

1. Campos Escalares



1.1 Domínios e Regiões

1.1A Esboce a região $\mathcal{R}$ do plano $\mathbb{R}^2$ dada abaixo e determine sua fronteira. Classifique $\mathcal{R}$ em: aberto (A), fechado (F), limitado (L), compacto (K), ou conexo (C).

- (a) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; y \geq 0\}$ (b) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x \geq 0 \text{ e } x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$
(c) $\mathcal{R} =]1, 2[\times]0, +\infty[$ (d) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 1 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$
(e) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 4 < x^2 < 9\}$ (f) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 0 < x \text{ e } 1 \leq y \leq 2\}$
(g) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x < y\}$ (h) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; |x| \leq 1, -1 \leq y < 2\}$
(i) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 4x^2 + y^2 \geq 9\}$ (j) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; \sin x \leq y \leq \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi/4\}$
(k) $\mathcal{R} = [0, 1] \times [1, 2]$ (l) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$
(m) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 1 \leq x^2 - y^2\}$ (n) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; (x^2 + y^2 - 1)y < 0\}$
(o) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^3 < y\}$ (p) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; |x| \leq 2 \text{ e } 1 < x^2 + y^2\}$
(q) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 < y^2\}$ (r) $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; |x| + |y| \leq 2 \text{ e } 1 < x^2 + y^2\}$

1.2B Em cada caso determine e represente graficamente o *domínio* da função $z = f(x, y)$.

- (a) $z = \sqrt{y - x^2} + \sqrt{2x - y}$ (b) $z = \sqrt{|x| - |y|}$ (c) $4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, z \leq 0$
(d) $z = \ln(1 - 4x^2 - y^2/9)$ (e) $z = \sqrt{\ln(x^2 + y^2 - 3)}$ (f) $z = x \exp(y) - \ln x$
(g) $z = \arccos(y - x)$ (h) $z = \sqrt{(x - 3)(y - 2)}$ (i) $z = \arcsin[x/(x - y)]$
(j) $z = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}$ (k) $z = \frac{x - y}{\sin x - \sin y}$ (l) $z = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 1}{y^2 - 1}}$

1.1C Esboce a região $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; (x^2 + y^2 - 1)[(x - 1)^2 + y^2 - 1] < 0\}$, verifique que ela é aberta e determine sua fronteira.

1.1D Em cada caso esboce algumas curvas de nível função $z = f(x, y)$, de modo a obter uma visualização do seu gráfico.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) $z = x^2 + y^2$ | (b) $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ | (c) $z = (x^2 + y^2)^{-1}$ |
| (d) $z = \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$ | (e) $z = x + y$ | (f) $z = \operatorname{sen}(x - y)$ |
| (g) $z = x - y $ | (h) $z = 8 - x^2 - 2y$ | (i) $z = 2x(x^2 + y^2)^{-1}$ |
| (j) $z = xy$ | (k) $z = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$ | (l) $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2/4 - y^2/9}$ |
| (m) $z = x - y $ | (n) $z = x + y^2$ | (o) $z = x - y^2$ |

1.1E Identifique e esboce a curva de nível da função $z = 2y - 4x^3$ que passa no ponto $P(1, 2)$. Observe o comportamento da função ao longo da tangente que passa no ponto P .

1.1F Identifique as superfícies de nível da função $w = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, nos níveis 0, 1 e 2.

1.1G Identifique a superfície de nível da função $w = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ que passa no ponto $P(1, 1, 1)$.

1.1H Esboce o gráfico da função $z = f(x, y)$ dada por:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| (a) $f(x, y) = 3$ | (b) $f(x, y) = x$ | (c) $f(x, y) = 1 - x - y$ |
| (d) $f(x, y) = \operatorname{sen} y$ | (e) $f(x, y) = \exp(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ | (f) $f(x, y) = 3 - x^2 - y^2$ |
| (g) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$ | (h) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - 16y^2}$ | (i) $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}$ |
| (j) $f(x, y) = 1 - x^2$ | (k) $f(x, y) = \log(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ | (l) $f(x, y) = \operatorname{sen}(x^2 + y^2)$. |

1.1I Descreva as superfícies de nível da função $w = f(x, y, z)$.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) $f(x, y, z) = x + 3y + 5z$ | (b) $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2$ |
| (c) $f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 + z^2$ | (d) $f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2$. |

1.2 Limite e Continuidade

1.2A Considere $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por: $f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$, se $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ e $f(0, 0) = 0$.

Mostre que: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1 + \Delta x, 1) - f(1, 1)}{\Delta x} = 0$ e $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0$.

1.2B Em cada caso, mostre que a função $z = f(x, y)$ não tem limite quando $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\text{(a)} \ z = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} & \text{(b)} \ z = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} & \text{(c)} \ z = \frac{|x|}{x-y^3} & \text{(d)} \ z = \frac{xy}{2x^2+3y^2} \\
\text{(e)} \ z = \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} & \text{(f)} \ z = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & \text{(g)} \ z = \frac{x^6}{(x^3+y^2)^2} & \text{(h)} \ z = \frac{xy(x-y)}{x^4+y^4} \\
\text{(i)} \ z = \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y} & \text{(j)} \ z = \frac{x^2y^2}{x^3+y^3} & \text{(k)} \ z = \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} & \text{(l)} \ z = \frac{x^4+y^2+2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}.
\end{array}$$

1.2C Verifique que a função $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ não tem limite na origem.

