

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA

Departamento de Electrónica



Apuntes de clase

*Métodos Matemáticos 2  
con Maxima.*

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## 1. Repaso

Graficar, obtener el dominio y codominio (rango) de las siguientes funciones:

1.  $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = 1$

2.  $\frac{z^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$

3.  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{16} = 1$

4.  $z = x^2 + y^2$

5.  $z^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$

6.  $z - y^2 + x^2 = 0$

7.  $16z + x^2 + 4y^2 = 0$

8.  $36 - x^2 - 4y^2 = 9z^2$

9.  $4x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 16$

10.  $9z^2 - 4y^2 - x^2 = 36$

## 1.1. Solución

1.  $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = 1$

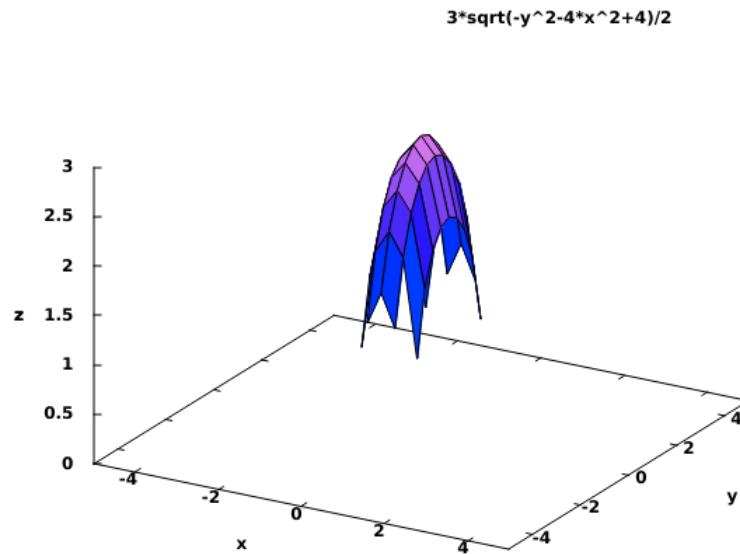
Despejamos  $z$  y graficamos con intervalos definidos, en este caso  $\{x : (-5, 5); y : (-5, 5)\}$ :

---

```
(%i0) solve([(x^2)+((y^2)/4)+((z^2)/9)=1], [z]);
```

```
(%o0) [z = -\frac{3\sqrt{-y^2-4x^2+4}}{2}, z = \frac{3\sqrt{-y^2-4x^2+4}}{2}]
```

```
(%i1) wxplot3d((3*sqrt(-y^2-4*x^2+4))/2, [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])
```



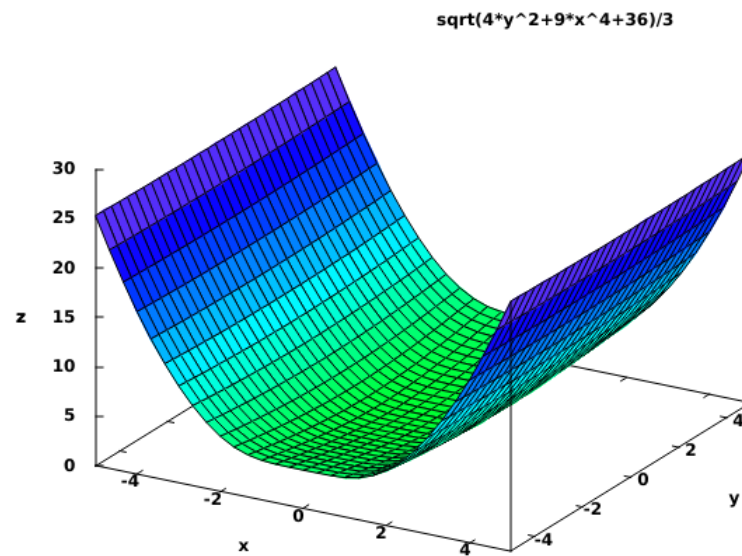
2.  $\frac{z^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$

---

```
(%i2) solve([(z^2)/4]-((y^2)/9)-((x^4)/4)=1], [z]);
```

```
(%o2) [z = - $\frac{\sqrt{4y^2 + 9x^4 + 36}}{3}$ , z =  $\frac{\sqrt{4y^2 + 9x^4 + 36}}{3}$ ]
```

```
(%i3) wxplot3d(sqrt(4*y^2+9*x^4+36)/3, [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```



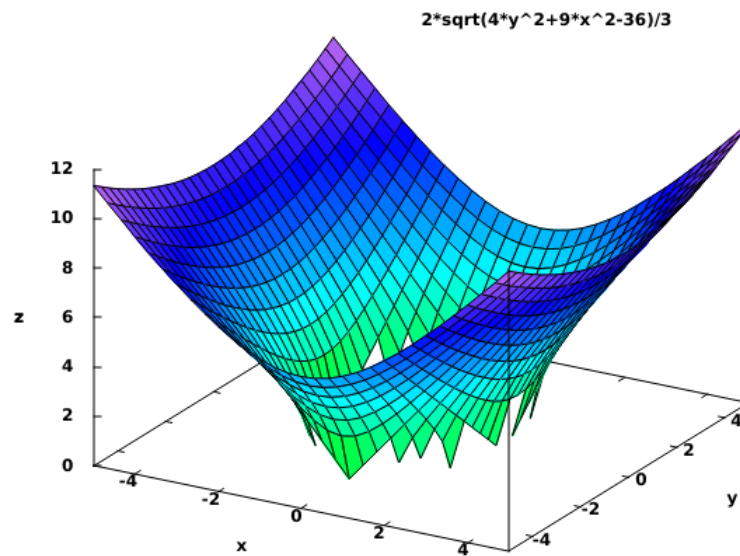
3.  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{16} = 1$

---

```
(%i4) solve([(x^2)/4]+((y^2)/9)-((z^2)/16)=1], [z]);
```

```
(%o4) [z = - $\frac{2\sqrt{4y^2+9x^2-36}}{3}$ , z =  $\frac{2\sqrt{4y^2+9x^2-36}}{3}$ ]
```

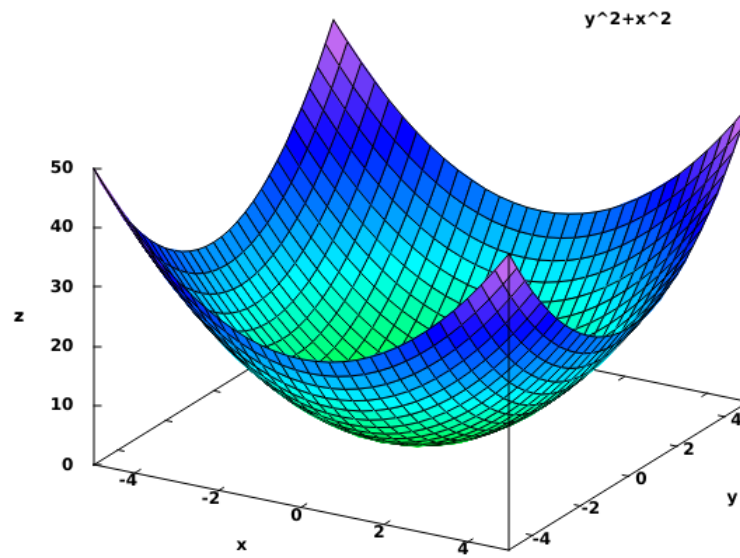
```
(%i5) wxplot3d((2*sqrt(4*y^2+9*x^2-36))/3, [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```



4.  $z = x^2 + y^2$

---

```
(%i6) wxplot3d((x^2)+(y^2), [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```





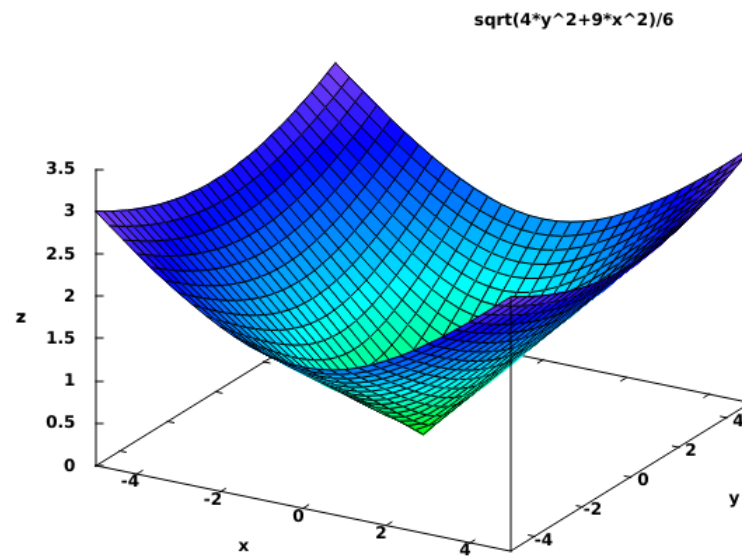
5.  $z^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$

---

