Universidad de Guadalajara

Departamento de Electrónica



Apuntes de clase

 $\begin{array}{c} \textit{M\'etodos Matem\'aticos 2} \\ \textit{con Maxima.} \end{array}$

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

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

Solución 1.1.

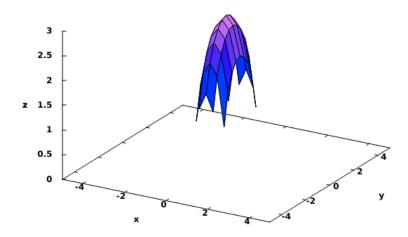
1. $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = 1$ Despejamos z y graficamos con intervalos definidos, en este caso $\{x:$ (-5,5); y: (-5,5):

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

(%00)
$$[z = -\frac{3\sqrt{-y^2 - 4x^2 + 4}}{2}, z = \frac{3\sqrt{-y^2 - 4x^2 + 4}}{2}]$$

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

3*sqrt(-y^2-4*x^2+4)/2



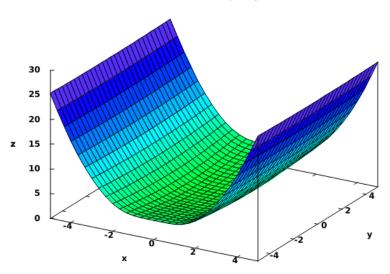
$$2. \ \frac{z^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1$$

(%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])\$



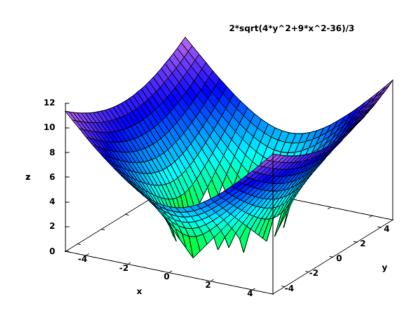


$$3. \ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{16} = 1$$

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

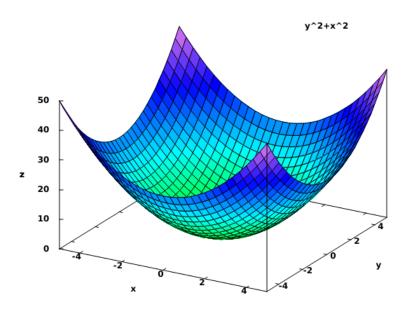
(%o4)
$$[z = -\frac{2\sqrt{4y^2 + 9x^2 - 36}}{3}, z = \frac{2\sqrt{4y^2 + 9x^2 - 36}}{3}]$$

(%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])\$

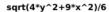


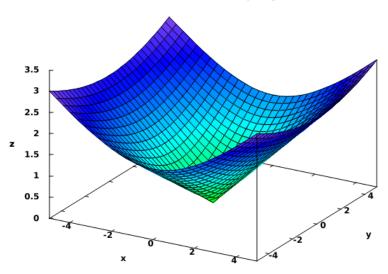
$$5. \ z^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$$

(%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])\$



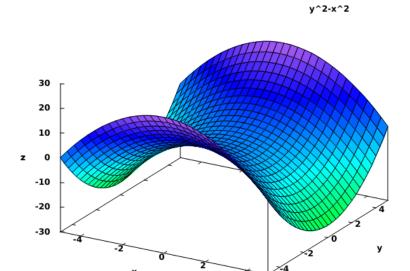


6.
$$z - y^2 + x^2 = 0$$

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

$$(\%09) [z = y^2 - x^2]$$

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



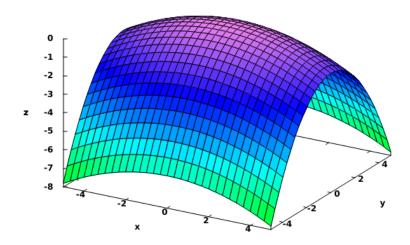
7.
$$16z + x^2 + 4y^2 = 0$$

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

$$(\% \text{o}11) [z = -\frac{4 \, y^2 + x^2}{16}]$$

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

(-4*y^2-x^2)/16



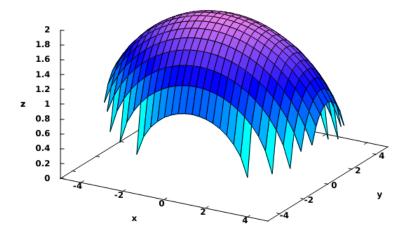
$$8. \ 36 - x^2 - 4y^2 = 9z^2$$

(%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])\$

sqrt(-4*y^2-x^2+36)/3

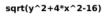


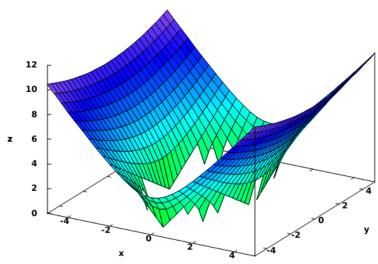
9.
$$4x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 16$$

