Dada la función f(x, y) = x.tany, se pide:

- Dar las direcciones de máximo y nulo crecimiento de f en el punto P(2,pi/4)
- Calcular la derivada direccional de f en P en la dirección que forma un ángulo pi/4 con el eje de abscisas.
- Hallar la aproximación lineal (plano tangente) de f en P.
- Suponiendo que el error estimado al medir la magnitud "x" es de un 2% y el de "y" un 5% ¿cuál es la estimación del error propagado?

Dirección de maso, orecimiento:
$$\nabla f(x,y) = (\tan y, x \sec^2 y) \Rightarrow \nabla f(2,\pi/4) = (\tan(\pi/4), 2 \sec^2(\frac{\pi}{4}))$$

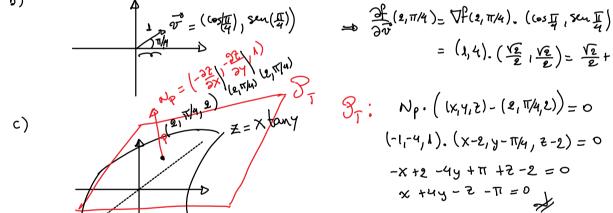
$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(2,\pi/4) = (1, 2(\sqrt{2})^2) = (1,4)$$
Dirección de crecimiento rulo es: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(2,\pi/4) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(2,\pi/4) \cdot (u_{11}u_{2}) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow u_{1} + 4u_{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{1} = -4u_{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (u_{1}, u_{2}) = (-4u_{2}, u_{2}) = u_{2}(-4,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a dirección de oracimiento rulo está dado por $\overline{u} = 1(-4,1)$$$



$$= \frac{1}{1},4. \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$N_{p} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1},4,2\right) - \left(\frac{2}{1}, \frac{\pi}{4},2\right) = 0$$

$$(-1,-4,1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$-x + 2 - 4y + \pi + 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x + 4y - 2 - \pi = 0$$

d)
$$df = \frac{3}{2x} dx + \frac{3}{2y} dy = 1(0.02) + 4(0.05) = 0.22$$

Dada la función

b)

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

Determine si $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$ y $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y}$ son continuas en (0,0). ¿Es diferenciable en (0,0)?

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \sin(x_{1}y_{1}) \neq (0,0) \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos(x_{1}y_{1}) = \frac{x^{2}y}{x^{2}+y^{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{2xy(x^{2}+y^{2}) - x^{2}y(2x)}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2xy^{3}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2xy^{3}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2}) - x^{2}y(2y)}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{x^{4} - x^{2}y^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^{2}}{h^{2} - 0} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (x,y) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^{2}}{h$$

4° è de es continua en (0,0)?

12)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{1}{2x} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2\cos\theta(r\sin\theta)^3}{(r\cos\theta)^2+(r\sin\theta)^2} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2r\cos\theta\sin\theta}{(r\cos\theta)^2+(r\sin\theta)^2}$$

= lim lessosuio = lesso, suio = El velor de 0 no es único por la fambo NO EXISTE EL LIMITE.

· 25 presente une discontinuidad inecitable en (0,0).

à 2f es continue en (0,0)?

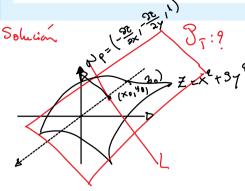
(1)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\int_{x}^{2} (x,y)}{\int_{x}^{2} (x,y)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{2} - x^{2}y^{2}}{\int_{x}^{2} (x^{2}y^{2})^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{r^{4} \cos^{4}\theta - (r\cos\theta)^{2} (r\sin\theta)^{2}}{\int_{x}^{2} (x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}$$
 $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\int_{x}^{2} (x,y)}{\int_{x}^{2} (x,y)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{4} - x^{2}y^{2}}{\int_{x}^{2} (x^{2}y^{2})^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{r^{4} \cos^{4}\theta - (r\cos\theta)^{2} (r\sin\theta)^{2}}{\int_{x}^{2} (x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}$
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= \lim (cos 0 - cos 0, sur 0) = cos 0 - cos 0 sur 0 = 0 no es único
por la tombo NO EXISTE EL LIMITE

: If presente discontinuidad menitable en (0,0).

5) Como 2f 12f no son continues en (0,0) =0 f no es diferenciable en (0,0).

Halle las ecuaciones de los planos tangentes a la superficie $z = x^2 + 3y^2$ en los puntos de intersección de ésta con la recta que resulta de la intersección de los dos planos 2x - y - z =0, x + 3y - 4z = 0.



