### Clase 8

#### Cálculo 3

#### Carlos Martínez Ranero

Departamento de Matemática Universidad de Concepción

#### Recordatorio de la clase anterior.

- Matriz Jacobiana.
- Teoremas sobre funciones diferenciables.

# Objetivos de la clase de hoy.

- Regla de la cadena.
- Aplicaciones de la regla de la cadena.

### Teorema (Regla de la Cadena)

Sea  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$  y  $g: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^k$ . Si f es diferenciable en  $\vec{a}$  y g es diferenciable en  $f(\vec{a})$ , entonces  $g \cdot f$  es diferenciable en  $\vec{a}$ , y  $D(g \cdot f)(\vec{a}) = Dg(f(\vec{a}))Df(\vec{a})$ .

3

### **Ejemplo 1**

Sea 
$$f(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$
 y  $g(u, v) = (2uv, u^2 - v^2)$ . Calcular  $D(g \cdot f)(\theta)$ .

#### Solución:

• 
$$Dg(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} 2v & 2u \\ 2u & -2v \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$Df(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta\\\cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$u = \cos \theta, v = \sin \theta$$

• 
$$D(g \cdot f)(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sin\theta & 2\cos\theta \\ 2\cos\theta & -2\sin\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta) \\ -4\cos\theta\sin\theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\cos(2\theta) \\ -2\sin(2\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

5

### **Ejemplo 2**

Sea 
$$f(x,y)=(x^2,3xy,x+y^2)$$
 y  $g(u,v,w)=\frac{uw}{v}$ . Calcular  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(1,1)$ 

• 
$$Dg(u, v, w) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{w}{v} & -\frac{uw}{v^2} & \frac{u}{v} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cdot Df(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 0 \\ 3y & 3x \\ 1 & 2y \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$x = 1, y = 1, f(1, 1) = (1, 3, 2), u = 1, v = 3, w = 2.$$

• 
$$D(g \circ f)(1,1) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

• 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(1,1) & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(1,1) \end{bmatrix}$$

En algunas ocasiones sólo se necesita alguna de las derivadas parciales de la composición de dos funciones diferenciables. Esto lo podemos obtener de la regla de la cadena usando coordenadas.

$$f(x_{1},...,x_{n}) = (f_{1}(x_{1},...,x_{n}),...,f_{m}(x_{1},...,x_{n}))$$

$$y_{1} = f_{1}(x_{1},...,x_{n})$$

$$y_{2} = f_{2}(x_{1},...,x_{n})$$
...
$$y_{m} = f_{m}(x_{1},...,x_{n})$$

$$g(y_{1},...,y_{m}) = (g_{1}(y_{1},...,y_{m}),...,g_{k}(y_{1},...,y_{m}))$$

$$z_{1} = g_{1}(y_{1},...,y_{m})$$

$$z_{2} = g_{2}(y_{1},...,y_{m})$$
...
$$z_{k} = g_{k}(y_{1},...,y_{m})$$

Es decir,  $z_i$  depende de  $y_1, \dots, y_m$  y cada  $y_j$  depende a su vez de  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ .

La regla de la cadena nos da:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial_{x_1} z_1 & \partial_{x_2} z_1 & \dots & \partial_{x_n} z_1 \\ \partial_{x_1} z_2 & \partial_{x_2} z_2 & \dots & \partial_{x_n} z_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \partial_{x_1} z_k & \partial_{x_2} z_k & \dots & \partial_{x_n} z_k \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial_{y_1} z_1 & \partial_{y_2} z_1 & \dots & \partial_{y_m} z_1 \\ \partial_{y_1} z_2 & \partial_{y_2} z_2 & \dots & \partial_{y_m} z_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \partial_{y_1} z_k & \partial_{y_2} z_k & \dots & \partial_{y_m} z_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{x_1} y_1 & \partial_{x_2} y_1 & \dots & \partial_{x_n} y_1 \\ \partial_{x_1} y_2 & \partial_{x_2} y_2 & \dots & \partial_{x_n} y_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \partial_{x_1} y_m & \partial_{x_2} y_m & \dots & \partial_{x_n} y_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial z_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial y_2} \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial y_m} \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_j}$$

## **Ejemplo 3**

Sea 
$$w(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
 y  $x = 3e^t \sin s$ ,  $y = 3e^t \cos s$ , y  $z = 4e^t$ . Calcular  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}$  en  $s = t = 0$ .

• 
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
,  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$   
•  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = 3e^t \sin s$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 3e^t \cos s$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = 4e^t$   
•  $s = 0$ ,  $t = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 3$ ,  $z = 4$   
•  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}(0, 0) = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}(0, 0) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(0, 0) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}(0, 0) = 5$ 

En la resolución de ecuaciones diferenciales parciales (EDP), cuyo dominio es un disco, es mucho más conveniente trabajar con coordenadas polares. Por ejemplo, al analizar el comportamiento dela superficie de un tambor al ser golpeado por una baqueta. Recordemos que la ecuación de Laplace en  $\mathbb{R}^2$  esta dada.

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

pause

#### Ejemplo 4:

Expresar la ecuación de Laplace en coordenadas polares, donde u es una función de clase  $C^2$ .

#### Solución:

- $x = r \cos \theta$  y  $y = r \sin \theta$
- Primero calcularemos las parciales de x, y con respecto a r, θ
- $\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos \theta$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta$

•

- $\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin \theta$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = r \cos \theta$
- Ahora utilizamos la regla de la cadena para calcular  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial r}$
- $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

- $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$
- · Análogamente obtenemos

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

- Ahora obtenemos las segundas derivadas, la clave es observar que  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$  y  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$  son funciones de x, y.
- $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$
- Utilizamos la regla de la cadena para calcular  $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) y$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)$

#### Solución:

• 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

• 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

· De esto obtenemos

• 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

• Ahora (la parte difícil ) resta calcular  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$ 

• 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) =$$

• 
$$\left[ -r\cos\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - r\sin\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] + \left[ -r\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + r\cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

• 
$$\left[ -r\cos\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - r\sin\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] +$$
  
 $\left[ r^2\sin^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 2r^2\sin\theta\cos\theta \frac{\partial^2u}{\partial x\partial y} + r^2\cos^2\theta \frac{\partial^2u}{\partial y^2} \right]$ 

- · Finalmente tenemos que
- $\bullet \ \, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$
- · Por lo tanto la ecuación de Laplace toma la forma

• 
$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r^2} u_{\theta\theta} - \frac{1}{r} u_r$$

# Aplicaciones de la Regla de la cadena.

Dos aplicaciones importantes son: La ecuación del calor

$$u_t = k(u_{xx} + u_{yy}), k > 0, difusividad termica$$

La ecuación de onda

$$u_{tt} = c^2(u_{xx} + u_{yy}), c > 0$$
 velocidad de onda