Ejercicio 1

Justificar la existencia de las derivadas parciales de las funciones siguientes y calcularlas :

1.
$$f(x, y) = e^x \cos(y)$$

2.
$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)\cos(xy)$$

3.
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 + x^2 y^2}$$

1.
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = e^{x}\cos(y)$$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = -e^{x}\sin(y)$
2. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{y^{2}x}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}y^{2}}}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}y}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}y^{2}}}$

3.
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda}(x,y) = \frac{y^2 \times y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2y^2}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

+(xy) 1, 2, y 3 continuous en R² y devivables -> 3 of (x,y) y 3 of (x,y)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y^2 \ln |x|, & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

 $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\int (0+ta,o+tb)-\int (0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\int (ta,tb)-O}{t} = \lim_{t$

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{2}y}{\lambda^{1}+y^{2}} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \quad \text{grad } g(H_{0}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(H_{0}) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(H_{0}) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(H_{0}) \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(H_{$$

Ejercicio 8

Dada la función:

 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{yx^2 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

Se pide:

- a) Determinar la continuidad de f.
- b) Estudiar la continuidad de las derivadas parciales de f. Se puede deducir, sin calcularlas, que $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = 0$?.

Como estamos en R2 1 (10,01), la función f es continua por ser un cociente de polinomios (es decir, funciones continuas)

Estudiames la continuidad en (0,0)

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{r^3 \sin\theta \cos^2\theta - r^3 \sin^3\theta}{r^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} r (\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta) \sin\theta = \frac{r^3 \sin\theta \cos^2\theta - r^3 \sin^3\theta}{r^2}$

= $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \cos(2\theta) \sin\theta = 0 = f(0,0)$, entonces f es continua en (0,0)

⇒ f es continua en todo Ri

Estudiamos la continuidad de las derivadas paraides de f en (0,0)

1. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{0}{h^2} - 0}{h} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{u_{x,y}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x,y)} \frac{4xy^3}{(x^3+y^2)^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(x,y)} \frac{41^n (\cos\theta \sin^3\theta)}{(x^3+y^2)^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(x,y)\to(x,y)} \frac{41^n (\cos\theta \sin^3\theta)}{(x^3+y^2)^2} = \lim_{(x,y)\to($

Cambio a polares

[X=roos O re R

y=rsin O Oe[0,2n]

2. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int (0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{h^{2}}{h^{2}} - 0}{h} = -1 \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{2}\theta \sin^{4}\theta - \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{2}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{2}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{2}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{2}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{2}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{2}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{4}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{4}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{4}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{r^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta - 4\cos^{4}\theta \sin^{4}\theta)}{r^{4}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^{4} - 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{4}}{(x^{2}y^{2})^{2}}} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x$

No podemos aplicar el teorema de Clairant-Suarta para deducirlo ya que las derivadas parciales no son continuas y por tanto f no es de clase En