

Ecuaciones Diferenciales 1º Parte

①

①

② $(y''')^2 - y''' = y - (y')^2$ y''' determina orden = 3 grado = 1

③ $y''' + x(y')^4 = 0$ orden = 3 grado = 1

④ $(1+x)(y''')^4 + 3y''' + 5x^2y = 0$ orden = 3 grado = 1

⑤ $y'' - 3\sin(y') + y = x^3$ orden = 2 grado = 2

⑥ $3x dy - y dx = 0$ orden = 1 grado = 1 lineal

⑦ $xy'' - 4y' + x - 1 = 0$ orden = 2 grado = 1 lineal

⑧ $y = e^{-x} + x - 1$ es solución de $y' + y = x \therefore y(0) = 0$

$y' = -e^{-x} + 1$

$(e^{-x} + x - 1) + (-e^{-x} + 1) = x$

$x = x$ verifica es solución

⑨ $y = (2 - \ln(x))\sqrt{x}$ solución de $4x^2y'' + y = 0 \forall x/x > 0$ tg $y = 2$ en $p(1,2)$

$y' = -\frac{1}{x}\sqrt{x} + (2 - \ln(x))\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$

$y'' = \frac{1}{x}\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x}\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + (-)$

⑩ $y^2 = C_1x + C_2$ SG de $yy'^2 + y^2y'' = 0$ Hallar S.P $(1, y_0)$ tg = $2x - 1$

$2yy' = C_1$

$2y'y' + 2yy'' = 0 \Rightarrow y'^2 + yy'' = 0 * y \quad yy'^2 + y^2y'' = 0$ ED asociada a $y^2 = C_1x + C_2$

$y(1) = y_T(1) = y_0 = 1 \quad y(1) = 1 \quad y'(1) = 2 \Rightarrow 2yy' = C_1 \quad |C_1 = 4|$

$y^2 = 4x + C_2 \quad 1 = 4 + C_2 \Rightarrow |C_2 = -3| \quad y^2 = 4x - 3$ SP de $yy'^2 + y^2y'' = 0$

⑪ $y = x$ sol de $yy'^2 + y^2y'' = x$

$y' = 1$

$x + x^2 \cdot 0 = x$

$y'' = 0$

$x = x$

Si es solución

⑫ $y = Cx + C^2$ SG $y = -\frac{x^2}{4}$ SS de $y' = xy' + (y')^2$ Hallar soluciones que pasen $p(2, -1)$

$y' = -\frac{8x}{16} = -\frac{x}{2}$

$y(-1) = 2$

$C^2 - 1C - 2 = 0$
 $C = 2 \vee C = -1$

$y = 1 - x$
 $y = 4 + 2x$

Soluciones $\begin{cases} -\frac{x^2}{4} = y \\ y = 1 - x \end{cases}$

⑬ $x^2 + 4y^2 = C$ SG de $4yy' = -x$ Hallar SP que pase por $(-2, 1)$

$2x + 8yy' = 0$

$2(x + 4yy') = 0$

$4yy' = -x$

ED asociada

$y(-2) = 1$

$y' = \frac{-x}{4y} = \frac{1}{2}$

reemplazo y deringo C

SP $\Rightarrow x^2 + 4y^2 = 8$

$$\textcircled{3} \textcircled{a} \quad y^2 = 4ax \quad y^2 = 2yy'x$$

$$2yy' = 4a \quad \boxed{y - 2y'x}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$2x + 2yy' = 2r$$

$$x + yy' = r$$

$$\boxed{x + yy' = 0}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad y = \sin(ax+b)$$

$$y'^2 = (\cos(ax+b) a)^2 \Rightarrow y'^2 = \cos^2(ax+b) a^2 \Rightarrow y'^2 = (1 - \underbrace{\sin^2(ax+b)}_y) a^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$y'^2 = (1 - y^2) a^2$$

$$y'' = -\underbrace{\sin(ax+b)}_y a^2$$

$$\begin{cases} y'^2 = (1 - y^2) a^2 \\ y'' = -(a^2 y) \Rightarrow -\frac{y''}{y} = a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$y'^2 = (1 - y^2) \left(-\frac{y''}{y}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{yy'^2 = (y^2 - 1)y''} \Rightarrow yy'^2 + (1 - y^2)y'' = 0$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad y = ae^x + bxe^x$$

$$y' = ae^x + be^x + bxe^x \Rightarrow y' = y + be^x$$

$$y'' = ae^x + be^x + be^x + bxe^x \Rightarrow y'' = y' + be^x$$

$$\boxed{y'' - 2y' + y = 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - y' &= y + be^x \\ y'' &= y' + be^x \\ y' - y'' &= y - y' \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad y = C_1 x + C_2 x^{-1} + C_3$$

$$y' = C_1 - \frac{C_2}{x^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2C_2}{x^3}$$

$$y''' = -\frac{6C_2}{x^4}$$

$$\frac{C_2}{x} = -\frac{C_2}{x^2} = \frac{2C_2 x}{x^4 3}$$

$$\textcircled{f} \quad y = ba^x \quad a^x = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$y' = a^x \quad y' = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$y'' = a^x \quad y'' = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$\boxed{yy'' = y'^2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f(x) = e^{x^3+2x} \quad (fg)' = f'g'$$

⑥ $y = \frac{1}{(c-x)} \quad y' = y^2$

$y' = \frac{+1}{(c-x)^2} \quad \frac{1}{(c-x)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{(c-x)}\right)^2$ verifica es solución.
Existe otra solución es $y=0$

⑦ a) $y' = \frac{(x^2+1)}{z-y}$ con $y(-3) = 4$

$y'(z-y) = x^2+1 \quad y(-3) = 4$

$\int (z-y) dy = \int (x^2+1) dx$

$8-8 = -9-3+C$

$|2y - \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + C|$ SG

$C = 12$

$|SP = 2y - \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + 12|$

⑧ $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x^2y$

$x y' = 2x^2y + y$

$\int y' \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \int \frac{2x^2+1}{x} = \int (2x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$

$\ln|y| = x^2 + \ln|x| + C$ SG

$|y| = e^{x^2 + \ln|x| + C} \quad y = \pm e^{x^2} |x| e^C$

$|y = A x e^{x^2}|$

⑨ $y' = 2x \sqrt{y-1}$

$y'^2 = 2x^2 (y-1)^{1/2}$

$y'^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(y-1)^{1/2}} = 2x$

$\int \frac{(y-1)^{-1/2}}{u} = \int 2x dx$

$2u^{1/2} = x^2 + C$

$|2(y-1)^{1/2} = x^2 + C|$ SG

⑩ $x^2 dy = \frac{(x^2+1)}{(3y^2+1)} dx$

$y(1) = 2$

$x^2 y' = \frac{(x^2+1)}{(3y^2+1)}$

$y' (3y^2+1) = \frac{(x^2+1)}{x^2}$

$\Rightarrow \int (3y^2+1) dy = \int \frac{(x^2+1)}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} = x + \int x^{-2}$

$y^3 + y = x - x^{-1} + C$

$y^3 + y = x - \frac{1}{x} + C = \frac{x^2-1}{x}$

$xy^3 + xy - x^2 + 1 + C = 0$

$8 + 2 - 1 + 1 + C = 0$

$C = -10$

$|xy^3 + xy - x^2 + 10x + 1|$

⑪ pro (x,y) pendiente $\frac{x}{y}$

$y' = \frac{x}{y}$

$yy' = x$

$\int y dy = \int x dx$

$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$

$|y^2 - x^2 = C|$

$$9) y' = xy \quad \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int x dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$y = \pm e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \overset{A}{e^c} \quad y = \pm A e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$y(0) = A = -2 \quad \boxed{y = -2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}}$$

