

- **Ejercicio 2.** Sean  $\Sigma$  la superficie de ecuación  $xy^2 + yz - e^x + z^2 = 0$  y  $\Gamma$  la curva de parametrización

$$\vec{X} = (0, t^2, 1+t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

1. Encuentre los puntos donde se intersecan  $\Sigma$  y  $\Gamma$ .
2. Para cada punto  $P$  hallado en el ítem 1, encuentre el plano tangente a  $\Sigma$  en  $P$ .

1.  $\Sigma: xy^2 + yz - e^x + z^2 = 0$

$\Gamma: \vec{X} = (\underbrace{0}_x, \underbrace{t^2}_y, \underbrace{1+t}_z)$

Si  $P \in \Sigma \Rightarrow P = (\underbrace{0}_x, \underbrace{t^2}_y, \underbrace{1+t}_z)$  para algún  $t$  y tiene que cumplir la ec. de  $\Sigma$ :

$$0 \cdot (t^2)^2 + t^2(1+t) - e^0 + (1+t)^2 = 0$$

$$t^2(1+t) - 1 + (1+t)^2 = 0$$

$$t^2 + t^3 - 1 + 1 + 2t + t^2 = 0$$

$$t^3 + 2t^2 + 2t = 0$$

$$t(t^2 + 2t + 2) = 0$$

$$t = 0$$

$$t^2 + 2t + 2 = 0 \quad \text{No tiene raíces reales}$$

Hay un solo punto de intersección

$$P = (0, t^2, 1+t) \big|_{t=0} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\Sigma \cap \Gamma = \{(0, 0, 1)\}$$

Si hubiera estado el problema planteado en cartesianas:

$$\Sigma: xy^2 + yz - e^x + z^2 = 0$$

$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = (z-1)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Sigma \cap \Gamma: \begin{cases} xy^2 + yz - e^x + z^2 = 0 \\ x = 0 \\ y = (z-1)^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (z-1)^2 z - 1 + z^2 = 0 \\ x = 0 \\ y = (z-1)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$z^3 - z^2 + z - 1 = 0$$

El problema podría estar planteado con

$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = t^2 \\ z = 1+t \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = (z-1)^2 \\ t = z-1 \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

En cartesianas  $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = (z-1)^2 \end{cases}$

$$L \quad y = (z-1)$$

$$L \quad y = (z-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} (z^2 - 2z + 1)z - 1 + z^2 = 0 \\ x=0 \\ y = (z-1)^2 \end{cases}$$

 $\Leftrightarrow$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{z^3 - z^2 + z - 1 = 0} \\ & z^3 - 2z^2 + z - 1 + z^2 = 0 \\ & x=0 \\ & y = (z-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$z^3 - z^2 + z - 1 = 0 \rightarrow z=1$  solución  $\Rightarrow$  puedo dividir el pol. por  $z-1$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^3 - z^2 + z - 1 \quad | \quad z-1 \\ \underline{z^3 - z^2} \phantom{+ z - 1} \\ 0 + 0z^2 + z - 1 \\ \underline{z - 1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (z^3 - z^2 + z - 1) = (z-1)(z^2 + 1)$$

$$(z-1)(z^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{z=1}$$

$$\rightarrow z^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \cancel{z \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$z=1, \quad x=0, \quad y=0$$

$$\boxed{P=(0,0,1)}$$

2. Plano tangente a  $\Sigma$  en  $P=(0,0,1)$

$$\Sigma: xy^2 + yz - e^x + z^2 = 0$$

$$\Sigma: f(x,y,z) = k$$

$\nabla f \perp$  plano tangente

$$\text{Si: } f(x,y,z) = xy^2 + yz - e^x + z^2 \Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{C}'(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$\Sigma: f(x,y,z) = 0$$

