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FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS

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curso Cálculo difevencial e integral con curso Ch 211 PRACTICA Calificada N°3 SECCIÓN

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES (Alumno)

CODIGO

FIRMA

Lima, 24 de Obril del 20.18

NOTA

Nombre del Profesor

Firma del Profesor

Total

F: $\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ Sea $F(x,y) = f(x^2 + y, 3xy)$, donde $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ es diferenciable.

En letras

Vf(2,3) = (5,4).

Pero $\nabla f_{(x,y)} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right), F(1,1) = f(1^2 + 1, 3.1.1) = f(2,3).$

La dirección de mayor erecimiento de la función F está dada por la dirección de $\nabla F_{(x,y)}$, veamos en (x=1, y=1);

 $\nabla F_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y},$

3)
$$\mu(x,t) = f(x+a+) + g(x-a+)$$
, f,g de che e^{2}

Veanos.

*

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f(x+a+t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g(x-a+t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g(x-a+t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f(x+a+t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g(x-a+t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f(x+a+t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g(x-a+t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x, t)}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x + a t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} g(x - a t) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}(x, t)}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(x + a t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t} g(x - a t) \right] \dots (\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu(x,t)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[f(x+a,t) + g(x-a,t) \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x+a,t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g(x-a,t)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \mu(x,k)}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x+a+b) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} (x-a+b) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mu(x,k)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (x+a+b) + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} (x-a+b)$$
...(B)

Pero de la hipótesis: f es solución de la ecuación de la onda...(I) 9 es solución de la ecuación de la onda...(11)

$$De(I): \frac{\partial^2 f(x+at)}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(x+at)}{\partial x^2}. \quad De(II): \frac{\partial^2 g(x-at)}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 g(x-at)}{\partial x^2}$$
Si Sumamos (I) y (II):

Si Sumanos (I) y (II):

lado derecho de la igualdad que multiplia a a? es (B). Reemplazardo:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} M(x_1 t) = 0^2 \frac{\partial^2 M(x_1 t)}{\partial t^2}$$

donde M(x,t)=f(x+a+)+g(x-a+). M(x,t) es solución de la ecuación de orda.

5. See
$$f(x,3) = e^{2x} \operatorname{Sen}(3y)$$
 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$

Hallondo el gradiente de f . $f(0,0) = e^{2x} \operatorname{Sen}(3y)$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \operatorname{Sen}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x)$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3 \operatorname{exp}(2x) \cdot \operatorname{cos}(3y)$

Asi, $\nabla f_{(x,y)} = \left(2 \operatorname{Sen}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x), 3 \operatorname{exp}(2x) \operatorname{cos}(3y)\right)$

Ahora, hallondo las derivadas de segundo orden:
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[2 \operatorname{Sen}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x)\right] = 4 \operatorname{Sen}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[3 \operatorname{cos}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x)\right] = 6 \operatorname{cos}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[3 \operatorname{cos}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x)\right] = -9 \operatorname{sen}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x).$$

El policimio de Togler de $\frac{\operatorname{exp}(2x)}{\operatorname{corr}(2x)} = 6 \operatorname{cos}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x).$

El policimio de Togler de $\frac{\operatorname{exp}(2x)}{\operatorname{corr}(2x)} = 6 \operatorname{cos}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x).$

$$P(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[2 \operatorname{sen}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x)\right] + R(xy) + \frac{1}{2}(H,a_0)$$

$$P(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[2 \operatorname{sen}(3y) \operatorname{exp}(2x)\right] + R(xy) + \frac{1}{2}(H,a_0)$$

4. Sea $F: \chi g \neq \ln(\chi g \neq) - \chi = 0$, Cuando $\chi > 0$, $\chi >$

F <u>Satisface</u> las Condiciones del teoreme de la función implicata,

la

1. (c) Sea $f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$.

NO podemos asociarle un plano tangente a su gráfico, debenos exigir un poco más, que f sea diferenciable.

Contracjemph: Sea h: R2 - 1R

Sus $\frac{\partial h_{init}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial h_{init}}{\partial y} = 0$, I sus derivadas parciales existen!

Sin embargo si calcular en la dirección y=x obtandra otro valor. h no tiene plano tangante en (0,0) f(0,0).

(b) Sea $f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$. diferenciable.

Como f es diferenciable, an particular en (Xo, yo, fixo, yo). la gráfica de f there asociada un (Xo, yo, fixo, yo)

La ecuación del plano tangente es:

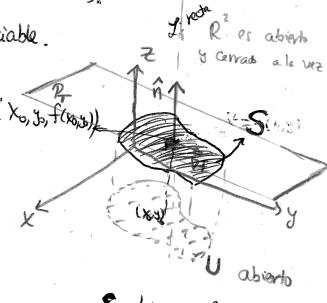
 $P_{\tau}: \frac{\partial f_{(x_0,y_0)}(x-x_0)}{\partial x^{(x_0,y_0)}(x-x_0)} + \frac{\partial f_{(x_0,y_0)}(y-y_0)}{\partial y^{(x_0,y_0)}} + f_{(x_0,y_0)} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f_{(x,y)} x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_{(x,y)}}{\partial y} + f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f_{(x,y)} x_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_{(x,y)}}{\partial y} y_0 = 0.$$

vector direccional de la normal está dada Por los Coeficiates de la ecuación Cortesiona del Plano, es decir : $\vec{a} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, x_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, x_0), \mathcal{Z}\right)$, ZER.

Corro
$$\overrightarrow{C}$$
 // $\left(\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x}, -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\right)$ Con $Z = 1$.

Respuesta: Verdadero



\$= { (x, y, y) = 123; z=f(x,y)}

< Df(x,3), (x,3)-(x,3)=0 $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)^{(x_0, x_1)} \cdot (x-x_0, y-x_0) = 0$

a) Sea $f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\nabla f_{(a)} \neq \emptyset$, donde $a \in U$. Superfice de nivel de $f = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : f(a) = c \} = S$. ¿ < \ 7f(a) , S > = 0 ? Como f es diferenciable, $\nabla f_{(a)} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) \neq (0,0,0)$ Veanos que ocurre con un (x3,2) ES.