2° TESTE DE AMZE (9/6/2017) - Resolução 1 a) Para (a, s) \$ (0,0) Keun $\lim_{(h_1 y) \to (a_1 b)} \frac{1}{(h_1 y) + (a_1 b)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^3 - y^4}{n^2 + y^2} = \underbrace{\frac{a^3 - b^4}{a^2 + b^2}}_{\neq 0} = \underbrace{4(a_1 b)}_{\neq 0}.$ Logo J é em homa em (a,b), pare (a,b) + (0,0). Para (9,5/=(0,0) Kunos $\lim_{(n,j)\to(0,0)} 1(n,j) = \lim_{(n,j)\to(0,0)} \frac{n^3 - y^4}{n^2 + y^2} = \frac{0}{0}.$ (n,y) + (o,o) Uhliguns o limik for coordenabes polous. Tems fogundo n=pcs 0 e y=rsm o, $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^3 en^3 \theta - h^4 \rho m^4 \theta}{h^2 en^2 \theta + h^2 \rho m^2 \theta} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^2 (h en^3 \theta - h^2 en^4 \theta)}{h^2}$ = Lin (r es + - r co 4 +) = 0 = f/0,0). Portont 1 i contina en (0,0) e condicionos que I í contina em R. 1) Temos 2+ (0,0) = hm +(0+h,0)-+(0,0) = him +(h,0) = $= \lim_{1 \to 0} \frac{h^3}{1^3} = 1$, e 2+ (0,0) = Lim 1/0,0+K)-1/0,0) = Lim 1/0,K) = $= \lim_{K \to 0} \frac{K^{9}}{K^{3}} = \lim_{K \to 0} -K = 0.$ (h1K) 76,0) \(\lambda_1 \text{K}^2\) $=\lim_{L^{3}-k^{4}-L}\frac{L^{3}-k^{4}-L}{L^{2}+k^{2}}=\lim_{L^{3}-k^{4}-L}\frac{L^{4}-L^{2}}{(L,k)-1/9,0)(L^{2}+k^{2})\sqrt{L^{2}+k^{2}}}=\frac{0}{0}.$

Trend on house had me home

(h,k)7/0,0) VL2+122 (h,k)-1/0,0/(h2+12) VL2+12 Usando con bemades polanos fimos rio rishla = - en & punt de la punte la to long o huit antière par existe enclusions que 1 mars li Jeren i ével un (0,0). 2. Come terns por ententar or pour be undersogar les bras linkes. $\begin{cases} n = 2 - y^{2} \\ y = -n \end{cases} = \begin{cases} n = 2 - n^{2} \\ -n \end{cases} = \begin{cases} n^{2} + n - 2 = 0 \\ -n \end{cases} = \begin{cases} n = 2 - n^{2} \\ -n \end{cases} = \begin{cases} n = 2 - n$ (s) \ n:-2 \ n=1 h n=-2 ven y=2, ostemo o pombo (-2,2) Le 257 mm y5-1, etters o parlo (1,-1). Ottomo a reguirh pe fresuntogo geometrica A region D of both T $-1 \le y \le 2$ $-y \le n \le 2-y^2$ Assum hum $\iint_{D} n \, dA = \iint_{D} n \, dn \, dy = \iint_{-1}^{2-j} \left(\frac{n^{2}}{2}\right)^{2-j^{2}} \, dy$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int ((2-y^2)^2 - y^2) dy = \int ((1-y^2+y^4-y^2)) dy$ $=\frac{1}{2}\left(4.3-\left[5\frac{4^{3}}{3}\right]^{2}+\left[\frac{4^{5}}{5}\right]^{2}\right)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left(12 - \frac{5}{3} \left(8 + 1 \right) + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 33 \right)$

3. a) A equação de plane tampente é dada for
$$2 = 9(0,0) + \frac{29}{5n}(0,0)(n-0) + \frac{29}{5y}(0,0)(y-0)$$

$$\frac{29}{2n}(n,y) = 2^n pm(\frac{\pi}{2} + n + 2y) + e^n en(\frac{\pi}{2} + n + 2y)$$
+ $ln(n-3y)$

Por onte Lado Luna

$$\frac{\partial g(n,j)}{\partial y} = e^{n} e_{n} \left(\frac{\pi j}{2} + n + 2 \frac{\pi}{j}\right) \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{1+2} c_{n} \left(n - 3 \frac{\pi}{j}\right) + L_{n} \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{j}\right) \cdot 3 c_{n} \left(n - 3 \frac{\pi}{j}\right).$$

Assim a equação do plano tangente é 7=1+n+j.

[] Temos
$$g(n,y) \approx L(n,y) = 1+x+y$$
 e assim
 $g(0.07, 0.04) \approx L(0.07, 0.04) = 1+0.07+0.04 = 2,1.$

4. Temos a pignish compos go

$$\phi: (n,y) \longrightarrow (n^3+3J, -3n-y^3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}(4,v)$$

lalerlande as drawels spanial de Jungo emporta de demos

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial n}$$
 $(n,j) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} (n,v) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} (n,y) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} (u,v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} (n,j)$
 $= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} (h,v) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} (u,v) \cdot (-3)$.