10) a) passe por (0,0)

$$y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Rightarrow 0 - y_0 = y'(0 - x_0) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = y'x}$$

b) horizontal $\Rightarrow y' = 0 \Rightarrow y = y_0$

c) (0; x_0 + y_0) $\Rightarrow (x_0 + y_0) - y_0 = y'(0 - x_0)$

e) $y' = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = -x + c}$

e) $y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{y_1}(x - x_0) \Rightarrow -y_0 = -\frac{1}{y_1}(-x_0) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{y_1}x$

$y y' = -x \Rightarrow \int y dy = -\int x dx \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c \Rightarrow \boxed{y^2 + x^2 = 2c}$

11) $y = kx^2 \quad y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{y_1}(x - x_0) \quad (0,1) \quad y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2kx}$

12) $y - 5 = -\frac{1}{y_1}(x) \Rightarrow \int (y - 5) dy = \int -x dx \Rightarrow \boxed{(y - 5)^2 + x^2 = 2c = c}$

13) a) $xy' - y - x^3 = 0$

$xy' - y = x^3$

$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x^2$

$\begin{cases} u' - \frac{1}{x}u = 0 & (1) \\ uv' = x^2 & (2) \end{cases}$

para A = 1
 $u = x$

Em (2) $\Rightarrow x v' = x^2$

$\int v' = \int x \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$

$y = uv$
 $y' = u'v + uv'$

$u'v + u(v' + (-\frac{1}{x})(uv)) = x^2$

$uv' + v(u' - \frac{1}{x}u) = x^2$

$u' - \frac{1}{x}u = 0$

$u' = \frac{1}{x}u$

$\frac{1}{u}u' = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$

$\ln|u| = \ln|x| + c$

$|u| = e^{\ln|x| + c} \Rightarrow |u| = e^c |x| \quad u = \overset{A}{e^c} x$
 $u = Ax$

$y = uv = (x)(\frac{x^2}{2} + c) = \boxed{\frac{x^3}{2} + xc = y}$

b) $y' + y \cos(x) = \sin(x) \cos(x)$

$y = uv$

$y' = u'v + uv'$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} u'v + uv' + uv \cos x &= \cos x \sin x \\ uv' + v(u' + u \cos x) &= \cos x \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} u' + u \cos x = 0 & (1) \\ uv' = \cos x \sin x & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$u' = -u \cos x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} u' = \int -\cos x \Rightarrow \ln|u| = -\sin x + C \quad |u| = e^{-\sin x + C} = e^{-\sin x} e^C$$

$$u = \frac{1}{A} e^{-\sin x}$$

$$e^{-\sin x} v' = \cos x \sin x$$

$$\int v' = \int e^{\sin x} \cos x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= w \\ \cos x &= dw \end{aligned}$$

$$v = \int e^w w \, dw \Rightarrow v = e^w (w-1) + C \quad v = e^{\sin x} (\sin x - 1) + C$$

$$y = (e^{-\sin x}) (e^{\sin x} (\sin x - 1) + C) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = (\sin x - 1) + C e^{-\sin x}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} (x^2+4)y' - 3xy = x$$

$$y = uv$$

$$y' = u'v + uv'$$

$$(x^2+4)(u'v + uv') - 3x(uv) = x$$

$$(x^2+4)(u'v) + (x^2+4)(uv') - 3x(uv) = x$$

$$(x^2+4)u' - 3xu = 0$$

$$(x^2+4)(uv') + v(x^2+4)u' - 3xuv = x$$

$$(x^2+4)(uv') = x$$

$$(x^2+4)u' = 3xu$$

$$\frac{1}{u} u' = \frac{3x}{x^2+4}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \textcircled{d} \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 \frac{y}{x} = x^2 \sin(3x)$$

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$$y' + 2xy = 6x$$

$$6x - y' = 2xy$$

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$$y' + \frac{y}{x+1} = \sin(x)$$

$$y = uv$$

$$y' = u'v + uv'$$

$$u'v + uv' + \frac{uv}{x+1} = \sin(x)$$

$$uv' + v \left(u' + \frac{u}{x+1} \right) = \sin(x)$$

$$u' + \frac{u}{x+1} = 0$$

$$uv' = \sin(x)$$

$$u' + \frac{u}{x+1} = 0$$

$$u' = -\frac{u}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{u'}{u} = -\frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} du = -\int \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$z = x+1 \\ dz = 1 dx$$

$$\int v' = \int \sin(x) (x+1)$$

$$u = (x+1) \\ u' = du \\ v' = \sin(x) \\ v = -\cos(x)$$

$$\ln|u| = -\ln|x+1| + C$$

$$|u| = e^{-\ln|x+1| + C} = e^C \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$v = (x+1)(-\cos(x)) + \int \cos(x) du$$

$$(x+1) - \cos(x) + \sin(x) + C$$

$$y = uv = \frac{1}{x+1} ((x+1) - \cos(x)) + \sin(x) + C = \frac{-\cos(x)}{x+1} + \frac{\sin(x)}{x+1}$$

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$$y' + y = 2 \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{y'}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{uv' + u'v}{2} + \frac{uv}{2} = \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{uv'}{2} + v \left(\frac{u'}{2} + \frac{u}{2} \right) = \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{e^{-x} v'}{2} = \sin(x)$$

$$v' = 2 \sin(x) e^x$$

$$v = \int 2 \sin(x) e^x = 2 (\sin(x) e^x - \int e^x \cos(x) dx)$$

$$\frac{u'}{2} + \frac{u}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{u'}{2} = -\frac{u}{2}$$

$$u' \cdot \frac{1}{u} = -1$$

$$\ln|u| = -x + C$$

$$|u| = e^{-x} e^C$$

$$|u| = e^{-x}$$

$$u = \sin(x) \\ u' = \cos(x) \\ v' = e^x \\ v = e^x$$

$$u = \cos(x) \\ du = -\sin(x) \\ dv = e^x \\ v = e^x$$

$$= 2 (\sin(x) e^x - (\cos(x) e^x + \int e^x \sin(x) dx))$$

$$I = 2 \sin(x) e^x - 2 \cos(x) e^x - 2I$$

$$4I = 2 e^x (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$$

$$(e^{-x}) \left(\frac{2e^x}{3} (\sin(x) - \cos(x)) + C \right) = y \quad |y = -\sin x - \cos(x) + 2e^{-x}| \text{ si } y(0)=1 \quad (4)$$

(17) a) $V = x' \quad X(0) = X_0$ Ecuación de posición $\Rightarrow \boxed{X = X_0 + Vt}$

b) $a = v' = x'' \quad X(0) = X_0 \text{ y } x'(0) = V_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{X = X_0 + V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2}$

(19) a)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 4y^2 = C_1 \\ y = C_2 x^4 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + 4y^2 = C_1$$

$$2x + 8y y' = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-2x}{8y} = -\frac{x}{4y}$$

$$y = C_2 x^4 \quad C_2 = \frac{y}{x^4}$$

$$y' = 4C_2 x^3$$

$$y' = 4 \frac{y}{x^4} x^3 = \frac{4y}{x}$$

Para ser ortogonales
pendientes opuestas $\neq$ signo
(concepto entendido)

