

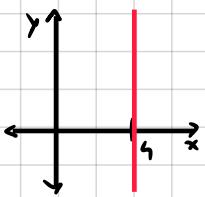
13/3/2025

Práctica 1: Geometría del plano y del espacio - 陳傑恩

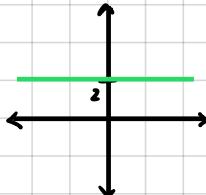
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* Ejercicio 1 Realizar gráficos del conj que satisface ec

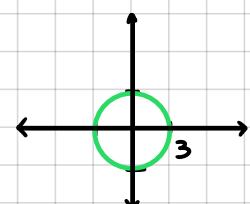
(a) $\mathbb{R}^2, x=4$



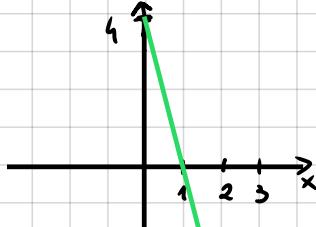
(b) $y = 2, \mathbb{R}^2$



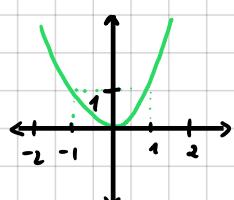
(c) $x^2 + y^2 = 9, \mathbb{R}^2$



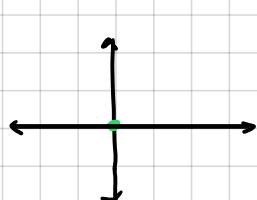
(d) $\mathbb{R}^2, 2x + y = 4$



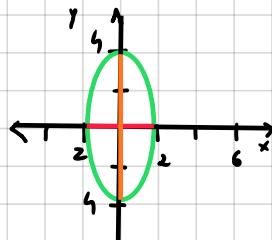
(e) $y = x^2, \mathbb{R}^2$



(f) $\mathbb{R}^2, x^2 + y^2 = 0$



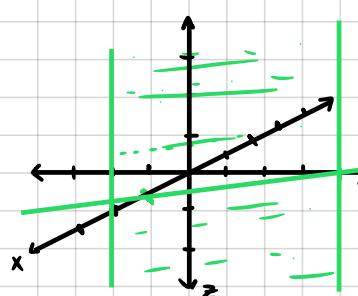
(g) $\mathbb{R}^2, 4x^2 + y^2 = 16$ (elipse)



$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \quad a = 2 \quad b = 4$$

(h) $\mathbb{R}^3, 2x + y = 4$

↳ Cómo práctico en \mathbb{R}^3 ? cortes con planos



$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 4 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

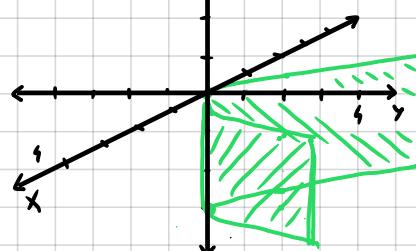
$$\begin{cases} y = 4 \\ x = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

(i) $\mathbb{R}^3, y = x^2$

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

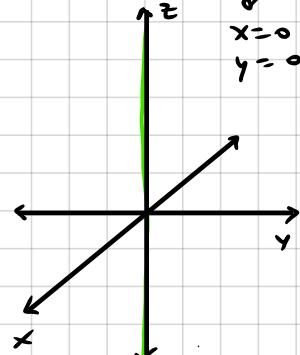
$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$



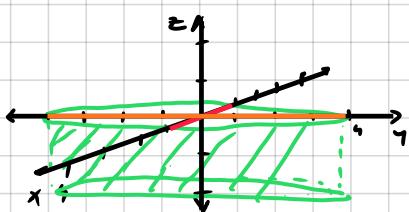
(j)

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

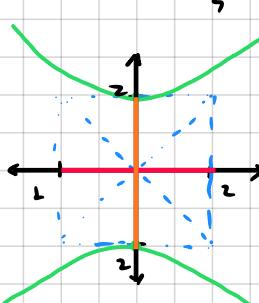


(k) $4x^2 + y^2 = 16 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1, \mathbb{R}^3$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \\ z = -2 \end{cases}$$

(l) $y^2 - x^2 = 4 \rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \rightarrow$ hiperbole

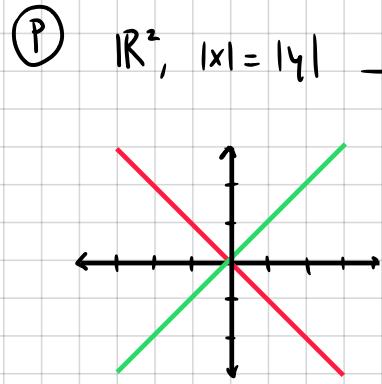


(m) $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 0$

punto $(1, 0)$

(n) $\mathbb{R}^2 / xy = 1$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{función homogénea}$$



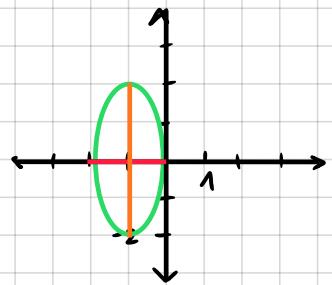
$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = -x \end{cases}$$

