

EJERCICIO #2

1.- Sea $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

- i) Determinar para qué direcciones existe la derivada direccional de f en $(0, 0)$.
ii) Sea $I : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ definida por:

$$I(t) = \begin{cases} (t, t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t}))^T & \text{Si } t \neq 0 \\ (0, 0) & \text{Si } t = 0 \end{cases}$$

Muestre que I es diferenciable en $t = 0$

- iii) Encuentre las derivadas parciales de f donde existan.
iv) Estudie la diferenciabilidad de $(f \circ I)$ en $t = 0$. Concluya acerca de la diferenciabilidad de f en $(0, 0)$

Solución

i) Sea $d = (\cos q, \operatorname{sen} q)$

$$f'(0, d) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \frac{f(t \cos q, t \operatorname{sen} q) - f(0, 0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \frac{t^3 \cos^3 q \cdot t \operatorname{sen} q}{t(t^4 \cos^4 q + t^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 q)} = 0$$

la derivada direccional existe en todas las direcciones y vale 0.

$$\text{ii) } I'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{I(t) - I(0)}{t} = \begin{bmatrix} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{t} \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 \operatorname{sen}(\frac{1}{t})}{t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad ? \text{ es diferenciable en } t=0$$

iii) Para $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{3x^2 y^3 - x^6 y}{(x^4 + y^2)^2} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x^7 - x^3 y^2}{(x^4 + y^2)^2}$$

Para $(x, y) = (0, 0)$

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

$$\text{iv) } h(t) = (f \circ \mathbf{I})(t) = \frac{t^3 t^2 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{t^4 + t^4 \operatorname{sen}^2\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} = \frac{t \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} \Rightarrow h'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(t) - h(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)}{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} \quad \text{No existe}$$

Como $(f \circ \mathbf{I})$ no es diferenciable en $t=0$ y f es diferenciable en $t=0$ entonces f no es diferenciable.

2.- Sea $F: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$ definida por:

$$F(u, v, w) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(u, v, w) \\ f_2(u, v, w) \\ f_3(u, v, w) \end{pmatrix}$$

donde $f_i: R^3 \rightarrow R$.

Se define la divergencia de F como:

$$\operatorname{div} F = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}$$

Sea $G: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$ definida por:

$$G(r, \mathbf{q}, z) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \mathbf{q} \\ r \sin \mathbf{q} \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

Se define $\hat{r} = \frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial r}}{\left\| \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \right\|}$; $\hat{z} = \frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial z}}{\left\| \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right\|}$; $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial \mathbf{q}}}{\left\| \frac{\partial G}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \right\|}$ donde $\frac{\partial G}{\partial r}$, $\frac{\partial G}{\partial \mathbf{q}}$, $\frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$, representan vectores, los cuales se

obtienen derivando parcialmente a G componente a componente.

Considere además $H: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$ definida como:

$$H(r, \mathbf{q}, z) = h_1(r, \mathbf{q}, z)\hat{r} + h_2(r, \mathbf{q}, z)\hat{\mathbf{q}} + h_3(r, \mathbf{q}, z)\hat{z}$$

i) Encuentre $\hat{r}, \hat{\mathbf{q}}, \hat{z}$. Deduzca que H se puede escribir como:

$$H(r, \mathbf{q}, z) = A_1(r, \mathbf{q}, z)\hat{i} + A_2(r, \mathbf{q}, z)\hat{j} + A_3(r, \mathbf{q}, z)\hat{k}$$

Encuentre explícitamente A_1 , A_2 y A_3 .

ii) Demuestre que $\operatorname{div} H = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rh_1)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial \mathbf{q}} + \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial z}$

Solución

$$G(r, \mathbf{q}, z) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \mathbf{q} \\ r \sin \mathbf{q} \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} = (\cos \mathbf{q}, \sin \mathbf{q}, 0) \Rightarrow \left\| \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \right\| = 1 \quad \hat{r} = (\cos \mathbf{q}, \sin \mathbf{q}, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial G}{\partial \mathbf{q}} = (-r \sin \mathbf{q}, r \cos \mathbf{q}, 0) \Rightarrow \left\| \frac{\partial G}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \right\| = r \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{q}} = (-\sin \mathbf{q}, \cos \mathbf{q}, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial z} = (0, 0, 1) \Rightarrow \left\| \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right\| = 1 \quad \hat{z} = (0, 0, 1)$$

Luego

$$H(r, \mathbf{q}, z) = [h_1 \cos \mathbf{q} - h_2 \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}] \hat{\mathbf{i}} + [h_1 \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} + h_2 \cos \mathbf{q}] \hat{\mathbf{j}} + h_3 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$A_1(r, \mathbf{q}, z) = h_1(r, \mathbf{q}, z) \cos \mathbf{q} - h_2(r, \mathbf{q}, z) \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}$$

$$A_2(r, \mathbf{q}, z) = h_1(r, \mathbf{q}, z) \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} + h_2(r, \mathbf{q}, z) \cos \mathbf{q}$$

$$A_3(r, \mathbf{q}, z) = h_3(r, \mathbf{q}, z)$$

ii) Notemos que $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $\mathbf{q} = \operatorname{arctg}(\frac{y}{x})$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} &= \cos \mathbf{q} & \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} &= \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial x} &= \frac{-\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}}{r} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial y} &= \frac{\cos \mathbf{q}}{r} \end{aligned}$$

Luego

$$\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} = \left[\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial r} \cos \mathbf{q} + \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \left(\frac{-\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}}{r} \right) \right] \cos \mathbf{q} + h_1(-\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}) \left(\frac{-\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}}{r} \right) - \left[\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial r} \cos \mathbf{q} + \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \left(\frac{-\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}}{r} \right) \right] \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} - h_2 \cos \mathbf{q} \left(\frac{-\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} = \left[\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial r} \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} + \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \frac{\cos \mathbf{q}}{r} \right] \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} + h_1 \cos \mathbf{q} \frac{\cos \mathbf{q}}{r} + \left[\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial r} \operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q} + \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \frac{\cos \mathbf{q}}{r} \right] \cos \mathbf{q} + h_2(-\operatorname{sen} \mathbf{q}) \frac{\cos \mathbf{q}}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial z}$$

Por lo tanto la divergencia de H queda

$$\operatorname{div} H = \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r h_1)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial \mathbf{q}} + \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial z}$$