

MA2001-1 Cálculo en Varias Variables**Profesor:** Marcelo Leseigneur P.**Auxiliares:** Simón Pigaz- Valentín Retamal.**Fecha:** 29 de Diciembre 2014 .**Pauta Control 3**

P1 Sea $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ de clase \mathcal{C}^2 . Decimos que f satisface la Ecuación de Onda si se tiene que

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

donde $c > 0$ es constante. El objetivo es mostrar las soluciones que tiene esta EDP. Para ello,

- i) Considere $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tal que $\varphi(u(x, t), v(x, t)) = f(x, t)$, donde

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x + ct \\ v &= x - ct \end{aligned}$$

Muestre que si f satisface la Ecuación de Onda entonces

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$$

- ii) Halle la solución general para φ y deduzca la solución general para f . Escriba una solución particular para f que no sea polinomial.
iii) Considere que además se cuenta con las condiciones iniciales dadas por

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, 0) &= g(x) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, 0) &= h(x) \end{aligned}$$

Encuentre una expresión para f .

- iv) Dé la solución al problema de valor inicial

$$(P) \left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} & = & 0 \\ f(x, 0) & = & \sin(x^x) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, 0) & = & x \end{array} \right.$$

Sol:

i)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \quad (\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^2) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = c \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} - c \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} &= c \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right) = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} - 2c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} + c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \implies \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 &\xrightarrow{\int du} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = \psi(v) \\ &\xrightarrow{\int dv} \varphi(u, v) = \int \psi(v) dv + \phi(u) \\ &\implies \varphi(u, v) = \Psi(v) + \phi(u) \quad (\Psi(v) := \int \psi(v) dv) \\ &\implies f(x, t) = \Psi(x - ct) + \phi(x + ct) \end{aligned}$$

iii)

$$f(x, 0) = \Psi(x) + \phi(x) = g(x) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, 0) = -c\Psi'(x) + c\phi'(x) = h(x) \implies c\phi(x) - c\Psi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x h(s) ds \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(1) + (2) &\implies 2c\varphi(x) = cg(x) + \int_{-\infty}^x h(s) ds \implies \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2c} \left(cg(x) + \int_{-\infty}^x h(s) ds \right) \\ c(1) - (2) &\implies 2c\Psi(x) = cg(x) - \int_{-\infty}^x h(s) ds \implies \Psi(x) = \frac{1}{2c} \left(cg(x) - \int_{-\infty}^x h(s) ds \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así, } f(x, y) = \varphi(x + ct) + \Psi(x - ct) == \frac{1}{2c} \left(cg(x + ct) - cg(x - ct) + \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} h(s) ds \right)$$

iv) $g(x) = \sin(x^x)$, $h(x) = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies f(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2c} \left(c \sin([x + ct]^{x+ct}) - c \sin([x - ct]^{x-ct}) + \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} s ds \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2c} \left(c \sin([x + ct]^{x+ct}) - c \sin([x - ct]^{x-ct}) + \frac{1}{2} ([x + ct]^2 - [x - ct]^2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2c} (c \sin([x + ct]^{x+ct}) - c \sin([x - ct]^{x-ct}) + 2xct) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin([x + ct]^{x+ct}) - \frac{1}{2} \sin([x - ct]^{x-ct}) + xt \end{aligned}$$

P2 i) Determine los máximos, mínimos y puntos silla de

a) $f(x, y) = (ax^2 + by^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$, con $a, b > 0$ constantes.

b) $f(x, y) = xy(1 - x^2 - y^2)$ en $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$.

ii) Considere las siguientes ecuaciones:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2y + \sin(xyz) + z^2 &= 1 \\ e^{yz} + xz &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

a) Pruebe que se pueden definir funciones implícitas $y(x)$, $z(x)$ en torno al punto $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 0)$.b) Considere la curva $\alpha(x) = (x, y(x), z(x))$ y la función $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$. Calcule la derivada direccional de g en $(1, 1, 0)$ en la dirección del vector tangente a α en $x = 1$.