$\hookrightarrow$ pendientes inversas y cambiados de signo
Son ortogonales

(20) a) $y = 3x + C$

$$y' = 3 \quad -\frac{1}{y'} = \frac{1}{3} \quad y' = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \int y' = \int -\frac{1}{3} dx$$

b) $y = Ce^x$

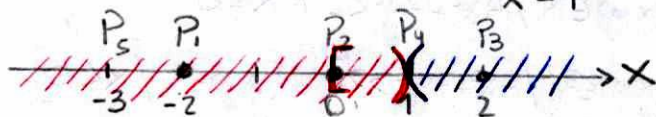
$$\boxed{y = -\frac{1}{2}x + C}$$

$$y' = e^x \quad -\frac{1}{y'} = e^{-x} \quad y' = -e^{-x}$$

c) $y(cx+1) = x$
 y'

2 NOCIONES DE TOPOLOGÍA - FUNCIONES

① Sea $f: D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x(x+2)^4}}{x-1}$ y D dominio de f



$P_1, P_2, P_3 \in D$ y $P_4, P_5 \notin D$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x = -2 \vee 0 \leq x < 1 \vee x > 1\}$$

$P_1 \Rightarrow$ Frontera p_q $E^*(A)$ contiene p_{tos} $\in D$ y p_{tos} $\notin D$

Aislado p_q pertenece a D y un $E^*(A)$ no posee p_{tos} de D

$P_2 \Rightarrow$ Frontera (idem P_1)

Acumulación p_q como $P_2 \in D \Rightarrow \exists E^*(A)$ que en todo su entorno posee p_{tos} de D

$P_3 \Rightarrow$ Interior (p_{tos} este "adentro" de D)

Acumulación (idem P_2)

$P_4 \Rightarrow$ Frontera y de acumulación

$P_5 \Rightarrow$ Exterior p_q $\exists E^*(A)$ que no tiene puntos de D .

② Frontera serán todos los p_{tos} en los cuales el $E^*(A)$ contenga p_{tos} de D como no.

$\Rightarrow$ Todos los p_{tos} que conforman el perímetro de la circunferencia $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

El p_{to} $(0,0)$ y el $(2,2)$ que si se le da un radio lo suficientemente grande puede contener p_{tos} de D

$\partial S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 4 \vee (0,0) \vee (2,2)\}$ se aplica el $\vee$ y no $\wedge$ p_q las condiciones no dependen de los otros para ser frontera.

③ P_{tos} interiores serán todos los p_{tos} que pertenecen al Dom ("que están pintados")

$$\overset{\circ}{S} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$$

④ P_{tos} de acumulación serán:

$$S' = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\} \quad \Leftarrow \text{para que sea de acumulación el intervalo debe ser cerrado}$$

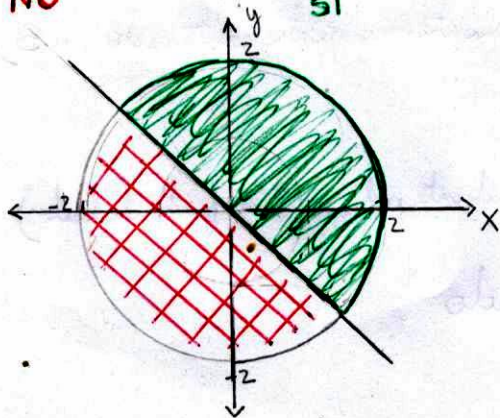
⑤ No es cerrado p_q no contiene a todos sus p_{tos} de acumulación (circunferencia rayada)

No es abierto p_q no todos sus p_{tos} son interiores (ej. $A(2,2)$)

Es acotado p_q existe un r lo suficientemente grande $/ S \subset E(0,r)$

③a NO

SI



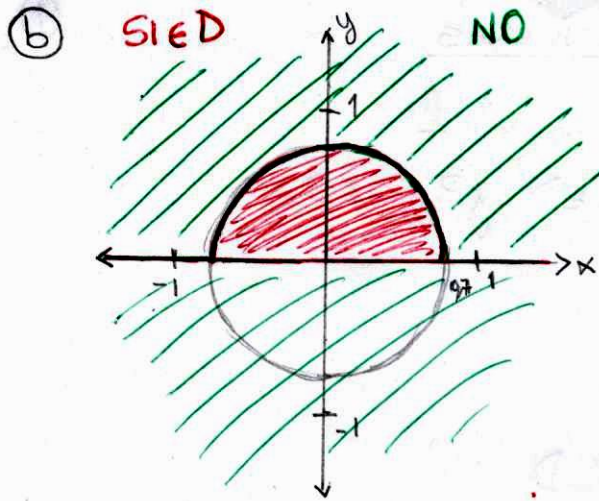
$$\overset{\circ}{S} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 4 \wedge x+y > 1\}$$

$$\partial S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 4 \wedge x+y \geq 1\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 4 \wedge x+y = 1\}$$

$$E_{xt} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 > 4\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x+y < 1\}$$

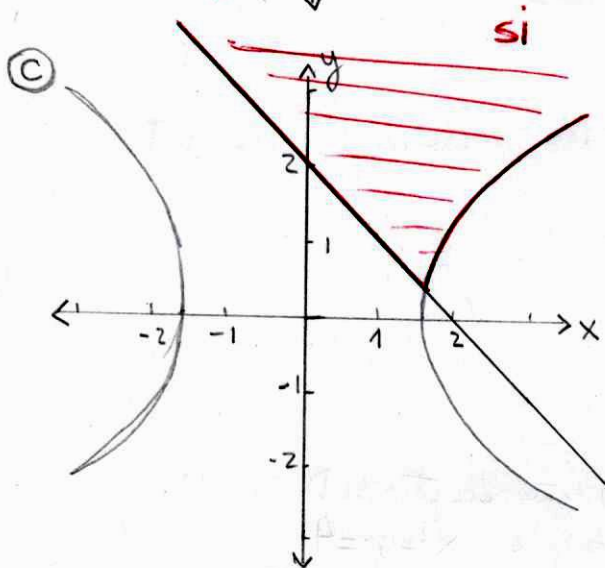
Es cerrado ■ Es compacto (cerrado y acotado)

No es abierto Es conexo.



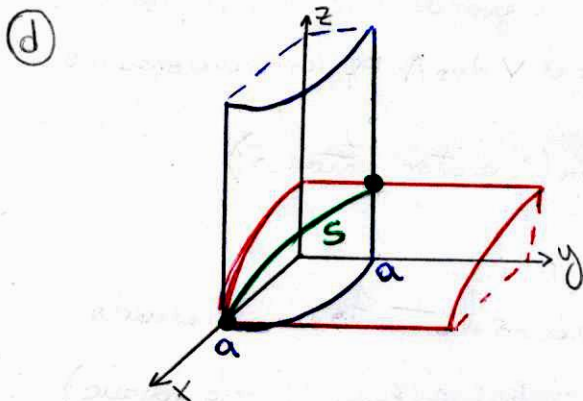
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{S} &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 < 2 \wedge x > 0\} \\ \partial S &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 = 2 \wedge x \geq 0\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 < 2 \wedge x = 0\} \\ \text{Ext} &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 > 2\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x < 0\}\end{aligned}$$

Es cerrado, compacto y conexo.



