

Multiplicadores de Lagrange

función objetivo: $g = f(x, y)$

función restricción $g(x, y) = c$

Si f y g tienen primeras derivadas parciales continuas en un conjunto abierto que contiene a las graficas de la ecuación restricción y $\nabla g(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, entonces existe un número real λ tal que

$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \lambda \nabla g(x_0, y_0)$$

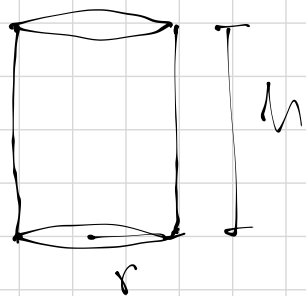
$$\nabla [f(x, y) - \lambda g(x, y)]$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lambda g_x(x_0, y_0)$$

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) = \lambda g_y(x_0, y_0)$$

$$g(x, y) = 0$$

Ej. un cilindro circular recto cerrado tendrá un volumen de 1000 p^3 . La parte superior y el fondo del cilindro se construirán con metal que cuesta $\$2/\text{pie}^2$. El costado se formará con metal que cuesta $\$2.50/\text{pie}^2$. Determine el costo mínimo de fabricación.



$$V = 1000 = \pi r^2 h \quad \rightarrow \quad h = \frac{1000}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\text{Costo} = C_b + C_T + C_l$$

$$C = 2 * \pi r^2 + 2\pi r^2 + 2.5 (2\pi r h)$$

$$C = 4\pi r^2 + 5\pi r h$$

función objetivo.

$$\text{función restricción: } \rightarrow \pi r^2 h - 1000 = g(r, h)$$

$$V[4\pi r^2 + 5\pi r h = \lambda(\pi r^2 h - 1000)]$$

$$\nabla_r: 8\pi r + 5\pi h = \lambda'(2\pi r h) \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla_h: 5\pi r = \lambda(\pi r^2) \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla_\lambda: 0 = \pi r^2 h - 1000 \rightarrow \pi r^2 h = 1000 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \quad 5 = \lambda r \quad \lambda = \frac{5}{r}$$

↓

$$h = \frac{1000}{\pi r^2}$$

$$(1) \quad 8\pi r + 5\pi h = \frac{5}{r}(2\pi r h)$$

$$8\pi r + 5\pi h = 10\pi h$$

$$8\pi r = 5\pi h \rightarrow 8r = 5h$$

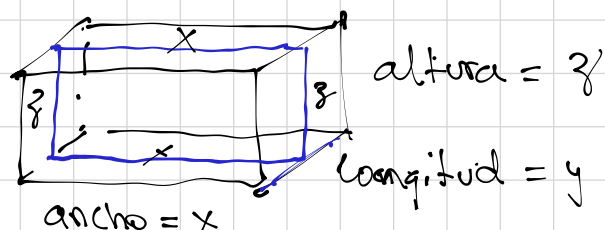
$$8r = 5\left(\frac{1000}{\pi r^2}\right) \quad 3\sqrt{r^3} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{5000}{8\pi}}$$

$$r = 5.84$$

$$h = \frac{1000}{\pi(5.84)^2} = 9.33$$

$$C = 4\pi(5.84)^2 + 5\pi(5.84)(9.33) = \$1284.47$$

Ej. un paquete en forma de una caja rectangular puede enviarse por servicio postal si la suma de su longitud y circunferencia (el perimetro de una seccion transversal perpendicular a la longitud) es a lo sumo de 100 pulgadas. Halle las dimensiones del paquete con el mayor volumen que es posible enviar.



$$\text{Suma} = \text{longitud} + \text{perimetro seccion transversal} = 100$$

$$\text{Suma} = y + x + z + x + z$$

$$\text{Suma} = y + 2x + 2z = 100 \rightarrow$$

funcion
restriccion

función objetivo \rightarrow volumen del paquete.

$$V = x y z$$

Mét. Lagrange.

$$\nabla [xyz = \lambda(y + 2x + 2z - 108)]$$

$$\nabla_x: yz = \lambda(2) \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla_y: xz = \lambda(1) \quad (2)$$

$$\nabla_z: xy = \lambda(2) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla_\lambda: 0 = y + 2x + 2z - 108 \rightarrow y + 2x + 2z = 108 \quad (4)$$

$$(1) \quad \lambda = \frac{yz}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \lambda = xz$$

$$(3) \quad \lambda = \frac{xy}{2}$$

$$(1) = (2)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda$$

$$\frac{yz}{2} = xz$$

$$\boxed{y = 2x}$$

$$(2) = (3)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda$$

$$xz = \frac{xy}{2}$$

$$\boxed{y = 2z}$$

$$(1) = (3)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda$$

$$\frac{yz}{2} = \frac{xy}{2}$$

$$\boxed{z = x}$$

$$(4) \quad 2x + 2x + 2x = 108$$

$$6x = 108$$

$$x = \frac{108}{6} = 18$$

$$z = x$$

$$\rightarrow z = 18$$

$$y = 2x = 2(18)$$

$$y = 36$$

$$x = 18$$

Integrales múltiples

deriv.