```
(%i7) solve([z^2=((x^2)/4)+((y^2)/9)], [z]);
```

```
(%o7) [z = - $\frac{\sqrt{4y^2 + 9x^2}}{6}$ , z =  $\frac{\sqrt{4y^2 + 9x^2}}{6}$ ]
```

```
(%i8) wxplot3d(sqrt(4*y^2+9*x^2)/6, [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```



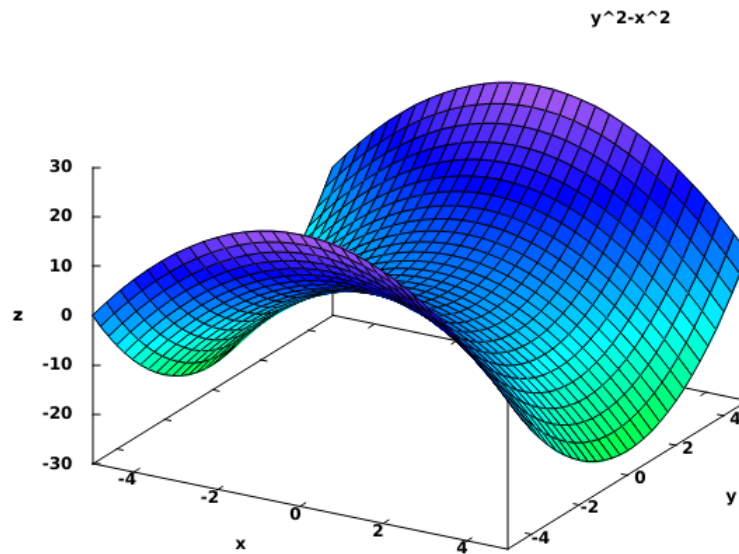
6.  $z - y^2 + x^2 = 0$

---

```
(%i9) solve([z-y^2+x^2=0], [z]);
```

```
(%o9) [z = y^2 - x^2]
```

```
(%i10) wxplot3d(y^2-x^2, [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```



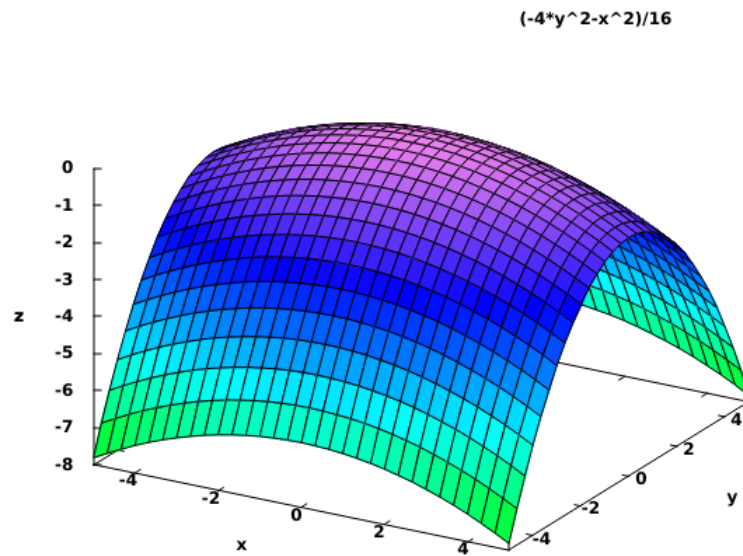
7.  $16z + x^2 + 4y^2 = 0$

---

```
(%i11) solve([16*z+x^2+4*y^2=0], [z]);
```

```
(%o11) [z = - $\frac{4y^2 + x^2}{16}$ ]
```

```
(%i12) wxplot3d(-(4*y^2+x^2)/16, [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```



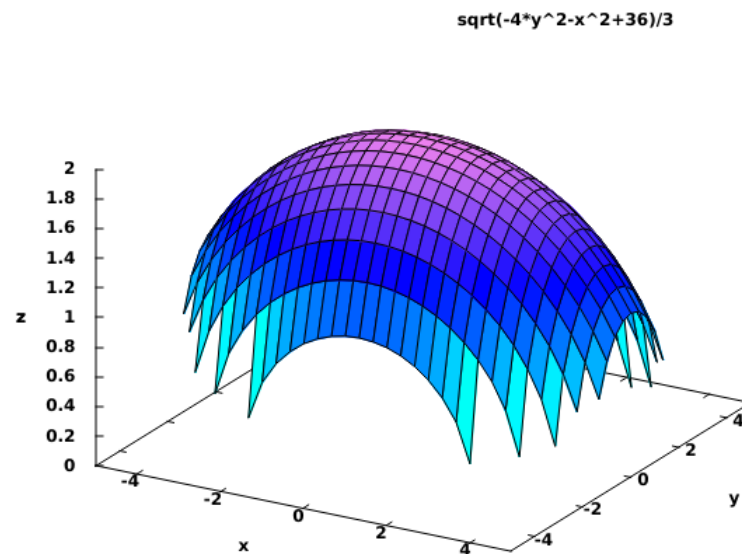
8.  $36 - x^2 - 4y^2 = 9z^2$

---

```
(%i13) solve([36-x^2-4*y^2=9*z^2], [z]);
```

```
(%o13) [z = - $\frac{\sqrt{-4y^2 - x^2 + 36}}{3}$ , z =  $\frac{\sqrt{-4y^2 - x^2 + 36}}{3}$ ]
```

```
(%i14) wxplot3d(sqrt(-4*y^2-x^2+36)/3, [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```



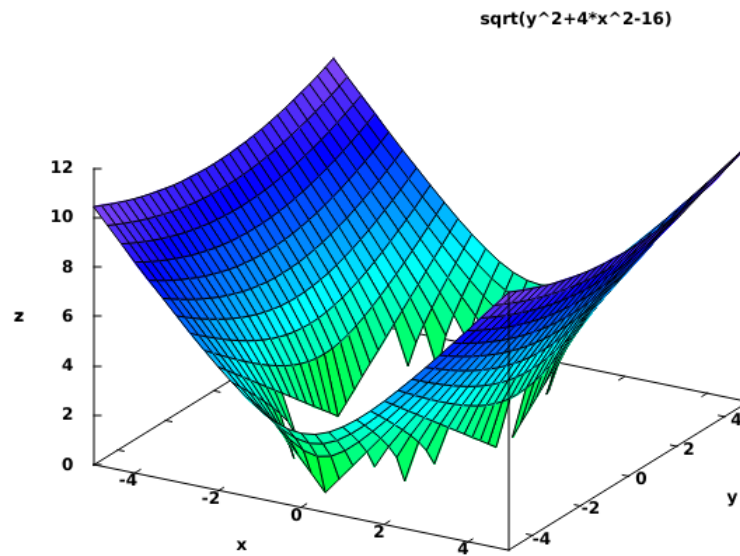
9.  $4x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 16$

---

```
(%i15) solve([4*x^2+y^2-z^2=16], [z]);
```

```
(%o15) [z = -sqrt(y^2 + 4*x^2 - 16), z = sqrt(y^2 + 4*x^2 - 16)]
```

```
(%i16) wxplot3d(sqrt(y^2+4*x^2-16), [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```



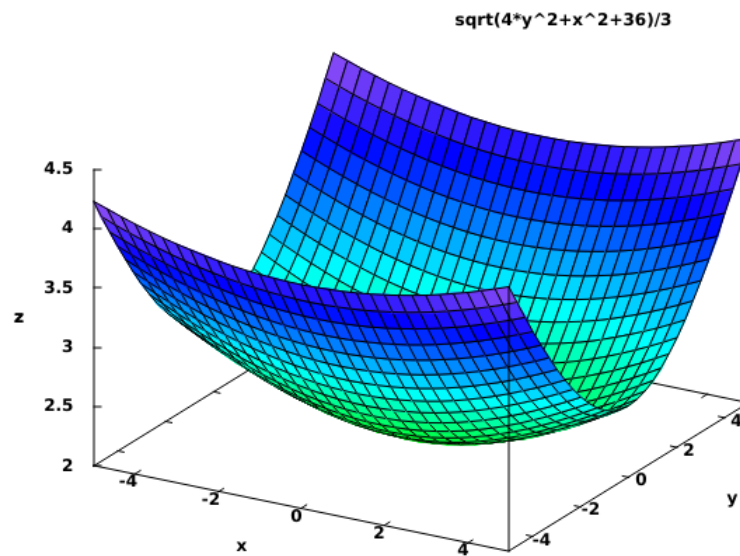
10.  $9z^2 - 4y^2 - x^2 = 36$

---

```
(%i17) solve([9*z^2-4*y^2-x^2=36], [z]);
```

```
(%o17) [z = - $\frac{\sqrt{4y^2 + x^2 + 36}}{3}$ , z =  $\frac{\sqrt{4y^2 + x^2 + 36}}{3}$ ]
```

```
(%i18) wxplot3d(sqrt(y^2+4*x^2-16), [x,-5,5], [y,-5,5])$
```



## 2. Funciones de varias variables

Una función de 2 variables se escribe como

$$z = f(x, y) = x^2 + xy$$

Una función de 3 variables se escribe como

$$f(x, y, z) = x + 2y - 3z$$

### 2.1. Definición de una función de varias variables

Sea  $D$  un conjunto de pares ordenados de números reales en  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Y a cada par ordenado  $(x, y)$  de  $D$  le corresponde un número real  $f(x, y)$  entonces se dice que  $f$  es una función de  $x$  e  $y$ . El conjunto  $D$  es el dominio de  $f$  y el correspondiente conjunto de valores de  $f(x, y)$  es el rango de  $f$ .

