## Tercer parcial

Fecha asignación: Lunes 13 de junio de2022. Resuelva (de manera lo más explícita posible) 4 ejercicios de 5.

1. Aplique la prueba de la segunda derivada

The probable in sequence derivates. Superinguities upon his seguindas derivadas parciadas de f som continuous sobre un disco de contro (a.  $h_1$  y superigations upon f(a,b) = 0 y f(a,b) = 0, es decir, (a,b) es un partic critico de f Son.  $D = D(a,b) = f_1(a,b) = f_2(a,b) = f_3(a,b) = f_4(a,b) = f_4(a,b)$ a) Si D > 0 y  $f_1(a,b) = 0$ , consentes f(a,b) es un minimize local.
b) Si D > 0 y  $f_2(a,b) = 0$ , convertes f(a,b) es un maximum local.
c) Si D < 0, controlocal fin, b) no es un maximum local in our infairmen local.

, a la función:  $f(x,y)=x^3+y^2-6xy+6x+3y$ , a fin de demostrar que los puntos  $A(1,\frac{3}{2})$  y  $B(5,\frac{27}{2})$  son puntos críticos. Establezca la naturaleza de dichos puntos críticos: máximo local, mínimo local, punto silla.

A pento silla
B minimo local

- 2. Proporcione la ecuación del **plano tangente** a  $z = f(x,y) = x \cos x \cos y$  en el punto  $(0,\pi)$ . Adjunte imagen de geogebra 3D donde se vea el plano y el punto  $(0,\pi,f(\pi))$ .
- 3. Calcule  $\nabla f(1,0,1)$ , para  $f(x,y,z) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ .
- 4. Demuestre que la derivada direccional de  $\mathscr{U}=f(x,y,z)=z^2x+y^3$ , en el punto (1,1,2), en la dirección de  $\vec{u}=(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}},\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}},0)$ , es  $2\sqrt{5}$ .
- 5. Utilizando el críterio de máximos o mínimos de funciones escalares (o el método de Multiplicadores de Lagrange). Escribir el número 120 como la suma de tres números  $s_n=a+b+c=120$ , de modo que la suma de los productos tomados de dos en dos ( así:  $s_p(a,b,c)=ab+bc+ac$ ), sea máximo.

1) Usa ka prieka te la segunda demada a  $f(x,y)=x^3+y^2-6xy+6x+3y$ pora ver que  $A(1,\frac{3}{2})$  y  $B(5,\frac{27}{2})$  son puntos criticos y sur

hatiraleza

Prime reams las parales

$$\int_{x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^{3} + y^{2} - 6xy + 6x + 3y = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^{3} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y^{2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} 6xy + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} 6x + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} 3y$$

$$= 3x^{2} + 0 - 6y + 6 + 0 = 3x^{2} - 6y + 6$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} x^{3} + y^{2} - 6xy + 6x + 3y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} x^{3} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} y^{2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 6xy + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 6x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 3y$$

$$= 0 + 2y - 6x + 6 + 3 = 2y - 6x + 3$$

$$\int_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} 3x^2 - 6y + 6 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} 3x^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} 6y + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} 6 =$$

$$= 6x - 0 + 0 = 6x$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 2y - 6x + 3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 2y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 6x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 3 =$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 3x^2 - 6y + 6 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 3x^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 6) = 0$$

$$= 0 - 6 + 0 = -6$$

Aleq reams 5i A y B ser partes cities, es deve by by seen 0  $A(1,\frac{3}{2}) = f_x(1,\frac{3}{2}) = 3(1)^2 - 6(\frac{3}{2}) + 6 = 0$   $f_x(1,\frac{3}{2}) = 2(\frac{3}{2}) - 6(1) + 3 = 0$ 

$$B(5,\frac{27}{2}) \rightarrow \int_{1}^{2} (5,\frac{27}{2})^{2} = 3(5)^{2} - 6(\frac{27}{2}) + 6 = 0$$

$$- \int_{1}^{2} (5,\frac{27}{2}) = 2(\frac{27}{2}) - 6(5) + 3 = 0$$

aboa ream cranto rate D = D(a,b) = [xx(a,b) fy, (a,b) - [fry(a,b)]

$$D(1,\frac{3}{2}) = [6(1) \cdot 2] - [-6]^2 = -24$$

cotons 0<0 per 6 los A es un pulo silla

abor (xx (5,27) = 6(5) = 30 entors Beown minimo local

entons  $A(1,\frac{3}{2})$  es punto silla

> B(S, Z) es minuo local

2) Da hacraces al place tenente a z=f(xy) = x colx)cos(y) a el purto (0,77) y ma major del plano y el purto

formula del pleno tensente:

$$z-z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0)$$

reus gren es zo = f(0,7%) = 0 cos(0) cos (77) = 0 (1)(-1)=0

ahoa reamos quenes la y fy

 $\int_{X} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \times \cos(x) \cos(y) = \cos(y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \times \cos(x)$ 

= 
$$ccs(y)$$
 [ $x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} cos(x) + cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x$ ] usuals replaced product.

$$= \cos(y) \left[\cos(x) - x \sin(t)\right]$$

$$f_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \times \cos(x)\cos(y) = *\cos(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\cos(y)$$

$$= \chi_{\cos}(x) \left[ - \sin(y) \right] = - \chi_{\cos}(x) \sin(y)$$

ahoa evalens

$$f_{Y}(0,\pi) = cos(\pi)[cos(0) - 0sen(0)] = -1[J - 0] = -1$$
  
 $f_{Y}(0,\pi) = -0cos(0)sen(\pi) = -0(JX0) = 0$ 

entons  $z-0 = -1(x-0) + O(y-\pi)$ Z = -X por 6 cliplano tensent es (Z=-X) imaser al final

3) Calak. 
$$\nabla f(3,0,1)$$
 pure  $f(x,y,z) = h(x^2+y^2+z^2)$ 

recordens  $q \in \nabla f(x,y,z) = (fx,fy,fz) = fx \uparrow fy \uparrow fz \hat{k}$ 

enters very quere, sen  $f(x,fy,fz) = fx \uparrow fy \uparrow fz \hat{k}$ 

enters very quere, sen  $f(x,fy,fz) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(u) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u$ 
 $f(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(u) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u$ 
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entones
$$\nabla \left( (x,y,z) \right) = \left( \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} / \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} / \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right)$$

entonos 
$$\nabla f(1,0,1) = \left(\frac{2(1)}{\omega^2 + (0)^2 + (1)^2}, \frac{2(0)}{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}, \frac{2(1)}{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}\right)$$

4) Demeste 94 le deriada directoral de 
$$\omega = \int (x,y,z) = z^2 x + y^3$$

en (1,1,2), les director  $\vec{u} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, 0)$  es  $2\sqrt{5}$ 

recordin que Duf =  $\nabla f \cdot U$ 

entons prince beams quenes  $\nabla f = (fx, fy, fz)$ 
 $fx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} z^2 x + y^3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} z^2 x + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y^3 = z^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x + 0 = z^2(1) = z^2$ 
 $fy = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z^2 x + y^3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z^2 x + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} y^3 = 0 + 3y^2 = 3y^2$ 
 $fz = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z^2 x + y^3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z^2 x + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} y^3 = x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z^2 + 0 = 2xz + 0 = 2xz$ 

entens  $\nabla f = (z^2, 3y^2, 2xz)$ 

where  $\nabla f = (z^2, 3y^2, 2xz) \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, 0)$ 
 $= (z^2, 3y^2, 2xz) \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, 0)$ 



