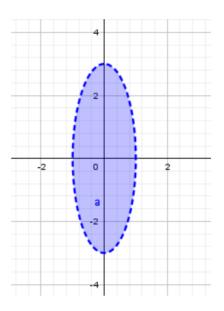
Actividad No. (2) 2024 Cálculo Vectorial.

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- 1 Diga si la afirmación es verdadera o falsa. Justifique sus respuestas:
- a) La gráfica del dominio de $f(x,y) = \ln(9x^2 y^2 9)$



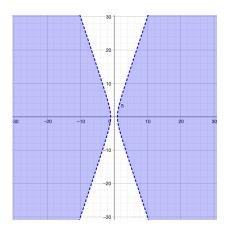
R// Falso Pues Dada la función:
$$f(x,y) = \ln(9x^2 - y^2 - 9)$$
 $9x^2 - y^2 - 9 > 0$ $9x^2 - y^2 > 9$ $x^2 - y^2 > 1$

$$9x^2 - y^2 - 9 > 0$$

$$9x^2 - y^2 > 9$$

$$x^2 - \frac{y^2}{9} > 1$$

lo que representado gráficamente es:



b)
$$F_{xx} = \frac{1}{2\cos(x)}$$
; $Si\ f(x,y) = \int_{y}^{x} \ln(\cos(t)) dt$.

$$f(x,y) = \int_{y}^{x} \ln(\cos(t)) dt$$

$$f_x$$
 teorema fundamental del cálculo

$$f_x$$
teorema fundamental del cálculo
$$f_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_y^x \ln(\cos(t)) \, dt = \ln(\cos(x))$$

$$f_{xx}$$
 regla de la cadena para diferenciar f_x con respecto a x :
$$f_{xx} = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(\cos(x)) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \cdot (-\sin(x)) = -\tan(x)$$

R// Falso
$$f_{xx} = -\tan(x) \neq \frac{1}{2\cos(x)}$$

c)
$$F_{yy} = \frac{y}{\cos(y)}$$
; $Si\ f(x,y) = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{x}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\sin(x+y)}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\sin(x+y) \right)$$

Regla cadena

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} (\sin(u)) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x+y) = \cos(u) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x+y) =$$

$$\cos(x+y)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y) = 0 + 1$$

$$\cos(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) = 0 + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \cos(x+y) \cdot 1 = \frac{\cos(x+y)}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\cos(x+y)}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\cos(x+y) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos(x+y))$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos(x+y))$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} (\cos(u)) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x+y) =$$

$$-\sin\left(u\right)\tfrac{\partial}{\partial\,y}\left(x+y\right) =$$

$$-\sin(x+y)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x+y)$$

$$=\frac{1}{x}(-\sin(x+y)\cdot 1) = -\frac{\sin(x+y)}{x}$$

R// Falso
$$-\frac{\sin(x+y)}{x} \neq \frac{\sin(x+y)}{x}$$

D)
$$F_{yx} = F_{xy}$$
; $Si \ f(x, y) = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{x}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\sin(x+y)}{x} \right) = \frac{\cos(x+y)}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \, x} \left(\frac{\cos(x+y)}{x} \right) = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \, x} (\cos(x+y)) x - \frac{\partial}{\partial \, x} (x) \cos(x+y)}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\cos \left(x + y \right) \right) =$$

$$-\sin\left(x+y\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x+y\right) = -\sin\left(x+y\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x+y\right) = -\sin\left(x+y\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x+y\right) = -\sin\left(x+y\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{(-\sin(x+y))x - 1 \cdot \cos(x+y)}{x^2} = \frac{-x\sin(x+y) - \cos(x+y)}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\sin(x+y)}{x} \right) = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sin(x+y))x - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x) \sin(x+y)}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sin(x+y)) = \cos(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x+y)$$
$$\cos(x+y) \cdot 1 = \cos(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x) = 1$$