Si  $f$  es una función de 2 variables independientes  $x$  e  $y$  el dominio de  $f$  es una región en el plano  $xy$ .

Si  $f$  es una función de 3 variables independientes  $x, y$  e  $z$  el dominio es una región en el espacio.

Si  $z = f(x, y)$  las variables independientes son  $x$  e  $y$ , y  $z$  es la variable independiente.

**Algunas magnitudes físicas:**

Trabajo realizado por una fuerza  $v = f \cdot d$

Volumen de un cilindro circular recto  $v = \pi r^2 h$

Volumen de un sólido rectangular  $v = lwh$

### 2.2. Ejemplo

Sea  $f(x, y) = x^2y + 1$  encontrar (evaluar):

1.  $f(2, 1)$

2.  $f(1, 2)$

3.  $f(0, 0)$

4.  $f(1, -3)$

5.  $f(3a, a)$

6.  $f(ab, a - b)$

Sea  $f(x, y) = x + \sqrt[3]{xy}$  encontrar:

1.  $f(t, t^2)$
2.  $f(2y^2, 4y)$

Sea  $g(x) = x \operatorname{sen} x$  encontrar:

1.  $g\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$
2.  $g(xy)$
3.  $g(x - y)$

Encontrar  $F(g(x), h(y))$  si  $F(x, y) = xe^{xy}$ ;  $g(x) = x^3$ ;  $h(y) = 3y + 1$

Encontrar  $g(u(x, y), \tau(x, y))$  si  $g(x, y) = y \operatorname{sen}(x^2 y)$ ;  $u(x, y) = x^2 y^3$ ;  $\tau(x, y) = \pi xy$

### 2.2.1. Solución

Sea  $f(x, y) = x^2 y + 1$  encontrar (evaluar):

1.  $f(2, 1) = (2)^2 (1) + 1 = 4 + 1 = 5$

---

```
(%i1)  subst(1, y, subst(2, x, y*x^2+1));
```

```
(%o1)  5
```

---

2.  $f(1, 2) = (1)^2 (2) + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$

---

```
(%i2)  subst(1, x, subst(2, y, y+1));
```

```
(%o2)  3
```

---

3.  $f(0, 0) = (0)^2 (0) + 1 = 1$

---

```
(%i3)  subst(0, y, subst(0, x, y*x^2+1));
```

```
(%o3)  1
```

---



$$4. f(1, -3) = (1)^2(-3) + 1 = -3 + 1 = -2$$


---

```
(%i4) subst(-3, y, subst(1, x, y*x^2+1));
```

```
(%o4) -2
```

---

$$5. f(3a, a) = (3a)^2(a) + 1 = 9a^2 \cdot a + 1 = 9a^3 + 1$$


---

```
(%i5) subst(a, y, subst(3*a, x, y*x^2+1));
```

```
(%o5) 9 a^3 + 1
```

---

$$6. f(ab, a - b) = (ab)^2(a - b) + 1 = a^2b^2(a - b) + 1 = a^3b^2 - a^2b^3 + 1$$


---

```
(%i6) subst(a-b, y, subst(a*b, x, y*x^2+1));
```

```
(%o6) a^2 (a - b) b^2 + 1
```

---

Sea  $f(x, y) = x + \sqrt[3]{xy}$  encontrar:

$$1. f(t, t^2) = t + \sqrt[3]{t \cdot t^2} = t + \sqrt[3]{t^3} = t + t = 2t$$


---

```
(%i1) subst(t^2, y, subst(t, x, x+(x*y)^(1/3)));
```

```
(%o1) 2 t
```

---

$$2. f(2y^2, 4y) = 2y^2 + \sqrt[3]{2y^2 \cdot 4y} = 2y^2 + \sqrt[3]{8y^3} = 2y^2 + 2y$$

Sea  $g(x) = x \operatorname{sen} x$  encontrar:

$$1. g\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{x}{y} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$


---

```
(%i1) subst(x/y, x, x*sen(x));
```

```
(%o1) \frac{x \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}{y}
```

---

$$2. \ g(xy) = xy \operatorname{sen}(xy)$$


---

```
(%i2) subst(x*y, x, x*sen(x));
```

```
(%o2) x y sen(x y)
```

---

$$3. \ g(x - y) = (x - y) \operatorname{sen}(x - y) = x \operatorname{sen}(x - y) - y \operatorname{sen}(x - y)$$


---

```
(%i3) subst(x-y, x, x*sen(x));
```

```
(%o3) sen(x - y) (x - y)
```

---

Encontrar  $F(g(x), h(y))$  si  $F(x, y) = xe^{xy}$ ;  $g(x) = x^3$ ;  $h(y) = 3y + 1$   
 $F(x^3, 3y + 1) = x^3 e^{x^3(3y+1)} = x^3 e^{3x^3y+x^3}$

---

```
(%i5) subst(3*y+1, y, subst(x^3, x, x*e^(x*y)));
```

```
(%o5) e^{x^3(3y+1)} x^3
```

---

Encontrar  $g(u(x, y), \tau(x, y))$  si  $g(x, y) = y \operatorname{sen}(x^2 y)$ ;  $u(x, y) = x^2 y^3$ ;  $\tau(x, y) = \pi x y$

---

```
(%i7) subst(pi*x*y, y, subst((x^2)*y^3, x, y*sen(y*(x^2))));
```

```
(%o7) pi x y sen(pi^7 x^{11} y^7)
```

---

### 3. Diferenciales

Para calculo de una variable se define como diferencial de  $y$  o  $dy = f'(x) dx$ .

Para funciones de dos variables  $z = f(x, y)$  usamos la terminología  $\Delta x$  y  $\Delta y$  a los incrementos de  $x$  e  $y$  respectivamente, el incremento de  $z$  esta dado por  $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)$

### 3.1. Definición

Si  $z = f(x, y)$  y  $\Delta x, \Delta y$  son incrementos de  $x$  e  $y$  entonces los diferenciales de  $x$  e  $y$  son:

$$dx = \Delta x$$

$$dy = \Delta y$$

Y la diferencial total de la variable dependiente  $z$  es:

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = f_x(x, y) dx + f_y(x, y) dy$$

Si  $w = f(x, y, z, u)$  entonces

$$dx = \Delta x$$

$$dy = \Delta y$$

$$dz = \Delta z$$

$$du = \Delta u$$

y el diferencial de  $w$  es:

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du$$

### 3.2. Ejemplo

Calcula el diferencial total para  $z = x \sin y - 3x^2 y^2$

#### 3.2.1. Solución

---

```
(%i1) z(x,y):=x*sin(y)-3*(x^2)*y^2$
      zx:=diff(z(x,y),x,1)$
      zy:=diff(z(x,y),y,1)$
      print("z(x,y):",z(x,y))$
      print("zx(x,y)=",zx)$
      print("zy(x,y)=",zy)$
      print("dz=(",zx,")dx+(",zy,")dy")$
```

$$\begin{aligned} z(x, y) &: x \sin(y) - 3x^2 y^2 \\ z_x(x, y) &= \sin(y) - 6x y^2 \\ z_y(x, y) &= x \cos(y) - 6x^2 y \\ dz &= (\sin(y) - 6x y^2) dx + (x \cos(y) - 6x^2 y) dy \end{aligned}$$

---

## 4. Derivadas parciales

Estudiaremos derivadas relacionadas con funciones de 2 variables.

Sea  $f(x, y)$ , si  $y = y_0$  se toma como constante al considerar a  $x$  como variable entonces  $f(x, y_0)$  solo esta en función de  $x$ .

Si esta función es derivable en  $x = x_0$  entonces el valor de esta derivada se denota por  $f_x(x_0, y_0)$  y se le llama derivada parcial en  $f$  con respecto a  $x$  en el punto  $(x_0, y_0)$ .

**Para obtener  $f_x(x, y)$  se deriva  $f(x, y)$  con respecto a  $x$ , tratando a  $y$  como constante.**

**Para obtener  $f_y(x, y)$  se deriva  $f(x, y)$  con respecto a  $y$ , tratando a  $x$  como constante.**

### 4.1. Notación para derivada parcial

$\partial$  signo de la derivada parcial

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  derivada parcial de  $x$ .

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  derivada parcial de  $y$ .

