

Pauta Control 1 2

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P1 a) $\|f(x) - f(y)\| = \|x + g(x) - (y + g(y))\|$
 $= \|x - y - (g(y) - g(x))\| \quad \downarrow \text{triangular}$
 $\geq \|x - y\| - \|g(x) - g(y)\| \quad \downarrow \text{TVM}$
 $\geq \|x - y\| - \sup_{z \in [x, y]} \|Dg(z)\| \|x - y\|$
 $\geq \|x - y\| - K \|x - y\|$
 $= (1 - K) \|x - y\|$

b) Sea $f(x) = f(y)$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \|f(x) - f(y)\| \geq (1 - K) \|x - y\| \geq 0 \quad (K \in (0, 1))$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - K) \|x - y\| = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = y \quad \therefore f \text{ es inyectiva}$$

A demás:

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(x)\| + \|f(y)\| &\geq \|f(x) - f(y)\| \geq (1 - K) \|x - y\| \\ &\geq (1 - K) \|x\| - (1 - K) \|y\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \|f(x)\| &\geq (1 - K) \|x\| - (1 - K) \|y\| - \|f(y)\| \\ &\quad \downarrow \|x\| \rightarrow \infty \\ &\quad +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} \|f(x)\| = +\infty$$

c) La función x y $g(x)$ son diferenciables y por lo tanto $f = \text{id} + g$ también lo es.

A demón:

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle Df(x)h, h \rangle \\ &= \langle D(x+g(x))h, h \rangle \\ &= \langle Dxh + Dg(x)h, h \rangle \\ &= \langle h + Dg(x)h, h \rangle \\ &= \langle h, h \rangle + \langle Dg(x)h, h \rangle \\ &= \|h\|^2 + \langle Dg(x)h, h \rangle \downarrow \text{C-S} \\ &\gg \|h\|^2 - \|Dg(x)h\| \|h\| \downarrow Dg(x) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n) \\ &\gg \|h\|^2 - \|Dg(x)\| \|h\|^2 \\ &\gg \|h\|^2 - K \|h\|^2 \\ &= (1-K) \|h\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

d) La función μ es diferenciable pues se escribe como composición de diferenciables:

$$\begin{aligned} x &\xrightarrow{g_1} f(x) - y \\ f(x) - y &\xrightarrow{g_2} (f(x) - y, f(x) - y) \\ (f(x) - y, f(x) - y) &\xrightarrow{g_3} \langle f(x) - y, f(x) - y \rangle = \|f(x) - y\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Las cuales son todas diferenciables, pues f es diferenciable, la identidad y el producto interno también.

$$\Rightarrow \mu(x) = (g_3 \circ g_2 \circ g_1)(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow D\mu(x)h &= Dg_3(g_2 \circ g_1(x)) Dg_2(g_1(x)) Dg_1(x)h \\ &= Dg_3(g_2 \circ g_1(x)) Dg_2(g_1(x)) Df(x)h \\ &= Dg_3(f(x)-y, f(x)-y) (Df(x)h, Df(x)h) \\ &= 2 \langle f(x)-y, Df(x)h \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

e) Consideremos $\mu(x) = \mu(x) = \|f(x)-y\|^2$. Probemos que satisface el límite requerido: la continuidad es gratis de la diferenciableidad, o bien, por ser composición de continuas)

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(x)-y\|^2 &= \|f(x)\|^2 + \|y\|^2 - 2\langle f(x), y \rangle \quad \downarrow \text{C-S} \\ &\geq \|f(x)\|^2 + \|y\|^2 - 2\|f\| \|y\| \\ &= \|f(x)\| (\|f(x)\| - 2\|y\|) + \|y\|^2 \\ &\quad \downarrow \|x\| \rightarrow +\infty \quad (\text{por parte b)}) \\ &\quad +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow +\infty} \mu(x) = +\infty$ y ocupando la indicación,

$$\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ tal que } \mu(x_0) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \mu(x).$$

f) Puesto que $\mu(x_0) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \mu(x)$ y μ es diferenciable, tenemos que:

$$D\mu(x_0)h = 2 \langle f(x_0) - y, Df(x_0)h \rangle = 0, \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

En particular, podemos evaluar en $h = f(x_0) - y$:

$$\langle f(x_0) - y, Df(x_0)(f(x_0) - y) \rangle = 0$$

y por parte c), tenemos que:

$$0 = \langle f(x_0) - y, Df(x_0)(f(x_0) - y) \rangle$$

$$\geq (1-k) \|f(x_0) - y\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-k) \|f(x_0) - y\|^2 = 0$$

$$(k \in (0, 1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f(x_0) - y\|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0) = y \quad (*)$$

Dado que $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ es cualquiera, (*) asegura la existencia de una imagen mediante f para y , es decir, f es sobreyectiva. Sumado a que en b) probamos la inyectividad, se concluye que f es biyectiva.

