

3. Determinar el conjunto donde la función

$$H(x, y, z) = \frac{xyz}{x^2 + y^2 - z}$$

es continua.

Solución.

La función H está definida cuando $x^2 + y^2 - z \neq 0$. Ya que $x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$ si y solo si $x^2 + y^2 = z$, se tiene que la función H está definida en el conjunto

$$C = \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 = z\}$$

Sean $(x, y, z), (x_1, y_1, z_1) \in C$, $\epsilon > 0$, $\delta_1 = \sqrt[3]{\epsilon - |xyz_1 + xy_1z + x_1yz - xy_1z_1 - x_1yz_1 - x_1y_1z|}$ y $f, g : C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tales que $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ y $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$.

Si $0 < \|(x, y, z) - (x_1, y_1, z_1)\| < \delta_1$ entonces

$$\begin{aligned} |x - x_1| &\leq \|(x, y, z) - (x_1, y_1, z_1)\| < \delta_1, \\ |y - y_1| &\leq \|(x, y, z) - (x_1, y_1, z_1)\| < \delta_1 \text{ y} \\ |z - z_1| &\leq \|(x, y, z) - (x_1, y_1, z_1)\| < \delta_1. \end{aligned}$$

Así, $|x - x_1| |y - y_1| |z - z_1| < \delta_1^3$. Luego, como $\delta_1 = \sqrt[3]{\epsilon - |xyz_1 + xy_1z + x_1yz - xy_1z_1 - x_1yz_1 - x_1y_1z|}$ se da que

$$|(x - x_1)(y - y_1)(z - z_1)| < \left(\sqrt[3]{\epsilon - |xyz_1 + xy_1z + x_1yz - xy_1z_1 - x_1yz_1 - x_1y_1z|} \right)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies |xyz - xy_1z_1 - xy_1z + xy_1z_1 - x_1yz + x_1yz_1 + x_1y_1z - x_1y_1z_1| &< \epsilon \\ &- |xyz_1 + xy_1z + x_1yz - xy_1z_1 - x_1yz_1 - x_1y_1z| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies |xyz - xy_1z_1 - xy_1z + xy_1z_1 - x_1yz + x_1yz_1 + x_1y_1z - x_1y_1z_1| &+ |xyz_1 + xy_1z + x_1yz - xy_1z_1 - x_1yz_1 \\ &- x_1y_1z| < \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies |xyz - xy_1z_1 - xy_1z + xy_1z_1 - x_1yz + x_1yz_1 + x_1y_1z - x_1y_1z_1 + xyz_1 + xy_1z + x_1yz - xy_1z_1 - x_1yz_1 \\ - x_1y_1z| \leq |xyz - xy_1z_1 - xy_1z + xy_1z_1 - x_1yz + x_1yz_1 + x_1y_1z - x_1y_1z_1| + |xyz_1 + xy_1z + x_1yz - xy_1z_1 - x_1yz_1 \\ - x_1y_1z| < \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies |xyz - x_1y_1z_1| < \epsilon$$

Es decir, $|f(x, y, z) - f(x_1, y_1, z_1)| < \epsilon$. Y como ϵ fue arbitrario, se concluye que f es continua.

Ahora, sea $\delta_2 = \frac{\epsilon - 2(|xx_1| + |yy_1| + x_1^2 + y_1^2)}{|x - x_1| + |y - y_1| + 1}$. Si $0 < \|(x, y, z) - (x_1, y_1, z_1)\| < \delta_2$ entonces

$$|x - x_1| \leq \|(x, y, z) - (x_1, y_1, z_1)\| < \delta_2, \tag{1}$$

$$|y - y_1| \leq \|(x, y, z) - (x_1, y_1, z_1)\| < \delta_2 \text{ y} \tag{2}$$

$$|z - z_1| \leq \|(x, y, z) - (x_1, y_1, z_1)\| < \delta_2. \tag{3}$$

De (1) se tiene que

$$|x - x_1| < \delta_2 |x - x_1|$$

$$\implies |x^2 - 2xx_1 + x_1^2| < \delta_2 |x - x_1|$$

$$\implies |x^2 + x_1^2| - |2xx_1| \leq |x^2 - 2xx_1 + x_1^2| < \delta_2 |x - x_1|$$