$$=\frac{\cos(x+y)x-1\cdot\sin(x+y)}{x^2}=\frac{x\cos(x+y)-\sin(x+y)}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x \cos(x+y) - \sin(x+y)}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x \cos(x+y) - \sin(x+y) \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x \cos(x+y) \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\sin(x+y) \right) \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x \cos(x+y) \right) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\cos(x+y) \right) = -\sin(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x+y \right) = x \left(-\sin(x+y) \cdot 1 \right) = -x \sin(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\sin(x+y) \right) = \cos(x+y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x+y \right) = \cos(x+y) \cdot 1 = \cos(x+y) = \cos(x+y) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(-x \sin(x+y) - \cos(x+y) \right) = \frac{-x \sin(x+y) - \cos(x+y)}{x^2}$$

R// Verdadero
$$\frac{-x\sin(x+y)-\cos(x+y)}{x^2} = \frac{-x\sin(x+y)-\cos(x+y)}{x^2}$$

2 Halle los extremos relativos de:

 $D(x, y) = (-6x)(-4) - (4)^2 = 24x - 16$ D(x, y) = 24x - 16 en (0, 0): Negativo

 $D(x, y) = 24x - 16 \text{ en } (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$: Positivo

Silla(0, 0)

A)
$$F_{y,x} = -x^3 + 4xy - 2y^2 + 1$$

Puntos criticos
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(-x^3 + 4xy - 2y^2 + 1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x^3\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(4xy\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(2y^2\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(1\right) = 4y - 3x^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-x^3 + 4xy - 2y^2 + 1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x^3\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(4xy\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(2y^2\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(1\right) = 4x - 4y$$

$$\nabla f\left(x, y\right)\left(4y - 3x^2, 4x - 4y\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4y - 3x^2 = 0 \\ 4x - 4y = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4y - 3x^2 + 4x = 0$$

$$x_{1, 2} = \frac{-4\pm\sqrt{4^2 - 4(-3) \cdot 0}}{2(-3)}\left(x = 0, x = \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$4y - 3 \cdot 0^2 = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$4y - 3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x = 0, & y = 0 \\ x = \frac{4}{3}, & y = \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix} (0, 0), \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left(-x^3 + 4xy - 2y^2 + 1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x^3\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(4xy\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(2y^2\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(4y - 3x^2\right) = -6x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}\left(-x^3 + 4xy - 2y^2 + 1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x^3\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(4xy\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(2y^2\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(4x - 4y\right) = -4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}\left(-x^3 + 4xy - 2y^2 + 1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x^3\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(4xy\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(2y^2\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(4x - 4y\right) = -4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}\left(-x^3 + 4xy - 2y^2 + 1\right) = -3x^2 + 4y - 0 + 0 = 4y - 3x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(4y - 3x^2\right) = 4$$

Máximo $(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$

B)
$$F_{y,x} = x^2 - y^2 - x - y$$

Puntos críticos
$$f = x^2 - y^2 - x - y$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^2 - y^2 - x - y \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^2 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y^2 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y \right) = 2x - 1$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x^2 - y^2 - x - y \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x^2 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y^2 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y \right) = -2y - 1$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (2x - 1, -2y - 1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4y - 3x^2 = 0 \\ 4x - 4y = 0 \end{bmatrix}; \ 4y - 3x^2 + (4x - 4y) = 0 + 0 = -3x^2 + 4x = 0$$

$$x_{1, 2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(-3) \cdot 0}}{2(-3)} (x = 0, x = \frac{4}{3})$$

$$2x-1=0$$
 $x=\frac{1}{2}$; $2y-1=0$ $y=-\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\left(x^{2}-y^{2}-x-y\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x^{2}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(y^{2}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(y\right) = -2y - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-2y-1\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(2y\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(1\right) = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(x^2 - y^2 - x - y \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2x - 1 \right) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\,y^2}\left(x^2-y^2-x-y\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial\,y}\left(-2y-1\right) = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} (x^2 - y^2 - x - y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 - y^2 - x - y) = 2x - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} D\left(x,\,y\right) = 2\left(-2\right) - \left(0\right)^2 = -4 \\ D\left(x,\,y\right) = -4 \, \text{en} \, \left(\frac{1}{2},\,-\frac{1}{2}\right) \, ; \quad \text{Negativo} \\ D < 0 \, en \, \left(\frac{1}{2},\,-\frac{1}{2}\right), \, \text{Silla} \left(\frac{1}{2},\,-\frac{1}{2}\right) \end{array}$$

