

1. a)  $r : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$C : r(t) = (r_1(t), r_2(t), r_3(t)) = (x, y, z)$$

$$r_1 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$r_2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$r_3 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 = x^2 + 4y^2 : \text{Describe un elipse con centro en } (0, 0) \\ 2 = z - x : \text{Describe un plano } \Pi \end{cases}$$

$$4 = x^2 + 4y^2 \equiv 1 = \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{1^2} \equiv \begin{cases} x = 2 \cos(t) \\ y = 1 \sin(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in \{0, 2\pi\} : \star$$

$$\Pi : z = 2 + x \xrightarrow{\star}$$

$$z = 2 + 2 \cos(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$C : r(t) = \begin{cases} r_1(t) = 2 \cos(t) \\ r_2(t) = \sin(t) \\ r_3(t) = 2 + 2 \cos(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in \{0, 2\pi\} \Rightarrow$$

$$C : r(t) = (2 \cos(t), \sin(t), 2 + 2 \cos(t)) \text{ con } t \in \{0, 2\pi\} \quad \square$$

b) 1)  $P = (2, 0, 4) \in C \Leftrightarrow$

$$\exists k \in \{0, 2\pi\} : r(k) = (2, 0, 4) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} r_1(k) = 2 \cos(k) = 2 \\ r_2(k) = \sin(k) = 0 \\ r_3(k) = 2 + 2 \cos(k) = 4 \end{cases} \quad k \in \{0, 2\pi\}$$

$$r_2(k) = 0 \Leftrightarrow k \in (0, \pi) : \star$$

$$r_1(k) = 0 \wedge \star \Leftrightarrow k = 0$$

$$r_3(0) = 2 + 2 \cos(0) = 4 \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow r(0) = (2, 0, 4) \Rightarrow (2, 0, 4) \in C \quad \square$$

2) Quiero hallar  $L$  es la recta tangente a  $C$  en el punto  $P$

$r$  esta compuesta por funciones trigonometricas continuas y derivables  $\Rightarrow$

$$\exists r'(k) \wedge L = \lambda \cdot r'(0) + P$$

$$r'(k) = (-2 \sin(k), \cos(k), -2 \sin(k))$$

$$\Rightarrow r'(0) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \lambda \cdot (0, 1, 0) + (2, 0, 4) \quad \square$$

2. a)  $a = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

## Pruebo por curvas

▪ iterado  $x = 0$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0y}{y^2} = 0$$

▪ iterado  $y = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x0}{x^2} = 0$$

▪ rectas  $y = mx$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m \cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}^2 (1+m^2)} = \frac{m}{1+m^2} \wedge m \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  por rectas el limite da distinto que por los iterados  $\Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$

b)  $a = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

### Pruebo por curvas

- iterado  $x = 0$   
 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0y^2}{y^2} = 0$
- iterado  $y = 0$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x0}{x^2} = 0$
- rectas  $y = mx$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 m^2}{x^2 + (mx)^2} =$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 m^2}{x^2(1+m^2)} =$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{\cancel{3}} m^2}{\cancel{x^2}(1+m^2)} = 0$

Estimo que  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0$

### Intento demostrar por sandwich

$$\exists g(x, y) : \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} g(x, y) = 0 \wedge 0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq |g(x, y)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| &= \\ \frac{|x|y^2}{x^2+y^2} &= \\ |x| \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} &= \\ x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \geq y^2 \Rightarrow 1 \geq \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} : \star \\ |x| \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} &\stackrel{\star}{\leq} \\ |x| \cdot 1 &\xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \\ \Rightarrow g(x, y) &= |x| \\ \Rightarrow \text{por sandwich } f(x, y) &\xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$c) a > 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$$

$$a = 2 + k : k > 0$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy^{2+k}}{x^2+y^2}$$

Estimo que  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0$

### Intento demostrar por sandwich

$$\exists g(x, y) : \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} g(x, y) = 0 \wedge 0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq |g(x, y)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{xy^{2+k}}{x^2+y^2} \right| &= \\ \frac{|x||y^k|y^2}{x^2+y^2} &= \\ |x| |y^k| \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} &= \\ x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \geq y^2 \Rightarrow 1 \geq \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} : \star \\ |x| |y^k| \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} &\stackrel{\star}{\leq} \\ |x| |y^k| \cdot 1 &\xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \quad \forall k \\ \Rightarrow g(x, y) &= |x| |y^k| \\ \Rightarrow \text{por sandwich } f(x, y) &\xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \frac{xy^a}{x^2+y^2} \wedge \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \frac{xy^a}{x^2+y^2} = 0 \quad \forall a \geq 2 \quad \square$$

