

# Ecuaciones Diferenciales 1<sup>ra</sup> Parte

1

- ①
- (a)  $(y'')^2 - y''' = y - (y')^2$   $y'''$  determina orden = 3 grado = 1
  - (b)  $y''' + x(y')^4 = 0$  orden = 3 grado = 1
  - (c)  $(1+x)(y'')^4 + 3y''' + 5x^2y = 0$  orden = 3 grado = 1
  - (d)  $y'' - 3\sin(y') + y = x^3$  orden = 2 grado = ?
  - (e)  $3x \frac{dy}{dx} - y dx = 0$  orden = 1 grado = 1 lineal
  - (f)  $x y'' - 4y' + x - 1 = 0$  orden = 2 grado = 1 lineal
- ② (a)  $y = e^{-x} + x - 1$  es solución de  $y' + y = x \therefore y(0) = 0$   
 $y' = -e^{-x} + 1$   $(e^{-x} + x - 1) + (-e^{-x} + 1) = x$
- (b)  $y = (2 - \ln(x))\sqrt{x}$  verifica es solución  
 $y' = -\frac{1}{x}\sqrt{x} + (2 - \ln(x))(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})$   
 $y'' = \frac{1}{x}\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + (-$
- (c)  $y^2 = C_1x + C_2$  SG de  $yy'^2 + y^2y'' = 0$  Hallar SP  $(1, y_0)$   $\tan y = 2x - 1$   
 $2yy' = C_1$   
 $2yy'y' + 2yy'' = 0 \Rightarrow y'^2 + yy'' = 0 *y \quad yy'^2 + y^2y'' = 0$  ED asociada a  $y^2 = C_1x + C_2$   
 $y(1) = y'(1) = y_0 = 1 \quad y(1) = 1 \quad y'(1) = 2 \Rightarrow 2yy' = C_1 \quad |C_1 = 4|$   
 $y^2 = 4x + C_2 \quad 1 = 4 + C_2 \Rightarrow |C_2 = -3| \quad y^2 = 4x - 3$  SP de  $yy'^2 + y^2y'' = 0$
- (d)  $y = x$  sol de  $yy'^2 + y^2y'' = x$   
 $y' = 1 \quad x + x^2 \cdot 0 = x \quad |x \text{ es solución}$
- (e)  $y = Cx + C^3$  SG  $y = -\frac{x^2}{4}$  SS de  $y' = xy' + (y')^2$  Hallar soluciones que pasan por  $(2; 1)$   
 $y' = -\frac{8x}{16} = -\frac{x}{2} \quad y(-1) = 2$   
 $C^2 - 1C - 2 = 0 \quad C = 2 \vee C = -1$   
 $y = 1 - x \quad y = 4 + 2x$
- (f)  $x^2 + 4y^2 = C$  SG de  $4yy' = -x$  Hallar SP que pasa por  $(-2; 1)$   
 $2x + 8yy' = 0 \quad y(-2) = 1$  reemplazo y obtengo  $C$   
 $2(x + 4yy') = 0 \quad y' = \frac{-x}{4y} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $4yy' = -x \quad SP \Rightarrow x^2 + 4y^2 = 8$   
 ED asociada

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{4} \quad y^2 = 4ax \quad y^2 = 2yy'x$$

$$2yy' = 4a \quad \boxed{y = 2y'x}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$2x + 2yy' = 2r \quad \boxed{x + yy' = 0}$$

$$x + yy' = r$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad y = \sin(ax+b)$$

$$y'^2 = (\cos(ax+b) a)^2 \Rightarrow y'^2 = \cos^2(ax+b) a^2 \Rightarrow y'^2 = (1 - \sin^2(ax+b)) a^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$y'^2 = (1 - y^2) a^2$$

$$y'' = -\frac{\sin(ax+b)}{y} a^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'^2 = (1 - y^2) a^2 \\ y'' = -(a^2 y) \Rightarrow -\frac{y''}{y} = a^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y'^2 = (1 - y^2) \left( -\frac{y''}{y} \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{yy'^2 = (y^2 - 1)y''} \Rightarrow yy'^2 + (1 - y^2)y'' = 0$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad y = ae^x + bx e^x$$

$$y' = ae^x + b e^x + bx e^x \Rightarrow y' = y + be^x$$

$$y'' = ae^x + be^x + be^x + bx e^x \Rightarrow y'' = y' + be^x \quad - \quad \begin{array}{l} y' = y + be^x \\ y'' = y' + be^x \\ y' - y'' = y - y' \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{y'' - 2y' + y = 0}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad y = C_1 x + C_2 x^{-1} + C_3$$

$$y' = C_1 - \frac{C_2}{x^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2C_2}{x^3}$$

$$y''' = -\frac{6C_2}{x^4}$$

$$\frac{C_2}{x} = -\frac{C_2}{x^2} = \frac{2C_2 x}{x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad y = ba^x \quad a^x = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$y' = a^x \quad y' = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$y'' = a^x \quad y'' = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$\boxed{yy'' = y'^2}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad f(x) = e^{x^3+2x} \quad (fg)' = f'g$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad y = \frac{1}{(c-x)} \quad y' = y^2$$

$$y' = \frac{+1}{(c-x)^2} \quad \frac{1}{(c-x)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{(c-x)}\right)^2 \quad \text{verifica es solución.}$$

Existe otra solución en  $y=0$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad y' = \frac{(x^2+1)}{z-y} \quad \text{con } y(-3) = 4$$

$$y'(z-y) = x^2+1 \quad y(-3) = 4$$

$$\int (z-y) dy = \int (x^2+1) dx \quad 8 - 8 = -9 - 3 + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + C} \quad SG$$

$$\boxed{C=12}$$

$$ISP = 2y - \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + 12$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4 = 2x^2 y$$

$$x y' - 4 = 2x^2 y + y$$

$$\int y' \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \int \frac{2x^2+1}{x} = \int (2x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$\ln|y| = x^2 + \ln|x| + C \quad SG \quad |y| = e^{x^2 + \ln|x| + C} \quad y = \pm e^{x^2 + \ln|x|} (e^C)$$

$$\boxed{y = A x e^{x^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad y' = 2x \sqrt{y-1}$$

$$y'^2 = 2x^2 (y-1)^{1/2}$$

$$y'^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(y-1)^{1/2}} = 2x \quad \int (y-1)^{-1/2} = \int 2x dx$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2u^{1/2}}{2(y-1)^{1/2}} = x^2 + C} \quad SG$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad x^2 dy = \frac{(x^2+1)}{(3y^2+1)} dx \quad y(1)=2$$

$$x^2 y' = \frac{(x^2+1)}{(3y^2+1)}$$

$$y' (3y^2+1) = \frac{(x^2+1)}{x^2} \Rightarrow \int (3y^2+1) dy = \int \frac{(x^2+1)}{x^2} = \int \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \int \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y^3 + y = x - x^{-1} + C$$

$$y^3 + y = x - \frac{1}{x} + C = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x}$$

$$xy^3 + xy - x^2 + 1 + Cx = 0$$

$$8 + 2 - x + x + C = 0$$

$$\boxed{xy^3 + xy - x^2 + 10x + 1}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \text{pto } (x, y) \quad \text{pendiente } \frac{y}{x}$$

$$c = 10x$$

$$y' = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$y y' = x$$

$$\int y dy = \int x dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\boxed{\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} = C}$$

$$⑨ y' - xy \quad \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int x dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y = \pm e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} e^C \quad y = \pm A e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$y(0) = A = -2 \quad \boxed{y = -2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}}$$

