

→ Ejercicio 7. Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2) \operatorname{sen}(1/x) + e^{xy} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$

Continuidad:

En $(0,0)$: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \underbrace{(x^2+y^2)}_{\rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}(1/x)}_{\text{acotado}} + \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{\rightarrow 1} = 1 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow$ es continua en $(0,0)$

En $(0,1)$: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} \underbrace{(x^2+y^2)}_{\rightarrow 1} \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}(1/x)}_{\text{oscila}} + \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{\rightarrow 1}$

Probamos que este límite no existe: poniendo $y=1$ tenemos

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2+1) \operatorname{sen}(1/x) + e^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{x^2 \operatorname{sen}(1/x)}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{\operatorname{sen}(1/x)}_{\text{oscila}} + \underbrace{e^x}_{\rightarrow 1}$$

$= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{sen}(1/x)$ que no existe. \Rightarrow no es continua en $(0,1)$

En $(1,0)$: es continua

Diferenciabilidad:

- En $x \neq 0$ las derivadas parciales existen y las podemos calcular así:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2x \operatorname{sen}(1/x) + (x^2+y^2) \cos(1/x) (-1/x^2) + ye^{xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y \operatorname{sen}(1/x) + xe^{xy}$$

Observamos que son continuas en $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ la función es diferenciable en $(1,0)$

Si $x=0$, calculamos las derivadas parciales con el cociente incremental

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h,y) - f(0,y)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h^2+y^2) \operatorname{sen}(1/h) + e^{hy} - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \operatorname{sen}(1/h) + \frac{y^2 \operatorname{sen}(1/h)}{h} + \frac{e^{hy} - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{h \operatorname{sen}(1/h)}_0 + \frac{y^2 \operatorname{sen}(1/h)}{h} + \frac{hy}{y} \rightarrow \text{existe siii } y=0$$

Es decir, la derivada parcial con respecto a x solo existe en $(0,0)$.

$$y \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0$$

Por otro lado,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y+h) - f(0,y)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-1}{h} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,y) \text{ existe } \forall y.$$

Concluimos entonces que en $(0,1)$ la función No es diferenciable.

Para ver si lo es en $(0,0)$, necesitamos estudiar

$$\lim_{(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(v_1, v_2) - f(0,0) - df_{(0,0)}(v_1, v_2)}{\|(v_1, v_2)\|}$$

$$\text{Notar que si es diferenciable } \Rightarrow df_{(0,0)}(v_1, v_2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) v_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) v_2$$

$$= 0 v_1 + 0 v_2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Obtenemos: } \lim_{(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(v_1^2 + v_2^2) \operatorname{sen}(1/v_1) + e^{v_1 v_2} - 1}{\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \underbrace{\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2} \operatorname{sen}(1/v_1)}_{\rightarrow 0} + \frac{v_1 v_2}{\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}} = 0$$

\Rightarrow la función es diferenciable en $(0,0)$.

$$* \quad v_1 = r \cos \theta, \quad v_2 = r \sin \theta$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r \cos \theta \sin \theta = 0$$

→ Ejercicio 9. Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f(x,y) = (x^2+y^2) \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$ si $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$, $f(0,0) = 0$

a. Si $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((x^2+y^2) \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) \right) = 2x \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) - (x^2+y^2) \cos \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left((x^2+y^2) \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) \right) = 2y \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) - (x^2+y^2) \cos \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) \cdot \frac{2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

Por otro lado, en $(0,0)$:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(h^2 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{h^2} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{h^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^2 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{h^2} \right) = 0$$

b. En $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ las derivadas parciales son continuas $\Rightarrow f$ es diferenciable

En $(0,0)$:

$$\lim_{(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(v_1, v_2) - f(0,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) \cdot v_1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \cdot v_2}{\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(v_1^2 + v_2^2) \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{v_1^2 + v_2^2} \right)}{\sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}} = \lim_{(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{v_1^2 + v_2^2} \right) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ es diferenciable en $(0,0)$

c. Alcanza ver que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ o $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ No son continuas en un entorno de $(0,0)$

Sabemos que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$. Veamos qué pasa alrededor:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \underbrace{2x \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right)}_{\rightarrow 0} - \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} \cos \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

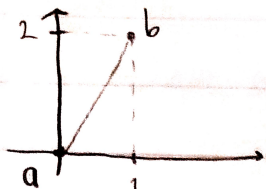
$$\text{Acercándonos por } y=0: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2x}{x^2} \cos \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2}{x} \cos \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

y este límite no existe.

→ **Ejercicio 10.** Sea $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f(x,y) = x^3 y$, $a = (0,0)$, $b = (1,2)$.

Si ξ pertenece al segmento $[a,b] \Rightarrow \xi = bt + (1-t)a = (1,2)t + (1-t)(0,0)$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = (t, 2t)$$



Necesitamos $t / f(1,2) - f(0,0) = d_{\xi} f(1,2)$

Para calcular el diferencial, notar que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 3x^2 y$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = x^3$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi) = 3t^2 \cdot 2t = 6t^3 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\xi) = t^3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} d_{\xi} f(1,2) = \langle \nabla_{\xi} f, (1,2) \rangle = \langle (6t^3, t^3), (1,2) \rangle \\ = 6t^3 + 2t^3 = 8t^3 \end{array}$$

Por otro lado, $f(b) - f(a) = f(1,2) = 2$

$$\rightarrow 2 = 8t^3 \Rightarrow t^3 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \Rightarrow \xi = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \right)$$

→ **Ejercicio 11.** Sea $f: V \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ y $g: U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow V / f$ es diferenciable y

$$g(\rho, \theta) = (\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) = (g_1(\rho, \theta), g_2(\rho, \theta))$$

Usamos la regla de la cadena: $da(f \circ g) = dg(a) f da g$

$$\frac{\partial f \circ g(\rho, \theta)}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(g(\rho, \theta)) \frac{\partial g_1(\rho, \theta)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(g(\rho, \theta)) \frac{\partial g_2(\rho, \theta)}{\partial \rho}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial f \circ g(\rho, \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(g(\rho, \theta)) \frac{\partial g_1(\rho, \theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(g(\rho, \theta)) \frac{\partial g_2(\rho, \theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) (-\rho \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \cos \theta$$