

1	2	3	4	5	Calificación

APELLIDO Y NOMBRE:

NO. DE LIBRETA:

CARRERA:

ANÁLISIS 1

Final - 21/12/2010

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

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{si } (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0 & \text{si } (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

a) Probar que:

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

para todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$ e $y \in \mathbb{R}$.

b) Probar que existen las derivadas dobles cruzadas, pero que en $(0, 0)$ se tiene:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0, 0).$$

c) ¿Es f una función de clase C^1 en \mathbb{R}^2 ?

d) ¿Es f una función de clase C^2 en \mathbb{R}^2 ?

2. a) Sea $k > 0$, encontrar el mínimo de la función $f(x, y) = x + y$ sobre el conjunto

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2 : xy = k\}.$$

b) Probar que, para todo $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $x, y > 0$ vale que

$$\frac{x + y}{2} \geq \sqrt{xy}.$$

3. Sean $a, b > 0$. Calcular $\iint_E |xy| dx dy$, donde E es la elipse $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$.

4. Sea $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una función de clase C^1 y $a < b$. Probar que existe $M > 0$ tal que, para todo $x, y \in [a, b]$, se verifica

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x - y|.$$

5. Sea $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una función continua tal que $f(1, 2) = 0$.

a) Sea $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ continua tal que $\gamma(0) = (0, 0)$ y $\gamma(1) = (1, 2)$. Si $f(0, 0) = -1$, probar que existe un punto p en la imagen de γ tal que $f(p) = -1/2$.

b) Probar que si f es de clase C^1 y $\nabla f(1, 2) \neq (0, 0)$, entonces existen infinitos puntos $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tales que $f(p) = 0$.

Justificación

Justifique todas sus respuestas.

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t, y) - f(0, y)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{ty(t^2 - y^2)}{t \cdot (t^2 + y^2)} = \frac{-y^3}{y^2} = -y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, 0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, t) - f(x, 0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{xt(x^2 - t^2)}{t(x^2 + t^2)} = \frac{x^3}{x^2} = x$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) (0, 0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, t) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t}{t} = -1$$

$\forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ Vale para composicion de \mathbb{C}^1 en \mathbb{C}^2

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

$$= \frac{|(x^2y - y^3 + 2yx^2)(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2y(x^2 - y^2)|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \leq \frac{|x|^2|y| - |y|^3 + 2|y||x|^2}{\|x, y\|^2} \cdot \frac{(\|x, y\|^2 + \|x, y\|^2)}{\|x, y\|^2} = \dots$$

$$|x| \leq \|x, y\|$$

$$|y| \leq \|x, y\|$$

$$\leq \frac{(\|x, y\|^2 \cdot \|x, y\| + \|x, y\|^3 + 2\|x, y\|\|x, y\|^2)(\|x, y\|^2 + \|x, y\|^2) + 2\|x, y\|^2\|x, y\|(\|x, y\|^2 + \|x, y\|^2)}{\|x, y\|^4}$$

$$\leq \frac{(4\|x, y\|^3)(2\|x, y\|^2) + 4\|x, y\|^5}{\|x, y\|^4} = \frac{12\|x, y\|^5}{\|x, y\|^4} = 12\|x, y\| \leq 12\delta < \epsilon$$

$$\delta < \frac{\epsilon}{12}$$

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

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$f \in C^1$
 $f \notin C^2$
 $(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x})$

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

$$\left| \frac{(x^3 - xy^2 - 2y^2x)(x^2+y^2) - 2y^2x(x^2-y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - 0 \right| \leq$$

$$N = \|x, y\|$$

$$\frac{(N^3 + N^3 + 2N^3)(2N^2) + 2N^3(2N^2)}{N^4} = \dots \Rightarrow \delta < \frac{\epsilon}{12}$$

② $k > 0$ min $f(x,y) = x+y$ so $S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2 : xy = k\}$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$$

