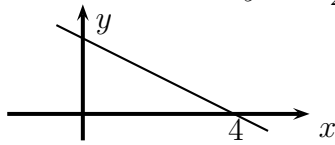


Gráfico: (uma superfície cilíndrica)

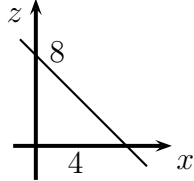


(18.5) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2$

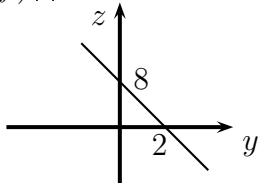
$G(f) \cap XOY$: a reta: $y = -\frac{x}{2} + 2$



$G(f) \cap XOZ$: a reta $z = -2x + 8$



$G(f) \cap YOZ$: a reta $z = -4y + 8$



Curvas de nível:

Para $z = k$,
 $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$: as retas $y = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{8-k}{4}$

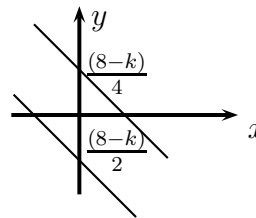
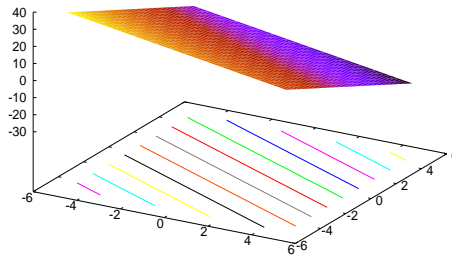


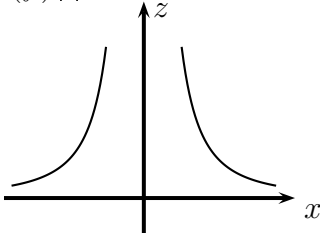
Gráfico: (um plano)



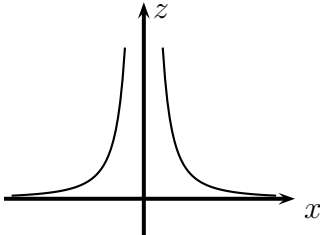
(18.6) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0, 0)\}$

$G(f) \cap XOY$: \emptyset

$G(f) \cap XOZ$: a curva $z = \frac{4}{x^2}$



$G(f) \cap YOZ$: a curva $z = \frac{1}{y^2}$



Curvas de nível:

Para $z = k$,

$k > 0$: elipses $\frac{x^2}{(2/\sqrt{k})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(1/\sqrt{k})^2} = 1$

$k \leq 0$: \emptyset

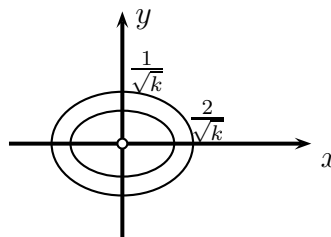
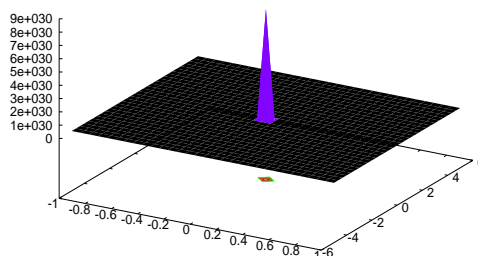


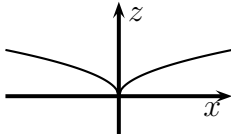
Gráfico:



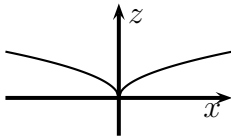
(18.7) $D(f) = \mathbb{R}^2$

$G(f) \cap XOY$: o ponto $(0, 0)$

$G(f) \cap XOZ$: a curva $z = \sqrt{|x|}$



$G(f) \cap YOZ$: a curva $z = \sqrt{|y|}$



Curvas de nível:

Para $z = k$,

$k > 0$: círculos $x^2 + y^2 = (k^2)^2$

$k = 0$: ponto $(0, 0)$

$k < 0$: \emptyset

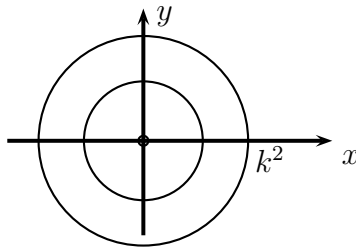
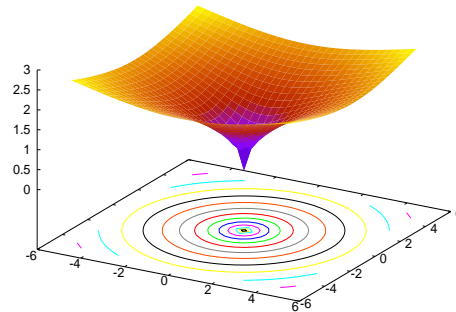


Gráfico: (uma superfície de revolução)



