

ANÁLISIS MATEMÁTICO I - MATEMÁTICA I

- ANÁLISIS II para computadores - etcétera

- Apuntes* de la práctica - Ariel Salort -

VERANO 2017

* Tomados por Daniela



- Ver que $\mathbb{R}_{<0}$ ~~no~~ está acotado inferiormente

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / -2 \leq x < 5\} = [-2, 5) \text{ es acotado}$$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x \geq 1\} = [1, +\infty) \text{ no es acotado: es acotado inf. pero no sup.}$$

$$C = \{n \in \mathbb{N} / n \geq 3\} \rightarrow \text{no es acotado.}$$

$$\mathbb{R}_{<0} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x < 0\} = (-\infty, 0] \rightarrow \text{no es acotado inf.}$$

Problemoslo por reducción al absurdo.

Supongamos que $\mathbb{R}_{<0}$ es acotado inferiormente $\Rightarrow \exists c > -\infty / c < x \ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_{<0} \otimes$

$$\text{pero } c < x < 0 \Rightarrow -\infty < c < 0$$

$$\text{Observemos que } \underbrace{c-1}_{=x_0} < c < 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = c-1 \in \mathbb{R}_{<0} \ \& \ x_0 < c,$$

lo cual contradice \otimes Abs! \square

- Ver que $A = \{n \in \mathbb{N} / n \text{ es par}\}$ no está acotado superiormente

Supongamos que A está acotado superiormente. Entonces,

$$\exists c < \infty / n \leq c \ \forall n \in A \otimes$$

$$\text{Llamo } n_0 = \max_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \{n \in A, n \leq c\}$$

$$\Rightarrow |n_0 - c| < 2$$

Observo que $n_1 = n_0 + 2 \in A$ y $n_0 \leq c < n_1$, Absurdo, ya que contradice \otimes

\therefore A no es acotado superiormente \square

- Con esto se puede hacer hasta el ej. 10 de la guía

① Sea $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} / x^2 > 3\}$, Decidir si es acot. sup. e inf.

Hallar (si existen) supremo e infimo.

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} / x^2 > 3\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} / x > \sqrt{3}\} = (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$$

Rta: A no es acot. superior (tarea)

A si es acot. inferior:

Veamos que $\sqrt{3} = \inf A$:

• $\sqrt{3}$ es esta inf.

• Veamos que es la mayor de las estas inf:

Supongamos que $\exists t \in \mathbb{R}$ esta inf. de A con $t > \sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \sqrt{3} \quad t \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \sqrt{3} < \frac{\sqrt{3}+t}{2} < t \end{array} \quad \boxed{\text{Como } t \text{ es esta inf.} \Rightarrow t < x \forall x > \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{3} < \frac{\sqrt{3}+t}{2} < t, \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{3}+t}{2} \in A \text{ y } x < t.$$

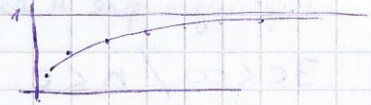
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{3}+t}{2} &> \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3}+t &> 2\sqrt{3} \\ t &> \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

• $\sqrt{3}$ no es mínimo porque $\sqrt{3} \notin A$

② Sea $A = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \dots \right\}$ hallar sup. e inf.

$$A = \left\{ \frac{n}{n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}; \quad a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

Rta: Veamos que $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ es creciente



$$\forall n \quad a_n \leq a_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{n+1} \leq \frac{n+1}{n+2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n(n+2) \leq (n+1)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 + 2n \leq n^2 + 2n + 1$$

$$0 \leq 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Veamos que $\{a_n\}_n$ es acot. sup: $a_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \exists \sup \{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Como $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ es creciente, $\frac{1}{2} \leq a_n$

Luego, $\frac{1}{2}$ es esta inf.

$$\text{Como } \frac{1}{2} \in A \Rightarrow \inf A = \min A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} A = \left\{ \frac{(-1)^n n + 7}{n+4} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \quad \text{Idem ejercicios anteriores}$$

$$A = \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{a_{2k}}{A_1} : k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}}_{A_1} \cup \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{a_{2k-1}}{A_2} : k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}}_{A_2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Para hacer más agradable el ejercicio} \\ \rightarrow \text{Separa pares de impares} \end{array}$$

Pto: Análisis A_1 :

$$a_{2k} = b_k = \frac{(-1)^{2k} \cdot 2k + 7}{2k+4} = \frac{2k+7}{2k+4}$$

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = 1$. En particular, $\{b_k\}_k$ está acotada.

$$b_1 = \frac{9}{6}; \quad b_2 = \frac{11}{8}; \quad b_3 = \frac{13}{10} \quad \text{Veamos que } \{b_k\}_k \text{ es decreciente (TAREA)}$$

$$\sup A_1 = b_1 = \frac{9}{6}$$

$$\inf A_1 = 1$$

Análisis A_2 :

$$a_{2k-1} = c_k = \frac{(-1)^{2k-1} (2k-1) + 7}{2k-1+4} = \frac{-2k+8}{2k+3}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} c_k = -1$$

$$c_1 = \frac{6}{5}; \quad c_2 = \frac{4}{7}; \quad c_3 = \frac{2}{9} \quad \text{Veamos que } \{c_k\}_k \text{ es decreciente (TAREA)}$$

$$\sup A_2 = c_1 = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\inf A_2 = -1$$

$$\sup A = \max \left\{ \sup A_1, \sup A_2 \right\} = \frac{9}{6} = \max A \quad (\text{Porque pertenece a } A)$$

$$\inf A = \min \left\{ \inf A_1, \inf A_2 \right\} = -1 \quad \text{No es mínimo. ¿por qué? } \textcircled{!}$$

iguales A_1 y A_2 a -1 y buscamos un k que cumpla ^{esa} condición

$$\text{de } A_2: \frac{-2k+8}{2k+3} = -1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{No hay a encontrar un } k \text{ que} \\ \text{coincida en ambos casos.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{de } A_1: \frac{2k+7}{2k+4} = -1$$

o sea, en A_2 no encuentro solución, y en A_1 encuentro uno ($k = -\frac{11}{4}$) que no es par, ni natural.

Ejercicio 15 de la guía:

$$a_0 > b_0 > 0$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}; \quad b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n b_n}$$

a) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a_n > b_n$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0$: lo probamos por inducción.

$$n=0: a_0 > b_0 \quad \checkmark$$

Veamos que si vale para n , vale para $n+1$:

HI: (hipótesis inductiva): $a_n > b_n \Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a_{n+1} > b_{n+1}$.

$$a_{n+1} > b_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a_n + b_n}{2} > \sqrt{a_n b_n} \quad \left\{ \text{esto se prueba que vale en ej. 6} \right. \\ \left. + HI \right.$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ej. 6}} \quad 0 \leq x < y; \quad a_n = y \geq \frac{x+y}{2} \geq \sqrt{xy} \geq x = b_n$$

Veamos $a_n, b_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ (por inducción)

$$n=0 \quad \checkmark$$

HI: $a_n, b_n \geq 0, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a_{n+1}, b_{n+1} \geq 0, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{2} \geq 0$

$$b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n b_n} \geq 0.$$

b, c) TAREA.

Ejercicio 16 de la guía:

$$a_0 > 0, \quad a_{n+1} = \text{sen}(a_n).$$

Obs: Si $x \geq 0 \quad \text{sen } x \leq x$

Si $x < 0 \quad \text{sen } x \geq x$

Además, $\text{sen } x = x \Leftrightarrow x = 0$.

$$f(x) = x - \text{sen } x$$

$$a_1 = \text{sen}(a_0) \in [-1, 1]$$

$$a_1 = \text{sen}(a_0) \leq a_0$$

Caso $0 \leq a_1 \leq 1$

$$a_2 = \text{sen}(a_1) \leq a_1; \quad a_1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq a_2 = \text{sen } a_1 \leq 1$$

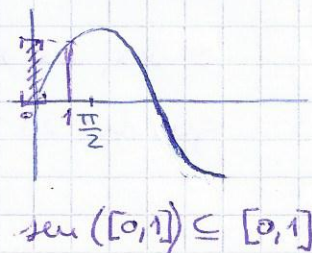
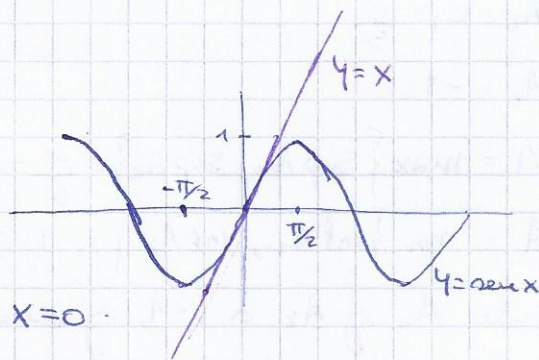
$$a_3 = \text{sen } a_2 \leq a_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 \leq a_3 \leq 1$$

Por inducción:

$$n=1 \quad \checkmark; \quad HI: \quad 0 \leq a_n \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq a_{n+1} = \text{sen}(a_n) \leq 1$$

en particular, $a_n > 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

NOTA
$$a_{n+1} = \text{sen}(a_n) \leq a_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$



FORMAS DE MEDIR DISTANCIA

Sea $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

- $\|(x, y)\|_p = (x^p + y^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ con $p > 1$, p fijo.

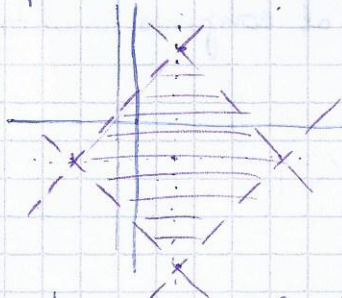
obs: Si $p=2 \Rightarrow$ es la norma euclídea.

- $\|(x, y)\|_\infty = \max\{|x|, |y|\} \rightarrow$ norma infinita

- $\|(x, y)\|_1 = |x| + |y|$

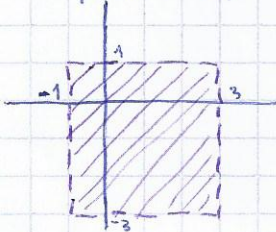
Ejemplo: norma 1

• El gráfico de $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \|(x, y) - (1, -1)\|_1 < 2\}$, al hacer los cuentas, queda un rombo de lado 2, centrado en $(1, -1)$



Ejemplo: norma infinito

- $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \|(x, y) - (1, -1)\|_\infty < 2\}$



$$\max\{|x-1|, |y+1|\} < 2$$

$$|x-1| < 2 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x-1 < 2 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x < 3$$

$$|y+1| < 2 \Leftrightarrow -2 < y+1 < 2 \Leftrightarrow -3 < y < 1$$

\rightarrow bola abierta

Def: Un conjunto A es abierto si $\forall p \in A \exists \epsilon > 0 / B(p, \epsilon) \subset A$

• Un conjunto A es cerrado si su complemento es abierto ($\mathbb{R}^n \setminus A$ es abierto)

• Un conjunto A es acotado si $\exists r > 0 / A \subset B(0, r)$ (si existe una bola que lo contenga, en realidad el centro es indiferente)

Ejemplo: Probar que $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$ es abierto

Dado $p \in A$ Considero radio $= \frac{1 - \|p\|_2}{2} = r$



Veamos que $B(p, r) \subset A$, o sea, aramos que $\forall z \in B(p, r), \|z\|_2 < 1$

$$\|z\|_2 = \|z - p + p\|_2 \leq \|z - p\|_2 + \|p\|_2$$

$$\stackrel{r}{\leq} r + \|p\|_2$$

Def: Sea A un conjunto:

- Un punto $p \in A$ es interior si $\exists r > 0 / B(p, r) \subset A$
- Un punto p es exterior a A si es interior al complemento de A ($A^c = \mathbb{R}^n - A$)
Notar que los puntos de la frontera no pertenecen al exterior.
- Un punto p está en la frontera de A (∂A) si $\forall r > 0$ $B(p, r)$ tiene puntos interiores y exteriores.
- Un punto p es un punto de acumulación de A si $\forall r > 0 \exists B(p, r)$ contiene algún punto de A diferente a p

Ejemplo: $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} \cup \{(3, 3)\} \Rightarrow$ el pto $(3, 3)$ lo es de acumulación, el resto sí lo es.

- Llamaremos clausura de A y denotaremos \bar{A} al conjunto formado por todos los puntos de acumulación de A

Ejemplo: $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 9(x-1)^2 + 4(y+1)^2 < 3\}$

Elipse = $\frac{(x-a)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-b)^2}{b^2} = 1.$

CUÁDRICAS (en \mathbb{R}^2 y \mathbb{R}^3)

Def: Una cuádrica es una superficie en \mathbb{R}^n que representa los ceros de un polinomio de grado 2 con n variables.

- Ejemplos:
- i) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$
 - ii) $x \cdot y = 0$
 - iii) $xy + yz - x - y = 0$

CÓNICAS \rightarrow Cuádricas en \mathbb{R}^2

• Circunferencia: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$

• Elipse: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$

• Parábola: $x^2 - ay = 0$

• Hiperbola: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$

CUÁDRICAS EN \mathbb{R}^3

• Cono: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 0$

• Hiperboloide: Una hoja: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$

• Dos hojas: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 + 1 = 0$

• Elipsoide: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$ $\begin{cases} \bullet \text{ si } a=b=c \rightarrow \text{es una esfera} \\ \bullet \text{ si } a=b \rightarrow \text{es un esferoide} \end{cases}$

• Paraboloides: Elíptico: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - z = 0$

• Hiperbólico: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - z = 0$

• Cilindros: Elíptico: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$

• Hiperbólico: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$

• Parabólico: $x^2 - ay = 0$

Obs: Las elípticas son las únicas cuádricas acotadas.

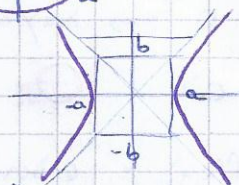
PRÁCTICA 2

CÓNICAS (solera de intersección un cono con un plano).

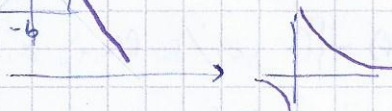
• Elipse: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$



• Hiperbola: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$



• Hiperbola rectangular: $xy = c$ ($c \neq 0$)



• Parábola: $y = ax^2$



① Describir y graficar el dominio de las siguientes funciones:

a) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}$ $f: \text{Dom } f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

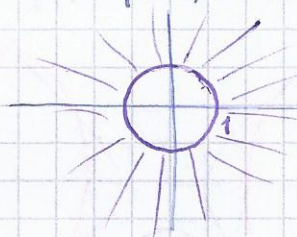
$$x^2 + y^2 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$$

$$\|(x,y)\|^2 \geq 1$$

$$\|(x,y)\| \geq 1$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \|(x,y)\| \geq 1\}$$



b) $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{4x - 2y - 8}$

$$4x - 2y - 8 \neq 0$$

$$2y \neq 4x - 8$$

$$y \neq 2x - 4$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y \neq 2x - 4\}$$

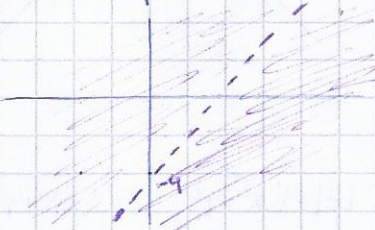


Gráfico de una función.

• $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $\text{graf}(f) = \{(x, f(x)) : x \in \text{Dom } f\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

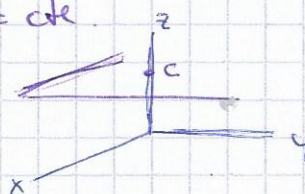
• $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $\text{graf}(f) = \{(x,y, f(x,y)) : (x,y) \in \text{Dom } f\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$

Conjuntos de Nivel $\rightarrow f: \text{Dom } f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\{(x,y) / f(x,y) = c; (x,y) \in \text{Dom } f\} \quad c = \text{cte}$$

$n=2$: Curvas de Nivel

$n=3$: Superficies de Nivel



② Calcular las curvas de Nivel de las sig. funciones:

a) $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$; $\text{Dom}f = \mathbb{R}^2$

$x^2 + y^2 = c$

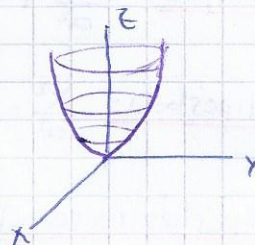
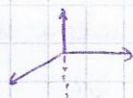
• $c < 0$: $x^2 + y^2 = -2$ no tiene solución.

• $c = 0$: $x^2 + y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0$

• $c > 0$: $x^2 + y^2 = c > 0$:

$\text{graf}(f) = \{(x,y,z) / z = f(x,y), x,y \in \text{Dom}f\}$

$z = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \Rightarrow z = y^2 \\ y=0 \Rightarrow z = x^2 \end{cases}$



b) $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$

$z = x^2 - y^2 = c$

• $c = 0$: $x^2 - y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow |x| = |y| \Leftrightarrow y = \pm x$

• $c > 0$: $x^2 - y^2 = c$

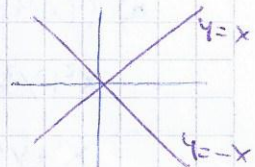
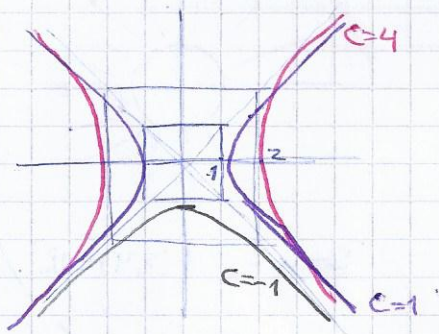
$x^2 - y^2 = 1$

$x^2 - y^2 = 4$

$\frac{x^2}{z^2} - \frac{y^2}{z^2} = 1$

• $c < 0$: $x^2 - y^2 = c$

$x^2 - y^2 = -1$



③ a) $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$

$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$; $z = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

• $z = 0$ $x^2 + y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0$

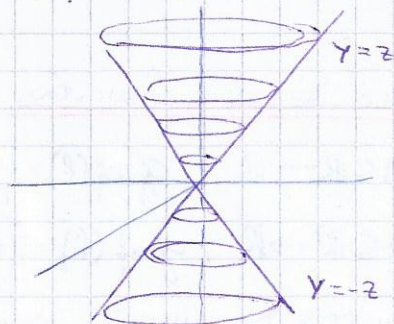
• $z = 1$ $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ \emptyset

• $z = 2$ $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

• $z \neq 0$ $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \rightarrow$ Circunf. de ~~radio~~ radio $|z|$

• $z = -2$ $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 0$ cono.



