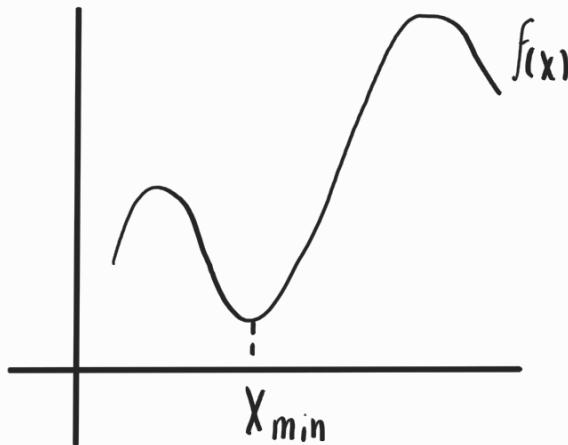
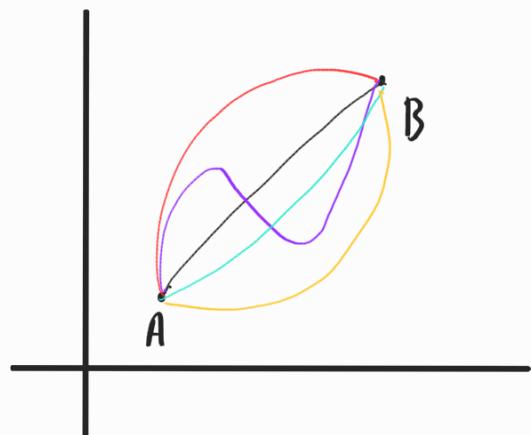


Cálculo de Variaciones I

Cálculo Normal



Cálculo de Variaciones



Puntos estacionarios de $\underline{F(x)}$,

Se resuelve $\underline{\partial f / \partial x = 0}$ para X

Funciones estacionarias de una funcional

$V(y)$, se resuelve ecuaciones

para funciones estacionarias $f(.)$

Condición de Euler o CPO

$$f(.) = f(y, \dot{y}, t)$$

$$\boxed{f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}}$$

Ejercicio 1

$$a) V(y) = \int_0^1 (24yt + 2\dot{y}^2 - 4t) dt$$

$$Y(0) = 1 , Y(1) = 3$$

Desarrollo

$$* f(.) = f(y, \dot{y}, t)$$

$$* f_y = 24t , f_{\dot{y}} = 4\ddot{y} , f_{\ddot{y}t} = 4\dot{y}$$

* C.E:

$$\begin{aligned} 24t &= 4\ddot{y} \\ 6t &= \ddot{y} \\ \int &\downarrow \\ \dot{y} &= 3t^2 + H_1 \\ \int &\downarrow \\ y &= t^3 + H_1 t + H_2 \end{aligned}$$

* Condiciones iniciales

$$t=0 \rightarrow Y(0) = 1 = H_2$$

$$t=1 \rightarrow Y(1) = 3 = 1 + H_1 + 1$$

$$H_1 = 1$$

$$\text{o} \quad Y(t) = t^3 + t + 1$$

$$b) V(y) = \int_0^{40} \left(\frac{\dot{y}^2}{2} \right) dt$$

$$Y(0) = 20 , Y(40) = 0$$

Desarrollo

$$* f(.) = f(\dot{y})$$

$$* \text{C.E} \rightarrow f_{\dot{y}\dot{y}} \ddot{y} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} * f_{\dot{y}} &= -\dot{y} \rightarrow \ddot{y} = 0 \\ f_{\dot{y}\dot{y}} &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} &= H_1 \\ \int &\downarrow \\ y &= H_1 t + H_2 \end{aligned}$$

* Condiciones iniciales

$$t=0 \rightarrow Y(0) = 20 = H_2$$

$$t=40 \rightarrow Y(40) = 0 = H_1 \cdot 40 + 20 \rightarrow H_1 = -0.5$$

$$\text{o} \quad Y(t) = -0.5t + 20$$

$$c) V(y) = \int_0^{10} (-2y\dot{y} + \dot{y}^2) dt$$

$$Y(0) = 10, \quad Y(10) = 100$$

Desarrollo

$$\ast f(.) = f(\dot{y}, y, t)$$

$$\ast f_y = -2\dot{y}, \quad f_{\dot{y}} = -2y + 2\ddot{y}, \quad f_{yt} = -2\dot{y} + 2\ddot{y}$$