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$  derivada parcial de  $z$ .

Derivadas parciales en el punto  $(x_0, y_0)$

$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x=x_0, y=y_0}$

$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{x=x_0, y=y_0}$

### 4.2. Ejemplo

Hallar las derivadas parciales primeras con respecto a  $x$  e  $y$

1.  $f(x, y) = 2x - 3y + 5$

2.  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 3y^2 + 7$

3.  $f(x, y) = xy$

4.  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}$

5.  $f(x, y) = x\sqrt{y}$

6.  $z = y\sqrt{x}$

$$7. \ z = x^2 - 3xy + y^2$$

$$8. \ f(x, y) = 3x - 2y^4$$

$$9. \ f(x, y) = x^5 + 3x^3y^2 + 3xy^4$$

$$10. \ z = xe^{3y}$$

$$11. \ z = y \ln(x)$$

$$12. \ z = x^2e^{2y}$$

#### 4.2.1. Solución

$$1. \ f(x, y) = 2x - 3y + 5$$

$$f_x(x, y) = 2$$

$$f_y(x, y) = -3$$


---

```
(%i1) diff(2*x-3*y+5,x,1);
```

```
(%o1) 2
```

```
(%i2) diff(2*x-3*y+5,y,1);
```

```
(%o2) -3
```

---

$$2. \ f(x, y) = x^2 - 3y^2 + 7$$

$$f_x(x, y) = 2x$$

$$f_y(x, y) = -6y$$


---

```
(%i3) diff(x^2-3*y^2+7,x,1);
```

```
(%o3) 2x
```

```
(%i4) diff(x^2-3*y^2+7,y,1);
```

```
(%o4) -6y
```

---

3.  $f(x, y) = xy$   
 $f_x(x, y) = y$   
 $f_y(x, y) = x$

---

```
(%i5) diff(x*y,x,1);
      diff(x*y,y,1);
```

```
(%o5)  y
```

```
(%o6)  x
```

---

4.  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}$   
 $f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{y}$   
 $f_y(x, y) = -\frac{x}{y^2}$

---

```
(%i1) f(x,y):=x/y;
      diff(f(x,y),x,1);
      diff(f(x,y),y,1);
```

```
(%o1) f(x,y):= x
      y
```

```
(%o2)  1
      y
```

```
(%o3)  - x
      y^2
```

---

5.  $f(x, y) = x\sqrt{y}$   
 $f_x(x, y) = \sqrt{y}$   
 $f_y(x, y) = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{y}}$

---

```
(%i22) f(x,y):=x*sqrt(y);
      diff(f(x,y),x,1);
      diff(f(x,y),y,1);
```

```
(%o22) f(x,y):= x sqrt(y)
```

```
(%o23) sqrt(y)
```

```
(%o24)  x
      2 sqrt(y)
```

---

6.  $z = y\sqrt{x}$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{x}}$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sqrt{x}$

---

```
(%i25) f(x,y):=y*sqrt(x);
      diff(f(x,y),x,1);
      diff(f(x,y),y,1);
```

```
(%o25) f(x,y) := y sqrt(x)
(%o26)  y
      2 sqrt(x)
(%o27)  sqrt(x)
```

---

7.  $z = x^2 - 3xy + y^2$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 3y$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -3x + 2y$

---

```
(%i28) f(x,y):=x^2-3*x*y+y^2;
      diff(f(x,y),x,1);
      diff(f(x,y),y,1);
```

```
(%o28) f(x,y) := x^2 - 3 x y + y^2
(%o29) 2 x - 3 y
(%o30) 2 y - 3 x
```

---

8.  $f(x, y) = 3x - 2y^4$   
 $f_x(x, y) = 3$   
 $f_y(x, y) = -8y^3$

---

```
(%i31) f(x,y):=3*x-2*y^4;
      diff(f(x,y),x,1);
      diff(f(x,y),y,1);
```

```
(%o31) f(x,y) := 3 x - 2 y^4
```

```
(%o32) 3
```

```
(%o33) - 8 y^3
```

---

9.  $f(x, y) = x^5 + 3x^3y^2 + 3xy^4$   
 $f_x(x, y) = 5x^4 + 9x^2y^2 + 3y^4$   
 $f_y(x, y) = 6x^3y + 12xy^3$

---

```
(%i34) f(x,y):=x^5+3*(x^3)*y^2+3*x*y^4;
      diff(f(x,y),x,1);
      diff(f(x,y),y,1);
```

```
(%o34) f(x,y) := x^5 + 3 x^3 y^2 + 3 x y^4
```

```
(%o35) 3 y^4 + 9 x^2 y^2 + 5 x^4
```

```
(%o36) 12 x y^3 + 6 x^3 y
```

---

10.  $z = xe^{3y}$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{3y}$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3xe^{3y}$

---

```
(%i37) f(x,y):=x*e^(3*y);
      diff(f(x,y),x,1);
      diff(f(x,y),y,1);
```

```
(%o37) f(x,y) := x e^{3 y}
```

```
(%o38) e^{3 y}
```

```
(%o39) 3 e^{3 y} \log(e) x
```

---

11.  $z = y \ln(x)$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x}$



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln(x)$$


---

```
(%i43) f(x,y):=y*log(x);
      diff(f(x,y),x,1);
      diff(f(x,y),y,1);
```

```
( %o43) f(x,y) := y log(x)
```

```
( %o44)  $\frac{y}{x}$ 
```

```
( %o45) log(x)
```

---

12.  $z = x^2 e^{2y}$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x e^{2y}$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^2 e^{2y}$

---

```
(%i207) f(x,y):=(x^2)*e^(2*y)$
      fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$
      fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
      print("f(x,y):",f(x,y))$
      print("fx(x,y)=",fx)$
      print("fy(x,y)=",fy)$
```

$$f(x, y) : e^{2y} x^2$$

$$fx(x, y) = 2 e^{2y} x$$

$$fy(x, y) = 2 e^{2y} x^2$$


---

## 5. Regla de la cadena para funciones de varias variables

Sea  $w = f(x, y)$  donde  $f$  es una función diferenciable de  $x$  e  $y$ . Si  $x = g(t)$  y  $y = h(t)$  siendo  $g$  y  $h$  funciones diferenciables en  $t$  entonces  $w$  es una función diferenciable en  $t$  y se denota:

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

## 5.1. Ejemplo

Sea  $w = x^2y - y^2$  donde  $x = \text{sen}(t)$ ;  $y = e^t$ , encontrar  $\frac{dw}{dt}$  cuando  $t = 0$

Utilice la regla de la cadena para encontrar  $\frac{dz}{dt}$  o  $\frac{dw}{dt}$

1.  $z = x^2y + xy^2$ ;  $x = 2 + t^4$ ;  $y = 1 - t^3$
2.  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ;  $x = e^{2t}$ ;  $y = e^{-2t}$
3.  $z = \text{sen}(x) \cos(y)$ ;  $x = \pi t$ ;  $y = \sqrt{t}$
4.  $z = x \ln(x + 2y)$ ;  $x = \text{sen}(t)$ ;  $y = \cos(t)$
5.  $w = xe^{y/z}$ ;  $x = t^2$ ;  $y = 1 - t$ ;  $z = 1 + 2t$
6.  $w = xy + yz^2$ ;  $x = e^t$ ;  $y = e^t \text{sen} t$ ;  $z = e^t \cos t$

### 5.1.1. Solución

Sea  $w = x^2y - y^2$  donde  $x = \text{sen}(t)$ ;  $y = e^t$ , encontrar  $\frac{dw}{dt}$  cuando  $t = 0$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x^2 - 2y$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = e^t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw}{dt} &= (2xy)(\cos(t)) + (x^2 - 2y)(e^t) \big|_{x=\text{sen}(t), y=e^t|_{t=0}} = 2(\text{sen}(t))(e^t)(\cos(t)) + \\ &((\text{sen}(t))^2 - 2(e^t))(e^t) \big|_{t=0} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

---

```
(%i65) z(x,y):=y*x^2-y^2$
      xx(t):=sin(t)$
      yy(t):=e^t$
      zx:diff(z(x,y),x,1)$
      zy:diff(z(x,y),y,1)$
      dx:diff(xx(t),t,1)$
      dy:diff(yy(t),t,1)$
      dz:ratsimp(subst(0,t,subst(yy(t),y,subst(xx(t),x,zx*dx+zy*dy))))$
      print("w=",z(x,y))$
      print("x=",xx(t))$
      print("y=",yy(t))$
      print("w_x=",zx)$
      print("w_y=",zy)$
      print("dx/dt=",dx)$
      print("dy/dt=",dy)$
      print("dw/dt=",dz)$
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= x^2 y - y^2 \\
 x &= \sin(t) \\
 y &= e^t \\
 w_x &= 2xy \\
 w_y &= x^2 - 2y \\
 dx/dt &= \cos(t) \\
 dy/dt &= e^t \\
 dw/dt &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

---

Utilice la regla de la cadena para encontrar  $\frac{dz}{dt}$  o  $\frac{dw}{dt}$

- $z = x^2 y + xy^2; x = 2 + t^4; y = 1 - t^3$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 2xy + y^2 \\
 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x^2 + 2xy \\
 \frac{dx}{dt} &= 4t^3 \\
 \frac{dy}{dt} &= -3t^2 \\
 \frac{dz}{dt} &= (2xy + y^2)4t^3 - 3t^2(x^2 + 2xy) \Big|_{x=2+t^4, y=1-t^3} = -24t^2 + 20t^3 + \\
 &\quad 12t^5 - 42t^6 + 8t^7 + 10t^9 - 11t^{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

---

