Derivadas de orden superior, desarrollos de Taylor y regla de la cadena

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1 Problema 1

Hallar los desarrollos de Taylor de orden 2 en torno a los puntos que se indican.

(a) [2 puntos] $f(x,y) = (x-y)^2 en(1,2)$.

Solución

Empezamos evaluando y desarrollando las derivadas:

- $f(1,2) = (1-2)^2 = 1$
- $\bullet \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 4 = -2$
- $\bullet \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4 2 = 2$
- $\nabla f = (-2, 2)$
- $\bullet \ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2$
- $\bullet \ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -2$
- $\bullet \ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2$

$$\bullet \ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

•
$$\nabla f(1,2) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}) = -2x + 2y - 2$$

También, obtenemos que la correspondiente matriz Hessiana es

$$H_f(\mathbf{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ahora ya podemos desarrollar el polinomio de Taylor:

$$P_{2,(1,2)}f(\mathbf{x}) = 1 - 2x + 2y - 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1, y - 2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x - 1 \\ y - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= 1 - 2x + 2y - 2 + x^2 + 2x - 2xy + y^2 + 1 - 2y$$
$$= x^2 + y^2 - 2xy$$
(1)

Que es el polinomio de Taylor buscado

(b) [2 puntos]
$$g(x,y) = (1+x^2+y^2)^{-1}$$
 en $(0,0)$.

Solución

$$\bullet \ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\bullet \ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{-2y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\bullet \ \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial x} = \frac{6x^2 - 2y^2 - 2}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^3}$$

$$\bullet \ \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y \partial y} = \frac{6y^2 - 2x^2 - 2}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^3}$$

$$\bullet \ \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{8xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3}$$

$$\bullet \ \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{8xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^3}$$

Como vemos, $\nabla f(0,0) = (0,0)$, por lo que solo debemos preocuparnos por la matriz Hessiana:

$$H_g(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0\\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Y ahora pasamos a calcular el producto:

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})^T H_g(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = -2x^2 - 2y^2$$

Y finalmente, el polinomio completo es

$$P_{2,(0,0)} = 1 - 2(x^2 + y^2)$$

(c) [2 puntos] $h(x,y) = e^{xy}\cos(x+y)$ en $(0,\pi)$.

Solución

- $h(0,\pi) = 1$
- $\nabla h = e^{xy}(y\cos(x+y) \sin(x+y), x\cos(x+y) \sin(x+y))$
- $\nabla h(0,\pi) = (-\pi,0)$
- $\nabla h \cdot (\mathbf{x} \mathbf{a}) = -\pi x$
- $H_h(0,\pi) = \begin{pmatrix} -\pi^2 + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- $H_h(\mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} \mathbf{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} x x\pi^2 \\ y \pi \end{pmatrix}$
- $(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{a})^T \cdot H_h(\mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} \mathbf{a}) = x^2 x^2 \pi^2 + y^2 + \pi^2 2y\pi$

Y ahora, el polinomio es:

$$P_{2,(0,\pi)} = -1 - \pi x + \frac{x^2}{2}(1 - \pi^2) + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi^2 - y\pi$$
 (2)

2 Problema 2

Sean $\mathbf{f}(u,v)=(e^{u+2v},2u+v)$ y $\mathbf{g}(x,y,z)=(2x^2-y+3z^3,2y-x^2)$. Calcular la diferencial de $\mathbf{f}\circ\mathbf{g}$ en el punto $\mathbf{a}=(2,-1,1)$, de las siguientes maneras

(a) [1 punto] utilizando la regla de la cadena,

Solución

Tenemos que

$$D(f \circ g) = Df(g)Dg$$

Y ahora

$$Df(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{u+2v} & 2e^{u+2v} \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sustituyendo $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{g}(x, y, z)$, tenemos que

$$Df(g) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{3y+3z^3} & 2e^{3y+3z^3} \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ahora pasamos a calcular Dg:

$$Dg = \begin{pmatrix} 4x & -1 & 9z^2 \\ -2x & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ahora multiplicamos ambas para obtener el diferencial deseado:

$$\mathbf{f} \circ \mathbf{g} = D(f(g))Dg = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3e^{3(y+z^3)} & 9z^2e^{3(y+z^3)} \\ 6x & 0 & 18z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

y finalmente sustituimos

$$Df(g)Dg(2,-1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 9 \\ -12 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) [1 punto] componiendo y diferenciando.

Solución

Componemos ambas funciones para obtener

$$\mathbf{f} \circ \mathbf{g} = (e^{3y+3z^3}, 3x^2 + 6z^3)$$

y ahora tomamos el diferencial de esta función:

$$D(\mathbf{f} \circ \mathbf{g}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3e^{3(y+z^3)} & 9z^2e^{3(y+z^3)} \\ 6x & 0 & 18z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Que como podemos observar, coinciden. Susituimos el punto para obtener

$$Df(g) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 9 \\ -12 & 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

3 Problema 3 [2 puntos]

Las ecuaciones u = f(x, y, z), $x = s^2 + t^2$, $y = s^2 - t^2$, z = 2st definen u en función de s y t: u = F(s, t). Expresar las derivbdas segundas de F respecto a s y t en función de las derivbdas de f ($f \in C^2$).

Solución

Tenemos que

$$u = f(x, y, z) = f(s^2 + t^2, s^2 - t^2, 2st) = F(s, t)$$

Empezamos con las derivadas primeras:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial s}
= 2s \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 2s \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + 2t \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \tag{3}$$

A partir de ahora se reducirán algunos cálculos para hacer el resultado más ameno. Los cálculos completos se pueden encontrar en el otro documento (donde están las soluciones hechas a mano).

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = 2t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - 2t \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + 2s \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \tag{4}$$

Y ahora pasamos a las derivadas segundas:

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial s^2} = 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 4s^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 4s^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z}
+ 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - 4s^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + 4s^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}
+ 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} - 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} + 4t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$
(5)

Podemos aprovecharnos del hecho de que $f \in \mathcal{C}^2$ y por tanto

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$$

Y por tanto

$$\frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial s^{2}} = 2\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) + 4s^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} - 8s^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y}
+ 8st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial z} + 4s^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} - 8st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial z} + 4t^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}}
\frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial t^{2}} = 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 4t^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} - 4t^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} - 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial z}
- 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - 4t^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial x} + 4t^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} - 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial z}$$
(6)

$$-2\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - 4t \frac{\partial}{\partial y\partial x} + 4t \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} - 4st \frac{\partial}{\partial y\partial z}$$

$$+4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z\partial x} - 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z\partial y} + 4s^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

$$= 2(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) + 4t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 8t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial y} + 8st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial z}$$

$$+4t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y\partial z} + 4s^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

$$(7)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial s \partial t} = 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} - 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} + 4s^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial z}
+ 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial x} - 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + 4s^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial z}
+ 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + 4t^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z \partial x} - 4t^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z \partial y} + 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}}
= 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} + 4 \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial z} \cdot (s^{2} + t^{2})
- 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} + 4 \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial z} \cdot (s^{2} - t^{2}) + 4st \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}}$$
(8)

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t \partial s} = 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + 4t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z}
- 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} - 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - 4t^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}
+ 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + 4s^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} + 4s^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} + 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}
= 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} \cdot (s^2 + t^2)
- 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} \cdot (s^2 - t^2) + 4st \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$
(9)