E 1) a)
$$C_{0} = \{(x,y) \in Dom(f) / f(x,d) = \frac{1}{6} \} =$$

$$= \{(x,d) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} / \begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{x-3} = k & con x \neq 3 \\ 1 = k & con x = 3 \end{cases} \}$$

$$C_{0} = \{(x,d) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} / \begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{x-3} = k & con x \neq 3 \\ 1 = 0 & con x = 3 \end{cases} \}$$

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$$= \{(x,d) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} / \begin{cases} \frac{x+3}{x-3} = x - 3 & con x \neq 3 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \}$$

$$= \{(x,d) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} / \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} = 3 & con x \neq 3 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \}$$

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b)
$$f'(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + h(1,0)) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{h+0}{h-0} - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1-1}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 0 = 0$$

$$f'(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + h(0,1)) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0,h) - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{0+h}{0-h} - 1$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-2}{h}$$

:
$$\exists f'(e,e) = 0$$
 $\neq f'(e,e)$

i f no es diferenciable en (0,0) pres, no existe en de punto.

E2)
$$f: (x-1)^2 + z^2 = z^2$$

$$2(x-1) + 2z = 0 \quad \text{EDO Ls} f$$

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Six +1, 3 +0:

$$\frac{g}{A_l} = \frac{x-1}{l}$$

$$\int \frac{3}{3} dx = \int \frac{3}{3} dx$$

Z- :

KER

E3) How one angin el emmado:

Es when
$$(\sqrt{2} + u^2) + u + u = 1$$

$$F(x,3,2)$$

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$$F_{M}^{1} = \frac{2\pi M}{v^{2} + u^{2}} + uM$$

$$F_{M}^{2} = \frac{v^{2} + u^{2}}{v^{2} + u^{2}} + uM$$

$$E_{M}^{2} = \frac{v^{2} + u^{2}}{v^{2} + u^{2}} + uM$$

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$$E_{M}^{2} = \frac{v^{2} + u^{2}}{v^{2} + u}$$

: FEC en un entrono de (0,-1,1)

De estes 3 condicions se puede asagurar que, por el Terame de la función implicita, la ecuación

deine, implicitamente, ut ama función de u y v: w= f(u,v)

Quemos, for C on (0,-1), of son:

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}}^{1}(0,-1) = -\frac{F_{\mathcal{L}}^{1}(0,-1,1)}{F_{\mathcal{L}}^{1}(0,-1,1)} = -\frac{\frac{2 \cdot 0 \cdot (-1)}{(-1)^{2} + 0^{2}} + (-1)1}{1} = 1$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}}^{1}(0,-1) = -\frac{F_{\mathcal{L}}^{1}(0,-1,1)}{F_{\mathcal{L}}^{1}(0,-1,1)} = -\frac{\frac{2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1}{(-1)^{2} + 0^{2}} + 0 \cdot 1}{1} = 2$$

```
Por regle de la cadena,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                L 2 2X-3
                                                                                                     h / x / x / x
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 V = 3X-32
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  72 2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   M = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     1- : 71
                                              h'_{x} = 2x + \int_{u}^{1} u'_{x} + \int_{v}^{1} v'_{x}
h'_{x} = 2x + \int_{u}^{1} (0,-1) \cdot 2 + \int_{u}^{1} (0,-1) \cdot 2 + \int_{u}^{1} (0,-1) \cdot 3
                                             k_{1} = k_{1} + k_{2} + k_{3} + k_{4} + k_{5} + k_{5
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  = 1.(-1)+2(-4)=-9
                                             \nabla h(1,2) = (10,-9)
Como h es diferenciable en (1,2) por ser composicion de
                                              diferenciables, la servada sineccional maximo en (1,2)

Vh(1,2)|| = \sqrt{10^2 + (-9)^2} = \sqrt{181}

\begin{bmatrix}
\mu^{2} - J = 3 \\
\mu^{2} + J = 5
\end{bmatrix}

2\mu = 8 \rightarrow \mu^{2} = 4 \rightarrow \mu = \pm 2

5\pi c_{0} 2 \in [1,3]

\mu - J = 1 \rightarrow N = 2 - 1 = 1 \in [0,2]

\vdots M = 2

P=(3,5,1)
                                                                    (3,5,1) = \overline{\Gamma}(2,1) = P
                                                                                                             Pn = (24, 24, 1)
                                                                                             \frac{X}{\nabla^{2}} = \frac{(-1, 1, -1)}{(-2u - 1, -1 + 2u, 4u)}
                                                                                                          \vec{N}_{p} = (-5, 3, 8)
                                                                                                                                 (x,3,2) = (3,5,1) + \lambda(-5,3,8), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}
                                                                                 romal e S
                                                                                                                                                                                                        Z = 1 + 8 \ = 0 >> \lambda = - \frac{1}{2}
                                                                                 Plano x7: 2=0
                                                                                                                      : intersección : (3,5,1) + (-\frac{1}{8})(-5,3,8) =
                                                                                                                                Ex anag nos
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    = (29,37,0)
```