```
(%i1)  z(x,y):=(x^2)*y+x*(y^2)$
        xx(t):=2+t^4$
        yy(t):=1-t^3$
        zx:diff(z(x,y),x,1)$
        zy:diff(z(x,y),y,1)$
        dx:diff(xx(t),t,1)$
        dy:diff(yy(t),t,1)$
        dz:ratsimp(subst(yy(t),y,subst(xx(t),x,zx*dx+zy*dy)))$
        print("z=",z(x,y))$
        print("x=",xx(t))$
        print("y=",yy(t))$
        print("z_x=",zx)$
        print("z_y=",zy)$
        print("dx/dt=",dx)$
        print("dy/dt=",dy)$
        print("dz/dt=",dz)$
```

$$z = x y^2 + x^2 y$$

$$x = t^4 + 2$$

$$y = 1 - t^3$$

$$z_x = y^2 + 2 x y$$

$$z_y = 2 x y + x^2$$

$$dx/dt = 4 t^3$$

$$dy/dt = -3 t^2$$

$$dz/dt = -11 t^{10} + 10 t^9 + 8 t^7 - 42 t^6 + 12 t^5 + 20 t^3 - 24 t^2$$


---

2.  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}; x = e^{2t}; y = e^{-2t}$

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

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

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2e^{2t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -2e^{-2t}$$

---

```
(%i49) z(x,y):=sqrt(x^2+y^2)$
      xx(t):=e^(2*t)$
      yy(t):=e^(-2*t)$
      zx:diff(z(x,y),x,1)$
      zy:diff(z(x,y),y,1)$
      dx:diff(xx(t),t,1)$
      dy:diff(yy(t),t,1)$
      dz:ratsimp(subst(yy(t),y,subst(xx(t),x,zx*dx+zy*dy)))$
      print("z=",z(x,y))$
      print("x=",xx(t))$
      print("y=",yy(t))$
      print("z_x=",zx)$
      print("z_y=",zy)$
      print("dx/dt=",dx)$
      print("dy/dt=",dy)$
      print("dz/dt=",dz)$
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= \sqrt{y^2 + x^2} \\
 x &= e^{2t} \\
 y &= \frac{1}{e^{2t}} \\
 z_x &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}} \\
 z_y &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}} \\
 dx/dt &= 2e^{2t} \\
 dy/dt &= -\frac{2}{e^{2t}} \\
 dz/dt &= \frac{2e^{8t} - 2}{e^{4t} \sqrt{\frac{e^{8t} + 1}{e^{4t}}}}
 \end{aligned}$$


---

3.  $z = \sin(x) \cos(y); x = \pi t; y = \sqrt{t}$

---

```
(%i81) z(x,y):=sin(x)*cos(y)$
      xx(t):=pi*t$
      yy(t):=sqrt(t)$
      zx:diff(z(x,y),x,1)$
      zy:diff(z(x,y),y,1)$
      dx:diff(xx(t),t,1)$
      dy:diff(yy(t),t,1)$
      dz:ratsimp(subst(yy(t),y,subst(xx(t),x,zx*dx+zy*dy)))$
      print("z=",z(x,y))$
      print("x=",xx(t))$
      print("y=",yy(t))$
      print("z_x=",zx)$
      print("z_y=",zy)$
      print("dx/dt=",dx)$
      print("dy/dt=",dy)$
      print("dz/dt=",dz)$
```

$$z = \sin(x) \cos(y)$$

$$x = \pi t$$

$$y = \sqrt{t}$$

$$z_x = \cos(x) \cos(y)$$

$$z_y = -\sin(x) \sin(y)$$

$$dx/dt = \pi$$

$$dy/dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$dz/dt = \frac{2\pi \cos(\sqrt{t}) \sqrt{t} \cos(\pi t) - \sin(\sqrt{t}) \sin(\pi t)}{2\sqrt{t}}$$


---

4.  $z = x \ln(x + 2y); x = \sin(t); y = \cos(t)$

---

```
(%i97) z(x,y):=x*log(x+2*y)$
      xx(t):=sin(t)$
      yy(t):=cos(t)$
      zx:diff(z(x,y),x,1)$
      zy:diff(z(x,y),y,1)$
      dx:diff(xx(t),t,1)$
      dy:diff(yy(t),t,1)$
      dz:ratsimp(subst(yy(t),y,subst(xx(t),x,zx*dx+zy*dy)))$
      print("z=",z(x,y))$
      print("x=",xx(t))$
      print("y=",yy(t))$
      print("z_x=",zx)$
      print("z_y=",zy)$
      print("dx/dt=",dx)$
      print("dy/dt=",dy)$
      print("dz/dt=",dz)$
```

$$z = x \log(2y + x)$$

$$x = \sin(t)$$

$$y = \cos(t)$$

$$z_x = \log(2y + x) + \frac{x}{2y + x}$$

$$z_y = \frac{2x}{2y + x}$$

$$dx/dt = \cos(t)$$

$$dy/dt = -\sin(t)$$

$$dz/dt = \frac{(\cos(t) \sin(t) + 2 \cos(t)^2) \log(\sin(t) + 2 \cos(t)) - 2 \sin(t)^2 + \cos(t) \sin(t)}{\sin(t) + 2 \cos(t)}$$


---

5.  $w = xe^{y/z}; x = t^2; y = 1 - t; z = 1 + 2t$

---

```
(%i479) w(x,y,z):=x*e^(y/z)$
      xx(t):=t^2$
      yy(t):=1-t$
      zz(t):=1+2*t$
      W:jacobian([w(x,y,z)], [x,y,z])$
      T:jacobian([xx(t),yy(t),zz(t)], [t])$
      dw:ratsimp(subst(zz(t),z,subst(yy(t),y,subst(xx(t),x,W.T))))$
      print("dw/dt=",dw)$
```

$$dw/dt = \frac{8 e^{\frac{1}{2t+1}} t^3 + 5 e^{\frac{1}{2t+1}} t^2 + 2 e^{\frac{1}{2t+1}} t}{4 e^{\frac{t}{2t+1}} t^2 + 4 e^{\frac{t}{2t+1}} t + e^{\frac{t}{2t+1}}}$$


---

6.  $w = xy + yz^2; x = e^t; y = e^t \text{ sent}; z = e^t \text{ cost}$
- 

```
(%i503) w(x,y,z):=x+y+yz^2$
      xx(t):=e^t$
      yy(t):=e^t$
      zz(t):=cos(t)*e^t$
      W:jacobian([w(x,y,z)], [x,y,z])$
      T:jacobian([xx(t),yy(t),zz(t)], [t])$
      dw:ratsimp(subst(zz(t),z,subst(yy(t),y,subst(xx(t),x,W.T))))$
      print("dw/dt=",dw)$
```

$$dw/dt = 2 e^t$$


---

## 6. Derivadas parciales de orden superior

Las derivadas parciales de segundo orden son derivadas parciales de  $f_x$  y  $f_y$ . La derivada respecto a  $x$  de  $f_x$  se denota como  $f_{xx}$  y la derivada parcial de  $f_y$  con respecto a  $y$  es  $f_{yy}$ .

