(7) Para las siguientes funciones encontrar: (i) el gradiente en el punto indicado, (ii) una ecuación del plano tangente al gráfico de f en el punto dado, (iii) una ecuación de la recta tangente a la curva de nivel que pasa por el punto dado.

Gradience:
$$\nabla \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\alpha}) = \left(\frac{31}{3} (\bar{\alpha}), \dots, \frac{31}{3} (\bar{\alpha}) \right)$$

Ecuación del plano tangente al gráfico de
$$f: = (x-a) \int_{x} (a,b) + (y-b) \int_{y} (a,b) + \int_{y} (a,b)$$

Ecuación de la recta tangente a la curva de nuel: $(\kappa,\gamma) = (\kappa_0,\gamma_0) + t(-f_v(\kappa_0,\gamma_0),f_w(\kappa_0,\gamma_0))$

(a)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$$
, en (1,1).

$$\int_{\mathcal{K}} \left(k_{j} \right)^{2} = \frac{A(\kappa_{+} y) - (\kappa_{-} y) \cdot 1}{\left(\kappa_{+} y \right)^{2}} = \frac{\kappa_{+} y - \kappa_{+} y}{\left(\kappa_{+} y \right)^{2}} = \frac{2y}{\left(\kappa_{+} y \right)^{2}} \Rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{K}} \left(A_{j} \cdot A_{j} \right) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{\gamma}(\kappa_{1}) = \frac{-1(\kappa+\gamma)-(\kappa-\gamma)}{(\kappa+\gamma)^{2}} = \frac{-\kappa-\gamma-\kappa+\gamma}{(\kappa+\gamma)^{2}} = \frac{-2\kappa}{(\kappa+\gamma)^{2}} \Rightarrow f_{\gamma}(1,1) = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

Entonces
$$\nabla f(1,1) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right), \quad \xi = \frac{1}{2}(\kappa - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(\gamma - 1) \quad \gamma \quad (\kappa, \gamma) = (1,1) + t(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

(b)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, en $(0,2)$.

$$\int_{\mathcal{K}} (\kappa_{1} \gamma) = \frac{2y (\kappa^{2} + y^{2}) - 2\kappa y \cdot 2\kappa}{(\kappa^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2y \kappa^{2} + 2y^{3} - 4\kappa^{2} y}{(\kappa^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2y (\kappa^{2} + y^{2} - 2\kappa^{2})}{(\kappa^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2y (y^{2} - \kappa^{2})}{(\kappa^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} \Rightarrow \int_{\mathcal{K}} (0, 2) = A$$

$$f_{\gamma}(k,y) = \frac{2\kappa(\kappa^2+y^2) - 2\kappa y \cdot 2\gamma}{(\kappa^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2\kappa^3 + 2\kappa y^2 - 4\kappa y^2}{(\kappa^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2\kappa(\kappa^2+y^2-2y^2)}{(\kappa^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{2\kappa(\kappa^2+y^2-2y^2)}{(\kappa^2+y^2)^2} \Rightarrow f_{\gamma}(0,2) = 0$$

Entonces,
$$\nabla f(0,z) = (1,0)$$
, $z = k$ y $(k,y) = (0,2) + t(0,1)$