Sol:

i) a)

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2axe^{-(x^2+y^2)} - 2x(ax^2 + by^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \\ 2bye^{-(x^2+y^2)} - 2y(ax^2 + by^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2xe^{-(x^2+y^2)}(a - (ax^2 + by^2)) \\ 2ye^{-(x^2+y^2)}(b - (ax^2 + by^2)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} x(a - (ax^2 + by^2)) \\ y(b - (ax^2 + by^2)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $x = 0 \wedge y = 0 : \rightarrow (0, 0)$
- $x = 0 \wedge b - by^2 = 0 : \implies y = \pm 1 \rightarrow (0, 1), (0, -1)$
- $y = 0 \wedge a - ax^2 = 0 : \implies x = \pm 1 \rightarrow (1, 0), (-1, 0)$
- $a - ax^2 - by^2 = 0 \wedge b - ax^2 - by^2 = 0 : \circ \text{ si } a \neq b \rightarrow \text{No hay solución}$
 $\circ \text{ si } a = b \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$H_f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-(x^2+y^2)}(a + 2ax^4 - 5ax^2 + 2bx^2y^2 - by^2) & 4xye^{-(x^2+y^2)}(ax^2 - a + by^2 - b) \\ 4xye^{-(x^2+y^2)}(ax^2 - a + by^2 - b) & 2e^{-(x^2+y^2)}(b + 2by^4 - 5by^2 + 2ax^2y^2 - ax^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_f(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 0 \\ 0 & 2b \end{pmatrix} > 0 \implies (0, 0) \text{ es mínimo}$$

$$H_f(0, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-1}(a - b) & 0 \\ 0 & -4be^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = H_f(0, -1) \implies \begin{array}{ll} \circ a \leq b : & \text{máximo} \\ \circ a > b : & \text{punto silla} \end{array}$$

$$H_f(1, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} -4ae^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2e^{-1}(b - a) \end{pmatrix} = H_f(-1, 0) \implies \begin{array}{ll} \circ b \leq a : & \text{máximo} \\ \circ b > a : & \text{punto silla} \end{array}$$

b)

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} y - 3x^2y - y^3 \\ x - 3xy^2 - x^3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y(1 - 3x^2 - y^2) \\ x(1 - 3y^2 - x^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $x = 0 \wedge y = 0 \rightarrow (0, 0)$
- $x = 0 \wedge y = \pm 1 \rightarrow (0, 1), (0, -1)$
- $x = \pm 1 \wedge y = 0 \rightarrow (1, 0), (-1, 0)$

$$\circ \begin{aligned} 1 - 3x^2 - y^2 &= 0 \\ 1 - 3y^2 - x^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \implies \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 9x^2 - 3y^2 = 0 \\ 1 - x^2 - 3y^2 = 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies 2 - 8x^2 = 0 \implies x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\implies \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 3x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ 3 - 3x^2 - 9y^2 = 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies 2 - 8y^2 = 0 \implies y = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}), (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

$$H_f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} -6xy & 1 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 \\ 1 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 & -6xy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_f(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies \text{punto silla}$$

$$H_f(0, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = H_f(0, -1) = H_f(1, 0) = H_f(-1, 0) \implies \text{punto silla}$$

$$H_f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} = H_f(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) \implies \text{máximo}$$

$$H_f(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} = H_f(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) \implies \text{mínimo}$$