Las derivadas parciales de segundo orden cruzadas o mixtas son:

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$f_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

La notación de Leibniz para las derivadas parciales de orden superior son:



$$\begin{aligned}
f_{xx} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \\
f_{xy} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \\
f_{yy} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \\
f_{yx} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}
\end{aligned}$$

## 6.1. Ejemplo

Calcule las derivadas parciales de segundo orden y las derivadas mixtas de las siguientes funciones:

1.  $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^2 e^x$
2.  $f(x, y) = 4x^2 - 8xy^4 + 7y^5 - 3$
3.  $f(x, y) = x + y + xy$
4.  $g(x, y) = \operatorname{sen}(xy)$
5.  $h(x, y) = x^2 y + \cos(y) + y \operatorname{sen}(x)$
6.  $z = x e^y + y + 1$
7.  $z = \ln(x + y)$
8.  $w = x \sin(x^2 y)$

Calcule las derivadas parciales de segundo orden de las siguientes funciones:

1.  $z = x^2 + y^2$
2.  $z = x^4 y^3$
3.  $z = x^4 y + \frac{x}{y^2}$
4.  $v = \pi r^2 h$
5.  $z = \frac{x}{y}$

6.  $z = \frac{x}{x-y}$
7.  $z = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$
8.  $z = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$
9.  $z = (\operatorname{sen} x)(\cos y)$
10.  $z = \operatorname{sen}(u^2 v)$
11.  $z = \tan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$
12.  $s = \arctan(wz)$
13.  $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$
14.  $A = \operatorname{sen}(4\theta - 9\beta)$
15.  $w = e^{\gamma+s}$
16.  $Q = \gamma e^\theta$
17.  $z = e^{xy}$
18.  $z = e^{-\frac{v^2}{k}}$
19.  $z = e^{-x^2 - y^2}$
20.  $z = e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$
21.  $f(x, y) = x^y$
22.  $f(x, y) = y^x$
23.  $f(x, y) = \operatorname{senh}(x^2 y)$

$$24. f(x, y) = \cosh(y - \cos x)$$

$$26. w = \frac{x}{y+z}$$

$$25. w = xy^2z^3$$

$$27. Q = \frac{L}{M}e^{-\frac{L}{M}}$$

## 6.2. Solución

Calcule las derivadas parciales de segundo orden y las derivadas mixtas de las siguientes funciones:

$$1. f(x, y) = x^3 + y^2e^x$$

---

```
(%i14) f(x,y):=x^3+(y^2)*e^x$
fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$
fxx:diff(fx,x,1)$
fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fyy:diff(fy,y,1)$
fxy:diff(fx,y,1)$
fyx:diff(fy,x,1)$
print("f_x=",fx)$
print("f_xx=",fxx)$
print("f_y=",fy)$
print("f_yy=",fyy)$
print("f_xy=",fxy)$
print("f_yx=",fyx)$
```

$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= e^x y^2 + 3x^2 \\ f_{xx} &= e^x y^2 + 6x \\ f_y &= 2e^x y \\ f_{yy} &= 2e^x \\ f_{xy} &= 2e^x y \\ f_{yx} &= 2e^x y \end{aligned}$$


---

$$2. f(x, y) = 4x^2 - 8xy^4 + 7y^5 - 3$$

---

```
(%i27) f(x,y):=4*x^2-8*x*y^4+7*y^5-3$  
fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$  
fxx:diff(fx,x,1)$  
fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$  
fyy:diff(fy,y,1)$  
fxy:diff(fx,y,1)$  
fyx:diff(fy,x,1)$  
print("f_x=",fx)$  
print("f_xx=",fxx)$  
print("f_y=",fy)$  
print("f_yy=",fyy)$  
print("f_xy=",fxy)$  
print("f_yx=",fyx)$
```

$$\begin{aligned}f_x &= 8x - 8y^4 \\f_{xx} &= 8 \\f_y &= 35y^4 - 32xy^3 \\f_{yy} &= 140y^3 - 96xy^2 \\f_{xy} &= -32y^3 \\f_{yx} &= -32y^3\end{aligned}$$

---

3.  $f(x, y) = x + y + xy$

---

```
(%i53) f(x,y):=x+y+x*y$
      fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$
      fxx:diff(fx,x,1)$
      fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
      fyy:diff(fy,y,1)$
      fxy:diff(fx,y,1)$
      fyx:diff(fy,x,1)$
      print("f_x=",fx)$
      print("f_xx=",fxx)$
      print("f_y=",fy)$
      print("f_yy=",fyy)$
      print("f_xy=",fxy)$
      print("f_yx=",fyx)$
```

$$\begin{aligned}f_x &= y + 1 \\f_{xx} &= 0 \\f_y &= x + 1 \\f_{yy} &= 0 \\f_{xy} &= 1 \\f_{yx} &= 1\end{aligned}$$

---

4.  $g(x, y) = \operatorname{sen}(xy)$

---

```
(%i77) f(x,y):=sin(x*y)$
      fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$
      fxx:diff(fx,x,1)$
      fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
      fyy:diff(fy,y,1)$
      fxy:diff(fx,y,1)$
      fyx:diff(fy,x,1)$
      print("f_{xx}=",fxx)$
      print("f_{yy}=",fyy)$
      print("f_{xy}=",fxy)$
      print("f_{yx}=",fyx)$
```

$$f_{xx} = -y^2 \sin(xy)$$

$$f_{yy} = -x^2 \sin(xy)$$

$$f_{xy} = \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy)$$

$$f_{yx} = \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy)$$


---

5.  $h(x, y) = x^2y + \cos(y) + y \sin(x)$

---

```
(%i77) f(x,y):=sin(x*y)$
      fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$
      fxx:diff(fx,x,1)$
      fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
      fyy:diff(fy,y,1)$
      fxy:diff(fx,y,1)$
      fyx:diff(fy,x,1)$
      print("f_{xx}=",fxx)$
      print("f_{yy}=",fyy)$
      print("f_{xy}=",fxy)$
      print("f_{yx}=",fyx)$
```

$$f_{xx} = -y^2 \sin(xy)$$

$$f_{yy} = -x^2 \sin(xy)$$

$$f_{xy} = \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy)$$

$$f_{yx} = \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy)$$


---

6.  $z = xe^y + y + 1$

---

```
(%i110) f(x,y):=x*e^y+y+1$
      fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$
      fxx:diff(fx,x,1)$
      fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
      fyy:diff(fy,y,1)$
      fxy:diff(fx,y,1)$
      fyx:diff(fy,x,1)$
      print("z_{xx}=",fxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",fyy)$
      print("z_{xy}=",fxy)$
      print("z_{yx}=",fyx)$
```

$$\begin{aligned} z_{xx} &= 0 \\ z_{yy} &= e^y x \\ z_{xy} &= e^y \\ z_{yx} &= e^y \end{aligned}$$


---

7.  $z = \ln(x + y)$

---

```
(%i121) f(x,y):=log(x+y)$
      fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$
      fxx:diff(fx,x,1)$
      fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
      fyy:diff(fy,y,1)$
      fxy:diff(fx,y,1)$
      fyx:diff(fy,x,1)$
      print("z_{xx}=",fxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",fyy)$
      print("z_{xy}=",fxy)$
      print("z_{yx}=",fyx)$
```

$$z_{xx} = -\frac{1}{(y+x)^2}$$

$$z_{yy} = -\frac{1}{(y+x)^2}$$

$$z_{xy} = -\frac{1}{(y+x)^2}$$

$$z_{yx} = -\frac{1}{(y+x)^2}$$


---

8.  $w = x \sin(x^2 y)$

---

```
(%i132) f(x,y):=x*sin(y*x^2)$
fx:diff(f(x,y),x,1)$
fxx:diff(fx,x,1)$
fy:diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fyy:diff(fy,y,1)$
fxy:diff(fx,y,1)$
fyx:diff(fy,x,1)$
print("w_{xx}=",fxx)$
print("w_{yy}=",fyy)$
print("w_{xy}=",fxy)$
print("w_{yx}=",fyx)$
```

$$w_{xx} = 6xy \cos(x^2 y) - 4x^3 y^2 \sin(x^2 y)$$

$$w_{yy} = -x^5 \sin(x^2 y)$$

$$w_{xy} = 3x^2 \cos(x^2 y) - 2x^4 y \sin(x^2 y)$$

$$w_{yx} = 3x^2 \cos(x^2 y) - 2x^4 y \sin(x^2 y)$$


---

Calcule las derivadas parciales de segundo orden de las siguientes funciones:

1.  $z = x^2 + y^2$

---

```
(%i163) z(x,y):=x^2+y^2$
zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = 2$$

$$z_{yy} = 2$$


---

2.  $z = x^4 y^3$



---

```
(%i168) z(x,y):=(x^4)*y^3$
      zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
      zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = 12 x^2 y^3$$

$$z_{yy} = 6 x^4 y$$


---

3.  $z = x^4 y + \frac{x}{y^2}$

---

```
(%i173) z(x,y):=(x^4)*y+x/y^2$
      zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
      zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = 12 x^2 y$$

$$z_{yy} = \frac{6 x}{y^4}$$


---

4.  $v = \pi r^2 h$

---

```
(%i188) v(r,h):=pi*h*r^2$
      vrr:diff(v(r,h),r,2)$
      vhh:diff(v(r,h),h,2)$
      print("v_{rr}=",vrr)$
      print("v_{hh}=",vhh)$
```

$$v_{rr} = 2 h \pi$$

$$v_{hh} = 0$$


---

5.  $z = \frac{x}{y}$

---

```
(%i193) z(x,y):=x/y$
      zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
      zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = 0$$

$$z_{yy} = \frac{2x}{y^3}$$


---

6.  $z = \frac{x}{x-y}$

---

```
(%i198) z(x,y):=x/(x-y)$
      zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
      zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = \frac{2x}{(x-y)^3} - \frac{2}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$z_{yy} = \frac{2x}{(x-y)^3}$$


---

7.  $z = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$

---