P2 i)

a) En $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0,0\}$ la continuidad es consecuencia de la continuidad de los polinomios. Estudiamos el comportamiento en el origen:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| &= \frac{\rho^2 |\cos\theta \sin\theta| \rho^2 (\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta)}{\rho^2} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{polares}} \rho^2 |\cos\theta \sin\theta| (\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta) \\ &\quad \downarrow \rho \rightarrow 0 \\ &0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$ es continua en $(0,0)$.

b) En $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0,0\}$ la función es diferenciable, y por lo tanto, derivable parcialmente:

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

$$\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0,0\}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t,0) - f(0,0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t,0)}{t} = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,t) - f(0,0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,t)}{t} = 0\end{aligned}$$

Vemos la continuidad de $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ en el origen:
(para $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ es análogo)

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \frac{y(x^4 + 4x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| &= \frac{\rho^5 |\cos^4\theta + 4\cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta - \sin^4\theta|}{\rho^4} \\ &= \rho |\cos^4\theta + 4\cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta - \sin^4\theta| \\ &\quad \downarrow \rho \rightarrow 0 \\ &0\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ es continuo en $(0,0)$. De igual forma se prueba que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ es continuo en el origen $(0,0)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,y) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t,y) - f(0,y)}{t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{t} y (t^2 - y^2)}{t^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{t}} \\
 &= y \cdot \frac{-y^2}{y^2} \\
 &= -y, \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,t) - f(x,0)}{t} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cancel{t} (x^2 - t^2)}{x^2 + t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{t}} \\
 &= x \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2} \\
 &= x, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.
 \end{aligned}$$

e) Calculamos las cruzadas:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,t) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{t}$$

↙ por parte c)

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - 0}{t} = 1\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$, y por lo tanto f no es de clase C^2 .

Pauta P2. iii)

- a) - $F(x_1, x_2, y)$ es $\mathcal{C}^1$ por composición, suma y multiplicación de funciones $\mathcal{C}^1$.
 - $F(1, 1, 1) = 0$
 - $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_1, x_2, y) = \arctan(1-y^2) - \frac{2y^2}{1+(1-y)^2} + 5 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(1, 1, 1) = 3$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(1, 1, 1)$ es invertible.
 $\therefore$ Le satisfacen las condiciones del T.F. Imp.

Además,

$$\begin{aligned} J_g(1, 1) &= \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(1, 1) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2}(1, 1) \right] = - \left[D_y F(1, 1, 1) \right]^{-1} \circ D_x F(1, 1, 1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(1, 1, 1) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2}(1, 1, 1) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} [3 \quad -24] = [-1 \quad 8] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1}(1, 1) = -1, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_2}(1, 1) = 8.$$

- b) - $f(u, v, w, x, y)$ es $\mathcal{C}^1$ pues sus componentes lo son.
 - $f(u_0, v_0, w_0, x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 + x + y + 2 \\ x - 2y + 9 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{25}{3} \wedge y = \frac{1}{3}$
 - $f_{x,y}(\underbrace{u_0, v_0, w_0}_{\%}, \underbrace{-\frac{25}{3}, \frac{1}{3}}_{\%}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(\%) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(\%) \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(\%) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(\%) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, cuyo determinante es $-3 \neq 0$, por lo que es invertible.

$\therefore$ Se puede despejar (x, y) en términos de (u, v, w) en torno a (u_0, v_0, w_0) .

Además,

$$\begin{aligned} J_g(1, 2, 3) &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \end{bmatrix}(1, 2, 3) = - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial w} \end{bmatrix}(\%) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & -17/9 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 4/3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(1, 2, 3) = -17/9 \wedge \frac{\partial x}{\partial w}(1, 2, 3) = 4/3$$

P3] a) $f(x,y) = g(\phi(x,y)) = g(x+y, x-y)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu} \cdot \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial g}{\partial \mu} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu} \cdot \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial g}{\partial \mu} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu}$$

b) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \mu} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu} \right)$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu^2} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu \partial \mu} \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} \right) +$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu^2} \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu \partial \mu} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial \mu} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial \nu} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu^2} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu \partial \mu} \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} \\
&\quad - \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu^2} \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu^2} - \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu \partial \mu} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} - \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
c) \quad & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \nu^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} \right) \\
&= 4 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} = 0 \quad (\text{por (1)})
\end{aligned}$$

$$d) \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \mu \partial \nu} = 0 \Rightarrow g(\mu, \nu) = \xi(\mu) + \psi(\nu)$$

con ξ, ψ funciones de clase C^2 .

$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = \xi(x+y) + \varphi(x-y) "$$

e) Consideremos $\xi(x) = \varphi(x) = e^x$, entonces una solución a (1) es:

$$f(x,y) = e^{x+y} + e^{x-y} "$$

Puntajes en cada parte

P1 | a) 1 pto
b) 1 pto
c) 1 pto
d) 1 pto
e) 1 pto
f) 1 pto.

P2 | i) a) 0,5 ptos
b) 0,5 ptos
c) 0,5 ptos
d) 0,5 ptos
e) 0,5 ptos
ii) 1,5 ptos
iii) 2 ptos.

P3 | a) 1,2 ptos
b) 1,2 ptos
c) 1,2 ptos
d) 1,2 ptos
e) 1,2 ptos.