$x = 0$ $y^2 = z^2$
 $|y| = |z|$
 $y = \pm z$

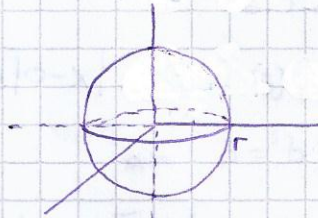
$$b) x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$



$$\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 = r^2\}$$

$$c) x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}}{f(x, y)}$$



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \text{ elipsoide}$$

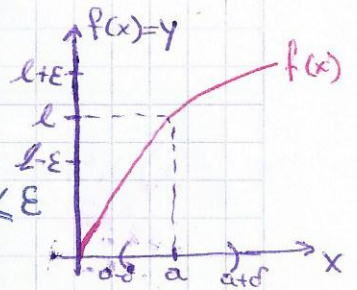


$$\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z-z_0)^2}{c^2} = 1$$

LÍMITES

En \mathbb{R} : si $f: \text{Dom} f \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 / \text{si } |x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)-l| < \varepsilon$$



① Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$.

Veámoslo por definición:

Dado $\varepsilon > 0$ busco $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0 / \text{si } |x-0| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2-0| < \varepsilon$

$$|x| < \delta \rightarrow |x^2| = |x|^2 < \delta^2 = \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{hecho } \delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \text{si } |x| < \sqrt{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow |x^2| < \varepsilon$$

② Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} x^2 = 25$.

Por definición dado $\varepsilon > 0$ busco $\delta > 0 / \text{si } |x-5| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2-25| < \varepsilon$

$$|x^2-25| = |(x-5)(x+5)| \leq |x-5| \cdot |x+5| \leq |x+5| \delta \leq \delta \cdot 11 = \varepsilon \rightarrow \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{11}$$

$$\text{si } \delta = 1: |x-5| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x-5 < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1+10 < x+5 < 1+10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 < x+5 < 11 \Leftrightarrow |x+5| < 11$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{si } \delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{11} \right\}, \text{ entonces si } |x-5| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2-25| < \varepsilon$$

③ Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3 = 8$

Dado $\varepsilon > 0$ busco $\delta(\varepsilon) > 0 / \text{si } |x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^3-8| < \varepsilon$

$$|x^3-8| = |(x^2+2x+4)(x-2)| = |x^2+2x+4| \cdot |x-2| \leq 19 \delta$$

$$|x^2+2x+4| \cdot |x-2| \leq 19 \delta = \varepsilon$$

si hecho $\delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{19} \right\}$, listo

Aux

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

1	0	0	8
2	2	4	8
1	2	4	0

$$\text{si } \delta = 1: -1 < x-2 < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 < x < 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 < x^2 < 9 \Rightarrow x^2+2x+4 \leq 9+6+4 = 19$$

④ Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4x+1}{3x-4} = \frac{9}{2}$

Dado $\varepsilon > 0$ busco $\delta / \text{si } |x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{4x+1}{3x-4} - \frac{9}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$

$$\left| \frac{4x+1}{3x-4} - \frac{9}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{2(4x+1) - 9(3x-4)}{2(3x-4)} \right| = \left| \frac{-19x+38}{2(3x-4)} \right| = \left| \frac{-19(x-2)}{2(3x-4)} \right| < \frac{19|x-2|}{2|3x-4|}$$

$$\frac{19|x-2|}{2|3x-4|} < \frac{19}{2} \frac{\delta}{1} = \varepsilon$$

si hecho $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2\varepsilon}{19} \right\}$ listo

Aux: hecho $\delta = \frac{1}{3}$

$$-\frac{1}{3} < x-2 < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} < x < \frac{7}{3}$$

$$5 < 3x < 7$$

$$1 < 3x-4 < 3$$

$$= |3x-4|$$

En el denominador se acota "por arriba" ($1 < 3x-4$)
y en el numerador por abajo ($3x-4 < 3$)

⑤ Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$ porque $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$ y $|\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)| \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ "por acotado"

Dado $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\text{si } |x| \leq \delta \Rightarrow |x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)| \leq |x| \leq \delta = \varepsilon.$$

⑥ Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$ \Rightarrow tengo que hacerme de cuenta de acercarme al infinito,

$x \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$ haciendo un cambio de variable

\Rightarrow Reescribo el límite:

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y} + 1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1+y}{y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{1+y}.$$

Álgebra de Límites y propiedades

si $f: \text{Dom } f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g: \text{Dom } g \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $a \in \text{Dom } f \cap \text{Dom } g$.

llamo $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = F$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = G$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = F \pm G$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = F \cdot G$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{F}{G}$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (c f(x)) = c \cdot F$, $c = \text{cte.}$

⑦ Ej: calcular

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 5} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^3 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 4x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 5} = \frac{1 + 4 - 3}{1 + 5} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

⑧ Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} x - 3 = -6.$

⑨ Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x+11} - 4}{x-5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x+11} - 4}{x-5} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x+11} + 4)}{(\sqrt{x+11} + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+11-16}{(x-5)(\sqrt{x+11} + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x-5}{(x-5)(\sqrt{x+11} + 4)} = \frac{1}{8}.$

⑩ Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{\underset{\text{L'Hopital}}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = 1$

⑪ Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2^x} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{\underset{\text{L'H}}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{2^x \ln 2} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{\underset{\text{L'H}}{=}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{2^x (\ln 2)^2} = 0.$

ADK $f' = D$.
 $2^x = f(x)$
 $x \ln 2 = \ln f(x)$

$\ln 2 = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = f(x) \ln 2 = 2^x \ln 2$

II. Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4}{x^2-4} - \frac{1}{x-2} = \infty - \infty$.

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4 - (x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-x}{x^2-4} \stackrel{0/0}{L'H} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

III. Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0 \cdot (-\infty)$ Juego 2 opciones.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{-(\ln x)^2 x} \rightarrow \text{este camino me lleva a una indeterminación o ha HASTA LA MUERTE} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x^2}{x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

IV. Ej: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = 1^\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = L$$

$$\ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \right) = \ln L$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln x^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \ln L$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1-x} \ln x = \ln L$$

Entonces: $\boxed{\ln L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} \stackrel{0/0}{L'H} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} = -1}$

$$\Rightarrow \ln L = -1$$

$$e^{\ln L} = e^{-1}$$

$$L = e^{-1}$$

LÍMITES

En una variable:

Def: $f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$ si $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ / si $|x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - l| < \epsilon$

En dos variables:

Def: $f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x,y) = l$ si $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ / si $\|(x,y) - (x_0, y_0)\| < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(x,y) - l\| < \epsilon$

① $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)} x+y = 3$

Veamos por definición:

Dado $\epsilon > 0$, busco $\delta > 0$ / si $\|(x,y) - (2,1)\| < \delta \Rightarrow \|x+y-3\| < \epsilon$

• PROPIEDADES DE ~~X~~ PARA ACOTAR

• $|a| \leq \|(a,b)\|$ • $a, b > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{a+b} \leq 1$
 • $|b| \leq \|(a,b)\|$

• $|\sin(a)| \leq 1 \quad \forall a$

• $|\sin(a)| \leq |a| \quad \forall a$

Desigualdad triangular \rightarrow $|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$
 $|a-b| \leq |a| + |b|$

si $\|(x,y) - (2,1)\| < \delta \Rightarrow |x-2| \leq \|(x,y) - (2,1)\|$; $|y-1| \leq \|(x,y) - (2,1)\|$

$|x+y-3| = |x+2-2+y-3| = |x-2+y-1| \leq |x-2| + |y-1|$

$|x-2| + |y-1| \leq \|(x,y) - (2,1)\| + \|(x,y) - (2,1)\| < \delta + \delta = 2\delta = \epsilon \Rightarrow$ Tomo $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

② $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^5 y}{x^4 + y^4} = \frac{0}{0}$. Tengo que conseguir un candidato al límite.

lo restringo a una curva que pase por $(0,0)$ y paso el lim. a una variable.

Curvas que pasen por $(0,0)$:

$x=0$: $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0^5 \cdot y}{0^4 + y^4} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y^4} = 0$. si el límite existe tiene que valer 0.

Problemas que $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^5 y}{x^4 + y^4} = 0$.

Dado $\epsilon > 0$, busco $\delta > 0$ / si $\|(x,y) - (0,0)\| < \delta \Rightarrow \left\| \frac{x^5 y}{x^4 + y^4} - 0 \right\| < \epsilon$

Obs: $|x| \leq \|(x,y)\| < \delta$
 $|y| \leq \|(x,y)\| < \delta$

$\left| \frac{x^5 y}{x^4 + y^4} \right| = \frac{|x|^5 |y|}{x^4 + y^4} = \frac{x^4 |x| |y|}{x^4 + y^4} \leq |x| |y| < \delta \cdot \delta = \delta^2 = \epsilon$
 Tomo $\delta = \sqrt{\epsilon}$

$$③ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x) y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$x=0$: $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(0) y}{|y|} = 0$ Probar por definición

Dado $\epsilon > 0$, busco...

$$\left| \frac{\sin(x) y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| = \frac{|\sin(x)| |y|}{\|(x,y)\|} \leq \frac{|y|}{\|(x,y)\|} \leq \frac{\|(x,y)\|}{\|(x,y)\|} = 1 < \epsilon?$$

no necesariamente. si $\epsilon = 0,1$ no sale.

Esto no significa necesariamente que el límite no sea 0.

Puede ser también que la acotación esté mal hecha.

$$\frac{|\sin(x)| |y|}{\|(x,y)\|} \leq \frac{|x| |y|}{\|(x,y)\|} \leq \frac{\|(x,y)\|^2}{\|(x,y)\|} = \|(x,y)\| = \delta = \epsilon.$$

$$④ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|y-2| \sin(\frac{1}{x}) y^4}{x^2+y^2}$$

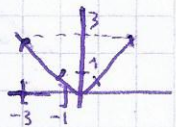
$x=0$: NO ESTÁ DEFINIDA.

$$y=0: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(\frac{1}{x}) \cdot 0^4}{x^2+0^2} = 0.$$

Dado $\epsilon > 0$, busco δ ...

$$\left| \frac{|y-2| \sin(\frac{1}{x}) y^4}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{|y-2| |\sin(\frac{1}{x})| y^4}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{|y-2| \cdot 1 \cdot |y| y^2}{\underbrace{x^2+y^2}_{\leq 1}} \leq 3y^2 < 3\delta^2 = \epsilon.$$

Aux: como $\delta = 1 \rightarrow |y| < 1$
 $-1 < y < 1$
 $-3 < y-2 < -1$
 $1 < |y-2| < 3$



$$\text{Tomos } \delta = \min \left\{ 1, \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{3}} \right\}$$

$$⑤ \text{ Probar que el siguiente límite no existe: } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x) y}{x^3+y^2}$$

$$x=0: \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y^2} = 0$$

$$y=0: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^3} = 0$$

$$y=mx \text{ (m} \in \mathbb{R}\text{): } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) \cdot mx}{x^3+m^2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{mx^2}{x^2+m^2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{m}{1+m^2} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{m}{1+m^2} = \frac{1}{1+m^2} \text{ (m} \neq 0\text{)}$$

los curvas no convergen en el mismo punto \rightarrow el lím. no existe.

$$⑥ \text{ Probar que no existe: } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^6 y}{x^{10}+y^4}$$

$$y=mx: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6 \cdot mx}{x^{10}+m^4x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx^7}{x^4(x^6+m^4)} = 0 \neq m$$

$$y=x^2: \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6 \cdot x^2}{x^{10}+x^8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^8}{x^8(x^2+1)} = 1$$

CONTINUIDAD

Def: Dada una función $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, si $p \in A$ decimos que f es continua en $x=p$ si $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = f(p)$

• f es continua en A si es continua $\forall p \in A$.

① Probar que $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{3x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 y^2} & ; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & ; (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ es continua en el origen

Dado $\epsilon > 0$, si $\|(x,y) - (0,0)\| < \delta \Rightarrow \exists \forall \left| \frac{x^2 y}{3x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 y^2} \right| \leq \epsilon$

$$\left| \frac{x^2 y}{3x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 y^2} \right| = \frac{x^2 |y|}{\underbrace{3x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 y^2}_{\geq 3x^2}} \leq \frac{x^2 |y|}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} |y| \leq \frac{\delta}{3} = \epsilon$$

si tomamos $\delta = 3\epsilon$ listo, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{3x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 y^2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow f$ es continua en el origen.

Dirección \rightarrow ② Dado $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos^2(y^2) e^{x+y} y x^2 + a \operatorname{sen} y^3}{e^{x+y} y^4 + x^2} & ; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & ; (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ Determinar $a \in \mathbb{R} / f$ sea continua en el origen

Dado $\epsilon > 0$ si $\|(x,y)\| < \delta \Rightarrow \exists \forall |\cos^2 \operatorname{sen} y^3| \leq \epsilon$

$$\left| \frac{\cos^2(y^2) e^{x+y} y x^2 + a \operatorname{sen} y^3}{e^{x+y} y^4 + x^2} \right| \leq \frac{|\cos^2(y^2) e^{x+y} y x^2| + |a| |\operatorname{sen} y^3|}{e^{x+y} y^4 + x^2} \leq (*)$$

$$(*) \leq \frac{1 \cdot e^{x+y} |y| x^2}{e^{x+y} y^4 + x^2} + \frac{|a| |\operatorname{sen} y^3|}{e^{x+y} y^4 + x^2} = (1) + (2)$$

si $\delta = 1$: $\|(x,y)\| < 1 \rightarrow |x| < 1, |y| < 1$

$$(1) \leq \frac{e^{x+y} |y| x^2}{e^{x+y} y^4 + x^2} = \frac{x^2}{|y|^3} \quad \text{no me sirve}$$

$$-1 < x < 1, \quad -1 < y < 1 \\ -2 < x+y < 2 \Rightarrow e^{-2} \leq e^{x+y} \leq e^2$$

$$(1) \leq \frac{e^{x+y} |y| x^2}{x^2} = e^{x+y} |y| \leq \delta e^{x+y} \leq \delta e^2 = \epsilon \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{e^2}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow \text{si acoto } |\operatorname{sen} y^3| \leq 1 \Rightarrow (2) \leq \frac{|a|}{e^{x+y} y^4 + x^2} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{si acoto } |\operatorname{sen} y^3| \leq |y|^3 \Rightarrow (2) \leq \frac{|a| |y|^3}{e^{x+y} y^4 + x^2} \leq \frac{|a| |y|^3}{e^{x+y} y^4} \rightarrow \infty$$

si $a=0 \Rightarrow (1) + (2) \leq \epsilon$ si $\delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\epsilon}{e^2} \right\}$.

$$(ot) \text{ si } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \operatorname{sen}(t^3)}{e^t + 4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \operatorname{sen} t^3}{t^3} \cdot \frac{1}{e^t + 4} = \infty$$

si $a \neq 0$, f no es continua en el origen.

③ Analizar la continuidad de $f(x,y) = \frac{3(x+1)^2}{(x+1)+(y-2)^2}$ en $(-1,2)$

Si ese límite existe, acordándose por diferentes curvas debe ser igual.

• $\alpha(t) = (-1, t+2)$ $\therefore t \rightarrow 0 \quad \alpha(t) \rightarrow (-1,2)$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(\alpha(t)) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{0+t} = 0$

• $\alpha(t) = (t-1, 2)$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(\alpha(t)) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3t^2}{t^2+0} = 3$

$\therefore f$ no es continua en $(-1,2)$

④ Analizar la continuidad de $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{4x^2y}{x^2+y^3} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ en el origen.

Tomo curvas:

• $\alpha(t) = (t, t) : \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4t^3}{t^2+t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{4t^3}{t^2}}{\frac{t^2+t^3}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4t}{1+t} = 0$

• $\alpha(t) = (t, mt) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \dots = 0$

• $\alpha(t) = (t, \sqrt{t}) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \dots = 0$

• $\alpha(t) = (t, t^{1/3}) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \dots = 0$

• $\alpha(t) = (\sqrt{t^2-t^3}, t) : \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(t^2-t^3)t}{t^2-t^3+t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4t^2-4t^4}{t^2} = -4$

\therefore la función no es continua en el origen (t, t^2) .

Parcial. ⑤ Analizar la continuidad de $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y|x|^\alpha + y^{10}}{e^x|x|^3 + y^8} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ en el origen, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$.

$\alpha(t) = (0, t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^{10}}{t^8} = 0$

$\alpha(t) = (t, mt) : \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{tmt^\alpha + m^{10}t^{10}}{e^t t^3 + m^8 t^8} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{m(\alpha+1)t^\alpha + 10m^{10}t^9}{e^t t^3 + 3et^2 + 8m^8 t^7} =$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{m\alpha(\alpha+1)t^{\alpha-1} + 10 \cdot 9 \cdot m^{10}t^8}{e^t t^3 + 3et^2 + 3et^2 + 6te^t + 7 \cdot 8m^8 t^6}$

si $\alpha = 0$ NO
 si $\alpha = 1$ NO
 si $\alpha = 2, \alpha = 3$ NO
 si $\alpha \geq 4 \Rightarrow$ el límite es 0.

quiero averiguar si $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \geq 4 \Rightarrow$ el límite es 0.

Dado $\epsilon > 0$, si $\|(x,y)\| < \delta$

$\frac{|y||x|^\alpha + y^{10}}{e^x|x|^3 + y^8} \leq \frac{|y||x|^\alpha + y^{10}}{e^x|x|^3 + y^8} = \frac{|y||x|^\alpha}{e^x|x|^3 + y^8} + \frac{y^{10}}{e^x|x|^3 + y^8} \leq \frac{|y||x|^\alpha}{e^x|x|^3} + \frac{y^{10}}{y^8} \leq \frac{|y||x|^{\alpha-3}}{e^x} + y^2 \leq \frac{M||x|^{\alpha-3}}{e^x} + y^2 \leq \epsilon \delta^{\alpha-2} + \delta^2 \leq 2 \max\{\epsilon \delta^{\alpha-2}, \delta^2\} = \delta^*$

• si $\delta^* = 2\epsilon \delta^{\alpha-2} = \epsilon \Rightarrow \delta = \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-2}}$

• si $\delta^* = 2\delta^2 = \epsilon \Rightarrow \delta = \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

si tomamos $\delta = \min\left\{1, \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2\epsilon}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-2}}\right\}$ listo.