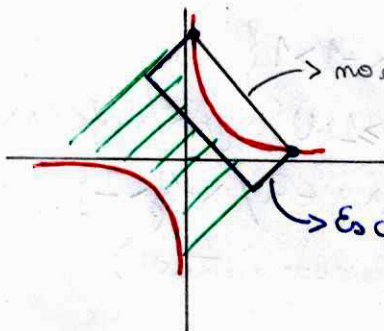
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{S} &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 < 3 \wedge x+y > 2\} \\ \partial S &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 = 3 \wedge x+y \geq 2\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x - y^2 < 3 \wedge x+y = 2\} \\ \text{Ext} &= \mathbb{R}^2 - \dot{S} - \partial S \text{ (Notación válida, más "sencilla")}\end{aligned}$$

Es cerrado, no es compacto (no acotado), es conexo.



$$\begin{aligned}\dot{S} &= \emptyset \text{ (siempre chequea con algo exterior)} \\ \text{Ext} &= \mathbb{R}^3 - S \\ \partial S &= \text{Conjunto } S \\ \text{no es abierto } (S_{\text{int}} \neq S) \\ \text{Es cerrado } (S' \subseteq S) \\ \text{Es acotado} &\longrightarrow \text{compacto} \\ \text{Es conexo.}\end{aligned}$$

④ $S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / xy \leq 4\} \Rightarrow xy = 4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{x}$ Homografica
 $(0,0) \leq 4$ (Region que contiene el pto) (Verifico)



→ no es convexo (no se pueden unir mediante segmentos contenidos en S)

→ Es conexo (por de pto se pueden unir mediante poligonal m: finito de lados)

$$S' = S \Rightarrow \text{cerrado}$$

∴ enunciado

5a) $f(x,y) = \ln((x+1)(y-2x))$

Restricciones de Dominio (Importante)

* Raíces de índice par $\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt[m]{g(x)}$ m par $\text{Dom } f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / g(x) \geq 0\}$

* Logaritmos $f(x) = \log_a(g(x))$ con $a > 0$ y $a \neq 1$ $\text{Dom } f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / g(x) > 0\}$

* Denominadores $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{h(x)}{g(x)}$ $\text{Dom } f(x) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / g(x) \neq 0\}$

$(x+1)(y-2x) = z \quad z > 0 \quad \ln(z) \text{ con } z > 0$

$(x+1) > 0 \wedge y-2x > 0 \quad \vee \quad (x+1) < 0 \wedge y-2x < 0$

$x > -1 \wedge y > 2x \quad \vee \quad x < -1 \wedge y < -2x$

$\text{Dom } f(x) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x > -1 \wedge y > 2x\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x < -1 \wedge y < -2x\}$

b) $f(x,y) = (\sqrt{1-x}, (x+1)^{-1/2}, \ln(y-x))$

obs Campos escalares: $F: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / z = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \quad m > 1$

Función vectorial: $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m / f(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), \dots, f_m(t))$ con $m > 1$

Campos vectoriales: $\vec{F}: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m / \vec{F}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) = (F_1(x_1, \dots, x_m), F_2(x_1, \dots, x_m), \dots, F_m(x_1, \dots, x_m)) \quad m > 1$

• Respecto al 5b) el dominio de un campo vectorial se obtiene como la intersección de los dominios de cada componente.

$\text{Dom } \vec{F} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 1-x \geq 0 \wedge x+1 \geq 0 \wedge y-x > 0\} = \boxed{y > x \wedge -1 \leq x \leq 1}$

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

$1-(x^2+y)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1} \geq \sqrt{(x^2+y)^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{-1 \leq x^2+y \leq 1 = \text{Dom } f}$

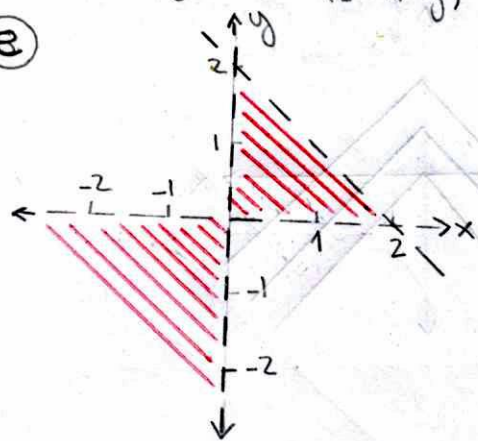
d) $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{\ln(z-x-y)} \quad z-x-y \geq 0 \quad \boxed{z \geq x+y = \text{Dom } f}$

e)

$f(x,y) = \frac{\ln(xy)}{\sqrt{2-x-y}}$

$\text{Dom } f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / xy > 0 \wedge 2-x > 0\}$

• Demos ejercicios más de lo mismo se mantiene el concepto.



1^{er} y 3^{er} cuadrante

• Se excluye los ejes x e y

⑥ a) $f(x,y) = xy - 2$ Dom $f: \mathbb{R}^2$

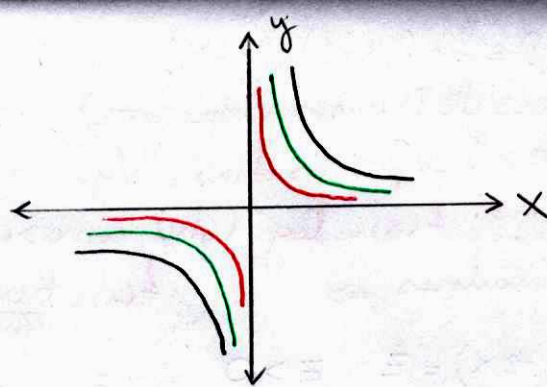
$C_k = \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f \mid f(x,y) = k; xy - 2 = k\}$

$k=0 \Rightarrow xy = 2$

$k=1 \Rightarrow xy = 3$

$C_k = xy = k + 2$

Hiperbolas de ecuación $xy = k + 2$ con $k \neq -2$



⑥ b) $f(x,y) = e^{xy}$ Dom $f: \mathbb{R}^2$

$C_k = \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f \mid f(x,y) = k; e^{xy} = k\}$

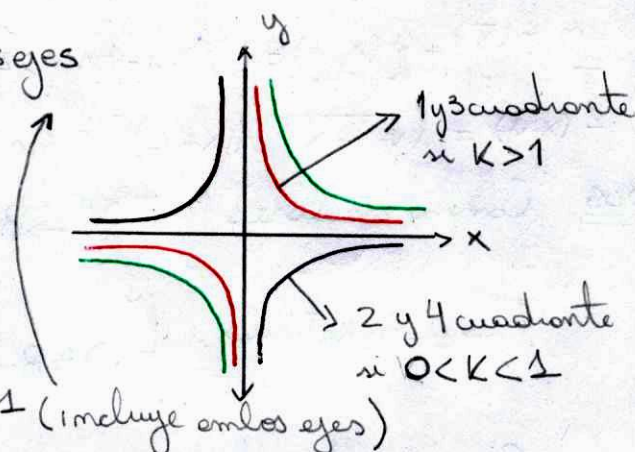
$k=1 \Rightarrow e^{xy} = 1 \rightarrow xy = 0 \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$ Los ejes

$k=2 \Rightarrow e^{xy} = 2 \Rightarrow xy = \ln 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{\ln 2}{x}$

$k=e \Rightarrow e^{xy} = e \Rightarrow xy = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}$