(Q) $4x^2 + 8x + y^2 = 0$

$$4(x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1) + y^2 = 0$$

$$4(x+1)^2 - 4 + y^2 = 0$$

$$(x+1)^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$



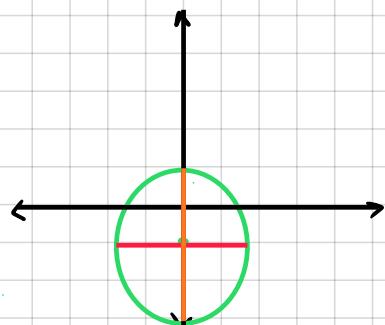
(R) $x^2 - 2y^2 + 4y = 10$

$$x^2 - 2(y^2 + 2y + 1 - 1) = 10$$

$$x^2 - 2(y+1)^2 = 8 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{4} = 1$$

centro $(0, -1)$

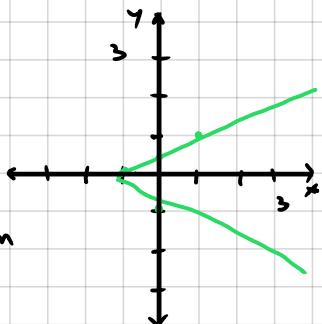
$$\begin{cases} a = \sqrt{8} \approx 2.8 \\ b = 2 \end{cases}$$



(S) $x - 2|y| + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + 1 = 0 \quad \text{si } y > 0 \\ x + 2y + 1 = 0 \quad \text{si } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2y - 1 \quad \text{si } y > 0 \\ x = -2y - 1 \quad \text{si } y < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \text{ en fun} \\ \text{de } y \end{array}$$



* Ejercicio 2 Hallar ecuación cartesiana y graficar

(a) Recta que contiene $(2, 3)$ y $(3, 5)$

vector director $\vec{v} = (3, 5) - (2, 3) = (1, 2)$ ecuación $\vec{r}(t) = \lambda(1, 2) + (2, 3)$

(b) Circunferencia $R=3$ con centro $(3, 0)$ $\Rightarrow (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 9$

(c) Elipse centro $(2, 1)$ pto $(2, 5)$ y $(1, 3)$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

• Hallar b

$$\frac{(4)^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow b = 4$$

• Hallar a

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{4}{16} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

ecuación $\rightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2}{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} = 1$

$$a = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

(d) Parábola con ph $(0, b)$ $r = (3, 2)$ cje $y=2$ horizontal \rightarrow términos y^2

$$\underbrace{a(y-2)^2 + 3 = x}_{\downarrow} \Rightarrow \text{hallar } "a" = a(4)^2 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{-3}{16}$$

$$-\frac{3}{16}(y-2)^2 = x - 3$$

* Ejercicio 3 \rightarrow poner "y" en función de "x" , $\alpha = \arctg(m)$

(a) $x+y=2 \Rightarrow \alpha = \arctg(-1) = \frac{3}{4}\pi$	(c) $y = \sqrt{3}x + 5 \Rightarrow \alpha = \arctg(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{3}\pi$
(b) $x-y=4 \Rightarrow \alpha = \arctg(1) = \frac{1}{4}\pi$	(d) $y = -\sqrt{3}x + 5 \Rightarrow \alpha = \arctg(-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{2}{3}\pi$
(e) $x+\sqrt{3}y = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{5}{6}\pi$	

* Ejercicio 4 En \mathbb{R}^3 , hallar ecuaciones

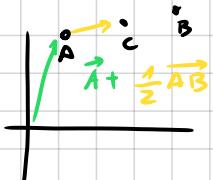
(a) recta que contiene $A = (1, 2, 4)$ y vector $\vec{r} = (1, 2, 1) \Rightarrow l_1 = \lambda \underbrace{(1, 2, 1)}_{\vec{r}} + (1, 2, 4)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$	(b) recta que contiene $A = (1, 2, 4)$ y $B = (2, 5, 7)$ vec director $\vec{v} = \vec{AB} = B-A = (2, 5, 7) - (1, 2, 4) = (1, 3, 3)$	(c) $l_2 = \mu(1, 3, 3) + (1, 2, 4)$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$
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(c) Determinar punto medio medo del segmento \overline{AB} $A = (1, 2, 4)$ $B = (2, 5, 7)$

• Fij analisis

$$\vec{AB} = B-A = (1, 3, 3)$$

$$C = A + \frac{1}{2}\vec{AB} = (1, 2, 4) + \frac{1}{2}(1, 3, 3) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{11}{2}\right)$$



* Ejercicio 5 Hallar ecuación del plano $Ax + By + Cz = D \Rightarrow$ ec plano

(a) Planos paralelos al plano $x=0$ y contiene $P = (1, 2, -3)$

↳ Si es paralelo entonces tiene mismo vector normal

↳ planos $x=0 \rightarrow$ puntos $(0, y, z) = y(0, 1, 0) + z(0, 0, 1)$ normal $= x(1, 0, 0)$

$$\vec{N} = (1, 0, 0) \rightarrow x + 0y + 0z = D \Rightarrow \text{hallar } D \quad \boxed{D=1}$$

con punto P
planos $= \boxed{x=1}$

(b) Plan perpendicular al eje z y pasa por punto $P = (1, -1, 2)$

• La normal es el eje z (y múltiplos) $\Rightarrow \vec{n} = k(0, 0, 1)$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$

