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Análisis I - Análisis Matemático I - Matemática I - Análisis II (C)

2do. cuatrimestre 2020

Segundo Parcial - 09/12/2020

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1. Sea  $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  una función de clase  $\mathcal{C}^2$  y sea  $p(x, y) = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$  su polinomio de Taylor de orden 2 alrededor de  $(0, 0)$ .

Sea  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  dada por  $f(x, y) = \sin^2(x - y) + 2g(x, y)$ .

(a) Encontrar el desarrollo de Taylor de orden 2 de  $f$  en  $(0, 0)$ .

(b) Decidir si  $f$  tiene un extremo local en  $(0, 0)$ .

a) Necesito

$$\begin{aligned} q_2(x, y) = & f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0)(x-0) + f_y(0, 0)(y-0) + \\ & + \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(0, 0)(x-0)^2 + \\ & + \frac{1}{2} f_{yy}(0, 0)(y-0)^2 + \\ & + f_{xy}(0, 0)(x-0) \cdot (y-0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet f(0, 0) = \sin^2(0-0) + 2 \cdot g(0, 0)$$

Como  $g(0, 0) = p(0, 0)$  por ser su polin. de Taylor.

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

$$\bullet f_x(x, y) = 2 \cdot \sin(x-y) \cdot \cos(x-y) + 2 \cdot g_x(x, y)$$

Calculo derivadas de  $g$  a partir de  $p$

$$p(x,y) = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$$

$$g_x(x,y) = 2x + 3y \Rightarrow g_x(0,0) = 0$$

$$g_y(x,y) = 3x + 2y \Rightarrow g_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\bullet f_x(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_y(x,y) = -2 \cdot \sin(x-y) \cdot \cos(x-y) + 2 \cdot g_y(x,y)$$

$$\bullet f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\bullet f_x(x,y) = 2 \cdot \sin(x-y) \cdot \cos(x-y) + 2 \cdot g_x(x,y)$$

$$\bullet f_{xx}(x,y) = 2 \cdot \cos^2(x-y) - 2 \cdot \sin^2(x-y) + 2 \cdot g_{xx}(x,y)$$

Calculo 2das :

$$g_x(x,y) = 2x + 3y$$

$$g_y(x,y) = 3x + 2y$$

$$g_{xx}(x,y) = 2$$

$$g_{yy}(x,y) = 2$$

$$g_{xy}(x,y) = 3$$

$$f_{xx}(0,0) = 2 + 2 \cdot 2$$

$$\bullet f_{xx}(0,0) = 6$$

$$f_y(x,y) = -2 \cdot \sin(x-y) \cdot \cos(x-y) + 2 \cdot g_y(x,y)$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = 2 \cdot \cos^2(x-y) - 2 \cdot \sin^2(x-y) + 2 \cdot g_{yy}(x,y)$$

$$f_{yy}(0,0) = 2 + 4$$

$$\bullet f_{yy}(0,0) = 6$$

$$f_x(x,y) = 2 \cdot \sin(x-y) \cdot \cos(x-y) + 2 \cdot g_x(x,y)$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = -2 \cdot \cos^2(x-y) + 2 \cdot \sin^2(x-y) + 2 \cdot g_{xy}(x,y)$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = -2 + 2 \cdot 3$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = 4$$

Reescribo Polin. de Taylor de  $f$  en  $(0,0)$

$$q(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} 6 \cdot y^2 + 4 \cdot xy$$

$$g(x,y) = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4xy$$

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

$$\nabla g(x,y) = (6x + 4y, 6y + 4x)$$

$$\nabla g(0,0) = (0,0) \quad \checkmark \text{ es punto crítico.}$$

Calculo el Hessiano de  $g$ , que coincide con el Hessiano de  $f$  en  $(0,0)$  ( $f$  es  $\mathcal{C}^2$  por ser compo. suma y resta de funciones  $\mathcal{C}^2$ )

$$H_g(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = H_g(0,0) = H_f(0,0)$$

$$\det H_f(0,0) = 36 - 16 = 20 > 0$$

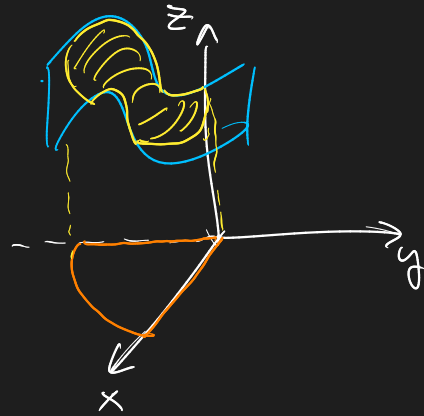
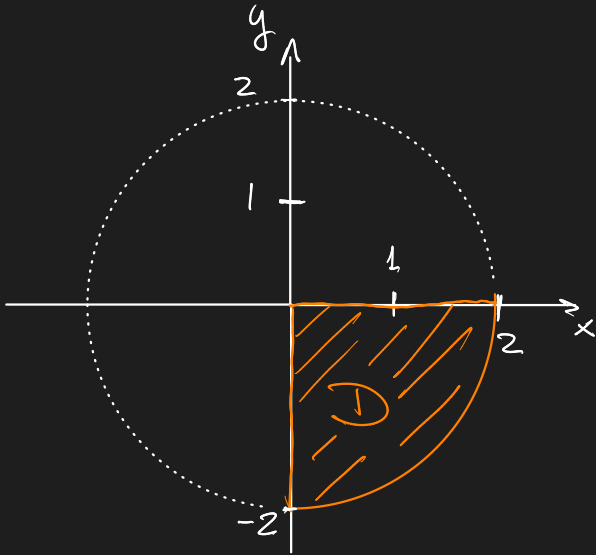
$$\text{y como } f_{xx}(0,0) > 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  Por Criterio del Hessiano



