









$$f(x,y) = K - 3 \frac{y}{2} = K$$

$$\frac{x^{2}ty^{2}}{y^{2}}$$

$$y = K(x^{2}ty^{2}) = Kx^{2}tKy^{2}$$

$$0 = Kx^{2}tKy^{2} - \frac{y}{K}$$

$$K^{2} + K(y^{2} - \frac{1}{K}y) = 0 - Kx^{2}tK(y^{2} - \frac{1}{K}y + \frac{1}{4K^{2}}) = \frac{1}{4K}$$

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

$$X^{2} + (y - \frac{1}{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{4K} - Circonferencies$$

$$Centro (0, \frac{1}{2}x)$$

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

$$K = 1$$

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

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

$$E = \frac{1}{2}$$

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y la dérivado parcial con respecto a y es  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x, y + h) - f(x, y)}{h}$ Sienpre que exista el limite. Peglas para Calcular las derivadas Parciales 1. Para Calcular 23, emplee las leges de la chiferenciación ordinaria mientras trata a 9 como ma constante. 2. Para Calcular 28, engle las leges de la deferenciación ordenario mientras trala a x como una constante. Formas alternativas de expresar derivadas barciales.  $\frac{\partial 3}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{3}x = \frac{f}{x} = \frac{f}{x}$  $\frac{\partial 3}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{3}y = \frac{f}{y} = \frac{f}{2}$