

1. $\blacksquare z = f(x, y) = 3y^2 - 2x^2 + x$
 $\blacksquare P = (2, -1, -3)$

$\blacksquare f_x(x, y) = -4x + 1$

Que al ser un polinomio es continua en todo \mathbb{R}

$\blacksquare f_y(x, y) = 6y$

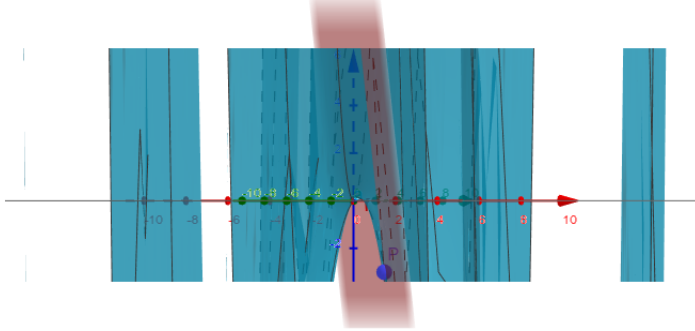
Que al ser un polinomio es continua en todo \mathbb{R}

$$\Rightarrow z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) =$$

$$z = -7(x - 2) - 6(y + 1) - 3 =$$

$$z = -7x - 6y + 14 - 6 - 3$$

$$\Pi : z = -7x - 6y + 5$$



2. $\blacksquare z = \sqrt{xy}$
 $\blacksquare P = (1, 1, 1)$

$\blacksquare f_x(x, y) = ((xy)^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (xy)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{xy}}$

Es continua en $(1, 1, 1)$ ya que no se anula el denominador

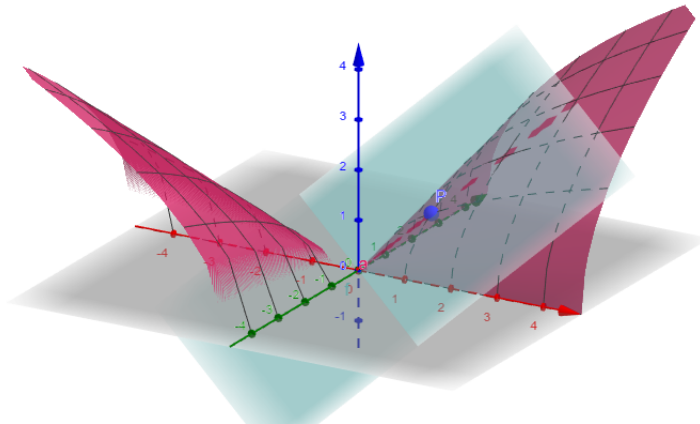
$\blacksquare f_y(x, y) = ((xy)^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (xy)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{xy}}$

Es continua en $(1, 1, 1)$ ya que no se anula el denominador

$$\Rightarrow z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) =$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + \frac{1}{2}(y - 1) + 1$$

$$z = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2}$$



3. $\blacksquare z = xe^{xy}$
 $\blacksquare P = (2, 0, 2)$

$\blacksquare f_x(x, y) = e^{xy} + xye^{xy}$

Es continua en todo \mathbb{R}^2

■ $f_y(x, y) = x^2 e^{xy}$

Es continua en todo \mathbb{R}^2

$$\Rightarrow z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) =$$

$$z = x - 2 + 4y - 2$$

$$z = x + 4y$$