2. Sea  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  definida por  $f(x, y) = xy$ . Encontrar extremos absolutos de  $f$  en la región  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  definida por

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 0, y \leq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}.$$



Busco extremos en

- Interior de  $D$  :  $\overset{\circ}{D}$
- Borde de  $D$  :  $\partial D$
- Vértices

Interior

Calculo Hessiano de  $f(x, y) = x \cdot y$

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

$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\det Hf(x, y) = -1 \Rightarrow$  solo hay puntos silla

en los  $(x,y) \in \overset{\circ}{D}$

## Borde

Mult. de Lagrange sobre  $\hat{g}(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

Notar que  $\hat{g}(x,y)$  es TODA la circunferencia y no el borde de D

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

$$\nabla \hat{g}(x,y) = (2x, 2y)$$

Armo sistema

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{I} \\ \textcircled{II} \\ \textcircled{III} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \lambda 2x \\ x = \lambda 2y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} y = \lambda \cdot 2 \cdot \lambda \cdot 2 \cdot y \\ y = 4 \cdot \lambda^2 \cdot y \\ 0 = y(4\lambda^2 - 1) \end{array}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow 4\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

• So  $y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0$  pero!

no cumple  $\textcircled{III}$

• Si  $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x & \textcircled{\text{IV}} \\ x = y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 = 2 \quad \textcircled{\text{IV}}$$

$$x_2 = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y_2 = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_3 = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y_3 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$PC_5 = \{(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})\}$$

• Si  $\lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} x = -y & \textcircled{\text{V}} \\ y = -x \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 4$$

$\textcircled{\text{V}}$

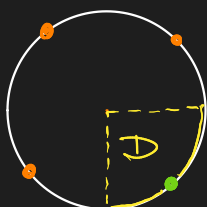
$$x_4 = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y_4 = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_5 = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y_5 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$PC = \left\{ (-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), \right. \\ \left. (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \right\}$$

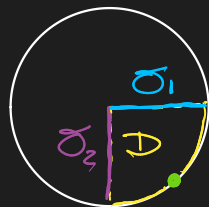
← no están en  $\partial D$

Verifico que estén sobre  $\partial D$





Parametrizo segmentos



$$\sigma_1(t) = (t, 0) \quad \text{con } t \in (0, 2)$$

$$\sigma_2(t) = (0, t) \quad \text{con } t \in (0, 2)$$

Compongo  $\nabla f(\sigma_1(t))$  y  $\nabla f(\sigma_2(t))$  donde  $\nabla f(x, y) = (y, x)$

$$\nabla f(\sigma_1(t)) = (0, t) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow t=0 \notin (0, 2)$$

$$\nabla f(\sigma_2(t)) = (t, 0) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow t=0 \notin (0, 2)$$

en estos segmentos (sin las esquinas) no hay PCs.

Esquinas :

$$\{(0, 0), (0, -2), (2, 0)\}$$

Finalmente, evalúo :

$$f(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = -2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{número absoluto} \\ \{(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})\} \end{array} \right\}$$

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

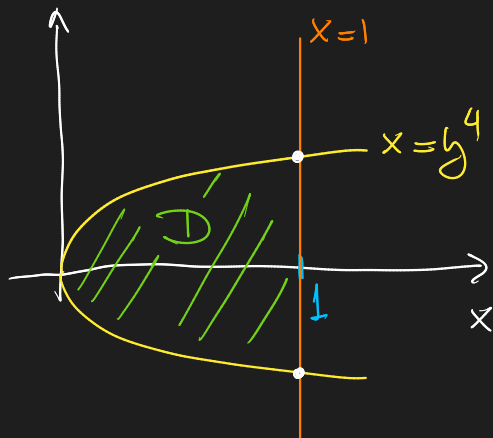
$$f(0, -2) = 0$$

$$f(2, 0) = 0$$

máximos Absolutos

$$\{(0, 0), (0, -2), (2, 0)\}$$

3. (a) Calcular  $\iint_D e^x y^3 dA$ , donde  $D$  es la región delimitada por  $x = y^4$  y  $x = 1$ .
- (b) Calcular el volumen del sólido contenido en el primer octante que está delimitado por las superficies  $x + 2y = 2$  y  $z = x^2 + y^2$ .