$0x + 0y + z = D$ ecuación = $\boxed{z = 2}$

• Reemplazar punto para hallar $D \Rightarrow 0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot -1 + 2 = D$

(c) Contiene puntos $A = (1, 1, 0)$, $B = (0, 2, 1)$ y $C = (3, 2, -1)$

Fig análisis

$$\vec{N} = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}$$

• Hallar vectores

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{AC} = C - A = (2, 1, -1)$$

• Hallar $\vec{N} = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}$

$$\vec{N} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{i(-1-1) - j(1-2) + k(-1-2)}_{(-2, 1, -3)}$$

• Armar ecuación

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

• Hallar D con punto $A = (1, 1, 0)$

$$-2+1 = D = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi: -2x + y - 3z = -1$$

(d) Contiene al punto $(2, 0, 1)$ y perpendicular al vector $\vec{r} = (3, 2, -1)$

• $\vec{N}_{\text{plano}} = \vec{r} = (3, 2, -1) \Rightarrow 3x + 2y - z = D$

• Hallar D con punto $(2, 0, 1) \Rightarrow 6 - 1 = D = 5$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Pi: 3x + 2y - z = 5$

* Ejercicio 6 $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos(\alpha)$, $\alpha \in [0, \pi]$

⑨ Calcular ángulos

(a₁) $\vec{u} = (1, 2)$, $\vec{v} = (2, 4)$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 4}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2}} = 1$$

$$\alpha = 0 \vee \alpha = \pi$$

misma recta $\vec{u} = \lambda \vec{v}$

(a₂) $\vec{u} = (1, 2)$, $\vec{v} = (2, -4)$, $\alpha \in [2, 21]$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{1 \cdot 2 - 8}{\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

(b) Calcular ángulo entre $\vec{u} = (1, 2, 5)$ y $\vec{v} = (2, 4, 6)$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{2 + 2 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 6}{\sqrt{1+2^2+5^2} \sqrt{2^2+4^2+6^2}} \approx 0,975 \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 0,21$$

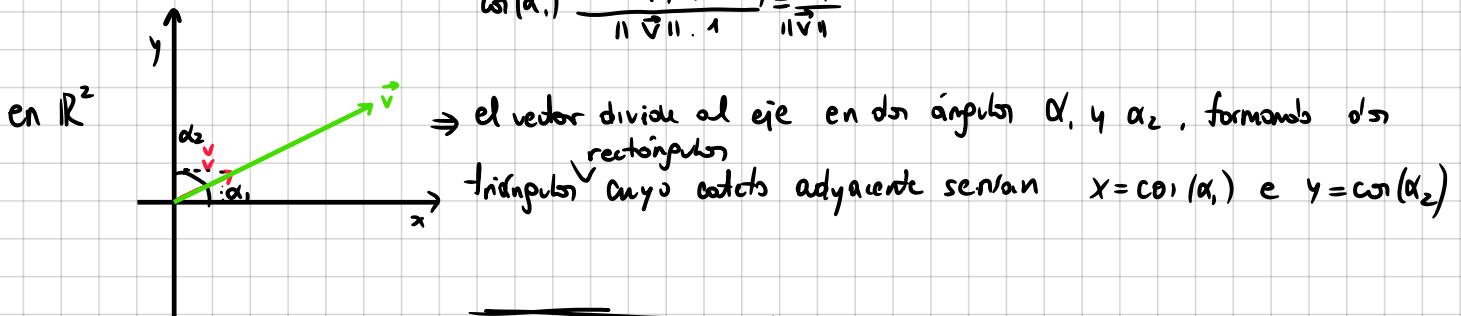
C) Denotar comp de vector es componentes del vector con versores unitarios

$$\text{Sea } \vec{v} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|} = \left(\frac{x_1}{\|\vec{v}\|}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{\|\vec{v}\|} \right) \Rightarrow \vec{v} = (\cos(\alpha_1), \dots, \cos(\alpha_n))$$

\downarrow

Su vector unitario

$$\cos(\alpha_i) \cdot \frac{\vec{v} \cdot (1, 0, \dots, 0)}{\|\vec{v}\| \cdot 1} = \frac{x_i}{\|\vec{v}\|}$$



D) Hallar vector con versor de áng eqivalentes entre los ejes en \mathbb{R}^2 y \mathbb{R}^3

\mathbb{R}^2

$$\vec{v} = (\cos(\alpha), \cos(\alpha)) \quad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{i} = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{i}\| \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\vec{v} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad \cos(\alpha) = \sqrt{\cos(\alpha)^2 + \cos(\alpha)^2} \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

$$2\cos^2(\alpha) = 1 \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Un vector podría ser $\vec{r} = (1, 1)$ $\alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

\mathbb{R}^3

$$\vec{v} = (\cos(\alpha), \cos(\alpha), \cos(\alpha)) \quad \vec{v} \cdot \vec{i} = \|\vec{v}\| \|\vec{i}\| \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \sqrt{3\cos^2(\alpha)} \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \approx 0,95$$

