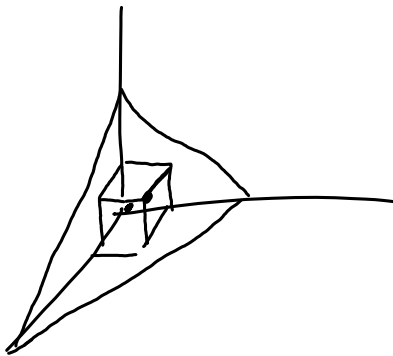


Encontrar o volume máximo :

uma caixa retangular está apoiada no plano xy com um vértice na origem. O vértice oposto está no plano

$$6x + 4y + 3z = 24$$

Encontre o volume máx. de tal caixa



$$V = xyz \Rightarrow V(x,y) = \frac{xy}{3} (24 - 6x - 4y) \geq 0$$

$$V(x,y) = 8xy - 2x^2y - \frac{4}{3}xy^2$$

$$1 - V_x = V_y = 0$$

$$(1) V_x = 8y - 4xy - \frac{4}{3}y^2 = 0$$

$$(2) V_y = 8x - 2x^2 - \frac{8}{3}xy = 0$$

$$(1) y \left(2 - x - \frac{1}{3}y \right) = 0$$

$$\cancel{y=0} \text{ ou } 2 - x = \frac{1}{3}y$$

$$(2) 8x - 2x^2 - 8x \left(2 - x \right) = 0$$

$$8x - 2x^2 - 16x + 8x^2 = 0$$

$$-8x + 6x^2 = 0$$

$$x(-8 + 6x) = 0$$

$$\cancel{x=0}, x = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

alc III 20/2 L-0

$$\frac{1}{3}y = 2 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \boxed{y=2}$$

Ponto crítico é $(\frac{4}{3}, 2)$

$$2 - V_{xx} = -4y$$

$$V_{yy} = -\frac{8}{3}x$$

$$\cancel{V_{xy}} V_{xy} = 8 - 4x - \frac{8}{3}y$$

$$d(x, y) = (-4y) \left(-\frac{8}{3}x, - \left[8 - 4x - \frac{8}{3}y \right]^2 \right)$$

$$d\left(\frac{4}{3}, 2\right) = 8 \times \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{9}{3} - \left[8 - \frac{16}{3} - \frac{16}{3} \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{64 \times 4}{9} - \frac{64}{9} = 3 \times \frac{64}{9} = \frac{64}{3} > 0$$

$$3 - V_{xx} \left(\frac{4}{3}, 2 \right) = -8 < 0$$

L. 1

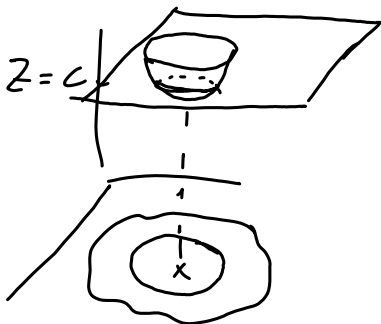
$$\text{valor máximo } V \left(\frac{4}{3}, 2 \right) = \frac{8}{9} \left(24 - 64 \frac{1}{3} - 8 \right)$$

$$= \frac{64}{9}$$

— // —

Considere a superfície

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



Curvas de nível

$$\forall c \in \mathbb{R}, N_c = \{x, y : f(x, y) = c\}$$

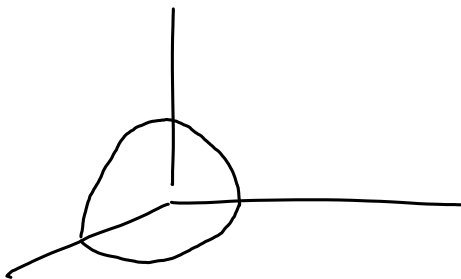
$$\text{exemplo : } z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$N_1 = \{ (x, y) : z = 1 \}$$

$$\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} = 1$$

$$3 - x^2 - y^2 = 2$$

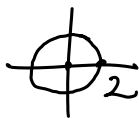
$$3 = x^2 + y^2$$



$$4 - x^2 - y^2 = c^2 \rightarrow N_c$$

$$0 \leq 4 - c^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$4 \geq c^2 \Rightarrow 2 \geq c \geq 0$$