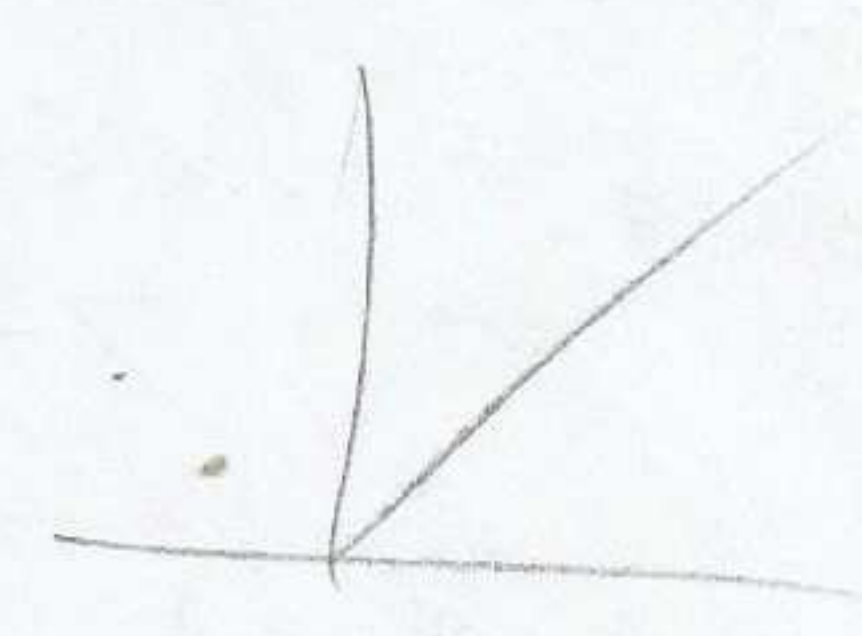
$$(1, 1) = \lambda (y, x) \Rightarrow$$

$$1 = \lambda y \quad \lambda = 1/y$$

$$1 = \lambda x \quad \lambda = 1/x \Rightarrow \boxed{x=y}$$

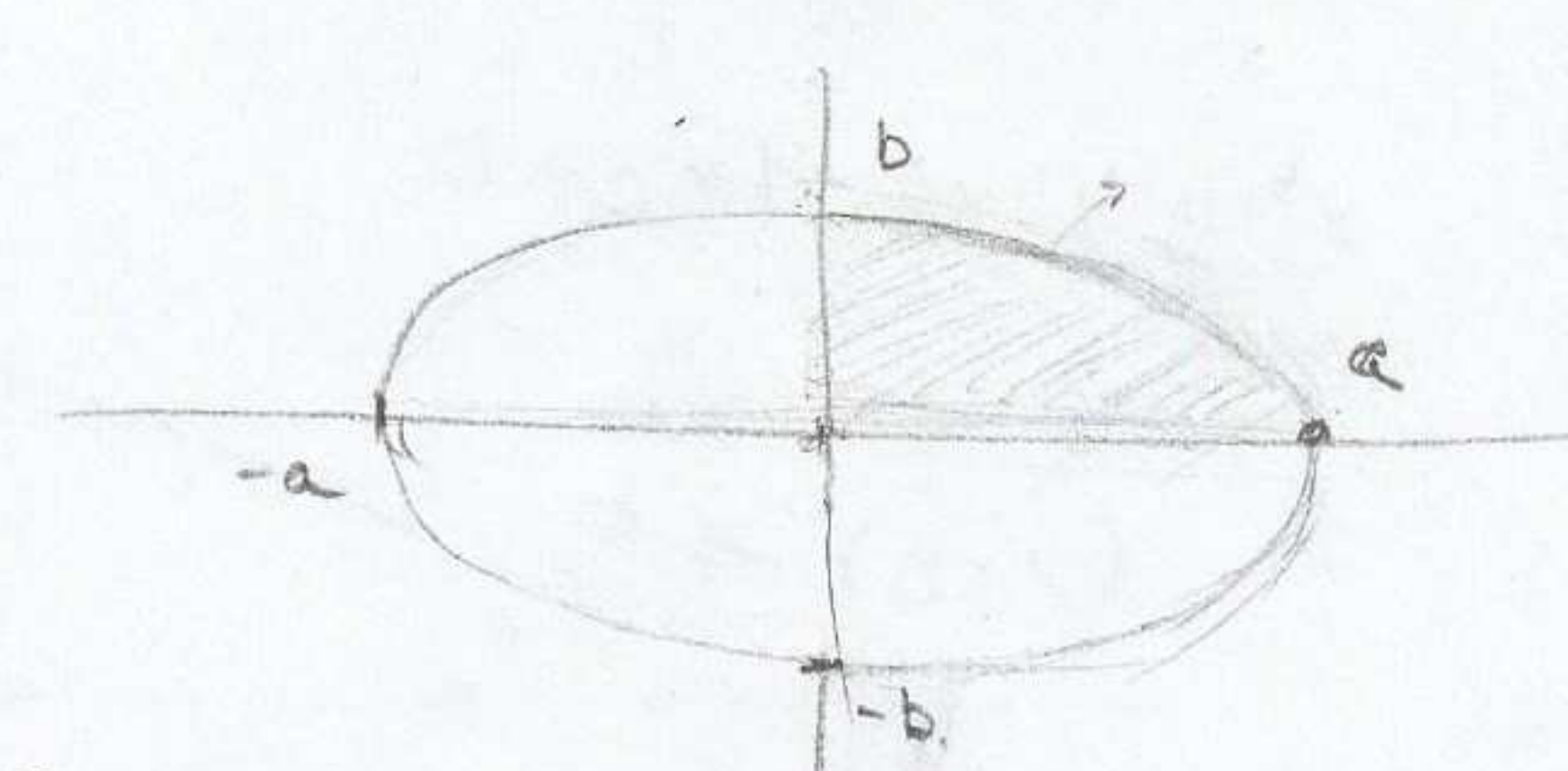
$\lambda = 0$

= trivial



③ $a, b > 0$ $\iint_E |xy| dx dy$ $E = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$

$$= 4 \iint_{\text{quadrante}} xy dx dy = 4 \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})b^2}} xy dy dx$$



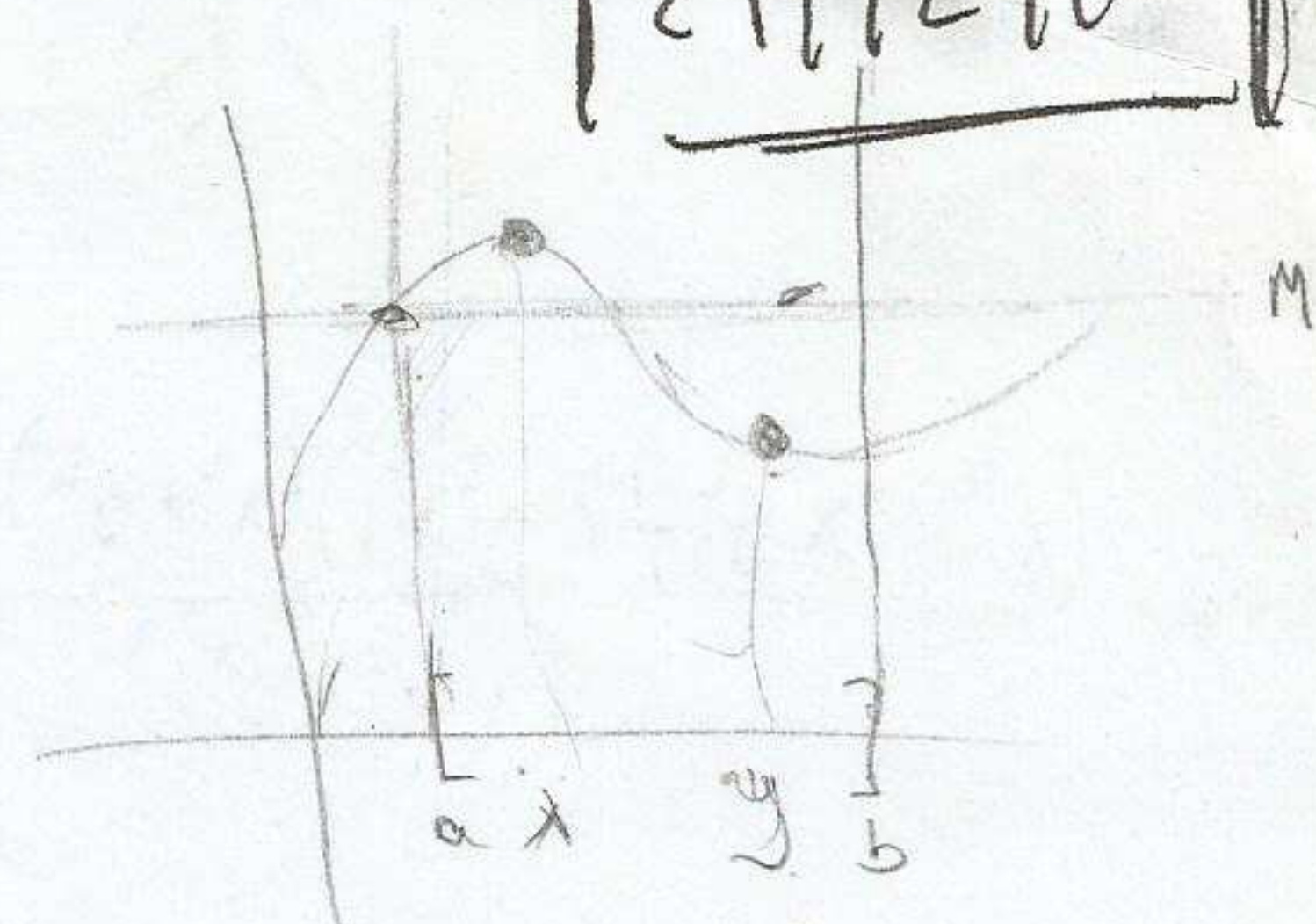
$$= 4 \int_0^a x \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})b^2}} dx = 4 \int_0^a \frac{x}{2} \left(\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}} b \right)^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^a b^2 x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right) dx = 2 \int_0^a b^2 \left(x - \frac{x^3}{a^2} \right) dx = b^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4a^2} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=a}$$