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* Ejercicio 7 Dados $\vec{m} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ y $\vec{v} = 2\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}$

a) $\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} = 3 \quad \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1} = 3$

b) ang entre \vec{m} y \vec{v} $\cos \alpha = \frac{-4 - 2 + 2}{9} \Rightarrow \alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{-4}{9}\right) = 1,1 \text{ rad}$

c) $3\vec{u} - 2\vec{v} = 3(2, 1, -2) - 2(2, -2, -1) = (2, 7, -4)$

d) vector unitario paralelo a \vec{u} \Rightarrow versor $\vec{u} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$

e) proyección \vec{u} sobre \vec{v} $\text{proy}_{\vec{u} \rightarrow \vec{v}} = \|\vec{u}\| \cos(\alpha) = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$

f) vector no nulo ortogonal a $\vec{m} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = i(-5) - j(2) + k(-6) = (-5, -2, -6)$

* Ejercicio 8

Área del paralelogramo con dos de sus lados los segmentos que unen origen con $\vec{u} = (1, 0, 1)$ y $\vec{v} = (0, 2, 1)$

Fig análisis



área paralelogramo

$b \cdot h$

$\parallel \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \parallel$

$$\vec{u} = (1, 0, 1) \quad \vec{v} = (0, 2, 1)$$

$$\vec{u} \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = i(-2) - j(1) + k(2) \\ (-2, -1, 2)$$

$(1, 0, 1)$

$(0, 2, 1)$

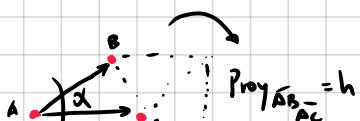
$$\text{área políptago} = \parallel \vec{u} \times \vec{v} \parallel = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} = 3$$

* Ejercicio 9

Calcular área triángulo de vértices $A = (1, 1, 1)$, $B = (0, 1, 2)$ y $C = (-1, 0, 1)$

Fig análisis

$$\text{área triángulo} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$



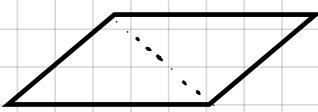
$$h = \cos \alpha \parallel \vec{AB} \parallel$$

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (1, 0, -1)$$

$$\vec{AC} = C - A = (-1, -1, -1)$$

• hallar α

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{\parallel \vec{AB} \parallel \parallel \vec{AC} \parallel} = 0$$



$$\text{área triángulo} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

área paralelogramo

• hallar $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}$

$$\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = ((-1) - j(-2) + k(-1)) = (-1, 2, -1)$$

$$\parallel \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \parallel = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\text{área triángulo} = \frac{\parallel \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \parallel}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

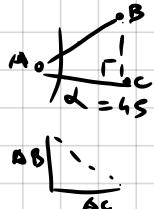
* Ejercicio 10

probar $A = (1, -1, 2)$, $B = (3, 3, 8)$ y $C = (2, 0, 1)$ tiene un ángulo recto

Si tiene un ángulo recto, hay 2 posibilidades

ángulo $\alpha = 45^\circ$ entre \vec{AB} y \vec{AC}

ángulo $\alpha = 90^\circ$ entre \vec{AB} y \vec{AC}



$$\vec{AB} = B - A = (2, 4, 6)$$

$$\vec{AC} = C - A = (1, 1, -1)$$

• hallar α comprendido \vec{AB} y \vec{AC} ortogonal \vec{AB} con $\vec{AC} \rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ$

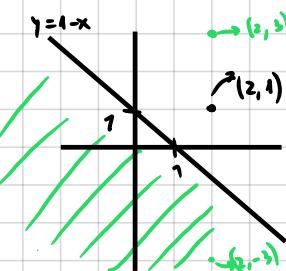
$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{\parallel \vec{AB} \parallel \parallel \vec{AC} \parallel} = \frac{2+4-6}{\sqrt{2^2+4^2+6^2} \sqrt{3}} = 0$$

CONJUNTOS DEFINIDOS MEDIANTE INEQUACIONES

* Ejercicio 1.1 Graficar regiones xy del plano

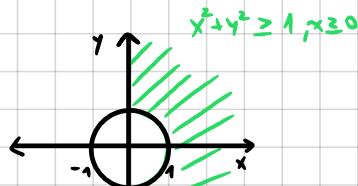
(a) $x+y \leq 1$

Hallar curva $y = 1-x$



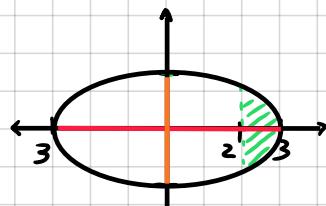
(b) $x^2 + y^2 \geq 1, x \geq 0$

Similar $x^2 + y^2 = 1$



(c) $x^2 + 4y^2 < 9, x \geq 2$

Similar a $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{9}{4})} = 1$



(d) $x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{5}y^2 - y \leq 14$

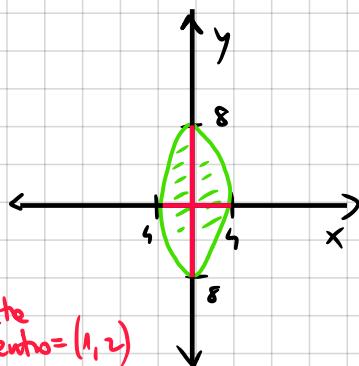
Similar $x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{5}y^2 - y = 14$

$$(x^2 - 2 \cdot 1x + 1^2 - 1^2) + \frac{1}{5}(y^2 - 2 \cdot 2y + 2^2 - 2^2) = 14$$

$$(x-1)^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{5}(y-2)^2 - 1 = 14$$