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

(%o15)
$$[z = -\sqrt{y^2 + 4x^2 - 16}, z = \sqrt{y^2 + 4x^2 - 16}]$$

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



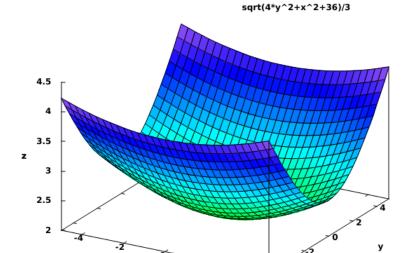


$$10. 9z^2 - 4y^2 - x^2 = 36$$

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

$$(\%017) [z = -\frac{\sqrt{4 y^2 + x^2 + 36}}{3}, z = \frac{\sqrt{4 y^2 + x^2 + 36}}{3}]$$

(%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 numero 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 solido rectangular v = lwh

2.2. Ejemplo

Sea $f(x,y) = x^2y + 1$ evaluar: Sea $f(x,y) = x + \sqrt[3]{xy}$ encontrar:

- 1. f(2,1) 1. $f(t,t^2)$
- 2. f(1,2) 2. $f(2y^2,4y)$
- 3. f(0,0) Sea g(x) = xsenx encontrar:
- 4. f(1, -3) 1. $g(\frac{x}{y})$
- 5. f(3a, a) 2. g(xy)
- 6. f(ab, a b) 3. g(x y)

Encontrar $F\left(g\left(x\right),h\left(y\right)\right)$ si $F\left(x,y\right)=xe^{xy};g\left(x\right)=x^{3};h\left(y\right)=3y+1$ Encontrar $g\left(u\left(x,y\right),\tau\left(x,y\right)\right)$ si $g\left(x,y\right)=ysen\left(x^{2}y\right);u\left(x,y\right)=x^{2}y^{3};\tau\left(x,y\right)=\pi xy$

2.2.1. Solución

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

(%02) 3

(%03) 1

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

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

$$(\%o4) - 2$$

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));
      (\%05) 9a^3 + 1
   6. f(ab, a - b) = (ab)^{2}(a - b) + 1 = a^{2}b^{2}(a - b) + 1 = a^{3}b^{2} - a^{2}b^{3} + 1
                subst(a-b, y, subst(a*b, x, y*x^2+1));
      (\%06) 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)));
      (\%01) 2t
   2. f(2y^2, 4y) = 2y^2 + \sqrt[3]{2y^24y} = 2y^2 + \sqrt[3]{8y^3} = 2y^2 + 2y
Sea g(x) = xsenx encontrar:
   1. g\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{x}{y}sen\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)
      (%i1) subst(x/y, x, x*sen(x));
   2. \ g(xy) = xysen(xy)
               subst(x*y, x, x*sen(x));
      (%i2)
```

(%02) $xy \operatorname{sen}(xy)$

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

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

$$(\%05) e^{x^3(3y+1)}x^3$$

Encontrar $g(u(x,y), \tau(x,y))$ si $g(x,y) = ysen(x^2y); u(x,y) = x^2y^3; \tau(x,y) = \pi xy$

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

 $(\%07) \ \pi x y \operatorname{sen} (\pi^7 x^{11} y^7)$

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 Δx y Δy 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 Δx , Δy 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 $z = xseny - 3x^2y^2$

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")$

z(x,y) : x sin(y) - 3x^2y^2

z_x(x,y) = sin(y) - 6xy^2

z_y(x,y) = x cos(y) - 6x^2y

dz = (sin(y) - 6xy^2)dx + (x cos(y) - 6x^2y)dy
```

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.

Notación para derivada parcial 4.1.

