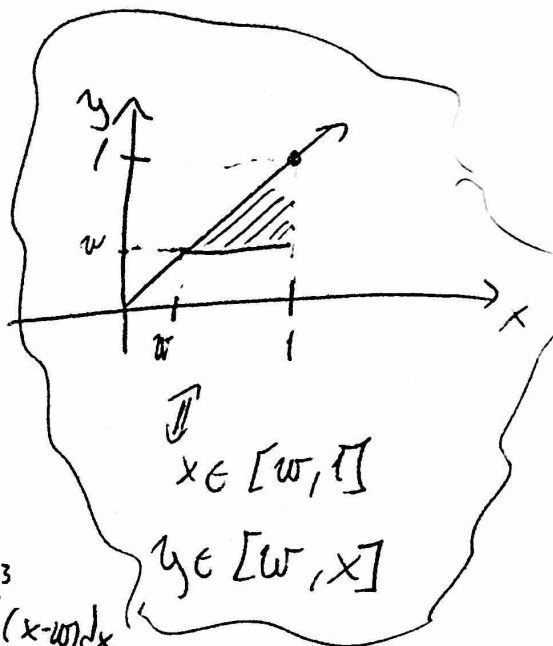


P1

$$\int_0^1 \left[\int_w^1 \int_y^1 e^{x^3} dx dy \right] dw$$

$$\int_w^1 \int_y^1 e^{x^3} dx dy \quad \text{usar} \quad \text{Fubini}$$



$$\Rightarrow \int_w^1 \int_y^1 e^{x^3} dx dy = \int_w^1 \int_w^x e^{x^3} dy dx = \int_w^1 e^{x^3} (x-w) dx$$

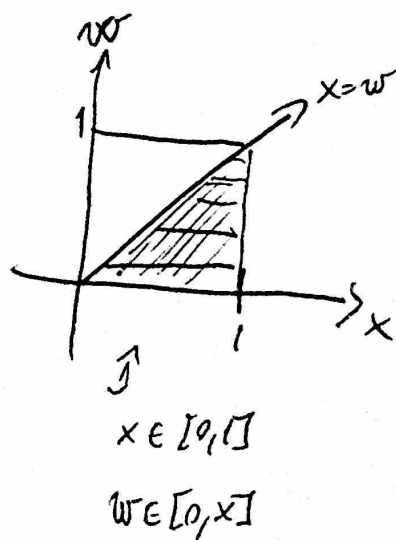
Altern

$$\int_0^1 \int_w^1 \int_y^1 e^{x^3} dx dy dw = \int_0^1 \int_w^1 e^{x^3} (x-w) dx dw$$

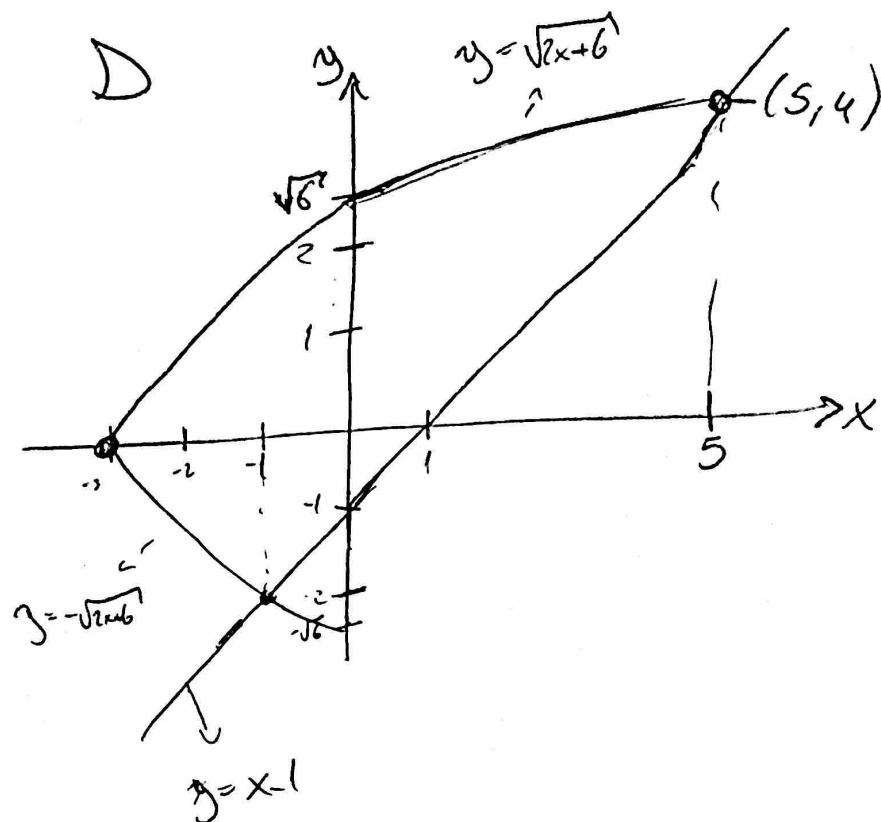
$$\stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} \int_0^1 \int_0^x e^{x^3} (x-w) dw dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{x^3} \left[\frac{-(x-w)^2}{2} \right]_0^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{x^3} \frac{x^2}{2} dx \stackrel{x^3 = u}{\substack{x^3 = u \\ 3x^2 dx = du}} \int_0^1 e^u \frac{du}{6} = \boxed{\frac{e-1}{6}}$$