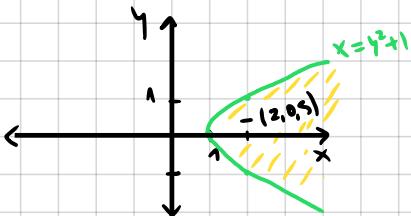
$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{50} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{elipse } \begin{matrix} a=4 \\ b=\sqrt{50} \end{matrix}$$

falta centro = (1, 2)



(e) $x - y^2 > 1$

$$x > y^2 + 1 \quad \text{vertice } (1, 0)$$



(f) $2x^2 - x + y \leq 1$

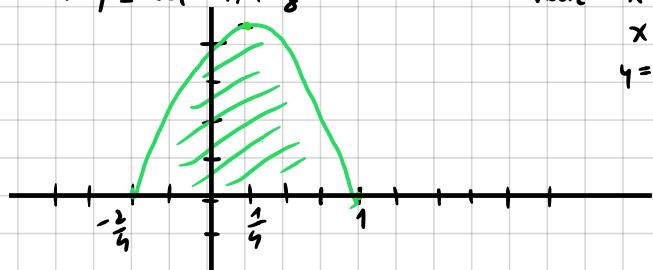
$$2x^2 - x + y = 1 \Rightarrow 2(x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}x + (\frac{1}{4})^2 - (\frac{1}{4})^2) + y = 1$$

$$2(x - \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{8} + y = 1 \Rightarrow y = -2(x - \frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{9}{8}$$

$$v = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{8})$$

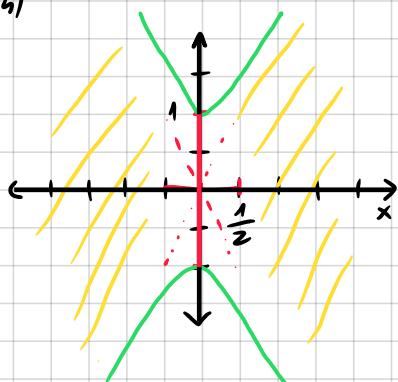
$$y \leq -2(x - \frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\text{raiz } x = 1 = \frac{4}{4} \\ x = -\frac{2}{4} \\ y = 0$$



(g) $y^2 - 4x^2 < 1$

$$-\frac{x^2}{(\frac{1}{4})} + \frac{y^2}{1} = 1 \quad \text{hiperbole} \quad a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$$



(h) $2x + y^2 - y \leq 1$

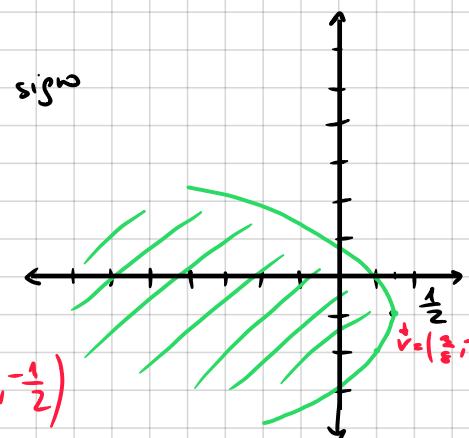
$$2x \leq -y^2 + y + 1 \quad \text{OJO signo}$$

$$2x \leq -(y^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}y + (\frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2) + 1$$

$$x \leq -\frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$V = (\frac{3}{8}, -\frac{1}{2}) \quad V = (\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2})$$

eyesim $y = -\frac{1}{2}$



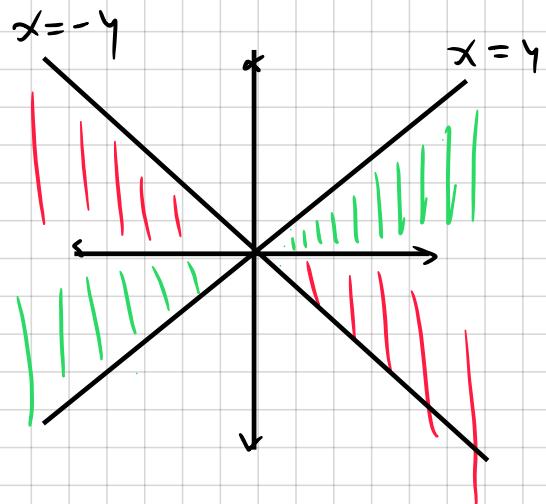
i) $x^2 - y^2 > 0$

$x^2 > y^2 \rightarrow \text{similar } x^2 = y^2$

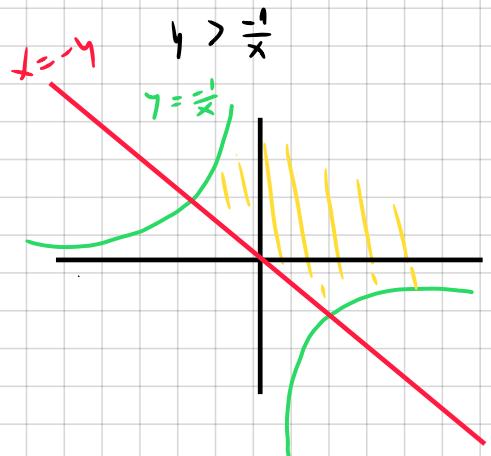
$(x+y)(x-y) > 0$

$$\begin{cases} x+y > 0 \\ x-y > 0 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x+y < 0 \\ x-y < 0 \end{cases}$$