1.2D Calcule os seguintes limites:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{(a)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \ln(xy+1) & \text{(b)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(y^2-1)\sin x}{x} & \text{(c)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\sin x \sin y} \\
\text{(d)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt{xy}}{\sin x \sin y} & \text{(e)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \arctg(y/x) & \text{(f)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\exp \sin(x^2y) + \cos y}{\cos(xy)} \\
\text{(g)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \\ z \rightarrow 0}} z \sin[(x^2y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}] & \text{(h)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -2 \\ y \rightarrow 4}} y\sqrt{x^3+2y} & \text{(i)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow \pi}} [x \cos(y/4) + 1]^{2/3}
\end{array}$$

1.2E Use a definição de limite e prove que:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{(a)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 3}} (2x+3y) = 11 & \text{(b)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} (3x^2+y) = 5 & \text{(c)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} (x^2+y^2) = 2 \\
\text{(d)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1 \\ z \rightarrow 1}} (2x+y+z) = 4 & \text{(e)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow 3}} (2x^2-y^2) = -1 & \text{(f)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow -1}} (x^2+y^2-4x+2y) = -4 \\
\text{(g)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2-1) = 0 & \text{(h)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \\ z \rightarrow 0}} \frac{y^3+xz^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} = 0 & \text{(i)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x+y) \sin(1/x) = 0 \\
\text{(j)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} = 0 & \text{(k)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow -2}} (x^2-y^2) = -3 & \text{(l)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \frac{2(x-1)^2(y-2)}{3(x-1)^2+3(y-2)^2} = 0
\end{array}$$

1.2F Mostre que:

$$\text{(a)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt{xy}}{x} = 0 \quad \text{(b)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 2 \quad \text{(c)} \ \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|x|+|y|}{x^2+y^2} = \infty.$$

1.2G Mostre que as funções $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{y-x^3}$ e $g(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2-y^2}$ não têm limite na origem.

1.2H Considere a função $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por $f(x, y) = \frac{3x^4y^4}{(x^4+y^2)^3}$. Calcule

os limites de $f(x, y)$ quando $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$, ao longo dos seguintes caminhos: (a) eixo x ; (b) reta $y = x$; (c) curva $y = x^2$. A função f tem limite na origem? Por quê?

1.2I Verifique se a função $z = f(x, y)$ é contínua no ponto P_0 indicado.

- (a) $z = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$, $P_0(-3, 4)$ (b) $z = \exp(-xy) \ln(7 + x^2 - 2y)$, $P_0(0, 0)$
 (c) $z = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$, $P_0(0, 0)$ (d) $z = \frac{xy}{y - 2x}$, se $y \neq 2x$ e $f(x, 2x) = 1$, $P_0(1, 2)$

1.2J Identifique a função $z = f(x, y)$ como combinação de funções elementares do cálculo e deduza que ela é contínua em seu domínio.

- (a) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{xy}$ (b) $f(x, y) = \frac{4x^2 - y^2}{2x - y}$ (c) $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y^2 - 1}$
 (d) $f(x, y) = \frac{3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}$ (e) $f(x, y) = \arcsen(y/x)$ (f) $f(x, y) = \ln(xy - 2)$

1.2K Discuta a continuidade das seguintes funções:

- (a) $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x - y}$, se $x \neq y$ e $f(x, x) = 1$
 (b) $f(x, y) = \exp[1/(x^2 + y^2 - 1)]$, se $x^2 + y^2 < 1$ e $f(x, y) = 0$, se $x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$
 (c) $f(x, y) = \frac{\exp(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}$, se $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ e $f(0, 0) = 1$
 (d) $f(x, y) = \frac{\sen(x + y)}{x + y}$, se $x + y \neq 0$ e $f(x, -x) = 1$
 (e) $f(x, y, z) = \frac{xz - y^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, se $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$ e $f(0, 0, 0) = 0$
 (f) $f(x, y) = 4x^2 + 9y^2$, se $4x^2 + 9y^2 \leq 1$ e $f(x, y) = 0$, se $4x^2 + 9y^2 > 1$
 (g) $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, se $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ e $f(x, y, z) = 0$, se $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1$

1.2L Considere as funções g e h definidas em $\mathbb{R}^2$ por:

$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{se } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 1, & \text{se } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad \text{e} \quad h(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{se } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 1, & \text{se } (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

Verifique que a origem é uma descontinuidade de $g(x, y)$ e de $h(x, y)$. Em que caso a descontinuidade pode ser removida? Recorde-se que *remover* uma descontinuidade significa redefinir a função de modo a torná-la contínua.

1.2M Verifique que a origem é uma descontinuidade da função:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sen(x^2 + y^2)}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & \text{se } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & \text{se } (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

Essa descontinuidade pode ser removida?

1.2N Sabendo que: $1 - \frac{x^2 y^2}{3} \leq \frac{\arctg(xy)}{xy} < 1$ e $2|xy| - \frac{x^2 y^2}{6} < 4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|} < 2|xy|$, calcule os seguintes limites:

$$(a) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\arctg(xy)}{xy} \quad (b) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|}}{|xy|}$$

1.2O Seja $f(x, y) = \exp[-1/(x^2 + y^2)]$ se $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ e $f(0, 0) = 0$. Verifique que f é contínua em todo ponto (x, y) do $\mathbb{R}^2$ e calcule os limites:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{\Delta x} \quad \text{e} \quad \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y)}{\Delta y}.$$

1.2P Considere a função $f(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^3}$, se $x^2 + y^3 \neq 0$, e $f(0, 0) = 0$, definida no domínio $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 + y^3 \neq 0\} \cup \{(0, 0)\}$.

- Calcule o limite de f na origem, ao longo das retas $y = mx$.
- Calcule o limite de f na origem, ao longo do caminho $y = -x^{2/3}e^x$.
- Calcule o limite de f na origem, ao longo do caminho $r = \cos^2 \theta$, $-\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq 0$.
- Investigue a continuidade de f .

1.2Q Mostre que $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \arctg\left(\frac{|x| + |y|}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (veja o Exercício 1.2F(c)).

1.2R Use coordenadas polares e mostre que $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} (x^2 + y^2) \log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$.

Alerta! A mudança para coordenadas polares pode nos levar a conclusões falsas. Por exemplo, em coordenadas polares a função $f(x, y) = \frac{2x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$ assume a forma:

$$f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \frac{2r \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta}{r^2 \cos^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}, \text{ quando } r \neq 0$$

e daí segue que, ao deixar θ constante e fazer $r \rightarrow 0$, encontra-se $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = 0$. Esse cálculo induz a afirmação (falsa!) de que o limite da função na origem é igual a 0. Ao longo do caminho $y = x^2$, contudo, tem-se $r \sin \theta = r^2 \cos^2 \theta$ e, portanto:

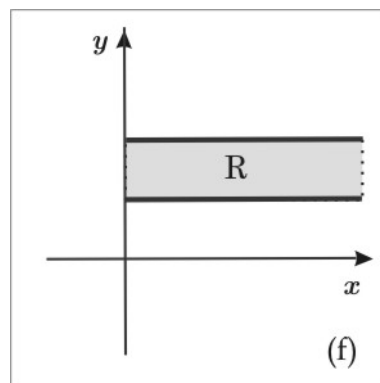
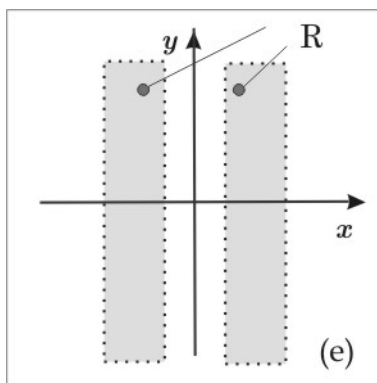
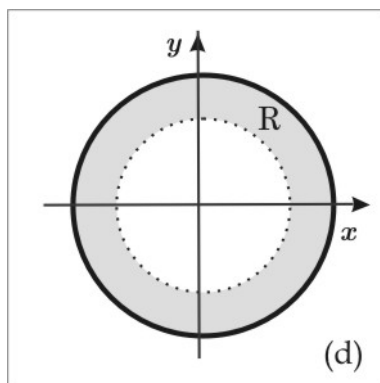
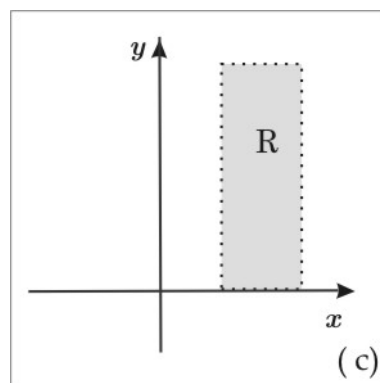
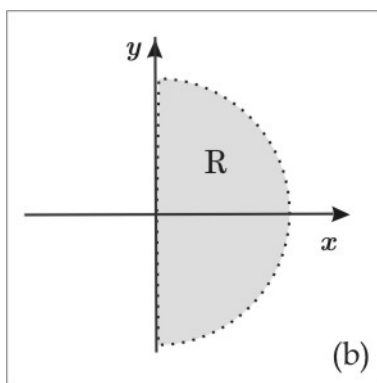
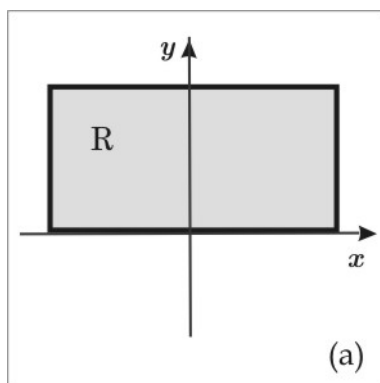
$$f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = \frac{2r \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta}{r^2 \cos^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} = 1, \quad \forall r, \theta.$$

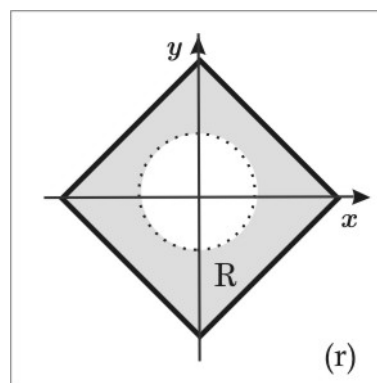
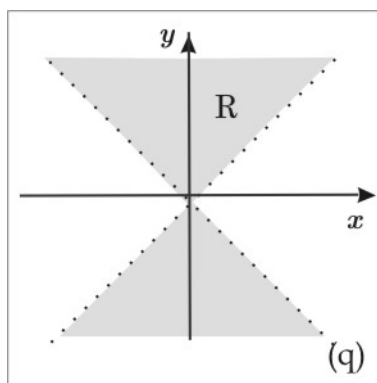
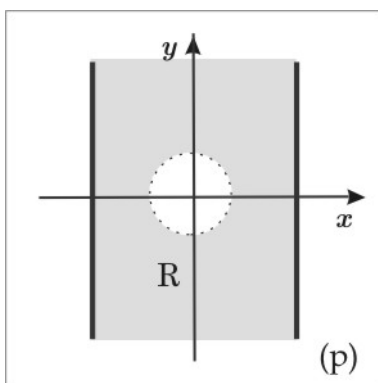
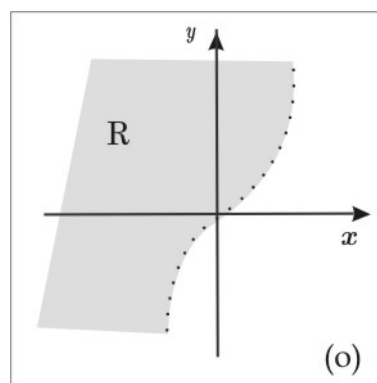
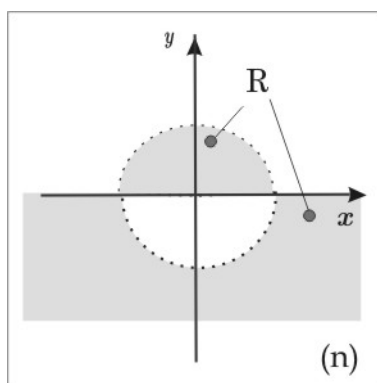
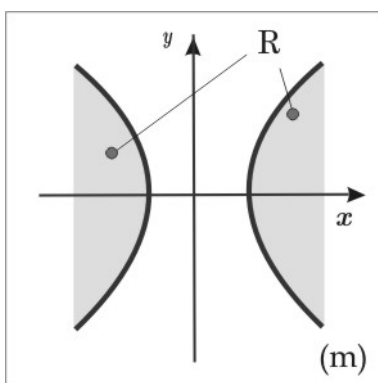
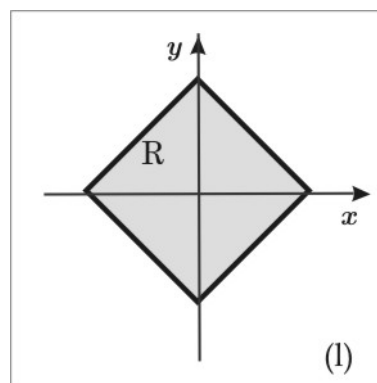
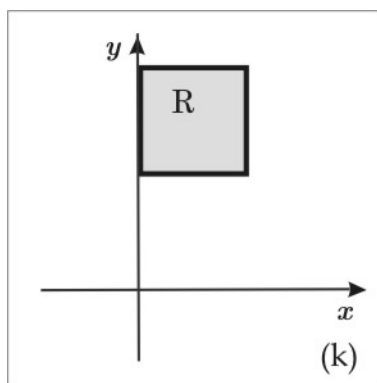
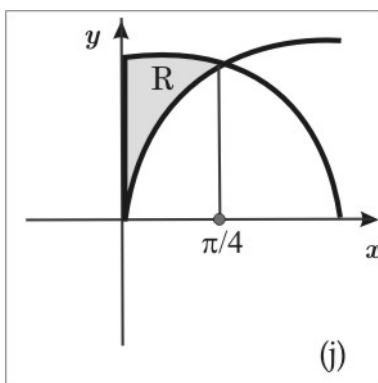
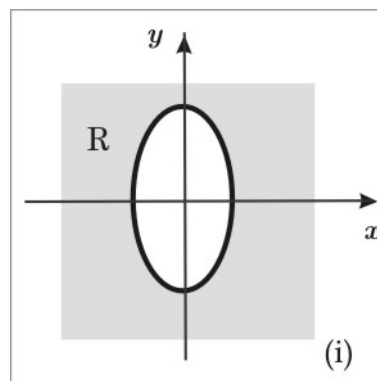
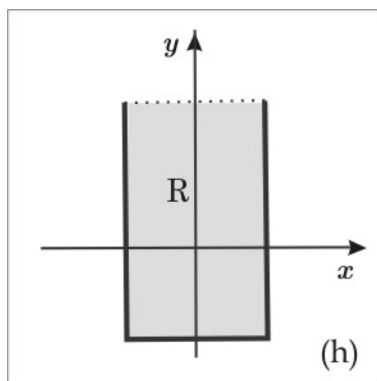
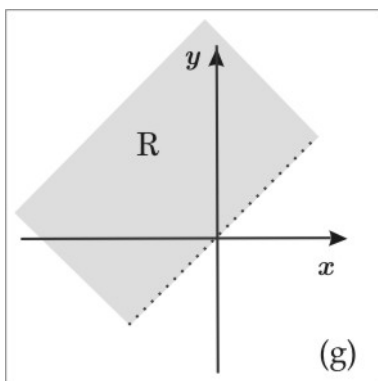
Assim, no caminho $y = x^2$ (ou $r \sin \theta = r^2 \cos^2 \theta$), tem-se $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = 1$ e, portanto, a função $f(x, y)$ não tem limite na origem.

