Vetor Tangente

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Cálculo de Funções de Várias Variáveis - I



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Vetor Tangente

Exemplos

Lista Mínima

Curva Paramétrica

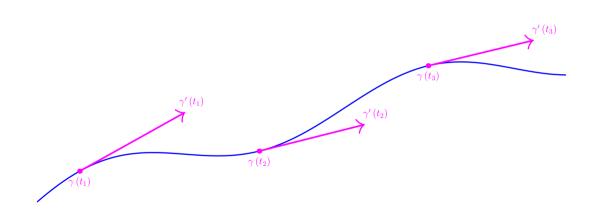
x e *y* são dados como funções

$$x = f(t)$$
 $y = g(t)$ $t \in I$

Vetorialmente

$$\gamma(t) = \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} f(t) \\ g(t) \end{array}\right)$$

Vetor Tangente



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Se

$$\gamma(t) = \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} f(t) \\ g(t) \end{array}\right) \qquad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

e f e g forem deriváveis em t, o vetor tangente é

$$\gamma'(t) = rac{d}{dt} \left(egin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}
ight) = \left(egin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}
ight)' = \left(egin{array}{c} rac{df}{dt} \\ rac{dg}{dt} \end{array}
ight) = \left(egin{array}{c} f'(t) \\ g'(t) \end{array}
ight)'$$

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Vetor Tangente

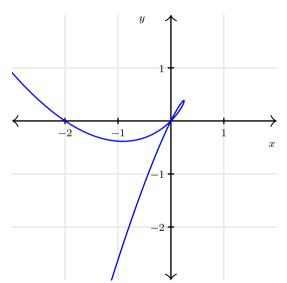
Exemplos

Lista Mínima

Exemplo 1

Calcule o vetor tangente à curva

$$x = t - t^2 \qquad y = t - t^3$$



Calculando
$$\frac{dx}{dt}$$
 e $\frac{dy}{dt}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(t - t^2 \right) = 1 - 2t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(t - t^3 \right) = 1 - 3t^2$$

Vetor tangente

$$u(t) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \dfrac{dx}{dt} \\ \dfrac{dy}{dt} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 - 2t \\ 1 - 3t^2 \end{array} \right)$$

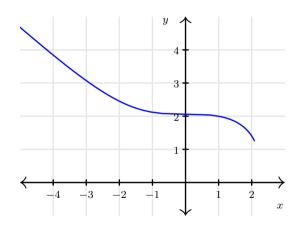
Exemplo 2

Use derivação implícita para calcular o vetor tangente da curva paramétrica

$$\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$$

definida pelas equações

$$x^3 + 2t^2 = 9 \qquad 2y^3 - 3t^2 = 4$$



Exemplo 2 – Derivação Explicita ou Implícita

Nesse caso podemos isolar $x \in y$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{9 - 2t^2} \qquad y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 + 3t^2}{2}}$$

Como resolver se não fosse possível?

$$x^{3} + 2t^{2} = 9$$

$$x^{3} = 9 - 2t^{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x^{3}) = \frac{d}{dt}(9 - 2t^{2})$$

$$3x^{2}\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 - 2 \times 2t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-4t}{3x^{2}}$$

$$2y^3 - 3t^2 = 4$$

$$2y^3 = 4 + 3t^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(2y^3) = \frac{d}{dt}(4 + 3t^2)$$

$$2 \times 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 + 3 \times 2t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{6t}{6y^2} = \frac{t}{y^2}$$

Vetor tangente

$$\gamma'(t) \; = \; \left(egin{array}{c} rac{-4t}{3x^2} \ rac{t}{y^2} \end{array}
ight) \; .$$

Exemplo 3

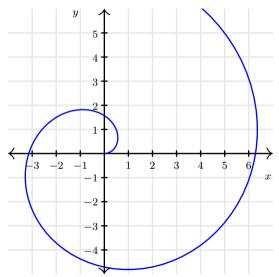
Calcule o vetor tangente à curva

$$x = t \cos(t)$$

$$y = t \operatorname{sen}(t)$$

$$0 \le t < \infty$$

quando
$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Derivada da coordenada x

$$x'(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}t\cos(t)$$

$$= 1 \times \cos(t) + t(-\sin(t))$$

$$= \cos(t) - t\sin(t)$$

Derivada da coordenada y

$$y'(t) = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}t \operatorname{sen}(t)$$

$$= 1 \times \operatorname{sen}(t) + t \cos(t)$$

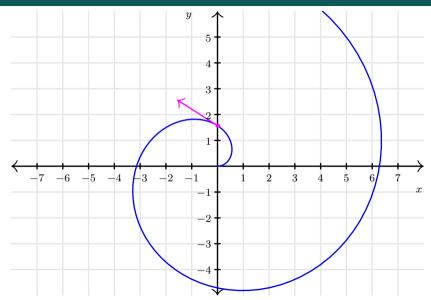
$$= \operatorname{sen}(t) + t \cos(t)$$

Avaliando as funções derivada em $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$x'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\cos(t) - t \sin(t)\right) \bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 - \frac{\pi}{2} \times 1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\operatorname{sen}(t) + t\cos(t)\right)\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \times 0 = 1$$

O vetor tangente é
$$\begin{bmatrix} -\pi/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