$C_k = e^{xy} = k \Rightarrow xy = \ln k \Rightarrow y = \frac{\ln k}{x}$

Hiperbolas equilateras $\Rightarrow xy = \ln(k)$ con $k > 0$ y $k \neq 1$ (incluye ambos ejes)



⑥ c) $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$ Dom: $\mathbb{R}^3$

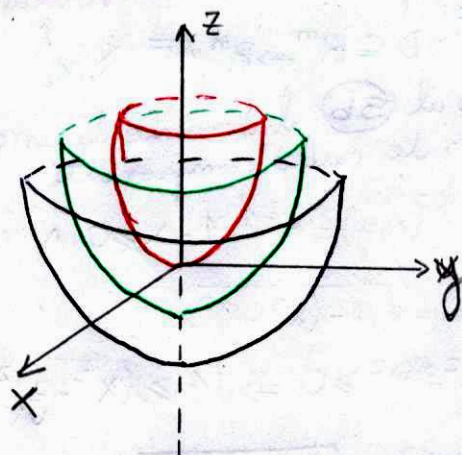
$C_k = \{(x,y,z) \in \text{Dom } f \mid f(x,y,z) = k; x^2 + y^2 - z = k\}$

$k=0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = z$

$k=1 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = z + 1$

$C_k = x^2 + y^2 = z + k$

Paraboloides de ecuación



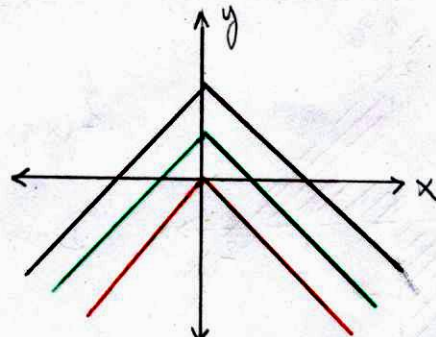
⑥ d) $f(x,y) = |x| + y$

$C_k = \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f \mid f(x,y) = k; |x| + y = k\}$

$k=0 \Rightarrow |x| = -y$

$k=1 \Rightarrow |x| - 1 = -y$

$C_k = y = k - |x| \rightarrow$ lineas.



⑥ $f(x,y,z) = \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2)$ Dom $f = x^2+y^2+z^2 > 0$

$C_k = \{(x,y,z) \in \text{Dom } f / f(x,y,z) = k, \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) = k\}$

$k=0 \Rightarrow \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) = 0$

$k=1 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2+z^2 = e$

$C_k = x^2+y^2+z^2 = e^k \Rightarrow$ ptos en el espacio

⑦ $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ Dom $f: x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq -y^2$

$C_k = \{(x,y,z) \in \text{Dom } f / \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = k\}$

$k=0 \Rightarrow x=0$

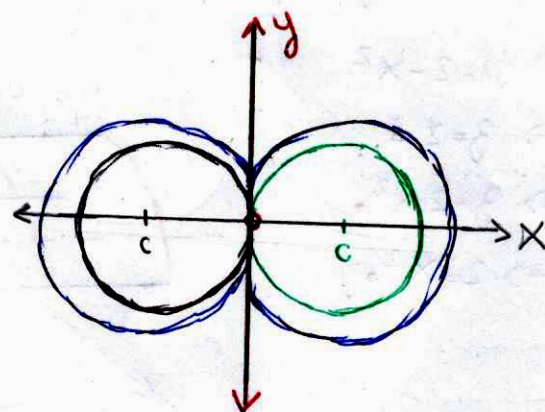
$k=\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2k = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow 1 = (x-1)^2 + y^2$ Completo cuadrados

$k=-\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 = (x+1)^2 + y^2$

$C_k = \frac{1}{k} x = x^2+y^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4k^2} = (x - \frac{1}{2k})^2 + y^2$

Circunferencias de ecuacion

Para $k=0$ el eje $y - (0,0)$



⑦a $f(x,y) = x^2+y^2$ Dom $f: \mathbb{R}^2$ Grafico: $\{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / (x,y) \in \text{Dom } f \wedge z = f(x,y)\}$

$x=0$ inters. $yz \Rightarrow z=y^2$

$y=0$ inters. $xz \Rightarrow z=x^2$

$z=0$ inter $xy \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=0 \Rightarrow (0,0,0)$

$z=1$ $x^2+y^2=1$

$z=4$ $x^2+y^2=4$

Paraboloid

Im $f: \{ \text{Valores que toma } z \}: \mathbb{R}_0^+$

pos $f: \{(x,y) \in \text{Dom } f / f(x,y) > 0\}$

pos $f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\}$

⑧ $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ Dom $f: x^2+y^2 \geq 0$

$x^2+y^2 = z^2$ $x=0 \Rightarrow y^2 = z^2$ Semirrectas

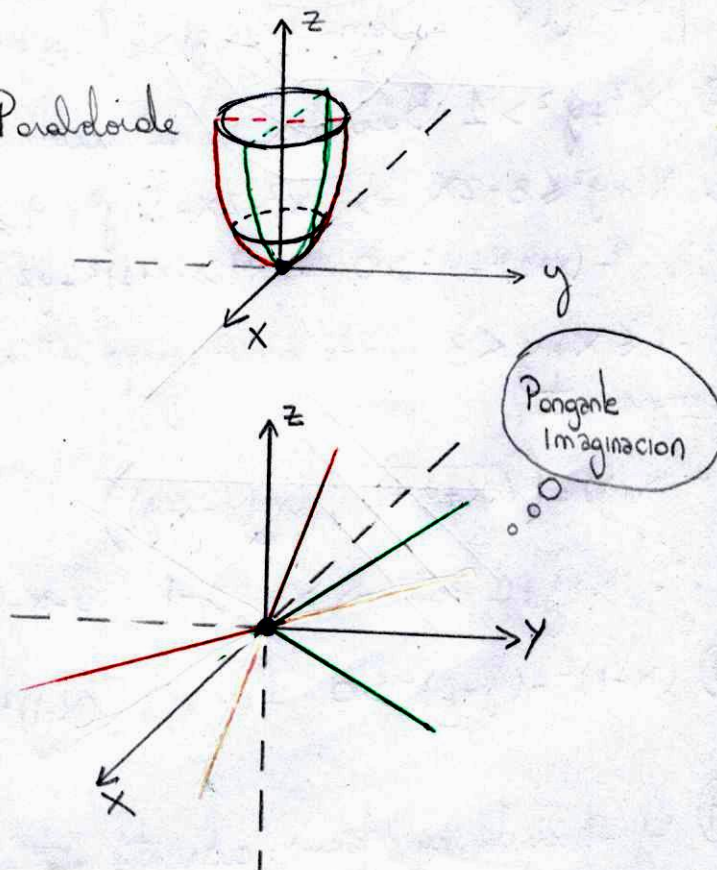
$y=0 \Rightarrow x^2 = z^2$

$z=0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=0 \Rightarrow (0,0,0)$

$z=1 \wedge z=2$

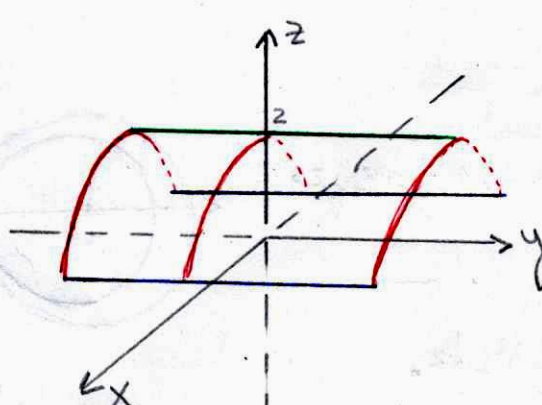
Im $f: \mathbb{R}_0^+$

pos $f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\}$



c) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}$ $9-x^2-y^2 \geq 0$
 $x^2+y^2 \leq 9$
 $x=0 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{9-y^2}$ semicircunf.
 $y=0 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ semicircunf.
 $z=0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=9$ Circunf $R=3$
 $\text{Imf: } 0 \leq z \leq 3$
 $\text{posf: } x^2+y^2 < 9$