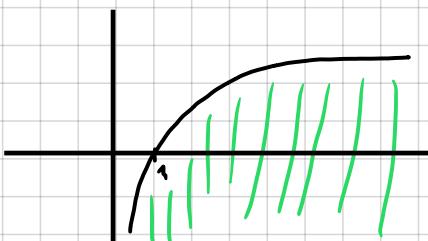
$$\begin{cases} x > -y \\ x > y \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x < -y \\ x < y \end{cases}$$



j) $xy > -1, x+y \geq 0$

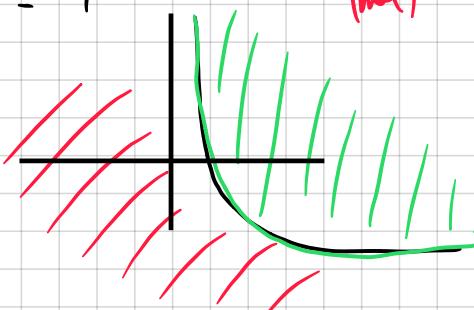


k) $y < \ln(x)$

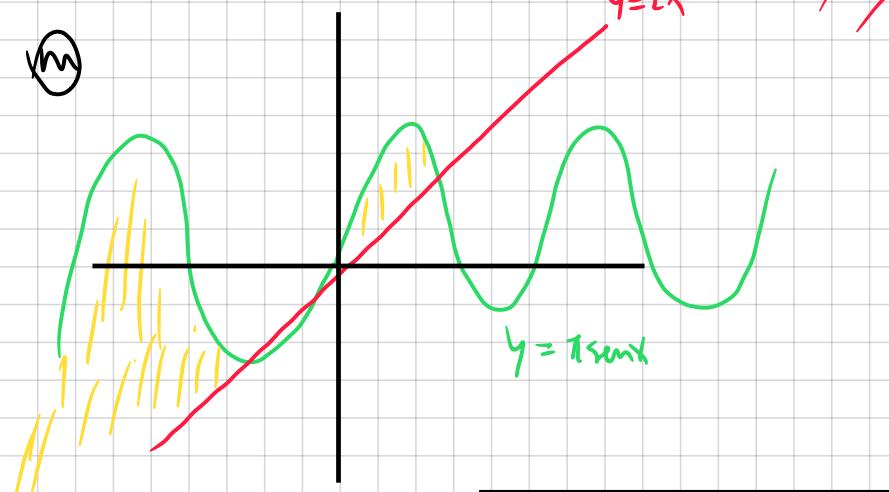


l) $x \leq e^{-y} \quad \text{y} \leq -\ln(x)$

$\ln(x) \leq -y$ (red)



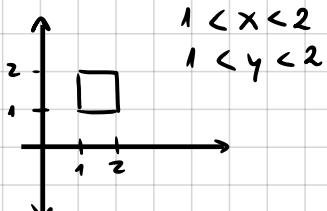
m)



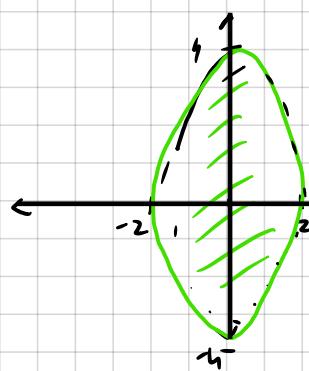
* Ejercicio 12 Describir las regiones en coord cartesianas

a) Interior circulo en (0,0) y $r=2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 < 4$

b) Cuadrado lado 1 ejes paralelos a ejes coord, vért interor 129 = (1,1)



c)



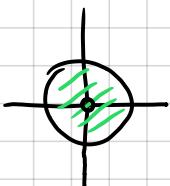
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{2^2} < 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

rotando hor djs opun
rotando ls
ya que no
sepecifica

20/3/2025

* Ejercicio 13 → Graficar los conjuntos, Describir su interior y frontera, Clasificar conjuntos

a) $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$



• Interior de frontera = $S^\circ = \{(x,y) / x^2 + y^2 < 1\} - \{(0,0)\}$

• Frontera = $\partial S = \{(x,y) / x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cup \{(0,0)\}$

→ $S = S^\circ \rightarrow$ el conjunto es abierto

→ $\partial S \notin S \rightarrow$ el conjunto no es cerrado pues no incluye sus ptos frontales

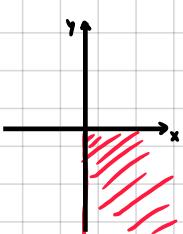
no es cerrado

→ Conjunto compacto (No)

→ Conj. acotado por $B(\bar{0}, 2)$

→ Conj. arcoconexo

b) $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x \geq 0, y < 0\}$



Puntos interiores = $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x > 0, y < 0\}$

Puntos frontera = $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x=0, y \leq 0\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y=0, x \geq 0\}$

• No es abierta → no son todos interiores

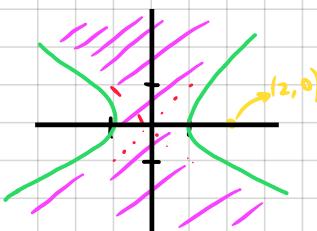
• No es cerrada → no contiene a todos pt. front.

