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<u> 53 - 56</u>
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53) a e R f: R2× R -> R2  $x = (X_1, X_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  $f(x_1y) = (x_1^3 + x_2^3 - 3ax_1x_2, yx_1 - x_2)$   $x = (x_1^3 + x_2^3 - 3ax_1x_2, yx_1 - x_2)$   $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 1. Hallar ACIR y g: A -> IR2 / f(g(y),y) = 0 y = A.  $\int_{1}^{1} X_{1}^{3} + X_{2}^{3} - 3aX_{1}X_{2} = 0$   $4X_{1} - X_{2} = 0$ Necesitamos despejar X1 y X2 en términos de la y. CASO 1: Si  $x_1 = 0 = D X_2^3 = 0 = D X_2 = 0 = D A = IR g(y) = (0,0)$ CASO 2: Si  $x_1 \neq 0 = D$   $x_2 = yx_1$  $x_1^3 + y^3 x_1^3 - 3ay x_1^2 = 0$  $\begin{array}{cccc}
& (11+y^{2}x_{1}-3ay)=0 \\
& Como & x_{1}\neq 0 & = D & x_{1}(1+y^{3})=3ay & = D \\
& \frac{3ay^{2}}{1+y^{3}}, & \frac{3ay^{2}}{1+y^{3}}
\end{array}$   $A = (-1, \infty)$  $g(y) = \left(\frac{3ay}{1+y^3}, \frac{3ay^2}{1+y^3}\right) \qquad A = (-1, \infty)$ 2. Determinar  $(x_iy) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  tal que  $M(x_iy) = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_iy)\right]$  no sea invertible.  $M(x_1y) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1^2 - 3ax_2 & 3x_2^2 - 3ax_1 \\ y & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  $\det \left( M(x_1 y_1) \right) = (-3) \left( x_1^2 - a x_2 + y \left( x_2^2 - a x_1 \right) \right) = 0 \implies y = -\frac{x_1^2 - a x_2}{x_2^2 - a x_1}$ Puntos  $\longrightarrow (x_1, x_2, \frac{-x_1^2 - ax_2}{x_2^2 - ax_1})$  Estos son los ptos. que no umpleu las hipótesis del TFImpl. Como no cumpleu las hipótesis, no podemos saber si en estos , tos. existe. Por ejemplo: (0,0,0) A=IR g(y)=(---) $6 \times 4 = 2, \times 2 = 4 \quad y = -\frac{4-a}{1-2a}$  $Si = 4 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & y_1 \\ 2, 1, 0 \end{pmatrix}$ Puntos en los que no se g(y) = (-..) y A = (-1, 00) cumplen las hipotesis pero si existe la función g.

3. Hallar abto. 
$$B \subset IR$$
 y und punction in the fales que  $\begin{cases} det M(h(y),y) = 0 \\ yh_1(y) - h_2(y) = 0 \end{cases}$  Calcular  $f_1(h(y),y)$  para  $\begin{cases} h(y) = (x_1(y), x_2(y)) \\ yX_1 = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} X_1^2 - aX_2 + y(x_2^2 - aX_1) = 0 \\ YX_1 - X_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$X_1^2 - ay X_1 + y(y^2 X_1^2 - aX_1) = 0 \implies X_1(X_1 - ay + y^3 X_1 - ay) = 0$$
  
Suponemos  $X_1 \neq 0$ :

$$(1+y^{3})X_{1} = 2ay$$

$$f_{1}(h(y),y) = \left(\frac{2ay}{1+y^{3}}\right)^{3} \left(1+y^{3}\right) - 3a \frac{4a^{2}y^{3}}{(1+y^{3})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{8a^{3}y^{3}}{(1+y^{3})^{2}} - \frac{12a^{3}y^{3}}{(1+y^{3})^{2}} = \frac{-4a^{3}y^{3}}{(1+y^{3})^{2}}$$