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

## Diferenciabilidad en $(0, 0)$

$f$  es diferenciable en  $(0, 0) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\exists L \in \mathbb{R} : \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - \nabla f(0,0) \cdot (x-0, y-0)}{\|(x,y)\|} = L \wedge L = 0$$

## Busco $\nabla f(0, 0)$

$$\nabla f(0, 0) = (f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0))$$

### Por definición

- $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} =$   
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(h, 0) - f(0, 0) \cdot \frac{1}{h} =$   
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^x}{h^x} = 1$
- $f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, h) - f(0, 0)}{h} =$   
 $f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(0, h) - f(0, 0) \cdot \frac{1}{h}$   
 $f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = 0$

$$\nabla f(0, 0) = (1, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - \nabla f(0,0) \cdot (x-0, y-0)}{\|(x,y)\|} &= \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 - (1, 0) \cdot (x-0, y-0)}{\|(x,y)\|} &= \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} - x}{\|(x,y)\|} &= \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)}^* \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \\ \text{▪ } \star : \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \\ \text{Por la recta } y = x & \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} &= \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}|x|} &= \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}x} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}(-x)} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)}^* \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \wedge \nexists \star & \\ \Rightarrow \text{Por algebra del limites no } \nexists \text{ la resta de limites por lo tanto } \nexists L & \\ \Rightarrow f(x, y) \text{ no es diferenciable en el } (0, 0) & \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Datos

- $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- $P = (2, 1, f(2, 1))$
- $z = 2 - 3x + y = \Pi(x, y)$
- $f(2, 1) = \Pi(2, 1) = -3$
- $f$  es diferenciable

- $f_x(2, 1) = \Pi_x(2, 1) = -3$
- $f_y(2, 1) = \Pi_y(2, 1) = 1$
- $x(s, t) = e^t + 1$
- $y(s, t) = s^2 + 2t$
- $x(1, 0) = 2$
- $y(1, 0) = 1$
- $v = (4, 1)$
- $F(s, t) = f(x(s), y(s))$

## Busco $\nabla F(1, 0)$

$$\nabla F(s, t) = (F_s(s, t), F_t(s, t))$$

$f(x, y)$  es diferenciable en  $(2, 1) \wedge f(x(s, t), y(s, t)) = f(2, 1) \wedge x(s, t), y(s, t)$  son diferenciables y continuas  
 $\Rightarrow$  Por regla de la cadena

- $F_s(s, t) = f_x(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \cdot x_s(s, t) + f_y(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \cdot y_s(s, t) =$   
 $f_x(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \cdot 0 + f_y(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \cdot 2s$   
 $\Rightarrow F_s(1, 0) = f_x(2, 1) \cdot 0 + f_y(2, 1) \cdot 2(2) =$   
 $0 + f_y(2, 1) \cdot 2 = 2$
- $F_t(s, t) = f_x(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \cdot x_t(s, t) + f_y(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \cdot y_t(s, t) =$   
 $f_x(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \cdot e^t + f_y(x(s, t), y(s, t)) \cdot 2$   
 $\Rightarrow F_t(1, 0) = f_x(2, 1) \cdot e^0 + f_y(2, 1) \cdot 2 =$   
 $(-3) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 = -1$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla F(1, 0) = (2, -1)$$

## Busco versor unitario de $v$

$$u = \frac{v}{\|v\|} = \frac{(4, 1)}{\sqrt{17}} = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\right)$$

## Busco derivada direccional

Como se que  $F$  es diferenciable en  $(1, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow D_u F(1, 0) &= \nabla F(1, 0) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\right) \\ \Rightarrow D_u F(1, 0) &= (2, -1) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\right) = \frac{7}{\sqrt{17}} \end{aligned}$$

## Respuesta

La derivada en la dirección  $(4, 1)$  de  $F$  en el punto  $(1, 0)$  es  $\frac{7}{\sqrt{17}}$   $\square$