región  
Veo  $D$  como de tipo 2

Veo intersección

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=y^4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{intersecan en } (1, 1) \text{ y } (1, -1)$$

$$\int_{y=-1}^{y=1} \int_{x=y^4}^{x=1} e^x \cdot y^3 dx dy =$$

$$= \int_{y=-1}^{y=1} y^3 \cdot [e^x]_{y^4}^1 dy$$

$$= \int_{y=-1}^{y=1} y^3 (e^1 - e^{y^4}) dy$$

$$= \int_{y=-1}^{y=1} e y^3 dy + \int_{y=-1}^{y=1} y^3 \cdot e^{y^4} dy$$

(I)

(II)

Ⓘ

$$\int_{y=-1}^{y=1} e \cdot y^3 dy = e \cdot \frac{1}{4} [y^4]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

Ⓜ

$$\int_{y=-1}^{y=1} y^3 \cdot e^{y^4} dy$$

CA

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^{y^4} = e^{y^4} \cdot 4y^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{4} e^{y^4} = e^{y^4} \cdot y^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{y=-1}^{y=1} y^3 \cdot e^{y^4} dy &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot [e^{y^4}]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (e^1 - e^1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

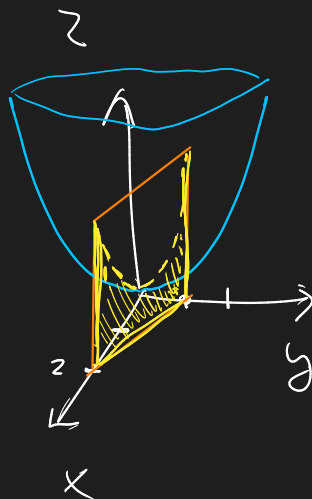
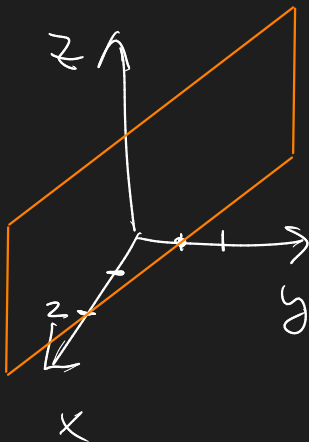
Finalmente

$$\boxed{\iint_D e^x \cdot y^3 dA = 0}$$

b)

(b) Calcular el volumen del sólido contenido en el primer octante que está delimitado por las superficies  $x + 2y = 2$  y  $z = x^2 + y^2$ .

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\text{Plano}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{\text{Paraboloide}}$



Describo el sólido como

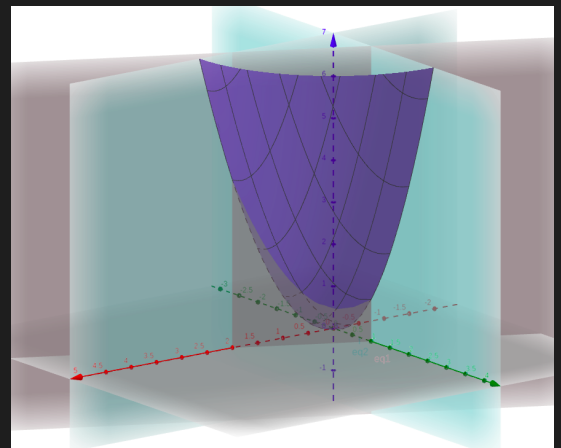
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 - \frac{x}{2} \\ 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{x=0}^2 \int_{y=0}^{1-\frac{x}{2}} \int_{z=0}^{x^2+y^2} 1 \, dV =$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^2 \int_{y=0}^{1-\frac{x}{2}} x^2 + y^2 \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^2 \left[ y \cdot x^2 + \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{y=0}^{1-\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left( \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot x^2 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^3}{3} \right) dx$$



CA:

$$= \int_0^2 x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{x^3}{8} \right) dx \left| \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) \left(1 - x + \frac{x^2}{4}\right)}{\left(1 - x + \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{8}\right)} \right|$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{5}{4}x^2 - \frac{13}{24}x^3 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}x \, dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{5}{4} \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{13}{24} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}$$

4. Determine el valor de la integral

$$\iiint_E (x^2 + z^2)y \, dV,$$

donde  $E = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}, x^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ .

Uso Polares :

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cdot \cos \theta \\ z = r \cdot \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} r \in [0, 1] \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r \geq 0 \\ \downarrow \\ 0 \leq y \leq r \end{matrix}$$

$$\iiint_E (x^2 + z^2) \cdot y \, dV =$$

$$= \int_{r=0}^1 \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{y=0}^r r^2 \cdot y \cdot r \, dy d\theta dr$$

Jacobian,

$$= \int_{r=0}^1 r^3 \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \left. \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_0^r d\theta dr$$

$$= \int_{r=0}^1 r^3 \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta dr$$

$$= \int_{r=0}^1 \frac{r^5}{2} \cdot 2\pi \, dr$$



