Records:

$$\frac{r^{2}\cos^{2}\theta}{a^{2}} + \frac{r^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{b} = 1$$

Paran. de Elipse

$$\frac{b^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{a^{2} \cdot b^{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{b^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{a^{2} \cdot b^{2}}$$

$$\frac{b^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{a^{2} \cdot b^{2}}$$

$$\frac{b^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{b^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}$$

Cruzados: sale de reempleziar en $\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1$

Deriv direct. en la direction de
$$u = (a,b)$$
 con $||u|| = 1$

 $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h.a, y_0 + h.b) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$

Adenés:

Teorema

Si fer diferenciable en (x0,60)

 $y = (a,b) \quad con \quad \|u\| = 1$

$$= \int \mathcal{L}(x_0, y_0) = \int x(x_0, y_0) \cdot a + \int y(x_0, y_0) \cdot b$$

$$= \left\langle \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \right\rangle \cdot \mu$$

Propieded de Polinomio de Taylor de Orden n

· Similer al chequeo de diferencialilidad

$$\lim_{(x_{ib}) \to (a,b)} \frac{f(x_{ib}) - P_n(x_{ib})}{\|(x_{ib}) - (a_{ib})\|^n} = 0$$

Ademais:
$$f(x_1y) = P_n(x_1y) + R_n(x_1y)$$

$$\lim_{(x_1y_1) \to (a,b)} \frac{R_n(x_1y_1)}{\|(x_1y_1) - (a_1y_1)\|^n} = 0$$

$$P_{2}(x_{1}b) = f(a_{1}b) + f_{x}(a_{1}b)(x-a) + f_{y}(a_{1}b) \cdot (y-b) + \frac{1}{2!} f_{xx}(a_{1}b)(x-a)^{2} + \frac{1}{2!} f_{yy}(a_{1}b)(y-b)^{2} + \frac{1}{2!} f_{xy}(a_{1}b)(x-a) \cdot (y-b)$$

$$R_{2}(x,5) = \frac{1}{3!} \cdot f_{xxx}(c,d)(x-a)^{3} + \dots + \frac{3}{3!} \cdot f_{xxy}(c,d)(x-a)^{2} \cdot (y-b) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot f_{yyx}(c,d)(x-a)(y-b)^{2}$$

$$Con(c,d) en(a,b) \times (x,y) (o méx expect hismente, en B(a,b), |(a-x,b-y)|)$$

Derveds direccional

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \left\langle \nabla f(x,y), \nabla \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x, y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (x, y) \right), (a, b) \right\rangle$$

Continuided:

• Acoto condidato a límite
$$|f(x,y) - C| \leq \cdots \leq ||(x,y) - (a,L)|| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \to (a,b)} 0$$

· Contraetable con arva:

Contrae; emplo con curva:

Compongo
$$f(\sigma(B)) \neq C$$

Suales $y = x^2$
 $x = y^2$

Diferenciabilided P. de Teylor de grado 1 en (a,b) $\lim_{(x_{15}) \to (a_{1}b)} \frac{f(x_{15}) - P_{1}(x_{15})}{\|(x_{15}) - (a_{1}b)\|} = 0$

• Contractemplo con curva:

(1) Compongo $f(\sigma(B)) \neq C$ Sueles $y = m \times x = x^2$ $x = y^2$

Asumien do diferenciabilida For def

(2) $\{ \nabla f, \nabla \neq \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{f(x_0 + a.h, y_0 + b.h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} \}$ (10) volo probative differenciable.

Drivadar parcialer continuer => + diferenciable.

Terrenz de la Finción Implicata.

? Reg. Dirección de mayor crecimiento er en R2 o R3?

Plano XY

H: le 6¹ er un enterno de (xo, yo, 20)

· + z(x, y, 2, 2) + 0

 $\phi(x,b) = Z$ en un enterno de (x_0,y_0,z_0)

 $\phi_{\times}(x,y) = -\frac{f_{\times}(x,y,\phi_{\times}(x,y))}{f_{\Xi}(x,y,\phi_{\times}(x,y))}$

Esfénces !