NOTA

$\Rightarrow f$ es cont en $(0,0)$ si $\alpha > 3, \alpha \in \mathbb{N}$.

① $f(x) = e^{ax} + x^3 + x$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Pruebe que $f(x) = 0$ tiene exactamente una solución en $[-1, 0]$

- TEOREMA (Bolzano): Sea $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua / $f(a)f(b) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b) / f(c) = 0$.

$$f(-1) = e^{-a} - 2$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$c: f(-1) < 0 \forall a?$$

$$c: e^{-a} - 2 < 0?$$

$$e^{-a} < 2$$

$$\ln e^{-a} < \ln 2$$

$$-a < \ln 2$$

$$0 < \ln 2 + a^2$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \begin{cases} f(-1) < 0 \\ f(0) > 0 \end{cases}$$

Como f es continua, por Bolzano $\exists c \in (-1, 0)$ tal que $f(c) = 0$.

o falta decir que no hay más raíces!

• Opción 1: decir que $f \nearrow$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{ax} \cdot a^2 + 3x^2 + 1}{>0} > 0 \checkmark$$

- TEOREMA (Rolle): $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua en $[a, b]$, derivable en (a, b) .

$$\text{si } f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b) / f'(c) = 0$$

Supongamos que $f(c) = 0$ y $f(d) = 0 \Rightarrow f(c) = f(d) \xrightarrow{\text{Rolle}} \exists e \in (c, d) / f'(e) = 0$

Pero $f'(x) > 0 \forall x$ Absurdo! $\Rightarrow f$ tiene una raíz.

② $|\sin(x)| \leq |x|$

- TEOREMA (Lagrange): Sea $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua en $[a, b]$, deriv. en $(a, b) \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b)$

$$\text{tal que } f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b - a)$$

$$\sin x - \sin 0 = \cos(c)(x - 0)$$

$$|\sin x| = |\cos(c)| \cdot |x| \leq |x|$$

③ Probar que $\frac{1}{x+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) < \frac{1}{x}$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) = \ln(x+1) - \ln x$$

Lagrange: $f(x) = \ln x$
 $\ln(x+1) - \ln x = (\ln x)'_{x=c} (x+1 - x)$

$$\ln(x+1) - \ln x = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$x < c < x+1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{c} > \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} < \ln(x+1) - \ln x < \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) < \frac{1}{x}$$

③ $f' > 0 \Rightarrow f$ estrictamente creciente.

$\forall a < b \Rightarrow f(a) < f(b)$

$b-a > 0 \Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) > 0$

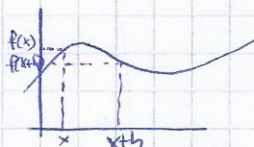
- Lagrange: $\exists c \in (a,b) \quad f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b-a)$

Como $f' > 0 \Rightarrow f'(c) > 0$. Como $a < b \Rightarrow b-a > 0 \Rightarrow f'(c)(b-a) > 0$.

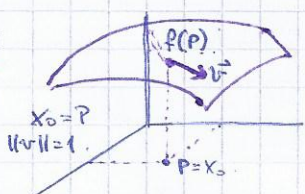
$= f(b) - f(a) > 0$

DERIVADAS

En \mathbb{R} : $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x}$



En \mathbb{R}^2 : $\frac{df}{dr}(x_0) = f_v(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + hv) - f(x_0)}{h}$



\Rightarrow Derivada direccional

① $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{y}$; $(x_0, y_0) = (2,1)$; $v_1 = (1,0)$; $v_2 = (0,1)$

$\frac{df}{dr_1}(2,1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((2,1) + h(1,0)) - f(2,1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h,1) - f(2,1)}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2+h}{1} - \frac{2}{1}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+h-2}{h} = 1$

$\frac{df}{dr_2}(2,1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2,1+h) - f(2,1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{1+h} - 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 2(1+h)}{h(1+h)}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2h}{h(1+h)} = -2$

$\frac{df}{dr}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x_0+h}{y_0} - \frac{x_0}{y_0}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{y_0 h} = \frac{1}{y_0}$

$\frac{df}{dx}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{y_0}$

$\frac{df}{dy}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{-x_0}{y_0^2}$

$\frac{df}{dr_2}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0+h) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} = \frac{df}{dr_2} = \frac{-x_0}{y_0^2}$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x, y) = x^{1/3} y^{1/3}; \quad \text{¿} \frac{df}{dx}(x, y) = \frac{y^{1/3}}{3x^{2/3}} \text{?}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h, y) - f(a, y)}{h} =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+h)^{1/3} y^{1/3}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^{1/3} h^{1/3}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^{1/3}}{h^{2/3}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } y=0 \\ \infty & \text{si } y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

avale donde f es derivable como función de x o de y .

$$\textcircled{3} f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(x, y) = y \left[\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right]; \quad x \neq 0.$$

$$\frac{df}{dy}(x, y) = x \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{x}; \quad x \neq 0.$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(0, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, y) - f(0, y)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{hy \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} y \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{h} \quad \neq$$

¿ f continua?

¿ $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$ as $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$?

$$\text{sea } \varepsilon > 0: \quad |xy \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)| \leq |xy| \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| \leq \|(x, y - y_0)\| \quad \text{cada acotación en } \sin.$$

o sea:

$$|xy \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)| \leq |x||y| \leq M \|(x, y - y_0)\| \stackrel{\delta < 1}{\leq} (y_0 + 1) \delta < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{tomos } \delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{y_0 + 1} \right\}$$

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

$$\frac{df}{dr}(x, y) = \langle \nabla f(x, y), (r_1, r_2) \rangle = \left\langle \left(\frac{df}{dx}(x, y), \frac{df}{dy}(x, y) \right), (v_1, v_2) \right\rangle$$

$$r = (r_1, r_2); \quad \|r\| = 1; \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + tr) - f(x_0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0) + t(r_1, r_2) - f(0, 0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(tr_1, tr_2)}{t}$$

$$= \frac{t^2 v_1^2 t v_2}{t(t^4 v_1^4 + t^2 v_2^2)} = \frac{v_1^2 v_2 t^3}{t^2 v_1^4 + t^3 v_2^2} = \frac{v_1^2 v_2}{t^2 v_1^4 + v_2^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{v_1^2}{v_2} & ; v_2 \neq 0; \\ 0 & ; v_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

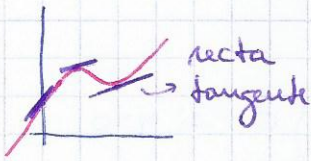
Existe $\frac{df}{dr}(x, y) \neq (x, y), \neq r$.

Ejercicio: f no es continua.

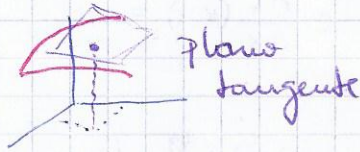
(t, t^2)

DIFERENCIACIÓN

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$\text{Def: } \forall v \in \mathbb{R}^2, \frac{df}{dv}(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + hv) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$v = (1, 0) \quad \frac{df}{dv} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$v = (0, 1) \quad \frac{df}{dv} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \frac{df}{dy}$$

Def: $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x_0, y_0) \in A$; Decimos que f es diferenciable en (x_0, y_0) si:

• Existen $\frac{df}{dx}(x_0, y_0)$ y $\frac{df}{dy}(x_0, y_0)$

• $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} \frac{f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) - \frac{df}{dx}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) - \frac{df}{dy}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)}{\|(x, y) - (x_0, y_0)\|} = 0$.

obs: Si f es diferenciable en $(x_0, y_0) \Rightarrow$ existe plano tangente al gráfico de f en $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ y tiene ecuación:

$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{df}{dx}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{df}{dy}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

f es C^1 en (x_0, y_0) (existen derivadas parciales y son continuas)
 \Downarrow
 f es diferenciable en $(x_0, y_0) \Leftrightarrow$ existe $\frac{df}{dv}(x_0, y_0) \forall v / \|v\|=1$
 \Downarrow
 f es continua en (x_0, y_0)

Propiedad:

$$f \text{ diferenciable en } (x_0, y_0) \Leftrightarrow \frac{df}{dv}(x_0, y_0) = \langle \nabla f(x_0, y_0), v \rangle$$

① Analizar dif. en $(0, 0)$: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - y^4}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 2x & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

obs: $(x_0, y_0) \neq (0, 0)$: ¿ f dif. en (x_0, y_0) ? Si.

Por ser +, ÷ y comp. de funciones dif.



Seguimos con el ejercicio:

En $(0,0)$ por def: $=(0,0)+h(1,0)$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h^3 + 2h - 0) \cdot 1}{|h|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{h^3}{|h|} + \frac{2h}{|h|} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{h^2}{|h|} + \frac{2}{1} \right) = 2$$

$$\frac{df}{dy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-h^4 - 0) \cdot 1}{|h|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h^3}{|h|} = 0$$

$$z = 0 + 2x + 0y$$

$$z = 2x$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - y^4 + 2x - 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0?$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - y^4}{\|(x,y)\|^2} = 0? \text{ lo probamos por definici\u00f3n:}$$

$$\varepsilon > 0, \text{ si } \|(x,y)\| < \delta$$

$$\left| \frac{x^3 - y^4}{\|(x,y)\|^2} \right| = \frac{|x^3 - y^4|}{\|(x,y)\|^2} \leq \frac{|x|^3 + |y|^4}{\|(x,y)\|^2} \leq \frac{\|(x,y)\|^3 + \|(x,y)\|^4}{\|(x,y)\|^2} = \|(x,y)\| + \|(x,y)\|^2 < \delta + \delta^2 < \varepsilon$$

$$\delta < 2\delta = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{df}{dv}(0,0) = \left\langle (2,0), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right\rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Sea } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy \operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases} \text{ \u00bf es } C^1?$$

$$\text{ \u00bf es } C^1? \frac{df}{dx}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \frac{df}{dx}(0,0) = 0$$

$$\text{ derivando con reglas } = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy \operatorname{sen}(x)}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

a) Calcular $\frac{df}{dv}(0,0)$ $\forall v/\|v\|=1$

b) analizar dif. en $(0,0)$

a) Sea $v = (a, b) / a^2 + b^2 = 1$.

$$\frac{df}{dv}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0)+h(a,b)) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(ha, hb)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 a^2 b \cdot \overbrace{\text{sen}(ah)}^{\rightarrow 1}}{h^2 (a^2 + b^2) \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{ah}}_{=1}} = a^2 b.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dv}(0,0) = a^2 b.$$

b) $\frac{df}{dx}(0,0) \neq 0$; $\frac{df}{dy}(0,0) = 0$

$$\boxed{z=0}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy \text{sen}(x) - 0}{\|(x,y)\|^3} = 0 ?$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy \text{sen}(x)}{\|(x,y)\|^3} = 0 ? \quad \text{Problemas por curvas.}$$

$$x=0, y=0, \text{ etc.}$$

$$y=x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 \text{sen}(x)}{(\sqrt{2}|x|)^3} \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \text{sen}(x)}{\sqrt{2}^3 x^2 \cdot x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3} \neq 0$$

$$\text{Si } f \text{ es dif. en } (0,0) \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dv}(0,0) = \langle \nabla f(0,0); v \rangle \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dv}(0,0) = 0 \neq v \text{ Abs!}$$

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

$$v = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right); \text{ etc.}$$

$$\frac{df}{dv}(0,0) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$$

$\therefore f$ no es diferenciable en $(0,0)$.

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ Sea } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} - 1}{x^2+y^2} & \text{si } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Analizar diferenciable y continuidad en $(0,0)$

• Dif. en $(0,0)$:

$$\frac{df}{dx}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{|h|^3} - 1}{h^2}$$

$$\text{Aux: } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t}{1} = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{h^3} - 1}{h^3} &\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{h^3} \cdot 3h^2}{3h^2} = 1 \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{-h^3} - 1}{h^3} &\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{-h^3} \cdot (-3h^2)}{3h^2} = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \neq$$

∴ f no es dif. en $(0,0)$ porque $\nexists \frac{df}{dx}(0,0)$

• Cont. en $(0,0)$.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} - 1}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\left(\frac{e^{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} - 1}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} \right) \cdot \left((x^2+y^2)^{3/2} \right)^{1/2}}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^{g(x,y)} - 1}{g(x,y)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} g(x,y) = 0$$

∴ f es cont. en $(0,0)$

DIFERENCIABILIDAD DE CAMPOS VECTORIALES

Dirimos que si $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ y $p \in \text{Dom } f$, $p = (p_1, p_2) \Rightarrow$ f es diferenciable en p si el plano tangente de f en p aproxima a f "bien", en el sentido de que

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} \frac{|f(x) - f(p) - f_x(p)(x-p_1) - f_y(p)(x-p_2)|}{\|x-p\|} = 0.$$

Def: Llamamos $T_p(x-p) = f_x(p)(x-p_1) - f_y(p)(x-p_2) = \langle \nabla f(p), (x-p) \rangle \Rightarrow$ el plano tangente de f en p es: $f(p) + T_p(x-p)$.

Entonces f es diferenciable en p si $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} \frac{|f(x) - f(p) - T_p(x-p)|}{\|x-p\|} = 0$.

$T_p(x-p)$ es la diferencial de f en p evaluada en $x-p$.

¿Qué ocurre con la diferenciable de $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$?

$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ es diferenciable en $p \in \text{Dom } F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ si existe una

T.L. $T_p: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ tal que: $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} \frac{\|f(x) - f(p) - T_p(x-p)\|}{\|x-p\|} = 0$.

Def: a $T_p: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ se la llama diferencial de f en p .

Se nota a esa TL con DF_p

$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

Se tiene que $DF_p(x) = [DF_p] \cdot x$

$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (F_1(\dots), \dots, F_m(\dots))$

$$\text{Con } [DF_p] = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla F_1(p) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla F_m(p) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1(p)}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_1(p)}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_1(p)}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_m(p)}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial F_m(p)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

① $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $F(x,y) = (x^2y, e^{xy}, x)$. Calcular $DF_p(1,1)$, $p = (1,2)$

RTA: Observar que F es diferenciable en todo punto (por el álgebra de func. dif.)

$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow [DF_p] \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$

$$[DF_p] = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla F_1(p) \\ \nabla F_2(p) \\ \nabla F_3(p) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2xy & x^2 \\ ye^{xy} & xe^{xy} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{p=(1,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2e^2 & e^2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$DF_p(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2e^2 & e^2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (5 \quad 3e^2 \quad 1)$$

② Dada $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $F(x,y) = (2x-y, 3x+5y)$. Calcular DF_p , $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Rta.: $[DF_p] \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, $[DF_p] = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla F_1(p) \\ \nabla F_2(p) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow DF_p(x,y) = [DF_p] \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (2x-y, 3x+5y) = F(x,y)$$

REGLA DE LA CADENA

Def.: Si $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(g(x)) = (f \circ g)(x)$

$$f'(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

① Calcular $(\arctg x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

llamo $f(x) = \arctg(x)$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \arctg(x)$$

Rta.: $x = \arctg(\arctg x)$

$$x = f(f^{-1}(x)) \Rightarrow 1 = f'(f^{-1}(x)) (f^{-1}(x))'$$

$$\Rightarrow (f^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{\cos^2(\arctg x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\arctg x)' = \cos^2(\arctg(x))$$

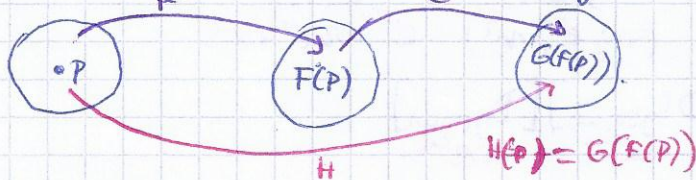
$$x = \arctg(\arctg x) = \frac{\arctg(\arctg x)}{\cos(\arctg x)} \Rightarrow \cos^2(\arctg x) = \frac{\arctg^2(\arctg x)}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \arctg^2(\arctg x) \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = 1 - \cos^2(\arctg x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2(\arctg x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \quad \checkmark$$

Teorema.: Si $F: A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ es dif. en $p \in A$, y $G: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ es dif. en $F(p)$. \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow H = G \circ F$ es diferenciable en p y vale que:



$$[DH_p] = [DG_{F(p)}] [DF_p]$$

→ tips eg. 32:

③ $f(x,y,z) = x + yz$; con $x(t) = \cos t$, $y(t) = e^t$, $z(t) = t^2 + 1$. Calcular la derivada de f respecto a t .

RTA:

Forma 1 (Sustituyo).

$$f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = \cos t + e^t(t^2 + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt}(\dots) = -\sin t + e^t(t^2 + 1 + 2t)$$

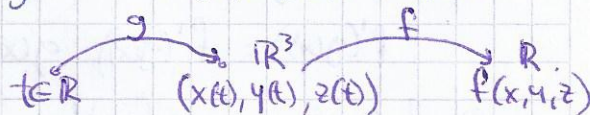
Forma 2 (Cadena).

$$f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) = f(g(t))$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Con $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; $f(x,y,z) = x + yz$

$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$; $g(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$



$$\frac{df}{dt}(t) = [Df \circ g]_t = [Df]_{g(t)} [Dg]_t$$

$$= (1 \quad z \quad y) \Big|_{g(t)} \begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \\ z'(t) \end{pmatrix} \Big|_t$$

$$[Df]_p = [Df]_{(x,y,z)}$$

$$= (1, t^2 + 1, e^t) \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ e^t \\ 2t \end{pmatrix} = -\sin t + (t^2 + 1 + 2t)e^t$$

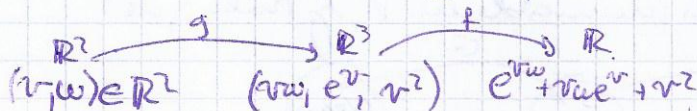
④ $f(x,y,z) = e^x + xy + z$; $\begin{cases} x(r,w) = rw \\ y(r,w) = e^r \\ z(r,w) = r^2 \end{cases}$ calcular $\frac{df}{dr}$, $\frac{df}{dw}$

RTA: $f(x(r,w), y(r,w), z(r,w)) = e^{rw} + rwe^r + r^2$

$$\frac{df}{dr}(\dots) = we^{rw} + we^r(1+r) + 2r$$

$$\frac{df}{dw}(\dots) = re^{rw} + e^r$$

$f(x(r,w), y(r,w), z(r,w)) = f(g(r,w)): \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $(r,w) \rightarrow (rw, e^r, r^2)$

$$[D(f \circ g)]_{(r,w)} = [Df]_{g(r,w)} [Dg]_{(r,w)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{df}{dr} \\ \frac{df}{dw} \end{pmatrix} = (e^x + y \quad x \quad 1) \Big|_{g(r,w)} \begin{pmatrix} w & r \\ e^r & 0 \\ 2r & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

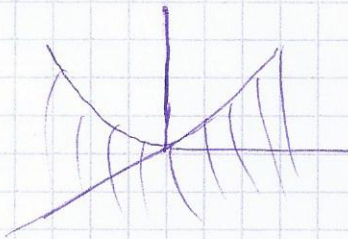
$$= (e^{rw} + e^r \cdot rw \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} w & r \\ e^r & 0 \\ 2r & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (e^{rw} + e^r)w + e^r rw + 2r \\ r(e^{rw} + e^r) \end{pmatrix}$$

obs: Si $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\nabla f(x) = \left(\frac{df}{dx_1}(x), \dots, \frac{df}{dx_n}(x) \right)$

Si $\nabla f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x)$ da la dirección a lo largo de la cual f crece más rápido.