 ∂ 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)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=x_0,y=y_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{x=x_0,y=y_0}$$

4.2. Ejemplo

Hallar las derivadas parciales primeras con respecto a $x \in y$

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.
$$z = yln(x)$$

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

4.2.1. Solución

```
1. f(x,y) = 2x - 3y + 5
   f_x\left(x,y\right) = 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);
   (\%02) - 3
2. f(x,y) = x^2 - 3y^2 + 7
   f_x\left(x,y\right) = 2x
   f_y\left(x,y\right) = -6y
   (%i3) diff(x^2-3*y^2+7,x,1);
   (\%03) 2x
          diff(x^2-3*y^2+7,y,1);
   (%i4)
   (\%04) - 6y
3. f(x,y) = xy
   f_x\left(x,y\right) = y
   f_{y}\left( x,y\right) =x
   (\%i5) diff(x*y,x,1);
           diff(x*y,y,1);
   (\%05) y
   (\%06) 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) := \frac{x}{y}

(%o2) \frac{1}{y}

(%o3) -\frac{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) $\frac{x}{2\sqrt{y}}$

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);
   (\%025) f(x,y) := y\sqrt{x}
   (\%026) \frac{y}{2\sqrt{x}}
   (\%027) \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 - 3xy + y^2
   (\%029) 2x - 3y
    (\% o30) 2y - 3x
8. f(x,y) = 3x - 2y^4
   f_x\left(x,y\right) = 3
   f_y\left(x,y\right) = -8y^3
    (%i31) f(x,y) := 3*x-2*y^4;
             diff(f(x,y),x,1);
             diff(f(x,y),y,1);
   (\%031) f (x, y) := 3x - 2y^4
    (%o32) 3
   (\%033) - 8y^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);
     (\%034) f(x,y) := x^5 + 3x^3y^2 + 3xy^4
     (\%035) 3y^4 + 9x^2y^2 + 5x^4
      (\%036) 12 \times y^3 + 6 \times^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);
     (\%037) f(x,y) := x e^{3y}
     (\%038) e^{3y}
     (\%039) 3e^{3y} \log(e) x
11. z = yln(x)
     \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x}
\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln(x)
      (\%i43) f(x,y):=y*log(x);
```

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

 $(\%044) \frac{y}{x}$ $(\%045) \log(x)$

diff(f(x,y),x,1);
diff(f(x,y),y,1);

 $(\%043) f(x,y) := y \log(x)$

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

```
(%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 $x=sen\left(t\right);y=e^t$, 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.
$$z = sen(x) cos(y); x = \pi t; y = \sqrt{t}$$

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

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

6.
$$w = xy + yz^2; x = e^t; y = e^t sent; z = e^t cost$$

5.1.1. Solución

```
Sea w = x^2y - y^2 donde x = sen(t); y = e^s, encontrar \frac{d}{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
\frac{dw}{dt} = (2xy)(cos(t)) + (x^2 - 2y)(e^t)|_{x = sen(t), y = e^t|_{t=0}} = 2(sen(t))(e^t)(cos(t)) + (x^2 - 2y)(e^t)|_{x = sen(t), y = e^t|_{t=0}} = 2(sen(t))(e^t)(cos(t)) + (x^2 - 2y)(e^t)|_{x = sen(t), y = e^t|_{t=0}} = 2(sen(t))(e^t)(cos(t)) + (x^2 - 2y)(e^t)(cos(t)) + (x^2 - 2y)(e^t)(cos(t)) + (x^2 - 2y)(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t)) + (x^2 - 2y)(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^t)(cos(t))(e^
 ((sen(t))^2 - 2(e^t))(e^t)|_{t=0} = -2
 (%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)$
w = x^2 y - y^2
 x = \sin(t)
y = e^t
w_x = 2 x y
w_y = x^2 - 2y
dx/dt = \cos(t)
 dy/dt = e^t
 dw/dt = -2
```

Sea $w = x^2y - y^2$ donde x = 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

\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

                                                \Big|_{x=2+t^4,y=1-t^3} = -24t^2 + 20t^3 + 
   \frac{dz}{dt} = (2xy + y^2) 4t^3 - 3t^2 (x^2 + 2xy)
   12t^5 - 42t^6 + 8t^7 + 10t^9 - 11t^{10}
   (%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 = xy^2 + x^2y
   x = t^4 + 2
   y = 1 - t^3
   z_x = y^2 + 2xy
   z_y = 2xy + x^2
   dx/dt = 4t^3
   dy/dt = -3t^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)$
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}}}}
```

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

```
(%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\left(\sqrt{t}\right)\sqrt{t}\cos\left(\pi t\right) - \sin\left(\sqrt{t}\right)\sin\left(\pi t\right)}{2\sqrt{t}}
```