TI) "Minimo relativo" de
$$f:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 es un volor $f(x_0,b)$

De la imagen de f que verifica

$$f(x_0, x_0) \leq f(x, \delta)$$
 $f(x, \delta)$ en un entouro de centro (x_0, x_0)

$$\int_{X}^{1} = 3x^{2} - 6x + 3y^{2} = 0 \longrightarrow 2y = x^{2}$$

$$\int_{X}^{1} = 3x^{2} - 6y = 0 \longrightarrow 2y = x^{2}$$

$$= \int_{X}^{2} = -6x + 3y^{2} = 0 \longrightarrow 2x = y^{2}$$

$$= \int_{X}^{2} = 3x^{2} - 6y = 0 \longrightarrow 2x = y^{2}$$

$$= \int_{X}^{2} = 3x^{2} - 6y = 0 \longrightarrow 2x = y^{2}$$

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$$\Delta H_{5}(x,\delta) = \begin{vmatrix} 6x & -6 \\ -6 & 63 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta H_{5}(0,0) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ -6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -36 < 0$$

$$en (0,0)$$

$$\Delta H_{5}(2,2) = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -6 \\ -6 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 108 > 0$$

: en
$$(2,2)$$
 hay un minimo
relativo de volo $f(2,2) = -6$

T2) a) Jeometri comente significa que bodos los curvos que se obtienen contando la gráfica de
$$f$$
 com un reano vertical, curgo traça en el plano Xy es $(x,j) = (a,b) + \lambda (J_1,J_2)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, cuelquiero ser el verso (J_1,J_2) , admite recta tengente en el punto $(a,b,f(a,b))$. Onalticamente significa que, cualquica ser el verso (J_1,J_2) , cuista (J_1,J_2) , cuista (J_2,J_3)

$$\frac{f((e)) + h(J_1,J_2)}{h-o} - f(e,b)$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{1} ((0,0); (J, J_{2})) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + h(J, J_{2})) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(hJ, hJ_{2})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} 0 = 0$$

$$= \begin{cases}
5i & J_{2} = 0 : \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^{2}J_{2}^{2}}{h^{2}J_{2}} = \frac{J_{1}^{2}}{J_{2}}
\end{cases}$$

$$h \to 0 \quad h = \frac{J_{1}^{2}J_{2}^{2}}{h^{2}J_{2}^{2}} = \frac{J_{1}^{2}}{J_{2}}$$

$$\exists f'((0,0); (2,2)) \quad \forall (2,2)$$

From
$$\nabla = (\frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

En $\frac{\nabla_1^2}{\nabla_2}$ para $\nabla = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$, $\nabla_2 \neq 0$, $\nabla_1^2 + \nabla_2^2 = 1$