⑤ $f(x,y) = -x^2 + y^2$. En qué dirección tengo que ir desde el $(0,1)$ para garantizar el mayor crecimiento?

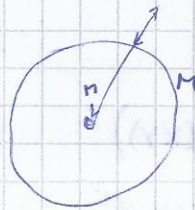
RM: $\nabla f(x,y) = (-2x, 2y) \Rightarrow \nabla f(0,1) = (0,2)$



Ejercicio: $V(r) = \frac{GmM}{r} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

POTENCIAL gravitatorio.



$$G(r) = \nabla V(r) = -\frac{GmM}{r^2} \frac{r}{\|r\|}$$

Campo gravitatorio.

REGLA DE LA CADENA

Def: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$; $g: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$, $F = g \circ f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$

$$\left[\frac{DF_x}{\in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}} \right] = \left[\frac{Dg_{F(x_0)}}{\in \mathbb{R}^{k \times m}} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{Df_{x_0}}{\in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}} \right]$$

① Sea $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $F(x,y) = g(e^{x^2} + \cos y, x^4 y + \sin(xy))$ con $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \mathbb{C}^2

tg $\frac{dg}{dx}(0,0) = 2$; $dg(0,0) = 1$. Hallar $\left[\frac{DF_{(0,\pi)}}{\in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 2}} \right]$.

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_F$

RTA: $F = g \circ f \rightsquigarrow [DF_{(0,\pi)}] = [Dg_{f(0,\pi)}] [Df_{(0,\pi)}]$

$$f(0,\pi) = (1, -1, 0) = 0,0$$

$$\left[\frac{Dg_{(0,0)}}{\in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 2}} \right] = (2, 1)$$

\uparrow
DATO.

$$f(x,y) = (e^{x^2} + \cos(y), x^4 y + \sin(xy))$$

$$[Df_{(0,\pi)}] = \begin{pmatrix} -\nabla f_1(0,\pi) \\ -\nabla f_2(0,\pi) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x e^{x^2} & -\sin y \\ 4x^3 y + y \cos(xy) & x^4 + x \cos(xy) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \pi & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = g \circ f \rightsquigarrow [DF_{(0,\pi)}] = [Dg_{f(0,\pi)}] \cdot [Df_{(0,\pi)}] = (2, 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \pi & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\pi, 0)$$

② Sean $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dif. y $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por $g(x,y) = f(e^{\sin(4\pi x^2 y)}, xy) \rightarrow h(x,y)$

Si la ecuación del plano tangente al gráfico de g en $(\frac{1}{2}, 1, g(\frac{1}{2}, 1))$ es $6x + 4y - z = 1$, hallar la ecuación del plano tangente al gráfico de f en $(\frac{1}{2}, 1, f(\frac{1}{2}, 1))$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{h} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$$

RTA: $6x + 4y - z = 1 \rightsquigarrow g(\frac{1}{2}, 1), \frac{dg}{dx}(\frac{1}{2}, 1), \frac{dg}{dy}(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$
 $\boxed{z = 6x + 4y - 1}$

$$z = g(\frac{1}{2}, 1) + \frac{dg}{dx}(\frac{1}{2}, 1)(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{dg}{dy}(\frac{1}{2}, 1)(y - 1)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \boxed{\frac{dg}{dx}(\frac{1}{2}, 1) = 6}, \boxed{\frac{dg}{dy}(\frac{1}{2}, 1) = 4}, \boxed{g(\frac{1}{2}, 1) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 4 \cdot 1 - 1 = 6}$$

$$f(1, \frac{1}{2}) = 6$$

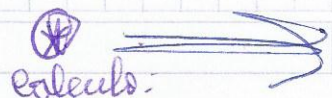
$$6 = g(\frac{1}{2}, 1) = f(e^{\sin 2\pi}, \frac{1}{2}) = f(1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(1, \frac{1}{2}) = a$$

$$\frac{df}{dy}(1, \frac{1}{2}) = b$$

CSO = $[Dg_{(\frac{1}{2}, 1)}] = [Df_{(1, \frac{1}{2})}] \cdot [Dh_{(\frac{1}{2}, 1)}]$

$$(6, 4) = (a, b) \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

 Calculo.

$$[Dh_{(\frac{1}{2}, 1)}] = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\sin(4\pi x^2 y)} \cos(4\pi x^2 y) 8\pi x y & e^{\sin(4\pi x^2 y)} \cos(4\pi x^2 y) 4\pi x^2 \\ y & x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4\pi & -\pi \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Volviendo a

$$\text{Coso} = (6 \ 4) = (a \ b) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -4\pi & -\pi \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4\pi a + b \\ -\pi a + \frac{1}{2} b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} = 6 \\ = 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4\pi a + b = 6 \\ -\pi a + \frac{1}{2} b = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4\pi a - 2b = -8 \\ -4\pi a + b = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b - 2b = -10 \\ -b = -10 \\ \boxed{b = 10} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -4\pi a + 10 = 6 \\ -4\pi a = -4 \\ \boxed{a = \frac{1}{\pi}} \end{cases}$$

Para el ej. 25:

• $\frac{df}{dv}(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow f$ crece en la dirección v

• $\frac{df}{dv}(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow f$ decrece en la dirección v .

③ $f(x, y) = y^2 - 2x^2y + x^4$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(x, y) = f_x(x, y) = -4xy + 4x^3 \rightarrow \frac{d^2f}{dx^2} = f_{xx} = -4y + 12x^2$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{dy dx} = f_{xy} = -4x$$

$$\frac{df}{dy}(x, y) = f_y(x, y) = 2y - 2x^2 \rightarrow \frac{d^2f}{dy^2} = f_{yy} = 2$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{dx dy} = f_{yx} = -4x$$

Si es $C^2 \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx dy} = \frac{df}{dy dx}$

POLINOMIO DE TAYLOR

• En 1 dimensión:

$f: C^{n+1}(I) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $I \subset \mathbb{R}$, dado $P \in I$, definimos:

$$P_n(x) = f(P) + f'(P)(x-P) + \frac{f''(P)}{2!}(x-P)^2 + \frac{f'''(P)}{3!}(x-P)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(P)}{n!}(x-P)^n$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f^{(i)}(P)}{i!} (x-P)^i \rightarrow \text{Polinomio de Taylor de } f \text{ centrado en } P.$$

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x) \rightarrow \text{Resto.}$$

Obs. • $\lim_{x \rightarrow P} \frac{R_n(x-P)}{(x-P)^n} = 0$

• $f(P) = P_n(P)$

• $f'(P) = P'_n(P)$

• $f^{(i)}(P) = P_n^{(i)}(P)$ con $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

• $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}$ donde $\xi \in (x, P)$

• $0! = 1$

• $f^{(0)}(x) = f(x)$

① $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$. Encuentra el pol de Taylor de f centrado en 0. Mc Laurin.

RTA. • $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$

• $f(0) = 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1}$

$f'(0) = 1$

$f''(x) = -(1+x)^{-2}$

$f''(0) = -1$

$f'''(x) = 2(1+x)^{-3}$

$f'''(0) = 2$

$f^{(4)}(x) = -6(1+x)^{-4}$

$f^{(4)}(0) = -6$

$f^{(5)}(x) = 24(1+x)^{-5}$

$f^{(5)}(0) = 24$

$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! (1+x)^{-n}$

$f^{(n)}(0) =$

$$P_5(x) = 0 + 1(x-0) - \frac{1}{2}(x-0)^2 + \frac{2}{6}x^3 - \frac{6}{24}x^4 + \frac{24}{120}x^5$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{i+1} (i-1)!}{i!} x^i$$

• En dimensión 2:

$$\bullet f \in C^{n+1}(\Omega), \Omega \in \mathbb{R}^2, p \in \Omega, p = (a, b)$$

$$\bullet P_0(x, y) = f(p)$$

$$\bullet P_1(x, y) = f(p) + f_x(p)(x-a) + f_y(p)(y-b)$$

$$\bullet P_2(x, y) = P_1(x, y) + \frac{f_{xx}(p)}{2}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f_{yy}(p)}{2}(y-b)^2 + f_{xy}(p)(x-a)(y-b)$$

$$\bullet P_3(x, y) = P_2(x, y) + \frac{1}{6}[f_{xxx}(p)(x-a)^3 + f_{yyy}(p)(y-b)^3 + 3f_{xxy}(p)(x-a)^2(y-b) + 3f_{xyy}(p)(x-a)(y-b)^2]$$

$$\bullet \tilde{P}_2(\bar{x}) = f(p) + \langle \nabla f(p), \bar{x} - p \rangle + \langle H_f(p)(\bar{x} - p), \bar{x} - p \rangle, \text{ con } H_f(p) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx}(p) & f_{yx}(p) \\ f_{xy}(p) & f_{yy}(p) \end{pmatrix}$$

② Proban que si $|x| < \frac{1}{10}, |y| < \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow |e^x \sin(x+y) - (x+y)| < 0,05$

Rta: Calcule $P_1(x, y)$ centrado en $(0, 0)$ para $f(x, y) = e^x \sin(x+y)$

$$P_1(x, y) = f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0)x + f_y(0, 0)y$$

$$= 0 + 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y$$

$$\text{Aux: } f_x = e^x(\sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y))$$

$$f_y = e^x \cos(x+y)$$

$$\text{entonces: } \left| \frac{f(x, y)}{e^x} - \frac{P_1(x, y)}{e^x} \right| = |f(x, y) - P_1(x, y)| = |R_1(x, y)| < 0,05 ?$$

$$|R_1(x, y)| = |P_2(\xi) - P_1(\xi)| \quad \text{con } \xi \text{ en el segmento que une } (0, 0) \text{ y } (x, y)$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(\xi) \xi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} f_{yy}(\xi) \xi_2^2 + f_{xy}(\xi) \xi_1 \xi_2 \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{\xi_1} 4 \cdot \xi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{\xi_1} \xi_2^2 + e^{\xi_1} 2 \cdot \xi_1 \xi_2$$

$$\hookrightarrow |\xi_1| < \frac{1}{10}; |\xi_2| < \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= 2e^{\frac{1}{10}} + \frac{1}{10^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{10}} \frac{1}{10^2} + 2e^{\frac{1}{10}} \frac{1}{10^2} = 0,038 < 0,05$$

$$\text{Aux: } f_{xx} = e^x(\sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y) + \cos(x+y) - \sin(x+y))$$

$$f_{yy} = e^x \sin(x+y)$$

$$f_{xy} = e^x(\cos(x+y) - \sin(x+y))$$

③ $f(x) = x \sin x + x^2$, el pol de Taylor de $g \circ f$ en $\frac{\pi}{2}$ es $P(x) = 1 + 2x - x^2 + 2x^3$.

Calcular $g'(\frac{\pi}{2}(1+\frac{\pi}{2}))$; $g''(\frac{\pi}{2}(1+\frac{\pi}{2}))$

Rta: Hago $(g \circ f)(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$ en $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$(g \circ f)'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = g'(\frac{\pi}{2}(1+\frac{\pi}{2})) \cdot f'(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2 - \pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi^2 = g'(\frac{\pi}{2}(1+\frac{\pi}{2})) \cdot (1 + \pi)$$

$$\hookrightarrow g'(\frac{\pi}{2}(1+\frac{\pi}{2})) = \frac{2 - \pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi^2}{1 + \pi}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{g \circ f} \mathbb{R}$$

$\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (1+\frac{\pi}{2}) \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{Aux: } f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}(1+\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x + 2x$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1 + \pi$$

$$(g \circ f)'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = P'(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{6\pi^2}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow g''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\left(1+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = ?$$

se sabe que $(g \circ f)'(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$.

$$\Rightarrow (g \circ f)''(x) = (g'(f(x)))' \cdot f'(x) + g'(f(x)) \cdot f''(x)$$

$$= g''(f(x)) \cdot (f'(x))^2 + g'(f(x)) \cdot f''(x)$$

$$\frac{(g \circ f)''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{= 2 + 6\pi} = \frac{g''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\left(1+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) \cdot (1+\pi)^2 + \frac{2-\pi+\frac{3}{2}\pi^2}{1+\pi} \cdot \left(2-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{= 2 + 6\pi}$$

$\hookrightarrow g''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\left(1+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) =$

① $f(x,y) = (e^x + y, xy + y)$; $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ / el pol de Taylor de gr 2 de $g \circ f$ en $(0,1)$ es $4 + 3x + 2y - x^2 - xy$. Calcular $\nabla g(2,1)$. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R} \\ (0,1) \quad (2,1) \end{array} \right\} \text{ es decir, } f(0,1) = (2,1)$

RTA: $\left[D(g \circ f)_{(0,1)} \right]_{1 \times 2} = \left[Dg_{(2,1)} \right]_{1 \times 2} \cdot \left[Df_{(0,1)} \right]_{2 \times 2}$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial (g \circ f)}{\partial x}(0,1), \frac{\partial (g \circ f)}{\partial y}(0,1) \right) = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(f(0,1)), \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(f(0,1)) \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e^x & 1 \\ y & x+1 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(0,1)}$$

$(g \circ f)_x(0,1) = 3 - 1 = 2$ $(g \circ f)_y(0,1) = 2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(2,1) & \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(2,1) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_u(2,1) + g_v(2,1) & g_u(2,1) + g_v(2,1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow \nabla g(2,1)$

\Rightarrow Despejo $\nabla g(2,1)$. En este caso voy a tener infinitas soluciones, pues $\begin{cases} A+B=2 \\ A+B=2 \end{cases}$

REPASO

1° parcial - 1er Cuatrimestre 2014

① Hallar, si existe, sup, inf, max, min de $A = \left\{ \frac{(-1)^n n+7}{n+4}; n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

RTA: $n = 2k$ (n par) $\Rightarrow A_{2k} = \{a_{2k} / k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$$a_{2k} = \frac{2k+7}{2k+4} \quad \text{¿creciente o decreciente?}$$

$$a_{2k} \text{ creciente} \Leftrightarrow a_{2k} \leq a_{2(k+1)}$$

$$\frac{2k+7}{2k+4} \leq \frac{2k+9}{2k+6}$$

$$\stackrel{2k+4 > 0}{\Leftrightarrow} (2k+7)(2k+6) \leq (2k+9)(2k+4)$$

$$4k^2 + 12k + 14k + 42 \leq 4k^2 + 8k + 18k + 36$$

$$2k + 42 \leq 2k + 36 \quad \text{Abs!} \Rightarrow \underline{a_{2k} \text{ decreciente}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2 \cdot 1} = \sup A_{2k} = \max A_{2k} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{2k} = 1 = \inf A_{2k}$$

Veamos que $a_{2k} > 1$

$$\frac{2k+7}{2k+4} > 1 \Leftrightarrow 2k+7 > 2k+4 \quad \checkmark$$

Como $a_{2k} > 1 \Rightarrow a_{2k}$ acotada y $\inf A_{2k} \notin A_{2k} \Rightarrow A_{2k}$ no tiene mínimos.

$n = 2k-1$ (n impar) $\Rightarrow A_{2k-1} = \{a_{2k-1} / k \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$$a_{2k-1} = \frac{-2k+8}{2k+3} \quad a_{2k-1} \searrow -1 = \inf A_{2k-1}$$

$$\sup A_{2k-1} = a_1 = \frac{-2+8}{2+3} = \frac{6}{5} = \max A_{2k-1}$$

Resumiendo:

$$A = A_{2k} \cup A_{2k-1} \quad \begin{aligned} \sup A &= \max \{ \sup A_{2k-1}, \sup A_{2k} \} = \frac{3}{2} = \max \\ \inf A &= \min \{ \inf A_{2k-1}, \inf A_{2k} \} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

Veamos si $-1 \in A_{2k-1}$:

$$\frac{-2k+8}{2k+3} = -1 \Leftrightarrow -2k+8 = -2k-3 \quad \text{Abs!}$$

$$-1 \notin A_{2k}$$

$$-1 \notin A_{2k-1}$$

$\} \rightarrow -1 \notin A \rightarrow \underline{A \text{ no tiene min.}}$

Recordar: Una sucesión creciente y acotada tiende a su supremo, y una decreciente y acotada tiende al ínfimo.

2 a) Probar que $|\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

RTA: $f(x) = \sin x$ Continua y derivable en $\mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\text{Lagrange}} \sin x$

$$\Rightarrow |\sin x - \sin y| = |\cos(c)| |x - y| \leq |x - y|$$

b) Probar que $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x^{4/3} y}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{x^{4/3}}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}\right)}{\|x, y - 1\|^2} = 0$.