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

```
(%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)
\frac{dz/dt = \frac{\left(\cos(t)\sin(t) + 2\cos(t)^2\right)\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)$
  \frac{dw/dt = \frac{8e^{\frac{1}{2t+1}}t^3 + 5e^{\frac{1}{2t+1}}t^2 + 2e^{\frac{1}{2t+1}}t}{4e^{\frac{t}{2t+1}}t^2 + 4e^{\frac{t}{2t+1}}t + e^{\frac{t}{2t+1}}}
6. w = xy + yz^2; x = e^t; y = e^t sent; z = e^t 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 = 2e^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:

$$f_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$f_{yx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

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.
$$g(x,y) = sen(xy)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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.
$$z = (senx)(cosy)$$

10.
$$z = sen(u^2v)$$

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

12.
$$s = arctan(wz)$$

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

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

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.
$$f(x,y) = senh(x^2y)$$

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

```
(%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)$
f_x = e^x y^2 + 3 x^2
f_{xx} = e^x y^2 + 6 x
f_y = 2 e^x y
f_{yy} = 2e^x
f_{xy} = 2 e^x yf_{yx} = 2 e^x y
```

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)$
f_x = 8x - 8y^4
f_{xx} = 8
f_y = 35 y^4 - 32 x y^3
f_{yy} = 140 \, y^3 - 96 \, x \, y^2
f_{xy} = -32y^3
f_{yx} = -32 y^3
```

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)$
f_x = y + 1
f_{xx} = 0
f_y = x + 1
f_{yy} = 0
f_{xy} = 1
f_{yx} = 1
```

4.
$$g(x,y) = sen(xy)$$

```
(\%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\left(x \, y\right)
   f_{yy} = -x^2 \sin\left(x \, y\right)
   f_{xy} = \cos(x y) - x y \sin(x y)
   f_{yx} = \cos(x y) - x y \sin(x y)
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\left(x \, y\right)
   f_{yy} = -x^2 \sin\left(x \, y\right)
```

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

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

```
(%i110) f(x,y) := x * e^y + y + 1 $
fx : diff(f(x,y),x,1) $
fxx : diff(f(x,x,1) $
fy : diff(f(x,y),y,1) $
fyy : diff(f(x,y),1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,y,1) $
fyx : diff(f(x,x,1) $
fyx : diff(f(x,x,1) $
fyx : diff(f(x,x,1) $
fyx : diff(f(x,y,1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,y,1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,y,1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,y),x,1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,y,x,1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,x,x,1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,x,x,1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,x,x,1) $
fxy : diff(f(x,x,x,1) $
```

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

```
(%i121) f(x,y) := log(x+y) \$
fx : diff(f(x,y),x,1) \$
fxx : diff(fx,x,1) \$
fy : diff(fx,x,1) \$
fyy : diff(fx,y,1) \$
fxy : diff(fx,y,1) \$
fxy : diff(fx,y,1) \$
fxy : diff(fx,y,1) \$
fyx : diff(fy,x,1) \$
fyx : diff(fy,x,1) \$
fyx : diff(fy,x,1) \$
fyx : diff(fy,x,1) \$
fyx : diff(fx,y,1) \$
fxy : diff(fx,y) : fxy : fx
```

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(f(x,y),y,1)$
fy: diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fyy: diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fxy: diff(f(x,y,1))$
fyx: diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fxy: diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fxy: diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fxy: diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fxy: diff(f(x,y),y,1)$
fyx: diff(f(x,y,1))$
fyx: diff(f(x,y,y,1))$
fyx: diff(f(x,y,1))$
fyx: diff(f(x,y,y,1))$
fyx: diff(f(x,y,y,1))$
fyx: diff(f(x,y,y,1))$
fyx:
```

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

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

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

```
(%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} = 12x^2y^3

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

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

```
(%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} = 12x^2y
z_{yy} = \frac{6x}{y^4}
```

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

