

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

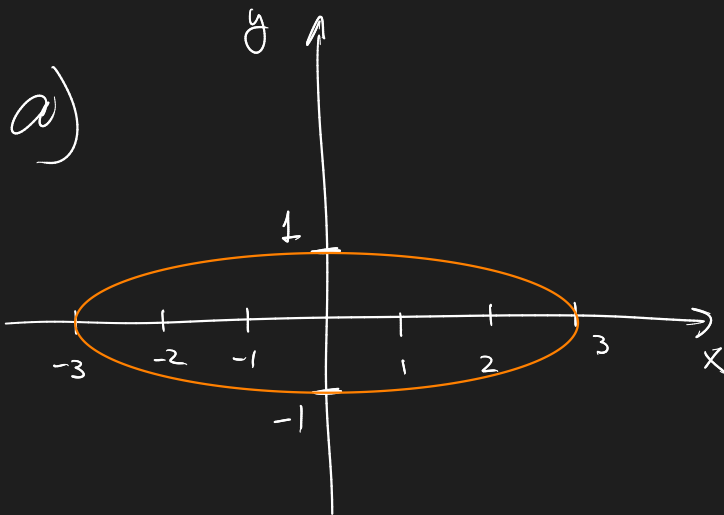
2do. cuatrimestre 2020

Primer Parcial - 21/10/2020

Ejercicio 1: Sea \mathcal{C} la curva que se obtiene al intersecar las superficies $9 = x^2 + 9y^2$ y $2 = z - x$.

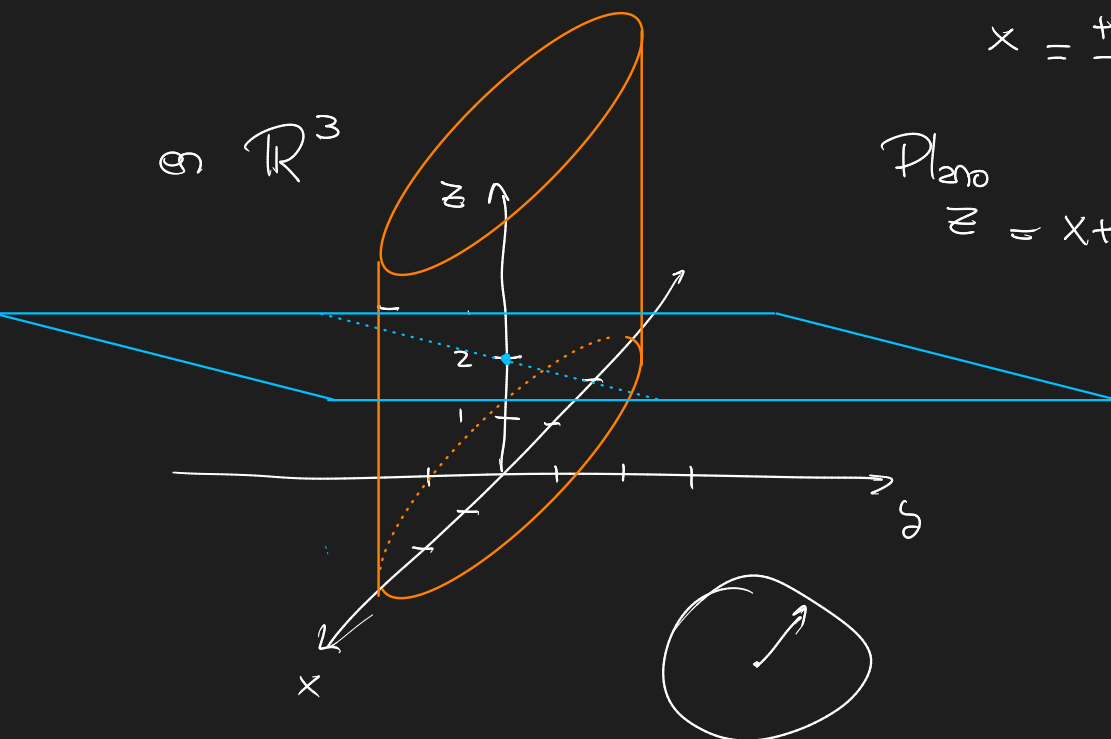
(a) Hallar una función $r(t)$ cuya imagen sea la curva \mathcal{C} .

