T P 04 Ej. 4-b

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

$$f(x,y) = e^{xy} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$
 en (1,0) y (0,1)

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 (1,0):

#### Por definición

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

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

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{e^{(1+h)*0} \ln((1+h)^{2} + 0^{2}) - e^{0} \ln(1^{2} + 0^{2})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ln((1+h)^{2} + 0^{2}) - 0}{h}$$

$$(Aplicando L'Hopital) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2(1+h)}{(1+h)^{2}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2}{(1+h)} = 2$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{e^{0+k} \ln((1)^{2} + k^{2}) - e^{0} \ln(1^{2} + 0^{2})}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{e^{k} \ln(1 + k^{2})}{k}$$

$$(Aplicando L'Hopital) = \lim_{k \to 0} e^{k} \ln(1 + k^{2}) + e^{k} \frac{2k}{(1 + k^{2})} = 0 + 1\frac{0}{1} = 0$$

#### Por propiedades

$$f_x(x,y) = ye^{xy}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + e^{xy}\frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$f_x(\mathbf{1},\mathbf{0}) = 0e^{1}\ln(1^2 + 0^2) + e^{0}\frac{2}{1^2 + 0^2} = 2$$

$$f_y(x,y) = xe^{xy}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + e^{xy}\frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$f_y(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{0}) = 1e^0\ln(1^2 + 0^2) + e^0\frac{0}{1^2 + 0^2} = 0$$

## Finalmente con el punto (0,1)

## Por definición

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

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

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{e^{(0+h)*1} \ln((0+h)^{2} + 1^{2}) - e^{0} \ln(0^{2} + 1^{2})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{e^{h} \ln(h^{2} + 1) - 0}{h}$$

$$(Aplicando L'Hopital) = \lim_{h \to 0} e^{h} \ln(h^{2} + 1) + e^{h} \frac{2h}{(h^{2} + 1)}$$

$$= e^{0} \ln(1) + e^{0} \frac{0}{(0^{2} + 1)} = 0$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{e^{0(1+k)} \ln(0^{2} + (1+k)^{2}) - e^{0} \ln(0^{2} + 1^{2})}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\ln((1+k)^{2})}{k}$$

$$(Aplicando L'Hopital) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{2(1+k)}{(1+k)^{2}} = \frac{2(1+0)}{(1+0)^{2}} = 2$$

# Por propiedades

$$f_x(x,y) = ye^{xy}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + e^{xy}\frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$f_x(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}) = 1e^0\ln(0^2 + 1^2) + e^0\frac{0}{0^2 + 1^2} = 0$$

$$f_y(x,y) = xe^{xy}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + e^{xy}\frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$f_y(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}) = 0e^0\ln(0^2 + 1^2) + e^0\frac{2}{0^2 + 1^2} = 2$$