```
 \begin{array}{l} (\% {\tt i188}) \, {\tt v(r,h):=pi*h*r^2\$} \\ & {\tt vrr:diff(v(r,h),r,2)\$} \\ & {\tt vhh:diff(v(r,h),h,2)\$} \\ & {\tt print("v_\{rr\}=",vrr)\$} \\ & {\tt print("v_\{hh\}=",vhh)\$} \\ \\ v_{rr} = 2 \, h \, \pi \\ v_{hh} = 0 \end{array}
```

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 = (senx)(cosy)

$$\begin{array}{l} (\% \text{i223}) \, \text{z}(\text{x}, \text{y}) := (\sin(\text{x})) * \cos(\text{y}) \$ \\ & \text{zxx:diff}(\text{z}(\text{x}, \text{y}), \text{x}, 2) \$ \\ & \text{zyy:diff}(\text{z}(\text{x}, \text{y}), \text{y}, 2) \$ \\ & \text{print}(\text{"z}_{\{\text{xx}\}=\text{"}, \text{zxx}\}} \$ \\ & \text{print}(\text{"z}_{\{\text{yy}\}=\text{"}, \text{zyy}\}} \$ \\ \\ z_{xx} = -\sin(x) \cos(y) \\ z_{yy} = -\sin(x) \cos(y) \\ \end{array}$$

10. $z = sen(u^2v)$

$$\begin{array}{l} (\text{\%i354}) \, z(\mathrm{u}, \mathrm{v}) := & \sin(\mathrm{v} * \mathrm{u}^2) \$ \\ & z \mathrm{u} \mathrm{u} : & \mathrm{diff} (z(\mathrm{u}, \mathrm{v}), \mathrm{u}, 2) \$ \\ & z \mathrm{v} \mathrm{v} : & \mathrm{diff} (z(\mathrm{u}, \mathrm{v}), \mathrm{v}, 2) \$ \\ & \mathrm{print} (\text{"} z_{-} \{ \mathrm{u} \mathrm{u} \} = \text{"}, \mathrm{z} \mathrm{u} \mathrm{u}) \$ \\ & \mathrm{print} (\text{"} z_{-} \{ \mathrm{v} \mathrm{v} \} = \text{"}, \mathrm{z} \mathrm{v} \mathrm{v}) \$ \\ \\ z_{uu} = 2 \, v \cos \left(u^2 \, v \right) - 4 \, u^2 \, v^2 \sin \left(u^2 \, v \right) \\ z_{vv} = -u^4 \sin \left(u^2 \, v \right) \\ \end{array}$$

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

(%i359)
$$z(x,y) := \tan(x/y)$$
\$
$$zxx : diff(z(x,y),x,2)$$
\$
$$zyy : diff(z(x,y),y,2)$$
\$
$$print("z_{xx}=",zxx)$$
\$
$$print("z_{yy}=",zyy)$$
\$
$$z_{xx} = \frac{2\sec\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \tan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}{y^2}$$

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

12. s = arctan(wz)

(%i6)
$$s(w,z):=atan(w*z)$$
\$
 $[sww, szz]:[diff(s(w,z),w,2), diff(s(w,z),z,2)]$ \$
 $print("s_{ww}=",sww)$ \$
 $print("s_{zz}=",szz)$ \$
$$s_{ww} = -\frac{2wz^3}{(w^2z^2+1)^2}$$

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

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

```
(%i41) A(\theta,\beta):=\sin(4*\theta-9*\beta)$  [A_{\theta\theta} - 16\sin(4\theta - 9\beta)  A_{\theta\theta} = -81\sin(4\theta - 9\beta)
```

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

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

```
(%i52) Q(\gamma,\theta):=\gamma*exp(\theta)$  [\operatorname{Qgg},\operatorname{Qtt}]:[\operatorname{diff}(\operatorname{Q}(\operatorname{qamma},\operatorname{theta}),\operatorname{qamma},2), \\ \operatorname{diff}(\operatorname{Q}(\operatorname{qamma},\operatorname{theta}),\operatorname{theta},2)]$ \\ \operatorname{print}("\operatorname{Q}_{\operatorname{qamma}\operatorname{gamma}}=",\operatorname{Qgg})$ \\ \operatorname{print}("\operatorname{Q}_{\operatorname{theta}\operatorname{theta}}=",\operatorname{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)
$$z(v,k) := \exp(-(v^2)/k)$$
\$
$$[zvv,zkk] : [diff(z(v,k),v,2),diff(z(v,k),k,2)]$$
\$
$$print("z_{vv}=",zvv)$$
\$
$$print("z_{kk}=",zkk)$$
\$
$$z_{vv} = \frac{4v^2e^{-\frac{v^2}{k}}}{k^2} - \frac{2e^{-\frac{v^2}{k}}}{k}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} (\% i121) \, \mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) := \exp(\operatorname{sqrt}(\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2)) \, \$ \\ & \quad [\mathbf{z}\mathbf{xx},\mathbf{z}\mathbf{yy}] : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) := \mathbf{y}^2 \, (\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) := \mathbf{y}^2 \, (\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{x},2) \, , \operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, \$ \\ & \quad \operatorname{print}(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}),\mathbf{y},2)] \, (\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z},\mathbf{y},\mathbf{y},2)] \, (\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}) : [\operatorname{diff}(\mathbf{z},\mathbf{y},2)] \, (\mathbf{$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} (\% \text{i} 129) \, \text{f} \, (\text{x}, \text{y}) := \text{x}^{\text{y}} \\ & \quad [\text{fxx}, \text{fyy}] : [\text{diff} \, (\text{f} \, (\text{x}, \text{y}) \, , \text{x}, 2) \, , \text{diff} \, (\text{f} \, (\text{x}, \text{y}) \, , \text{y}, 2)] \$ \\ & \quad \text{print} \, (\text{"f}_{\text{-}} \{\text{xx}\} = \text{"}, \text{fxx}) \$ \\ & \quad \text{print} \, (\text{"f}_{\text{-}} \{\text{yy}\} = \text{"}, \text{fyy}) \$ \\ \\ f_{xx} = x^{y-2} \, (y-1) \, y \\ f_{yy} = x^{y} \log (x)^{2} \\ \end{array}$$