P2 | D, bojar D



$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \in [-2, 4], x \in [\frac{y^2}{2} - 3, y - 1]\}$$

$$\iint_D y = \int_{-2}^4 \int_{\frac{y^2}{2} - 3}^{y-1} y \, dx \, dy = \int_{-2}^4 y \left[y - 1 - \frac{y^2}{2} + 3 \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{-2}^4 y^2 + 2y - \frac{y^3}{2} \, dy = \frac{y^3}{3} + y^2 - \frac{y^4}{8} \Big|_{-2}^4$$

$$= \frac{2^6}{3} + 2^4 - \frac{2^8}{8} + \frac{2^3}{3} - 2^2 + \frac{2^4}{8}$$

$$= \frac{2^6 + 2^3}{3} + 2^4 - 2^5 - 2^2 + 2 = \frac{72}{3} - 18 = \frac{72}{3} - \frac{54}{3} =$$

$$= \boxed{6}$$



P3 $f(x, y) = x^2 y^2 - x^2 - y^2 = (x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1) - 1$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (2xy^2 - 2x, 2yx^2 - 2y)$$

$$= (2x(y^2 - 1), 2y(x^2 - 1))$$

Si imponemos

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (0, 0) \Rightarrow$$

Puntos críticos

$x=0$	y	$y=0$
$x=1$	y	$y=1$
$x=1$	y	$y=-1$
$x=-1$	y	$y=1$
$x=-1$	y	$y=-1$

Clasificar Estudiar Hessianos

$$H_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2(y^2 - 1) & 4xy \\ 4xy & 2(x^2 - 1) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow H(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{Definida negativa}$$

$(0, 0)$ es Máximo Local

$$H(1, 1) = H(-1, -1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow p(\lambda) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 4 \\ 4 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 16 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4 \vee \lambda = -4$$

$\Rightarrow (1, 1)$ y $(-1, -1)$ son puntos silla

$$H(1, -1) = H(-1, 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow p(\lambda) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -4 \\ -4 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 16 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4 \vee \lambda = -4$$

$\Rightarrow (1, -1)$ y $(-1, 1)$ son puntos silla

19 1=1

problema es

$$\text{Min } d(x, y) = \frac{|x + y - 2|}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (P)$$

$$\text{S.a } x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

Para un Truque / cuando la función objetivo es "fácil", componer con funciones crecientes como $d(x, y) \geq 0$ / $()^2$ es creciente

