$$\begin{split} f(x,y) &= \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y^2 - \sin(x^4)}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} + 2 & si(x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ a & si(x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \\ h(x,y) &= \frac{x^2y^2 - \sin(x^4)}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} \\ \text{QvQ } \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} h(x,y) &= 0 \\ \exists g(x,y) : \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} g(x,y) &= 0 \land 0 \leq |h(x,y)| \leq |g(x,y)| \\ |f(x,y)| &= |\frac{x^2y^2 - \sin(x^4)}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2}| &= \\ \frac{|x^2y^2 - \sin(x^4)|}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} &\leq \\ \frac{x^2y^2 + |\sin(x^4)|}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} &\leq \\ \frac{x^2y^2 + x^4}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} &= \\ \frac{x^2y^2 + x^4}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} &\leq \end{cases} \\ \frac{x^2y^2 + x^4}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} &\leq 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} &\leq 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2} &\leq 1 \\ 0 &\leq 1 \end{cases}$$

 $\Rightarrow f(x,y)$ es continua en todo $\Re^2 \Leftrightarrow a=2$ ya que es un conciente de polinomios y trigonometricas continuas donde el denominador se anula en el (x, y) = (0, 0)

$$f(x,y)$$
es diferencibale en el $(0,0)\Leftrightarrow\exists L:\ \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-\nabla f(0,0)\cdot(x,y)}{\|(x,y)\|}=L\wedge L=0$ $\nabla f(x,y)=(f_x(x,y),f_y(x,y))$

 $\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} h(x,y) = 0$

$$\exists L: \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-\nabla f(0,0)\cdot(x,y)}{\|(x,y)\|} = I$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y))$$

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

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-\frac{\sin(h^4)}{h^2} + 2 - 2}{h} = I$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-\frac{\sin(h^4)}{h^2}}{h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = I$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-\frac{\sin(h^4)}{h^3}}{h^3} \cdot \frac{\frac{h}{h}}{h}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-h\sin(h^4)}{h^4} \cdot \frac{h}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = I$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-h\sin(h^4)}{h^4} \cdot \frac{h}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = I$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-h\sin(h^4)}{h^4} \cdot \frac{h}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = I$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-h\sin(h^4)}{h^4} \cdot \frac{h}{h} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = I$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1\cdot (-h) = 0}{h} = I$$

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

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\frac{0}{\frac{1}{3}h^2} + 2 - 2}{h} = I$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-\nabla f(0,0)\cdot(x,y)}{\|(x,y)\|} = I$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-(0,0)\cdot(x,y)}{\|(x,y)\|} = I$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \mathbf{V}f(0,0) = (0,0) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-\mathbf{\nabla}f(0,0)\cdot(x,y)}{\|(x,y)\|} = \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-(0,0)\cdot(x,y)}{\|(x,y)\|} = \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{\|(x,y)\|}}{\frac{x^2y^2-\sin(x^4)}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2}+2-2} = \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^2y^2-\sin(x^4)}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2}}{\|(x,y)\|} = \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^2y^2-\sin(x^4)}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2}}{\frac{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} = \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2-\sin(x^4)}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} = \\ |\frac{x^2y^2-\sin(x^4)}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|}| = \\ |\frac{x^2y^2-\sin(x^4)}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|}| = \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{|x^2y^2-\sin(x^4)|}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} \overset{"des.\ triang"}{\leq} \\ \frac{x^2y^2+|\sin(x^4)|}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} & \leq \\ \frac{x^2(y^2+x^2)}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} & = \\ \frac{x^2}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2} \cdot (y^2+x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{\|(x,y)\|} & \leq \\ \frac{x^2}{x^2+\frac{1}{3}y^2} \leq 1 & \leq \\ \frac{y^2+x^2}{\|(x,y)\|} & \leq \\ \frac{y^2+x^2}{\|(x,y)\|} & = \\ \frac{\|(x,y)\|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\|(x,y)\|} & = \\ \frac{\|(x,y)\| \wedge \|(x,y)\|}{\Rightarrow \text{ entonces } f \text{ es diferencibale en } (0,0) \end{array}$$