⑩ ② passe par  $(0,0)$

$$y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Rightarrow 0 - y_0 = y'(0 - x_0) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = y'x}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \text{ horizontal} \Rightarrow y' = 0 \Rightarrow y = y_0$$

$$\textcircled{c} (0; x_0 + y_0) \Rightarrow (x_0 + y_0) - y_0 = y'(0 - x_0)$$

$$\textcircled{e} y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{y'}(x - x_0) \Rightarrow -y_0 = -\frac{1}{y'}(-x_0) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{y'}x$$

$$y' = -x \Rightarrow \int y dy = - \int x dx \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C \Rightarrow \boxed{y^2 + x^2 = 2C}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad y = kx^2 \quad y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{y'}(x - x_0) \quad (0,1) \quad y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2kx}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad y - 5 = -\frac{1}{y'}(x) \Rightarrow \int (y - 5) dy = \int -x dx \Rightarrow \boxed{(y - 5)^2 + x^2 = 2C = C}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad xy' - y - x^3 = 0 \quad y = uv$$

$$xy' - y = x^3 \quad y = u'v + uv'$$

$$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x^2$$

$$u'v + uv' + \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)(uv) = x^2$$

$$uv' + v(u) - \frac{1}{x}uv = x^2$$

$$u' - \frac{1}{x}u = 0$$

$$u' = \frac{1}{x}u \quad \frac{1}{u}u' = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\ln|u| = \ln|x| + C$$

$$|u| = e^{\ln|x| + C} \Rightarrow |u| = e^C |x| \quad u = \overset{A}{e^C} x$$

$$\text{En (2)} \Rightarrow x v' = x^2$$

$$\int v' = \int x \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y = uv = ((x)\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)) = \boxed{\frac{x^3}{2} + xC = y}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad y' + y \cos(x) = \sin(x) \cos(x)$$

$$y = uv$$

$$y' = u'v + uv'$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} u'v + uv' + uv \cos x &= \cos x \sin x \\ uv' + v(u + u \cos x) &= \cos x \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$u' = -u \cos x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} u' = \int -\cos x \Rightarrow \ln|u| = -\sin x + C \quad |u| = e^{-\sin x + C} = e^{-\sin x} \text{ (A)}$$

$$u = \text{A} e^{-\sin x}$$

$$e^{-\sin x} v' = \cos x \sin x$$

$$\int v' = \int e^{\sin x} \cos x \sin x dx \quad \begin{aligned} \sin x &= w \\ \cos x &= dw \end{aligned}$$

$$v = \int e^w w dw \Rightarrow v = e^w(w-1) + C \quad v = e^{\sin x}(\sin x - 1) + C$$

$$y = (e^{-\sin x})(e^{\sin x})(\sin x - 1 + C) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = (\sin x - 1) + C e^{-\sin x}}$$

$$\textcircled{C} \quad (x^2+4)y' - 3xy = x$$

$$y = uv$$

$$(x^2+4)(u'v + uv') - 3x(uv) = x \quad y' = u'v + uv'$$

$$(x^2+4)(u'v) + (x^2+4)(uv') - 3x(uv) = x \quad (x^2+4)u' - 3xu = 0$$

$$(x^2+4)(uv') + v((x^2+4)u' - 3xu) = x \quad (x^2+4)(uv') = x$$

$$(x^2+4)u' = 3xu$$

$$\frac{1}{u} u' = \frac{3x}{x^2+4}$$

$$\textcircled{13d} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 \frac{y}{x} = x^2 \sin(3x)$$

(15)  $y' + \frac{y}{(x+1)} = \sin(x)$

 $y = u v$ 
 $y' = u'v + uv'$ 
 $u'v + \frac{uv}{(x+1)} = \sin(x)$ 
 $u' + \frac{u}{x+1} = 0$ 
 $u' = -\frac{u}{x+1}$ 
 $\frac{u'}{u} = -\frac{1}{x+1}$ 
 $\ln|u| = -\ln|x+1| + C$ 
 $|u| = e^{-\ln|x+1| + C} = e^C \frac{1}{|x+1|}$ 
 $u = \frac{e^C}{|x+1|}$ 
 $u = \frac{1}{x+1}$ 
 $v' = \sin(x)$ 
 $v = -\cos(x)$ 
 $y = u v = \frac{1}{x+1} (-\cos(x)) + \sin(x) + C$ 
 $y = \frac{-\cos(x)}{x+1} + \frac{\sin(x)}{x+1} + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{⑯) } y' + y = 2 \sin(x) \\
 & \frac{y'}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = \sin(x) \\
 & \frac{u v' + u' v}{2} + \frac{u v}{2} = \sin x \\
 & \frac{u v'}{2} + v \left( \frac{u'}{2} + \frac{u}{2} \right) = \sin x \\
 & \frac{e^{-x} v'}{2} = \sin x \\
 & v' = 2 \sin(x) e^x \\
 & v = 2 \int \sin(x) e^x = 2 (\sin(x) e^x - \int e^x \cos(x) dx) \\
 & u = \sin(x) \quad u = \cos(x) \\
 & u' = \cos(x) \quad du = -\sin(x) \\
 & v' = e^x \quad dv = e^x \\
 & v = e^x \quad \Delta T = ? e^x (\sin(x) - \cos(x)) \\
 & P(\pi/2, 1) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{\pi/2 + \sin x}{x+1} - \cos(x)} \\
 & \frac{u'}{2} + \frac{u}{2} = 0 \\
 & \frac{u'}{2} = -\frac{u}{2} \\
 & u' \cdot \frac{1}{u} = -1 \\
 & \ln|u| = -x + C \\
 & |u| = e^{-x} \quad \boxed{u = e^{-x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(e^{-x}) \left( \frac{2}{3} e^x (\sin(x) - \cos(x)) + C \right) = y \quad |y = \sin x - \cos(x) + 2e^{-x}| \text{ SP } y(0)=1 \quad (4)$$

⑯ ②  $V = x'$   $x(0) = x_0$  Ecación de posición  $\Rightarrow |x = x_0 + vt|$

⑥  $a = v' = x''$   $x(0) = x_0$  y  $x'(0) = v_0 \Rightarrow |x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2|$

⑰ ②  $\begin{cases} x^2 + 4y^2 = C_1 \\ y = C_2 x^4 \end{cases}$   $x^2 + 4y^2 = C_1$   $y = C_2 x^4$   $C_2 = \frac{y}{x^4}$   
 $2x + 8y y' = 0$   $y' = \frac{-2x}{8y} = -\frac{x}{4y}$   $y' = 4 \frac{y}{x^4} x^3 = 4 \frac{y}{x}$

Para ser ortogonales  
pendientes opuestas  $\neq$  signo  
(concepto entendido)

↳ pendientes inversas y cambiadas de signo  
Son ortogonales

⑱ ②  $y = 2x + c$

$$2y' = 2 \quad -\frac{1}{y'} = 1/2 \quad y' = -\frac{1}{2} \quad |y' = -\frac{1}{2} dx$$