Respostas & Sugestões

Exercícios 1.1

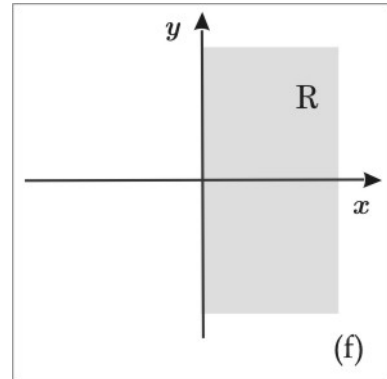
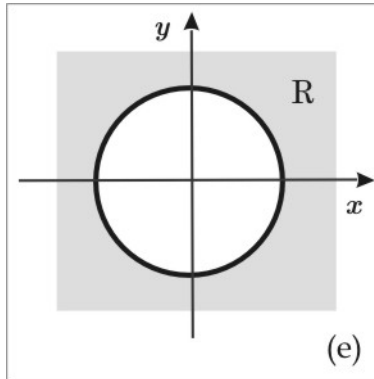
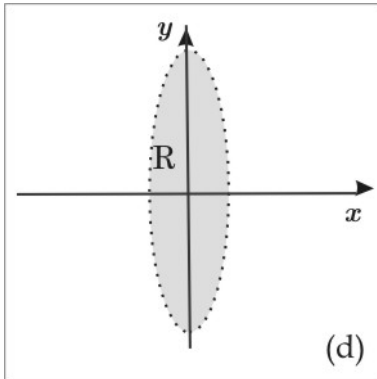
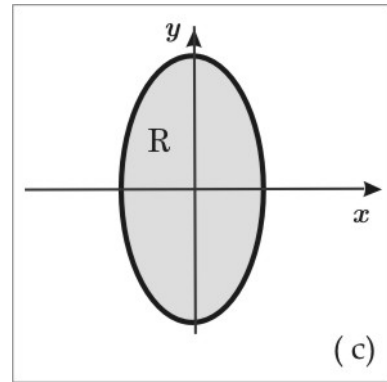
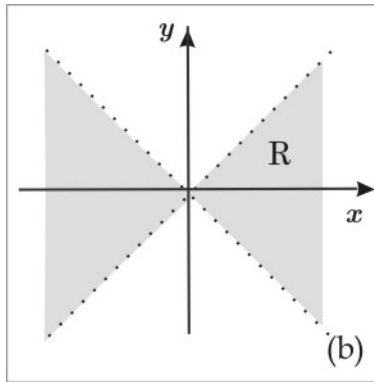
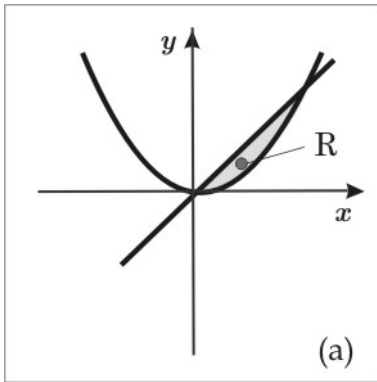
1.1A	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
A					x		x							x		x		
F	x								x	x	x	x	x					
L				x						x	x	x					x	x
C	x	x	x		x			x		x	x	x			x		x	x
K										x	x	x						