RTA: $0 < |\text{(*)}| \leq \frac{x^{4/3} y - x^{4/3}}{x^2 + (y-1)^2} = \frac{|x|^{4/3} |y-1|}{\|x, y-1\|^2} \leq \frac{\|x, y-1\|^{4/3} \cdot \|x, y-1\|}{\|x, y-1\|^2} = \|x, y-1\|^{1/3} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} 0$

$$0 \leq |\text{(*)}| \leq g(x,y) \rightarrow 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Sandwich}} \text{(*)} \rightarrow 0$$

dados $\epsilon > 0$, si damos $\delta = \epsilon^3$ tenemos que, si $\|(x, y-1)\| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow | \dots | \leq \|x, y-1\|^{1/3} \leq \delta^{1/3} = (\epsilon^3)^{1/3} = \epsilon$$

3 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(y+1)x^n y^5}{|2x+y| + 3x^2 y^4} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ a) hallar todos los $n \in \mathbb{N}$ / f es continua en $(0,0)$
b) ~~¿~~ ¿es diferenciable?

RTA: a) Quiéramos para qué $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $f(x,y) \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(0,0) = 0$

$$|2x+y| + 3x^2 y^4 \geq 3x^2 y^4 \geq x^2 y^4$$

$$|f| \leq \frac{|y+1| |x|^n |y|^5}{x^2 y^4} \leq 2 \|x, y\|^{n-1}$$

si $n-1 > 0 \Rightarrow |f(x,y)| \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0$

si $n \geq 2 \Rightarrow f$ es continua

$$\begin{aligned} \delta < 1 &\Rightarrow |y| < 1 \\ -1 < y < 1 \\ -2 < 0 < y + 1 < 2 \\ -2 < y + 1 < 2 \\ |y+1| < 2 \end{aligned}$$

si $n=1$: $f(x,y) = \frac{(y+1)x y^5}{|2x+y| + 3x^2 y^4}$ - Use curves:

$$f(x, mx) = \frac{(mx+1)x m^5 x^5}{|2x+mx| + 3x^2 m^4 x^4} = \dots$$

$$f(x, -2x) = \frac{(-2x+1)x^6}{3 \cdot (-2)^4 x^6} = \frac{-2(2x+1)}{3} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{si } n=1 \Rightarrow f \text{ no es continua}$$

$$b) \frac{df}{dx}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

; $f(0,0) = 0$.

$$\frac{df}{dy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

$$z = f(0,0) + \frac{df}{dx}(0,0)(x-0) + \frac{df}{dy}(0,0)(y-0) = 0$$

c) Para qué $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - 0}{\|(x,y)\|} = 0$.



$$\frac{\|f(x,y)\|}{\|(x,y)\|} \leq \dots \leq \frac{2|x|^{n-2}|y|}{\|(x,y)\|} \leq 2\|(x,y)\|^{n-2} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 0 \Rightarrow \text{si } n > 2$$

$n \geq 3 \Rightarrow f \text{ es diferenciable}$

• Si $n=1 \rightarrow f$ no es continua en $(0,0) \Rightarrow$ no es diferenciable.

• Si $n=2 \rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x+1)x^2y^5}{(|2x+y|+3x^2y^4)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 ?$ **NO!**

$y = -2x : \frac{(-2x+1)x^7(-2)^5}{(-2)^4 3x^6 \sqrt{5x^2}} = \frac{-2}{3\sqrt{5}} ; \rightarrow \frac{(-2x+1)x}{-2|x|} \rightarrow 2$

④ Sea $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivable. $(-1, f(-1))$ recta tangente: $y=3$
 $\rightarrow g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $(2, f(2))$ recta tangente: $y=x-2$
 g diferenciable, $g(1+e^3, -2) = 1 ; \nabla g(1+e^3, -2) = (1, -2)$

$H(x,y) = g(x^2 + e^{f(x)}, xye^{f(y)})$

¿Existe plano tangente de H en $(-1, 2, H(-1, 2))$? ¿Cuál es?

Ejemplo: $L: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 ; L(x,y) = \left(\frac{x^2 + e^{f(x)}}{\text{dif}}, \frac{xye^{f(y)}}{\text{dif}} \right)$

• Los dif, g también, y $H = g \circ L \Rightarrow H$ también.

$\Rightarrow \exists$ el plano tg de H en $(-1, 2, H(-1, 2))$:

a) $H(-1, 2) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}(-1, 2)(x+1) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}(-1, 2)(y-2)$

a) $H(-1, 2) = g(L(-1, 2)) = g((-1)^2 + e^{f(-1)}, -2e^{f(2)}) = g(1+e^3, -2) = 1$

La recta tg de f en $(-1, f(-1)) \Rightarrow y=3$

$y = f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + f(x_0)$
 $f'(-1)(x+1) + f(-1)$

$\Rightarrow f(-1) = 3 ; f'(-1) = 0$

La recta tg de f en $(2, f(2)) \Rightarrow y=x-2$

$y = f'(y_0)(y-y_0) + f(y_0)$
 $f'(2)(y-2) + f(2)$

$\Rightarrow f(2) = 0 ; f'(2) = 1$

b) $\nabla H(-1, 2)$? Puedo usar R.C pues H es dif: $\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{L} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}$

$Dg \circ DL(-1, 2) = Dg(L(-1, 2)) \cdot DL(-1, 2)$

$Dg(L(-1, 2)) = \nabla g(1+e^3, -2) = (1, -2)$

$DL(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x + e^{f(x)} f'(x) & 0 \\ ye^{f(y)} & xe^{f(y)}(1 + f'(y)) \end{pmatrix}$

$(1, 2) \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = (1+e^3 + 2, -6) = (2+e^3, -6) \rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}(-1, 2)$

$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}(-1, 2) ;$

$\boxed{z = 1 + 2(x+1) - 6(y-2)}$

PRÁCTICAS

Def: $f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $P \in U$ es Punto crítico si f es dif. en P y $\nabla f(P) = 0$
 o f no es dif. en P .

obs: Los puntos críticos son candidatos a máximos y mínimos.

Def: $P \in U$ es máximo relativo si $\exists \tilde{U}$ entorno de $P / f(x) \leq f(P) \forall x \in \tilde{U}$

$P \in U$ es máximo absoluto si $f(x) \leq f(P) \forall x \in \text{Dom} f$.

① $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

$P = (0, 0)$, $f(0, 0) = 0$



$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \geq 0 = f(0, 0) \therefore P = (0, 0)$ min. abs.

P.C: f dif en \mathbb{R}^2 , $\nabla f(x, y) = (2x, 2y) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0$

$P = (0, 0)$ es el \mid P.C.

Def: $P \in U$ es punto silla si es punto crítico y no es máximo ni mínimo.

② $f(x, y) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 1)$. Hallar max, min, y pto silla.

Rta: $f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x, y)^2 + 1}} \cdot 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

$f_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x, y)^2 + 1}} \cdot 2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \text{ dif en } \mathbb{R}^2 \\ P.C = (0, 0) \end{array} \right\}$

• Criterio del Hessiano

• $f(0, 0) = \ln(1) = 0$

$f(0, 0) = 0 \leq \ln(\sqrt{(x, y)^2 + 1}) \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq \sqrt{(x, y)^2 + 1} \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt{(x, y)^2}$

$\therefore P = (0, 0)$ es mínimo absoluto.

③ $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2(x - xy - y)$

P.C, f dif en \mathbb{R}^2

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x = 2x + 2(1 - y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + 1 - y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = x + 1 \\ f_y = 2y + 2(-x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y - x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = x + 1 \end{array} \right.$

P.C $(x_0, x_0 + 1)$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$f(x_0, x_0 + 1) = x_0^2 + x_0^2 + 2x_0 + 1 + 1 + 2(x_0 - x_0^2 - x_0 - 1) = 0$

$x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2(x - xy - y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2x - 2xy - 2y = (x - y)^2 + 1 + 2x - 2y = ((x - y) + 1)^2 \geq 0 = f(x_0, x_0 + 1)$

NOTA

$\therefore (x_0, x_0 + 1)$ es mínimo absoluto ($\forall x$)

$$\textcircled{4} f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$(z = x^2 - y^2)$$

$$P_c: \begin{cases} f_x = 2x = 0 \\ f_y = -2y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x,y) = (0,0)$$

$\begin{matrix} z=0 \\ 0-2 \end{matrix}$

$(0,0)$ es punto silla, pues $Hf = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |Hf| = -4 < 0$ pero $f_{xx} > 0$

$$x=0: f(0,y) = -y^2 \leq 0 = f(0,0) \leftarrow f \text{ tiene max. en } (0,0)$$

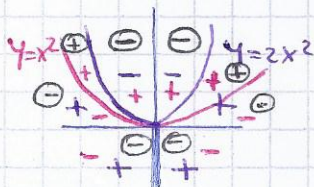
$$y=0: f(x,0) = x^2 \geq 0 = f(0,0) \leftarrow f \text{ tiene min. en } (0,0)$$

$$\textcircled{5} f(x,y) = (2x^2 - y)(y - x^2)$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \left(\underbrace{4x(y-x^2) + (2x^2-y)(-2x)}_{=0}, \underbrace{(-1)(y-x^2) + (2x^2-y)}_{=0} \right)$$

$$\nabla f(0,0) = (0,0) \Rightarrow p = (0,0) \text{ es p.c.}$$

$$f(0,0) = 0$$



$$\bullet 2x^2 - y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 2x^2$$

$$2x^2 - y > 0$$

$$\bullet y - x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = x^2$$

$$y - x^2 > 0$$

Estoy evaluando a través de curvas tales que f pase por el origen.

También, considerando que hay dos parábolas, ~~estables de f~~ que ~~ambas a f~~, evalúo que paso con $y =$ alguna parábola que sea mayor y menor que ellas.

$$\boxed{X=0} \quad f(0,y) = -y^2 \leq 0 = f(0,0)$$

$$\boxed{Y = \frac{3}{2}X^2} \quad f\left(x, \frac{3}{2}x^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^4 \geq 0 = f(0,0)$$

$\therefore (0,0)$ es punto silla.

CRITERIO DEL HESSIANO: $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, $p \in U$, $\nabla f(p) = 0$.

• Si $Hf(p)$ es def. positiva $\Rightarrow p$ es min. local $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} + & | & | \\ + & | & | \\ + & | & | \end{pmatrix}$

• Si $Hf(p)$ es def. negativa $\Rightarrow p$ es max. local $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} - & | & | \\ + & | & | \\ - & | & | \end{pmatrix}$

• Si $\det Hf(p) \neq 0$ pero no es def. positiva ni negativa $\Rightarrow p$ es punto silla.

• Si $\det Hf(p) = 0$ el criterio no dice nada.

$$\textcircled{6} f(x,y) = x^5y + xy^5 + xy$$

$$P.C.: f_x = 5x^4y + y^5 + y = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow f_{xx} = 20x^3y \\ \longleftarrow f_{xy} = 5x^4 + 5y^4 + 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$f_y = x^5 + 5xy^4 + x = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad f_{yy} = 20xy^3$$

$P = (0,0)$ es P.C.

$$Hf_{(0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}} \right\} \det Hf_{(0,0)} = -1 \neq 0.$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore (0,0)$ es punto silla

PRÁCTICA 5

① $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + xy$. Hallan P.C. y clasifícalos.

Rta: Dom $f = \mathbb{R}^2$

Buscamos P.C.

$$\begin{cases} f_x = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x + y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}} \\ f_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x}{(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})^2} + x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x \left(\frac{-1}{(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})^2} + 1 \right) = 0 \begin{cases} \rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ Abs!} \\ \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x^2+y^2=1} \end{cases}$$

$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ porque f_x y f_y NO están definidas.

• $y = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \stackrel{x^2+y^2=1}{=} -x \Rightarrow y = -x$

• $x^2+y^2=1 \xrightarrow{y=-x} x^2+(-x)^2=1 \Rightarrow 2x^2=1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \text{ o } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$

\Rightarrow P.C. = $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ y $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ y $(0,0)$ \rightarrow los de afuera P.C.
 puedo usar criterio del Hessiano. LO ANALIZO

No se si es dif en $(0,0)$. Analizemos ese punto.

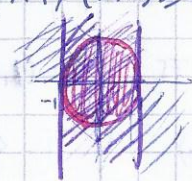
$f(0,0) = 0$

$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + xy \geq 0 \wedge xy \geq 0$

$\wedge xy < 0$: $\begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + xy \geq 0? \\ \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \geq -xy \end{cases}$ los al cuadrado $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2 \geq x^2y^2 \\ x^2+y^2-x^2y^2 \geq 0 \\ x^2+y^2(1-x^2) \geq 0? \end{cases}$

$\wedge 1-x^2 \geq 0$
 $x^2 \leq 1$
 $|x| \leq 1$

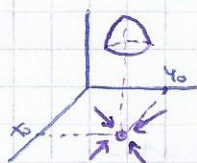
$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + xy \geq 0$



o.o $(0,0)$
 es un máximo local.

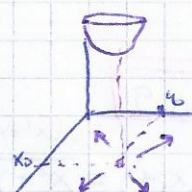
MAPA DE GRADIENTES

Idea



$f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 (x_0, y_0) es max local de f

(x_0, y_0) es min local de f



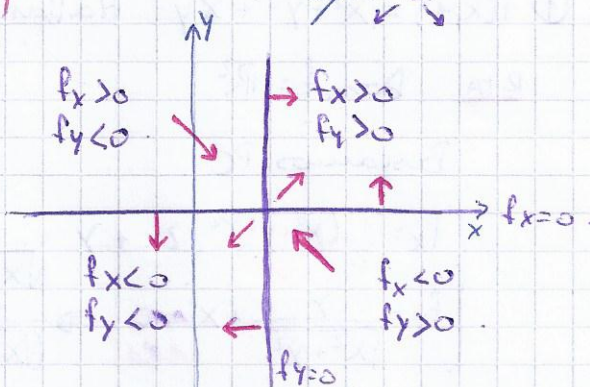
② $f(x, y) = xy - y$

PC: $f_x = y = 0$

$(1, 0)$ $f_y = x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$

$f_x = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$

$f_y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$



$f_x > 0 \Leftrightarrow y > 0$
 $f_y > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1$

$y = -x + 1$
 $y = x - 1$

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

$= -(x^2 - 2x + 1) = -(x - 1)^2 \leq 0 = f(1, 0)$

$y = x - 1$ $f(x, x - 1) = x(x - 1) - x + 1 = x^2 - x - x + 1 = x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x - 1)^2 \geq 0 = f(1, 0)$

Práctica 6

$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dif, $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / f(x, y, z) = 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$



$(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S$ ($f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$)

$\pi: \langle \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \rangle = 0$

↳ plano tangente a S en (x_0, y_0, z_0)

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\text{Graf}(f) = \{(x, y, z) / z = f(x, y)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 = \{(x, y, z) / \frac{z - f(x, y)}{f(x, y)} = 0\}$

$S = \{(x, y, z) / x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\} = \{(x, y, z) / \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1}{f(x, y, z)} = 0\}$



$(1, 0, 0) \in S$, $\pi: \langle \nabla f(1, 0, 0), (x - 1, y, z) \rangle = 0$

$\nabla f(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$
 $\nabla f(1, 0, 0) = (2, 0, 0)$

$\pi: \langle (2, 0, 0), (x - 1, y, z) \rangle = 0$
 $2(x - 1) + 0y + 0z = 0$
 $2(x - 1) = 0$

Ejercicio 9 (algo parecido) $\rightarrow F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$F(x,y) = (e^x \cos y, e^x \sin y)$, probar que $\exists U$ entorno del $(0,0)$ y V entorno de $f(0,0)$ tal que $F: U \rightarrow V$ es invertible.

Rta. si $\begin{cases} \det(DF_{(0,0)}) \neq 0 \\ F \in C^1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ existe \uparrow func. inversa.

$F \in C^1 \checkmark$

$$DF_{(0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} e^x \cos y & -e^x \sin y \\ e^x \sin y & e^x \cos y \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det DF_{(0,0)} = 1 \neq 0$$

$F: U \rightarrow V$ inv, $F^{-1}: V \rightarrow U$

$(0,0) \rightarrow (1,0)$ $(1,0) \rightarrow (0,0)$

$$DF_{(1,0)}^{-1} = \left(DF_{(0,0)} \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

TEOREMA DE LA FUNCION INVERSA

Sea $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, si f tiene inversa en x y es derivable, $\Rightarrow f'(f(x)) = x$

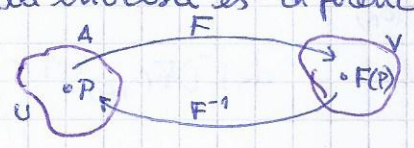
si derivamos, $(f^{-1}(f(x)))' = (x)' = 1 \Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} = (f'(x))^{-1}$$

En más variables:

si $F: A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, si $F \in C^1(A)$ y $\det DF_P \neq 0$; $P \in A$

$\Rightarrow \exists U$ entorno de P y $\exists V$ entorno de $F(P)$ tal que $F: U \rightarrow V$ es biyectiva, y la inversa es diferenciable.

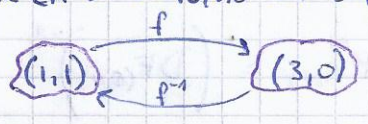


Además, $DF_{F(P)}^{-1} = (DF_P)^{-1}$

① $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x,y) = (x^3 + xy + y^3, x^2 - y^2)$

a) Probar que la imagen de f es inversible en un entorno del $(3,0)$

b) Aproximar $f^{-1}(3,1,-0,2)$



RTA: $DF(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x^2 + y & x + 3y \\ 2x & -2y \end{pmatrix}$

$\bullet DF(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det = -16 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ por TFI, $\exists U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ entorno del $(1,1)$ y $V \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ entorno del $(3,0)$ en donde $f: U \rightarrow V$ es biyectiva.

Además, $DF_{(3,0)}^{-1} = (DF_{(1,1)})^{-1}$

b) Quiere aproximar $f^{-1}(3,1,-0,2)$

$f^{-1}(x,y) \approx P_2(x,y)$

$P_2(x,y) = f^{-1}(3,0) + DF^{-1}(3,0) \begin{pmatrix} x-3 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

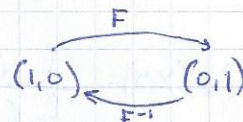
ahora, $f^{-1}(3,1,-0,2) \approx P_2(3,0) = f^{-1}(3,0) + (DF_{(1,1)})^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = (1,1) + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Calculamos $(DF_{(1,1)})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det = -16} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

② $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x,y) = (x^3 e^{x-1} y + xy, e^{x^2-1} y^4 + x^5)$ tal que la ec. del plano tangente al gráfico de h en $(1,0, h(1,0))$ es $z = 3 - 2x + 10y$.