4. Uh'lizar polares para representar graficamente en 
$$\mathbb{R}^2$$
 g y h.

$$g(y) = \left(\frac{3ay}{A+y^3}, \frac{3ay^2}{A+y^3}\right) \qquad \begin{array}{c} X = r\cos\theta \\ Y = r\sin\theta \\ Y = r\sin\theta \end{array}$$

$$X = \frac{3a}{\cos\theta} \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \frac{3a\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta} = \frac{3a\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta}$$

$$Y = \frac{3a\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta} = \frac{3a\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta}$$

$$Y = \frac{3a\sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta} = \frac{3a\sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta}$$

$$Y = \frac{3a\sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta} = \frac{3a\sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\theta}{\sin^3\theta + \cos^3\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta}} = \frac{\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta}{\sin^3 \theta} + \cos^3 \theta$$

$$y = \frac{3a \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} = \frac{3a \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} + \cos^3 \theta$$

$$Y = \frac{3a \operatorname{sen}^{3}\theta \cdot \cos\theta}{\operatorname{sen}^{3}\theta + \cos^{3}\theta} \qquad r(\theta) = \left(\frac{3a \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos\theta}{\operatorname{sen}^{3}\theta + \cos^{3}\theta}\right)$$

$$\theta = 0$$
  
 $\sin^3 \theta = -\cos^3 \theta$  se anula denominador en  $\frac{-17}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$   $\theta \in \left(\frac{-77}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ 

2a grafice es simétrice con respecto a 
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
 y,  $r(\theta) = r(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)$ 

[56.] Emación: 
$$x^3y_1 + x^2y_1y_2 + x + y_1^2y_2 = 0$$
  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $y = (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 

1. Demostrar que  $J\Omega$  ablos en  $IR^2$ , con  $y_0 = (-1,1) \in \Omega$  y  $U \in IR$  con  $X_0 = 1 \in U$ , tales que para cada  $y \in \Omega$  la ecuació tiene una única solución  $x = g(y) \in U$ . Demostrar que la función  $g: \Omega \in IR^2 \longrightarrow U \in IR$  es de clase  $C^\infty$  en  $\Omega$ .

$$f(x_1y_1,y_2) = x^3y_1 + x^2y_1y_2 + x + y_1^2y_2$$
  
Como quiero  $x = g(y)$  miro  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,-1,1)$  (antes me aseguro quiero  $x = y_1(y_1) = 0$ ) (antes me aseguro quiero  $y_1(x_1,y_1) = 0$ ) (antes me aseguro  $y_1(x_1,y_1) = 0$ ) (antes me asegur

2. Calcular 
$$\nabla g(y_0)$$
,  $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y_2 y_1}(y_0)$ 

$$x = g(y)$$
;  $g(y)^3 y_1^3 + g(y)^2 y_1 y_2 + g(y) + y_1^2 y_2 = 0$ 

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1}(y_0)$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $39^2$ .  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1}$ .  $y_1 + g^3 + 2g$ .  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1}$ .  $y_1y_2 + g^2y_2 + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1} + 2y_1y_2 =$ 

$$3 \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1}(y_0) \cdot (-1) + 1 - 2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1}(y_0) + 1 + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1}(y_0) - 2 = 0$$

$$-4\frac{\partial y}{\partial y_1}(y_0) = 0 \implies \boxed{\frac{\partial y}{\partial y_1}(y_0) = 0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_{2}} = 3g^{2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{2}} y_{1} + 2g \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{2}} y_{1} y_{2} + g^{2} y_{1} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{2}} + y_{1}^{2} = 0$$

$$-3 \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_2} - 2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_2} - 1 + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_2} + 1 = 0$$

$$-4\frac{\partial g}{\partial y_2}(y_0) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2}(y_0) = 0$$

$$\nabla g(y_0) = (0,0)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_1} = 0$$

$$6g \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{2}} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{1}} y_{1} + 3g^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial y_{2} \partial y_{1}} y_{1} + 3g^{2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{2}} (...) + 2g \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial y_{2} \partial y_{1}} y_{1} y_{2} + 2g \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{1}} y_{1} + 2g \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_{2}} y_{2} + g^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial y_{2} \partial y_{1}} + 2y_{1} = 0$$

Sustituyendo (como 
$$\nabla g(y_0) = (0,0)$$
)

$$3\frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial y_{z}\partial y_{1}}(y_{0})(-1) + 2\frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial y_{2}\partial y_{1}}(y_{0})(-1) + 1 + \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial y_{2}\partial y_{1}}(y_{0}) - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y_2 \partial y_4} (y_0) = -\frac{4}{4}$$

3. Demuestra que 7 ablos 52'cIR² con yo∈52' y U'cIR con  $-1 \in \mathcal{U}$ , tales que para cada  $y \in \Omega'$  la ecuación tiene solución única en U.