. Vertor direction de L es
$$\vec{v} = (2, -4, -4) \times (4, 3, -4) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & K \\ 2 & -4 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (7, 7, 7) = 7(4,4,4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = (4,4,4)$$

L:
$$(x_1, x_1) = (0, 0) + t(x_1, x_1)$$
, teuc

Therecain de $z = x^2 + 3y^2$ y L: $z = x^2 + 3y^2$
 $t = t^2 + 3t^2 = 0$ $4t^2 - t = 0$
 $t(4t - x) = 0 \implies t = 0$, $t = 1/y$

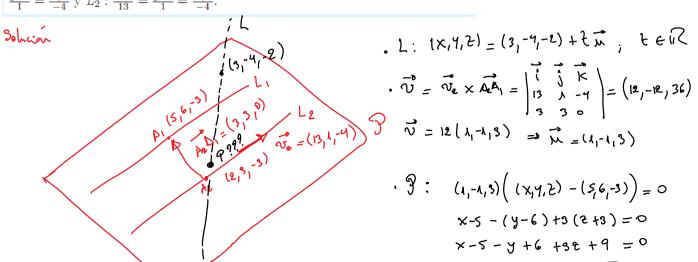
→ los puntos de intersección son (0,0,0) y (44,44,44)

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 6y \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} (9,9) = 0 \qquad ; \qquad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} (44, 44) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 6y \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} (9,9) = 0 \qquad ; \qquad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} (44, 44) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{T_{1}}: (0,0,h).((x,y,\xi)-(0,0,0))=0 \qquad ; \qquad \mathcal{B}_{T_{2}}: (-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{3}{2},h).((x,y,\xi)-(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}))=0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(x-\frac{1}{4})-\frac{3}{2}(y-\frac{1}{4})+2-\frac{1}{4}=0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(x-\frac{1}{4})-\frac{3}{2}(y-\frac{1}{4})+2-\frac{1}{4}=0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(x-\frac{1}{4})-\frac{3}{2}(y-\frac{1}{4})+2-\frac{1}{4}=0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(x-\frac{1}{4})-\frac{3}{2}(y-\frac{1}{4})+\frac{3}{2}(y-\frac{$$

Hallar la proyección del punto C(3, -4, -2) sobre el plano que pasa por las dos rectas paralelas $L_1: \frac{x-5}{13} =$ $\frac{y-6}{1} = \frac{z+3}{-4}$ y $L_2 : \frac{x-2}{13} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z+3}{-4}$.



$$\vec{v} = \vec{v}_{e} \times \vec{A}_{e}\vec{A}_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 13 & \vec{j} & -4 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (12, -12, 36)$$

$$\vec{v} = 12(\lambda_1 - \lambda_1 3) \Rightarrow \vec{k} = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_1 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1 & (1,-1,3) \left((x,y,2) - (x_{6},-3) \right) = 0 \\ \\ \times -5 - (y-6) + 3(2+3) = 0 \\ \\ \times -5 - y + 6 + 32 + 9 = 0 \end{array}$$

Luezo la projección de C sobre 8 es el punto de intersección de L con 8:

$$9: x-y+3t+10=0$$

 $L: (x,y,t)=(3,-4,-2)+t(1,-1,3)=(3+1,-4-t,-2+3+)$, ten?

Así q(2,-3,-5) es la proyection de C buscada.

Halle $lim_{(x,y)
ightarrow (1,1)} rac{x^2-y}{y^2-1}$ en cada uno de los siguientes casos:

- a) A lo largo de la recta x=1
- b) A lo largo de la curva $y=x^2$
- c) A lo largo de la curva y=k(1-x)+1
- d) ¿Qué tipo de discontinuidad presenta $f(x,y)=rac{x^2-y}{y^2-1}$ en (1,1)?

Solución

0)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(4\lambda)} \frac{x^2-y}{y^2-1} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\lambda-y}{y^2-1} = \lim_{y\to 1} \frac{\lambda-y}{(y-\lambda)(y+\lambda)} = \lim_{y\to 2} -\frac{1}{y+\lambda} = \infty$$

b)
$$\lim_{(x_1,y_1)\to(1,\lambda)} \frac{x^2-y}{y^2-1} = \lim_{y=x^2} \frac{x^2-x^2}{x^4-1} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{0}{x^4-1} = \lim_{x\to 1} 0 = 0$$

c)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to (1,1)} \frac{x^2 - y}{y^2 - 1} = \lim_{y=K(1-x)+1} \frac{x^2 - K(1-x)-1}{(K(1-x)+1)^2 - 1} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2 - K(1-x)-1}{(K(1-x)+1-1)(K(1-x)+1+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 1} x^2 - 1 - K(1-x) = \lim_{x\to 1} (x-1)(x+1) + K(x-1)$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1 - K(1-x)}{K(1-x)(K(1-x)+2)} = \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1) + K(x-1)}{K(1-x)(K(1-x)+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{(x+1)(x+1) + K(x-1)}{K(1-x)+2} = \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1) + K(x-1)}{K(1-x)+2}$$

d) I presente discontinuidad menitable prague cal culando el lim f(x,y) por diferentes caminos a,b,c no coinciden.