Si:  $\nabla f(0,0,1) \neq (0,0,0) \Rightarrow \nabla f(0,0,1)$  es un vector normal al plano  $\Pi$  tangente a  $\Sigma$  en  $P=(0,0,1)$

$$\nabla f(0,0,1) = (y^2 - e^x, 2xy + z, y + 2z) \big|_{(0,0,1)} = (-1, 1, 2) \perp \Pi$$

$$\Pi: (-1, 1, 2) \cdot [(x, y, z) - (0, 0, 1)] = 0$$

$$(-1, 1, 2) \cdot (x, y, z-1) = 0$$

$$-x + y + 2z - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

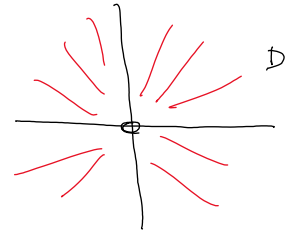
$$\boxed{-x + y + 2z = 2}$$

■ Ejercicio 3. Sea

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{2x^2 + y^2}.$$

Sean  $D$  el dominio natural de  $f$  y sea  $N_k(f)$  el conjunto de nivel  $k$  de  $f$ . Grafique los conjuntos  $N_0(f)$ ,  $N_{1/4}(f)$  y  $N_1(f)$ , y explique por qué lo obtenido implica que no existe  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ .

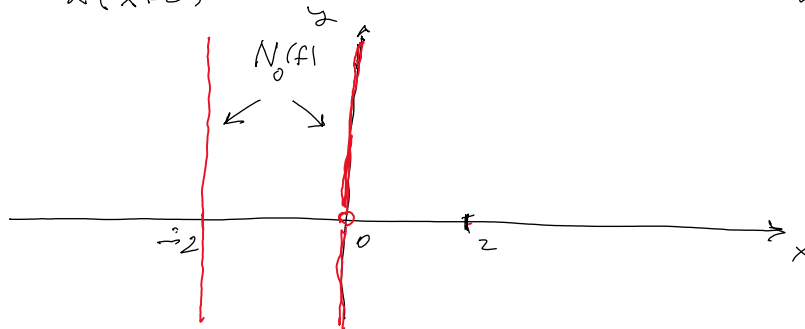
$$D = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \} = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{ (0, 0) \}$$



Curvas de nivel:

$$N_0(f) : f(x, y) = 0 \iff \frac{x^2 + 2x}{2x^2 + y^2} = 0 \wedge (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\iff \underbrace{x^2 + 2x = 0}_{x(x+2)} \wedge (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \iff \begin{matrix} x=0 & \vee & x=-2 \\ \wedge & & \\ (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \end{matrix}$$



$$N_{1/4}(f) : f(x, y) = 1/4 \iff \frac{x^2 + 2x}{2x^2 + y^2} = 1/4 \wedge (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\iff x^2 + 2x = (2x^2 + y^2) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \wedge (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\iff 4(x^2 + 2x) = 2x^2 + y^2 \wedge (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\iff 4x^2 + 8x = 2x^2 + y^2 \wedge (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

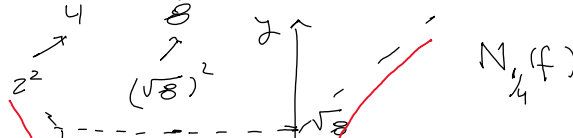
$$\iff 2x^2 + 8x - y^2 = 0 \wedge (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

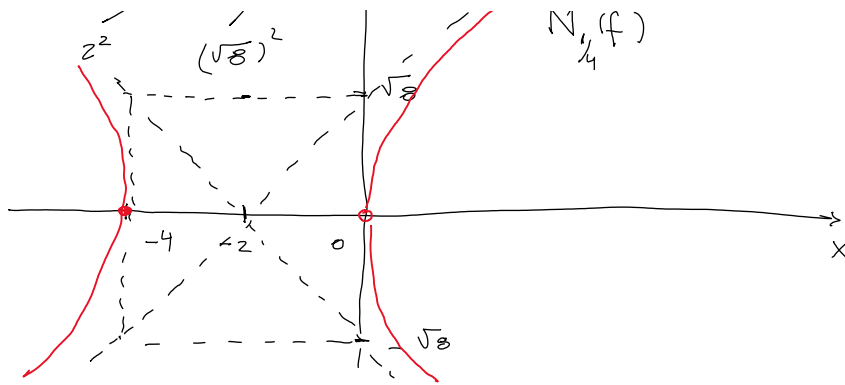
$$\iff x^2 + 4x - \frac{y^2}{2} = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 2 \cdot 2x + 4) - 4 - \frac{y^2}{2} = 0$$

$$(x+2)^2 - \frac{y^2}{2} = 4$$

$$\frac{(x+2)^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$$





Conjunto de nivel 1

$$N_1(f): f(x,y)=1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2+2x}{2x^2+y^2}=1 \wedge (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