d) $f(x,y) = 2-x-y \Rightarrow z = 2-x-y$
 $x=0 \Rightarrow z = 2-y$
 $y=0 \Rightarrow z = 2-x$
 $z=0 \Rightarrow x-y=2$
} rectas $\text{Imf: } \mathbb{R}$
 $\text{posf: } x+y < 2$

e) $f(x,y) = 2-x^2$
 $zy \Rightarrow z=2$
 $zx \Rightarrow z=2-x^2$
 $xy \Rightarrow z=x^2$

 $\text{Imf: } z \leq 2 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 2]$
 $\text{posf: } 2-x^2 > 0$

f) $f(x,z) = x^2 - 2x + z^2$
 $= x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1 + z^2$
 $= \underbrace{(x-1)^2 + z^2}_{\geq 0} - 1 \geq -1 \Rightarrow \text{Imf: } [-1, +\infty)$

$\text{posf: } \{(x,z) \in \text{Domf} / f(x,z) > 0\} \Rightarrow \text{posf: } (x-1)^2 + z^2 > 1$

g) $x^2+y^2 > 1$ Basandose en restricción de dominio $f(x,y) = \ln(x^2+y^2-1)$

b) $x^2+y^2 \leq 8-2x \Rightarrow x^2-2x+1+y^2 \leq 9 \Rightarrow (x+1)^2+y^2 \leq 9$ $f(x,y) = \sqrt{9-(x+1)^2-y^2}$
 $\therefore 9-(x+1)^2-y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 9 \geq (x+1)^2+y^2 \rightarrow =$

c) $-1 \leq x+y \leq 3$ puede ser un campo vectorial cuyo dominio sea la intersección de las componentes

$f(x,y) = (\sqrt{x+y+1}; \ln(3-x-y))$

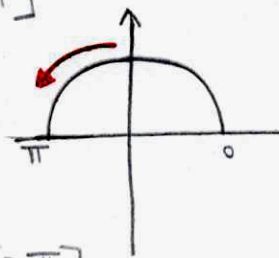
$\therefore x+y+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x+y \geq -1$ $3-x-y > 0 \Rightarrow 3 > x+y$ $x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$

d) $(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2 > 0$ $f(x,y) = [(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2]^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2}}$

g) Grafico de superficies: adjunto material de algebra.

10 a) $\vec{g}(u) = (\cos(u), \sin(u))$ con $u \in [0, \pi]$

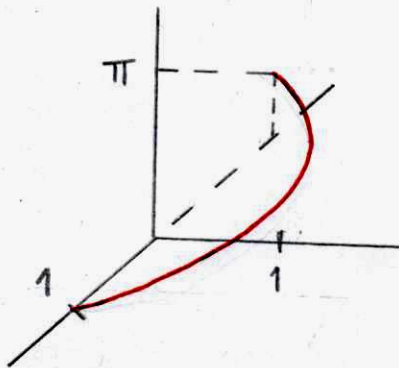
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos(u) \\ y = \sin(u) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ con } x \in [-1, 1]$$



Si le damos valores a π el sentido es contrario

b) $\vec{g}(u) = (\cos(u), \sin(u), u)$ con $u \in [0, \pi]$

u	x	y	z
0	1	0	0
$\pi/2$	0	1	$\pi/2$
π	-1	0	π



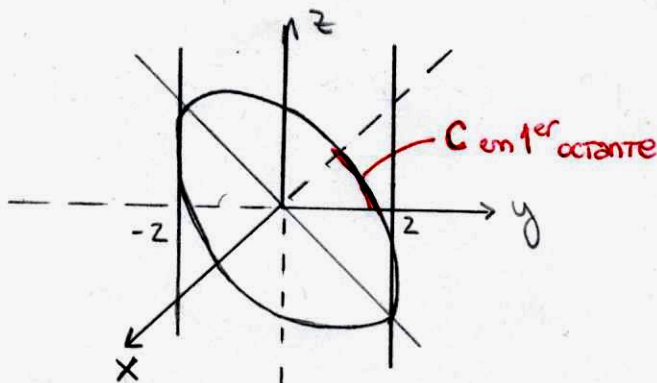
Va a formar un espiral ya que $u=z$ y la altura no aumentaba

11 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ z = x \end{cases}$

1º octante

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cos t \\ y = 2 \sin t \\ z = 2 \cos t \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = z$$

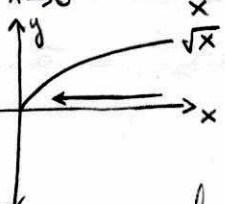
b) $\vec{f}(t) = (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t, 2 \cos t)$ con $t \in [0, \pi/2]$



12 Como todo lo optativo more hace.

①a $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)} = 2$

b $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{|x|} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{\sin(x)}{x} = -1 \end{cases}$ $l^+ \neq l^- \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$

c $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} = 0$  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} = 0$

d $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \neq f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1 & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ x^2 & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x-1 = -1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 = 0$ $l^+ \neq l^- \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$

② $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin(u)}{|u|}; u \ln(u) \right) \Rightarrow \text{Dom } f(u) = (0; +\infty)$

como solo entran los valores positivos al lim no hace falta calcularlos

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(u)}{u} = 1$ y $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} u \ln(u) = 0 \rightarrow L = (1; 0)$ En cambio

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin(u)}{|u|}; u \right) \Rightarrow \text{Dom } f(u) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(u)}{u} = 1$ $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{\sin(u)}{u} = -1$ $l^+ \neq l^- \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$ al no existir el limite de uno componente ya no existe el lim de $f(u)$
 Conclusión: en uno existe y en otro no por la restricción del dominio.