```
(%i203) z(x,y):=sqrt(9-x^2-y^2)$
      zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
      zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{-y^2 - x^2 + 9}} - \frac{x^2}{(-y^2 - x^2 + 9)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$z_{yy} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{-y^2 - x^2 + 9}} - \frac{y^2}{(-y^2 - x^2 + 9)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$


---

8.  $z = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

---

```
(%i208) z(x,y):=x/sqrt(x^2+y^2)$
      zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
      zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = \frac{3x^3}{(y^2+x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \frac{3x}{(y^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$z_{yy} = \frac{3xy^2}{(y^2+x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \frac{x}{(y^2+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$


---

9.  $z = (\sin x) (\cos y)$

---

```
(%i223) z(x,y):=(sin(x))*cos(y)$
      zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
      zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = -\sin(x) \cos(y)$$

$$z_{yy} = -\sin(x) \cos(y)$$


---

10.  $z = \sin(u^2v)$

---

```
(%i354) z(u,v):=sin(v*u^2)$
      zuu:diff(z(u,v),u,2)$
      zvv:diff(z(u,v),v,2)$
      print("z_{uu}=",zuu)$
      print("z_{vv}=",zvv)$
```

$$z_{uu} = 2v \cos(u^2v) - 4u^2v^2 \sin(u^2v)$$

$$z_{vv} = -u^4 \sin(u^2v)$$


---

11.  $z = \tan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$

---

```
(%i359) z(x,y):=tan(x/y)$
      zxx:diff(z(x,y),x,2)$
      zyy:diff(z(x,y),y,2)$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = \frac{2 \sec\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}{y^2}$$

$$z_{yy} = \frac{2 x \sec\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}{y^3} + \frac{2 x^2 \sec\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}{y^4}$$


---

12.  $s = \arctan(wz)$

---

```
(%i6)  s(w,z):=atan(w*z)$
      [sww, szz]:[diff(s(w,z),w,2), diff(s(w,z),z,2)]$
      print("s_{ww}=",sww)$
      print("s_{zz}=",szz)$
```

$$s_{ww} = -\frac{2 w z^3}{(w^2 z^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$s_{zz} = -\frac{2 w^3 z}{(w^2 z^2 + 1)^2}$$


---

13.  $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$

---

```
(%i124) z(x,y):=log(x^2+y^2)$
      [zxx,zyy]:[diff(z(x,y),x,2), diff(z(x,y),y,2)]$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = \frac{2}{y^2 + x^2} - \frac{4x^2}{(y^2 + x^2)^2}$$

$$z_{yy} = \frac{2}{y^2 + x^2} - \frac{4y^2}{(y^2 + x^2)^2}$$


---

14.  $A = \sin(4\theta - 9\beta)$

---

```
(%i41) A(\theta,\beta):=sin(4*\theta-9*\beta)$
      [A_\theta,A_\beta]:[diff(A(\theta,\beta),\theta,2),
      diff(A(\theta,\beta),\beta,2)]$
      print("A_{\theta\theta}=",A_\theta)$
      print("A_{\beta\beta}=",A_\beta)$
```

$$A_{\theta\theta} = -16 \sin(4\theta - 9\beta)$$

$$A_{\beta\beta} = -81 \sin(4\theta - 9\beta)$$


---

15.  $w = e^{\gamma+s}$

---

```
(%i44) w(\gamma,s):=exp(\gamma+s)$
      [w_\gamma,w_ss]:[diff(w(\gamma,s),\gamma,2),
      diff(w(\gamma,s),s,2)]$
      print("w_{\gamma\gamma}=",w_\gamma)$
      print("w_{ss}=",w_ss)$
```

$$w_{\gamma\gamma} = e^{\gamma+s}$$

$$w_{ss} = e^{\gamma+s}$$


---

16.  $Q = \gamma e^\theta$

---

```
(%i52) Q(\gamma,\theta):=\gamma*exp(\theta)$
      [Qgg,Qtt]:[diff(Q(\gamma,\theta),\gamma,2),
      diff(Q(\gamma,\theta),\theta,2)]$
      print("Q_{\gamma\gamma}=",Qgg)$
      print("Q_{\theta\theta}=",Qtt)$
```

$$Q_{\gamma\gamma} = 0$$

$$Q_{\theta\theta} = e^{\theta} \gamma$$


---

17.  $z = e^{xy}$

---

```
(%i84) z(x,y):=exp(x*y)$
      [zxx,zyy]:[diff(z(x,y),x,2),diff(z(x,y),y,2)]$
      print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$
      print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$
```

$$z_{xx} = y^2 e^{xy}$$

$$z_{yy} = x^2 e^{xy}$$


---

18.  $z = e^{-\frac{v^2}{k}}$

---

```
(%i96) z(v,k):=exp(-(v^2)/k)$
      [zvv,zkk]:[diff(z(v,k),v,2),diff(z(v,k),k,2)]$
      print("z_{vv}=",zvv)$
      print("z_{kk}=",zkk)$
```

$$z_{vv} = \frac{4v^2 e^{-\frac{v^2}{k}}}{k^2} - \frac{2e^{-\frac{v^2}{k}}}{k}$$

$$z_{kk} = \frac{v^4 e^{-\frac{v^2}{k}}}{k^4} - \frac{2v^2 e^{-\frac{v^2}{k}}}{k^3}$$


---

19.  $z = e^{-x^2-y^2}$

---

```
(%i109) z(x,y):=exp(-x^2-y^2)$
      [zxx,zyy]:[diff(z(x,y),x,2),diff(z(x,y),y,2)]$
      print("z_{xx}=",ratsimp(zxx))$
      print("z_{yy}=",ratsimp(zyy))$
```

$$z_{xx} = (4x^2 - 2) e^{-y^2 - x^2}$$

$$z_{yy} = (4y^2 - 2) e^{-y^2 - x^2}$$


---

20.  $z = e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

---

```
(%i121) z(x,y):=exp(sqrt(x^2+y^2))$
      [zxx,zyy]:[diff(z(x,y),x,2),diff(z(x,y),y,2)]$
      print("z_{xx}=",ratsimp(zxx))$
      print("z_{yy}=",ratsimp(zyy))$
```

$$z_{xx} = \frac{y^2 \sqrt{y^2 + x^2} e^{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}} + (x^2 y^2 + x^4) e^{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}}}{y^4 + 2x^2 y^2 + x^4}$$

$$z_{yy} = \frac{x^2 \sqrt{y^2 + x^2} e^{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}} + (y^4 + x^2 y^2) e^{\sqrt{y^2 + x^2}}}{y^4 + 2x^2 y^2 + x^4}$$


---

21.  $f(x, y) = x^y$

---

```
(%i129) f(x,y):=x^y$
      [fxx,fyy]:[diff(f(x,y),x,2),diff(f(x,y),y,2)]$
      print("f_{xx}=",fxx)$
      print("f_{yy}=",fyy)$
```

$$f_{xx} = x^{y-2} (y - 1) y$$

$$f_{yy} = x^y \log(x)^2$$


---

22.  $f(x, y) = y^x$

---

---

```
(%i133) f(x,y):=y^x$
      [fxx,fyy]:[diff(f(x,y),x,2),diff(f(x,y),y,2)]$
      print("f_{xx}=",fxx)$
      print("f_{yy}=",fyy)$
```

$$f_{xx} = y^x \log(y)^2$$

$$f_{yy} = (x-1) x y^{x-2}$$


---

23.  $f(x, y) = \sinh(x^2 y)$

---

```
(%i137) f(x,y):=sinh(y*x^2)$
      [fxx,fyy]:[diff(f(x,y),x,2),diff(f(x,y),y,2)]$
      print("f_{xx}=",fxx)$
      print("\\\\f_{yy}=",fyy)$
```

$$f_{xx} = 4x^2 y^2 \sinh(x^2 y) + 2y \cosh(x^2 y)$$

$$f_{yy} = x^4 \sinh(x^2 y)$$


---

24.  $f(x, y) = \cosh(y - \cos x)$

---

```
(%i145) f(x,y):=cosh(y-cos(x))$
      [fxx,fyy]:[diff(f(x,y),x,2),diff(f(x,y),y,2)]$
      print("f_{xx}=",fxx)$
      print("f_{yy}=",fyy)$
```

$$f_{xx} = \cos(x) \sinh(y - \cos(x)) + \sin(x)^2 \cosh(y - \cos(x))$$

$$f_{yy} = \cosh(y - \cos(x))$$


---

25.  $w = xy^2 z^3$



---

```
(%i1) w(x,y,z):=x*(y^2)*z^3$
      [wxx,wyy,wzz]:[diff(w(x,y,z),x,2),diff(w(x,y,z),y,2),
      diff(w(x,y,z),z,2)]$
      print("w_{xx}=",wxx)$
      print("w_{yy}=",wyy)$
      print("w_{zz}=",wzz)$
```