(b) Probar que $P = (3, 0, 5)$ pertenece a \mathcal{C} y hallar la ecuación de la recta tangente a \mathcal{C} en el punto P .



$$\begin{aligned} \text{• } S_1 \\ x &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 9 &= 9y^2 \\ \pm 1 &= y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{• } S_2 \\ y &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 &= 3^2 \\ x &= \pm 3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{ano}} \\ z &= x+2 \end{aligned}$$

Uso Polar

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cdot \cos \theta \\ y = r \cdot \sin \theta \\ z = r \cdot \cos \theta + 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Como } z = x+2 \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \end{array}$$

r es función de θ \therefore quiero

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r(0) = 3 \\ r(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 \\ r(\pi) = 3 \\ r(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1 \\ 9 = x^2 + 9y^2 \\ 1 = \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{1^2} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{3^2} \cdot r^2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + 9 \cdot \sin^2 \theta) = 1$$

$$r^2 = \frac{9}{(\cos^2 \theta + 9 \cdot \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$r(\theta) \stackrel{r>0}{=} \frac{3}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + 9 \cdot \sin^2 \theta}}$$

en general

$$r(\theta) = \frac{a \cdot b}{\sqrt{b^2 \cdot \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta}}$$

Defino

$$\sigma(t) = (r(t) \cdot \cos t, r(t) \cdot \sin t, r(t) \cdot \cos t + 2)$$

$$\text{con } r(\theta) \stackrel{r_{\text{po}}}{=} \frac{3}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + 9 \cdot \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$\text{y } \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$$

$$b) P = (3, 0, 5)$$



$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(0) &= (r(0) \cdot \cos(0), r(0) \cdot \sin(0), r(0) \cdot \cos(0) + 2) \\ &= (3, 0, 5) \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

con $t = 0$ en $\sigma(t)$ obtengo P .

Si

$$\sigma(t) = (r(t) \cdot \cos t, r(t) \cdot \sin t, r(t) \cdot \cos t + 2)$$

$$\sigma'(t) = (-r'(t) \cdot \sin t, r'(t) \cdot \cos t, -r'(t) \cdot \sin t + 2)$$

evalúo en $t=0$

$$\sigma'(0) = (0, r'(0), 2)$$

Calculo $r'(t)$

$$\text{Sea } r(\theta) \stackrel{r \geq 0}{=} \frac{3}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + 9 \cdot \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$r'(\theta) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + 9 \cdot \sin^2 \theta}} \cdot (-2 \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta + 18 \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta)$$

evaluó en $\theta=0$

$$r'(0) = 0$$

o.o

$$\sigma'(0) = (0, 0, z)$$

↑ vector dirección de la rta tang.

Armo recta L

$$L: (x, y, z) = P + \alpha (0, 0, z)$$

con $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

Ejercicio 2: Hallar todos los $a \in (0, +\infty)$ tales que el siguiente límite existe:

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

Candidato:

Si $x=0 \Rightarrow$ el lím es cero pues

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

Aoto

$$\left| \frac{x \cdot y^a}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{|x y^a|}{\|(x,y)\|^2}$$

Como

$$|x| \leq \|(x,y)\|$$

$$|y| \leq \|(x,y)\|$$

• Si $a \geq 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|x y^2|}{\|(x,y)\|^2} \leq \frac{|x| \cdot y^2}{\|(x,y)\|^2}$$

$$\leq \frac{\|(x,y)\|^3}{\|(x,y)\|^2} = \|(x,y)\| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$$

• Si $a \geq 1$

$$|y^a| \leq |y|^a$$

$$\frac{|x y^a|}{\|(x,y)\|^2} \leq \frac{|x| \cdot |y|^a}{\|(x,y)\|^2}$$

$$\leq \frac{\|(x,y)\|^{1+a}}{\|(x,y)\|^2} = \|(x,y)\|^{(1+a-2)}$$

$$= \| (x, y) \| \overset{>0}{\sim}^{a-1} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} 0$$

Si $a=1$: Busco curvas en

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

$$S: y = x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{no tiene límite si } a=1$$

Finalmente los $a \in \mathbb{R}^+$ que cumplen son

$$a \in (1, +\infty)$$

Ejercicio 3: Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dada por

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 \cos(y) + 3xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

Analizar la diferenciabilidad de f en $(0, 0)$.