$$\implies |x^2 + x_1^2| < \delta_2 |x - x_1| + |2xx_1|$$

$$\implies |x^2 + x_1^2| + |2x_1^2| < \delta_2 |x - x_1| + |2xx_1| + |2x_1^2|$$

$$\implies |x^2 + x_1^2 - 2x_1^2| \leq |x^2 + x_1^2| + |2x_1^2| < \delta_2 |x - x_1| + |2xx_1| + 2x_1^2$$

$$\implies |x^2 - x_1^2| < \delta_2 |x - x_1| + |2xx_1| + 2x_1^2 \tag{4}$$

Después, de (2) se da que

$$\begin{aligned}
& |y - y_1|^2 < \delta_2 |y - y_1| \\
\implies & |y^2 - 2yy_1 + y_1^2| < \delta_2 |y - y_1| \\
\implies & |y^2 + y_1^2| - |2yy_1| \leq |y^2 - 2yy_1 + y_1^2| < \delta_2 |y - y_1| \\
\implies & |y^2 + y_1^2| < \delta_2 |y - y_1| + |2yy_1| \\
\implies & |y^2 + y_1^2| + |2y_1^2| < \delta_2 |y - y_1| + |2yy_1| + |2y_1^2| \\
\implies & |y^2 + y_1^2 - 2y_1^2| \leq |y^2 + y_1^2| + |2y_1^2| < \delta_2 |y - y_1| + |2yy_1| + 2y_1^2 \\
& \implies |y^2 - y_1^2| < \delta_2 |y - y_1| + |2yy_1| + 2y_1^2
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Y de (3) se obtiene que

$$|z_1 - z| < \delta_2 \tag{6}$$

Sumando (4), (5) y (6) se tiene que

$$\begin{aligned}
|x^2 - x_1^2| + |y^2 - y_1^2| + |z_1 - z| & < \delta_2 |x - x_1| + |2xx_1| + 2x_1^2 + \delta_2 |y - y_1| + |2yy_1| + 2y_1^2 + \delta_2 \\
& = \delta_2(|x - x_1| + |y - y_1| + 1) + 2(|xx_1| + |yy_1| + x_1^2 + y_1^2)
\end{aligned}$$

Pero $\delta_2 = \frac{\epsilon - 2(|xx_1| + |yy_1| + x_1^2 + y_1^2)}{|x - x_1| + |y - y_1| + 1}$. De esta forma,

$$\begin{aligned}
|x^2 - x_1^2| + |y^2 - y_1^2| + |z_1 - z| & < \left(\frac{\epsilon - 2(|xx_1| + |yy_1| + x_1^2 + y_1^2)}{|x - x_1| + |y - y_1| + 1} \right) (|x - x_1| + |y - y_1| + 1) + 2(|xx_1| + |yy_1| + x_1^2 + y_1^2) \\
\implies & |x^2 - x_1^2| + |y^2 - y_1^2| + |z_1 - z| < \epsilon \\
\implies & |x^2 - x_1^2 + y^2 - y_1^2 + z_1 - z| \leq |x^2 - x_1^2| + |y^2 - y_1^2| + |z_1 - z| < \epsilon \\
\implies & |x^2 + y^2 - z - x_1^2 - y_1^2 + z_1| < \epsilon \\
\implies & |x^2 + y^2 - z - (x_1^2 + y_1^2 - z_1)| < \epsilon
\end{aligned}$$

Es decir, $|g(x, y, z) - g(x_1, y_1, z_1)| < \epsilon$. Y como ϵ fue arbitrario, se concluye que g es continua.

Por lo tanto, $H(x, y, z) = \frac{f(x, y, z)}{g(x, y, z)}$, con $g(x, y, z)$ distinto de cero en su dominio, es continua.