$$\ast (CF: -2\dot{y} = -2\dot{y} + 2\ddot{y}$$

$$\ddot{y} = 0$$

$$\int \downarrow$$

$$\dot{y} = H_1$$

$$\int \downarrow$$

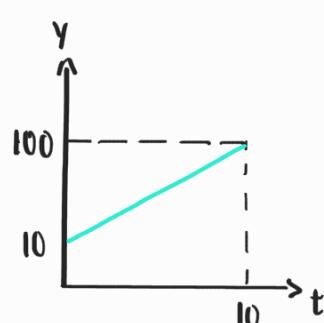
$$y = H_1 t + H_2$$

* Condiciones Iniciales

$$t=0 \rightarrow Y(0) = 10 = H_2$$

$$t=10 \rightarrow Y(10) = 100 = H_1 \cdot 10 + 10 \rightarrow H_1 = 9$$

$$\therefore Y(t) = 9H_1 + 10$$



$$d) V(y) = \int_0^2 (12ty + \dot{y}^2) dt$$

$$Y(0) = 1, \quad Y(2) = 17$$

Desarrollo

$$\ast f(.) = f(\dot{y}, y, t)$$

$$\ast f_y = 12t, \quad f_{\dot{y}} = 2\dot{y}, \quad f_{yt} = 2\ddot{y}$$

$$\ast (CF: 12t = 2\ddot{y}$$

$$\ddot{y} = 6t$$

$$\int \downarrow$$

$$\dot{y} = 3t^2 + H_1$$

$$\int \downarrow$$

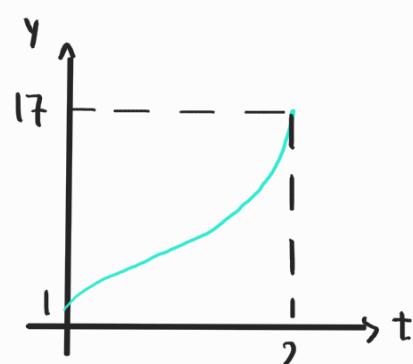
$$y = t^3 + H_1 t + H_2$$

* Condiciones Iniciales

$$t=0 \rightarrow Y(0) = 1 = H_2$$

$$t=2 \rightarrow Y(2) = 17 = 2^3 + 2H_1 + 1 \rightarrow H_1 = 4$$

$$\therefore Y(t) = t^3 + 4t + 1$$



$$d) V(y) = \int_0^t (2 - 3y\dot{y}^2) dt$$

$$y_{(0)} = 2, \quad y_{(1)} = 1$$

Desarrollo

$$\star f(.) = f(y, \dot{y})$$

$$\star f_y = -3\dot{y}^2, \quad f_{\dot{y}} = -6y\dot{y}, \quad f_{yy} = -6\dot{y}^2 - 6y\ddot{y}$$

$$\star CI: -3\dot{y}^2 = -6\dot{y}^2 - 6y\ddot{y}$$

$$\ddot{y} + \frac{\dot{y}^2}{2y} = 0$$

$$\dot{y} = u \rightarrow \ddot{y} = \ddot{u} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{u^2}{2y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{u}{2y} = 0$$

$$\int \frac{\partial u}{u} = \int -\frac{1}{2y} \partial y$$

$$\ln U = -0.5 \ln y + H_1$$

$$\ln U + 0.5 \ln y = H_1$$

$$U y^{0.5} = H_1$$

$$y^{0.5} dy = H_1 dt$$

$$y = (H_1 t + H_2)^2$$

Alternativamente

$$f(.) - \dot{y} f_{\dot{y}} = H_1$$

$$2 - 3y\dot{y}^2 - \dot{y}(-6y\dot{y}) = H_1$$

$$2 + 3y\dot{y}^2 = H_1$$

$$y\dot{y}^2 = H_1$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{H_1}{y^{0.5}}$$

$$y^{0.5} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = H_1 \partial t$$

$$y^{1.5} = H_1 t + H_2$$

$$y = (H_1 t + H_2)^2$$

$$\star CI: H_1 = 1, \quad H_2 = 0$$

$$\text{ob } y(t) = t^2$$

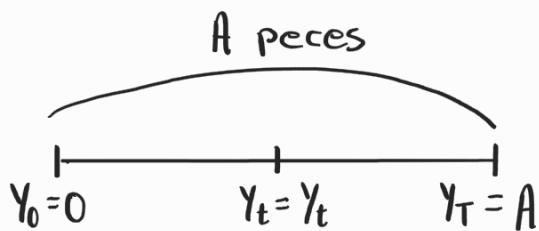
Ejercicio 2

1) St o K : Reservas de Pescado = A

2) Flujo o : Extracción del recurso



Que se expresa en
unidades monetarias
acumulados = Y



3) El objetivo de todo empresa es Max. Ganancias

4) La empresa quiere saber cuál será su ganancia HOY. Trae a valor presente, todo los flujos futuros.

5) La empresa se somete a una restricción física.