One Kinds in contra que have
$$(n,7)=(1,1)$$
 have $(4,0)=(4,-4)$
bein $\frac{24}{2n}(1,1)=\frac{24}{2n}(4,-4)\cdot 3-3\frac{24}{20}(4,-4)$
 $=3(24/4,-4)-\frac{24}{21}(4,-4)=0$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{3\pi} \left(4, -4 \right) - \frac{21}{3\pi} \left(4, -4 \right) \right) = 0$$
Aabo que $\frac{11}{3\pi} \left(a, -\alpha \right) = \frac{11}{3\pi} \left(a, -\alpha \right)$.

$$\frac{2\phi}{2y}(my) = \frac{24}{24}(4,\nu) \cdot \frac{24}{2y}(m,y) + \frac{24}{2y}(4,\nu) \cdot \frac{2\nu}{2y}(m,y) \\
= \frac{24}{2\mu}(4,\nu) \cdot 3 + \frac{24}{2\nu}(4,\nu) \cdot (-3y^2) \cdot \frac{2\nu}{2\mu}(m,y)$$

Perbe
$$\frac{20}{59}(4,1) = \frac{24}{50}(4,-4) \cdot 3 + \frac{24}{50}(4,0) \cdot (-3)$$

= $3\left(\frac{24}{50}(4,-4) - \frac{24}{50}(4,0)\right) = 0$

$$\int_{2\pi}^{2\phi} \frac{2\phi}{2\pi} (1,1) - \frac{2\phi}{2y} (1,1) = 0 - 0 = 0.$$

Pelo horena le Wiershoss, dedo que 1 é contina e o enfinte A é himitado a fedudo ralemo que 1 tim máximo e minimo por presido confunto.

Usemo o terremo dos un liphicadores de lagronge. Considerador a funça

$$L(n,j,l,1) = ny l^2 - 1(n+j+l-20).$$

Calentenos os pombos enhan by h. Tomos

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |y_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial n} = 0 & |x_t|^2$$

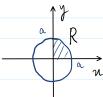
Caso n=0 vem 7:20-J e f(n,7,2)=0Caso y=0 vem t=20-n e f(n,1,1,1)=0Caso 1=0 vem y=20-n e f(n,1,1)=0Par and labor $f(5,5,10)=5.5/0^2=25\times100=2500$ que of maxima.

Loso pul pull é (5,5,10).

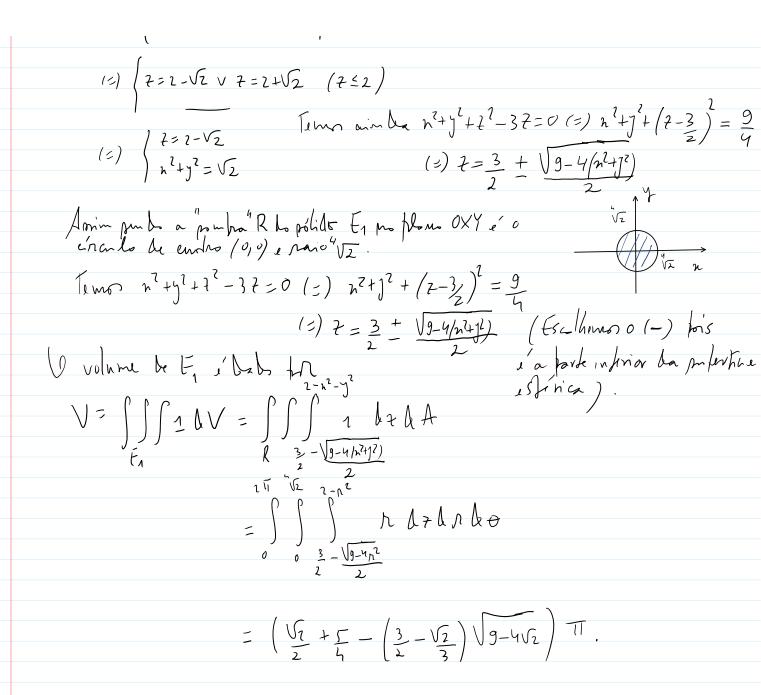
6. Tomo
$$0 \le n \le \alpha$$
 , $0 \le y \le \sqrt{a^2 - n^2}$

One $y : \sqrt{a^2 - n^2} (=) n^2 + y^2 = a^2 + y^2 > 0$

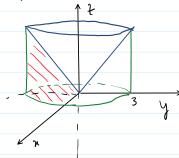
Arega & mlyssen Re'



Ashr hun $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n^{2} + y^{2}} \, dy dn = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n^{2} + y^{2}} \, dA =$ $= \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty}$



C polibe E, i hmils bes sufmormente pula puterfire es ni en $t = \sqrt{n^2 + j^2}$, pute por unerte pula pleno 7 = 0 e ta la munha pula pula pute ei hudinia $n^2 + j^2 = g$ e pula plano j = 0, en su un stra a reguirle figura



("sombra" be polibe t'2

m plans XOT).

Assim o whom do sild to itsh for

Assim o solume do silde ξ is backer $V = \int \int (\sqrt{n^2+j^2} - 0) dA = \int \int h.h. k h dA = 1$ $= \int \int \frac{h^3}{3} \int dA = \int g dA = gT$.