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$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^4} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}}{h} = 0$$

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

$$\Longrightarrow Df(0,0) = (0,0)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\left| f(x,y) - f(0,0) - Df(0,0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \left| \frac{x^2y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \left(x^2+y^4 \right) \right| = \left(L \right) \mathcal{D}$$

Si nos acercamosa a o por rectos or en forme (+.)+) +->0:

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\lambda t^3}{\sqrt{(1+\lambda^2)t^2}(t^2+\lambda^4t^4)} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\lambda x^3}{\sqrt{(1+\lambda^2)t^2}(1+\lambda^4t^2)} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1+\lambda^2}}$$

Pore coole à tenemos un volo, aiterente on A el limite.
por touto, sole limite no existe y entoncer, f no es

diferenciable on (0,0).

En el punto:
$$p = (1, 1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy(x^2+y^4)-2x^3y}{(x^2+y^4)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1) = \frac{4-2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x^{2}(x^{2}+y^{4}) - 4y^{4}x^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{4})^{2}} = 3\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1) = \frac{2-4}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Confirmemon que
$$f(1,1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

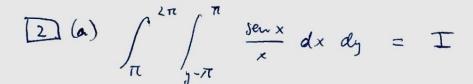
Pleno tangente a la préfice de f: L(x,y,z): z = f(x,y)?

en el proto (1,1,1/2):

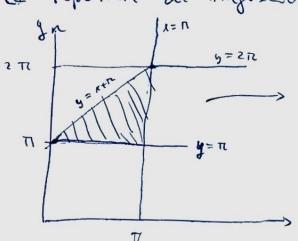
$$2 = f(1,1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1,1/2)(x-1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1,1/2)(y-1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} (y-1)$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2}$$
.



la repeticie de integración: D=1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1, y- REXERY



Il Investimer order de integración.

$$D = \{0 \le x \le \pi, \ \pi \le y \le x + \pi \}$$

$$T = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+R} \left(\frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x} \right) dy dx = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{x} \left(x+R-R \right) dx = \int_{0}^{R} \int_{R}^{x} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx = -\cos x \Big|_{0}^{R} = 2.$$

(b)
$$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$$
 dentro on $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ y sobre le loja experier du $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -1$.

La intersección on ambor imperficies: $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -1 \end{cases}$

Con coordinadas cilíndrios:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S_{1} = \sqrt{5} = 3 \quad r^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2} = 9 - 2^{2} = 4 \\ \Rightarrow Y = 2 \end{cases}$$

Podumo de scribir ele superficio volunem como

5x = 1(r,0,2): 00(0,21), reto,2), 20[(12+1), 19-r2) Le 7 está acotado por arriba por la esfera - f (12+22=9) y por debajo, par el hipotobide (22- x2+1)

x2+52-22=-1 => 21= r2+1 Por debojo: x1+32+22=9 => +2=9-r2 Por arriba:

$$Vol(S) = \iiint_{S} dxdydz = \iiint_{S^{+}} r \cdot drd\theta dz =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{\sqrt{r^{2}+1}}^{\sqrt{q-r^{2}}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} r \left(\sqrt{q-r^{2}} - \sqrt{r^{2}+1} \right) \, dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} \left(r \sqrt{9-r^{2}} - r \sqrt{r^{2}+1} \right) dr =$$

$$=2\pi \left(\frac{(9-r^2)^{3/2}}{-2\cdot 3/2} - \frac{(r^2+1)^{3/2}}{2\cdot 3/2}\right)^2 =$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{3} \left(5^{3/2} + 5^{3/2} - 9^{3/2} + 1 \right) = 0$$

$$= \frac{-2}{3}\pi \left(2.555 - 28 \right) = \frac{-4}{3}\pi \left(555 - 14 \right) = \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(14 - 555 \right) = Vol.(5)$$

(7) Combis de variable a coordenader cilindrices

$$T(r, \theta, t) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, t)$$

$$|T| = |r \sin \theta r \cos \theta - r \sin^2 \theta| = r.$$

C le ciranterance mided en R2 orientable en sertido

antihorario.

$$F(x_1,y) = (-y^3, x^3)$$
 os C^1 , $y = C = \partial D$,

con B = { (x, g): x2+y2 & 17 le bols

emided, arientade positivament, > (C en sentido antihorario

aplicarnos el teoreme ou Groen:

$$\int_{C} \vec{F} ds = \int_{B} \left(\frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_{1}}{y} \right) dxdy =$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{B}} (3x^2 + 3y^2) \, dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} 3r^2 \cdot r \, dr d\theta =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 3r^3 dr = 2\pi \cdot 3 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ y \} & \text{fin} = \{ x, y, z \} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ & \text{fin} = \{ x, y, z \} = \{ x, y, z \} . \text{ (impax)} \\ & \text{See} \quad \{ y \text{ in pram. positiva. (vechs nornal hocia fiera)} \\ & \text{pi} : D \in \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow S \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f \text{dS} = \begin{cases} f(f(uv)) \text{ for } f(v) \text{ dod} v = I, \text{ integrable pages for unhand} \\ f(v) : D \in \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow S \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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 $= - I. \implies \int_{S} F ds = - \int_{S} F ds = 0.$