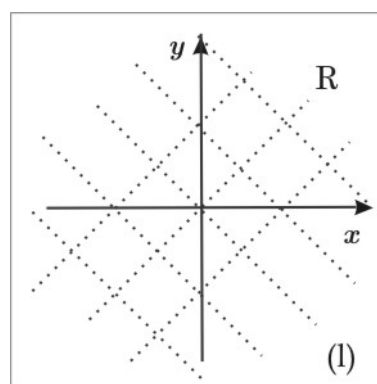
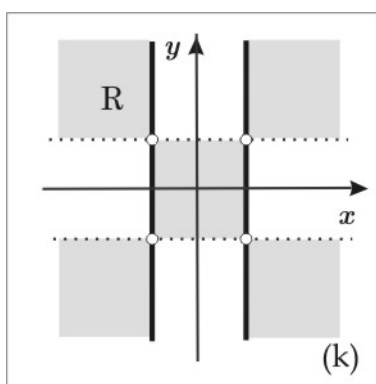
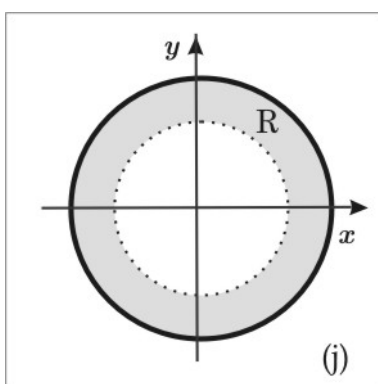
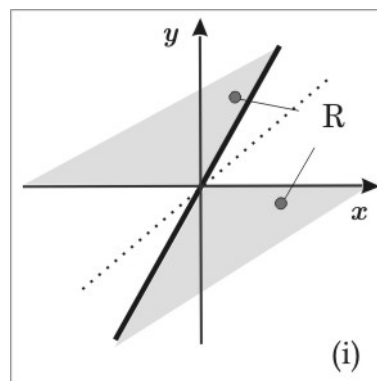
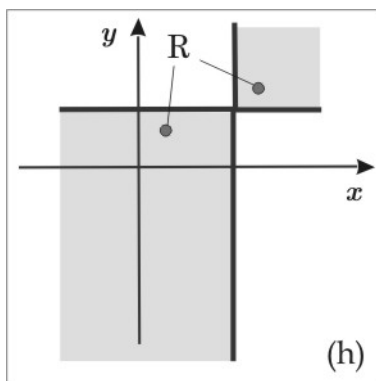
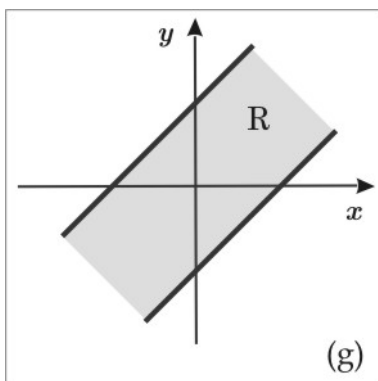




(a) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y); y = 0\}$ (b) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 = 1, x \geq 0\} \cup \{(0, y); -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$ (c) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(1, y); y \geq 0\} \cup \{(2, y); y \geq 0\} \cup \{(x, 0); 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$ (d) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 = 2\}$ (e) $\partial\mathcal{R}$ é constituída das retas $x = -3$, $x = -2$, $x = 2$ e $x = 3$ (f) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(0, y); 1 \leq y \leq 2\} \cup \{(x, 1); x \geq 0\} \cup \{(x, 2); x \geq 0\}$ (g) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y); x = y\}$ (h) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(\pm 1, y); y \geq -1\} \cup \{(x, -1); -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$ (i) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y); 4x^2 + y^2 = 9\}$ (j) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(0, y); 0 \leq y \leq 1\} \cup \{(x, \sin x); 0 \leq x \leq \pi/2\} \cup \{(x, \cos x); 0 \leq x \leq \pi/2\}$ (k) $\partial\mathcal{R}$ é o quadrado de vértices $(0, 1)$, $(0, 2)$, $(1, 2)$ e $(1, 1)$ (l) $\partial\mathcal{R}$ é o quadrado de vértices $(0, \pm 1)$ e $(\pm 1, 0)$ (m) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(1, y); y \geq 0\} \cup \{(2, y); y \geq 0\} \cup \{(x, 0); 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$ (n) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x, 0); -\infty < x < \infty\}$ (o) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y); y = x^3\}$ (p) $\partial\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y); |x| = |y|\}$.

1.1B (a) $y \geq x^2$ e $2x \geq y$ (b) $-|x| < y < |x|$ (c) $4x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ (d) $4x^2 + y^2/9 < 1$ (e) $x^2 + y^2 \geq 4$ (f) $x > 0$ (g) $x - 1 \leq y \leq x + 1$ (h) $[x \leq 3, y \leq 2]$ ou $[x \geq 3 \text{ e } y \geq 2]$ (i) $-1 \leq \frac{x}{x-y} \leq 1$ (j) $1 < x^2 + y^2 < 4$ (k) $y \neq (-1)^n x + n\pi$ (l) $(x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1)^{-1} \geq 0$. Eis os gráficos:

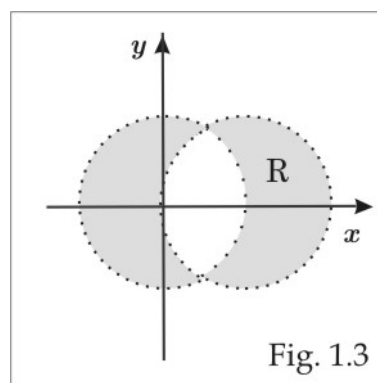




1.1C

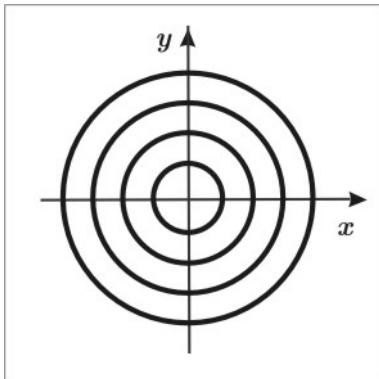
Observe que a desigualdade $(x^2 + y^2 - 1)[(x - 1)^2 + y^2 - 1] < 0$ é equivalente ao sistema:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 < 1 & \text{e} & (x - 1)^2 + y^2 > 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 > 1 & \text{e} & (x - 1)^2 + y^2 < 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ou}$$

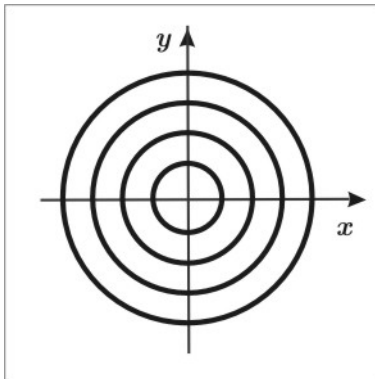


1.1D Em cada caso fazemos $z = \lambda$, λ constante, e obtemos as curvas de nível.