③ $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos(u)}{u^2}; 1 + 2u; \frac{\sin(u^2)}{u^3 + u^2} \right)$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(u)}{u^2}$ aplico L'Hopital $\Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(u)}{2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin u}{u} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} 1 + 2u = 1$

$\Rightarrow L = \left(\frac{1}{2}; 1; 1 \right)$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(u^2)}{u^3 + u^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(u^2) 2u}{3u^2 + 2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \frac{2}{2} = 1$

④a $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{g}(t) = (t, 2t)$

Dom $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ conexo

$\bar{g}$ es cont en $\mathbb{R}$ por poseer componentes continuas

El conjunto de $\bar{g}$ representa una curva

$\text{Im } \bar{g} = \{ \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{x} = (t; 2t) \text{ con } t \in \mathbb{R} \} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = (1; 2)t + (0; 0)$ Es una curva (recta) en $\mathbb{R}^2$

Importante: Curva:

Dada una función $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, si D es un conjunto conexo y f es continua en D entonces llamamos curva al conjunto imagen de f

Conjunto conexo es un subconjunto $G \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ que no puede ser descrito como unión disjunta de 2 conjuntos abiertos

"Formado por uno solo pedzo que no se puede dividir".

b) $\bar{g}: [-1; 2] \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{g}(u) = (u; |u|)$

Dom $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ conexo
 las componentes son continuas } $\bar{g}(u)$ representa una curva en $\mathbb{R}^2$

c) $\bar{g}: [0; \pi] \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{g}(\varphi) = (\cos(\varphi); \sin(\varphi))$

$\cos(\varphi)$
 $\sin(\varphi)$ } son continuas en el periodo $[0; \pi] \Rightarrow$ son continuas en $[0; \pi]$

Dom $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\text{conexo}} \mathbb{R}$ (tanto sen como cos no presentan restricciones) $\Rightarrow \bar{g}$ representa una curva en $\mathbb{R}^2$

d) $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / \bar{g}(t) = (t; 2t; 1-t)$

Dom $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ conexo

cada componente es continua por ser polinomios

$X = (1; 2; -1)t + (0; 0; 1) \Rightarrow$ representa una curva recta en $\mathbb{R}^3$

e) $\bar{g}: D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 / \bar{g}(x) = (x; x^2)$ con $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / |x| > 1\}$

$|x| > 1 \Rightarrow x > 1 \vee x < -1$ es una unión de dos conjuntos abiertos $\Rightarrow$ no conexo por incumplimiento de teorema NO REPRESENTA UNA CURVA.

f) $\bar{g}(u) = \begin{cases} (u; u^2+1) & u \geq 0 \\ (u; u^2) & u < 0 \end{cases}$ obs: ejercicio mal escrito en la guía

Dom $\bar{g}(u) = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ conexo. Análisis continuidad en $u=0$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} (u; u^2+1) = (0; 1)$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^-} (u; u^2) = (0; 0)$

$\Rightarrow l^+ \neq l^- \Rightarrow \nexists$ lim no es continuo en $u=0 \Rightarrow$ Su imagen no define una curva

5a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x^3y - xy^3}{x^4 - y^4} = \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

b) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - x^2y + xy^2 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2(x-y) + y^2(x-y)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(x-y)}{(x^2 + y^2)} = \boxed{0}$

c) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x+y)^2}{x^2 + y^2} = x$

$C_1 y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x; 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = \boxed{1}$

$C_2 y=x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x; x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x)^2}{2x^2} = \frac{4x^2}{2x^2} = \boxed{2}$

$L_{C_1} \neq L_{C_2} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x+y)^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

d) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{xy - 2x - y + 2}{x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 5} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{xy - 2x - y + 2}{x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 5} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x - 2x - 2 + 2}{x^2 + 4 - 2x - 8 + 5} = \frac{0}{1 + 4 - 2 - 8 + 5} = \frac{0}{0}$

$y = mx \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2m - 2x - mx + 2}{x^2 + m^2x^2 - 2x - 4mx + 5} = \boxed{0}$ No sale

② $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2}$ Por definición (después de comprobar por distintos medios suponemos que $L=0$)

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < h \Rightarrow \left| \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} \right| = 3|y| \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 \leq x^2+y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3|y|x^2}{x^2+y^2} \leq 3|y| \leq 3\sqrt{y^2} \leq 3\sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow h = \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} = \boxed{0}$$

④ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x|+|y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \Rightarrow y=ax \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|+|ax|}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|(1+|a|)}{\sqrt{x^2}\sqrt{1+a^2}} = \frac{1+|a|}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}$

$\Rightarrow$ El valor del lim depende de $a \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x|+|y|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

⑨ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2+(x-y)^2} \Rightarrow y=x \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4+0} = \boxed{1}$

$y=0 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{0+x^2} = \boxed{0}$ no es indet porque x^2 tiende a 0 no es igual a 0

$\neq \nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2+(x-y)^2}$

⑩ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^3}{x^2+y^2}$

$y=ax \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2+a^3x^3}{x^2+a^2x^2} = \frac{x^2(1+a^3x)}{x^2(1+a^2)} = \frac{1}{1+a^2}$ depende de $a \nexists \lim$

⑪ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$

$y=0 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = \boxed{0}$

$y=x \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \neq \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$

⑫ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^6}$

$x=0 \Rightarrow L=0$

$y=ax \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(ax)^3}{x^2+(ax)^6} = \frac{x^4a^3}{x^2+a^6x^6} \text{ NO}$

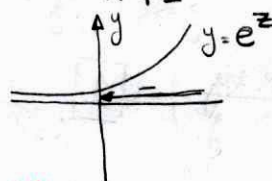
$x=y^3 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^3y^3}{y^6+y^6} = \frac{y^6}{2y^6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \neq \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$

⑬ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$

$y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$

$y=1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 1 \neq \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$

⑭ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} e^{-y/x^2} = \boxed{0}$



⑮ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{(y^3+1) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right)} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$

⑯ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left[\frac{(x+y) \sin(1/x)}{\cos(1/y)} \right] = 0$

$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \text{ si } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2-y^2} & \text{si } x^2-y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x^2-y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ Dom } f: \mathbb{R}^2$$

Suponga $\Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{x^2-y^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = x^2 - x^3 \Rightarrow |y| = \sqrt{x^2 - x^3}$ Verifique dominio $x^2 - x^3 \geq 0$
 $x^2(1-x) \geq 0 \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x \leq 1 \end{cases}$
 $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 - x^3} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2 - x^2 + x^3} = \boxed{1}$
 $x=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{-y^2} = \boxed{0} \neq \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$
 Verifique pertenencia

$$\textcircled{9} f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{x^2+xy+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{(x+y)^2 - xy}$$

$y = -x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-x}{(x-x)^2 + x^2} = \boxed{0}$
 $y = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x} = \infty \Rightarrow \text{como } \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,0) \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$

$$\textcircled{6} f(x,y) = \frac{\sin(xy)}{\ln(1-x^2)}$$

$$\textcircled{a} 1-x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > x^2 \Rightarrow 1 > |x| \wedge x \neq 0 \text{ Dom } f(x,y) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / |x| < 1 \wedge x \neq 0\}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \text{ Ptas críticas o analizar o frontera } x=0 \quad x=1 \quad x=-1$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,y_0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\ln(1-x^2)} \nexists$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,y_0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\ln(1-x^2)} = \boxed{0} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tende a 1 mas 1} \\ \rightarrow \text{tende a algo } \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \nexists$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-1,y_0)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\ln(1-x^2)} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \textcircled{a} \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{x+y-z}{x+y+z}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+y-z}{x+y+z} \right) \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-z}{x+z} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{-z}{z} = \boxed{-1} \Rightarrow \text{Varia el orden}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+y-z}{x+y+z} \right) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+y}{x+y} \right) = \boxed{1} \neq \nexists \lim$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x+y-2}{x-y} \cdot y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-2}{x} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$L_1 = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+y-2}{x-y} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y-1}{1-y} = -\frac{(1-y)}{(1-y)} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$L_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+y-2}{x-y} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x-1} = \boxed{1}$$

$$L_1 \neq L_2 \Rightarrow \nexists \lim$$

③ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{\sin(4-xy)}{16-x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{4-xy}{4-xy} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{\sin(4-xy)}{4-xy} \cdot \frac{4-xy}{16-x^2y^2} = \frac{1}{8}$

d) $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{xyz}{x^3+y^3+z^3}$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xyz}{x^3+y^3+z^3} \right) \right) = 0$ No sure

e) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{e^{xy}-1}{xy} \right)$ ejercicio si se comprueba que el lim de ① no existe por lo tanto el limite del campo vectorial tampoco existe

f) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(x \sin(1/y), \frac{1-\cos(x)}{x^2} \right)$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \inf_{x} \sup_{y} x \sin(1/y) = 0$ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(x)}{x^2} = \frac{2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})}{x^2}$