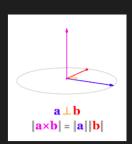
= (0,0,1)



AB

a AyB

Vector normal unitario $a \perp b$ $|a \times b| = |a||b|$



AxB = 11A11.11B11.5000.0

Ares del paralelogramo. La estato y no cos pues de be valer

para rectato ngulos, y cos = 0 11

· A.B = | A| . |B|, cos 0

 $\Box A \cdot B = 0 \iff A \perp B$

A portir de 2 rector L1 y L2,

L1: (1,1,1) + t,(2,3,4)

Lz: (1,1,1) + t₂(0,1,0)

V2 = vector director

n= V1 x V2 = normal a L1 y L2

Eq. del plano

Punto donde intersecon L1 y L2.

 $\vec{\cap} \cdot (x, y, z) = \vec{n} \cdot (1, 1, 1)$

y (x1915) Los vectoros del pleno son de la pinta (xo, bo, zo) - (x, b, z) = v Todor los à son I a n $\Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$ => n. (x. -x, y. -y, z. -z) = 0 an baticula ' 21 (xº 120 ' 50) = (1'1'1) -> n. (1-x, 1-2, 1-z) =0 que por distibutividad de prod. int $\vec{n} \cdot (||\cdot||) = \vec{n} \cdot (|\cdot|| \cdot |\cdot|| \cdot |\cdot|$

A patir de dos vectorer in g in Paris III : $d \cdot (h_1, h_2, h_3) + \beta (v_1, v_2, v_3) + (1, 1, 1)$ (x_0, y_0, z_0) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = d \cdot h_1 + \beta \cdot v_1 + x_0 & \leftarrow Dopejo d & g \\ y = d \cdot h_2 + \beta \cdot v_2 + y_0 \\ z = d \cdot h_3 + \beta \cdot v_3 + z_0 \end{cases}$ $f(x_0, y_0)$

$$\frac{\chi^2}{4} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{9} = 3$$

Le rees coilo como sup de nivel

$$\mp(x,y,z) = \frac{\chi^2}{4} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{9}$$

Celab grad

$$\overline{V} \mp (x_1, z) = (\mp_x, \mp_y, \mp_z)$$

Perpendialer al plano tengente en cada punto,

Plano Tangente vectoro del plano

$$TT: \left\langle \nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right\rangle = 0$$

Perpondiculerer

Relación entre sup implicita y grático

gréhos: f(x,y) = z

 $= 2 - f(x_1y_1) = 0$

El gradiente de Françoise de nivel er perpendicular al plano tangoite a la sup. en el ponto, si cumple les condiciones del Teo. de la Tenc. Imp. que exegurar existe algun despeje en un entorno del punto:

. F debe ser E

. VF (x0,60, 20) \$ 0

Extremos:

· Si D es compacto

=> Cualquier l'obre Dalconza max y min absolutor.

Máximo volúmen

(x, y, z) = 0

L. Evalúo anto dos los condido tos

Lzgrage

Ho: f,g differenciables $\int \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$ $\nabla g \neq \delta$

5: tengo 2 restricciones g y h . f, g, h diferenciables

· Vg \$ ô

· Th & o Recorder!

· Vg + a. Vh Haer (no miltiplos)

 $\Rightarrow \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h$

$$\mp = (P, Q, R)$$

$$fy = Q$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & i & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

Linear de Flujo de F

Trayectorias que sigue una particula cuya campa de velocidades er F.

