

ACTIVIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE 3. Taller Límites – Continuidad y Derivadas Parciales

ACTIVIDAD 3

Calculo Multivariado

UNIPANAMERICANA COMPENSAR

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ACTIVIDAD

Luego de revisar los pdf , videos y encuentro sincrónico, sobre FUNCIONES DE VARIAS VARIABLES Y CURVAS DE NIVEL ,solucione los siguientes ejercicios propuestos , escanee y suba el documento a la plataforma en la fecha establecida

LÍMITES Y CONTINUIDAD

1. Evalúe el límite dado, si existe. (resuelva los ítems impares)

$$1. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (5,-1)} (x^2 + y^2)$$

Solución: no existe

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (5,-1)} (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (5)^2 + (-1)^2 \\ &= 25 + 1 \\ &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{4 - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Solución: si existe

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

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

$$5. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} x^3 y^2 (x + y)^3$$

Solución: no existe

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} (1)^3 (2)^2 (1+2)^3 = 108$$

$$7. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{xy}{x^3 + y^2}$$

Solución:

lim

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2) \quad \frac{xy}{x^3 + y^2} = \frac{(2)(2)}{(2)^3 + (2)^2} = \frac{4}{8+4} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$9. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (4,3)} xy^2 \left(\frac{x+2y}{x-y} \right)$$

Solución:

lim

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (4,3) \quad ((4)(3))^2 \left(\frac{4+2(3)}{4-3} \right) = 144 \left(\frac{10}{1} \right) = \frac{154}{1}$$

$$11. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,3)} \frac{xy - 3y}{x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 9}$$

Solución: no esta definida

lim

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (0,3) \quad \left(\frac{(0)(3) - 3(3)}{(0)^2 + (3)^2 - 6(3) + 9} \right) = \frac{-9}{0}$$

2. Determine si la función f definida por

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{6x^2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

es continua en $(0, 0)$.

DERIVADAS PARCIALES

3. En los siguientes ejercicios, calcule $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ y $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ con respecto a la función dada:

1. $z = 7x + 8y^2$

Solución:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(7x + 8y^2)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(7x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(8y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(7x) = 7$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(8y^2) = 0$$

$$= 7 + 0$$

$$= 7$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(7x + 8y^2)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(7x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(8y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(7x) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(8y^2) = 16y$$

$$= 0 + 16y$$

$$= 16y$$

$$2. z = xy$$

Solución:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta x} (xy) = y$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta x} (xy)$$

$$= y \frac{\delta}{\delta x} (x)$$

$$= y \cdot 1$$

$$= y$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta y} (xy) = x$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta y} (xy)$$

$$= x \frac{\delta}{\delta y} (y)$$

$$= x \cdot 1$$

$$= x$$

$$3. z = 3x^2y + 4xy^2$$

Solución:

$$= \frac{\delta}{\delta x} (3x^2y + 4xy^2)$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{\delta x} (3x^2y) + \frac{\delta}{\delta x} (4xy^2)$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta x} (3x^2y) = 6yx$$

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

$$= 6yx + 4y^2$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{\delta y} (3x^2y + 4xy^2)$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{\delta y} (3x^2y) + \frac{\delta}{\delta y} (4xy^2)$$

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

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta y} (4xy^2) = 8xy$$

$$= 3x^2 + 8xy$$

$$4. z = \frac{x}{x+y}$$

Solución:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta x} \left(\frac{x}{x+y} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

$$1 \cdot (x+y) - 1 \cdot x = y$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \left(\frac{x}{x+y} \right) \\
&= x \frac{\delta}{\delta y} ((x+y)^{-1}) \\
&= x \frac{\delta}{\delta u} (u^{-1}) = -\frac{1}{u^2} \\
&= \frac{\delta}{\delta y} (x+y) = 1 \\
&= x \left(-\frac{1}{u^2} \right) \cdot 1 \\
&= x \left(-\frac{1}{(x+y)^2} \right) \cdot 1 \\
&= x \left(-\frac{1}{(x+y)^2} \right) \cdot 1 = -\frac{x}{(x+y)^2} \\
&= -\frac{x}{(x+y)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

4. Encuentre la derivada parcial indica.

$$1. \quad z = e^{xy}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

Solución:

$$z = e^{xy}$$

$$z = e^{xy} x^2$$

$$2. \quad f(x, y) = 5x^2y^2 - 2xy^3; \quad f_{xy}$$

Solución:

$$f(x, y) = 5x^2y^2 - 2xy^3; \quad f_{xy}$$

$$f(x) = 10xy^2 - 2y^3$$

$$f(y) = 10x^2y - 6xy^2$$

$$3. \quad w = u^2 v^3 t^3; \quad w_{uv}$$

Solución:

$$w = u^2 v^3 t^3$$

$$w(u) = 2uv^3 t^3$$

$$w(v) = u^2 3v^2 t^3$$

$$w(t) = u^2 v^3 3t^2$$

$$4. \quad F(r, \theta) = e^{r^2} \cos \theta; \quad F_{r\theta r}$$

Solución:

$$F(r, 0) = e^{r^2} \cos 0$$

$$F(0) = e^{r^2} (-\sin 0) \quad F(0) = -e^{r^2} \sin 0$$

$$F(r) = 2re^{r^2} \cos 0$$

$$5. \quad z = x^4 y^{-2}; \quad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3}$$

$$6. \quad f(p, q) = \ln \frac{p+q}{q^2}; \quad f_{qp}$$

Solución:

$$f(p, q) = \ln \frac{p+q}{q^2}$$

$$f(p) = \ln \frac{p+q}{q^2}$$

$$f(p) = \ln \left(\frac{p+q}{q^2} \right) \frac{p+q}{q^2}$$

$$f(p) = \frac{1}{\frac{p+q}{q^2}} \frac{1}{q^2}$$

$$f(p) = \frac{1}{p+q} \frac{1}{q^2}$$

$$f(p) = \frac{1}{p+q}$$

$$f(q) = \ln \frac{p+q}{q^2}$$

$$f(q) = \ln \frac{-q-2p}{q(p+q)}$$

$$7. \quad w = \frac{\cos(u^2 v)}{t^3}; \quad w_{uv}$$

Solución:

$$w = \frac{\cos(u^2 v)}{t^3}$$

$$w(u) = -\frac{2u \sin(u^2 v)}{t^3}$$

$$w(v) = -\frac{u^2 \sin(u^2 v)}{t^3}$$

$$w(t) = \frac{3 \cos(u^2 v)}{t^4}$$

$$8. \quad H(s, t) = \frac{s+t}{s-t}; \quad H_{ts}$$

Solución:

$$H(s, t) = \frac{s+t}{s-t}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(s-t)-(s+t)}{(s-t)^2} \quad H(s) = \frac{-2t}{(s-t)^2}$$

$$H(t) = \frac{(1)(s-t)-(-1)(s+t)}{(s-t)^2} \quad H(t) = \frac{2s}{(s-t)^2}$$

REGLA DE LA CADENA

5. Encuentre la derivada indicada (resuelva solo los numerales impares)

1. $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2); \quad x = t^2, y = t^{-2}; \quad \frac{dz}{dt}$

Solución:

$$z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \ln(x^2 + y^2); \quad x = t^2, y = t^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \ln(t^2 + t^{-2})$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{1}{t^2 + t^{-2}} \left(2t - \frac{2}{t^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{t^2 \left(2t - \frac{2}{t^3} \right)}{t^4 + 1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{t^2 \left(\frac{2t^4 - 2}{t^3} \right)}{t^4 + 1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\left(\frac{2t^4 - 2}{t} \right)}{t^4 + 1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{2t^4 - 2}{t(t^4 + 1)}$$

3. $z = \cos(3x + 4y); \quad x = 2t + \frac{\pi}{2}, y = -t - \frac{\pi}{4}; \quad \frac{dz}{dt} \Big|_{t=\pi}$

Solución:

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \cos \left(3 \left(2t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + 4 \left(-t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \cos\left(6t + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) + (-4t - \pi)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \cos(6t)6 - 4t - \pi$$

$$5. \quad p = \frac{r}{2s + t}, \quad r = u^2, \quad s = \frac{1}{u^2}, \quad t = \sqrt{u}; \quad \frac{dp}{du}$$

Solución:

$$\frac{dp}{du} = \frac{u^2}{2\left(1/u^2\right) + \sqrt{u}}$$

6. Determine las derivadas parciales indicadas (Resuelva los numerales impares)

$$1. \quad z = e^{xy^2}; \quad x = u^3, \quad y = u - v^2; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

Solución:

$$z = e^{u^3(u-v^2)}$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = e^{u^3(u-v^2)}$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = u^3(u - v^2)$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = 3u^2(u - v^2) + u^3(1)$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = 4u^3 - 3u^2v^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = e^{u^3(u-v^2)}(4u^3 - 3v^2u^2)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dv} = e^{u^3(u-v^2)}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dv} = u^3(u - v^2)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dv} = 0(u - v^2) + u^3(-2v)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dv} = 0 - 2vu^3$$

$$\frac{dz}{dv} = e^{u^3(u-v^2)} - 2vu^3$$

$$3. \quad z = 4x - 5y^2; \quad x = u^4 - 8v^3, y = (2u - v)^2; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

Solución:

$$\frac{dz}{du} = 4(u^4 - 8v^3) - 5(2u - v)^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = 4u^4 - 32v^3 - 5(4u^2 - 4uv + v^2)$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = 4u^4 - 32v^3 - 20u^2 - 20uv + 5v^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = 16u^3 - 40u - 20u$$

$$\frac{dz}{du} = 16u^3 - 60u$$

$$\frac{dz}{dv} = -96v^2 - 20v + 10v$$

$$\frac{dz}{dv} = -96v^2 - 10v$$

$$5. \quad w = (u^2 + v^2)^{3/2}; \quad u = e^{-t} \operatorname{sen} \theta, v = e^{-t} \cos \theta; \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta}$$

Solución:

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = (e^{-t} \operatorname{sen} 0 + e^{-t} \cos 0)^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{dw}{d0} = (e^{-t} \text{sen } 0 + e^{-t} \text{cons } 0)^{3/2}$$

$$7. \quad R = rs^2t; \quad r = ue^{v^2}, s = ve^{-u^2}, t = e^{uv^2}; \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial v}$$

Solución:

$$\frac{dR}{du} = ue^{v^2} ve^{-u^2} e^{u^2v^2}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dv} = ue^{v^2} ve^{-u^2} e^{u^2v^2}$$

Referencias

Palacios, I. R. (2017). *CÁLCULO de varias variables*. México: GRUPO EDITORIAL PATRIA.

Universidad de Jaén. (15 de marzo de 2005). *Capítulo 6 Funciones de varias variables reales*.

Obtenido de

http://www4.ujaen.es/~angelcid/Archivos/An_Mat_ESTADISTICA/Apuntes/T6_Funciones_Varias_Variables.pdf