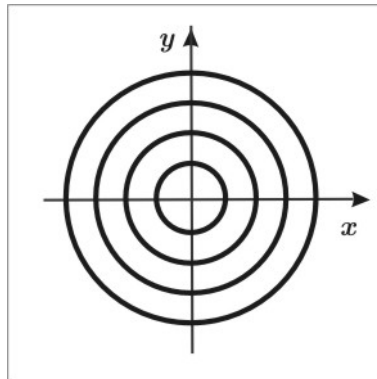
(a) $x^2 + y^2 = \lambda, \lambda \geq 0$



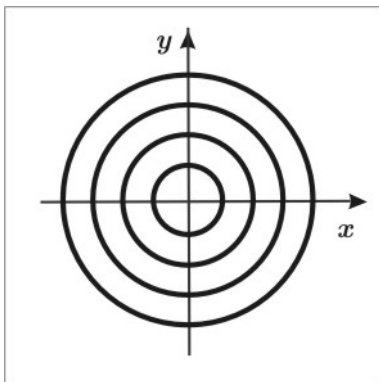
(b) $x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{\lambda}, \lambda > 0$



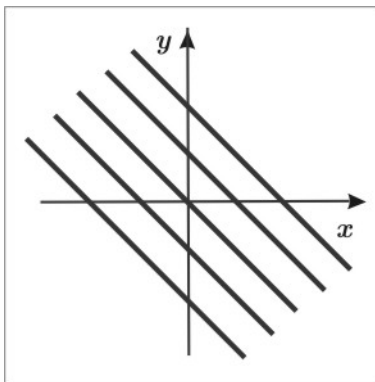
(c) $x^2 + y^2 = 1/\lambda, \lambda > 0$



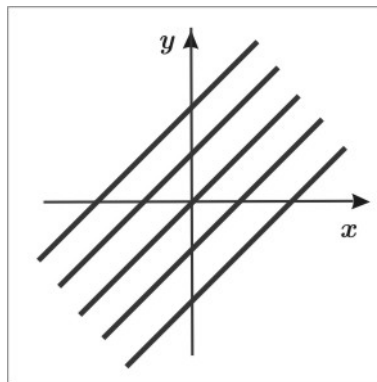
(d) $x^2 + y^2 = e^\lambda - 1, \lambda \geq 0$



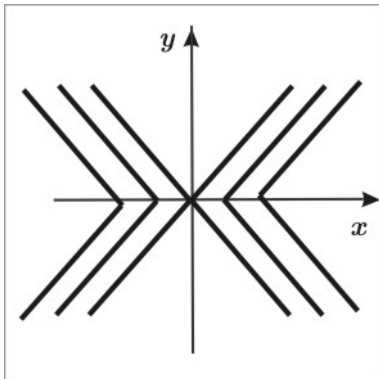
(e) $x + y = \lambda$



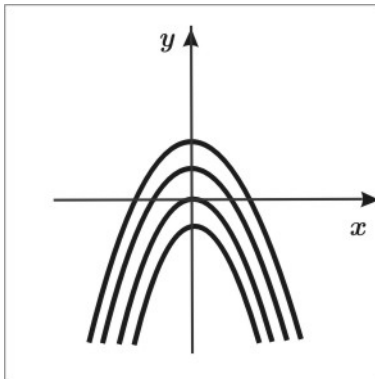
(f) $x - y = \arcsen \lambda$



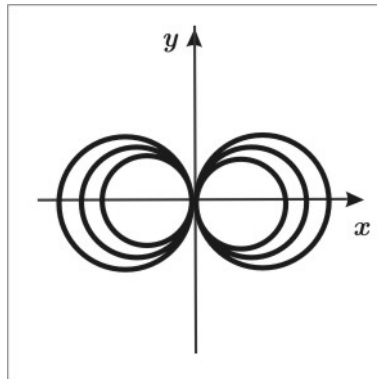
(g) $|x| - |y| = \lambda$



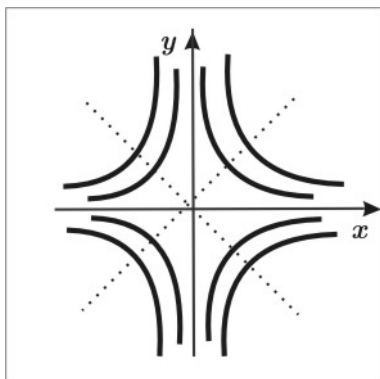
(h) $x^2 + 2y = 8 - \lambda$



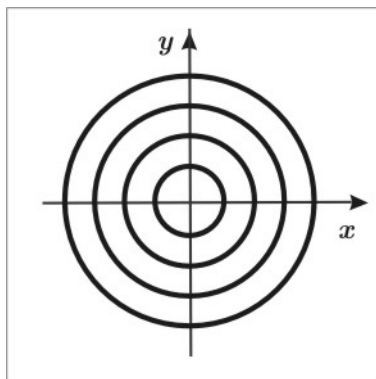
(i) $2x = c(x^2 + y^2)$



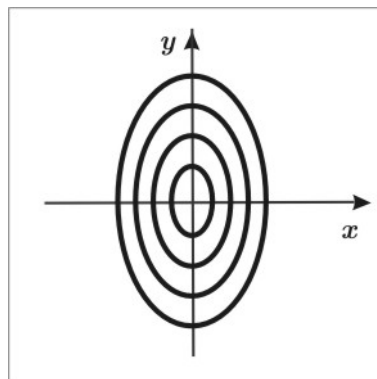
(j) $xy = \lambda$



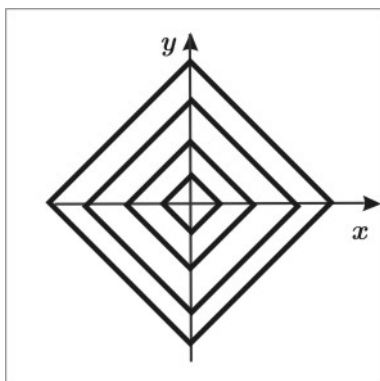
(k) $x^2 + y^2 = 9 - \lambda^2, |\lambda| < 3$



