

1.- Si $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{5x^3}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ analizar: a) continuidad de f en $(0,0)$; b) diferenciable de f en $(0,0)$.

2.- Hallar los extremos absolutos de $f(x, y) = (x-3)^2 + y^2$, en la región cerrada común a $x+2 \geq \frac{1}{6}y^2$; $x \leq 4$.

3.- Calcular el área del recinto situado en el primer cuadrante limitado por las curvas: $y^3 = 2x^2$, $y^3 = x^2$; $xy^2 = 3$; $xy^2 = 2$. Usando el cambio de variables: $x = u^{-\frac{2}{7}}v^{\frac{3}{7}}$; $y = u^{\frac{1}{7}}v^{\frac{2}{7}}$.

4.- Calcular la $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ siendo $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \left(\frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{-x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$, donde C es la curva que va del $(3,0)$ al $(0,0)$ a lo

largo del eje x , del $(0,0)$ al $(0,3)$ a lo largo del eje y , y del $(0,3)$ al $(3,0)$ por la curva $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ en sentido antihorario.

Resolución:

1.- a) Continuidad: los límites iterados y por el camino $x = y$ dan 0, así que probaremos por definición si

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{5x^3}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 / |x| < \delta; |y| < \delta \text{ y } (x, y) \neq (0,0) \Rightarrow \left| \frac{5x^3}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{5x^3}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 \right| = 5 \underbrace{\left| \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right|}_{\leq 1} |x| < 5\delta = \varepsilon$$

Por tanto, dado $\varepsilon > 0$ basta elegir $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$ para demostrar que el límite vale cero, f es continua en $(0,0)$.

b) Diferenciabilidad

$$r(h, k) = f(h, k) - f(0,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)h - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)k$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5h^3}{h^2 + 0} = 5 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,k) - f(0,0)}{k} = 0$$

$$r(h, k) = \frac{5h^3}{h^2 + k^2} - 5h = \frac{5h^3 - 5h^3 - 5hk^2}{h^2 + k^2} = \frac{-5hk^2}{h^2 + k^2} \quad \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{r(h, k)}{\|(h, k)\|} = 0$$

$$\text{iterados } \rightarrow 0; \lim_{(h,h) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-5hk^2}{(h^2 + k^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ h=k}} \frac{-5h^3}{(2h^2)^{3/2}} = \pm \frac{5}{\sqrt{8}} \therefore \lim_{(h,h) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{r(h, k)}{\|(h, k)\|} \text{ no existe.}$$

La función no es diferenciable en $(0,0)$.

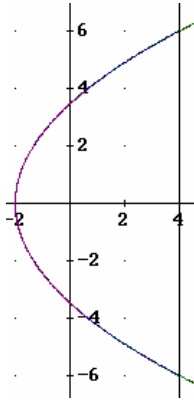
2.- $f(x, y) = (x-3)^2 + y^2$

Global

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2(x-3) = 0 \rightarrow x = 3 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \end{cases} \quad P = (3,0) \quad H = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(3,0) > 0 \rightarrow \text{min rel en } (3,0)$$

$$f(3,0) = 0$$

Frontera:



$$x = 4$$

$$f(4, y) = 1 + y^2 = F(y)$$

$$F'(y) = 2y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \quad P = (4, 0)$$

$$F''(y) = 2 > 0 \rightarrow \text{min en } P = (4, 0) \quad f(4, 0) = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{6}y^2 - 2$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{6}y^2 - 2, y\right) = \left(\frac{1}{6}y^2 - 2\right)^2 + y^2 = G(y)$$

$$G'(y) = 2\left(\frac{1}{6}y^2 - 2\right)\frac{1}{3}y + 2y = \left[\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{6}y^2 - 2\right) + 2\right]y = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \text{ o } y = \pm\sqrt{12}$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow x = -2 \therefore P_1 = (-2, 0) \quad y = \pm\sqrt{12} \rightarrow x = 0 \therefore P_2 = (0, \sqrt{12}); P_3 = (0, -\sqrt{12})$$

$$G''(y) = \frac{1}{3}y^2 - \frac{4}{3} \quad G''(0) = -\frac{4}{3} < 0 \text{ max} \quad f(-2, 0) = 25$$

$$G''(\pm\sqrt{12}) = \frac{8}{3} > 0 \text{ min} \quad f(0, \pm\sqrt{12}) = 23$$