C)
$$F_{y,x} = x^2 - y^2 - 3xy$$

Puntos criticos

$$f = x^{2} - y^{2} - 3xy$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^{2} - y^{2} - 3xy) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^{2}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y^{2}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3xy) = 2x - 3ys$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^{2} - y^{2} - 3xy) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^{2}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^{2}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3xy) = -3x - 2y$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (2x - 3y, -3x - 2y)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x - 3y = 0 \\ -3x - 2y = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x - 3y = 0x = \frac{3y}{2}$$

$$-3 \cdot \frac{3y}{2} - 2y = 0$$

$$-\frac{13y}{2} = 0$$

$$x = 0, y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\left(x^{2}-y^{2}-3xy\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x^{2}-y^{2}-3xy\right)=\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x^{2}\right)-\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(y^{2}\right)-\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(3xy\right)=-3x-2y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\,y}\left(-3x-2y\right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial\,y}\left(3x\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial\,y}\left(2y\right) = -0 - 2 = -2$$

$$\begin{split} f\left(x,\,y\right) &= x^2 - y^2 - 3xy \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\,x^2}\left(x^2 - y^2 - 3xy\right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial\,x}\left(2x - 3y\right) = 2 \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\,y^2}\left(x^2 - y^2 - 3xy\right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial\,y}\left(-3x - 2y\right) = -2 \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\,x\partial\,y}\left(x^2 - y^2 - 3xy\right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial\,y}\left(2x - 3y\right) = -3 \end{split}$$

$$D(x, y) = 2(-2) - ((-3))^2 = -13$$

$$\begin{array}{l} D\left(x,\;y\right)=-13\,\mathrm{en}\,\left(0,\;0\right): \quad \mathrm{Negativo} \\ D\left(x,\;y\right)<0,\;\mathrm{Silla}\left(0,\;0\right) \end{array}$$

3 Grafique todas las funciones del ejercicio anterior en el software de su preferencia. Luego compruebe que los resultados obtenidos son correctos:

