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

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

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

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

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

Pare coole à tenemos un volo, aitorete ou A el Limite.

por touto, sole limite no existe y entoncer, f no es

diferenciable on (0,0).

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

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

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

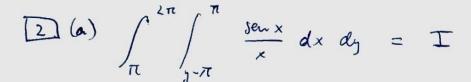
Confirmemon que 
$$f(1,1) = \frac{4}{2}$$

Pleno tangente a la profice de f: f(x, y, z): z = f(x, y) en el profo (1, 1, 1/2):

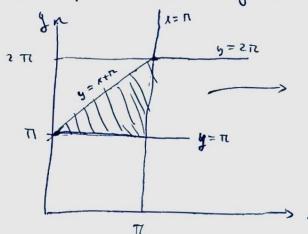
$$2 = f(1,1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1,1/2)(x-1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1,1/2)(y-1)$$

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

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



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



Il Investimer order de integración.

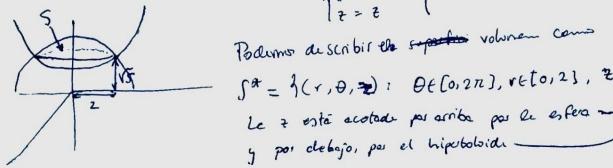
$$D = \{0 \le x \le \pi, \pi \le y \le x + \pi\}$$

$$T = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+\pi} \left( \frac{\text{few}(x)}{x} \right) dy dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\text{few}(x)}{x} \left( x + R - \pi \right) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+\pi} \left( x + R - \pi \right) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+\pi} \int_{R$$

(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: 
$$\begin{cases} x = x \cos \theta \\ y = x \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
 Si  $\xi = \sqrt{5} = x^2 + y^2 = 9 - \xi^2 = 4$ 



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

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

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

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

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

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

## (7) Combis de variable a coordenader cilindrices

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

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

C le ciranterance mided en R2 overtade en servido

antihorario.

$$F(x_1y) = (-y^3, x^3)$$
 es  $C^1$ ,  $y C = \partial B$ ,  
 $Con B = \langle (x_1y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  le bols

con B= { (x,y): x+y= & 19 le bols mided, arientade positivarrenk, > (Cen servido antihorario

aplicarnos el teoreme ou Groen:

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

$$= \int_{B} \left( 3x^{2} + 3y^{2} \right) dxdy = \int_{0}^{2R} \int_{0}^{\Lambda} 3r^{2} \cdot r \, drd\theta =$$

$$\underset{\text{combine}}{\text{combine}}$$

 $= 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} 3r^{3} dr = 2\pi \cdot 3 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$ 

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