

$$1. \widetilde{F}(x,y) = y \ln(x^2 + y^2) - 2xy$$

$$p = (0, 1)$$

$$1. \widetilde{F}(p) = 0 \quad \text{Hipótesis}$$

$$\widetilde{F}(0,1) = 1 \cdot \ln(1)$$

$$\widetilde{F}(0,1) = 0$$

$$2. \frac{\partial \widetilde{F}}{\partial x} = y \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{F}}{\partial y} = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + y \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$$

- Ambas derivadas son
Continuas en todo su dominio

$$3) \frac{\partial \widetilde{F}}{\partial y}(p) \neq 0 \quad \text{Hipótesis}$$

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{F}}{\partial y}(0,1) = 2 \neq 0$$

$$4) y = f(x)$$

$$y' = f'(x) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(p)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(p)} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0,1)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0,1)}$$

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

Rpta Si cumple con las hipótesis del Teorema de la Función implícita y $y' = 0$