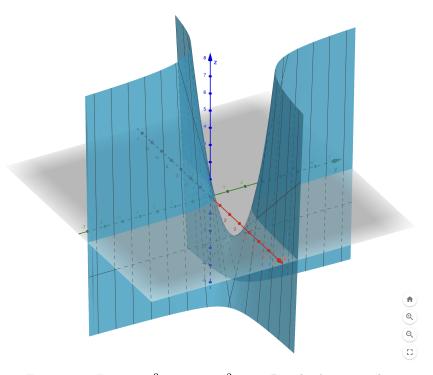


Figura 0.1: $F_{y,x} = -x^3 + 4xy - 2y^2 + 1$ Resultados coinciden

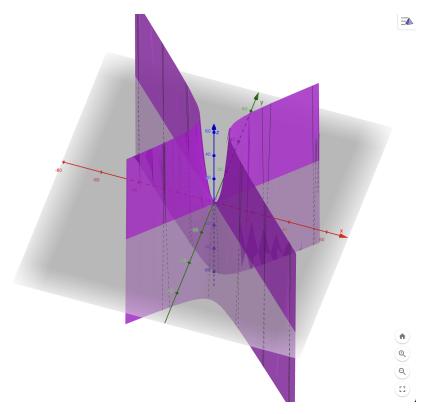


Figura 0.2: $F_{y,x} = x^2 - y^2 - x - y$ Resultados coinciden

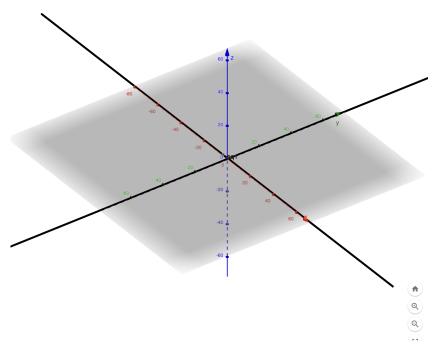


Figura 0.3: $F_{y,x} = x^2 - y^2 - 3xy$ Resultados coinciden

4 ¿Cómo se calcula el plano tangente a una superficie? Busque y copie su defi- nición. Luego copie un ejemplo del libro donde se calcule un plano tangente (sección 14,4 del libro). Por último, calcule y grafique el plano tangente a:

$$z = 1 - \frac{x^2 + 4y}{10}$$
 en el punto $\left(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Para calcular el plano tangente a una superficie en un punto específico, primero necesitamos la ecuación de la superficie, que generalmente se da en la forma F(x, y, z) = 0 o explícitamente como z = f(x, y), y el punto de tangencia $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$. El proceso involucra los siguientes pasos:

- 1. Si la superficie está dada por F(x, y, z) = 0: Calculamos las derivadas parciales de F con respecto a x, y, y z en el punto dado. Estas derivadas parciales serán los coeficientes A, B, y C en la ecuación del plano tangente $A(x x_0) + B(y y_0) + C(z z_0) = 0$.
- 2. Si la superficie está dada explícitamente como z = f(x, y): Calculamos las derivadas parciales de f con respecto a x y y en el punto (x_0, y_0) . Estas derivadas parciales, denotadas como f_x y f_y , se utilizan para formular la ecuación del plano tangente, que es $z = z_0 + f_x(x x_0) + f_y(y y_0)$.

Observe la similitud entre las ecuaciones del plano tangente y de una recta tangente: $y-y_0=f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$

2 Suponga que las derivadas parciales de f son continuas. Una ecuación del plano tangente a la superficie z = f(x, y) en el punto $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ es

$$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

V EJEMPLO 1 Calcule el plano tangente al paraboloide elíptico $z = 2x^2 + y^2$ en el punto (1, 1, 3).

SOLUCIÓN Sea $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2$. Entonces

$$f_x(x, y) = 4x$$
 $f_y(x, y) = 2y$

$$f_x(1, 1) = 4$$
 $f_y(1, 1) = 2$

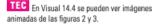
Entonces 2 da la ecuación del plano tangente en (1, 1, 3) como

$$z - 3 = 4(x - 1) + 2(y - 1)$$

o bien,

$$z = 4x + 2y - 3$$

En la figura 2a) se ilustra el paraboloide elíptico y su plano tangente en (1, 1, 3) determinado en el ejemplo 1. Los incisos b) y c) se acercan al punto (1, 1, 3) restringiendo el dominio de la función $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2$. Observe que a medida que se acerca, parece más plana la gráfica y más se asemeja a su plano tangente.



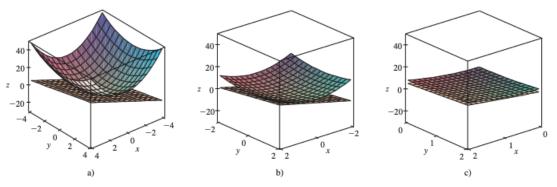


FIGURA 2 El paraboloide elíptico $z = 2x^2 + y^2$ parece coincidir con su plano tangente a medida que se acerca a (1, 1, 3).

$$z = 1 - \frac{x^2 + 4y}{10}$$
 en el punto $(1, 1, \frac{1}{2})$

Derivadas Parciales

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(1 - \frac{x^2 + 4y}{10}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(1\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{x^2 + 4y}{10}\right) = 0 - \frac{1}{10}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x^2 + 4y\right) = 0 - \frac{1}{10}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x^2\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(4y\right)\right) = 0 - \frac{x}{5} = -\frac{x}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(1 - \frac{x^2 + 4y}{10} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(1 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x^2 + 4y}{10} \right) = 0 - = \frac{1}{10} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x^2 + 4y \right) = 0 - \frac{1}{10} \left(0 + 4 \right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(0 + 4 \right) = -\frac{2}{5}$$

Derivadas Parciales (1,1) para obtener las pendientes del plano tangente en las direcciones de x y y, respectivamente.