⑥  $y = C e^x$

$$|y = -\frac{1}{2} x + C$$

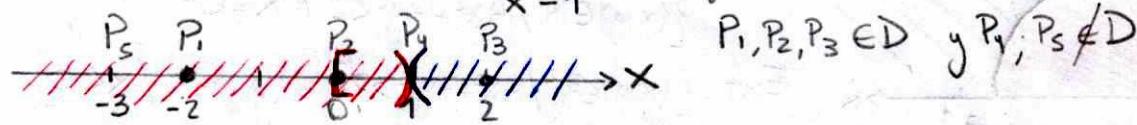
$$y' = e^x \quad -\frac{1}{y'} = e^x \quad y' = -e^{-x}$$

③  $y(cx+1) = x$

$$y'$$

## 2 NOCIONES DE TOPOLOGÍA - FUNCIONES

① Sea  $f: D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  /  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x(x+2)^4}}{x-1}$  y  $D$  dominio de  $f$



$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = -2 \vee 0 \leq x < 1 \vee x > 1\}$$

$P_1 \Rightarrow$  Frontera pq  $E^*(A)$  contiene ptos  $\in D$  y ptos  $\notin D$

Aislado pq pertenece  $D$  y un  $E^*(A)$  no posee ptos de  $D$

$P_2 \Rightarrow$  Frontera (idem  $P_1$ )

Acumulación pq como  $P_2 \in D \Rightarrow \exists E^*(A)$  que en todo su entorno posee ptos de  $D$

$P_3 \Rightarrow$  Interior (ptos estn "adentro" de  $D$ )

Acumulación (idem  $P_2$ )

$P_4 \Rightarrow$  Frontera y de acumulación

$P_5 \Rightarrow$  Exterior pq  $\exists E^*(A)$  que no tiene puntos de  $D$ .

② Frontera serán todos los ptos en los cuales el  $E^*(A)$  contenga ptos de  $D$  como ms.

$\Rightarrow$  Todos los ptos que conforman el perímetro de la circunferencia  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

El pto  $(0,0)$  y el  $(2,2)$  que si se le da un radio lo suficientemente grande puede contener ptos de  $D$

$\delta S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 4 \vee (0,0) \vee (2,2)\}$  se aplica el  $\vee$  y no  $\wedge$  pq las condiciones no dependen de los otros para ser frontera.

③ Ptos interiores serán todos los ptos que pertenezcan al Dom ("que estn pntados")

$$\overset{\circ}{S} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$$

④ Ptos de acumulación serán:

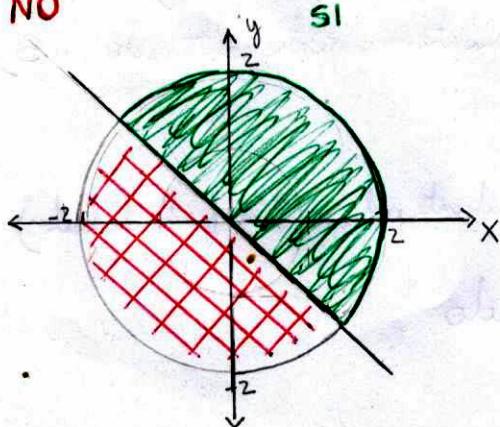
$$S' = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 4\} \quad \leftarrow \text{para que sea de acumulación el intervalo debe ser cerrado}$$

d) No es cerrado pq no contiene a todos sus ptos de acumulación (circunferencia rayada)

No es abierto pq no todos sus ptos son interiores (ej - A(2,2))

Es acotado pq existe un  $r$  lo suficientemente grande /  $S \subset E(0,r)$

③ a) NO



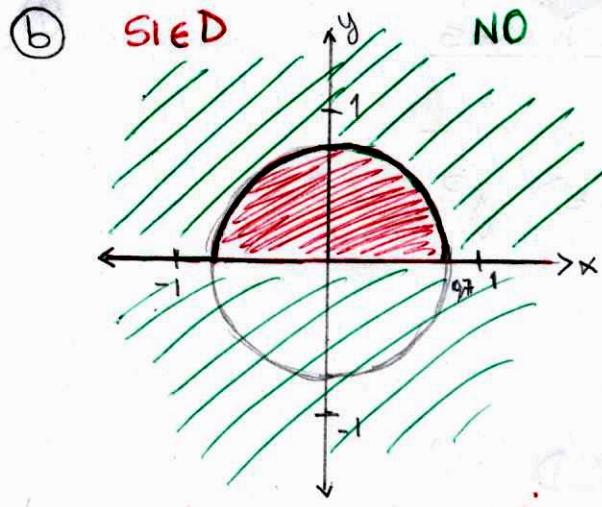
$$\overset{\circ}{S} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 4 \wedge x+y > 1\}$$

$$\delta S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 4 \wedge x+y \geq 1\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 4 \wedge x+y = 1\}$$

$$E_{xt} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 > 4\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x+y < 1\}$$

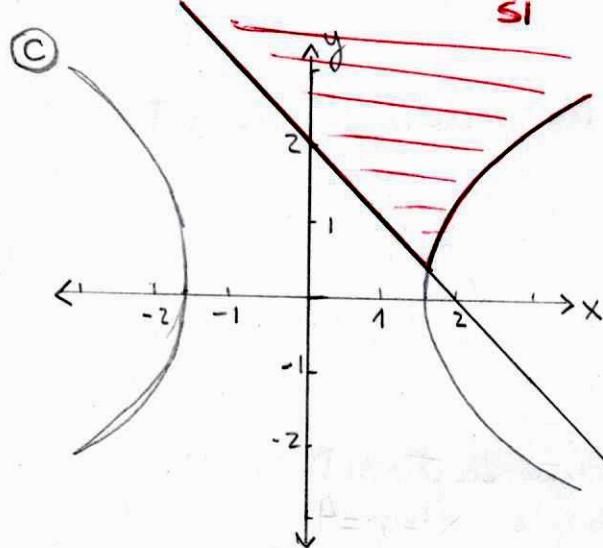
Es cerrado ■ Es compacto (cerrado y acotado)

No es abierto ■ Es conexo.

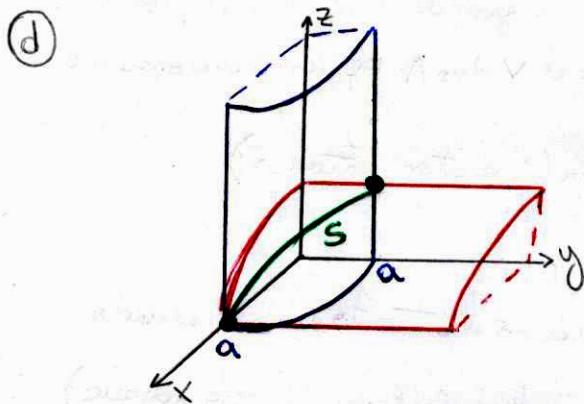


$$\begin{aligned}\overset{\circ}{S} &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 < 2 \wedge x > 0\} \\ \partial S &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 = 2 \wedge x \geq 0\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 < 2 \wedge x = 0\} \\ E_{\text{ext}} &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 > 2\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x < 0\}\end{aligned}$$

Es cerrado, compacto y conexo.



$$\begin{aligned}\overset{\circ}{S} &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 < 3 \wedge x + y > 2\} \\ \partial S &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 = 3 \wedge x + y \geq 2\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 < 3 \wedge x + y = 2\} \\ E_{\text{ext}} &= \mathbb{R}^2 - \overset{\circ}{S} - \partial S \quad (\text{Notación válida, más "sencilla"}) \\ \text{Es cerrado, no es compacto (no acotado), es conexo.}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\overset{\circ}{S} &= \emptyset \quad (\text{siempre chocó con algo exterior}) \\ E_{\text{ext}} &= \mathbb{R}^3 - S \\ \partial S &= \text{Conjunto } S \\ \text{no es abierto } (S_{\text{int}} &\neq S) \\ \text{Es cerrado } (S' &\subseteq S) \\ \text{Es acotado} &\rightarrow \text{compacto} \\ \text{Es conexo.}\end{aligned}$$

