Oti, i=1,2,8, existen y non continues en 123- {10,0,07} > f(x,y, z) en diferenciable en 123-7 (0,0,0) }

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Dem (A):

Lewa: SenaxER" y 8= (bij) E R MAM. Si y= 8x (i.e. yelem), entonces 11 y 11 & K 11 x 11, Londe K= (] p: 1)2

$$= \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1M} \\ b_{21} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{2M} \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_{1} \\ \kappa_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \kappa_{m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1} \times 1 \\ b_{21} \times 1 \\ b_{22} \times 2 \\ b_{m} \times 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_{1} \\ \kappa_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \kappa_{m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1} \cdot X \\ b_{22} \times 2 \\ b_{m} \times 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{11} & c_{11} \\ c_{11} & c_{11} & c$$

Ald the que
$$\|b_{i}\|^{2} = b_{i,k}^{2} + b_{i,k}^{2} + b_{i,k}^{2} + \cdots + b_{i,k}^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{i,j}^{2}, \quad n_{j} \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{i,j}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{i,j}^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{i,j}^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_{i,j} \leq K \\ b_{i,j} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} b_{i,j} \\ b_{i,j} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_{i,j} \leq K \\ b_{i,j} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_{i,j} \leq K \\ b_{i,j} \end{cases}$$

Dun (A)) A proban: f: K C R" -> 12" w continua en a (2) If 10-f(0) II -> 0, mando 11×11 -> 1106/1

Como P en diferenciable en a, entoras: 1 f(x) - f (a) 1 = 1 f(x) - f(a) - Df(a) (x-a) + Df(a)(x-a) = \(\(\xi\) - \(\xi\) - \(\D\) f(a) (x-a)\) + \(\D\) \(\xi\) (x-a) \(\Vert\) S(| f(x) - f(a) - Df(a) (x-a) | + 1 Df (a) (x-a) | Si 11x-all en pequeño, enten cen matriz-redor.

[| f(A) - f(a) - D f(a) (x-a) || E || x-a||

(ver inguinte pag) Entoncer, si 11 X- all en suficientemente proqueto, se tiene que; 11 fex - fan 11 = 11x-all + Klix-all =

Lim
$$\frac{11 f(x) - h(x) 1}{11x-\alpha 11} = 0$$

E) Lim $\frac{11 f(x) - f(\alpha) - Df(\alpha)(x-\alpha) 11}{11x-\alpha 11} = 0$

(=) $\frac{11x - \alpha 1}{11x-\alpha 11}$

(=) $\frac{11x - \alpha 1}{11x-\alpha 11}$

11 $f(x) - f(\alpha) - Df(\alpha)(x-\alpha) 11 \leq \frac{11x-\alpha 11}{11x-\alpha 11}$

=> 11 f(x) - f(x) | 4 (1+ K) || x - a||. $s: x \to a \Rightarrow \|f(x) - f(a)\| \to 0 \Rightarrow$ of ev continua en a.

lem (8) T sca f:1R2 → R. A probar: Si at y at existen y son continos en a, entonces f en diferenciable en a. ° . (una vecindad de a. Considue: $f(x_1, x_2) - f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = f(x_1, x_2) - f(\alpha_1, x_2) + f(\alpha_1, x_2) - f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ · Por il Teorema Id valor medio (TVM), I Ca entre a, y x, tal que: $f(x_1, x_2) - f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} (C_1, x_2) \cdot (x_1 - \alpha_1)$

• Por de TVM,
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 (2 entre x_2 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{$

$$\begin{cases}
\left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, c_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \left(x_{1} - a_{1} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \left(x_{2} - a_{1} \right) \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, c_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, c_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] \right] \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) \\
= \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right] \right] \\
= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) \\
= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right) \right) \\
= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(c_{1}, x_{2} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}} \left(a_{1}, a_{2} \right$$

Nota: El mismo angumento re utiliza para funcione de
$$\mathbb{R}^{N}$$
 en \mathbb{R} .

Considue $f: \mathbb{R}^{N} \to \mathbb{R}^{m}$. A probau:

Lim $\mathbb{R}^{f}(x) - f(a) - Df(a)(x-a)\mathbb{R} = 0$
 $f: \mathbb{R}^{N} \to \mathbb{R}^{m}$,

 $f: \mathbb{R}^{N} \to \mathbb{R}^{m}$,

 $f(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{m}) = (f_{1}(x_{1},...,x_{m}), f_{2}(x_{1},...,x_{m}),...,f_{m}(x_{1},x_{1}),...,f_{m}(x_{1},x_{2}),...,f_{m}(x_{1},x_{2})$
 $f_{1}: \mathbb{R}^{m} \to \mathbb{R}$
 $f_{2}: \mathbb{R}^{m} \to \mathbb{R}$