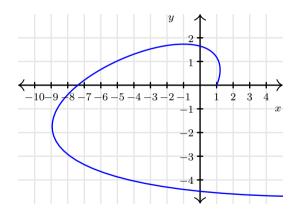


Exemplo 4

Calcule o vetor tangente à curva

$$\begin{cases} x = e^{2t} \cos(\pi t) \\ y = e^{t} \sin(\pi t) \end{cases}$$

em
$$t = \frac{3}{4}$$



Derivada da coordenada x

$$x'(t) = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{2t} \cos(\pi t) \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{2t} \right) \cos(\pi t) + e^{2t} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\cos(\pi t) \right)$$

$$= e^{2t} \frac{d}{dt} \left(2t \right) \cos(\pi t) - e^{2t} \sin(\pi t) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\pi t \right)$$

$$= 2e^{2t} \cos(\pi t) - \pi e^{2t} \sin(\pi t)$$

Derivada da coordenada y

$$y'(t) = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (e^t \operatorname{sen}(\pi t))$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} (e^t) \operatorname{sen}(\pi t) + e^t \frac{d}{dt} (\operatorname{sen}(\pi t))$$

$$= e^t \operatorname{sen}(\pi t) + e^t \cos(\pi t) \frac{d}{dt} (\pi t)$$

$$= e^t \operatorname{sen}(\pi t) + \pi e^t \cos(\pi t)$$

Avaliando a derivada de x(t) em t = 3/4

$$x'\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \left[2e^{2t}\cos(\pi t) - \pi e^{2t}\sin(\pi t)\right] \Big|_{t=3/4}$$

$$= 2e^{2\frac{3}{4}}\cos\left(\pi\frac{3}{4}\right) - \pi e^{2\frac{3}{4}}\sin\left(\pi\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2e^{3/2}\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) - \pi e^{3/2}\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2e^{3/2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \pi e^{3/2}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

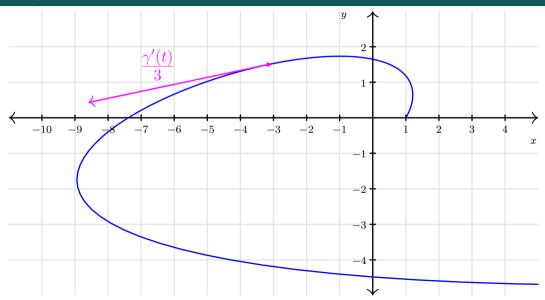
$$= -\sqrt{2}\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)e^{3/2}$$

Avaliando a derivada de y(t) em t = 3/4

$$y'\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \left(e^t \operatorname{sen}(\pi t) + \pi e^t \operatorname{cos}(\pi t)\right)\Big|_{t=3/4}$$
$$= e^{3/4} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + \pi e^{3/4} \operatorname{cos}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$
$$= \frac{e^{3/4}}{\sqrt{2}} - \pi \frac{e^{3/4}}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1 - \pi}{\sqrt{2}} e^{3/4}$$

O vetor tangente no ponto t = 3/4 é

$$rac{d}{dt}\left(egin{array}{c} x \ y \end{array}
ight) = \left(egin{array}{c} -\sqrt{2}\left(1+rac{\pi}{2}
ight)e^{3/2} \ rac{1-\pi}{\sqrt{2}}e^{3/4} \end{array}
ight)$$



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Exemplo 5

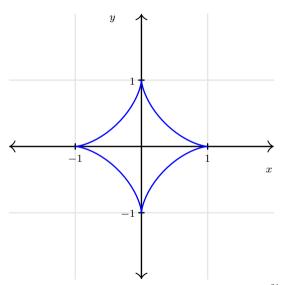
Encontre o vetor tangente ao astroide

$$x = \cos^3(t)$$

$$y = \operatorname{sen}^3(t)$$

$$0 < t < 2\pi$$

no ponto
$$t = \frac{\pi}{6}$$



Avaliando das derivadas das componentes

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}\cos^3(t) = 3\cos^2(t)\frac{d}{dt}\cos(t) = -3\cos^2(t)\sin(t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}\operatorname{sen}^{3}(t) = 3\operatorname{sen}^{2}(t)\frac{d}{dt}\operatorname{sen}(t) = 3\operatorname{sen}^{2}(t)\cos(t)$$

Avaliando a derivada de x no ponto $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left[-3\cos^2(t)\sin(t)\right] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}} = -3\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$
$$= -3\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -3\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2} = \frac{-9}{8}$$

Avaliando a derivada de y no ponto $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$

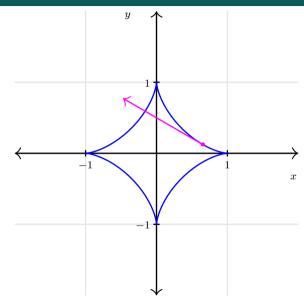
$$\frac{dy}{dt} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left[3 \operatorname{sen}^{2}(t) \cos(t)\right] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}} = 3 \operatorname{sen}^{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$
$$= 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 3\frac{1}{4}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

Função vetor tangente

$$v(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3\cos^2(t)\sin(t) \\ 3\sin^2(t)\cos(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

No ponto
$$t = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$v\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-9}{8} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



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Cálculo Vol. 2 do Thomas 12^a ed. – Seção 11.2

- 1. Estudar todo o texto da seção
- 2. Calcule o vetor tangente das funções dos exercícios: 2, 8, 12, 16, 18, 20 (Ignore o enunciado original dos exercícios)

Atenção: A prova é baseada no livro, não nas apresentações