6) La extracción equivale a una variación en tiempo de los ventas acumulados

Conclusión

$$\text{Max } V(Y) = \int_0^T (\ln \dot{Y}) e^{-\rho t} dt$$

$$\text{St } Y(0) = 0, Y(T) = A$$

Desarrollo

$$* f(.) = f(\dot{Y}, t)$$

$$* CI : f_{\dot{Y}} = \text{constante}$$

$$\frac{e^{-\rho t}}{\dot{Y}} = H_1$$

$$\dot{Y} = \frac{e^{-\rho t}}{H_1}$$

$$Y = \int \frac{e^{-\rho t}}{H_1} dt$$

$$u = -\rho t \rightarrow \frac{du}{-\rho} = dt$$

$$\frac{1}{H_1} \int \frac{e^u}{-\rho} du$$

$$Y = -\frac{e^{-\rho t}}{\rho H_1} + H_2$$

* Condiciones iniciales

$$t=0 \rightarrow Y(0) = 0 = -\frac{1}{\rho H_1} + H_2 \rightarrow H_2 = \frac{1}{\rho H_1}$$

$$t=T \rightarrow Y(T) = A = -\frac{C}{\rho H_1} + \frac{1}{\rho H_1}$$

$$A = \frac{-e^{-\rho T} + 1}{\rho H_1}$$

$$H_1 = \frac{1 - e^{-\rho T}}{\rho A}$$

$$H_2 = \frac{A}{1 - e^{-\rho T}}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} Y(T) = \frac{Ae^{-\rho T}}{e^{-\rho T} - 1} + \frac{A}{1 - e^{-\rho T}}$$

Como :

- $T \geq 0$
- $\rho > 0$

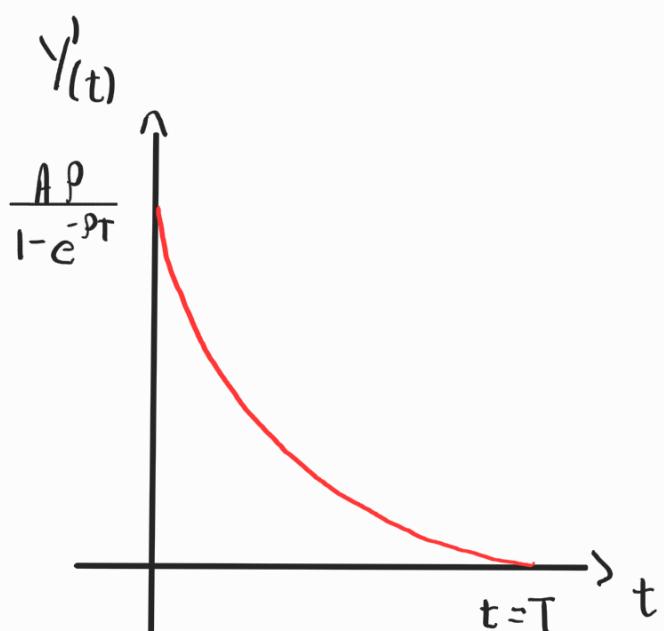
entonces

$$0 < e^{-\rho T} < 1$$

" ρ " es el patrón de extracción pues indica el nivel de desesperación de los agentes.

Gráficamente

$$Y(t) = \frac{\rho A e^{-\rho t}}{1 - e^{-\rho t}}$$



Ejercicio 3

Costo Social

$$\lambda(p, y) = (Y_f - Y)^2 + \alpha p^2$$

Producción e Inflación

$$P = -\beta(Y_f - Y) + \pi$$

Expectativas Adaptativas

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial t} = \dot{\pi} = j(P - \pi)$$

$$\rightarrow P = \frac{\dot{\pi}}{j} + \pi$$

$$P = -\beta(Y_f - Y) + \pi = \frac{\dot{\pi}}{j} + \pi$$

$$\rightarrow Y_f - Y = -\frac{\dot{\pi}}{\beta j}$$

En la función de costos

$$\lambda(\dot{\pi}, \pi) = \left(\frac{-\dot{\pi}}{\beta j}\right)^2 + \alpha\left(\pi + \frac{\dot{\pi}}{j}\right)^2$$

Conclusion

$$\text{Min} = -\text{Max}$$

$$\text{Max } V(\pi) = - \int_0^T \left[\left(\frac{-\dot{\pi}}{\beta j} \right)^2 + \alpha \left(\pi + \frac{\dot{\pi}}{j} \right)^2 \right] dt$$

$$\text{St } \pi(0) = \pi_0, \pi(T) = 0$$

Desarrollo

$$f_\pi = -2\alpha \left(\pi - \frac{\dot{\pi}}{j} \right)$$

$$f_{\dot{\pi}} = \frac{-2\dot{\pi}}{(\beta j)^2} - \frac{2\alpha}{j} \left(\pi + \frac{\dot{\pi}}{j} \right)$$

$$f_{\pi\dot{\pi}} = \frac{-2\ddot{\pi}}{(\beta j)^2} - \frac{2\alpha}{j} \left(\dot{\pi} + \frac{\ddot{\pi}}{j} \right)$$