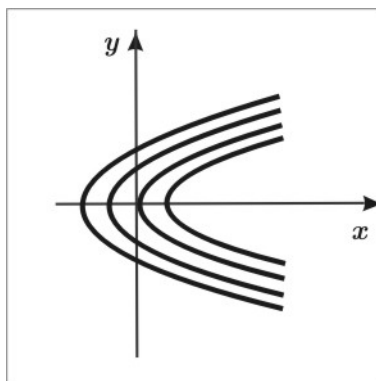
(l) $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 - \lambda^2, |\lambda| < 1$



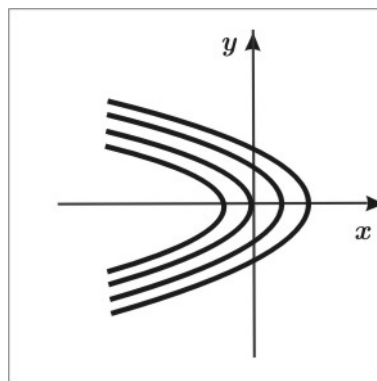
(m) $|x - y| = \lambda$



(n) $x + y^2 = \lambda$



(o) $x - y^2 = \lambda$



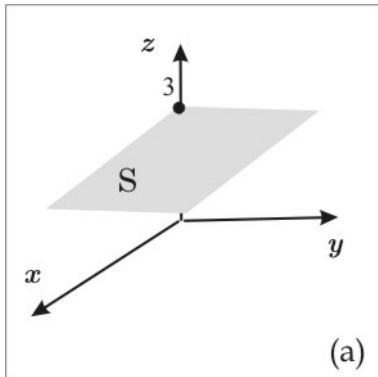
1.1E No ponto $P_0(1, 2)$ tem-se $z = 0$ e a curva de nível por P_0 é $y = 2x^3$. A reta tangente tem equação $y = 6x - 4$ e sobre essa reta $f = -4x^3 + 12x - 8$. Assim, quando $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$, a função f tende para $\mp\infty$.

1.1F A origem, a esfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ e a esfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$, respectivamente.

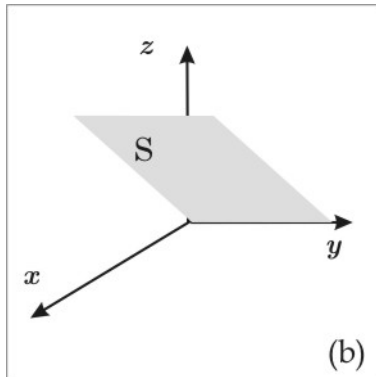
1.1G O hiperbolóide de uma folha $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$.

1.1H

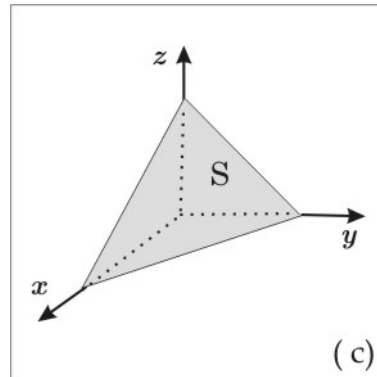
(d) $z = 3$



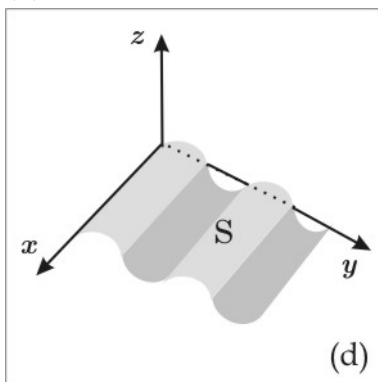
(e) $z = x$



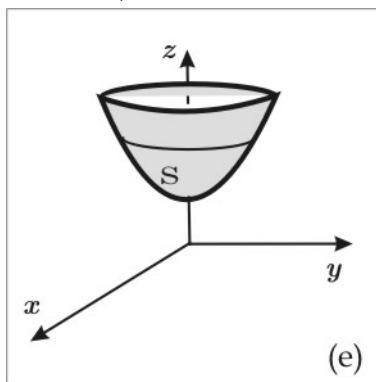
(f) $x + y + z = 1$



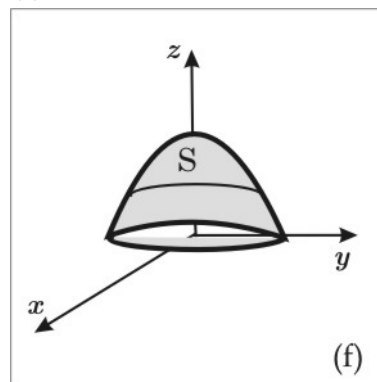
(d) $z = \sin y$



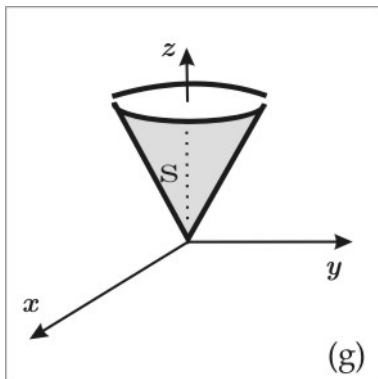
$z = \exp \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$



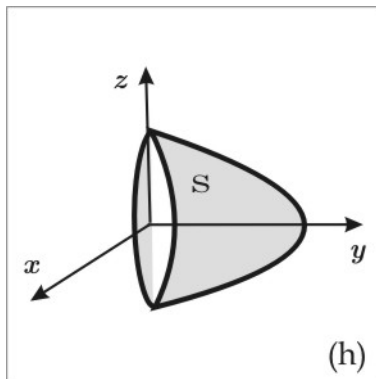
(f) $z = 3 - x^2 - y^2$



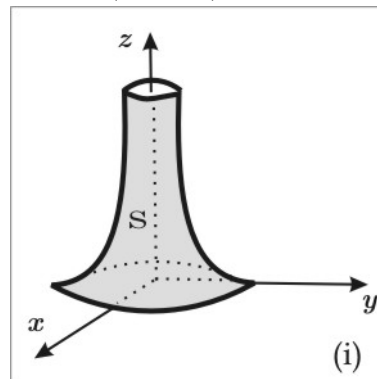
(g) $z = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$