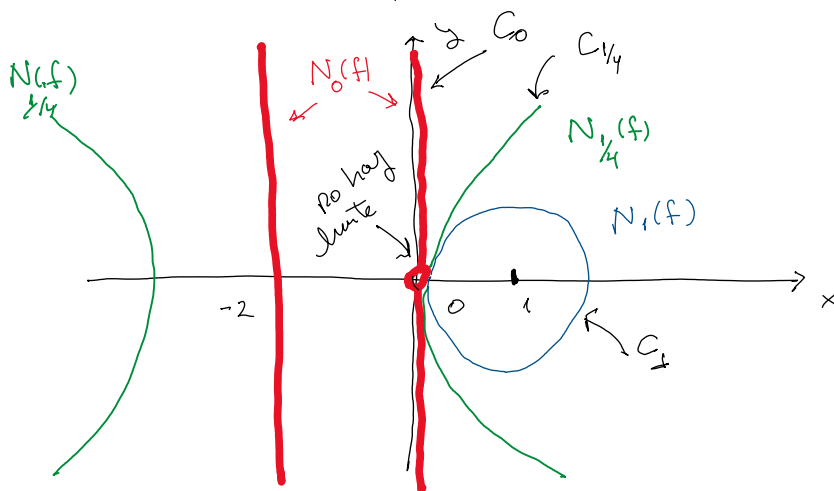
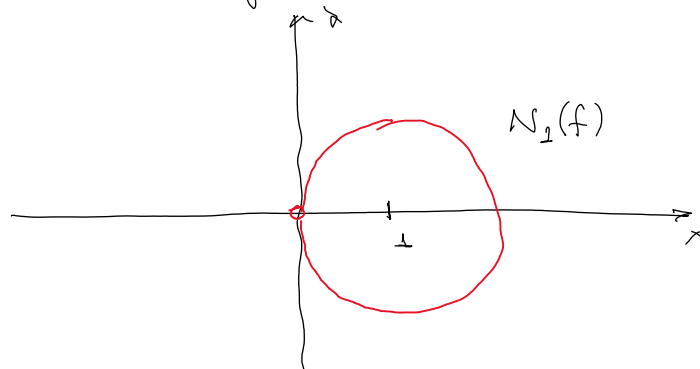
$$\Leftrightarrow x^2+2x = 2x^2+y^2 \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x + y^2$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1 + y^2$$

$$0 = (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \wedge \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$



$$\nexists \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 \quad \text{on } C_0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 1/4 \quad \text{on } C_{1/4}$$

■ Ejercicio 5. Sean  $\vec{h}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  y  $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  definidas por

$$\vec{h}(u, v) = (uv, v + u, v - u) \quad \wedge \quad \vec{f}(x, y, z) = (x + z, yz, x^2 + z^2).$$

Sea  $\Sigma$  la superficie de ecuación vectorial  $\vec{X} = \vec{f} \circ \vec{h}(u, v)$ ,  $(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Halle una ecuación del plano tangente a  $\Sigma$  en el punto  $P = \vec{f} \circ \vec{h}(1, -1)$ .

$$\vec{h}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \quad \vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3. \quad \vec{h} \in \mathcal{C}^\infty \text{ y } \vec{f} \in \mathcal{C}^\infty \text{ (componentes polinómicas)}$$

$$\Sigma: \vec{X} = (\vec{f} \circ \vec{h})(u, v) \quad (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

(La superficie está dada en forma paramétrica.)

