

1. $y(x) = ce^{(x+1)^2}$ é uma solução de $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2(x+1)y = F(x, y)$ se $\forall x, y'(x) = F(x, y(x))$, ou seja $y'(x) = 2(x+1)ce^{(x+1)^2}$.
 De fato, fazendo $u = (x+1)^2$ então $u' = 2(x+1)$ e portanto
 $y'(x) = (ce^u)' = ce^u u' = ce^{(x+1)^2} 2(x+1) = 2(x+1)ce^{(x+1)^2}$.
 $c = ?$ tal que $y(1) = 1$
 $1 = y(1) = ce^{(1+1)^2} = ce^4$
 Portanto, $c = \frac{1}{e^4}$ e daí a solução procurada é $y(x) = \frac{1}{e^4} e^{(x+1)^2} = e^{(x+1)^2-4}$

2. (a)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} \frac{3xy + 4x + 5}{x + xy^2 + 10} = \frac{0 + 4 + 5}{1 + 0 + 10} = \frac{9}{11}$$

- (b)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{2x + 8y^2}{x + y + 1} \right) &= \operatorname{sen} \left(\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2x + 8y^2}{x + y + 1} \right) = \\ &= \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{0 + 0}{0 + 0 + 1} \right) = \operatorname{sen}(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- (c)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x^2 - 4y^2}{x - 2y} = \frac{1 - 4}{1 - 2} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3$$

3. Se tal função fosse contínua em $(0,0)$, então $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x}{y^2} = 3$. Mostremos

que há uma curva $(x(t), y(t))$ em $\mathbb{R}^2$ tal que $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x(t)}{y^2(t)} \neq 3$:

Seja $(x(t), y(t)) = (t^2, t)$. Então,

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x(t)}{y^2(t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 \neq 3$. Isto mostra que f não é contínua em $(0,0)$.

4. $f(x, y) = 4x^2y$

(a) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4y(x^2)' = 4y2x = 8xy$

(b) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4x^2y' = 4x^2$

(c) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (8xy) = 8y$

(d) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4x^2) = 0$

(e) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (4x^2) = 8x$

(f) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (8xy) = 8x$

$$(g) \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2, 1) = 8 \cdot 1 = 8 ;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(2, 1) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(2, 1) = 8 \cdot 2 = 16;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(2, 1) = 0$$

Portanto a matriz procurada é:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2, 1) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(2, 1) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(2, 1) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(2, 1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 16 \\ 16 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(h) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 8xy \text{ e } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4x^2 \text{ são funções contínuas e portanto } f \text{ é diferenciável, cuja diferencial é } Df = \begin{pmatrix} 8xy & 4x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. Observe que $F(t) = f(x(t), y(t)) = 3 \cdot x(t) + y^2(t) = 3\cos(t) + \sin^2(t)$. Assim

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= 3(\cos(t))' + (\sin^2(t))' \\ &= 3(-\sin(t)) + 2\sin(t)(\sin(t))' \\ &= -3\sin(t) + 2\sin(t)\cos(t) \end{aligned}$$