Problema 1

lunes, 1 de abril de 2024

- a) [1.0 puntos] Desigualdad triangular (o de Minkowski). En esta demostración se puede asumir como conocida la desigualdad Cauchy-Schwarz.
- b) [1.0 puntos] Volumen de un paralelepípedo.

a) Designalded triangular (0 de Minkowski):
$$||\overline{x} + \overline{y}|| \in ||\overline{x}|| + ||\overline{y}|| \quad \forall \quad \overline{x}, \overline{y} \in ||\overline{x}||$$

$$|| \overline{x} + \overline{y} ||^{2} = (\overline{x} + \overline{y}) \cdot (\overline{x} + \overline{y}) = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{x} + 2\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} + \overline{y} \cdot \overline{y} =$$

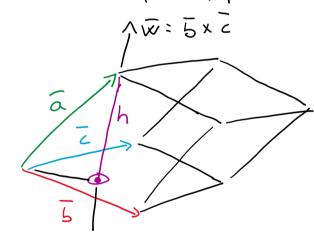
$$= || \overline{x} ||^{2} + 2\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} + || \overline{y} ||^{2} \le || \overline{x} ||^{2} + 2| \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} | + || \overline{y} ||^{2}$$

$$\leq || \overline{x} ||^{2} + 2|| \overline{x} || || \overline{y} || + || \overline{y} ||^{2} = (|| \overline{x} || + || \overline{y} ||)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow || \overline{x} + \overline{y} ||^{2} \le || \overline{x} || + || \overline{y} ||^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow || \overline{x} + \overline{y} || \le || \overline{x} || + || \overline{y} ||^{2}$$

5) Volumen de un paralelepipedo:



Volumen = bese alture= = 11 5 x 211. h

> Le alture es le projecuir del vector à sobre el vector W

$$h = ||p(0)|| ||a|| ||a \cdot (b \times c)|| = ||a \cdot (b \times c)|| = ||a \cdot (b \times c)||$$
 $Volume = ||b \times c|| \cdot ||b \times c|| \cdot ||a \cdot (b \times c)|| = ||a \cdot (b \times c)|| = ||a \cdot (b \times c)||$
 $= ||a \cdot (b \times c)|| = ||a \cdot (b \times c)||$

Dada la función $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ definida como $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x + 2y - 4z}{2x - y + 3z}$, donde

$$x = x(u, v) = e^{2u}\cos(3v)$$
 $y = y(u, v) = e^{2u}\sin(3v)$ $z = z(u, v) = e^{2u}$

calcula la expresión de $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(u,v)$ utilizando la regla de la cadena.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{(2x - y + 3z) - 2(x + 2y - 4z)}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} \cos(3v) + \frac{2(2x - y + 3z)^{2}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} \sin(3v) + \frac{2(2x - y + 3z)^{2}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} = \frac{-5y + 11z}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} = \frac{(-5e^{2u}fen|3v) + 11e^{2u}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} \cos(3v) + \frac{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} \cos(3v) + \frac{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} \cos(3v) + \frac{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} \cos(3v) + \frac{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} \cos(3v) + \frac{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} \cos(3v) + \frac{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}}{(2x - y + 3z)^{2}} \cdot 2e^{2u} = \frac{(2x -$$

$$= \frac{e^{-4u} \left(-10 \text{ Jenl}(3v) \left(3v\right) + 22 \cos(3v) + 10 \cos(3v) \sin(3v) + 4 \cos(3v)\right)}{\left(2x - 4 + 3z\right)^{2}}$$

$$+ \frac{e^{-4u} \left(-22 \cos(3v) - 4 \sin(3v)\right)}{\left(2x - 4 + 3z\right)^{2}} = 0$$

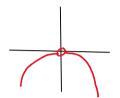
Estudia la continuidad, derivabilidad y diferenciablidad de la función f(x,y) en el punto (0,0).

