TP 04 Ej. 4-c

Calcular las derivadas parciales de la siguiente función en los puntos indicados.

$$f(x, y) = \ln(\sqrt{1 + xy})$$
 en (1,1) y (0,0)

En este ejercicio vamos a resolver las derivadas parciales en el punto de las dos formas conocidas: por definición y por propiedades.

Empezamos con el punto (1,1):

Por definición

$$f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0} + h, y_{0}) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{h}$$

$$f_{x}(1, 1) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1 + h, 1) - f(1, 1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(\sqrt{1 + (1 + h)}\right) - \ln\left(\sqrt{1 + 1}\right)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(\sqrt{2 + h}\right) - \ln\left(\sqrt{2}\right)}{h}$$

$$(Aplicando L'Hopital) = \lim_{h \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + h}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2 + h}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}, y_{0} + k) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{k}$$

$$f_{y}(1, 1) = \lim_{h \to k} \frac{f(1, 1 + k) - f(1, 1)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(\sqrt{1 + (1 + k)}\right) - \ln(\sqrt{1 + 1})}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{2 + k}) - \ln(\sqrt{2})}{k}$$

$$(Aplicando L'Hopital) = \lim_{k \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + k}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2 + k}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Por propiedades

$$f_x(x,y) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+xy}}\right) \left(\frac{y}{2\sqrt{1+xy}}\right) = \frac{y}{2xy+2}$$
$$f_x(\mathbf{1},\mathbf{1}) = \frac{1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+xy}}\right) \left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+xy}}\right) = \frac{x}{2xy+2}$$

 $f_y(1,1) = \frac{1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Finalmente con el punto (0,0)

Por definición

$$f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0} + h, y_{0}) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{h}$$

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

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(\sqrt{1 + 0 * (0 + h)}\right) - \ln(\sqrt{1 + 0})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{1}) - \ln(1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ln(1) - \ln(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}, y_{0} + k) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{k}$$

$$f_{y}(0, 0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + k) - f(0, 0)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\ln\left(\sqrt{1 + 0 * (0 + k)}\right) - \ln(\sqrt{1 + 0})}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{1}) - \ln(1)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\ln(1) - \ln(1)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{0}{k} = 0$$

Por propiedades

$$f_x(x,y) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+xy}}\right) \left(\frac{y}{2\sqrt{1+xy}}\right) = \frac{y}{2xy+2}$$
$$f_x(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{0}) = \frac{0}{0+2} = 0$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+xy}}\right) \left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+xy}}\right) = \frac{x}{2xy+2}$$
$$f_y(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{0}) = \frac{0}{0+2} = 0$$