

E1) Dada la familia de curvas de ecuación  $y = Ax^3$   
hallar la ecuación de la familia ortogonal

$$y = Ax^3 \rightarrow A = \frac{y}{x^3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y' = 3Ax^2 = \frac{3y}{x^3} \cdot x^2 = \frac{3y}{x} \rightarrow y'' = \frac{3y}{x}$$

Plz  $\perp$ :  $y'' = \frac{-1}{y'} = -\frac{x}{3y}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{3y} \rightarrow 3y dy = -x dx$$

Integral m.a.m

$$\frac{3y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3y^2}{2} = c$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + 3y^2 = k}$$

CCR

2c=k

E2) Dada  $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^2 + xy + 3$ , analizar si f tiene algún extremo local y, en caso afirmativo, clasificarlo  
f diferenciable  $\rightarrow$  busco  $(x,y) / \nabla f(x,y) = (0,0)$

①  $f'_x = 0 = 3x^2 + y \rightarrow y = -3x^2 \rightarrow$  si  $y=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow PC_1 = (0,0)$

②  $f'_y = 0 = 2y + x \rightarrow$  si  $y=0 \Rightarrow x=0$  si  $y \neq 0 \rightarrow y = -3x^2$

si  $y \neq 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ① y = -3x^2 \\ ② x = -2y \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow y = -3(-2y)^2 = -3 \cdot 4y^2 = -12y^2$$

$$12y^2 + y = 0 = y(12y + 1)$$

$\neq 0 \leftarrow 12y + 1 = 0$

Hessiano

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f''_{xx} = 6x \\ f''_{xy} = 1 \\ f''_{yy} = 2 \end{array} \right\} H = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

PL1  $|H(0,0)| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 < 0 \rightarrow$  punto silla

$|H(\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{12})| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 1 > 0$  hay extremo  $\left. \begin{array}{l} f''_{xx} > 0 \\ f(\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{12}) \text{ es M/imo LOCAL} \end{array} \right\}$

$y = -1/12$   
 $x = -2(-1/12) = 1/6$   
 $PC_2 = (\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{12})$

Ⓕ Dada la curva  $C$  definida por:  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$  :  $S$   
 $\wedge$   $x+z = 3$  :  $T$

Analizar si la recta tangente a  $C$   
 en el punto  $(1,1,2)$  corta al plano  $2x+y+3z=10$ :

En caso afirmativo, hallar el punto de corte.

$$G(x,y,z) = (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1 \rightarrow \nabla G(x,y,z) = (2(x-1), 2y, 0)$$

$$H(x,y,z) = x+z-3 \rightarrow \nabla H(x,y,z) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$C = S \cap T \Rightarrow$  dirección recta tangente es  $\nabla G \times \nabla H$

$\rightarrow$  en  $(1,1,2) \rightarrow$  dirección =  $\nabla G(1,1,2) \times \nabla H(1,1,2)$

$$\text{dirección} = (0, 2, 0) \times (1, 0, 1) = (2, 0, -2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{L} = \bar{\beta}(t) = t(2, 0, -2) + (1, 1, 2) \quad \leftarrow \text{el punto dado}$$

$$\beta(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2t+1 \\ 1 \\ -2t+2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{L} \cap \text{plano} = 2x + y + 3z = 10$$

$$2(2t+1) + 1 + 3(-2t+2) = 10$$

$$4t+2+1-6t+6=10$$

$$\boxed{-1 = 2t}$$

$$\boxed{t = -1/2}$$

$$\boxed{P = \bar{\beta}(-1/2) = (0, 1, 3)}$$

Ⓖ Hallar la sol. particular de  $y' + y = x$ , con  $y(0) = 3$

SH)  $r+1=0 \rightarrow r=-1 \rightarrow \boxed{y_H = Ae^{-x}} \quad A \in \mathbb{R}$

SP)  $y_p = Bx + C \rightarrow y' = B$

$$y' + y = x$$

$$B + Bx + C = x \rightarrow \begin{cases} B = 1 \\ B + C = 0 \rightarrow C = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y_p = x - 1}$$

$$y_G = Ae^{-x} + x - 1$$

$$y(0) = Ae^0 + 0 - 1 = 3 \rightarrow A - 1 = 3 \rightarrow A = 4$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = 4e^{-x} + x - 1}$$