## Problema 1 (primer parcial)

viernes, 24 de mayo de 2024

Dada la función  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{1 + y^2}\right) & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ , completa los siguientes apartados:

- a) [0.75 puntos] Estudia la continuidad de f(x,y) en el origen.
- b) [0.75 puntos] Calcula las derivadas parciales de f(x,y) en el origen utilizando la fórmula del límite del cociente incremental.
- c) [1.0 puntos] Estudia la continuidad tanto de  $f_x(x,y)$  como de  $f_y(x,y)$  en el origen.
- d) [1.0 puntos] Estudia la diferenciabilidad de f(x, y) en el origen.

3) 
$$\lim_{(X,Y)\to(0,0)} f(X,Y) = \lim_{(X,Y)\to(0,0)} \frac{X^2+Y^2}{X^3} \otimes \left(\frac{1+Y^2}{0}\right) = \left|\frac{0}{0}\right| =$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{cc} (x,y) > 10,0 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} (x,y) > 10,0 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} (x,y) > 10,0 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} (x,y) > 10,0 \end{array}\right)$$

= 
$$\omega_s(n)$$
.  $\omega_s^3(0) = 0 \forall 0 \in [0,2n]$ 

b) 
$$f_{x}(0|0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0)-f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^{2}+o^{2}}{h} \frac{(0+h,0)-f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^{2}+o^{2}}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^{2}+o^{2}}{h} \frac{(0+h,0)-f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{h^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h_{30}} \frac{1}{h_{30}} \frac{1}{h_{30}} = -1$$

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{O\cdot(\omega)(n)}{N}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{O}{N}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{O}{N}=0$$

$$= \frac{(x_{5}+h_{5})_{5}}{(x_{5}+h_{5})_{5}} \otimes I\left(\frac{1+h_{5}}{J}\right) = \frac{(x_{5}+h_{5})_{5}}{(x_{5}+h_{5})_{5}} \otimes I\left(\frac{1+h_{5}}{J}\right) = \frac{(x_{5}+h_{5})_{5}}{3x_{5}(x_{5}+h_{5})_{5}} \otimes I\left(\frac{$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f_{x}(x,y) = \left| \frac{0}{0} \right| = \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x,y)\to(0,0)} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1+r^{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}(0)} \right) = \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{f(x,y)}{f(x,y)\to(0,0)} = \lim$$

$$= \lim_{r\to 0} \left( 1 + 2 \operatorname{Ser}^2(\theta) \right) \cdot \left( \operatorname{en}^2(\theta) \cdot \left( \operatorname{en} \left( \frac{1 + c_1^2 \operatorname{se}^2(\theta)}{2} \right) = g(\theta) \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $f_{x}(x,y)$   $\xrightarrow{m}$  es a time a  $(0,0)$ .

$$f_{\gamma}(x,y) = \frac{-2x^3y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot \omega \left(\frac{\Omega}{1+y^2}\right) - \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-2y\Omega}{(1+y^2)^2}\right) san\left(\frac{\Omega}{1+y^2}\right)$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{Ser}(0) (0) (0) + 0 = 9(0) \Longrightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 fy(x,y)  $\frac{n}{n}$  es (anhime a (0,0)

d) La función es diferenciable si se cuple que 
$$\frac{f(0+h_10+\kappa)-f(0,0)-f_{\kappa}(0,0)\cdot h-f_{\gamma}(0,0)\cdot \kappa}{(h_1\kappa)_{>(0,0)}}=0$$

$$\lim_{(h_1 K) \to (0,0)} \frac{h^3}{h^2 + K^2} \cdot \omega_1 \left( \frac{\Omega}{1 + K^2} \right) = 0 + h = 0$$

$$= \lim_{(h_1 K) \to (0,0)} \frac{h^3 \cdot \omega_1 \left( \frac{\Omega}{1 + K^2} \right) + h^3 + h \cdot K^2}{\left( h^2 + K^2 \right)^{3/2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{(\kappa_1^3 (\theta)) \cdot \left( \omega_1 \left( \frac{\Omega}{1 + \kappa^2 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \right) + 1 \right) + \kappa \cdot (\omega_1 (\theta)) \cdot \kappa^2 \cdot \sin^2(\theta)}{(\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^3 (\theta)) \cdot (\omega_1 (\frac{\Omega}{1 + \kappa^2 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)}) - 1) + \sin^2(\theta) \cdot (\omega_1 (\theta)) = g(\theta) = 0}$$

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{h^3}{h^2 + K^2} \cdot \omega_1 \left( \frac{\Omega}{1 + \kappa^2 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \right) - 1 \right) + \sin^2(\theta) \cdot (\omega_1 (\theta)) = g(\theta) = 0$$