(4)  $S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / xy \leq 4\} \Rightarrow xy = 4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{x}$  Homogénea

$(0,0) \leq 4$  (Región que contiene el pto) (Verifica)

→ no es convexo (no se pueden unir mediante segmentos contenidos en S)

→ Es convexo (por dptos se pueden unir mediante poligonal m̈s puntos de lados)

$$S' = S \Rightarrow \text{escrito}$$

∴ enunciado

$$\textcircled{5} \textcircled{a} f(x,y) = \ln((x+1)(y-2x))$$

Restricciones de Dominio (Importante)

\* Raíces de índice par  $\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt[m]{g(x)}$  m par  $\text{Dom } f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / g(x) \geq 0\}$

\* Logaritmos  $f(x) = \log_a(g(x))$  con  $a > 0$  y  $a \neq 1$   $\text{Dom } f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / g(x) > 0\}$

\* Denominadores  $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x)}{g(x)} \quad \text{Dom } f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / g(x) \neq 0\}$

$$(x+1)(y-2x) = z \quad z > 0 \quad \ln(z) \text{ con } z > 0$$

$$(x+1) > 0 \wedge y-2x > 0 \quad \vee \quad (x+1) < 0 \wedge y-2x < 0$$

$$x > -1 \wedge y > 2x \quad \vee \quad x < -1 \wedge y < -2x$$

$$\text{Dom } f(x) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x > -1 \wedge y > 2x\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x < -1 \wedge y < -2x\}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad f(x,y) = (\sqrt{1-x}; (x+1)^{-1/2}; \ln(y-x))$$

obs Compos escalares:  $F: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / Z = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ ,  $m > 1$

Función vectorial:  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m / \underbrace{f(t)}_{m^{\text{a real}}} = \underbrace{(f_1(t), f_2(t), \dots, f_m(t))}_{\text{Vectores } m \text{ componentes}}$

Compos vectoriales  $\underbrace{F: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m / F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)}_{\text{Vector de } m \text{ comp}}$

$\underbrace{F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)}_{m^{\text{a real}}} = (F_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), F_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m), \dots, F_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m))$

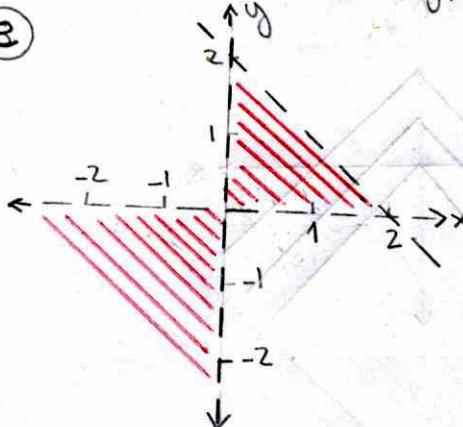
• Respecto al (5b) el dominio de un compo vectorial se obtiene como la intersección de los dominios de cada componente.

$$\text{Dom } F = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 1-x \geq 0 \wedge x+1 \geq 0 \wedge y-x > 0 = \boxed{y > x \wedge -1 < x \leq 1}\}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$1 - (x^2+y^2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1} \geq \sqrt{(x^2+y^2)} \Rightarrow \boxed{-1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 1} = \text{Dom } f$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{\ln(z-x-y)} \quad z-x-y \geq 0 \quad \boxed{z \geq x+y = \text{Dom } f}$$



$$f(x,y) = \frac{\ln(xy)}{\sqrt{2-x-y}}$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / xy > 0 \wedge 2-x-y > 0\} \rightarrow \text{1er y 3er cuadrante}$$

Se excluye los ejes x e y

• Damos ejercicios más de lo mismo se monta el concepto.

⑥ a)  $f(x,y) = xy - 2$  Dom f:  $\mathbb{R}^2$

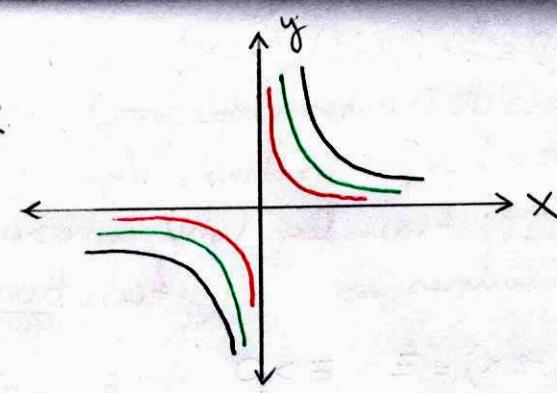
$$C_K = \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f \mid f(x,y) = K; xy - 2 = K\}$$

$$K=0 \Rightarrow xy = 2$$

$$K=1 \Rightarrow xy = 3$$

$$C_K = xy = K+2$$

Hiperbolas de ecuación  $xy = K+2$  con  $K \neq -2$



b)  $f(x,y) = e^{xy}$  Dom f:  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$C_K = \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f \mid f(x,y) = K; e^{xy} = K\}$$

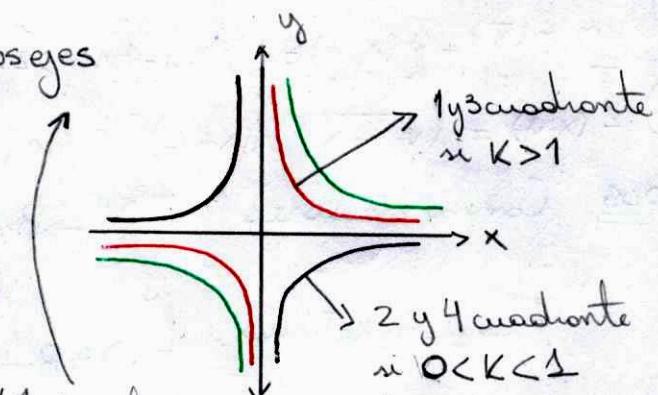
$$K=1 \Rightarrow e^{xy} = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \text{ Los ejes}$$

$$K=2 \Rightarrow e^{xy} = 2 \Rightarrow xy = \ln 2 \quad y = \frac{\ln 2}{x}$$

$$K=e \Rightarrow e^{xy} = e \Rightarrow xy = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$C_K = e^{xy} = K \Rightarrow xy = \ln K \Rightarrow y = \frac{\ln K}{x}$$