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

a) Comentarenos estudiando el deminio de la finisión.

$$Dom(t) = |(x,y) \in ID^2 | y + -x^2 | 0 | (0,0) | =$$

$$= |(x,y) \in ID^2 | y + -x^2 | 0 | (0,0) | =$$



Vanus a estudior le continuided:

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y) \to (0,0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{(x,y$$

Brusons un trayectorie de argulo de aproximien $\theta = 0$. Probans on $y = -x^2 + x^2$ por elembra x^2 de l'de nome dos:

$$\frac{x^{2}y^{2}}{(xy)^{-1}(y_{1}0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} + x^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} - x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2} + x^{\alpha})^{2}}{x^{2} - x^{2} - x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2}(-x^{2}$$

luepo f(x,y) no es ontime a (0,0)

5) Estudiarems abore le diferenciabilided:

$$f_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{h \to 0}{h} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{h \to 0}{h^{2} \cdot 0^{2}} = \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{h \to 0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_1(0,0) = \frac{K \to 0}{V}$$
 $f_1(0,0+K) - f_1(0,0) = \frac{K \to 0}{0.5 K^2} - \frac{K}{0.5 K^2} - 0$

luejo fixiy) es derivible en 10,00 respecto de (d) e (y).

c) flxig) no e, diteracishe en (U,U) ya que no es continue en ede punto.

Problema 4

lunes, 1 de abril de 2024 12:28

El perfil de una montaña se puede modelar mediante la función $f(x,y) = 5000 - 0.01x^2 - 0.02y^2$, donde si (x,y) es un punto del plano que define la base de la montaña, entonces z = f(x,y) proporciona la correspondiente altura. A partir de esta premisa, si una persona se encuentra en el punto (x,y) = (10,10), completa los siguientes apartados:

- a) [0.75 puntos] ¿En qué dirección, dada como un vector unitario, debe caminar para bajar más rápidamente por la montaña? ¿Cuál sería la pendiente en ese caso?
- b) [0.5 puntos] ¿En qué dirección, dada como un vector unitario, la pendiente sería nula?
- c) [1.5 puntos] Si en lugar de escoger cualquier dirección se elige aquella con una pendiente del 40%, ¿qué dirección (o direcciones), dada(s) como un vector unitario, debería elegir?

a) La dirección on la que lajoria mois rapido es la dirección de moixono decrenato,
$$-\nabla f(x,y)$$
.

$$f(x,y) = 5000 - 001 \cdot x^2 - 002 \cdot y^2$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (f_x(x,y), f_1(x,y)) = (-002 \cdot x, -004y)$$

$$-\nabla f(10,10) = -(-02, -04) = (02, 04)$$

Es dirección es comunate a $V = (12) \cdot y \cdot a = (12) \cdot f(x, 12)$

La pendiate sera $V = (12) \cdot y \cdot a = (12) \cdot f(x, 12)$

La pendiate sera $V = (12) \cdot y \cdot a = (12) \cdot a = (12)$

$$| - \sqrt{f(0)(0)} | = | (02,04) | = |$$

$$= \sqrt{4.10^{-2} + 16.10^{-2}} = \sqrt{20.10^{-2}} = \sqrt{2.10^{-1}} = \sqrt{2}$$

5) Laberral que la pendiente el mola en la direviera perpendienter al gradiente. En este cary
$$\overline{V} = \left(\frac{2}{15}, -\frac{1}{15}\right)$$

3 Jien $\overline{V} = \left(-\frac{2}{15}, \frac{1}{15}\right)$

$$D_{in}[f(10,10)] = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(10+t\omega_{1}0), 10+t\omega_{1}0) - f(10,10)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{(5000 - 001 \cdot (10+t\omega_{1}0))^{2} - 0002 \cdot (10+t\omega_{1}0))^{2}) - (1000 - 001 \cdot 10^{2} - 0002 \cdot 10^{2})}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)) - 0002 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\omega_{1}^{2}(0))}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{2}\cdot \omega_{1}^{2}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{-001 \cdot (2\cdot10\cdot t\omega_{1}0) + t^{$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(0)(9) + 2 Sa(9) = -2 \Rightarrow (0)(9) = -2 Sa(9) - 2$

$$\Rightarrow 5en(0) = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 60}}{10} = \frac{-8 \pm 2}{10} \int_{-3/5}^{-1}$$

· Opción 1:

$$Sem(\Theta|z-1)$$

$$OS(\Theta|z-2-2.5em(\Theta)=0$$

$$Sem(\Theta|z-1)$$

$$Sem(\Theta|z-1)$$