Hallar ec. plano tangente a  $\Sigma$  en  $P = \vec{f} \circ \vec{h}(1, -1)$

$$\text{Sea } \vec{\phi}(u, v) = \vec{f} \circ \vec{h}(u, v), \quad (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{Entonces } P = \vec{\phi}(1, -1). \quad P = \vec{f}(\underbrace{\vec{h}(1, -1)}_{(-1, 0, -2)}) = \vec{f}(-1, 0, -2) = (x+z, yz, x^2+z^2) \Big|_{(-1, 0, -2)}$$

$$\vec{h}(1, -1) = (uv, v+u, v-u) \Big|_{(1, -1)} = (-1, 0, -2)$$

$$P = (-3, 0, 5)$$

$$P = \vec{\phi}(1, -1)$$

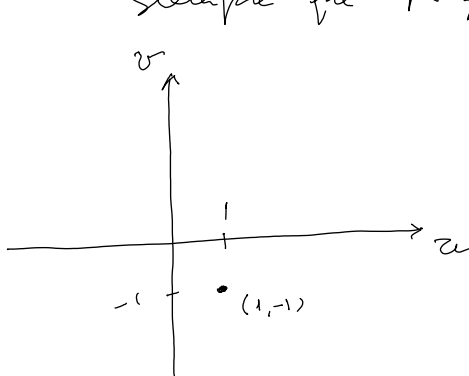
$$\Sigma: \vec{X} = \vec{\phi}(u, v) \quad (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$\vec{\phi}$  es de clase  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$  porque  $\vec{f}$  y  $\vec{h}$  son  $\mathcal{C}^\infty$

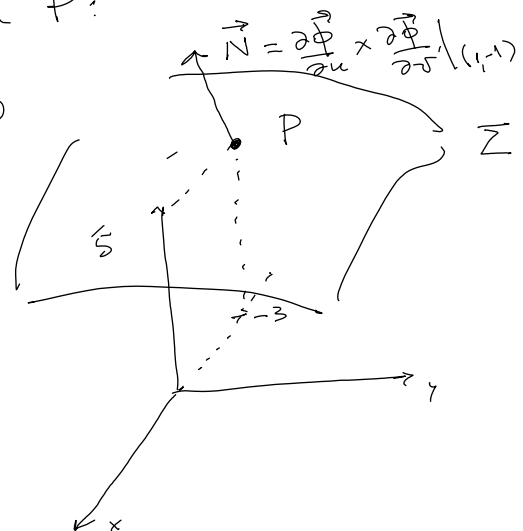
Normal al plano tangente a  $\Sigma$  en  $P$ :

$$\vec{N} = \frac{\partial \vec{\phi}}{\partial u}(1, -1) \times \frac{\partial \vec{\phi}}{\partial v}(1, -1)$$

Siempre que  $\vec{N} \neq (0, 0, 0)$



$$\vec{\phi}(u, v) = (\phi_1(u, v), \phi_2(u, v), \phi_3(u, v))$$



$$\vec{\phi}(u,v) = (\phi_1(u,v), \phi_2(u,v), \phi_3(u,v))$$

$$D\vec{\phi}(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial u}(u,v) & \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial v}(u,v) \\ \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial u}(u,v) & \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial v}(u,v) \\ \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial u}(u,v) & \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial v}(u,v) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\frac{\partial \vec{\phi}}{\partial u}(u,v)$

$\uparrow$   
 $\frac{\partial \vec{\phi}}{\partial v}(u,v)$

$$\vec{\phi}(u,v) = \vec{f} \circ \vec{h}(u,v) \Rightarrow D\vec{\phi}(u,v) = D\vec{f}(\vec{h}(u,v)) D\vec{h}(u,v)$$

$\uparrow$   
 regla  
 Cadena

$$D\vec{\phi}(1,-1) = D\vec{f}(\underbrace{\vec{h}(1,-1)}_{(-1,0,-2)}) D\vec{h}(1,-1)$$

$$D\vec{\phi}(1,-1) = D\vec{f}(-1,0,-2) D\vec{h}(1,-1)$$

$$\vec{h}(u,v) = (uv, v+u, v-u)$$

$$D\vec{h}(1,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} v & u \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{(1,-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{f}(x,y,z) = (x+z, yz, x^2+z^2)$$

$$D\vec{f}(-1,0,-2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & z & y \\ 2x & 0 & 2z \end{pmatrix}_{(-1,0,-2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D\vec{\phi}(1,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \\ 6 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\frac{\partial \vec{\phi}}{\partial u}(1,-1)$