Hiperbolas equilateras  $\Rightarrow xy = \ln(K)$  con  $K > 0$  y  $K \neq 1$  (incluye ambos ejes)



c)  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$  Dom:  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$C_K = \{(x,y,z) \in \text{Dom } f \mid f(x,y,z) = K; x^2 + y^2 - z = K\}$$

$$K=0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = z$$

$$K=1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = z + 1$$

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

Paraboloides de ecuación

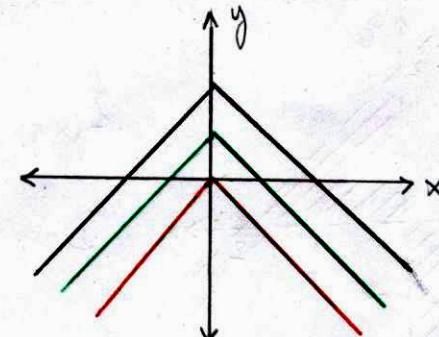
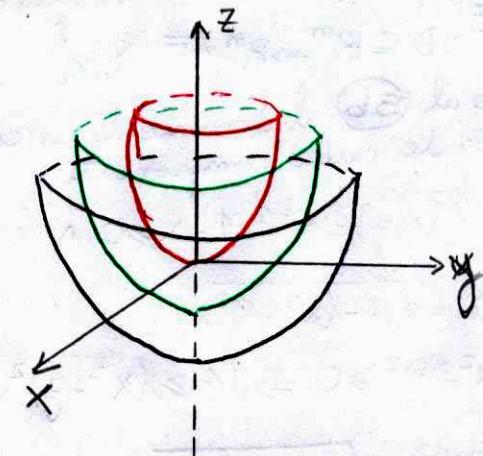
d)  $f(x,y) = |x| + y$

$$C_K = \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f \mid f(x,y) = K; |x| + y = K\}$$

$$K=0 \Rightarrow |x| = -y$$

$$K=1 \Rightarrow |x| - 1 = -y$$

$$C_K = y = K - |x| \rightarrow \text{lneos}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x,y,z) = \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) \quad \text{Dom } f: x^2+y^2+z^2 > 0$$

$$C_k = \{(x,y,z) \in \text{Dom } f / f(x,y,z) = k, \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) = k\}$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) = 0$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2+z^2 = e$$

$$C_k = x^2+y^2+z^2 = e^k \Rightarrow \text{ptos en el espacio}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \quad \text{Dom } f: x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq -y^2$$

$$C_k = \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f / \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = k\}$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$k=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x = x^2+y^2 \Rightarrow 1 = (x-1)^2+y^2.$$

$$k=-\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 = (x+1)^2+y^2.$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{k} x = x^2+y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4k^2} (x - \frac{1}{2k})^2 + y^2.$$

Circunferencias de ecuación

Para  $k=0$  el eje y - (0,0)

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad f(x,y) = x^2+y^2 \quad \text{Dom } f: \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{Gráfico: } \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / (x,y) \in \text{Dom } f \wedge z = f(x,y)\}$$

$$x=0 \text{ int�ers. } yz \Rightarrow z=y^2.$$

$$y=0 \text{ int�ers. } xz \Rightarrow z=x^2.$$

$$z=0 \text{ inter } xy \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=0 \Rightarrow (0,0,0).$$

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

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

$\text{Im } f: (\text{Valores que toma } z): \mathbb{R}_0^+$

$\text{pos } f: \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f / f(x,y) > 0\}$

$\text{pos } f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\}$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \quad \text{Dom } f: x^2+y^2 \geq 0$$

$$x^2+y^2=z^2 \quad x=0 \Rightarrow y^2=z^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ Semirectas}$$

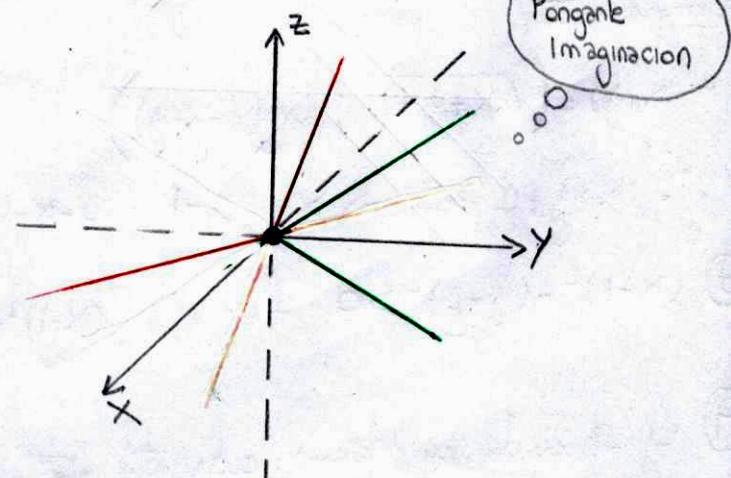
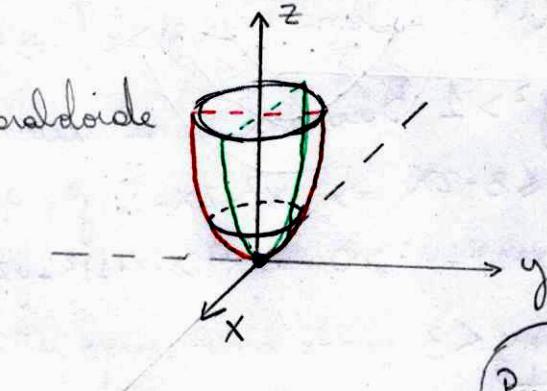
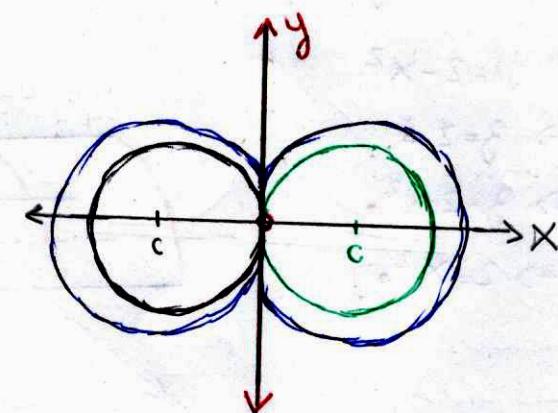
$$y=0 \Rightarrow x^2=z^2.$$

$$z=0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=0 \Rightarrow (0,0,0).$$

$$z=1 \wedge z=2$$

$\text{Im } f: \mathbb{R}_0^+$

$\text{pos } f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\}$



C)  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}$   $9-x^2-y^2 \geq 0$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{9-y^2}$  semicircunf.  
 $y=0 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{9-x^2}$  Semicircunf  
 $z=0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=9$  Circunf  $R=3$

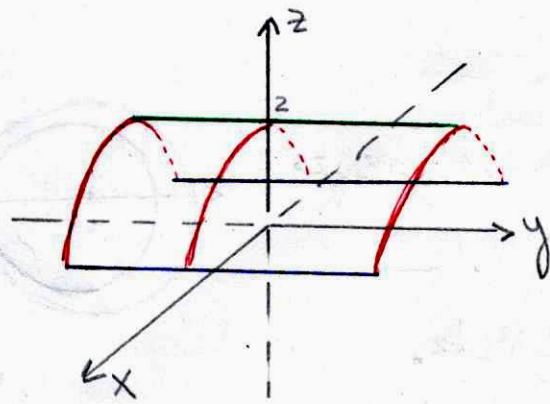
$9-x^2-y^2 \geq 0$   
 $x^2+y^2 \leq 9$   
 $\text{Im } f: 0 \leq z \leq 3$   
 $\text{pos } f: x^2+y^2 < 9$

d)  $f(x,y) = 2-x-y \Rightarrow z = 2-x-y$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow z = 2-y$   
 $y=0 \Rightarrow z = 2-x$   
 $z=0 \Rightarrow x+y=2$