Además en $\partial([0, 1] \times [0, 1]) = [0, 1] \times 0 \cup [0, 1] \times 1 \cup 0 \times [0, 1] \cup 1 \times [0, 1]$ se tiene que:

$$\circ [0, 1] \times \{0\} \quad f(x, y) = 0$$

$$\circ [0, 1] \times \{1\} \quad f(x, y) = -x^3 \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -3x^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \wedge \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -6x \implies (0, 1)$$

$$\circ \{0\} \times [0, 1] \quad f(x, y) = 0$$

$$\circ \{1\} \times [0, 1] \quad f(x, y) = -y^3 \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3y^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 0 \wedge \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -6y \implies (1, 0)$$

ii) a) Primero notamos que se tiene el siguiente sistema:

$$F_1(x, y, z) = x^2y + \sin(xyz) + z^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$F_2(x, y, z) = e^{yz} + xz - 1 = 0$$

Luego, también vemos que el punto $(1, 1, 0)$ satisface el sistema.

$$F_1(1, 1, 0) = (1)^2(1) + \sin(0) + (0)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$F_2(1, 1, 0) = e^0 + 0 - 1 = 0$$

Luego:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = x^2 + xz \cos(xyz) & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 2z + xy \cos(xyz) \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = ze^{yz} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = ye^{yz} + x \end{array} \right| \\ & \implies \left| \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}(1, 1, 0) = 1 & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z}(1, 1, 0) = 1 \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y}(1, 1, 0) = 0 & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}(1, 1, 0) = 2 \end{array} \right| = 2 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Luego, el sistema define las funciones implícitas $y = y(x)$, $z = z(x)$.

- b) Para $\alpha(x) = (x, y(x), z(x))$ en $x = 1$, podremos calcular el vector tangente ya que el Teorema de la Función Implícita nos proporciona las derivadas de las funciones. Entonces,

$$\alpha'(x) = (1, y'(x), z'(x))$$

donde,

$$\begin{bmatrix} y'(x) \\ z'(x) \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}(x, y, z) & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y}(x, y, z) & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x}(x, y, z) \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}(x, y, z) \end{bmatrix}$$

El vector tangente a $F(x)$ puede calcularse mediante la fórmula $F'(x) = \nabla F_1(x, y, z) \times \nabla F_2(x, y, z)$. ya que el vector $\nabla F_1(x, y, z)$ es ortogonal a la superficie de nivel $F_1(x, y, z) = 0$ y $\nabla F_2(x, y, z)$ es ortogonal a la superficie de nivel $F_2(x, y, z) = 0$. Por tanto, el vector $\nabla F_1(x, y, z) \times \nabla F_2(x, y, z)$ es paralelo a la tangente a la curva intersección de ambas superficies.

$$\nabla F_1(x, y, z) = (2xy + yz \cos(xyz), x^2 + xz \cos(xyz), 2z + xy \cos(xyz))$$

$$\nabla F_2(x, y, z) = (z, ze^{yz}, ye^{yz} + x)$$

$$\implies \alpha(x) = \nabla F_1(x, y, z) \times \nabla F_2(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{1_y}f_{2_z} - f_{2_y}f_{1_z} \\ -(f_{1_x}f_{2_z} - f_{2_x}f_{1_z}) \\ f_{1_x}f_{2_y} - f_{2_x}f_{1_y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{pmatrix} (x^2 + xz \cos(xyz))(ye^{yz} + x) - (ze^{yz})(2z + xy \cos(xyz)) \\ -((2xy + yz \cos(xyz))(ye^{yz} + x) - (z)(2z + xy \cos(xyz))) \\ (2xy + yz \cos(xyz))(ze^{yz}) - (z)(ze^{yz}) \end{pmatrix} \\
x = 1 \implies \alpha(1) &= \nabla F_1(1, 1, 0) \times \nabla F_2(1, 1, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} (1+0)(1+1) - (0)(0+1) \\ -((2+0)(1+1) - (0)(0+1)) \\ (2+0)(0) - (0)(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Luego la derivada direccional de g es:

$$g'((1, 1, 0); \alpha(1)) = \frac{\langle \nabla g(1, 1, 0), \alpha(1) \rangle}{\|\alpha(1)\|} = \frac{\langle (2, 2, 0)^t, (2, -4, 0)^t \rangle}{2\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

P3 i) Considere la función $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dada por

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

donde $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ y $\sigma > 0$. Sea $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ un conjunto de observaciones, donde $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Se define la función

$$L(\mu, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$

a) Encuentre $L(\mu, \sigma)$ explícitamente.

b) Resuelva el problema máx $\ln(L(\mu, \sigma))$. Note que $\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}$ que maximizan $\ln(L(\mu, \sigma))$ sólo dependen de $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$.