Vértices

$$V_1 = (4, 6) \quad V_2 = (4, -6)$$

$$f(4, 6) = 37 \quad f(4, -6) = 37$$

Finalmente:

Máximo absoluto = 37 y se alcanza en $V_1 = (4, 6)$ $V_2 = (4, -6)$

Mínimo absoluto = 0 y se alcanza en $(-2, 0)$

3.-

$$y^3 = 2x^2 \rightarrow u = 2$$

$$xy^2 = 3 \rightarrow v = 3$$

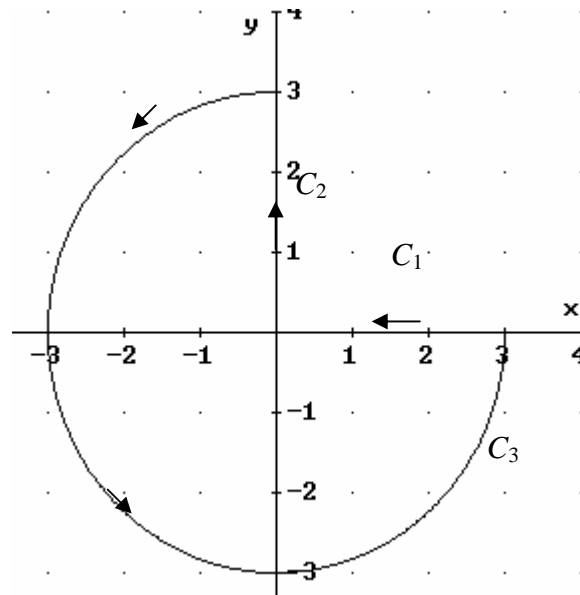
$$y^3 = x^2 \rightarrow u = 1$$

$$xy^2 = 2 \rightarrow v = 2$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{2}{7}u^{-\frac{9}{7}}v^{\frac{3}{7}} & \frac{3}{7}u^{-\frac{2}{7}}v^{-\frac{4}{7}} \\ \frac{1}{7}u^{-\frac{6}{7}}v^{\frac{2}{7}} & \frac{2}{7}u^{\frac{1}{7}}v^{-\frac{5}{7}} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{7}u^{-\frac{8}{7}}v^{-\frac{2}{7}} \rightarrow |J| = \frac{1}{7}u^{-\frac{8}{7}}v^{-\frac{2}{7}}$$

$$A(R) = \int_1^2 \int_2^3 \frac{1}{7}u^{-\frac{8}{7}}v^{-\frac{2}{7}} dv du = \frac{7}{5} \left(3^{\frac{5}{7}} - 2^{\frac{5}{7}} \right) \left(1 - 2^{-\frac{1}{7}} \right)$$

4.-



$$C_1 : r_1(t) = (3,0)(1-t) + (0,0)t = (3-3t,0); 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$r_1'(t) = (-3,0)$$

$$F(r_1(t)) = (0,-1) \rightarrow F \cdot r_1' = 0 \rightarrow \int_{C_1} = 0$$

$$C_2 : r_2(t) = (0,0)(1-t) + (0,3)t = (0,3t); 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$r_2'(t) = (0,3)$$

$$F(r_2(t)) = (1,0) \rightarrow F \cdot r_2' = 0 \rightarrow \int_{C_2} = 0$$

$$C_3 : r_3(t) = (3 \cos t, 3 \sin t); \frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$r_3'(t) = (-3 \sin t, 3 \cos t)$$

$$F(r_3(t)) = (\sin^2 t, -\cos^2 t) \quad F(r_3(t)) \cdot r_3'(t) = -3(\sin^3 t + \cos^3 t) \rightarrow \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} -3(\sin^3 t + \cos^3 t) dt = 4$$

$$\oint_C F dr = \int_{C_1} + \int_{C_2} + \int_{C_3} = 0 + 0 + 4 = 4$$