Definição de gradiente

$Z = f(x, y)$, f_x, f_y existam, o gradiente de f , denotado por " ∇f " é o vetor

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(x, y) &= f_x(x, y) \vec{i} + f_y(x, y) \vec{j} \\ &= \langle f_x(x, y) \quad f_y(x, y) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

exemplo:

$$f(x, y) = y \ln x + y^2$$

$$\nabla f(1, 2)$$

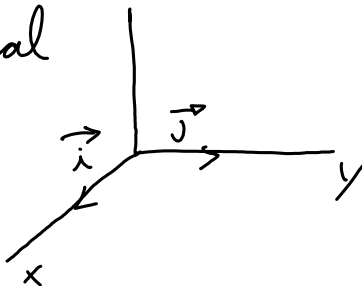
$$f_x = \frac{y}{x} \quad f_y = \ln x + 2y$$

$$\nabla f(1, 2) = \langle 2, 4 \rangle$$

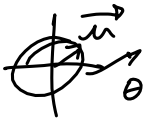
Derivada Direcional

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b)$$

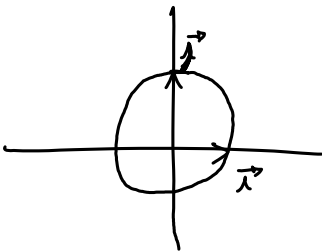


$$|\vec{u}| = 1$$



$$D_{\vec{u}} f(a,b) = \nabla f(a,b) \cdot \vec{u} \\ = f_x \cos \theta + f_y \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{u} = \vec{i} = (\cos 0, \sin 0) = (1, 0)$$



$$D_{\vec{u}} f(a,b) = f_x \cdot 1 + f_y \cdot 0 = f_x$$

$$\vec{u} = \vec{j} = (0, 1), D_{\vec{u}} f = f_y$$

Exemplo: calcule a derivada direcional de $f(x,y) = 3x^2 - 2y^2$ em $(-3/4, 0)$ na direção de $P = (-3/4, 0)$ para $Q = (0, 1)$

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{16}} = 5/4$$

$$D_{\vec{u}} f = \nabla f \left(-\frac{3}{4}, 0\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$\left(\overrightarrow{PQ} = \left(\frac{3}{4}, 1\right)\right)$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{\overrightarrow{PQ}}{|\overrightarrow{PQ}|} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{3}{4}, 1\right) = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$\nabla f = \langle 6x, -4y \rangle$$

$$\nabla f \left(-\frac{3}{4}, 0\right) = \left\langle -\frac{9}{2}, 0 \right\rangle$$

$$D_{\vec{u}} f = \left\langle -\frac{9}{2}, 0 \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right\rangle =$$

$$= -\frac{27}{10}$$

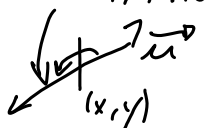
Propriedades do Gradiente

1. A direção de crescimento máximo de f é dada por $\nabla f(x, y)$, o valor máximo de $D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y)$ é $\|\nabla f(x, y)\|$

2. A direção de maior ~~crescimento~~ decréscimo (crescimento mínimo) de f é dada por $-\nabla f(x, y)$. O valor mínimo de

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y) \text{ é } \|\nabla f(x, y)\|$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\angle(\vec{u}, \nabla f(x, y)) = \phi$$


$$D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y) = \nabla f(x, y) \cdot \vec{u}$$

$$= \|\nabla f(x, y)\| \cdot \|\vec{u}\| \cos \phi$$

$$= \|\nabla f(x, y)\| \cos \phi$$

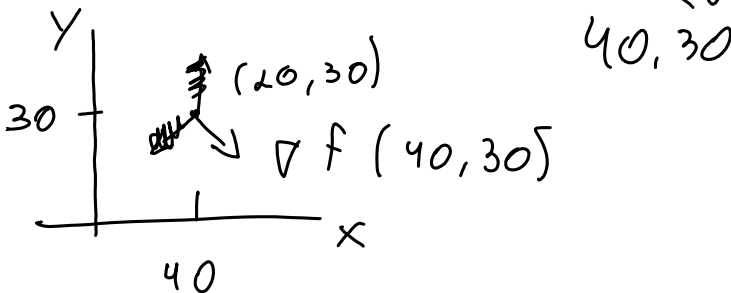
$$\text{Se } \cos \phi = 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} \parallel \nabla f(x, y)$$

$$\text{Se } \cos \phi = -1 \Rightarrow \phi = \pi \Rightarrow \vec{u} \text{ tem direção } -\nabla f$$