Hallan el plano tg de $h \circ f^{-1}$ en $(0,1,1)$

Rta.: Aunque $f(1,0) = (0,1)$. Además $f \in C^1$



$$Df(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x^2 e^{x-1} y + x^3 e^{x-1} + y & x^3 e^{x-1} + x \\ e^{x^2-1} y^4 + 2x + 5x^4 & 4y^3 e^{x^2-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Df(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -10 = \det \Rightarrow \text{Por TEI } \exists U, V \text{ entornos de } (1,0) \text{ y } (0,1) \text{ tal que } f: U \rightarrow V \text{ es biyectiva y } f^{-1} \text{ es dif.}$$

$$\text{Es más: } Df^{-1}(0,1) = (Df(1,0))^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-10} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• El plano tangente al gráfico de h en $(1,0, h(1,0))$

$$z = h(1,0) + h_x(1,0)(x-1) + h_y(1,0)y$$

$$= h(1,0) - h_x(1,0) + h_x(1,0) + h_y(1,0)y$$

$$= 3 - 2x + 10y \Rightarrow h_y(1,0) = 10, h_x(1,0) = -2, h(1,0) = 3 - 2 = 1.$$

• Plano tg de $h \circ f^{-1}$ en $(0,1,1)$:

$$z = h \circ f^{-1}(0,1) + \nabla(h \circ f^{-1})(0,1) \cdot (x-0, y-1)$$

$$= h(1,0) + \nabla h(f^{-1}(0,1)) \cdot Df^{-1}(0,1) \cdot (x, y-1)$$

$$= 1 + \nabla h(1,0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} (x, y-1) = 1 + (-2, 10) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} (x, y-1) = 1 + (5, -\frac{2}{5}) (x, y-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 1 + 5x - \frac{2}{5}(y-1)$$

TEOREMA DE LA FUNCIÓN IMPLÍCITA.

$$f(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$x + 2y + xz = 0$$

$$f(x, y, \frac{-x-2y}{x}) = 0$$

$$\frac{x+2y}{-x} = z, \quad x \neq 0.$$

$$f(x, y, \varphi(x,y)) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{derivo}} f_x(x, y, \varphi(x,y)) = 0 = f_x(x, y, \varphi(x,y)) + f_z(x, y, \varphi(x,y)) \cdot \varphi_x(x,y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_x(x,y) = \frac{-f_x(x, y, \varphi(x,y))}{f_z(x, y, \varphi(x,y))}$$

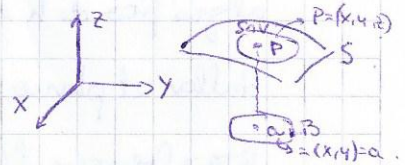
$$\varphi_y(x,y) = \frac{-f_y(x, y, \varphi(x,y))}{f_z(x, y, \varphi(x,y))}$$

TEO. función implícita:

si $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ clase C^1 , sea $S = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / f(x,y,z) = 0\}$ sup derivable de f .

(oiguiera despejar z en términos de x e y) si $f_z(p) \neq 0, p \in S$

$\Rightarrow \exists B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ y $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3 / \exists \varphi: B \rightarrow S \cap V$



$$\varphi_x(x,y) = \frac{-f_x(x,y,\varphi(x,y))}{f_z(x,y,\varphi(x,y))}$$

$$\varphi_y(x,y) = \frac{-f_y(\dots)}{f_z(\dots)}$$

① $f(x,y,z) = x^2y^2 - ze^y + z$, probar que $f(x,y,z) = 0$ define una función implícita

$y = \varphi(x,z)$ en un entorno de $(x,z) = (0,1) / f(x,\varphi(x,z),z) = 0 \forall (x,z)$ en el entorno

Nota: $S = \{(x,y,z) / x^2y^2 - ze^y + z = 0\}$

$$\Rightarrow (0,y,1) \in S \Leftrightarrow 0^2y^2 - 1e^y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow e^y = 2 \Leftrightarrow y - 1 = \ln 2 \Leftrightarrow y = \ln(2) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P = (0, 1 + \ln(2), 1) \in S$$

$$f_y(x,y,z) = 2y^2x^2 - ze^{y-1}$$

$f_y(0, 1 + \ln(2), 1) = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \overset{\text{TFI}}{\exists}$ entorno de $(0,1)$, $\exists V$ entorno de $(0, 1 + \ln(2), 1)$ y $\varphi: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / \varphi \cap f = S \cap V$

② $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x,y,z) = z^3 - 2yz + y$

a) $f(x,y,z) = 0$ def una $f: z = \varphi(x,y)$ en un entorno del $(1,0) / f(x,y,\varphi(x,y)) = 0 \forall (x,y)$ en su entorno

b) si $\varphi \in C^2$ calcular sup del Taylor alrededor del $(1,0)$

Rta: a) $\alpha = (1,0) \Rightarrow P = (1,0,z) \in S \Leftrightarrow z^3 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -1$

$$f_z(1,0,-1) \neq 0 \quad \exists z = \varphi(x,y): B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$b) P_2(x,y) = \varphi(1,0) + \varphi_x(1,0)(x-1) + \varphi_y(1,0)(y) + \frac{1}{2}(\varphi_{xx}(1,0)(x-1)^2 + \varphi_{yy}(1,0)y^2 + 2\varphi_{xy}(1,0)(x-1)y)$$

$$\varphi_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{-f_x(\dots)}{f_z(\dots)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{-\left[\frac{d}{dx} (f_x(x,y,\varphi(x,y))) f_z(x,y,\varphi(x,y)) - f_x(x,y,\varphi(x,y)) \frac{d}{dx} f_z(\dots) \right]}{f_z(\dots)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-\left[(f_{xx}(\dots) + f_{xz}(\dots)) + f_x(\dots) [f_{zx} + f_{zz} \varphi_x(\dots)] \right]}{f_z(\dots)^2}$$

Función implícita.

① $f(x,y,z) = z^3 - 2yz + x$

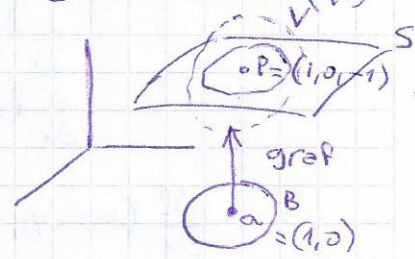
a) $f(x,y,z) = 0$ define una función $z = \varphi(x,y) \in C^1$ en un entorno del $(1,0) / f(x,y,\varphi(x,y)) = 0 \forall (x,y)$ en ese entorno.

b) si $\varphi \in C^2$, calcular su pol. de Taylor de orden 2 alrededor del $(1,0)$

Rta: a) $P = (1,0,z) \in S = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / f(x,y,z) = 0\}$

$\Leftrightarrow z^3 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = -1$

$f_z(x,y,z) = 3z^2 - 2y$, como $f_z(1,0,-1) = 3 \neq 0$



por el TFI $\exists B$ entorno del $(1,0)$ y V entorno del $(1,0,-1)$, y

$\varphi = \varphi(x,y) : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tal que $\text{graf}(\varphi) = S \cap V$

Además, $\varphi_x(x,y) = - \frac{f_x(x,y,\varphi(x,y))}{f_z(x,y,\varphi(x,y))} \forall (x,y) \in B$.

$\varphi_y(x,y) = - \frac{f_y(x,y,\varphi(x,y))}{f_z(x,y,\varphi(x,y))}$

b) $P_2(x,y) = \varphi(1,0) + \varphi_x(1,0)(x-1) + \varphi_y(1,0)y + \frac{1}{2} [\varphi_{xx}(1,0)(x-1)^2 + 2\varphi_{xy}(1,0)(x-1)y + \varphi_{yy}(1,0)y^2]$

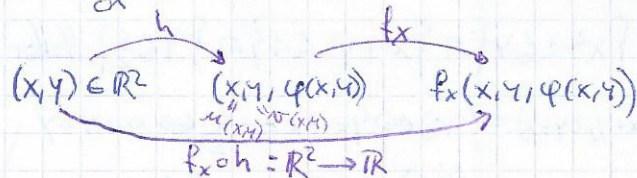
$\varphi_x(1,0) = \frac{-f_x(1,0,-1)}{f_z(1,0,-1)} = \frac{-1}{3}$

$\varphi_y(1,0) = \frac{-f_y(1,0,-1)}{f_z(1,0,-1)} = \frac{-2}{3}$

$f_x = 1, f_y = -2z, f_z = 3z^2 - 2y$
 $f_{xx} = 0 = f_{xy} = f_{xz}$
 $f_{yx} = 0 = f_{yy} = f_{yz}$
 $f_{yz} = -2; f_{zz} = 6z$

$\varphi_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{f_x(x,y,\varphi(x,y))}{f_z(x,y,\varphi(x,y))} \right) = \frac{- \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_x(x,y,\varphi)) f_z(x,y,\varphi) - f_x(x,y,\varphi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_z(x,y,\varphi)) \right]}{f_z(x,y,\varphi)^2}$

AVX $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_x(x,y,\varphi(x,y)))$



$\nabla(f_x \circ h) = \nabla f_x(h(x,y)) \cdot Dh(x,y)$

$(f_{xx}(h(x,y)) \ f_{yx}(h(x,y)) \ f_{zx}(h(x,y))) = (f_{xx} \ f_{yx} \ f_{zx})|_{h(x,y)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \varphi_x(x,y) & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (f_{xx}(h(x,y)) + f_{zx}(h(x,y)) \varphi_x(x,y) \quad f_{yx}(h(x,y)) + f_{zx}(h(x,y)) \varphi_y(x,y))$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f_x(1,0,-1)) = f_{xx}(1,0,-1) + f_{zx}(1,0,-1) \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}(f_x(1,0,-1)) = f_{xy}(1,0,-1) + 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{xx}(1,0) = - \frac{[0 \cdot f_{zx}(1,0,-1) - f_x(1,0,-1) \cdot 1]}{f_{zz}(1,0,-1)^2}$$

Obs. que $\frac{d}{dx} f_x(x,y,\varphi(x,y)) = f_{xx}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot 1 + \cancel{f_{xy}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot 0} + f_{xz}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot \varphi_x(x,y)$

$$\frac{d}{dy} f_x(x,y,\varphi(x,y)) = f_{xy}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot 1 + \cancel{f_{yx}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot 0} + f_{yz}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot \varphi_y(x,y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f_z(x,y,\varphi(x,y)) = f_{zx}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot 1 + \cancel{f_{zy}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot 0} + f_{zz}(x,y,\varphi) \cdot \varphi_x(x,y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f_z(1,0,-1) = 0 - 0(-1) = 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}(u(x,y), v(x,y)) = \frac{df}{du} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{df}{dv} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

EXTREMOS RESTRINGIDOS

Tenemos $f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, queremos encontrar los extremos de f en A .

① $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + x$ $B = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 

hallar los extremos de f en B

RTA: • en B° $\nabla f(x,y) = (2x+1, 2y) = (0,0) \Leftrightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = P_1$

$Hf(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \leadsto P_1 \text{ es min local, } f(P_1) = \frac{1}{4}$

• en ∂B $\alpha(t) = (\cos t, \sin t) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi) \quad \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} P_2 \text{ max abs de } f \text{ en } B \\ P_3 \text{ min " " " " " " } \end{matrix}$

$g(t) = f(\alpha(t)) = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + \cos t = 1 + \cos t$

$g'(t) = -\sin t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \sin t = 0 \rightarrow P_2 = (1,0)$
 $f(P_2) = 2$

$\Delta t = \pi \rightarrow P_3 = (-1,0)$
 $f(P_3) = 0$

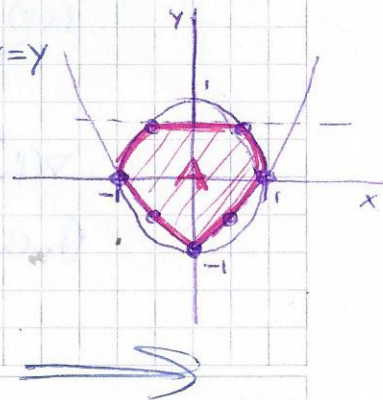
② $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + xy$, $A = \{x^2 \leq y\} \cap \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} \cap \{y \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$ Hallar extremos absolutos de f en A

RTA: • en A° : $\nabla f(x,y) = (2x+y, 2y+x) = (0,0) \Leftrightarrow y = -2x = -\frac{x}{2} \Leftrightarrow 0 = x = y$

$P_1 = (0,0)$, $Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P_1 \text{ min. local}$
 $f(P_1) = 0$

• en ∂A : • $\alpha(t) = (t, \frac{1}{2})$, $t \in [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}]$

$g(t) = f(\alpha(t)) = t^2 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}t$



$$g'(t) = 2t + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = P_1}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} P_2 &= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ P_3 &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}}$$

$$\bullet \alpha(t) = (t, t^2 - 1), t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$g(t) = f(\alpha(t)) = t^4 (t^2 - 1)^2 + t(t^2 - 1)$$

$$g'(t) = 2t + 2(t^2 - 1)2t + 3t^2 - 1$$

$$= 4t^3 + 3t^2 - 2t - 1 = 0$$

$t = -1$ es raíz

$$g'(t) = (t+1)(4t^2 - t - 1) = \left(t - \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{8}\right) \left(t - \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{8}\right) (t+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & & 4 & 1 & \\ \hline 4 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & \pm \sqrt{1+4 \cdot 4} & & \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{8} \\ \rightarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{8} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{P_4 = (-1, 0)}$$

$$\boxed{P_5 = (0,64, 0,64^2 - 1)}$$

$$\boxed{P_6 = (-0,39, 0,39^2 - 1)}$$

$$\boxed{P_7 = (1, 0)}$$

$$\boxed{P_8 = (0, -1)}$$

$$\bullet \alpha(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), t \in \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] \cup \left[\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \pi\right]$$

$$g(t) = f(\alpha(t)) = 1 + \cos t \sin t$$

$$g'(t) = -\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = \cos(2t) = 0$$

$$2t = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{P_9 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}$$

Como f es cont. en A y A es compacto, f

$P_1 = (0,0)$ es el min. abs. de f en A , $f(P_1) = 0$

$P_4 = (-1,0)$ es el max. abs. de f en A .

TEOREMA. MULTIPLICADORES DE LAGRANGE.

$$f: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g: V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$C^1; S = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n / g(x) = 0\}; f|_S$$

Si $x_0 \in S$ es pto crítico, $f|_S$ y $\nabla g(x_0) \neq 0$ entonces $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} / \nabla f(x) = \lambda \nabla g(x_0)$

① Encuentra los extremos absolutos de $f(x,y) = xy^2$ en $C = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \overset{\text{circ.}}{x^2+y^2 \leq 4}, \overset{\text{recta.}}{x \leq \frac{5}{3}} \right\}$

RTA: Hago de bajo;



1. Hallo puntos críticos en el interior de $f \in C^1$

2. Hallo puntos críticos en el borde.

1. Ubico a todos los puntos críticos sin restricción: $\nabla f(x,y) = (0,0)$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = y^2 = 0 \\ f_y = 2xy = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow y=0 \Rightarrow \text{puntos de la forma } \boxed{(x,0)} \text{ segmento de puntos críticos en el interior del conjunto.}$$

2. PC \Rightarrow intersección de bordes.

$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=4 \\ x=5/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{11}{9} \Rightarrow \text{dos puntos: } \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{11}}{3}\right) \text{ y } \left(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{3}\right)$$

Análisis bordes:

$$\text{recta: } x = \frac{5}{3}; \quad -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{3} \leq y \leq \frac{\sqrt{11}}{3}$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{3}, y\right) = \frac{5}{3}y^2 = g(y)$$

$$g'(y) = \frac{10}{3}y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y=0 \Rightarrow \text{ptos críticos } \left(\frac{5}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$\text{Borde de circunferencia: } x^2+y^2=4, \quad x \leq \frac{5}{3}$$

opción 1 \rightarrow parametrizo:

$(2 \cos \theta, 2 \sin \theta)$, calculo rango del ángulo: $\dots \leq \theta \leq \dots$

opción 2 \rightarrow Uso Multiplicadores de Lagrange

$$S = \{x^2+y^2=4\} = \left\{ \overset{g(x,y)}{x^2+y^2-4=0} \right\}; g \in C^1$$

$$\nabla g(x,y) = (2x, 2y) = (0,0) \Leftrightarrow x=y=0. \text{ Punto } (0,0) \notin S \Rightarrow \nabla g \neq 0 \text{ en } S.$$

Donde el gradiente se anula, no se puede usar el teorema \Rightarrow lo agrego como PC.

$$\begin{cases} f \in C^1, \nabla f(x,y) = \lambda \nabla g(x,y) \\ \begin{cases} y^2 = \lambda 2x \\ 2xy = \lambda 2y \Leftrightarrow xy = \lambda y \Leftrightarrow xy - \lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y(x-\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y=0 \\ \text{ó } x=\lambda \end{cases}$$



• Caso $Y=0$: Si $Y=0$, $x^2+0^2=4 \Leftrightarrow x=2$ ó $x=-2 \Rightarrow (2,0)$ $(-2,0)$.

Debemos chequear que $\exists \lambda$ para poder afirmar que $(2,0)$ y $(-2,0)$ son P.C.

$$(2,0) \rightarrow 0=4\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda=0 \Rightarrow \exists \lambda$$

$$(-2,0) \rightarrow 0=-4\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda=0 \Rightarrow \exists \lambda$$

• Caso $X=\lambda$ Me conviene la 1ª ecuación.

$$y^2 = \lambda \cdot 2\lambda \Rightarrow y^2 = 2\lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda^2 = 4$$

$$3\lambda^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \lambda = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

• Si $\lambda = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow$ Como $x = \lambda \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

y tengo que $y^2 = \frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$ ó $y = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$

\Rightarrow para $\lambda = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ tengo 2 puntos críticos: $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ y $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

• Si $\lambda = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$; $y^2 = \frac{8}{3}$

\Rightarrow para $\lambda = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ tengo 2 p.c $\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ y $\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

Seleccionamos los puntos críticos que me interesan.