Debe mostrar rigurosamente que el punto encontrado es un máximo.

ii) Determine si existen máximos y/o mínimos para las siguientes funciones en los dominios indicados.

a) $f(x, y) = \frac{(1-x^2-y^2)^{1/2}}{x^2+y^2}$, sobre $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2+y^2 \leq 1, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$

b) $f(x, y) = \frac{x(1-x^2-y^2)^{1/2}}{y}$, sobre $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2+y^2 \leq 1, y > 0, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$

Sol:

i) a)

$$L(\mu, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}\sigma^n} \prod_{i=1}^n e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{\exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}\sigma^n}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln(L(\mu, \sigma)) &= -\ln((2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}) - n \ln(\sigma) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \\
\implies \nabla \ln(L(\mu, \sigma)) &= \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mu - x_i), -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \right) = (0, 0)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iff \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{\mu} - x_i) = 0 \quad \iff \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x} \\
&\iff n\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0 \quad \iff \hat{\sigma} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$H_{\ln(L)}(\mu, \sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} & \frac{2}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mu - x_i) \\ \frac{2}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (\mu - x_i) & \frac{n}{\sigma^2} - \frac{3}{\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Evaluando en el punto obtenido

$$H_{\ln(L)}(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{n^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2n^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \end{pmatrix} < 0$$

$\therefore (\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma})$ es máximo.

ii) a)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \frac{(1 - x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^2 + y^2} & f(r, \theta) &= \frac{(1 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r^2} \\ \text{s.a.} & \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 & \equiv & \quad \text{s.a.} & \quad r \leq 1 \\ & & & & \\ & & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) & & r \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

La región la separamos en interior ($0 < r < 1$) y frontera ($r = 0, r = 1$)

Frontera:

$$r = 0 : \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r^2} = \infty \quad \therefore \text{se dispara en el origen}$$

$$r = 1 : f(1, \theta) = 0$$

Interior:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} &= \frac{3r^2 - 2}{r^3(1 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0 \iff \hat{r} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} &= \frac{6r^4 - 11r^2 + 6}{r^4(1 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \implies \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2}(\hat{r}, \theta) = -\frac{477}{2}\sqrt{3} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$ tiene un máximo en $r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \equiv x^2 + y^2 = \frac{2}{3}$ y tiene un mínimo en $r = 1 \equiv x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

b)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \frac{x(1 - x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{y} & f(r, \theta) &= \cot(\theta)(1 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \text{s.a.} & \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 & \equiv & \quad \text{s.a.} & \quad 0 < r \leq 1 \\ & & & & \\ & & y > 1 & & 0 < \theta < \pi \end{aligned}$$

Estudiamos primero $r = 1, 0 < \theta < \pi: f(r, \theta) = 0$

$$\text{Estudiamos el interior: } \nabla f(r, \theta) = \left(-\cot(\theta) \frac{r}{(1 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, -\frac{1}{\sin^2(\theta)}(1 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = (0, 0)$$

$$\iff -\cot(\theta) = 0 \quad \wedge \quad 1 - r^2 = 0$$

$$\iff \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \wedge \quad r = \pm 1 \leftarrow \text{Pero } r < 1$$

. \therefore No tiene puntos críticos en el interior.

Por lo tanto, como la función tiende a infinito y a menos infinito con $y \rightarrow 0$, $x \in [-1, 1]$ e $y = 0$ no es factible, no existen máximos ni mínimos para el problema.