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

## Diferenciabilidad en (0,0)

f es diferenciable en 
$$(0,0)\Leftrightarrow \exists L\in\Re: \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-\boldsymbol{\nabla}f(0,0)\cdot(x-0,y-0)}{\|(x,y)\|}=L\wedge L=0$$

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

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

## Por definición

• 
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} f(h,0) - f(0,0) \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{k^{s'}}{k^{s'}} = 1$$

• 
$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} =$$
  
 $f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(0,h) - f(0,0) \cdot \frac{1}{h}$   
 $f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{0}{h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = 0$ 

$$\begin{split} & \nabla f(0,0) = (1,0) \\ & \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - \nabla f(0,0) \cdot (x-0,y-0)}{\|(x,y)\|} = \\ & \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 - (1,0) \cdot (x-0,y-0)}{\|(x,y)\|} = \\ & \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} - x}{\|(x,y)\|} = \\ & \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \\ & \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \end{split}$$

• 
$$\star : \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$
Por la roate  $y = x$ 

Por la recta 
$$y = x$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}|x|} =$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}(-x)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3 e^y + 3x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\star}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \wedge \nexists \star$$

- $\Rightarrow$  Por algebra del limites no  $\nexists$  la resta de limites por lo tanto  $\nexists L$
- $\Rightarrow f(x,y)$  no es diferenciable en el (0,0)