rectas  $\text{Im } f: \mathbb{R}$   
 $\text{pos } f: x+y < 2$

e)  $f(x,y) = 2-x^2$

$3y \Rightarrow z=2$   
 $3x \Rightarrow z=2-x^2$   
 $xy \Rightarrow 2=x^2$



$\text{Im } f: z < 2 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 2]$   
 $\text{pos } f: 2-x^2 > 0$

f)  $f(x,z) = x^2 - 2x + z^2$

$= x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1 + z^2$   
 $= \underbrace{(x-1)^2}_{\geq 0} + z^2 - 1 \geq -1 \Rightarrow \text{Im } f [-1, \infty)$

post.  $\{(x,z) \in \text{Dom } f / f(x,z) > 0\} \Rightarrow \text{pos } (x-1)^2 + z^2 > 1$

g)  $x^2 + y^2 > 1$  Basandose en restricción de dominio  $f(x,y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$

b)  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 8 - 2x \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 \leq 9 \Rightarrow (x+1)^2 + y^2 \leq 9$   $f(x,y) = \sqrt{9 - (x+1)^2 - y^2}$   
 $\therefore 9 - (x+1)^2 - y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 9 \geq (x+1)^2 + y^2 \rightarrow =$

c)  $-1 \leq x+y \leq 3$  puede ser un compo vectorial cuyo dominio sea la intersección de los componentes

$f(x,y) = (\sqrt{x+y+1}; \ln(3-x-y))$

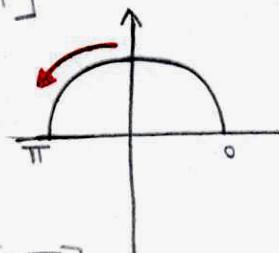
$\therefore x+y+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x+y \geq -1 \quad 3-x-y > 0 \quad 3 > x+y \quad x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$

d)  $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 > 0$   $f(x,y) = [(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2]^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2}}$

9) Gráfico de superficies: adjunto material de álgebra.

⑩ a)  $\bar{g}(u) = (\cos(u); \sin(u))$  con  $u \in [0, \pi]$

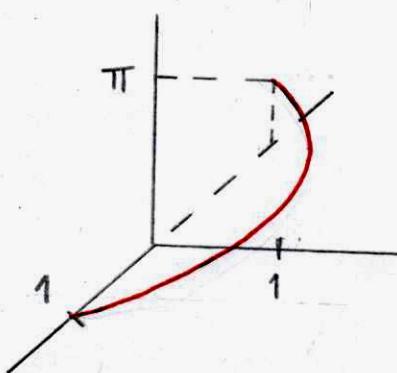
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos(u) \\ y = \sin(u) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ con } u \in [0, \pi]$$



Si le damos valores a  $\pi$   
el sentido es contrario

b)  $\bar{g}(u) = (\cos(u); \sin(u); u)$  con  $u \in [0, \pi]$

$u$	$x$	$y$	$z$
0	1	0	0
$\pi/2$	0	1	$\pi/2$
$\pi$	-1	0	$\pi$



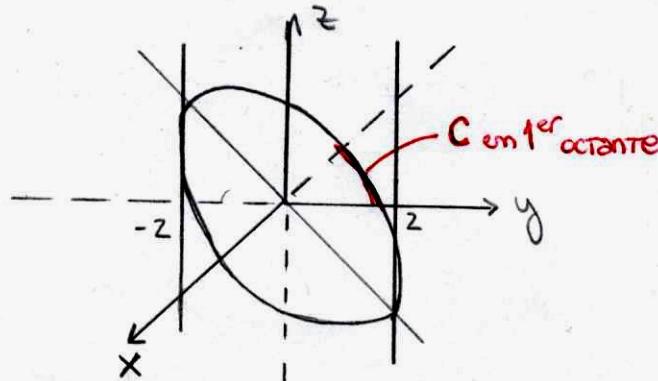
Va a formar un espiral  
ya que  $u=3$  y lo altura  
no aumentando

11)  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ z = x \end{cases}$

1º OCTANTE

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \operatorname{sen} t \\ y = 2 \operatorname{cos} t \\ z = 2 \operatorname{sen} t \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = z$$

b)  $\bar{f}(t) = (2 \operatorname{sen} t; 2 \operatorname{cos} t; 2 \operatorname{sen} t)$  con  $t \in [0, \pi/2]$



12) Como todo lo optativo no hace.

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)} = 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{|x|} = \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x} = -1 \end{array} l^+ \neq l^- \Rightarrow \text{No existe límite}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Gráfico de } y = \sqrt{x} \\ \text{En el origen } (0,0) \text{ la función es continua.} \end{array} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \text{ si } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1 & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ x^2 & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x-1 = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 = 0 \quad l^+ \neq l^- \Rightarrow \text{No existe límite}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{|u|}, u \ln(u) \right) \Rightarrow \text{Dom } f(u) = (0, +\infty)$$

como solo entran los valores positivos al  $\lim$  no hace falta calcularlos.

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{u} = 1 \quad \text{y} \quad \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} u \ln(u) = 0 \Rightarrow L = (1, 0) \quad \text{En cambio}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{|u|}, u \right) \Rightarrow \text{Dom } f(u) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{u} = 1 \quad l^+ \neq l^- \Rightarrow \text{No existe límite} \quad \text{al no existir el límite de uno componente ya no existe el límite de } f(u)$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{u} = -1 \quad \text{Conclusion: en uno existe y en otro no por la restricción del dominio.}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1-\cos(u)}{u^2}, 1+2u, \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u^2)}{u^3+u^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos(u)}{u^2} \text{ aplica L'Hopital} \Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u)}{u} \xrightarrow[u \rightarrow 0]{\operatorname{sen}(u) \rightarrow 0} \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} 1+2u = \boxed{1}$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(u^2)}{u^3+u^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(u^2) 2u}{3u^2+2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\operatorname{sen}(u^2) 4u^2 + \cos(u^2) 2}{6u+2} \xrightarrow[u \rightarrow 0]{\substack{\operatorname{sen}(u^2) \rightarrow 0 \\ \cos(u^2) \rightarrow 1}} \boxed{1}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{g}(t) = (t, 2t)$$

$\text{Dom } \bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$  conexo  
 $\bar{g}$  es cont en  $\mathbb{R}$  por poseer componentes continuas} El conjunto de  $\bar{g}$  representa una curva

$$\text{Im } \bar{g} = \{ \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{x} = (t, 2t) \text{ con } t \in \mathbb{R} \} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = (1, 2)t + (0, 0) \quad \text{Es una curva (recta) en } \mathbb{R}^2$$

Importante: Curva:

Dada una función  $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ , si  $D$  es un conjunto conexo y  $f$  es continua en  $D$  entonces llamamos curva al conjunto imagen de  $f$

Conjunto conexo es un subconjunto  $G \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  que no puede ser descrito como unión disjunta de 2 conjuntos distintos

"Formado por uno solo pieza que no se puede dividir".