Como C es compacto y f continua

$\Rightarrow f|_C$ alcanza Máximo y Mínimo absoluto.

Evaluamos f en cada P.C.

② Hallar el punto del plano $x+3y-z=6$ más cercano al origen.

RTA: Traduzco el problema: Hallo mínimo de $f(x,y,z) = \text{dist}((x,y,z), (0,0,0))$
 $= \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} = d$

Que conviene trabajar con $d^2 \Rightarrow f(x,y,z) = d^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2$.

• Buscamos el mínimo de f en $S = \{x+3y-z=6\} = \{x+3y-z-6=0\}$

obs: S es compacto, es cerrado (el complemento es abierto)

Que es acotado $\Rightarrow S$ es compacto.

• Buscamos puntos críticos con Lagrange

cheques la hipótesis

$g \in C^1$, $\nabla g(x,y,z) = (1, 3, -1) \neq 0$.

$f \in C^1$, entonces planteo: $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x = \lambda - 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}\lambda \\ 2y = 3\lambda \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}\lambda \\ 2z = -\lambda \Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda \\ x+3y-z=6 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Reemplazo en la última ecuación:} \\ (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2})\lambda = \frac{11}{2}\lambda = 6 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{12}{11} \\ \text{Punto crítico será: } (\frac{6}{11}, \frac{18}{11}, -\frac{6}{11}) \\ \text{debo justificar que este punto es un mínimo.} \end{array}$$

Sabemos que el punto crítico está en un plano \Rightarrow tiene sentido decir que ese es el único punto crítico. El plano está acotado. ¿Cómo justifico esto último?

• Me fijo cuánto vale la función en P . Vamos, entonces, que $d(P, \vec{0})$ es:

$$f(P) = \frac{6\sqrt{11}}{11}; \text{ dist}(P, \vec{0}) = \sqrt{\frac{6\sqrt{11}}{11}} = R.$$

Not: $B_R = \{(x,y,z) / x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2\}$ Esfera de radio R (bola suficientemente grande)

$S \cap B_{R+1}$ obs: \Rightarrow compacto.

$f|_{S \cap B_{R+1}}$ alcanza max. y min. absolutos.

• Calculamos puntos críticos de la intersección. De ella distinguo borde e interior.

$P \in S \cap B_{R+1} \rightarrow P \in S \checkmark$
 $\rightarrow P \in B_{R+1}$ porque $f(P) = R^2$ y $R^2 \leq (R+1)^2 \Rightarrow P \in B_{R+1}$.

Todos los del borde y P son los puntos críticos.

\Rightarrow todos los puntos del borde tienen una distancia $R+1$ con el $(0,0)$ y P tiene una distancia R con el borde.

Quiere decir que los puntos del borde son máximos y P es mínimo.

• En todos los puntos del borde, f vale $(R+1)^2$ y $f(P) = R^2$

Como el conjunto es compacto, halla máximos y mínimos.

⇒ los puntos de borde son max. y el punto P es min.

Obs: la bola está centrada en el origen.

Como $f(P) = R^2$ y $f(\text{punto del borde}) = (R+1)^2 \Rightarrow R^2 < (R+1)^2$

P es mínimo de $f|_{S \cap B_{R+1}}$, y todos los demás son máximos.

⇒ $f(P) \leq f(x) \quad \forall x \in S \cap B_{R+1}$.

En $S \cap (B_{R+1})^c$: $\bar{x} \in S \cap (B_{R+1})^c \Rightarrow$

$f(\bar{x}) > (R+1)^2 > R^2 = f(P)$

$f(P) < f(\bar{x})$.

∴ $f(P) < f(x) \quad \forall x$ en el plano.

Si $(0,0)$ hubiese sido $(2,0)$

tomamos una bola centrada en $(2,0)$

Ejercicio 7 de la guía: Encontrar máximos y mínimos de la función

$f(x,y) = y + x - 2xy$ en $R = \{(x,y) / |x| \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$

RTA:



Esto no es compacto, es cerrado pero no acotado.

$f(x,y) = y + x - 2xy$: buscamos P.C en el interior.

$\begin{cases} f_x = 1 - 2y = 0 \\ f_y = 1 - 2x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ tenemos el punto $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \notin \text{Int}$. Por ahora lo descartamos.

En el borde:

$x = \frac{1}{2}$: $f(\frac{1}{2}, y) = y - \frac{1}{2} + y = 2y - \frac{1}{2}$ es una recta, no tiene puntos críticos.

$g'(y) = 2 \neq 0$ por lo tanto -

en $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ no hay puntos críticos

¿Qué pasa en $x = \frac{1}{2}$?

$$\text{Si } x = \frac{1}{2}, f\left(\frac{1}{2}, y\right) = y + \frac{1}{2} - y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$g'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow$ todos los puntos de esa recta son P.C

Obs: No es compacto, no puedo asegurar si alcanza max o min.

Como $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, y\right) = \frac{1}{2}$, comparo $f(x, y)$ con $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, y\right)$

$$f(x, y) ? f\left(\frac{1}{2}, y\right)$$

$$y + x - 2xy ? \frac{1}{2}$$

$y + x - 2xy - \frac{1}{2} ? 0$ lo comparo con 0 \Rightarrow ¿es > 0 o < 0 ?

$$y - \frac{1}{2} - 2x\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right) ? 0$$

$$\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right) - 2x\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right) ? 0$$

$$\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)(1 - 2x) ? 0 \rightarrow 1 - 2x > 0$$

¿ $\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)$ es > 0 o < 0 ? \Rightarrow depende de $\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Si tomo $\left(\frac{1}{2}, y_0\right)$ con $y_0 < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, y_0\right)$ es máximo local

Si tomo $\left(\frac{1}{2}, y_0\right)$ con $y_0 > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, y_0\right)$ es mínimo local

- PRÁCTICA 8 - **INTEGRACIÓN**REPASO DE MÉTODOS DE INTEGRACIÓN EN \mathbb{R} ◦ Sustitución

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \int u^3 du = \frac{u^4}{4} + C = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + C$$

$u = \sin x$
 $du = \cos x dx$

$$\int x \sqrt{3x^2+7} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{6} \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (3x^2+7)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$3x^2+7 = u$
 $6x dx = du$

$$\int_{10}^{11} \frac{1}{x-3} dx = \ln|x-3| \Big|_{10}^{11} = \ln|11-3| - \ln|10-3| = \ln 8 - \ln 7$$

$$\text{Aux: } \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C = \ln|x-3| + C \quad u = x-3; \quad du = dx$$

◦ PARTES

$$(u(x)v(x))' = u'v + uv' \Rightarrow \int (uv)' dx = \int u'v dx + \int uv' dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int uv' dx = - \int u'v dx + \int (uv)' dx \Rightarrow \int uv' dx = uv - \int v u' dx$$

$$\int u \frac{dv}{dx} dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\int u dv = uv - \int v du}$$

$$\int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$u = x \quad v = x \cdot \ln x$
 $du = dx \quad dv = \ln x dx$

$u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx$
 $v = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad dv = x dx$

$$\int x^2 \sin x dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \int \cos x \cdot x dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \left[x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \right]$$

$$\text{Aux: } \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx \quad v = -\cos x \quad dv = \sin x dx \\ u = x \quad du = dx \quad v = \sin x \quad dv = \cos x dx \end{array} = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \sin x - \int \sin x e^x dx = e^x \sin x - [-e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x dx]$$

$$= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$\text{Aux} \\ u = e^x \quad du = e^x dx \\ v = \sin x \quad dv = \cos x dx \\ u = e^x \quad du = e^x dx \\ v = -\cos x \quad dv = \sin x dx$$

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x + \cos x)$$

$$\int \cos(x^2) dx = \text{ejercicio}$$

o FRACCIONES SIMPLES

$$\int \frac{6}{x^2-9} dx = 6 \int \frac{1}{x^2-9} dx = 6 \left(\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx + \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx \right) = \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx = \ln|x-3| - \ln|x+3| + C$$

Aux:

$$\frac{1}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x-3} = \frac{A(x-3) + B(x+3)}{(x-3)(x+3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x-3) + B(x+3) = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{si } x = -3 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{6} \\ \text{si } x = 3 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{8}{(x+3)(x^2+9)} dx \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} \frac{8}{18} \int \frac{1}{x+3} + 8 \int \frac{-\frac{1}{18}x + \frac{1}{6}}{x^2+9} = \frac{4}{9} \ln|x+3| - \frac{4}{9} \int \frac{x}{x^2+9} dx + \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{1}{x^2+9} dx + C = \frac{4}{9} \ln|x+3| - \frac{2}{9} \ln|x^2+9| + \frac{4}{9} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

Aux

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{(x+3)(x^2+9)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+9} = \frac{A(x^2+9) + (Bx+C)(x+3)}{(x+3)(x^2+9)}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x^2+9) + (Bx+C)(x+3) = 1$$

Aux1: $u = x^2+9, du = 2x dx$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+9} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+9| + C$$

Aux2: $\int \frac{1}{\frac{x^2}{9}+1} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2+1} = \frac{3}{9} \int \frac{1}{u^2+1} du$ $u = \frac{x}{3}, 3 du = dx$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg}(u) + C = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

$\begin{cases} \text{si } x = -3 \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{18} \\ \text{si } x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + 3C = 1 \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{6} \\ \text{si } x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{10}{18} + (B + \frac{1}{6})4 = 1 \end{cases}$
 $\hookrightarrow B = (1 - \frac{10}{9}) \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{18}$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+3)^3} dx = \int \frac{A}{x+3} dx + \int \frac{B}{(x+3)^2} dx + \int \frac{C}{(x+3)^3} dx = \ln|x+3| - \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} + C$$

Aux:

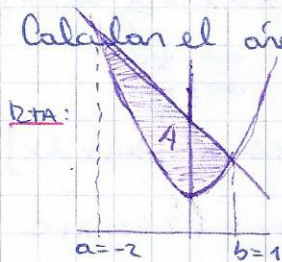
$$\frac{1}{(x+3)^3} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+3)^3} = \frac{A(x+3)^2 + B(x+3) + C}{(x+3)^3}$$

Aux:

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = -\frac{1}{u} + C = -\frac{1}{x+3} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x+3)^2 + B(x+3) + C = 1 \rightsquigarrow A, B, C \quad u = x+3 \quad du = dx$$

① Calcular el área encerrada por $f(x) = x^2+1$ y $g(x) = -x+3$



$$\text{Área}(A) = \int_a^b g(x) - f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^1 3 - x - x^2 - 1 dx = \textcircled{*}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow x^2+1 = -x+3$$

$$x^2+x = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \int_{-2}^1 2 - x - x^2 dx = 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-2}^1 = \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(-4 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{3}\right) > 0$$

"49/6"

INTEGRALES IMPROPIAS

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \right|_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{5x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 e^{5x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left. \frac{e^{5x}}{5} \right|_t^0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{5} (1 - e^{5t}) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left. 2\sqrt{x} \right|_t^1 = 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^p dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t x^p dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} \right|_1^t = \frac{1}{p+1} \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{p+1} - 1 \right) = L$$

si $p+1 = 0 \rightarrow L = \infty$ (no se puede determinar) $\rightarrow L = \infty$

si $p+1 > 0 \rightarrow L = \infty$

si $p+1 < 0 \rightarrow L = \frac{-1}{p+1} > 0$

② Analizar la convergencia de $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$

RTA: $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \leq \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} x dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^t = \infty$ no se sabe

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1}} dx + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}} dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^1 + \left. \frac{x^{-4+1}}{2} \right|_1^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} (t^2 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

\Rightarrow converge.

③ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 x dx + \int_0^{\infty} x dx = \infty$

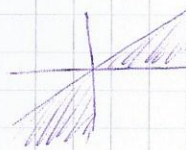
Para, se define:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

P.V $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-t}^t f(x) dx$

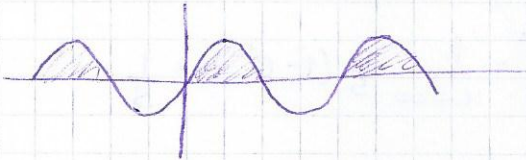
Pueden no coincidir.

P.V $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-t}^t x dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} (t^2 - t^2) = 0$



$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \, dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin x \, dx$$



INTEGRALES IMPROPIAS

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-2} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x-2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \ln|x-2| \Big|_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \ln|t-2| - \ln|1-2| \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \ln|t-2| = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$ diverge.

$$\textcircled{2} \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x-2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \int_2^4 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$$

Decimos que $\int_1^4 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$ converge $\Leftrightarrow \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$ y $\int_2^4 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$ convergen.

Como $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$ diverge $\Rightarrow \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$ diverge.

$$\textcircled{3} \int_1^4 \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-4)} dx$$

tiene que quedar un problema por integral.
Aca me encuentro con dos, los tengo que separar.

o sea:

$$\int_1^4 \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-4)} dx = \int_1^2 + \int_2^3 + \int_3^4$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-4)} dx = \int_1^2 + \int_2^3 + \int_3^4 + \int_4^5 + \int_5^{\infty}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} \Big|_t^1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln^2(1) - \ln^2(t)}{2} = -\infty$$

c.a. $\left. \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{dx}{x} \end{array} \right\} \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2}$

$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$ diverge.

Recuerdo:

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{converge si } p > 1 \\ \text{diverge si } 0 < p \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{diverge } p \geq 1 \\ \text{converge } 0 < p < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Def: Decimos que $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ converge absolutamente si $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ converge.

Decimos que converge condicionalmente si $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ converge y $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ diverge.

Obs: IMPORTANTE: Si $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ converge absolutamente $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ converge.

$$⑤ \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

Como $f(x)$ no es ≥ 0 , estudio $\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx$

Por criterio de comparación:

$$|f(x)| = \frac{\cos^2(e^x) |\sin(\frac{3}{x})|}{\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{|\cos| \leq 1, |\sin| \leq 1}{\leq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} \quad ; \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} dx \text{ converge.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \text{ converge} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx \text{ converge}$$

$$⑥ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^4+3}} dx \stackrel{f(x)}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^4+3}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^4+3}} dx$$

f cont. en $[0,1]$
 $\Rightarrow f$ integrable en $[0,1]$
 $\Rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ converge.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^4+3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^4+3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 \sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x^4}}} = 1 \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow ambas integrales de comportamiento igual.

Como $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ diverge $\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ diverge.

CRITERIO DE COMPARACION.

$f, g: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f, g \geq 0$ y $f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a,b]$

Entonces, si $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ converge $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ converge.

• si $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ diverge $\Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx$ diverge.

CRITERIO DE COMPARACION POR COCIENTE.

$f, g: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrables, $f, g \geq 0$.

Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow b} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$ existe, entonces:

• si $L \neq 0$, $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ converge $\Leftrightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx$ converge.

• si $L = 0$, si $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ converge $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ converge.

• si $L = +\infty$, si $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ diverge $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ diverge.

$$\textcircled{4} \int_2^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2+6x-8}} dx = \int_2^3 + \int_3^4 = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\text{aux: } -x^2+6x-8=0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x=4 \end{cases} \text{ PROBLEMAS}$$

$$\hookrightarrow -(x-2)(x-4)$$

$$\text{Análisis } I_1 = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x-2)(x-4)}} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x-2)(x-4)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$$

$$= \int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} \int_t^3 (x-2)^{-1/2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} 2(x-2)^{1/2} \Big|_t^3 =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2(3-2)^{1/2}}{2} - \frac{2(t-2)^{1/2}}{2} = 2 \quad \therefore I_1 \text{ converge}$$

$$\text{Análisis } I_2 = \int_3^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x-2)(x-4)}} dx$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x-2)(x-4)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$$

$$\int_3^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{-(x-4)}} dx = \int_3^4 (4-x)^{-1/2} dx \quad \text{y digo análogamente}$$

INTEGRALES DOBLES

① $\iint_D xy \, dx \, dy$, $D = [0,1] \times [0,2]$

$$\iint_D xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^2 \left. \frac{x^2}{2} y \right|_0^1 dy = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} y \, dy = \left. \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (2-0) = 1$$

$$\iint_D xy \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^2 xy \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left. x \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_0^2 dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2 \, dx = 2 \int_0^1 x \, dx = \left. \frac{2x^2}{2} \right|_0^1 = 1$$

② $\iint_D \cos^2(x/2) \, dx \, dy$, $D = [0, \pi] \times [1,2]$

Aux: $\int \cos^2(ax) \, dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \cos^2 u \, du = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\cos(2u) + 1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2a} \int \cos(2u) \, du + \frac{1}{2a} \int 1 \, du$
 $ax = u; dx = du/a$ $2u = v$
 $du = dv/2$

① $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x$

$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + \cos^2 x = \cos 2x$

$2\cos^2 x - 1 = \cos 2x \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2}$

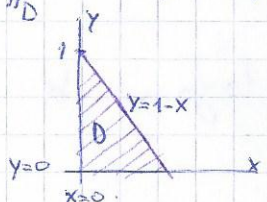
$= \frac{1}{4a} \int \cos v \, dv + \frac{1}{2a} \int 1 \, du = \frac{1}{4a} \sin v + \frac{1}{2a} u$

$= \frac{1}{4a} \sin(2ax) + \frac{1}{2a} ax = \frac{1}{4a} \sin(2ax) + \frac{x}{2}$

$$\iint_D \cos^2(x/2) \, dx \, dy = \int_1^2 \int_0^\pi \cos^2(x/2) \, dx \, dy = \int_1^2 \left. \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2} \sin(2 \cdot x/2) + \frac{x}{2} \right|_0^\pi dy = \int_1^2 \left. \frac{1}{8} \sin(4 \cdot x/2) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right|_0^\pi dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \, dy = \frac{\pi}{2} (2-1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

③ $\iint_D x^2(y+1) \, dx \, dy$, $D = \{(x,y) / x \geq 0, y \geq 0, y \leq 1-x\}$



Parametrizo D

Como tipo I: $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x$

Como tipo II: $0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1-y$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D x^2(y+1) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} x^2(y+1) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + y \right) \Big|_0^{1-x} dx$$

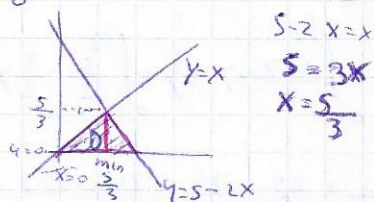
$$= \int_0^1 x^2 \left(\frac{(1-x)^2}{2} + (1-x) \right) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^2 (1-2x+x^2) + x^2 - x^3 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 \right) dx = \left. \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^5}{5} - 2 \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = \underline{\text{terminar}}$$

