



Derivadas parciales por definición:

$$\partial f x_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((x_0, y_0) + t(1, 0)) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

$$\partial f y_{(x_0,y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f\bigl(\bigl(x_0,y_0\bigr) + t\bigl(0,1\bigr)\bigr) - f\bigl(x_0,y_0\bigr)}{t}$$

Ejemplo:

Sea
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} & si(x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & si(x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{a) } \partial fx_{\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)}=\lim_{t\rightarrow0}\frac{f\left(\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)+t\left(1,0\right)\right)-f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)}{t}$$

$$\partial f x_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(1,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((t,0)) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$\partial f x_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{t(0)^2}{t^2 + (0)^4} - 0}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{0}{t} = 0$$

b)
$$\partial f y_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((x_0, y_0) + t(0, 1)) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

$$\partial f y_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(0,1)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,t)) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$\partial f y_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{(0)t^2}{(0)^2 + t^4} - 0}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{0}{t} = 0$$





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

$$\partial f x_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((x_0, y_0) + t(1, 0)) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

$$\partial f x_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(1,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((t,0)) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$\partial f x_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^3 + (0)^3}{t^2 - 2(0)^2} - 0$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^3 + (0)^3}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^3}{t^3} = 1$$

$$\partial f y_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((x_0, y_0) + t(0, 1)) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

$$\partial f y_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t(0,1)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,t)) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$\partial f y_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{(0)^3 + t^3}{(0)^2 - 2t^2} - 0$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^3}{t} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

1) Determinar las derivadas parciales en el origen de las siguientes funciones:

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

$$i(x,y) = (0,0)$$

$$\partial fx_{(0,0)} = 2$$

$$\partial f y_{(0,0)} = 0$$

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

$$\partial f x_{(0,0)} = 0$$

$$\partial f y_{(0,0)} = 0$$





Diferenciabilidad

Una función es diferenciable en el punto $P = (x_0, y_0)$ si se cumple:

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0) - L_{(x_0,y_0)} .[(x,y) - (x_0,y_0)]}{\|(x,y) - (x_0,y_0)\|} = 0$$

$$L_{(x_0,v_0)} = \left[\partial fx_{(x_0,v_0)}, \partial fy_{(x_0,v_0)}\right]$$

Ejemplo 1: Verificar si la función es diferenciable en el origen

Sea
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} & si(x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si(x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\partial fx_{(0,0)} = 0$$
 $\partial fy_{(0,0)} = 0 \implies L_{(0,0)} = [0,0]$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}-0-\left[0,0\right]\left[\frac{x}{y}\right]}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}=\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}=\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{x\,y^2}{\left(x^2+y^4\right)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$L_{1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x y^{2}}{\left(x^{2} + y^{4}\right)\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(0)^{2}}{\left(x^{2} + (0)^{4}\right)\sqrt{x^{2} + (0)^{2}}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{0}{x^{3}} \right) = 0$$

$$L_2 = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x y^2}{\left(x^2 + y^4\right)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\frac{0 y^2}{\left((0)^2 + y^4\right)\sqrt{(0)^2 + y^2}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\frac{0}{y^5} \right) = 0$$

Limites Iterados iguales, puede existir límite

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x(mx)^2}{\left(x^2 + (mx)^4\right)\sqrt{x^2 + (mx)^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 m^2}{\left(x^2 + m^4 x^4\right)\sqrt{x^2 + x m^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 m^2}{x^3 \left(1 + m^4 x^2\right)\sqrt{1 + m^2}} = \frac{m^2}{\sqrt{1 + m^2}}$$

Depende de m el limite no existe por lo tanto la función no es diferenciable





Ejemplo 2: Verificar si la función es diferenciable en el origen

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

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\frac{2x\,y^2}{x+y} - 0 - \left[0,0\right] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\frac{2x\,y^2}{x+y}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{2x\,y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$L_1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2xy^2}{(x+y)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x(0)^2}{(x+0)\sqrt{x^2+(0)^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{0}{x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$L_2 = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x y^2}{(x+y)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\frac{2(0)y^2}{(0+y)\sqrt{(0)^2 + y^2}} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\frac{0}{y^2} \right) = 0$$

Limites Iterados iguales, puede existir límite, tomamos límite radial:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x(mx)^2}{(x+mx)\sqrt{x^2 + (mx)^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x^3 m^2}{x(1+m)\sqrt{x^2(1+m^2)}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x^3 m^2}{x^2(1+m)\sqrt{(1+m^2)}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x^3$$

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

No depende de m el limite existe (aplicamos la definición)





(I)
$$||f(x,y)-L|| \le \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{2xy^2}{(x+y)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 0 \right| \le \left| \frac{2xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \le \frac{2 \|x\| \|x\|^2}{\|x\|} \le \varepsilon \implies \left\| x\| \le \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \right\|$$

(II)
$$\|X^{-1}X_0\| \le \delta$$

 $\|\mathbf{x}\| \leq \delta$

$$\|\mathbf{X} - (0,0)\| \leq \delta$$

$$\delta \le \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$$

Tomando un $\delta \leq \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$ se cumple la definición y el limite es 0

El límite es 0 por lo tanto la función es diferenciable

2) Verificar si las siguientes funciones son diferenciales en el origen:

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

Rta: No es diferenciable

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

Rta: Es diferenciable

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

Rta: Es diferenciable

d)
$$f(x, y) =\begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2}} & si(x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & si(x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Rta: No es diferenciable