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \bar{g}: [-1; 2] \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{g}(u) = (u; |u|)$$

Dom  $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$  convexo  
las componentes son continuas }  $\bar{g}(u)$  representa una curva en  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \bar{g}: [0; \pi] \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{g}(\varphi) = (\cos(\varphi); \sin(\varphi))$$

$\cos(\varphi)$  }  
 $\sin(\varphi)$  } son continuas en el periodo  $[0; \pi]$   $\Rightarrow$  son continuas en  $[0; \pi]$

Dom  $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\text{convexo}}$  (tanto sen como cos no presentan restricciones)  $\Rightarrow \bar{g}$  representa una curva en  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / g(t) = (t; 2t; 1-t)$$

Dom  $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$  convexo

cada componente es continua por ser polinomio

$$\bar{X} = (1; 2; -1)t + (0; 0; 1) \Rightarrow \text{representa una curva recta en } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad \bar{g}: D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{g}(x) = (x; x^2) \text{ con } D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / |x| > 1\}$$

$|x| > 1 \Rightarrow x > 1 \vee x < -1$   $\text{////}, \text{!} \quad \text{|||||}$  (||||| es una unión de dos conjuntos abiertos  $\Rightarrow$  no convexo)  
por incumplimiento de teorema NO REPRESENTA UNA CURVA.

$$\textcircled{f} \quad \bar{g}(u) = \begin{cases} (u; u^2+1) & \text{si } u \geq 0 \\ (u; u^2) & \text{si } u < 0 \end{cases} \text{ obs: ejercicio mal escrito en la guía}$$

Dom  $\bar{g}(u) = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$  convexo. Analiza continuidad en  $u=0$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} (u; u^2+1) = (0; 1)$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} (u; u^2) = (0; 0) \Rightarrow l^+ \neq l^- \Rightarrow \text{lim no es continuo en } u=0 \Rightarrow \text{su imagen no define una curva}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x^3y - xy^3}{x^4 - y^4} = \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - x^2y + xy^2 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2(x-y) + y^2(x-y)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(x-y)}{(x^2 + y^2)} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x+y)^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \boxed{1}$$

$$C_1 \quad y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x; 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \boxed{1} \quad L_{C_1} \neq L_{C_2} \Rightarrow \text{lim}_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x+y)^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$C_2 \quad y=x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x; x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x)^2}{2x^2} = \frac{4x^2}{2x^2} = \boxed{2}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{xy - 2x - y + 2}{x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 5} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{xy - 2x - y + 2}{x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 5} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x - 2x - 2 + 2}{x^2 + 4 - 2x - 8 + 5} = \boxed{0}$$

$$y = mx \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 m - 2x - mx + 2}{x^2 + m^2 x^2 - 2x - 4mx + 5} = \boxed{0} \text{, No sale}$$

Con anterioridad para otra función ( $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ) se vio que el análogo

+ aborigen etíope + la sombra + la sombra + la sombra

algunas de las imágenes que se han visto en la clase

②  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2}$  Para definición (después de comprobar por distintos medios supongo que  $L=0$ )

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < h \Rightarrow \left| \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} \right| = 3|y| \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 < x^2+y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} < \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3|y|x^2}{x^2+y^2} < 3|y| \leq 3\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq 3\sqrt{x^2+x^2} = 3\sqrt{2x^2} = 3x\sqrt{2} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow h = \frac{\varepsilon}{3\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

④  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x|+|y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \Rightarrow y=ax \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|+|ax|}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|(1+|a|)}{\sqrt{x^2}\sqrt{1+a^2}} = \frac{1+|a|}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$

$\Rightarrow$  El valor del lím depende de  $a$

⑨  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2+(x-y)^2} \Rightarrow y=x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4+0} = \boxed{1} \neq \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2+(x-y)^2}$

⑩  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \quad y=ax \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2+a^3x^3}{x^2+a^2x^2} = \frac{x^2(1+a^3x)}{x^2(1+a^2)} = \frac{1}{1+a^2} \text{ depende de } a \neq \lim$

⑪  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \quad y=0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = \boxed{0}$

⑫  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^6} \quad y=x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \neq \Rightarrow \neq \lim$

$x=0 \Rightarrow L=0$

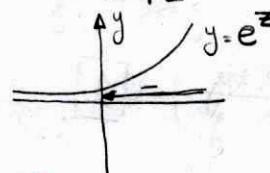
$y=ax \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(ax)^3}{x^2+(ax)^6} = \frac{x^4a^3}{x^2+a^6x^6} \text{ NO} \neq \Rightarrow \neq \lim$

$x=y^3 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^3y^3}{y^6+y^6} = \frac{y^6}{2y^6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

⑬  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$

$y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$

$y=1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 1 \neq \neq \lim$



⑭  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} e^{-y/x^2} = \boxed{0} \rightarrow -\infty$

⑮  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{0}{(y^3+1)\cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right)} \xrightarrow{\text{no tunde a } 0} \neq \lim$

⑯  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(1/x)}{\cot(1/y)} = 0$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \text{ si } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2-y^2} & \text{si } x^2-y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x^2-y^2=0 \end{cases} \text{ Dom } f: \mathbb{R}^2$$

Supongo  $\Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{x^2-y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = x^2 - x^3 \Rightarrow |y| = \sqrt{x^2-x^3}$  Verifica dominio  $x^2-x^3 \geq 0$   
 $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2-x^3} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2-x^3+x^3} = \boxed{1}$   $x^2(1-x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 1$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{-y^2} = \boxed{0} \Rightarrow \nexists \text{ lim}$  Verifica pertenencia

$$\textcircled{2} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{(x+y)^2-xy} \quad y = -x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-x}{(x-x)^2+x^2} = \boxed{0}$$

$$y=0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} = \infty \rightarrow \text{como } \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,0) \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y).$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x,y) = \frac{\sin(xy)}{\ln(1-x^2)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} 1-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > x^2 \Rightarrow 1 > |x| \wedge x \neq 0 \quad \text{Dom } f(x,y) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / |x| < 1 \wedge x \neq 0\}$$

\textcircled{4} Ptos criticos o analizar o frontera  $x=0 \quad x=1 \quad x=-1$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,y_0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\ln(1-x^2)} \neq$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,y_0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\ln(1-x^2)} = \boxed{0} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tiende a 1 mas 1} \\ \text{tiende a algo } \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \exists$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-1,y_0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\ln(1-x^2)} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{x+y+z}{x+y+z}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+y+z}{x+y+z} \right) \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-z}{x+z} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-z}{z} = \boxed{-1} \Rightarrow \text{5avo orden}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+y+z}{x+y+z} \right) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+y}{x+y} \right) = \boxed{1} \neq \nexists \text{ lim}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x+y-2}{x-y} \cdot y = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{x} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$L_1 = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+y-2}{x-y} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y-1}{1-y} = -\frac{(1-y)}{(1-y)} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$L_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+y-2}{x-y} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x-1} = \boxed{1} \quad L_1 \neq L_2 \Rightarrow \nexists \text{ lim}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{\sin(4-xy)}{16-x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{4-xy}{4-xy} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{\sin(4-xy)}{4-xy} \xrightarrow[2]{\cancel{4-xy}} \frac{1}{16-x^2y^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{xyz}{x^3+y^3+z^3}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xyz}{x^3+y^3+z^3} \right) \right) = 0 \text{ No sirve}$$

$\textcircled{e} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left( \frac{\textcircled{1}}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{\textcircled{2}}{xy} \right)$  ejercicio si se comprueba que el  $\lim$  de  $\textcircled{1}$  no existe por lo tanto el límite del campo vectorial tampoco existe

$$\textcircled{f} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left( x \sin(\frac{1}{y}), \frac{1-\cos(x)}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \underset{\text{inf}}{\sin} \underset{\text{acot}}{\frac{1}{y}} = \boxed{0} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(x)}{x^2} = \frac{2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{x^2}$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) \Rightarrow \text{si } x = \frac{y}{2} \quad \cos(x) = \cos^2(\frac{x}{2}) - \sin^2(\frac{x}{2}) \quad \text{si } 1 = \cos^2(\frac{x}{2}) + \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})$$

$$1 - \cos(x) = 2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad S: z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$C: \begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Curva por intersección de superficies} \quad C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ z = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C: \begin{cases} x: \sqrt{5} \cos t \\ y: \sqrt{5} \sin t \\ z: 5 \end{cases}$$

$$f: [0; 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / f(t) = (\sqrt{5} \cos t, \sqrt{5} \sin t, 5) \subset \text{Im } f$$

Como  $f$  posee componentes continuas en su dominio (región conexa)  $\Rightarrow f$  es continua  $\Rightarrow$  su imagen define una curva en  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad C: \bar{X} = (t, t^2, 2t^2) \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 \\ z = 2t^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ z = 2y \end{cases} \quad \text{Ecuas cartesianas de } C$$

$\textcircled{b}$  La curva se encuentra totalmente contenida en el plano  $z = 2y \Rightarrow C$  es plana.

