Corto #7 Cálculo Multivariable

Nombre: Carnet:

1. Encuentre el dominio de la función vectorial $r'(t) = \frac{t+4}{t-4}\hat{\imath} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-t}}\hat{\jmath} + \ln(t+2)\hat{k}$.

Dominio F: t = 4 (-0,4) U(4,0)

Dominio 9: 1-t > 0 $(-\infty, 1)$ t < 1Dominio h = t + 2 > 0 $(-2, \infty)$ +7-2

Encuentre el dominio en común entre las tres

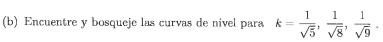
Dominio -2 < X < 1 6 (-2,1)

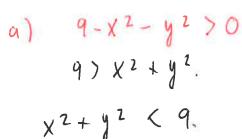
11m v(+) toa.

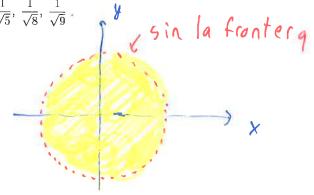
2. Considere la función $g(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}$

10 es una región.

(a) Encuentre y bosqueje el dominio de g







circuntere disco radio 5

$$\sqrt{9 - \chi^2 - y^2} = K \Rightarrow \frac{1}{K} = \sqrt{9 - \chi^2 - y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{K} = 9 - \chi^2 - y^2$$

$$\frac{1}{K} = \sqrt{9 \cdot \chi^2 - y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{K^2} = 9 - \chi^2 - y^2$$

$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 = a,

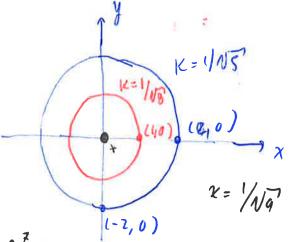
circumferencias radio
$$\sqrt{9-\frac{1}{Kz}}$$

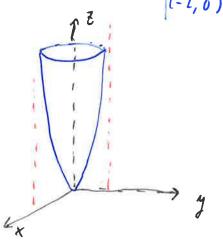
 $\chi^2 + y^2 = 9 - \frac{1}{K^2}$

$$K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S}}, \frac{1}{K^2} = 5$$
 $\chi^2 + y^2 = 9 - S = 9$

$$K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}!}$$
 K^{2} $K^{2} = 1$ $K^{2} = 1$

$$K = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}}$$
 K^{2} $K^{2} = 9$ $X^{2} + y^{2} = 0$ $X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}}$ $X^{2} + y^{2} = 0$





- 3. Considere la función de producción $P = 10e^{K+L-KL}$
 - (a) Encuentre las funciones de productividad marginal del trabajo y del capital.
 - (b) Encuentre y simplifique $P_{LL} + P_{KK}$.

$$P_{L} = 10(1-K)e^{K+L-KL}$$

 $P_{K} = 10(1-L)e^{K+L-KL}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial L^2} = P_{CL}$$

$$P_{LL} = 10(1-K)(1-K)e^{K+L-KL}$$
 2 las derivadas.
 $P_{KK} = 10(1-L)^2 e^{K+L-KL}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} P_{LK} = -10 e^{K+L-KL} + 10(1-K)(1-L) e^{K+L-KL}$$

regladel producto $P_{KL} = -10 e^{K+L-KL} + 10(1-L)(1-K) e^{K+L-KL}$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} P_{LK} = -10 e^{K+L-KL} + 10(1-L)(1-K) e^{K+L-KL}$

4. Encuentre la longitud de arco de la curva descritas por las función vectorial: $\mathbf{s}(t) = \langle t \sin t + \cos t, \ t \cos t - \sin t \rangle, \ -2 \leqslant t \leqslant 0.$

Longitud de arco
$$L = \int_{-2}^{0} |s'|t| |dt$$
.

2-D $\sqrt{(x')^{2}+(y')^{2}}$

3-D $\sqrt{(x')^{2}+(y')^{2}}$
 $s'(t) = \langle sint + t cost - sint, cost - t sint - cost \rangle$
 $|s'(t)| = \langle t cost, - t sint \rangle$
 $|s'(t)| = \sqrt{t^{2} cos^{2}t + t^{2} sin^{2}t}} = \sqrt{t^{2}} = |t|$
 $|s'(t)| = \sqrt{t^{2} cos^{2}t + t^{2} sin^{2}t}} = \sqrt{t^{2}} = 2$

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5. La curva \mathcal{C} es descrita por la función vectorial $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left\langle \ln(t-2), \frac{1}{t-4}, 10 \tan^{-1} t \right\rangle$

/ (a) Encuentre la ec. vectorial de la recta tangente a ${\cal C}$ en $\;t=3$.

(b) ¿Es perpendicular la recta tangente a la recta $2x - 1 = \frac{z}{-3}$, y = 10?

Ec. Recta Tangente a una curva.

Decivada:
$$I'(t) = \left(\frac{1}{t-2}, \frac{-1}{(t-4)^2}, \frac{10}{1+t^2}\right)$$

$$X = 0 + t$$

b. ¿ Es perpendicular a la cecta
$$2x-1=\frac{z}{-3}$$
, $y=10?$

$$2x-1=t \implies x=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{t}{2}.$$

$$\frac{7}{7} = t \Rightarrow 7 = -3t$$

$$2da \operatorname{recta} V_1 = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}, 0, -3 \right\rangle$$

$$V_1 \cdot V_2 = \frac{1}{2} + 0 - 3 = \frac{-5}{2} \neq 0.$$

Las dus rectas no son perpendiculares

+ 1/2.

6. Una partícula dentro de un campo eléctrico experimenta la siguiente aceleración.

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = -\mathbf{\underline{6}}t^2\mathbf{i} + 8\sinh(2t)\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{\underline{e}}^{t/2}\mathbf{k}$$

(a) Encuentre la función de velocidad si $\mathbf{v}(0) = 10\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{k}$.

(b) Encuentre la función de posición si $\mathbf{r}(0) = 10\mathbf{j}$.

$$V(0) = \langle C_1, 4 + C_2, 2 + C_3 \rangle = \langle 10, 0, -2 \rangle$$

$$4 + (2 = 0)$$
 $2 + (3 = -2)$

$$Y(0) = (0-0+C_1, 2-0+C_2, 4-0+C_3) = (0,10,0)$$

 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = -2, C_3 = -4$