Qvq

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - \left(\underbrace{f(0,0)}_{=0} + \underbrace{f_x(0,0)}_{?} (x-0) + \underbrace{f_y(0,0)}_{?} (y-0) \right)}{\|(x,y)\|} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - \underbrace{f(0,0)}_{=0}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{h^3}{h^2} = 1$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} f(0,h)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \cdot 0 = 0$$

Volviendo

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - x}{\|(x,y)\|} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} \cdot \left(\frac{x^3 \cdot \cos y + 3xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - x \right) \\
 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} \cdot \frac{x^3 \cdot \cos y + 3xy^2 - x^3 - x \cdot y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \\
 &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} \cdot \frac{x^3 \cdot \cos y + 2xy^2 - x^3}{x^2 + y^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sospecho que no tiene límite.

$$\|(x,y)\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

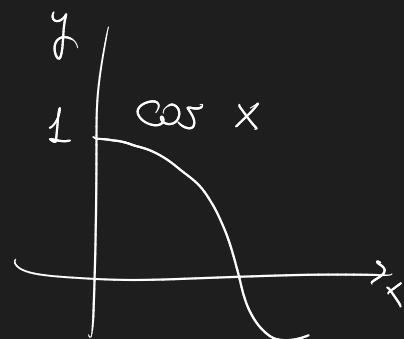
Se paro en 3

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 (\cos y - 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (x^2 + y^2)} + \frac{2xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$\text{Si } y = x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \cdot (\cos x - 1)}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot |x| \cdot x^2} + \frac{2x^3}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot |x| \cdot x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3 \cdot (\cos x - 1)}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot x^3} + \frac{2x^3}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot x^3} =$$



$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \quad \underline{No}$ es diferenciable,

Ejercicio 4: Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una función diferenciable tal que el plano tangente a su gráfico en el punto $(2, 1, f(2, 1))$ es

$$-x + 2y + z = 3.$$

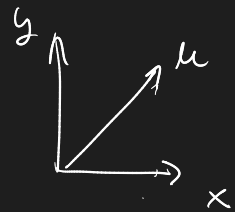
Si $x = \sin(t) + 2$ e $y = s^2 + t$ y definimos $F(s, t) = f(x, y)$, calcular la derivada direccional de F en la dirección del vector $v = (3, 1)$ en el punto $(s_0, t_0) = (1, 0)$.

$$F(s, t) = f(x(s, t), y(s, t))$$

Recordo

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

Si tengo un vector $\mu = (a, b)$



$$f_\mu(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h \cdot a, y_0 + h \cdot b) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

Otra forma

Teorema

Si f es diferenciable en (x_0, y_0)

y μ es vector unitario

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f_\mu(x_0, y_0) &= \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot \mu \\ &= f_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot a + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot b \end{aligned}$$

Quiero

(s_0, t_0)

$$F_r(1,0) = \left\langle \nabla F(1,0), \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(3,1) \right\rangle$$

Necesito

$$F_s(1,0) \text{ y } F_t(1,0)$$

Sé que

$$F(s,t) = f(x(s,t), y(s,t))$$

Entonces

$$F_s(s,t) = f_x(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s}(s,t) + f_y(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}(s,t)$$

$$F_t(s,t) = f_x(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}(s,t) + f_y(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(s,t)$$

- Calculo ∇f a partir del plano tangente pues el ser su polinomio de Taylor de grado 1, coinciden sus deriv. parciales en el punto $(2,1, f(2,1))$

$$\text{Plano : } -x + 2y + z = 3$$

$$z = 3 + x - 2y$$

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

$$f_x(2,1) = 1$$

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

Calcul ∇_x y ∇_y

$$x = \sin t + 2$$

$$y = s^2 + t$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial x}{\partial s}(s,t) = 0$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}(s,t) = \cos t \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}(1,0) = 1$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}(s,t) = 2s \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}(1,0) = 2$$

$$\bullet \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(s,t) = 1$$

Remplacement en

$$F_s(s,t) = f_x(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s}(s,t) + f_y(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}(s,t)$$

$$F_t(s,t) = f_x(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}(s,t) + f_y(x,y) \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(s,t)$$

$$F_s(1,0) = 1 \cdot 0 + (-2) \cdot 2$$

$$F_t(1,0) = 1 \cdot 1 + (-2) \cdot 1$$

$$F_s(1,0) = -4$$

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

$$\therefore \nabla F(1,0) = (-4, -1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow F_r(1,0) &= \left\langle \nabla F(1,0), \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(3,1) \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle (-4, -1), \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(3,1) \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(-12 - 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$F_r(1,0) = \frac{-13}{\sqrt{10}}$$