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$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{h^3}{h^2 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \cdot \omega_1 \left( \frac{\Omega}{1 + \kappa^2 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \right) - 1 \right) + \sin^2(\theta) \cdot (\omega_1 (\theta)) = g(\theta) = 0$$

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$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{h^3}{h^3 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \cdot \omega_1 \left( \frac{\Omega}{1 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \right) + 1 \right) + 1 \cdot (\omega_1 (\theta)) = 0$$

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{h^3}{h^3 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \cdot \omega_1 \left( \frac{\Omega}{1 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \right) + 1 \cdot (\omega_1 (\theta)) = 0$$

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$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \frac{h^3}{h^3 + \kappa_1^3 (\theta)} \cdot \omega_1 \left( \frac{\Omega}{1$$

# Problema 2 (primer parcial)

viernes, 24 de mayo de 2024 10:53

Halla todos los puntos de  $\mathbb{R}^3$  en los que el plano tangente a la gráfica de la superficie  $z=xye^{-x^2-y^2}$  es paralelo al plano z=0.

La cardinate que debe complisse para que el plas tanjente a la superficie t = f(x,y) en el pouto (x,y, f(x,y)) see paralelo al plas t = 0 es que el vector normal al plas tanjente see proporcional al vector (0,0,1).

Por dra parte, sabanos que si F(X,Y,Z)=XYe -Z, entones VF(X,Y,Z) es un rector normal a la separticie.

$$\nabla F(x_{1}, x_{1}, x_{2}) = (F_{x_{1}}(x_{1}, x_{1}, x_{2}), F_{x_{2}}(x_{1}, x_{1}, x_{2})) = (Y \cdot e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} - 2x^{2}) + (X_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}), F_{x_{2}}(x_{1}, x_{2})) = (Y \cdot e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} - 2x^{2}) + (X_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}), F_{x_{2}}(x_{1}, x_{2})) = (Y \cdot e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}}, X_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2})) = (Y \cdot e^{x_{1}, x_{2}}, X_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2})) = (Y \cdot e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}}, X_{1}(x_{1},$$

Necesitans por b tank pe se cuple la signiente:  $Y(1-2x^2)e^{-x^2y^2} = 0 \implies \begin{vmatrix} y=0 \\ x=\pm\frac{1}{x^2} \end{vmatrix}$ 

Por la tento, la puntos pedidos son:

$$(0,0,0)$$
,  $(\frac{1}{\kappa_1},\frac{1}{\kappa_2},\frac{1}{2e})$ ,  $(\frac{1}{\kappa_1},\frac{1}{\kappa_2},\frac{1}{2e})$ ,  $(\frac{1}{\kappa_1},\frac{1}{\kappa_2},\frac{1}{2e})$ ,  $(\frac{1}{\kappa_1},\frac{1}{\kappa_2},\frac{1}{2e})$ 

Nota: En este problemo, prosto que el plano es "horizontel", los prutos de tongencia también se podran hallar sucendo los moximos y numbros de z= f(x,y). viernes, 24 de mayo de 2024 1

Sea la función  $\overline{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  definida como  $\overline{F}(x,y,z) = \frac{\overline{r}}{r}$ , donde con la notación habitual se tiene que  $\overline{r} = x\overline{i} + y\overline{j} + z\overline{k}$  y  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ . Con esos datos, calcula  $\nabla(\nabla \cdot \overline{F})$  y expresa el resultado en términos de  $\overline{r}$  y r.

$$= -5 \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{X} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} + \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + x_{1} + 5_{1})_{31}r}{(x_{5} + x_{1} + x_{2} + 5_{1})_{31}r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(x_{5} + x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{2}$$

# Problema 4 (primer parcial)

viernes, 24 de mayo de 2024

Calcula 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{1-\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}.$$

$$\frac{(x_{1}) \to (0_{1})}{(x_{1}) \to (0_{1})} = \frac{(1 - (1 + L_{2}))}{(1 + (1 + L_{2}))} = \frac{(1 - (1 + L_{2}))}{(1 + (1$$

$$= \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{(1+(1+r^2))}}{-\sqrt{2}} = -2$$

Dada la elipse centrada en el origen cuya expresión es  $3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 = 4$  calcula utilizando el método de los multiplicadores de Lagrange los extremos de los ejes mayor y menor. Es necesario comprobar que los candidatos son máximos o mínimos con la matriz hessiana orlada.