Para
$$x = 1$$
 $f_x(1,1) = -\frac{1}{5}$

Para
$$y = 1$$
 $f_y(1,1) = -\frac{2}{5}$

Ecuación del Plano Tangente

$$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

Sustituyendo los valores de
$$f_x(1,1)$$
, $f_y(1,1)$, y el punto $(1,1,\frac{1}{2})$, obtenemos: $z-\frac{1}{2}=-\frac{1}{5}(x-1)-\frac{2}{5}(y-1)=z=-\frac{1}{5}x-\frac{2}{5}y+\frac{9}{10}$

La ecuación del plano tangente a la superficie en el punto $(1,1,\frac{1}{2})$ es: $z=-\frac{1}{5}x-\frac{2}{5}y+\frac{9}{10}$

$$z = -\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y + \frac{9}{10}$$

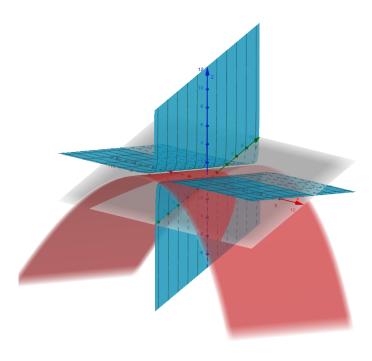


Figura 0.4: $z = -\frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}y + \frac{9}{10}$

5 a) Mediante derivación implícita calcule $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ y $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ para $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 \right) &= 2x + 0 + 0 - 0 = 2x \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 \right) &= 0 + 2y + 0 - 0 = 2y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 \right) &= 0 + 0 + 2z - 0 = 2z \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{2x}{2z}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y}{2z}$$

b) Mediante derivación implícita calcule $\frac{dy}{dx}$ para $x^2 - xy + y^2 - x + y = 0$.

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(x^2 - xy + y^2 - x + y \right) = \frac{d}{dy} \left(0 \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(x^2 - xy + y^2 - x + y \right) = \frac{d}{dy} \left(x^2 \right) - \frac{d}{dy} \left(xy \right) + \frac{d}{dy} \left(y^2 \right) - \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{dy}{dy} = 2x \frac{dx}{dy} - \left(y \frac{dx}{dy} + x \right) + 2y - \frac{dx}{dy} + 1 = 2x \frac{dx}{dy} - y \frac{dx}{dy} - x + 2y - \frac{dx}{dy} + 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(0 \right) = 0$$

$$2x \frac{dx}{dy} - y \frac{dx}{dy} - x + 2y - \frac{dx}{dy} + 1 = 0$$

$$2x x' - y x' - x + 2y - x' + 1 = 0$$

$$2x x' - y x' - x' = x - 2y - 1 = x' \left(2x - y - 1 \right) = x - 2y - 1$$

$$x' = \frac{x - 2y - 1}{2x - y - 1}$$

6 Use la regla de la cadena para hallar $\frac{dw}{dt}$ si: w = xy + xz + yz donde $x = t - 1, y = t^2 - 1, z = t$.

Dado que se tiene w = xy + xz + yz, y las expresiones de x, y, y z en términos de t son x = t - 1, $y = t^2 - 1$, y z = t, se procede a calcular $\frac{dw}{dt}$.

 $\mathbf{R}//\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x-2y-1}{2x-y-1}$

Las derivadas parciales de
$$w$$
 son:
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y + z \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x + z \qquad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = x + y$$

Las derivadas de
$$x$$
, y , y z respecto a t son:
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2t, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = 1$$

regla cadena:

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = (y+z)\cdot 1 + (x+z)\cdot 2t + (x+y)\cdot 1$$

$$R//: \frac{dw}{dt} = 6t^2 - 3$$