Exemplo: Suponha que a temperatura w no ponto (x, y) . Seja

$$w = f(x, y) = 10 + 2x^2 - y^2$$

Em que direção \vec{u} ($\|\vec{u}\| = 1$) uma abelha no ponto $(40, 30)$ deve começar a voar para se aquecer o mais depressa possível? Det $D_{\vec{u}} f(40, 30)$



$$\vec{u} \sim \nabla f(40, 30)$$

$$\nabla f = \langle 4x, -2y \rangle$$

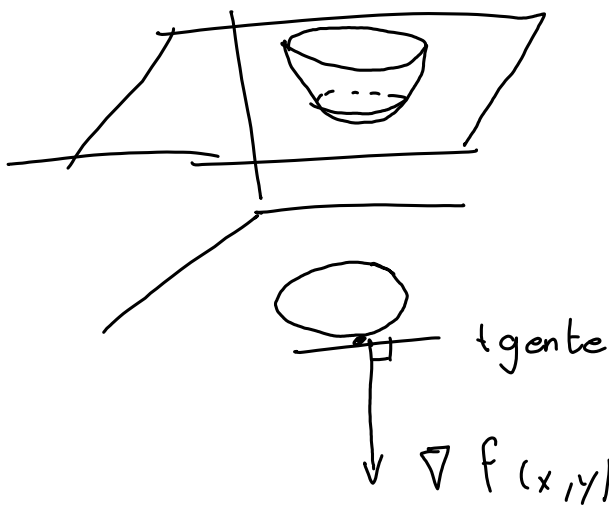
$$\nabla f = \langle 160, -60 \rangle$$

$(40, 30)$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{\nabla f(40, 30)}{\|\nabla f(40, 30)\|} = \frac{1}{a} (160, -60)$$

$$\|\nabla f(40, 30)\| = \sqrt{160^2 + 60^2} = a$$

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(40, 30) = a$$



Teorema: ∇ Gradiente é normal às curvas de nível.

Prova Seja a superfície $z = f(x, y)$ e considere

$$V_c \neq \emptyset$$

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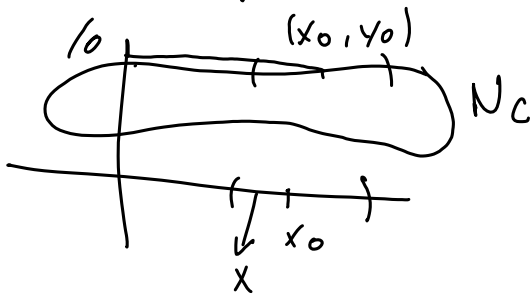
$$\{(x, y); f(x, y) = c\}$$

Suponha $(x_0, y_0) \in N_c$, $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) \neq \vec{0}$

$\rightarrow \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \perp N_c$ no ponto (x_0, y_0)

Prova: Suponha que para $(x_0, y_0) \in N_c$,
temos que localmente (perto de (x_0, y_0))

N_c é o gráfico de uma função $y = g(x)$



$$g: I(x_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = g(x)$$

$$F(x, y) = c$$

$$x \in I(x_0), y = g(x)$$

$$F(x, g(x)) = c \quad \forall x \in I$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dg}{dx} = 0$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) \cdot \left(1, \frac{dg}{dx} \right) = 0 \quad \text{álgebra 20/2 } \underline{10}$$

$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\cdot \vec{F}'(x_0) = 0$$

vetor direção da reta
tangente

$$\vec{f}(x) = (x, g(x))$$

$$\vec{f}'(x) = (1, g'(x))$$

$$\vec{f}'(x_0) = (1, g'(x_0))$$