

Clase 28 :

Diferenciabilidad

CDIVV - 2023 - 2sem

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Ejemplo:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

1) Investigar si existen las derivadas parciales en $(0, 0)$

2) Investigar si existen las derivadas direccionales en $(0, 0)$

3) Investigar continuidad de f en $(0, 0)$.

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

$$f(h, 0) = \frac{h^3 \cdot 0}{h^6 + 0^2} = 0 = 0$$

$$f(0, 0) = 0$$

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

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

$$f(0,h) = \frac{0^3 \cdot h}{0^6 + h^2} = 0 = 0$$

$$f(0,0) = 0$$

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

$$\nu = (\nu_1, \nu_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \nu}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h\nu_1, h\nu_2) - \overset{=0}{f(0,0)}}{h}$$

$$f(\underbrace{h\nu_1}_x, \underbrace{h\nu_2}_y) = \frac{(h\nu_1)^3 \cdot h\nu_2}{(h\nu_1)^6 + (h\nu_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{h^4 \nu_1^3 \cdot \nu_2}{h^6 \nu_1^6 + h^2 \nu_2^2} = \frac{h^2 \nu_1^3 \cdot \nu_2}{h^4 \nu_1^6 + \nu_2^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Ya calculamos $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ entonces podemos suponer que $\nu_2 \neq 0$

$$f(h\nu_1, h\nu_2) = \frac{h^2 \nu_1^3 \nu_2}{h^4 \nu_1^6 + \nu_2^2}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h\nu_1, h\nu_2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \cancel{\nu_1^3} \nu_2}{h(h^4 \nu_1^6 + \nu_2^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\overset{\curvearrowright}{h} \cdot \frac{\overset{\curvearrowright}{\nu_1^3 \nu_2}}{\overset{\curvearrowright}{h^4 \nu_1^6 + \nu_2^2}} \right)$$

tira de ≥ 0 .

este cociente por tener limite

cuando $h \rightarrow 0$ tiende a $\frac{\nu_1^3 \nu_2}{\nu_2^2} = \frac{\nu_1^3}{\nu_2}$

ejercicio

$$= 0$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=x^3}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x^3}} \frac{x^3 \cdot x^3}{x^6 + x^6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6}{2x^6} = \frac{1}{2}$$



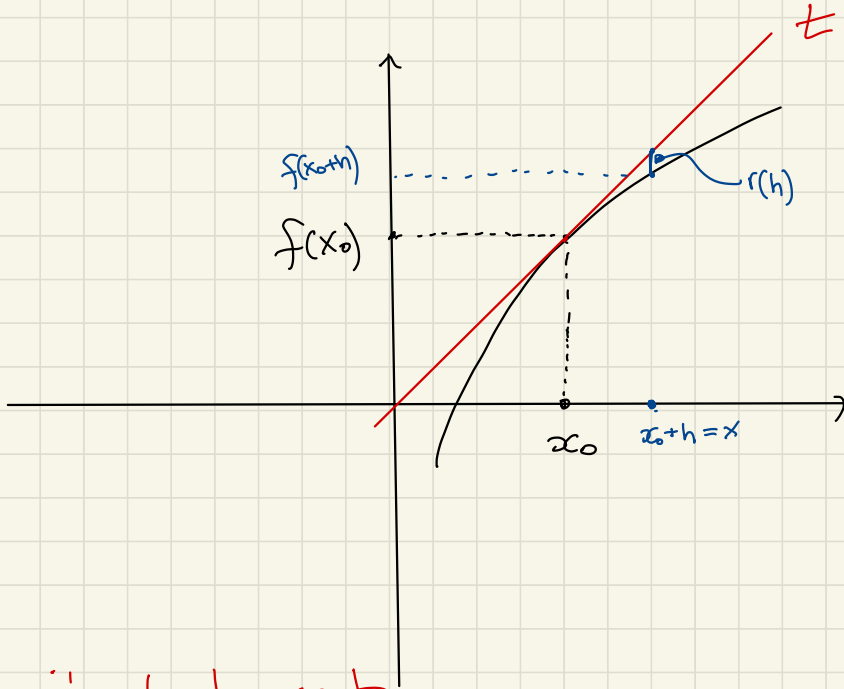
Sobre esta dirección el límite direccional

es $\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ concluimos que ~~el~~ límite.

$$\lim_{\substack{y=0 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{y=0 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 \cdot 0}{x^6 + 0^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^6} = 0$$

Diferenciabilidad

Recordemos la definición de derivada en una variable $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



Ecuación de la recta:

$$y = \widehat{m}x + p$$

$$\boxed{m = f'(x_0)}$$

$$f(x_0) = f'(x_0)x_0 + p$$

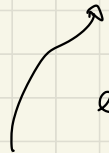
$$\boxed{p = f(x_0) - f'(x_0)x_0}$$

$$y = f'(x_0)x + f(x_0) - f'(x_0)x_0$$

t : $y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$.

Si f es derivable en x_0 podemos escribir a la función f

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + r(h)$$



en donde $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{r(h)}{h} = 0$

$x = x_0 + h$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot h + r(h)$$

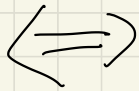
con $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{r(h)}{h} = 0$

Def:

$$f: \underset{\substack{\cong \\ \mathbb{R}^n}}{D} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_0 \in D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

f es diferenciable en x_0



Existe una transformación lineal
 $T: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tal que.

$$f(x_0+h) = f(x_0) + T(h) + r(h)$$

en donde

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{r(h)}{\|h\|} = 0$$

Si $n=2$

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es diferenciable
en (x_0, y_0)

\Leftrightarrow

Existe una transformación lineal

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad T(x, y) = Ax + By$$

$A, B \in \mathbb{R}$

tal que

$$f(x_0+h, y_0+k) = f(x_0, y_0) + Ah + Bk + r(h, k)$$

$$\lim_{(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0) \text{ } \|(h, k)\|} \frac{r(h, k)}{\|(h, k)\|} = 0$$