Análisis I - Análisis Matemático I - Matemática I - Análisis II (C)

Examen Final - 23/04/2021

- 1. Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ definida por $f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 8y^3}$.
 - (a) Estudiar la existencia de las derivadas parciales de f en (0,0).
 - (b) Estudiar la diferenciabilidad de f en (0,0).

a)
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

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

$$=\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{3 \int h^3}{h}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{3\sqrt{8 \cdot h^3}}{h}$$

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

b)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - (f(0,0) + f_{x}(0,0) - x + f_{y}(0,0) y)}{\|(x,y)\|} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{3}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} - x - 2y}{x^{2} + 8y^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{x^{2} + 8y$$

sospecho que no es dif.

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{9} \times \sqrt[3]{3} - 3x}{\sqrt[3]{2} \times \sqrt[3]{9} \cdot x - 3x}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{9} \cdot x - 3x}{\sqrt[3]{2} \times \sqrt[3]{9} - 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x(\sqrt[3]{9} - 3)}{\sqrt[3]{2} \times \sqrt[3]{9}}$$

 $\|(x, y)\|$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(3\sqrt{9}-3)}{\sqrt{2}|x|} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x(3\sqrt{9}-3)}{\sqrt{2}|x|}$$

$$= \frac{(3\sqrt{9}-3)}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$$

.. no es diferenciable.

2. Calcular la integral

$$\int_0^1 \! \int_{x^3}^1 x^2 \cos(y^2) \, dy \, dx$$

3. Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ definida por

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

Sea $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ una función diferenciable y sea $h = g \circ f$. Se sabe que el polinomio de Taylor de orden 2 de h en (0,0) es $T_2(x,y) = 3x + y - x^2 + 2xy + y^2$.

- (a) Calcular g(1,0) y $\nabla g(1,0)$.
- (b) Calcular, si existe, el límite

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{h(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

4. Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ una función diferenciable tal que f(1,2) = 0 y $f_x(1,2) = 3$.

Sea $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ una función continua tal que g(1,2) = 4 y sea $u: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ la función definida por u(x,y) = f(x,y)g(x,y). Probar que existe la derivada parcial $u_x(1,2)$ y calcularla.