## Cálculo - Relación de Ejercicios Extremos de funciones e Integrales dobles

1. Calcular los extremos relativos de las siguientes funciones:

a) 
$$f(x,y) = 3x^2 + 2y^2 - 6x - 4y + 16$$
 b)  $f(x,y) = 80x + 80y - x^2 - y^2$ 

b) 
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c) 
$$f(x,y) = xy$$

d) 
$$f(x,y) = x^2 y^2$$

- 2. Minimizar la función  $f(x,y)=x^2+y^2$  restringida al dominio  $D=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2:x+y=4\}.$
- 3. Calcula los extremos absolutos de la función  $f(x,y)=x^2+3xy+y^2$  restringida al dominio  $D=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2:x^2+y^2\leq 1\}.$
- 4. Calcula  $\iint_R x \cos(xy) dA$ , siendo  $R = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 1]$ .
- 5. Calcula  $\iint_D (x+y)dA$ , siendo  $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x+y \le 1\}$ .
- 6. Calcula la integral de f(x,y)=2y+x en la región D, la cual está comprendida entre la parábola  $y = x^2$  y la recta y = x + 2.

1. Calcular los extremos relativos de las siguientes funciones:

a) 
$$f(x,y) = 3x^2 + 2y^2 - 6x - 4y + 16$$

b)  $f(x,y) = 80x + 80y - x^2 - y^2$ 

c) 
$$f(x,y) = xy$$

d)  $f(x,y) = x^2y^2$ 

Putas críticos: 
$$f(0,0)$$
  $\left\{\frac{6f}{6x} = 6x - 6 = 0 ; x = 1\right\}$  (1.1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_{ii}^{2x} & f_{ii}^{2a} \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & P \\ 0 & P \end{pmatrix}$$

| Hessf |= 24 > 0; fxx > 0; minimo local (1,1)

Puta aitical: 
$$f(0,0)$$
  $\left\{ \frac{6f}{6x} : f_0 - 2x = 0 ; x = 10 \\ \frac{6f}{6y} : f_0 - y = 0 ; y = 10 \right\}$  (10,10)

(40,40) Hassf) = 4 > 0 ; f'xx < 0 ; máxine boot (40,40)

$$f(x,y) = xy$$

$$f(x,y) = xy$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} : y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} : x$$

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

Hess 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 :  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 < 0$  Punto de silla en  $(0,0)$ 

$$f(xy) = x^{2}y^{2}$$

$$f \text{ what } \alpha(xy^{2}) = f(0,0) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} : 2xy^{2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} : 2x^{2}y \end{cases}$$
  $(2xy^{2}, 2x^{2}y) = (0,0)$ 

Hess 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 2y^2 & 4xy \\ 4xy & 2x^2 \end{pmatrix} = 4x^2y^2 - 16x^2y^2 = -8x^2y^2 = 0$$

$$f(x, MX) = X^{2}(MX)^{2} = X^{4}M^{2}$$
  
 $f(X, 0) = 0$  ) Pages we in Mission to supply

$$f(x,0)=0$$
 } parece ser in minimo yo que is enteramente  $f(0,nx)=0$  } pasitivo y oto in a base of the mismo

2. Minimizar la función  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$  restringida al dominio  $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x+y=4\}$ .

$$\nabla L(x,y,\lambda) = (0,0,0)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x - \lambda \quad ; \quad 2x = \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y - \lambda \quad ; \quad \lambda = 2y$$

 $\frac{3L}{2} = -x - y + 4$ ; x + y = 4; 2x = 4; x = 2 = 9; (2.2)

Herse  $f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 4 > 0$ ;  $f_{xx}^{(1)} > 0$ ; (2,2) ninimo par la que se comple

3. Calcula los extremos absolutos de la función  $f(x,y)=x^2+3xy+y^2$  restringida al dominio

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Purtou critical: 
$$f(0,0)$$
  $\left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 3y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = y + 3x = 0 \right\} (0,0)$ 

Hers 
$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = -5 < 0$$
 puto se silla en el puto (0,0)

4. Calcula  $\iint_R x \cos(xy) dA$ , siendo  $R = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 1]$ .

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{1} x \cos(xy) dy dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ x \pi u(xy) \right]_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \pi u(xy) dx$$

$$= \left[ -\cos(x) \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos(x) + \cos(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\overline{z}} \int_{0}^{\infty} x \cos(xy) dy dx = \int_{0}^{\overline{z}} \left[ x \pi u(xy) \right]_{0}^{1} dx = \int_{0}^{\overline{z}}$$

$$= \left[ -\cos x \right]_{0}^{\overline{z}} = \cos 0 - \cos \frac{\pi}{z} = 1$$

5. Calcula  $\iint_D (x+y)dA$ , siendo  $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x+y \le 1\}$ .

$$x \ge 0$$

$$y \ge 0$$

$$x + y \le 1 + x + y = 1$$

$$y = x = y - 1$$

$$y = x - 1$$

6. Calcula la integral de f(x,y) = 2y + x en la región D, la cual está comprendida entre la parábola  $y = x^2$  y la recta y = x + 2.

parábola 
$$y = x^2$$
 y la recta  $y = x + 2$ .

$$f(x_1y) = 2y + x$$

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$$\rho: y = x^2$$

$$X^{2} = X + 2$$
;  $X^{2} - X - 2 = 0$ ;  $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + P}}{2}$   $\begin{cases} x_{1} = 2 & \text{if } y = X^{2} - X - 2 = 1 \\ x_{2} = -1 & \text{if } y = 1 \end{cases}$   $(2, 4)$ 

$$\int_{-1}^{2} \int_{x^{2}}^{x+2} 2y + x \, dy \, dx = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ y^{2} + xy \right]_{x^{2}}^{x+2} dx = \int_{-1}^{2} (x+2)^{2} + x (x+2) - x^{4} - x^{3} \, dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{\chi^{1}}^{\chi+2} 2y + x \, dy \, dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ y^{2} + xy \right]_{\chi^{1}}^{\chi+2} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} (x+2)^{2} + x (x+2) - x^{4} - x^{3}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{2} \int_{X^{2}}^{2} \frac{1}{4} dx = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} dx \right] = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} dx \right] = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2$$

$$x^{2} + 1x + 1 + x^{4} + 1x - x^{4} - x^{3} dx = \int_{-1}^{-1} -x^{4} - x^{3} + 1x^{2} + 6x + 1 dx = \left[ -\frac{x^{4}}{5} - \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \frac{2x^{3}}{3} + 3x^{2} + \frac{2x^{4}}{3} +$$