Es equivalente resolver (P')

$$(P') \quad \text{Min } (d(x, y))^2 = \frac{(x + y - 2)^2}{2} = \frac{x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 4(x + y) + 4}{2} \\ = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + xy - 2(x + y) + 2$$

$$\text{S.a } \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}}_{g(x, y)} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} + xy - 2(x + y) + 2 - \lambda (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\nabla_{x,y,\lambda} \mathcal{L}(x,y,\lambda) = (x+y-1-2\lambda x, y+x-1-2\lambda y) = (0,0)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x(1-2\lambda) + y = 1 \\ x + y(1-2\lambda) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Resolviendo} \quad \begin{aligned} x(-2\lambda) + y(2\lambda) &= 0 \\ (y-x)(2\lambda) &= 0 \quad (**) \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \quad \text{o} \quad y = x$$

Si $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x + y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 - x$

$$(*) \Rightarrow x^2 + (1-x)^2 = 2x^2 - 4x + 4 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Imposible}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + \frac{3}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-6}}{2} \in \mathbb{C}$$

Por lo que no existe $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\times$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\lambda \neq 0} \rightarrow \boxed{x = y}$$

$$x = y \quad (**) \quad (*) \Rightarrow 2x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

Hay 2 puntos $(x,y) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ y $(x,y) = (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

Dada ¿Hay máximo global? Candidato $(0,0)$

$$\underset{f(0,0)}{\uparrow} (x^2-1)(y^2-1)-1 \geq 0? \quad \text{Es falso} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Notas que $f(x, \sqrt{2}) = (x^2-1)-1 = x^2-2$

Cuando $x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow f(x)$ tiende a infinito $\Rightarrow$ No hay máximo global

~~⇒~~

¿Hay mínimo global? No hay candidato
(Solo puntos altes)

Notas que $f(x, 0) = -x^2$, cuando $x \rightarrow \infty$ se va a

Menos infinito $\Rightarrow$ No hay mínimo global
(Tampoco local por lo anterior)

$$\Rightarrow \text{Para } \boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(1-2\lambda) + \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-2\lambda) + 1 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = -1}$$

Para

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}, y = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(1-2\lambda) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-2\lambda) + 1 = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 3}$$

Para saber qual os mínimos estudamos H_{λ}

$$H_{x,y,\lambda}(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1-2\lambda \end{bmatrix} /$$

$$H_{x,y,\lambda}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(\lambda) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda-3)^2 - 1 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8$$

$$= (\lambda-4)(\lambda-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 4, \lambda = 2$$

$\Rightarrow$ os definitos positivos

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ é mínimo

Similar $H_{x,y,\lambda}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 3\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow p(\lambda) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -(\lambda+5) & 1 \\ 1 & -(\lambda+5) \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda+5)^2 - 1 = \lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 24$

$$= (\lambda+6)(\lambda+4) = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = -6, \lambda = -4$$

$\Rightarrow$ Definito Negativo $\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ é máximo

Bonus Min $f(x, y) = xy + x^2 + y^2$
 s.a $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

Como no es $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, Hacer 2 problemas

① Min $xy + x^2 + y^2$
 s.a $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

Hacer Lagrange

$$\mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = xy + x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = (y + 2x(1 - \lambda), x + 2y(1 - \lambda)) = (0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(1 - \lambda) = -y \quad (1)$$

$$2y(1 - \lambda) = -x \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow x = y = 0 \quad \text{no} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\lambda \neq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{(1)}{(2)} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

② Min $xy + x^2 + y^2$
 s.a $x^2 + y^2 < 1$

Hacer irrestinto y ver si $\in N$ ó no

$$\nabla f = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} y + 2x &= 0 \\ x + 2y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x + y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y = 0 \in x^2 + y^2 < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0, 0) = 0$$

Candidato de ②

$$H_f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \rho(H) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2)^2 - 1$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3$$

$$= (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 1)$$

depende posición

$\Rightarrow$ Mínimo no

(Como no depende de (x, y) global)

Evaluando los puntos, tenemos que

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{3}{2} = f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

Candidatos de ① $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ y $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

Como el candidato de ② $(0,0) \in x^2 + y^2 < 1$

y es menor que los de ~~①~~ ① es

el mínimo de $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

Comentario

Si hubiera sido s.a $x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$

$(0,0) \notin x^2 + y^2 > 1$, por lo que el mínimo

será alguien de $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, en este caso

$\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ y $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$