• No es acotada $x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$ • No es compacta

existe una recta $\Delta, B \subset S$
existe $\bar{\delta} = [0, 1] \rightarrow \bar{\delta}(t) = t \cdot \Delta + (1-t) \cdot B$
y su curva
• es arcoconexo en el conjunto

c) $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 < 1\}$

Parecida $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ (hipérbola)
 $a=1, b=1$



• Puntos interiores = $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 < 1\}$

• Puntos frontera = $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 = 1\}$

• Es abierta pues todos sus puntos son interiores

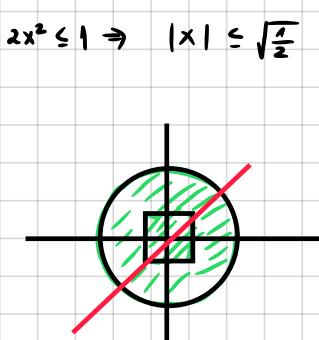
• No es cerrada pues no contiene sus puntos frontera

• No es acotada ya que $\exists B(\bar{0}, r)$ con $r \in \mathbb{R}$ que contiene al conjunto

• es arcoconexo

d) $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \neq y\}$

Hallar conjunto no incluye $x=y$



• Puntos interiores $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 1, x \neq y\}$

• Puntos frontera $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x = y\}$

• Es acotado pq $\exists B(0,1) / S \subset B$

• No es compacto porque no es cerrado

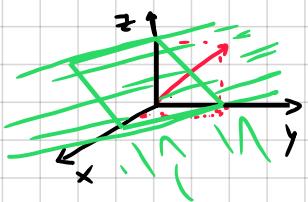
• No es arcoconexo ya que no puede acceder la otra mitad sin cruzar por $y=x$

• No es abierto porque contiene ptos frontales

• No es cerrado porque no contiene a todos sus ptos front.

$$\textcircled{e} \quad \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y + z \geq 0\}$$

similar a un plano $x + y + z = 0$



*Puntos

- puntos interiores = $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y + z > 0\}$

corte con planos

- punto fronteras = $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x + y + z = 0\}$

$$\begin{cases} x = -y \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

- No es abierto porque incluye punto frontera

$$\begin{cases} z = -y \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

- Es cerrado porque incluye sus fronteras

- No es acotado $\nexists B(a, r), a \in \mathbb{R}, r \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{no es compacto}$

- es arc conexo

$$\textcircled{f} \quad \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 5\}$$

corte con planos

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 5 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

- punto interiores = $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 1 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 5\}$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq y^2 + z^2 \leq 5 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

- punto fronteras = $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5\}$

- No es abierto porque contiene fronteras

- Es cerrado porque incluye toda la frontera

- es acotado, es compacto, es arc conexo

$$\textcircled{g} \quad \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z > x^2 + y^2\}$$

similar paraboloides

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

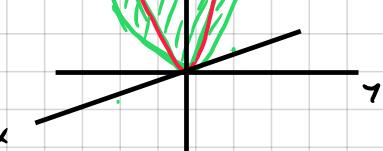
- punto interiores = $\{(x, y, z) \mid z > x^2 + y^2\}$

- punto fronteras = $\{(x, y, z) \mid z = x^2 + y^2\}$

- Es con abierto \rightarrow son interiores $\forall A, \exists$ conj

- No es cerrado \rightarrow no tiene fronteras

- no es compacto, no es acotado, es arc conexo



$$\textcircled{h} \quad \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$$

similar $x^2 + z^2 = 1 \rightarrow$ cilindro

- punto interiores = $\{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + z^2 < 1\}$

- fronteras = $\{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + z^2 = 1\}$

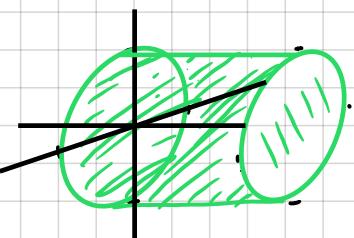
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

- No es abierto porque incluye fronteras

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ y = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

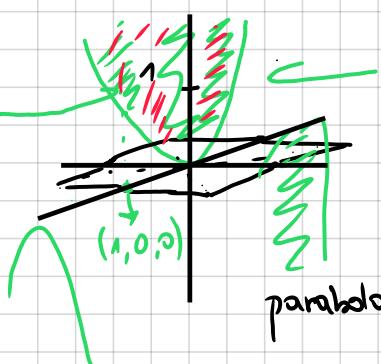
- Es cerrado porque incluye fronteras (todas)

- No es acotado, no es compacto, Es arc conexo



(1)

$$\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / z > x^2 - y^2\}$$

parecido $z = x^2 - y^2$ 

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ x = -y \\ z = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

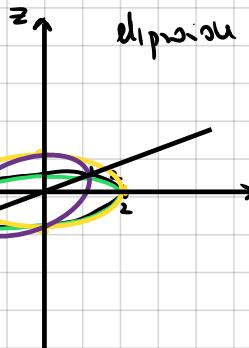
paraboloido hiperbólico

• puntos interiores $\{(x, y, z) / z > x^2 - y^2\}$ • frontera $\{(x, y, z) / z = x^2 - y^2\}$ • Es abierto \rightarrow son interiores• No es cerrado \rightarrow no tiene ptos fronteras