$$= b^2 \left(\frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^4}{4a^2} \right) = a^2 b^2 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{2} = \boxed{\frac{a^2 b^2}{2}}$$

④ $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^1$ $a < b$. Probar que $\exists M > 0$ tal que
 $\forall x, y \in [a, b], |f(x) - f(y)| \leq M |x - y|$

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$x = y \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x)| \leq M(x - x) \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 0$

Aplicar Lagrange en $[x, y]$.
 (usando los sup)

$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| = |f'(c)| = M_{(x,y)}$$

Sea $L = \{M_{x,y} : x, y \in [a, b]\} \Rightarrow M = \sup\{L\}$

esto inf

quiero ver que L está acotado.

L está acotado pues

$L = \{M_{x,y} : \dots\} = |f'(c_{x,y})|$ y $f'(c) < \infty \forall c \in [a, b]$

(pues $f'(x)$ es continuo y $[a, b]$ es compacto). \rightarrow pues $f \in C^1$

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2b

$$\frac{x+y}{2} \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$(x+y)^2 \geq 4xy$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2xy - 4xy \geq 0$$

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

$$(x-y)^2 \geq 0$$

$\boxed{x \neq y}$ $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M |x - y|$
 quiero ver que $\left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| \leq M$.

Yo ve, por Lagrange, que $\exists c \in (x, y) \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = f'(c)$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} \right| = |f'(c)| < M$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| < M$$

QED

5a $f(0,0) = -1$ $\gamma(0) = (0,0)$
 $f(1,2) = 0$ $\gamma(1) = (1,2)$
 γ continuo.
 Probar que $\exists p' / f(\gamma(p')) = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $f(p) = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $f(\gamma(0)) = -1$
 $f(\gamma(1)) = 0$ \Rightarrow por TVM, $\exists p' \in [0,1]$
 tal que $f(\gamma(p')) = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $f \circ \gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ pues $f \circ \gamma$ es continuo.
 $h: [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $h(x) =$

Sea $M > |f'(c)|$