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

```
(\%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\left(y\right)^2
    f_{yy} = (x - 1)^{x} y^{x-2}
23. f(x,y) = senh(x^2y)
    (\%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_x x = 4 x^2 y^2 \sinh(x^2 y) + 2 y \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\left(y - \cos\left(x\right)\right)
```

```
(%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} = 2xz^3 w_{zz} = 6xy^2z
```

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

(%i6)
$$w(x,y,z) := x/(y+z)$$
\$
$$[wxx,wyy,wzz] : [diff(w(x,y,z),x,2),diff(w(x,y,z),y,2), diff(w(x,y,z),y,2)]$$
\$
$$print("w_{xx}=",wxx)$$
\$
$$print("w_{yy}=",wyy)$$
\$
$$print("w_{zz}=",wzz)$$
\$
$$w_{xx} = 0$$

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

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

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

Derivada direccional 7.

Vectores en el espacio 7.1.

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

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

- 3. Vector unitario en dirección \boldsymbol{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 $u \cdot v = 0$ 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 $||u+v|| \le ||u|| + ||v||$
- 11. Proyección de u sobre v $proy_v u = \frac{u \cdot v}{\|v\|^2} v$

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) Components v = (0 (-2), -4 3, 4 1) = (2, -7, 3)
 - 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 $||u|| = \sqrt{14}, ||v|| = \sqrt{20}$ $cos(\theta) = \frac{\langle 3, -1, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle -4, 0, 2 \rangle}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{20}} = \frac{-2+4}{2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{14}} = \frac{-8}{2\sqrt{5}\sqrt{14}}$ 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 $||v|| = \sqrt{49 + 1 + 4} = \sqrt{54}$ $proy_v u = \frac{\langle 3, -5, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle}{54} \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle = \frac{21 - 5 - 4}{54} \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle = \frac{12}{54} \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle = \frac{2}{9} \langle 7, 1, -2 \rangle$

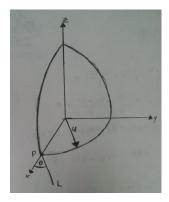
7.2. Derivadas direccionales y gradientes

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

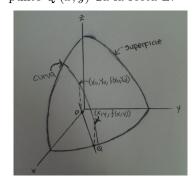
Sea $z=f\left(x,y\right)$ una superficie y $P=\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)$ un punto en el dominio de f

Figura 1: Derivadas direccionales

(a) Especificamos una dirección mediante un vector unitario $u = cos\theta i + sen\theta j$ donde θ es el angulo 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 limite de calculo de una variable. El plano vertical empleado para formar c corta al plano xy en una recta L que se representa por las ecuaciones parametricas $x = x_0 +$ $tcos\theta; y = y_0 + tsen\theta; \forall t \text{ en el}$ 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 $P \neq Q$ 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

$$\frac{f\left(x,y\right) - f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)}{t} = \frac{f\left(x_{0} + tcos\theta, y_{0} + sen\theta\right) - f\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right)}{t}$$

7.2.1. Derivada direccional de f en la dirección de u

La derivada direccional de f en dirección u se escribe:

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

Si f es una función diferenciable en x e y, entonces la derivada direccional de f en la dirección del vector unitario $u = cos\theta i + sen\theta j$ 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 angulo de $\frac{\pi}{3}$ con el eje x positivo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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