[19]

$$(19.1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k < 0, \text{ curvas de nível é vazio} \\ 0 < k < 1, \text{ curvas de nível são elipses de semi eixos } \frac{\sqrt{-\ln k}}{2} \text{ e } \sqrt{-\ln k} \\ k = 1, \text{ curvas de nível é o ponto } (0, 0) \\ k > 1, \text{ curvas de nível é vazio} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(19.2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k < 1 \text{ ou } k > 1, \text{ curvas de nível é vazio} \\ -1 \leq k \leq 1, \text{ curvas de nível são retas paralelas } y = x + k \end{array} \right.$$

$$(19.3) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Para } k \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ curvas de nível são hipérboles } y = \frac{c}{x}, c = e^k > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$[21] \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} (21.1) & +\infty & (21.2) \frac{1}{3} \quad (21.3) \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$[22] \left\{ \begin{array}{llll} (22.1) & 0 & (22.2) \frac{\pi}{2} & (22.3) 1 \quad (22.4) 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$[23] \left\{ \begin{array}{llll} (23.1) & \text{contínua} & (23.2) \text{descontínua} & (23.3) \text{descontínua} \quad (23.4) \text{contínua} \end{array} \right.$$

[24]

$$(24.1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x^2 + y^2 - 2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - 2yx}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \end{array} \right. \quad (24.2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{y}{x - x^2y}} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{y - xy^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(24.3) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left[\frac{-y}{x^2} \ln \left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} \right) + \frac{2}{x} \right] e^{y/x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln \left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} \right) - \frac{1}{y} \right] e^{y/x} \end{array} \right. \quad (24.4) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + y \cos(xy) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + x \cos(xy) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(24.5) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{xy} [y \cos(2x - y) - 2 \operatorname{sen}(2x - y)] \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = e^{xy} [x \cos(2x - y) + \operatorname{sen}(2x - y)] \end{array} \right.$$

$$[25] \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (25.1) f_x(P_0) = -1, f_y(P_0) = 0 & (25.2) f_x(P_0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, f_y(P_0) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{12} \\ (25.3) f_x(P_0) = 0, f_y(P_0) = \pi & (25.4) f_x(P_0) = 0, f_y(P_0) = 5, \#f_x(P_1), \#f_y(P_1) \end{array} \right.$$

[29]

$$(29.1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6xy - 4y^2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -4x^2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 3x^2 - 8xy - 5 \end{array} \right. \quad (29.2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x} = (y^3 - 2y) \operatorname{sen}(xy) - xy^2 \cos(xy) \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y} = x^2y \operatorname{sen}(xy) - (x^3 + 2x) \cos(xy) \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (xy^2 - 2x) \operatorname{sen}(xy) - (x^2y + 2y) \cos(xy) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(29.3) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -6x \operatorname{sen}(x^3 + xy) - (3x^2 + y)^2 \cos(x^3 + xy) \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -x^2 \cos(x^3 + xy) \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\operatorname{sen}(x^3 + xy) - x(3x^2 + y) \cos(x^3 + xy) \end{array} \right. \quad (29.4) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = (2 + 4x^2)e^{x^2+y^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (2 + 4y^2)e^{x^2+y^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xye^{x^2+y^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$[32] \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (32.1) -2 \operatorname{sen} t \cos t & (32.2) \frac{e^t(-1 + t \ln t)}{t[e^{2t} + (\ln t)^2]} \\ (32.3) \frac{t[2 \ln t - 1]}{(\ln t)^2} \sec^2 \left(\frac{t^2}{\ln t} \right)^2 & \end{array} \right.$$

[33]

$$(33.1) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = 16t - 10s \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = -10t - 6s \end{cases} \quad (33.2) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = 2 \sec^2 t \cdot e^{2 \operatorname{tg} t} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(33.3) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{s^2(e^{2t} - e^{-2t})}{\sqrt{1 + s^2 e^{2t} + s^2 e^{-2t}}} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{s(e^{2t} + e^{-2t})}{\sqrt{1 + s^2 e^{2t} + s^2 e^{-2t}}} \end{cases}$$

$$[34] \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (34.1) & 4 \\ (34.2) & -4 \end{array} \right. \quad [35] 17$$

$$[36] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(4, 8) = 10 \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(4, 8) = -2 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{e}$$

$$[37] \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (37.1) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(2, 3) = 2 \\ (37.2) & \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(0, 1) = \frac{17}{6} \text{ e } \frac{\partial h}{\partial v}(0, 1) = -54 \end{array} \right.$$

$$[38] \frac{-z^{1/3}}{3x^{1/3}}$$

$$[39] \frac{-\pi^2}{16} - 1$$

$$[40] \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2, 0) = 0 \text{ e } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(2, 0) = \frac{-1}{\ln 2}$$

$$[42] \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (42.1) \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 6 \\ \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z-1}{6} \end{cases} & (42.2) \begin{cases} 6x + 3y + 2z = 18 \\ x - 1 = 2y - 4 = 3z - 9 \end{cases} \\ (42.3) \begin{cases} \pi x + 18y - \pi z = 6\pi \\ \frac{x-1}{\pi} = \frac{y-\frac{\pi}{6}}{18} = -\frac{z+2}{\pi} \end{cases} & (42.4) \begin{cases} z = 8 \\ (x, y, z) = (2, 2, 8) + t(0, 0, 1); t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \\ (42.5) \begin{cases} z - x = 0 \\ (x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1) + t(1, 0, -1); t \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} & \end{array} \right.$$

$$[43] x + 6y - 2z - 3 = 0$$

$$[44] x + 4y + 6z = 21 \quad \text{e} \quad x + 4y + 6z = -21$$

$$[45] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (45.1) \ 2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}; \ x + y - 2 = 0 \\ (45.2) \ 4\vec{i} + \vec{j}; \ 4x + y - 3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$[46] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (46.1) \ \left(-66, 107, \frac{143}{6}\right) \\ (46.2) \ (6, 4, -6) \end{array} \right.$$