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \bar{X} = (u+v, u-v, u^2+uv+v^2-uv+2uv)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = u+v \\ y = u-v \\ z = \underbrace{u^2+uv+v^2}_{(u+v)^2} + u-v \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = x^2 + y \Rightarrow \text{reemplazo}$$

$$2t^2 = t^2 + t^2$$

$$2t^2 = 2t^2 \quad \forall t \Rightarrow C$$

verifica la ecuación de  $S$

$\Rightarrow C$  está contenido en  $S$

$$⑩ \text{ a) } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{(x^2+y)} & \text{si } x^2+y \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x^2+y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3}{x^2+y} \Rightarrow y=0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = 0 \quad f(\bar{0}) = (0,0)$$

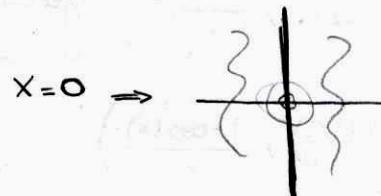
$$0 = 0 \quad x = ay \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{ay}{ay^2+y} = \frac{ay}{y(ay+1)} = a \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$$

$f$  es discontinua escencial en  $\bar{x} = (0,0)$

$$\text{b) } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos(xy)}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x=0 \end{cases} \quad f(\bar{0}) = (0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(xy) \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos(xy)}{x} = \frac{\sin(xy)}{1} = \boxed{0} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = f(\bar{0}) \quad \underline{\text{Es continua}}$$

$$\text{c) } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\operatorname{acot}(xy) \operatorname{sem}(\frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{sem}(y)} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,y) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,y) \end{cases}$$



$$\lim_{(xy) \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sem}(y) \operatorname{acot}(\frac{1}{x})}{\operatorname{sem}(y)} = 0 \quad = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f \text{ es continua}$$

$$\text{d) } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^6} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \quad f(\bar{0}) = 0 \quad x = ay^3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ay^6}{ay^6+y^6} = \frac{ay^6}{y^6(a^2+1)} = \boxed{\frac{a}{a^2+1}}$$

$$\not\exists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \Rightarrow f \text{ es discontinua escencial en } \bar{x} = (0,0)$$

$$\text{e) } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2-4x^2}{y-2x} & \text{si } y \neq 2x \\ 1-x-y & \text{si } y=2x \end{cases} \quad \overset{P_0(0,0)}{f(0,0)=1} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2-4x^2}{y-2x} = \frac{(y+2x)(y-2x)}{y-2x} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 1-x-y = \boxed{1} \quad \not\Rightarrow \not\exists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \Rightarrow f \text{ es discontinua escencial en } \bar{x} = (0,0)$$

$$\text{f) } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2-y^2} & \text{si } |y| \neq |x| \\ 0 & \text{si } |y| = |x| \end{cases} \quad f(\bar{0}) = 0 \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = \boxed{0}$$

$$y=ax \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2a}{x^2-a^2x^2} = \frac{x^2a}{x^2(1-a^2)} = \frac{a}{1-a^2} = \boxed{\frac{a}{1-a^2}}$$

No existe el límite doble  $\Rightarrow f$  es discontinua escencial en  $\bar{x} = (0,0)$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{x+y} & \text{si } x+y \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x+y=0 \Rightarrow f(0)=0 \end{cases} \quad y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = \boxed{0} \\ y=1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+1} = \boxed{1} \quad \Rightarrow \text{f es discontinua esencial en } \bar{x}=(0,0)$$

$$\textcircled{h} \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(2+x^2)\operatorname{sen}(y)}{y} & \text{si } y \neq 0 \\ 2 & \text{si } y=0 \end{cases} \quad f(0,0)=2 \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(2+x^2)\operatorname{sen}(y)}{y} \stackrel{y \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} 2 \\ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 2 = \boxed{2} \quad \boxed{\text{f es continua}}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \textcircled{a} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{\bar{0}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / \bar{f}(x,y) = \left( \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}; \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \quad y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 \quad y=0 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0 \\ y=x \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad y=x \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{2x^2} = 0$$

La función no posee límite doble en el pto  $\Rightarrow$  discontinua esencial  $\Rightarrow$  NO SE PUEDE REDEFINIR

$$\textcircled{b} \quad f(x,y) = \frac{x \operatorname{sen}(xy)}{y} \quad \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \quad \text{Dom } f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\} \quad \bar{f}(0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,0)} \frac{x^2 \operatorname{sen}(xy)}{xy} = a^2 \quad \forall a \neq 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ es discontinua en } \forall (x,y) / (x,y) = (a,0)$$

$$f^* \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \operatorname{sen}(xy)}{y} & \text{si } y \neq 0 \\ a^2 & \text{si } y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \bar{g}: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / \bar{g}(t) = \left( \frac{t}{|t|}, t \ln(t); \frac{1-\cos(t)}{t} \right)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{|t|} = 1 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{t}{|t|} = -1$$

12 a)  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$  si  $y \leq 0 \wedge x^2+y^2 \leq 4$ ,  $f(x,y) = 0$  si otro  $(x,y)$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} & \text{si } y \leq 0 \wedge x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{otro } (x,y) \end{cases}$$

$f$  no es continua sobre los ptes del eje  $x$   
donde  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$

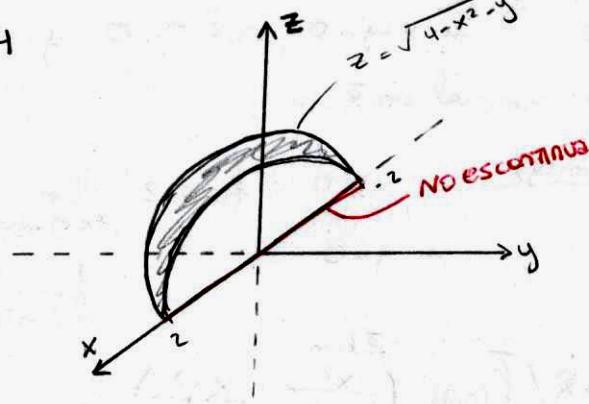
•  $f$  es continua en  $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{(x,0) \text{ con } -2 \leq x \leq 2\}$

b)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left\{ \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} \right\} = 1$

$$1 = 1$$

$$f(0,0) = 1$$

$f$  es continua en  $\mathbb{R}^2$  si verifico continuidad  
si, no tengo idea de como graficar esa.



13)  $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}$   $f(0,0) = 0$

$$0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < h \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| < \epsilon \quad \left| \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \text{ ESTUDIAR por definición}$$