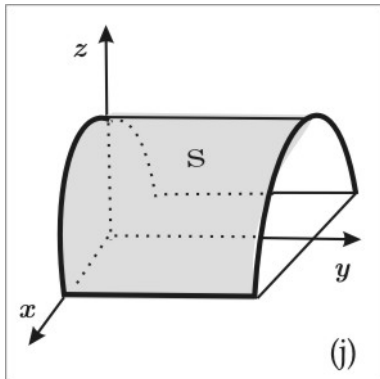
(h) $z = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}$



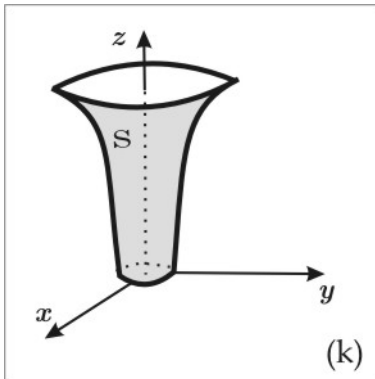
(i) $z = (x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}$



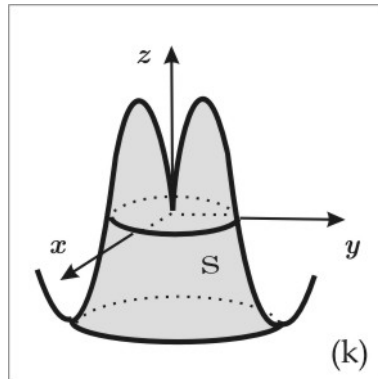
(j) $z = 1 - x^2$



(k) $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$



(l) $z = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$



1.1I (a) planos (b) elipsóides (c) hiperbolóides (d) cilindros.

1.2B Além dos caminhos canônicos como as retas, considere: $y = \sqrt{x}$ em (e), $y = -x^2 e^x$ em (i), $y^2 = x^3$ em (g) $y = x^2$ em (h) e $y = -xe^x$ em (j).

Exercícios 1.2

1.2D (a) 0 (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) 1/2 (e) $\pi/4$ (f) 2 (g) 0 (h) 0 (i) $(1 + 2\sqrt{2})^{2/3}$.

1.2E Como ilustração, faremos o item (b). De fato:

$$|3x^2 + y - 5| = |3(x^2 - 1) + (y - 2)| \leq 3|x - 1||x + 1| + |y - 2|.$$

Se $\sqrt{(x - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2} < \delta$, então $|x - 1| < \delta$ e $|y - 2| < \delta$ e teremos $|3x^2 + y - 5| < 3\delta|x + 1| + \delta$.

Para evitar uma equação do 2º grau em δ , admitamos que o δ procurado seja menor do que 1. Assim:

$|x + 1| = |x - 1 + 2| \leq |x - 1| + 2 < \delta + 2 < 3$ e, portanto, $|3x^2 + y - 5| < 10\delta$. Para concluir,

imaginemos $\varepsilon > 0$ dado e escolhamos $\delta = \varepsilon/10$. Dessa forma teremos:

$$0 < \sqrt{(x - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2} < \delta \implies |3x^2 + y - 5| < \varepsilon.$$

1.2G (a) Considere os caminhos $y = 0$ e $y = x^k e^x$, escolhendo k adequado (b) Idem.

1.2H (a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 3/8. A função não tem limite em $(0, 0)$.

1.2I (a) sim (b) sim (c) não (d) não.

1.2J A função $f(x, y)$ é combinação de funções elementares sendo, portanto, contínua em seu domínio.

- (a) $D(f) = \{(x, y); x \geq 0 \text{ e } y \geq 0 \text{ ou } x \leq 0 \text{ e } y \leq 0\}$ (b) $D(f) = \{(x, y); y \neq 2x\}$
 (c) $D(f) = \{(x, y); y \neq \pm 1\}$ (d) $D(f) = \{(x, y); (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$

1.2K Note que a função está definida em todo plano $\mathbb{R}^2$.

- (a) f é descontínua nos pontos da reta $y = x$, exceto no ponto $(1/2, 1/2)$;
 (b) f é contínua em todos os pontos do $\mathbb{R}^2$;
 (c) f é descontínua na origem;
 (d) f não tem ponto de descontinuidade, isto é, ela é contínua em todo $\mathbb{R}^2$;
 (e) f é descontínua na origem;
 (f) f é descontínua nos pontos da elipse $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 1$;
 (g) f é descontínua nos pontos da esfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

1.2L A função g é descontínua em $(0, 0)$ porque o limite de $g(x, y)$ na origem é 0 e $g(0, 0) = 1$. Para remover essa descontinuidade basta redefinir g na origem pondo $g(0, 0) = 0$. A função $h(x, y)$ é descontínua em $(0, 0)$ porque não tem limite nesse ponto. Esse é o caso de uma descontinuidade que não pode ser removida.

1.2M Usando coordenadas polares, obtém-se:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin r^2}{1 - \cos r} = 2.$$

Note que, sendo $f(0, 0) = 0$, a função f é descontínua na origem. Essa descontinuidade pode ser removida redefinindo f na origem por $f(0, 0) = 2$.

1.2N Em cada caso aplique-se o Teorema do confronto.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad 1 - \frac{x^2 y^2}{3} &\leq \frac{\arctan(xy)}{xy} \leq 1 \implies \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\arctan(xy)}{xy} = 1 \\ \text{(b)} \quad 2 - \frac{|xy|}{6} &\leq \frac{4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|}}{|xy|} \leq 2 \implies \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4 - 4 \cos \sqrt{|xy|}}{|xy|} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

1.2O Vejamos a continuidade de $f(x, y)$. Fora da origem a função f é uma combinação de funções elementares sendo, portanto, contínua. Na origem, temos:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\exp(1/r^2)} = 0 = f(0, 0).$$

Logo, f é contínua em todo plano $\mathbb{R}^2$. Verifique que $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y)}{\Delta y} = 0$.

1.2P

(a) Ao longo da reta $y = kx$, temos $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^3}{x^2 + k^3x^3} = 0$;

(b) Ao longo da curva $y = -x^{2/3}e^x$, aplique a regra de l'Hôpital e mostre que o limite não é 0.

1.2Q Segue diretamente do Exercício 1.2F(c).

1.2R Usando coordenadas polares e a Regra de L'Hôpital, obtemos:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2 + y^2) \log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} (r^2 \log r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log r}{1/r^2} = 0.$$

Em que momento no cálculo do limite acima foi utilizada a Regra de L'Hôpital?