Como tipo II:

$$\iint_D x^2(y+1) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} x^2(y+1) \, dx \, dy = \underline{\text{ejercicio}}$$

$$④ \iint_D x^2(y+1) dx dy \quad D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x \geq 0, y \geq 0, y \leq 5-2x, y \leq x\}$$



Parametrizo

Tipo I: escribo a D como $D_1 \cup D_2$: $D_1 = \triangle$ $D_2 = \triangle$

$$D_1: 0 \leq x \leq \frac{5}{3}, 0 \leq y \leq x$$

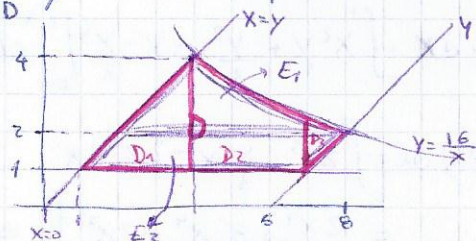
$$D_2: \frac{5}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq 5-2x$$

Tipo II: $0 \leq y \leq \frac{5}{3}, y \leq x \leq \frac{5-y}{2}$

$$\iint_D x^2(y+1) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{5}{3}} \int_0^x x^2(y+1) dy dx + \int_{\frac{5}{3}}^{\frac{5}{2}} \int_0^{5-2x} x^2(y+1) dy dx \quad (\text{Tipo I})$$

$$\iint_D x^2(y+1) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{5}{3}} \int_y^{\frac{5-y}{2}} x^2(y+1) dx dy$$

$$⑤ \iint_D \frac{x}{y} dx dy \quad D = \{(x,y) / xy \leq 16, x \geq y, x-6 \leq y, x \geq 0, y \geq 1\}$$



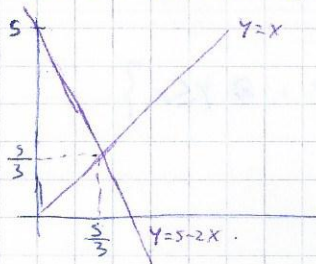
Tipo I: $D_1: 1 \leq x \leq 4, 1 \leq y \leq x$
 $D_2: 4 \leq x \leq 7, 1 \leq y \leq 16/x$
 $D_3: 7 \leq x \leq 8, x-6 \leq y \leq 16/x$

Tipo II: $E_1: 2 \leq y \leq 4, y \leq x \leq 16/y$
 $E_2: 1 \leq y \leq 2, y \leq x \leq y+6$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Como tipo I: } \iint_D \frac{x}{y} dx dy = \int_1^4 \int_1^x \frac{x}{y} dy dx + \int_4^7 \int_1^{16/x} \frac{x}{y} dy dx + \int_7^8 \int_{x-6}^{16/x} \frac{x}{y} dy dx$$

$$\text{Como tipo II: } \iint_D \frac{x}{y} dx dy = \int_2^4 \int_y^{16/y} \frac{x}{y} dx dy + \int_1^2 \int_y^{y+6} \frac{x}{y} dx dy$$

⑥ Calcular el área de $D = \{(x,y) / x \geq 0, y \geq 0, y \leq 5-2x, y \leq x\}$



$$\text{Area}(D) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{12}$$

$$\iint_D 1 \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{5/3} \int_y^{5-y} 1 \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{5/3} \frac{5-y}{2} \, dy = \int_0^{5/3} \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}y \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(5/3)^2}{2} = \frac{25}{4} - \frac{75}{36} = \frac{25 \cdot 6 - 75 \cdot 3}{36} = \frac{25 \cdot 8}{12 \cdot 3} = \frac{25}{12}$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) \, dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

TEOREMA DE STOKES:

$$\int_S \text{rot } F \cdot dS = \int_{\partial S} F \cdot ds$$

TEOREMA DE GREEN:

$$\int_S \text{rot } F \cdot ds = \int_{\partial S} F \cdot ds$$

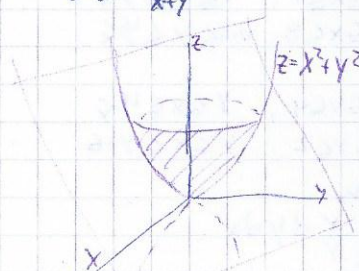
INTEGRALES TRIPLES

① $\iiint_D xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$, $D = [0,1]^3 = [0,1] \times [0,1] \times [0,1]$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} yz \right]_0^1 dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} yz \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} z \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 dz = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} z \cdot \frac{1}{2} dz = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

② $\int_0^1 \int_0^{2x} \int_{x+y}^{x^2+y^2} 1 \cdot dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2x} (x^2+y^2 - x - y) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left[x^2 y + \frac{y^3}{3} - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{2x} dx$

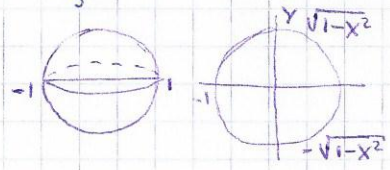


$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^2(2x) + \frac{(2x)^3}{3} - x(2x) - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[2x^3 + \frac{8}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x^2 \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{2x^4}{4} + \frac{8}{3} \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^3}{3} \right] dx = \dots$$

VOLUMEN DE LA ESFERA: $S = B((0,0), 1)$ en $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \text{Vol}(S) = \frac{4}{3}\pi$

$$\iiint_S 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

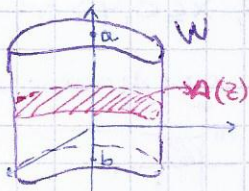
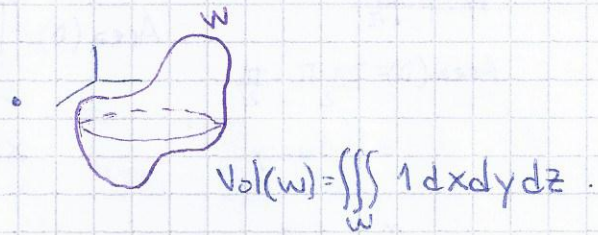
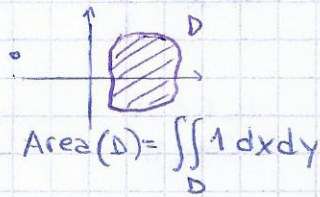
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$



$$\text{Vol}(S) = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

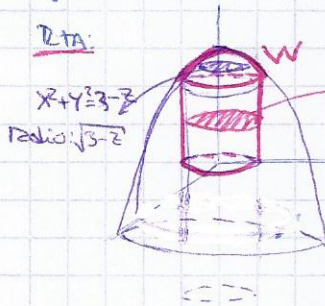
$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin(x)) + C$$

PRINCIPIO DE CAVALLIERI



$$\text{Vol}(W) = \int_b^a A(z) dz$$

① Calcular el volumen de sólido limitada por $z = -(x^2 + y^2) + 3$, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ y el plano $z = 0$.



Inter: $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 3 - z \end{cases}$

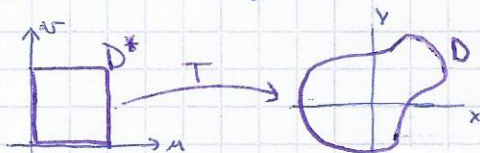
$$\begin{cases} z = z \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Volumen(W) = $\int_0^3 A(z) dz = \int_0^2 \pi \cdot 1^2 dz + \int_2^3 \pi (3-z)^2 dz$
 $= \int_0^2 \pi dz + \int_2^3 \pi (3-z)^2 dz = \pi \cdot 2 + \pi \left(\frac{3z - z^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^3$

PRÁCTICA 9

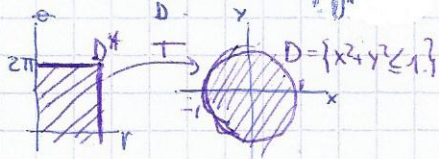
TEOREMA (CAMBIO DE VARIABLES)

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D^*} f(T(u,v)) \cdot |JT(u,v)| du dv$$



$T: D^* \rightarrow D$ biyectiva, C^1 y con inversa C^1

① Area(D) = $\iint_D 1 dx dy = \iint_{D^*} 1 \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \pi$



$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

COORDENADAS POLARES: $T(r,\theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$
 $|JT(r,\theta)| = r$

② Sea $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y \geq 0, 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$, calcular el área de D .

Rta:



$$\text{Area}(D) = \frac{2\pi - \pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \iint_D 1 \, dx \, dy$$

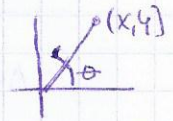
$$\text{Area}(D) = \int_0^{\pi} \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} 1 \cdot r \cdot dr \, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

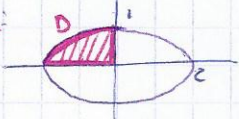
$$1 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$



③ Calcular $\iint_D e^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \, dx \, dy$ donde $D = \{(x,y) / \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 \leq 1, x \leq 0, y \geq 0\}$.

Rta:



$$x = r \cos \theta \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

coordenadas elípticas



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$$

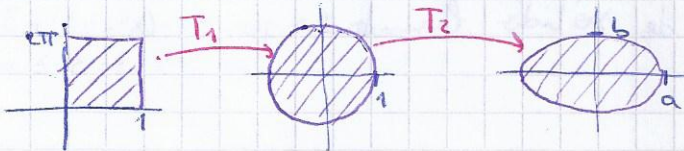
$$x = a \cos \theta$$

$$y = b \sin \theta$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$|J| = abr$$



$$T_1(r,\theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{x}^2}{a^2} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{b^2} \leq 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\tilde{x} = ax$$

$$\tilde{y} = by$$

$$T_2(x,y) = (ax, by)$$

$$\iint_D e^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \, dx \, dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{e^{r^2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta}{e^{r^2} 2r} = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(\int_0^1 e^{r^2} r \, dr \right) d\theta$$

sustitución

C.A:

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = \frac{(2r \cos \theta)^2}{4} + (r \sin \theta)^2$$

$$(e^{r^2})' = e^{r^2} \cdot 2r$$

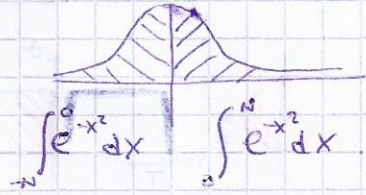
$$= \frac{4r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4}$$

$$= r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = r^2$$

Ejercicio 11 de la guía

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = (*)$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N}^0 e^{-x^2} dx \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^N e^{-x^2} dx$$



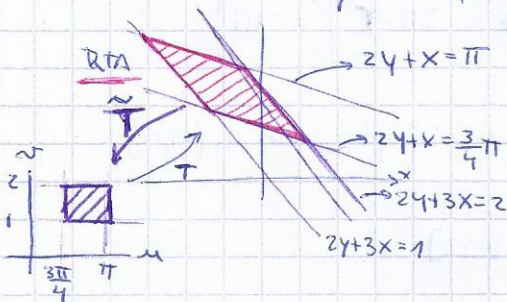
$$(*) = 2 \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^N e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$I = \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \right) = \iint_{x \geq 0, y \geq 0} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta & r &\geq 0 \\ y &= r \sin \theta & 0 &\leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 13:

- ④ Calcular $\iint_D (3x+2y)^2 \cdot \sin(x+2y) dx dy$ donde D es la región limitada por las rectas $2y+3x=1$, $2y+3x=2$, $2y+x=\pi$, $2y+x=\frac{3\pi}{4}$.



$$D = \begin{cases} \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq 2y+x \leq \pi \\ 1 \leq 2y+3x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = 2y+x \\ v = 2y+3x \end{cases} \quad T(x,y) = (2y+x, 2y+3x)$$

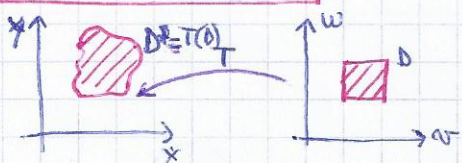
$$\begin{cases} \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq u \leq \pi \\ 1 \leq v \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_D (3x+2y)^2 \sin(x+2y) dx dy =$$

$$= \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} \int_1^2 v^2 \sin(u) \frac{1/4}{JT} dv du = \dots$$

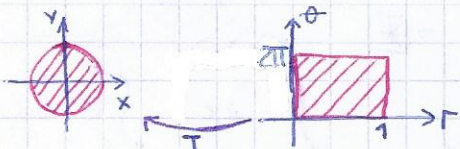
$$|JT| = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 4 \quad ; \quad JT = (JT)^{-1}$$

CAMBIO DE VARIABLES



$$\int_{D^*} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_D f(T(w, v)) |\det DT| dw dv$$

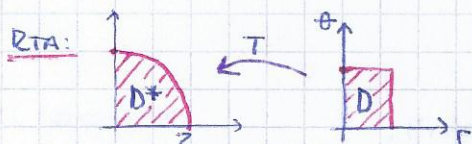
Ej:



$$T(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{r \cos \theta}{x}, \frac{r \sin \theta}{y} \right)$$

$$JDT = r$$

① Calcular el área de $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$



$$\text{Área}(D^*) = \frac{\pi \cdot 4}{4} = \pi \quad (\text{por fórmula})$$

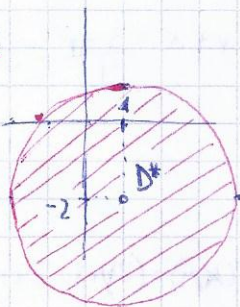
$$\begin{aligned} x(r, \theta) &= 2r \cos \theta & \theta \in [0, \pi/2] \\ y(r, \theta) &= 2r \sin \theta & r \in [0, 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Área}(D^*) &= \iint_{D^*} 1 dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 4r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$DT(r, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos \theta & -2r \sin \theta \\ 2 \sin \theta & 2r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = 4r$$

② Área de $\{(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 \leq 9\} \rightarrow A = 9\pi$

RTA:



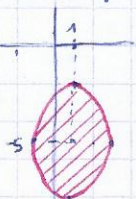
$$\text{Área}(D^*) = \int_0^3 \int_0^{2\pi} r dr d\theta = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{2} \Big|_0^3 = 9\pi$$

Tomamos coordenadas polares desplazadas en $(1, -2)$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 + r \cos \theta & r \in [0, 3] \\ y &= -2 + r \sin \theta & \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \end{aligned}$$

③ Área de $\left\{ \frac{(x-1)^2}{4} + \frac{(y+5)^2}{9} \leq 1 \right\}$

RTA:



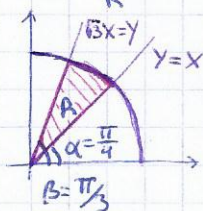
$$T(r, \theta) \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2r \cos \theta & \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \\ y = -5 + 3r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Área}(\text{elipse}) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot r dr d\theta = 2\pi \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 6\pi$$

$$\det(DT(r, \theta)) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot r$$

④ Calcular $\iint_R x^2 + y^2 dx dy$, $R = \{(x, y) / x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, y \leq \sqrt{3}x, y \geq x, x, y \geq 0\}$

RTA:

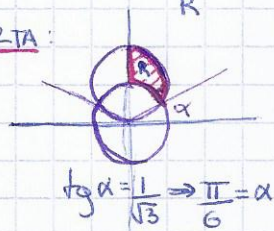


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Coordenadas polares} & \quad x = r \cos \theta & r \in [0, 1] \\ & \quad y = r \sin \theta & \theta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} r^2 r d\theta dr = \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

⑤ Calcular $\iint_R x^2 + y^2 dx dy$

RTA:



$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} = \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta & \theta &\in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ y &= r \sin \theta & r &\in [2, 4 \cos \theta] \end{aligned}$$

Circunferencias: $x^2 + y^2 = 2^2$
 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2^2$

→ la región intersecciones:

$$x^2 + y^2 = x^2 + (y-2)^2 \Rightarrow 4y = 4 \Rightarrow y = 1 \text{ y } x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\iint_R x^2 + y^2 dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^{4 \cos \theta} r^2 r d\theta dr = \square$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 4 \end{cases} &\rightarrow \begin{cases} r^2 = 4 \\ r^2 - 4r \sin \theta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ r = 4 \sin \theta \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

⑥ Volumen de la elipse: $\left\{ \frac{(x-1)^2}{4} + \frac{(y+2)^2}{9} + \frac{(z-3)^2}{25} \leq 1 \right\} = E$

RTA:

Coordenadas esféricas:

$$T(r, \theta, \varphi) = (x(r, \theta, \varphi), y(r, \theta, \varphi), z(r, \theta, \varphi))$$

$$x = 1 + 2r \cos \theta \cos \varphi \quad ; \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

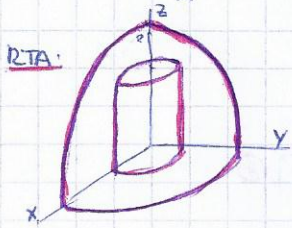
$$y = -2 + 3r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \quad \varphi \in [0, \pi]$$

$$z = 3 + 5r \cos \varphi \quad r \in [0, 1]$$

$$\operatorname{Det} DT = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot r^2 \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Vol}(E) = \iiint_E 1 dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 1 \cdot 30r^2 \cos \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \square$$

⊕ Calcular $\iiint_R xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$; $R = \{(x, y, z) / x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4; x^2 + y^2 \geq 1; x, y, z \geq 0\}$



Use coordenadas cilíndricas.

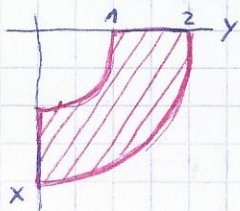
$$T(r, \theta, z)$$

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad ; \quad r \in [1, 2]$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \quad \theta \in [0, \pi/2]$$

$$z = \tilde{z} \quad z \in [0, \sqrt{4-r^2}]$$

Visita desde arriba:



Esfera: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ (en cartesianas)

$r^2 + \tilde{z}^2 = 4$ (en cilíndricas)

$$\Rightarrow \iiint_R xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_1^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r \cdot r \cdot \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \cdot \tilde{z} \, d\tilde{z} \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$= \int_1^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r^3 \cdot \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot \tilde{z} \, d\tilde{z} \, d\theta \, dr.$$