Condición de Euler

$$\cancel{-2\alpha \left(\pi + \frac{\dot{\pi}}{j} \right)} = \cancel{\frac{2\ddot{\pi}}{(\beta j)^2}} - \cancel{\frac{2\alpha}{j} \left(\dot{\pi} + \frac{\ddot{\pi}}{j} \right)}$$

$$\cancel{\alpha\pi + \frac{\alpha\dot{\pi}}{j}} = \frac{\ddot{\pi}}{(\beta j)^2} + \cancel{\frac{\alpha\dot{\pi}}{j}} + \cancel{\frac{\alpha\ddot{\pi}}{j^2}}$$

$$\alpha \Pi = \frac{\ddot{\Pi}}{(\beta j)^2} + \beta^2 \frac{\alpha \ddot{\Pi}}{j^2}$$

$$\alpha \ddot{\Pi} = \frac{1 + \beta^2 \alpha}{(\beta j)^2} \ddot{\Pi}$$

$$(1 + \beta^2 \alpha) \ddot{\Pi} - \beta^2 j^2 \alpha \ddot{\Pi} = 0$$

$$\ddot{\Pi} - \frac{\beta^2 j^2 \alpha}{1 + \beta^2 \alpha} \ddot{\Pi} = 0$$

* S.P: $\ddot{\Pi}_P = 0$

$$SC: r^2 - \frac{\beta^2 j^2 \alpha}{1 + \beta^2 \alpha} = 0$$

$$r = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\beta^2 j^2 \alpha}{1 + \beta^2 \alpha}}$$

SG:

$$\ddot{\Pi}(t) = A_1 e^{-rt} + A_2 e^{rt}$$

* Condiciones iniciales

$$t=0 \rightarrow \ddot{\Pi}(0) = \ddot{\Pi}_0 = A_1 + A_2$$

$$t=T \rightarrow \ddot{\Pi}(T) = 0 = A_1 e^{-rT} + A_2 e^{rT}$$

$$\rightarrow A_2 = \ddot{\Pi}_0 - A_1$$

$$A_1 e^{-rT} + (\ddot{\Pi}_0 - A_1) e^{rT} = 0$$

$$A_1 (e^{-rT} - e^{rT}) + \ddot{\Pi}_0 e^{rT} = 0$$

$$A_1 = \frac{-\ddot{\Pi}_0 e^{rT}}{e^{-rT} - e^{rT}} = \frac{-\ddot{\Pi}_0 e^{rT}}{e^{-rT} - \frac{1}{e^{-rT}}} = \frac{-\ddot{\Pi}_0 e^{rT}}{e^{-2rT} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-\ddot{\Pi}_0 e^{rT}}{e^{-2rT} - 1}$$

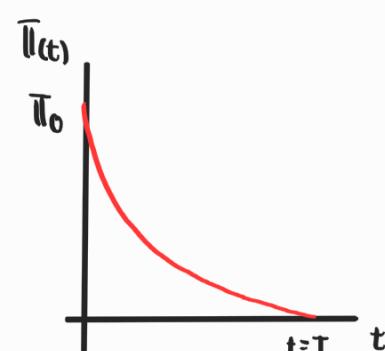
$$A_1 = \frac{\ddot{\Pi}_0}{1 - e^{-2rT}}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\ddot{\Pi}_0}{1 - e^{2rT}}$$

* SP (senda óptima)

$$\ddot{\Pi}(t) = \left(\frac{\ddot{\Pi}_0}{1 - e^{-2rT}} \right) e^{-rt} +$$

$$\left(\frac{\ddot{\Pi}_0}{1 - e^{2rT}} \right) e^{rt}$$



Ejercicio 4

Una firma recibe un pedido de "B" unidades de un producto. Para ello se asume 2 costos :

- De producción $C_1(q) = aq^2, a > 0$
- De almacenaje $C_2(Y(t)) = bY(t), b > 0$

El objetivo de la firma: determinar la evaluación de la producción e inventario que determinen el menor costo y el periodo de producción " T " óptimo.

La función intermedia debe tener una variable. Considerando que para producir "q" se requiere un "Y" en cada "t"; por lo tanto, sería $q = Y'(t)$, la función de costos será:

$$C = C_1 + C_2 = aY'^2 + bY$$

Resolver

$$\text{Max } V(y) = - \int_0^T (aY'^2 + bY) dt$$

$$\text{st } \begin{aligned} Y(0) &= 0 \\ Y(T) &= B \quad (\text{T libre}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{o } Y = \frac{bT^2 + H_1 t + H_2}{4a}$$

Nota: Cuando vean "condiciones de transversalidad" terminan el ejercicio