<u>Nota</u>: Puesto que la elipse está centrada en el origen, dichos extremos son los puntos de la elipse que están más y menos alejados del origen, respectivamente.

$$\frac{|(1,1)|}{|H_3(1,1)|} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6470$$

$$\frac{|(1,1)|}{|H_3(-1,-1)|} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6470$$

$$\frac{|(1,1)|}{|H_3(-1,-1)|} = \frac{|(1,1)|}{|H_3(-1,-1)|} =$$

$$\frac{\left| \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right|^{2} + \left| \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^{2}}{\left| \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^{2}} = -64 < 0$$

$$\frac{8}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -64 < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -64 < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -64 < 0$$

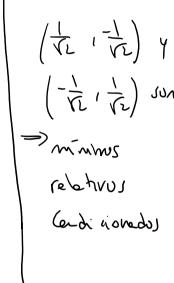
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -64 < 0$$

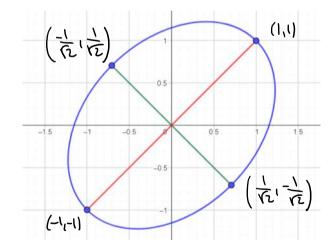
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -64 < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -64 < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{11}\frac{1}{12}\right)\left(\frac{1}{12}\frac{1}{12}\right) = \left(-\frac{8}{12}\frac{8}{12}\frac{1}{12}\right) = -64<0$$





## Problema 2 (segundo parcial)

viernes, 24 de mayo de 2024 10:55

Dada la expresión  $x^2y + y^2z + xz^2 = 2$ , completa los siguientes apartados:

- a) [0.5 puntos] Estudia la aplicabilidad del teorema de la función implícita a la función z = f(x, y) definida mediante la expresión. ¿En qué puntos de  $\mathbb{R}^3$  se puede aplicar el teorema?
- b) [3.0 puntos] Calcula el polinomio de Taylor de segundo grado  $P_2(x, y)$  de z = f(x, y) desarrollado a partir del punto (2, 0, 1).

1) El teorena se puede aplicar con mulo a los puntos 
$$(x_1y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
 tal que  $x^2y + y^2 + x^2 - 2 = 0$ .

lugo el Teorene le puede aplier a les pentes del canjunto 
$$\int (x_r y_1 t) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus x^2 y + y^2 t + x t^2 = 2, y^2 + 2x t t t t$$

b) 
$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} \int \frac$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \sqrt{(x_1 + y_1)^2}}{(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)} = \frac{(-2y_1 - 2t + x_2)(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2) + (2t + 2x + x_2)(2x + t^2)}{(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(-2x_1 - 2t + x_2)(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2) + (2y_1 + 2x + y_2)(2x + y_2 + x_2)}{(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)(2x + y_2 + x_2)}$$

$$= \frac{(-2x_1 - 2t + x_2)(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)}{(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)}$$

$$= \frac{(-2x_1 - 2t + x_2)(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)}{(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)}$$

$$= \frac{(-2x_1 - 2t + x_2)(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)}{(y_1^2 + 2x + y_2)}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

## Problema 3 (segundo parcial)

viernes, 24 de mayo de 2024

Dada la función  $\overline{f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  definida como  $\overline{f}(x,y,z) = (x+y+e^z,x+z+e^{2y},y+z+e^{3x}),$ completa los siguientes apartados:

- a) [0.5 puntos] Estudia la aplicabilidad del teorema de la función inversa a la función f(x, y, z) en el punto (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0) y su imagen (u, v, w) = (1, 1, 1).
- b) [2.75 puntos] Si consideramos que  $g(u, v, w) = (g_1(u, v, w), g_2(u, v, w), g_3(u, v, w))$  es la función inversa de f(x, y, z), obtén el gradiente de las funciones  $g_1(u, v, w)$ ,  $g_2(u, v, w)$  y  $g_3(u, v, w)$  en el punto (u, v, w) = (1, 1, 1).

$$f_{1}(x_{1},y_{1})=x_{1}+y_{2}+e^{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_{1}x_{1}(x_{1},y_{1})=1\\ f_{1}x_{1}(x_{1},y_{1})=1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{2}(x,y,z) = x+z+e^{2y} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_{2}x(x,y,z) = 1 \\ f_{2}y(x,y,z) = 2e^{2y} \\ f_{2}z(x,y,z) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{3}(x_{1},y_{1},z) = y + z + e^{3x} \implies \begin{cases} f_{3x}(x_{1},y_{1},z) = 3e^{3x} \\ f_{3y}(x_{1},y_{1},z) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{3x}(x_{1},y_{1},z) = 1$$

tuego existe invert local  $\bar{5} = \bar{f}^{-1}(u_1v_1w)$  en un entorso de  $\bar{5} = (1,1,1) \in \mathbb{B}$  que la relevione  $\bar{a} = (0,0,0) \in A$ 

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial d^{3}} \left( \frac{\partial m}{\partial d^{3}} \right) \left($$

$$\nabla \bar{g}_{1}(1,1,1) = \left(-\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2}\right), \nabla \bar{q}_{2}(1,1,1) = \left(-1,1,0\right), \nabla \bar{q}_{3}(1,1,1) = \left(s_{12},-1,-1/2\right)$$