Teórica 14: Derivadas direccionales Sección 14.6 stewart Esercicios 22 a 29, préchoz 4

Derivades parcidles $f:D\subset\mathbb{R}^2\longrightarrow\mathbb{R}$ $(x_0, Y_0) \in D$. Se définen les dévodes portiales de f en (xo, %) como $f_{x}(x_{0},Y_{0}) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}+h,Y_{0}) - f(x_{0},X_{0})}{h}$ $f_{y.}(x_0, \%) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, \%+k) - f(x_0, \%)}{k}$ des desiro des porciales representon la

rozon de combo de f cuondo

me muent en la direción de los eyes Coordo modo. Etre et (o estes direccione) esten doda por la vector દે તું ફે ¿ Qué mæde i nquiere colcula, la roya de Canto de f en otre direction? D, f(x, x)

B=(8,8)

Definian

Dodo un vectos unitorio M = (a,b) (unitorio rignifica que |M|=1)

$$D_{u}f(x_{0},x_{0}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x_{0},x_{0}) =$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}+ha_{0},x_{0}+hb) - f(x_{0},x_{0})}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(P_{0}+ha_{0}) - f(P_{0})}{h}$$

$$\left(D^{\xi} = \frac{3x}{3t} + \frac{3x}{3t}\right)$$

Es sea
$$f(x,y) = x + 2y$$
 $P_0 = (1,1)$ g $M = \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rangle$

Colcula Duf (P_0) .

Per

 $D_{n}f(1,1) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1+h\cdot\frac{1}{2},1+h\sqrt{3})-f_{h,1}}{h}$
 $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(1+\frac{h}{2})+2(1+\frac{\sqrt{3}h}{2})-3}{h}$
 $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{3})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{3})}{h} = \frac{1+2\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Teoreme

si f es diferenciable en (xo, xo)

g M = < a,b > vector unitorio,
entonas

 $D_{x}f(x_{0},x_{0}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{0},x_{0}) \cdot \mathbf{n}$ $= \nabla f(x_{0},x_{0}) \cdot \mathbf{n}$

 $F(x,y) = x^2y^3 - 4y$ $F_0 = (2, -1).$ Colcular la rozon de Com 15 de fen la dirección doda por fen la dirección doda por fen fe

Deform 11 = 12,5> $= \left\langle \frac{2}{\sqrt{59}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{59}} \right\rangle.$ Colcule mos 2+ 2 2+; $\frac{1}{2x}(x,y) = 2x y^3$ $\frac{\partial +}{\partial \gamma} (x, \gamma) = 3x^2 \gamma^2 - 4$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2,-1) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)^3 = -4$ $\frac{\partial +}{\partial x_1}(x_1-1)=3.2^2.(-1)^2-4=8$ Vf(2,-1)=(-4,8) Duf(2,-1)= \f(z,-1)·M = (-4,B) · (2 5) = 52

Demodel Teo

Definitions

$$\Gamma(t) = P_0 + t M$$
 $= (x_0 + t a_1, y_0 + t b)$

Thus $\Gamma(x_0 + t a_1, y_0 + t b)$
 $\Gamma(x_0 + t a_1, y_0 + t b) = \Gamma(\Gamma(t))$
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 $\Gamma(x_0 + t a_1, y_0 + t$

Ej
$$f(x,\gamma) = x^2 - 3xy + 4y^2$$

Colculos $O_{x}f(1,z)$ donce M
No line dodo $f(x)$ $O = V_{6}$.
Res
 $M = \{a,b\}$ $a = |M|$ con $O = \{a,b\}$ $b = |M|$ nen $O = \{a,b\}$ $a = |M|$ $a = |$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = N \ln(72)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x \cdot \ln(72) = x$$

Equivolentiment, determinar el vector unitario de Tel que Def(x0,70) rea la más grande posible.

Teorema Sea f:DCR2-R

(xo, xo) &D, f diferenciable en (xo, xo)

el veto dirección m donce

Of (xo, xo) is máximo

riene do do por m= \frac{\frac{\frac{7}{\xo}}{\frac{7}{\xo}}}{|\frac{7}{\xo}|\frac{7}{\xo}|}

ni \frac{7}{\frac{1}{\xo}} \frac{1}{\co}.

El volumentimo de Defue, \(\frac{7}{\co}\)

B \[|\frac{7}{\xo}| \frac{1}{\xo}| \]

So

\[
\frac{2}{\xo} \frac{1}{\xo} \frac{1}{\

Duf(x0,76) = $\nabla f(x0,76) \cdot M$ = $|\nabla f(x0,76)| \cdot |M| \cdot |D \cdot D$ = $|\nabla f(x0,76)| \cdot |M| \cdot |D \cdot D$ Externational es móxima in $|\nabla f(x0,76)| \cdot |\nabla f(x0,76)| \cdot$

mismo dirección a centido

Tf(x, x) |

do mis ma aunta muestra que

ni 0=0 (0 pr enche Go 0= 1)

Tf(x, x) = | \text{Tf(x, x) | } \text{E}|

Def(x0, x) = | \text{Tf(x, x) | } \text{E}|

Ei fea f(x, x) = x &

- Coloula la rozon de Combo de f

en el pento P= (2,0) en la dirección

que me P an Q= (½,2)

- En que dirección la rozon de

combo es móxima g máles

esa rozan de combo.

Res

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{1}y) = e^{y} = D \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(z,0) = 1$$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{1}y) = xe^{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(z,0) = 2$

le nozon de combo es

 $\mathbf{M} = \frac{\nabla f(z,0)}{|\nabla f(z,0)|} = \frac{(1,2)}{|\nabla f(z,0)|} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\mathbf{M} = \frac{\nabla f(z,0)}{|\nabla f(z,0)|} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

=
$$-\frac{3}{5} + \frac{8}{5} = 1$$
.

Le direction que hore móximo

le rozon de Combis es

 $M = \frac{\nabla f(z,0)}{|\nabla f(z,0)|} = \frac{(1,2)}{\sqrt{5}} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}|\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})$

d $D_{ij}f(z,0) = |\nabla f(z,0)| = \sqrt{5}$.