$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) \Rightarrow \text{si } x = \frac{x}{2} \quad \cos(x) = \cos^2(\frac{x}{2}) - \sin^2(\frac{x}{2}) \text{ si } 1 = \cos^2(\frac{x}{2}) + \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})$
 $1 - \cos(x) = 2 \sin^2(\frac{x}{2})$

⑧ $S: z = x^2 + y^2$

$C: \begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Curva por intersección de superficies $C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ z = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C: \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{5} \cos t \\ y = \sqrt{5} \sin t \\ z = 5 \end{cases}$

$f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / f(t) = (\sqrt{5} \cos t, \sqrt{5} \sin t, 5)$ C: Imf

Como f posee componentes continuas en su dominio (región conexa) $\Rightarrow f$ es continua $\Rightarrow$ su imagen define una curva en $\mathbb{R}^3$

⑨ $C: \overline{x} = (t; t^2; 2t^2) \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$

a) $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 \\ z = 2t^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ z = 2y \end{cases}$ Ecuaciones de C

b) la curva se esta totalmente contenida en el plano $z = 2y \Rightarrow C$ es plano

c) $\overline{x} = (u+v; u-v; u^2+u+v^2-v+2uv)$

$\begin{cases} x = u+v \\ y = u-v \\ z = \underbrace{u^2+v^2+2uv}_{(u+v)^2} + u - v \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = x^2 + y \Rightarrow$ reemplazo $2t^2 = t^2 + t^2$
 $2t^2 = 2t^2 \quad \forall t \Rightarrow C$ verifica la ecuación de S
 $\Rightarrow$ C esta contenido en S

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

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3}{x^2+y} \Rightarrow y=0 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = 0$ $f(0,0) = (0,0)$
 $0=0 \quad x=ay \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{ay^3}{ay^2+y} = \frac{ay^3}{y(ay+1)} = a \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$
 f es discontinua esencial en $\bar{X} = (0,0)$

b) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos(xy)}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$ $f(0,0) = (0,0)$
 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1-\cos(xy)}{x} = \frac{\sin(xy)}{1} = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = f(0,0)$ Es continua

c) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\arcsin(y)}{\arcsin(x)} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ $x=0 \Rightarrow \{ \}$
 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\arcsin(y)}{\arcsin(x)} = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f$ es continua

d) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^3}{x^2+y^6} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ $f(0,0) = 0$ $x=ay^3 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{ay^6}{a^2y^6+y^6} = \frac{ay^6}{y^6(a^2+1)} = \frac{a}{a^2+1}$
 $\nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \Rightarrow f$ es discontinua esencial en $\bar{X} = (0,0)$

e) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2-4x^2}{y-2x} & \text{si } y \neq 2x \\ 1-x-y & \text{si } y=2x \end{cases}$ $P(0,0) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2-4x^2}{y-2x} = \frac{(y+2x)(y-2x)}{y-2x} = 0$
 $f(0,0) = 1$ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 1-x-y = 1$ $\Rightarrow \nexists \lim$ en $(0,0)$
 f es discontinua esencial en $\bar{X} = (0,0)$

f) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2-y^2} & \text{si } |y| \neq |x| \\ 0 & \text{si } |y| = |x| \end{cases}$ $f(0,0) = 0$ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2-y^2}$
 $y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$
 $y=ax \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 a}{x^2 - a^2 x^2} = \frac{x^2 a}{x^2(1-a^2)} = \frac{a}{1-a^2}$

No existe el límite doble $\Rightarrow f$ es discontinua esencial en $\bar{X} = (0,0)$

⑨ $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^2}{x+y} & \text{si } x+y \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } x+y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(0,0) = 0$ $y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = \boxed{0}$ $y=1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+1} = \boxed{1}$ $\Rightarrow \nexists \lim$
 f es discontinua esencial en $\bar{X} = (0,0)$

⑩ $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(2+x^2)\sin(y)}{y} & \text{si } y \neq 0 \\ 2 & \text{si } y = 0 \end{cases} \quad f(0,0) = 2$ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(2+x^2)\sin(y)}{y} = \boxed{2}$
 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 2 = \boxed{2}$ f es continua

⑪ ③ $f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / f(x,y) = \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}; \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} \right)$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}$ $y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1$ $y=0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2} = 0$
 $y=x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = 1/2$ $y=x \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{2x^2} = 0$

La función no posee límite doble en el pto $\Rightarrow$ discontinua esencial $\Rightarrow$ NO SE PUEDE REDEFINIR

⑥ $f(x,y) = \frac{x \sin(xy)}{y}$ si $(x,y) \neq (x,0)$ Dom $f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(x,0)\}$ $\nexists f(x,0)$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,0)} \frac{x \sin(xy)}{y} = a^2 \quad \forall a \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$ es discontinua $\forall (x,y)/(x,y) = (a,0)$

$f^*(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \sin(xy)}{y} & \text{si } y \neq 0 \\ x^2 & \text{si } y = 0 \end{cases}$

⑦ $\bar{g}: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 / \bar{g}(t) = \left(\frac{t}{|t|}; t \ln(t); \frac{1-\cos(t)}{t} \right)$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{t} = 1$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{t}{-t} = -1$

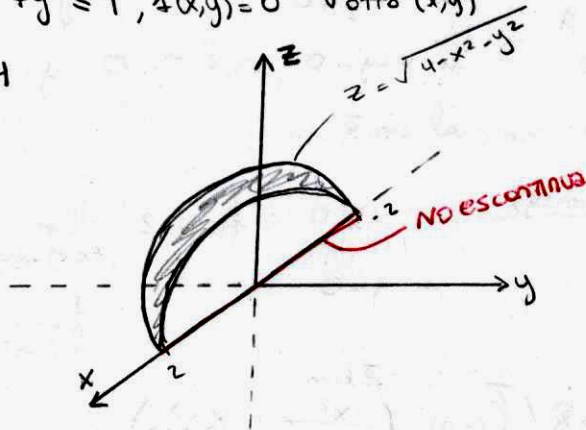
$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0}$

⑫ a) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ si $y \leq 0 \wedge x^2+y^2 \leq 4$, $f(x,y) = 0 \quad \forall \text{ otro } (x,y)$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} & \text{si } y \leq 0 \wedge x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ 0 & \forall \text{ otro } (x,y) \end{cases}$$

f no es continua sobre los ptes del eje x donde $-2 \leq x \leq 2$

• f es continua en $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{(x,0) \text{ con } -2 \leq x \leq 2\}$



⑬ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = \boxed{1} \\ 1 = \boxed{1} \end{cases}$

$f(0,0) = 1$ f es continua en $\mathbb{R}^2$
 → se verifica continuidad
 → Si, no tengo idea de como graficar eso.

⑭ $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \quad f(0,0) = 0$

$$0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < h \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| < \epsilon \quad \left| \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \text{ESTUDIAR por definicion}$$