$\uparrow$   
 $\frac{\partial \vec{\phi}}{\partial v}(1,-1)$

$$\vec{N} = (-2, -2, 6) \times (2, -2, -6)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ -2 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(12+12) - \hat{j}(12-12) + \hat{k}(4+4) \\ = (24, 0, 8) = 8(3, 0, 1) \quad \text{uso ésta}$$

Plano tangente:

$$\Pi: (3, 0, 1) \cdot ((x, y, z) - P) = 0$$

$$(3, 0, 1) \cdot (x+3, y, z-5) = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Sale la ecuación}}$$

$L$  una recta en  $\mathbb{R}^3$    
 ↗ cartesiana  $\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \end{cases}$   $(a_1, b_1, c_1) \neq (a_2, b_2, c_2)$    
 ↘ paramétrica  $P = P_0 + \lambda \vec{v}$    
     Vectorial  $(x, y, z)$    
     Vector  $\vec{v}$    
     punto de la recta  $P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$    
     vector director  $(v_1, v_2, v_3)$

### ■ Ejercicio 3. Pruebe que la ecuación

$$2xy - \cos(y)z + xz^2 = 0$$

define implícitamente una función  $z = f(x, y)$  de clase  $C^1$  en un entorno de  $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 0)$  tal que  $f(1, 0) = 1$ . Halle los versores en los cuales la derivada direccional de  $f$  en  $(1, 0)$  se anula.

$$\text{Sea } F(x, y, z) = 2xy - \cos(y)z + xz^2.$$

•  $F$  es de clase  $C^1$  por suma, producto y comp. de funciones  $C^1$

$$\bullet \quad x_0 = 1, y_0 = 0, z_0 = f(x_0, y_0) = 1 \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$F(1, 0, 1) = 2xy - \cos(y)z + xz^2 \Big|_{(1, 0, 1)} = -1 + 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1, 0, 1) = -\cos(y) + 2xz \Big|_{(1, 0, 1)} = -1 + 2 = 1 \neq 0$$

Por el teorema de la función implícita existe tal función  $z = f(x, y)$  porque  $f \in C^1$ .

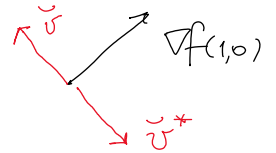
$$\text{Hallar los versores } \vec{v} / f'(1, 0, \vec{v}) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(1, 0, \vec{v}) = \nabla f(1, 0) \cdot \vec{v} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Como } f \in C^1 \Rightarrow \nabla f(1, 0) \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad (\vec{v} \perp \nabla f(1, 0))$$

Como  $f \in \mathcal{C}^1 \Rightarrow \nabla f(1,0) \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad ( \vec{v} \perp \nabla f(1,0) )$

Calculamos  $\nabla f(1,0)$

$$\nabla f(1,0) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0) \right)$$



Fórmulas de Dini:

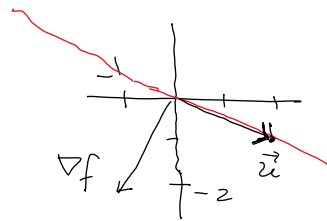
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,0) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(1,0,1)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1,0,1)} = - \frac{2y + z^2 \big|_{(1,0,1)}}{1} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(1,0,1)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1,0,1)} = - \frac{2x + \sin(y)z \big|_{(1,0,1)}}{1} = \boxed{-2}$$

$$\nabla f(1,0) = (-1, -2)$$

Buscamos  $\vec{v} / \vec{v} \perp \nabla f(1,0)$  y  $\|\vec{v}\| = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} \perp \nabla f(1,0) &\Rightarrow \vec{v} = k \overbrace{(2, -1)}^{\vec{a}} \wedge \|\vec{v}\| = 1 \\ \vec{v} &= (2k, -k) \wedge \underbrace{(2k)^2 + (-k)^2}_{5k^2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = (2\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}) \text{ y } \vec{v}_2 = (-2\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}})$$