 $\sigma: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^2$ er une lines de Flujo de $+ \pi$ i $\sigma'(t) = + (\sigma(t))$

: vectorer en un Campa Vectorial son tangenter à les

$$Q(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma'(t) = (-n'nt, cort)$$

qui or
$$F/$$

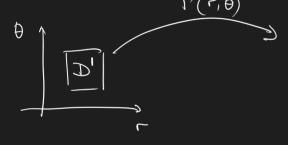
$$O'(t) = F(\sigma(t))$$

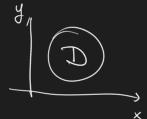
$$\mp (x, 5) = (-5, x)$$

$$\begin{cases}
S = L \cdot \cos \theta \\
S = L \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta
\end{cases}$$

$$\times = L \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$z = \Gamma$$
, cos ψ





$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) \cdot dxdy = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(r,0) \cdot | \operatorname{Jac} T | \cdot drd0$$

Donde

$$T(r,\theta) = \left(\times(r,\theta), S(r,\theta)\right)$$

$$\int 2cT(r,\theta) = \det \left| \frac{3x}{3r} \right| \frac{3\theta}{3r}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L} = x + y \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{V} = 2x \Rightarrow x = \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{V} \\ \mathcal{V} = x - y \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} - \mathcal{V} = 2y \Rightarrow y = \mathcal{L} - \mathcal{V} \\ \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T(u, \delta) = (u, \delta) = (u, \delta)$$

$$T(0, 1) = (1, -1)$$

$$(1, 2) = (3, -1)$$

$$(2, 1) = (3, 1)$$

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

$$T\left(\mu,\mathcal{F}\right) = \left(\frac{\mu+\nu}{2}, \frac{\mu-\nu}{2}\right)$$

$$T(0,1) = (1, -1)$$

$$(1,2) = (3, -1)$$

$$(2,1) = (3, 1)$$

$$\left| \int_{2c} T \right| = \det \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iint (x+y)^2 \cdot \sin^2(x-y) \, dx \, dy = \iint u^2 \cdot \sin^2 v \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot du \, dv$$

$$\Re$$

Como D er un cuadra do de la forma $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $=\frac{1}{2}\int_{u=1}^{3}\int_{v=-1}^{1}u^{2}\int_{v=-1}^{2}v\int_{u}dv$ Recorder $\frac{1}{2}\left(1-\cos 2v\right)$

Paraboloide

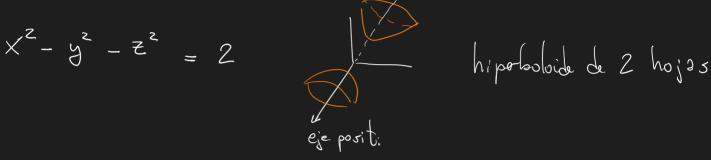
X² + y² = Z "Ciranferenciar de radio JZ"



$$x^{2} + y^{2} - z^{2} = 2$$

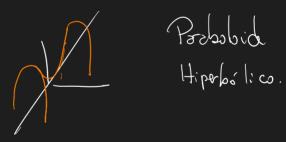
x² + y² - z² = 2 hipoboloide de 1 hoj?

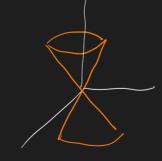
$$x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 2$$



Si z no al cuadrado

$$x^2 - y^2 - z = 2$$





Ejentos: 1
$$1-x^2$$
 $(-2x)dx = \int_1^2 e^{M}d\mu = -\int_1^2 e^{M}d\mu$
 $M=1-x^2$ $X=1 \rightarrow M=0$
 $A=1-x^2$ $X=1 \rightarrow M=0$

For mula de combis de Variable en integrales do No

$$T(A_{ij}v) = (x(A_{i}v), y(A_{i}v))$$

$$1 \times = x(A_{i}v)$$

$$1 \times = y(A_{i}v)$$

$$2 \times y(A_{ij}v)$$

$$3 \times y(A_{ij}v)$$

$$4 \times y(A_{ij}v)$$

$$4 \times y(A_{ij}v)$$

$$5 \times y(A_{ij}v)$$

$$4 \times y(A_{ij}v)$$

confir de imosa
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{5}, \bar{z}) = \bar{x} = \iiint_{\bar{x}} \delta(x, h, \bar{z}) dV(x, h, \bar{z})$$

$$\bar{y} = \iiint_{\bar{y}} y \delta(x, h, \bar{z}) dV(x, h, \bar{z})$$

$$masa(s)$$

$$masa(s)$$

$$masa(s)$$

$$masa(s)$$