No se puede hacer con el TFImpl.

$$x^{3}y_{1} + x^{2}y_{1}y_{2} + x + y_{1}^{2}y_{2} = 0$$

$$x^{3}y_{1} + x^{2}y_{1}y_{2} + x + y_{1}y_{2} = 0$$

$$x^{3}y_{1} + x^{2}y_{2} + x + y_{2} = 0$$

$$-x^{2}(x+y_{2}) + x + y_{2} = 0$$

$$(x+y_{2})(1-x^{2}) = 0$$

Se anula cuando 
$$X = -y_2$$
  
 $x = 1$ 

Para ptos. 
$$(-1, y_2)$$
  $\Rightarrow g(-1, y_2) = -1$   
 $\Rightarrow g(-1, y_2) = -y_2$ 

155./Dados b>0 y una función  $f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua tales que  $f(0) \neq -1$ ,  $\int_{0}^{b} f(t) dt = 0$ , demostrar que la ecuación  $x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$  tiene, para a suficientemente próximo a b, solución única x = g(a) con g(a) próximo a 0. Demostrar que g es una función C1 y calcular g'(b). d'Como cambia lo anterior cuando b = 1 y f(t) = -1 + 2t?  $x(a) = \int_{x(a)}^{a} f(t)dt$   $(1) = \int_{x(a)}^{a} f(t)dt$   $(2) = \int_{x(a)}^{a} f(t)dt$   $(3) = \int_{x(a)}^{a} f(t)dt$   $(4) = \int_{x(a)}^{a} f(t)dt$   $(5) = \int_{x(a)}^{a} f(t)dt$   $(7) = \int_{x(a)}^{a} f(t)dt$ (2)  $F(0,b) = \int_0^b f(t)dt - 0 = 0$  $F(x_i y) = \int_{x}^{y} f(t)dt - x$ por hipótesis Quiero ver que F(g(y),y) = 0. Uso TF Impl.  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{x}^{y} f(t)dt = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( - \int_{y}^{x} f(t)dt \right) = - f(x)$  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y) = -f(x) - 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0,b) = -f(0) - 1 \neq 0 \quad \text{por hipoteris.}$ For el TFImpl. Fentorno U de b, un entorno V de O, y una funcion  $C^1$  g:  $U \rightarrow V$  con g(b) = 0, y tal que F(g(y), y) = 0 $\int_{g(y)}^{y} f(t)dt = g(y) . Si llamamos y = a$ g(y) = x ya esta. $f(a) - f(g(a)) \cdot g'(a) = g'(a) = 0 \quad g'(a) = \frac{f(a)}{1 + f(g(a))}$  $g'(b) = \frac{f(b)}{1 + f(g(b))} = \frac{f(b)}{1 + f(o)}$ 

Si b=1, 
$$f(t)=-1+2t$$
 $f(0)=4$  (no quedo usar TFImpl.)

 $\int_{0}^{1}-1+2t\,dt=-t+t^{2}\int_{0}^{1}$ 

Ecuación:  $x=\int_{x}^{a}f(t)dt=\int_{x}^{a}-1+2t\,dt=(x-a)+a^{2}-x^{2}$ 
 $x^{2}=a(a-4)$   $x(a)$  prox. a 0 wando a grox. a 1

Si a<4

 $x^{2}=a(a-4)<0$ 
 $x=y_{1}+y_{2}$  sen  $x=x$  incóquita
 $y=(y_{1},y_{2})$  parámetro

A 1. Demostrar que tiene una solución única  $x=g(y)$  cuando  $y=0$ 

Demostrar que  $y: 2C=R^{2} \rightarrow R$  es  $C^{\infty}(\Omega)$ .

Fijo  $(y_{1},y_{2})\in \Omega$   $|y_{2}|<1$ 
 $|y_{1}|=0$ 
 $|y_{2}|<1$ 
 $|y_{2}|<1$ 
 $|y_{2}|<1$ 
 $|y_{3}|=0$ 
 $|y_{4}|=0$ 
 $|y_{2}|<1$ 
 $|y_{4}|=0$ 
 $|y_{4}|=0$ 
 $|y_{5}|=0$ 
 $|y$ 

 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y_2 \cos x - 4 \neq 0 \quad \text{porque} \quad |y_2| < 1 \implies \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} (y_{40}, y_{20}, x_0) \neq 0$ g es Couni  $\Rightarrow$  TFImpl.  $\Rightarrow$   $\exists g = g(y_1, y_2)$  con  $x_0 = g(y_{10}, y_{20})$ 

Xo = 9 (Y10,1420)