

[2)
$$[(x,y) = f(ab) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b)]$$
 $f(1,2) = 100 - 3 \cdot 1^2 - 2^2 = 93$
 $[(x,y) = 93 + (-6)(x-1) + (-4)(y-2)$
 $= (97 + 6 + 8) - 6 \times -4 y$
 $[(x,y) = 107 - 6 \times -4 y]$

[(x,y) = 107 - 6 \times -4 y

[(x,y) = 20 + (-6)(x-4) + (-4)(y-2)

[(x,y) = 33 + (-6)(x-4) + (-4)(y-2)

[(x,y) = 33 + (-6)(x-1) + (-4)(y-2)

[(x,y) = 33 + (x-6)(x-1) + (-4)(y-2)

[(x,y) = 33 + (x-6)(x-1) + (x-6)(x-1)

[(x,y) = 33 + (x-6)(x-1) + (x-6)(x-6)

[(x,y) = 33 + (x-6)(x-6)(x-6)

[(x,y) = 33 + (x-6)(x-6)(x-6)

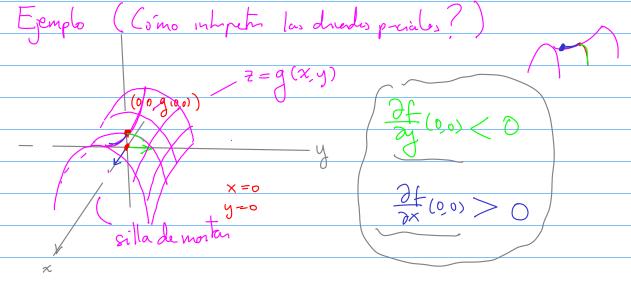
[(x,y) = 33 + (x-6)(x-6)(x-6)

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Sea f: R" -> RM Def: f es diferenciable en à=(a1,...,an) si existe una matit TER m×n tal que: eorena: Si f es diferenciable en à entraces la matit T' es vinica y se lama notaris $\frac{1}{x^2} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_2}^{x_3} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{\alpha}) + \int_{x_4}^{x_4} (\vec{x}) \cdot (\vec{x})$ Ljemplo: fiR2 -> R3 0100-3x2-y2 $(x,y) \longrightarrow (f_1(x,y), f_2(x,y), f_3(x,y), f_3(x$