$$w_{xx} = 0$$

$$w_{yy} = 2 x z^3$$

$$w_{zz} = 6 x y^2 z$$


---

26.  $w = \frac{x}{y+z}$

---

```
(%i6) w(x,y,z):=x/(y+z)$
      [wxx,wyy,wzz]:[diff(w(x,y,z),x,2),diff(w(x,y,z),y,2),
      diff(w(x,y,z),z,2)]$
      print("w_{xx}=",wxx)$
      print("w_{yy}=",wyy)$
      print("w_{zz}=",wzz)$
```

$$w_{xx} = 0$$

$$w_{yy} = \frac{2x}{(z+y)^3}$$

$$w_{zz} = \frac{2x}{(z+y)^3}$$


---

27.  $Q = \frac{L}{M} e^{-\frac{L}{M}}$

---

```
(%i11) Q(L,M):=exp(-L/M)*L/M$
      [QLL,QMM]:[diff(Q(L,M),L,2),diff(Q(L,M),M,2)]$
      print("Q_{LL}=",QLL)$
      print("Q_{MM}=",QMM)$
```

$$Q_{LL} = \frac{L e^{-\frac{L}{M}}}{M^3} - \frac{2 e^{-\frac{L}{M}}}{M^2}$$

$$Q_{MM} = \frac{2 L e^{-\frac{L}{M}}}{M^3} - \frac{4 L^2 e^{-\frac{L}{M}}}{M^4} + \frac{L^3 e^{-\frac{L}{M}}}{M^5}$$


---

## 7. Derivada direccional

### 7.1. Vectores en el espacio

Sean  $u = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$  y  $v = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$  vectores en el espacio y sea  $c$  un escalar

1. Igualdad de vectores

$$u = v \Leftrightarrow u_1 = v_1, u_2 = v_2, u_3 = v_3$$

2. Longitud

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$$

3. Vector unitario en dirección  $v$

$$u = \frac{1}{\|v\|} \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$$

4. Suma de vectores

$$v + u = \langle v_1 + u_1, v_2 + u_2, v_3 + u_3 \rangle$$

5. Producto por un escalar

$$cv = \langle cv_1, cv_2, cv_3 \rangle$$

6. Vectores paralelos

Dos vectores no nulos  $u$  y  $v$  son paralelos si existe algún escalar  $c$  tal que  $u = cv$

7. Producto punto/escalar

$$u \cdot v = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$$

8. Vectores ortogonales

$u$  y  $v$  son ortogonales si  $u \cdot v = 0$

9. Angulo entre vectores

El angulo entre  $u$  y  $v$  se define como  $\cos(\theta) = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\| \|v\|}$

10. Desigualdad triangular

$$\|u + v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$$

11. Proyección de  $u$  sobre  $v$

$$\text{proy}_v u = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|v\|^2} v$$

### 7.1.1. Ejemplo

1. Halla los componentes y la longitud del vector  $v$  cuyo punto inicial es  $(-2, 3, 1)$  y cuyo punto final es  $(0, -4, 4)$ , al igual que el vector unitario.

a) Componentes  $v = \langle 0 - (-2), -4 - 3, 4 - 1 \rangle = \langle 2, -7, 3 \rangle$

b) Longitud  $\|v\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 7^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{4 + 49 + 9} = \sqrt{62}$

c) Vector unitario  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{62}} \langle 2, -7, 3 \rangle$

2. Dados  $u = \langle 3, -1, 2 \rangle$ ,  $v = \langle -4, 0, 2 \rangle$ ,  $w = \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$ ,  $z = \langle 2, 0, -1 \rangle$  encontrar el angulo entre

a)  $u$  y  $v$

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{14}, \|v\| = \sqrt{20}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\langle 3, -1, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle -4, 0, 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{20}} = \frac{-2+4}{2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{14}} = \frac{-8}{2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto } \theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{-8}{2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{14}} \right) = 118,56^\circ$$

b)  $u$  y  $w$

$$\|u\| = \sqrt{14}, \|w\| = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\langle 3, -1, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{14} \sqrt{6}} = \frac{3+1+4}{\sqrt{84}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{84}}$$

$$\theta = 29,2^\circ$$

c)  $v$  y  $z$

$$\|v\| = \sqrt{20}, \|z\| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\langle -4, 0, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 0, -1 \rangle}{\sqrt{20} \sqrt{5}} = \frac{-8-2}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{-10}{10} = -1$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ$$

3. Encontrar la proyección de  $u$  sobre  $v$  si  $u = 3i - 5j + 2k$  y  $v = 7i + j - 2k$
- $$\|v\| = \sqrt{49 + 1 + 4} = \sqrt{54}$$
- $$\text{proy}_v u = \frac{\langle 3, -5, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle}{54} \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle = \frac{21 - 5 - 4}{54} \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle = \frac{12}{54} \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle = \frac{2}{9} \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle$$

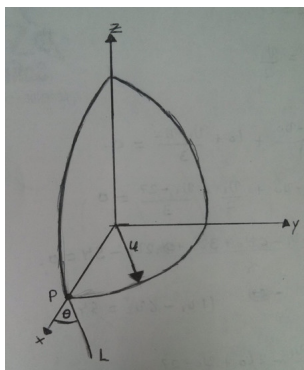
## 7.2. Derivadas direccionales y gradientes

Para determinar la pendiente de una superficie en un punto dado definimos un nuevo tipo de derivada llamada derivada direccional.

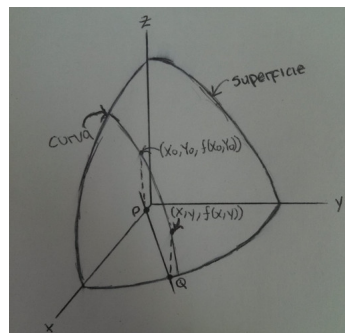
Sea  $z = f(x, y)$  una superficie y  $P = (x_0, y_0)$  un punto en el dominio de  $f$

Figura 1: Derivadas direccionales

(a) Especificamos una dirección mediante un vector unitario  $u = \cos\theta i + \sin\theta j$  donde  $\theta$  es el ángulo que forma el vector con el eje  $x$  positivo. Para hallar la pendiente deseada reducimos a dos dimensiones mediante la intersección de la superficie con un plano vertical por el punto  $P$  y es paralelo a  $u$



(b) Este plano vertical corta a la superficie para formar la curva  $c$  y definimos la pendiente de la superficie en  $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$  como la pendiente de la curva en ese punto. La pendiente de la curva  $c$  se escribe como un límite de cálculo de una variable. El plano vertical empleado para formar  $c$  corta al plano  $xy$  en una recta  $L$  que se representa por las ecuaciones paramétricas  $x = x_0 + t\cos\theta$ ;  $y = y_0 + t\sin\theta$ ;  $\forall t$  en el punto  $Q(x, y) \in$  a la recta  $L$ .



Los puntos dados se representan como  $P = (x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ ;  $Q = (x, y, f(x, y))$

La distancia  $P$  y  $Q$  es

$$\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2} = \sqrt{(t \cos \theta)^2 + (t \sin \theta)^2}$$

Al escribir la pendiente de la recta secante que pasa por  $P$  y  $Q$

$$\frac{f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t} = \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \theta, y_0 + t \sin \theta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

### 7.2.1. Derivada direccional de $f$ en la dirección de $u$

La derivada direccional de  $f$  en dirección  $u$  se escribe:

$$D_u f(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \theta, y_0 + t \sin \theta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

Si  $f$  es una función diferenciable en  $x$  e  $y$ , entonces la derivada direccional de  $f$  en la dirección del vector unitario  $u = \cos \theta i + \sin \theta j$  es

$$D_u f(x, y) = f_x(x, y) \cos \theta + f_y(x, y) \sin \theta$$

### 7.2.2. Ejemplo

1. Calcule la derivada direccional de  $f(x, y) = 4 - x^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^2$  en el punto  $(1, 2)$  en la dirección de  $u = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)i + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)j$ .

$$f_x = -2x, f_x(1, 2) = -2$$

$$f_y = -\frac{1}{2}y, f_y(1, 2) = -1$$

$$D_u f(1, 2) = -2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{-2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2. Encontrar la derivada direccional de  $e^{xy}$  en  $(-2, 0)$  en la dirección del vector unitario  $u$  que forma un ángulo de  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  con el eje  $x$  positivo.

$$f_x = ye^{xy}, f_x(-2, 0) = 0$$

$$f_y = xe^{xy}, f_y(-2, 0) = -2$$

$$D_u f(-2, 0) = -2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -1$$

3. Encontrar la derivada direccional de  $f(x, y) = 3x^2y$  en el punto  $(1, 2)$  en la dirección del vector  $a = 3i + 4j$ .

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} \langle 3, 4 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right\rangle$$

$$f_x = 6xy, f_x(1, 2) = 6(1)(2) = 12$$

$$f_y = 3x^2, f_y(1, 2) = 3(1)^2 = 3$$

$$D_u f(1, 2) = 12\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + 3\frac{4}{5} = \frac{36+12}{5} = \frac{48}{5}$$