Resolución TP4:

Ejercicio 23

Determinar en qué dirección la derivada direccional es igual a cero para $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

Herramientas:

- Si f(x,y) es Diferenciable en su Dominio vale la formula de derivada direccional $f_{\vec{v}}(x,y) = \frac{\nabla f(x,y) \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}$.
- Se pide $f_{\vec{v}}(x,y) = \frac{\nabla f(x,y) \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = 0.$

Resolviendo:

$$Dom(f) = \{x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\} = R^2 - \{(0,0)\}$$

usando
$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$f_x = \frac{2x(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 - y^2)2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_x = \frac{2x(x^2 + y^2 - x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_x = \frac{2x(2y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_x = \frac{4xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{-2y(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 - y^2)2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{-2y(x^2 + y^2 + x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{-2y(2x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{-4yx^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$Dom(f_x) = Dom(f_y) = R^2 - \{(0,0)\} = f(x,y)es\ C^1en\ R^2 - \{(0,0)\}$$

Por lo que es diferenciable y vale $\frac{\nabla f(x,y) \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}$

Siempre que $\nabla f(x, y) \neq (0,0)$

$$f_x a + f_y b = 0$$

$$b = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} a$$
Sobre
$$\frac{f_x}{f_y} = \frac{\frac{4xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - \frac{4xy^2}{f_y} - \frac{y}{f_y}$$

Sobre
$$\frac{f_x}{f_y} = \frac{\frac{4xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}}{\frac{-4yx^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}} = \frac{4xy^2}{-4yx^2} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$b = \frac{y}{x} a$$

$$v = \pm \left(a, \frac{y}{x} a\right) = \pm \frac{a}{x} (x, y)$$

Como lo que nos interesa solo es la direccion

$$v = \pm (x, y)$$

En fin, esto se normaliza.

En resumen:

$$f_{\vec{v}}(x,y) = 0 \text{ para} \begin{cases} v1 = (x,y) \\ v2 = (-x,-y) \end{cases}$$

Probemos en
$$(1,1)$$
 $\begin{cases} v1 = (1,1) \\ v2 = (1,1) \end{cases}$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \left(\frac{4xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{-4yx^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}\right)$$

$$\nabla f(1,1) = \left(\frac{4 * 1 * (1)^2}{((1)^2 + (1)^2)^2}, \frac{-4(1)(1)^2}{((1)^2 + (1)^2)^2}\right) = (2, -2)$$
Para (1,1)
$$\begin{cases} v1 = (1,1) \\ v2 = (-1, -1) \\ \nabla f(1,1) = (2, -2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v1 = (1,1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v1 = (1,1) = > f_{\vec{v}} = \frac{(2,-2)*(1,1)}{\sqrt{2}} = 0\\ v2 = (-1,-1) = > f_{\vec{v}} = \frac{(2,-2)*(-1,-1)}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$$