

(9) Calcular la derivada direccional de f en el punto P_o y en la dirección del vector \vec{u} dado.

$$D_{\vec{u}} f(\vec{a}) = \langle \nabla f(\vec{a}), \vec{u} \rangle = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\vec{a}) u_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(\vec{a}) u_n.$$

(a) $f(x, y) = xe^{2y}$, $P_o = (2, 0)$, $\vec{u} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$.

Veamos si \vec{u} es unitario: $\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$, entonces es unitario.

Ahora calculemos las derivadas parciales:

$$f_x(x, y) = e^{2y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_x(2, 0) = 1$$

$$f_y(x, y) = xe^{2y} \cdot 2 = 2xe^{2y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_y(2, 0) = 4$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto } \langle (1, 4), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(b) $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, $P_o = (1, 3, 2)$, $\vec{u} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$.

Veamos si \vec{u} es unitario: $\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2 + (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2 + (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$, entonces es unitario.

Ahora calculamos las derivadas parciales:

$$f_x(x, y, z) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_x(1, 3, 2) = \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$f_y(x, y, z) = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_y(1, 3, 2) = \frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$f_z(x, y, z) = \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_z(1, 3, 2) = \frac{4}{14} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto, } \langle (\frac{1}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{2}{7}), (1, 3, 2) \rangle = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{9}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = \frac{14}{7} = 2$$