• No acotado, No compacto Sí arcoc conexo

(2)

$$\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 \leq 4\}$$

similar $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 4$ 

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ z = 0 \\ \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

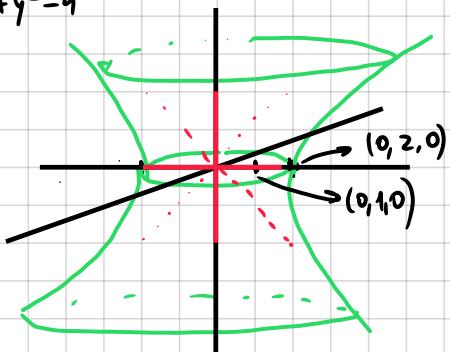
• pts int = $\{(x, y, z) / x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 < 4\}$ • corta planos • frontera $\{(x, y, z) / x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 4\}$ • No es abierto \rightarrow incluye front• Es cerrado \rightarrow incluye toda frontera

• Es acotado, es compacto, es arcoc conexo

$$(3) \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / z^2 < x^2 + y^2 - 4\}$$

similar $z^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 4$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ z = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{4} = 1 \\ z = y^2 - z^2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

• pts int = $\{(x, y, z) / z^2 < x^2 + y^2 - 4\}$] \rightarrow los puntos afuera de hiperboloidfront = $\{(x, y, z) / z^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 4\}$

• Es abierto

- No es cerrado

- no es acotado

- no es compacto, es arcoc conexo

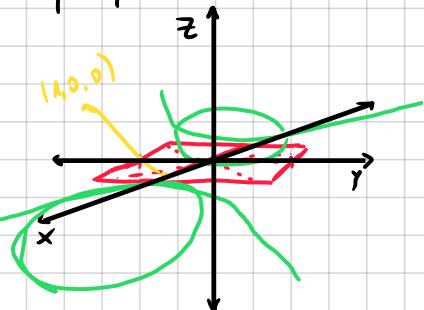
hiperboloido una hoja

$$(4) \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / z^2 < x^2 - y^2 - 4\}$$

similar $z^2 = x^2 - y^2 - 4$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{4} = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z^2 + y^2 = 0 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

• interior = $\{(x, y, z) / z^2 < x^2 - y^2 - 4\}$ • frontera = $\{(x, y, z) / z^2 = x^2 - y^2 - 4\}$

• Es abierto porque son FA/AES interior

• No es cerrado \rightarrow no incluye frontera \rightarrow no es compacto• No es acotado $\rightarrow \exists B(A, r), A = (0, 0) \wedge r \in \mathbb{R} / S \subset B$

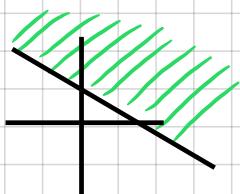
• Es arcoc conexo

* Ejercicio 12 → Hallar pto int, front, ext, indicar tipo de conj

(a) $x+y > 2$ pto int $\rightarrow x+y \geq 2$ - conjunto abierto

pto front $\rightarrow x+y = 2$ - no compacto

ext $\rightarrow x+y < 2$ - arcocerrado



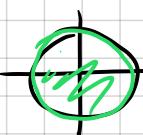
→ no cerrado
→ no acotado

→ no acotado

(b)

$x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$

- cerrado, acotado = compacto



un pto int = (0,0)

- arcocerrado

punto front = (2,0)

pto ext = (3,0)

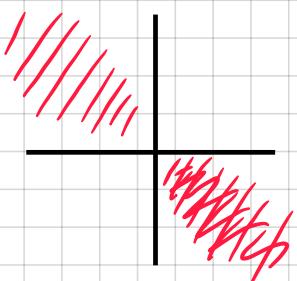
(c) $y - 2x^2 \geq 2$

pto int = (4,0)

front (0,2)

ext (0,0)

cerrado no acotado
arcocerrado



(d) $xy < 0$

$$\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ y < 0 \end{cases}$$

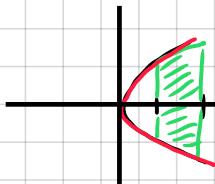
frontera (0,0)

int (-2, 3) ext (2, 3)

abierto
no acotado
arcocerrado

(e)

$2 < x < 3, y^2 < 1$



int (2.5, 0)
front (2, 0)
ext (0, 0)

(f) $(x-2y)(y-x^2)=0$

$x-2y=0 \vee y-x^2=0$

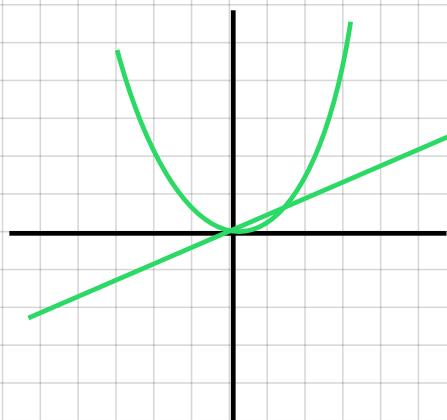
$x=2y \quad \vee \quad y=x^2$

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

int = no existe
 $\rightarrow \emptyset$

frontera = (0,0)

ext (1, -1)



- conj cerrado no acotado
no compacto

- arcocerrado