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y) = x^3 y^4 + 5 \\ f_x = 3x^2 y^4 \\ f_{xy} = 12x^2 y^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\int 3x^2 y^4 dx = x^3 y^4 + C$$

$$\int 12x^2 y^3 dy = \frac{12}{4} x^2 y^4 = 3x^2 y^4$$

Integrales iteradas

$$\int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f_x(x,y) dx = f(x,y) \Big|_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} = f(h_2(y)) - f(h_1(y))$$

↙ respecto de x.

$$\int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f_y(x,y) dy = f(x,y) \Big|_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} = f(x, g_2(x)) - f(x, g_1(x))$$

↙ respecto de y.

$$\int_1^x (2x^2 y^{-2} + 2y) dy$$
$$= 2x^2 y^{-1} + y^2 \Big|_1^x = (-2x^2 \overset{2x^2}{x^{-1}} + x^2) - (-2x^2(1)^{-1} + (1)^2)$$

$$-2x + x^2 + 2x^2 - 1$$

$$= 3x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx = \int_a^b \left[\int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

$$\int_c^d \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

Ej. Evaluar $\int_0^1 \int_0^x \sqrt{1-x^2} dy dx$

$$\int_0^1 y \sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^x dx = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$u = 1-x^2$
 $-\frac{du}{2} = x dx$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{1/2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} [(1-1^2)^{3/2} - (1-0^2)^{3/2}] = \frac{1}{3}$$

Ej Evaluar $\int_0^1 \int_y^{2y} (1 + 2x^2 + 2y^2) \cdot \underline{dx dy}$

$$\int_0^1 \left[x + \frac{2}{3} x^3 + 2xy^2 \right]_y^{2y} dy \quad \frac{2}{3} + 2$$

$$\int_0^1 \left[\left(2y + \frac{2}{3} (2y)^3 + 2(2y)y^2 \right) - \left(y + \frac{2}{3} y^3 + 2y \cdot y^2 \right) \right] dy$$

$$\int_0^1 \left[2y + \frac{16}{3} y^3 + 4y^3 - y - \frac{2}{3} y^3 - 2y^3 \right] dy \quad \frac{2}{3} + 4 \quad \frac{20}{3}$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(y + \frac{20}{3} y^3 \right) dy$$

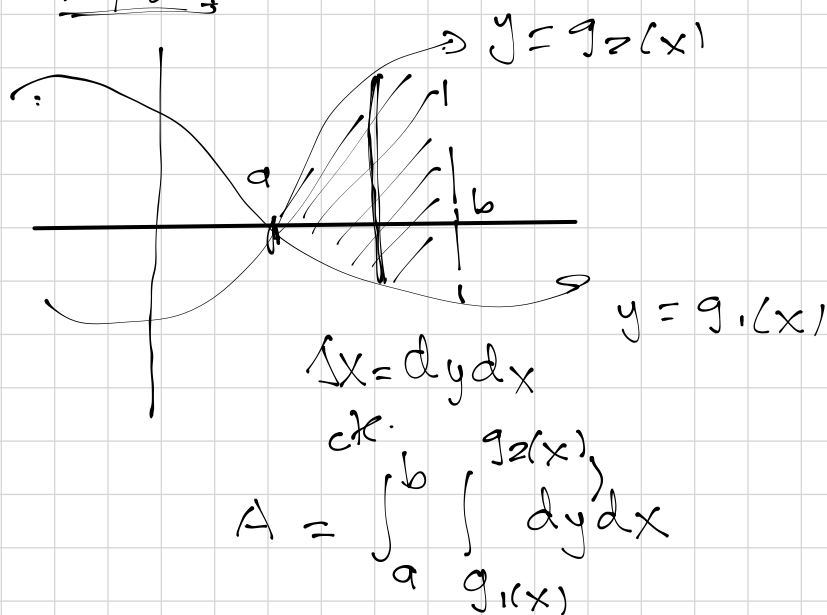
$$\left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 + \frac{5}{3} y^4 \right]_0^1$$

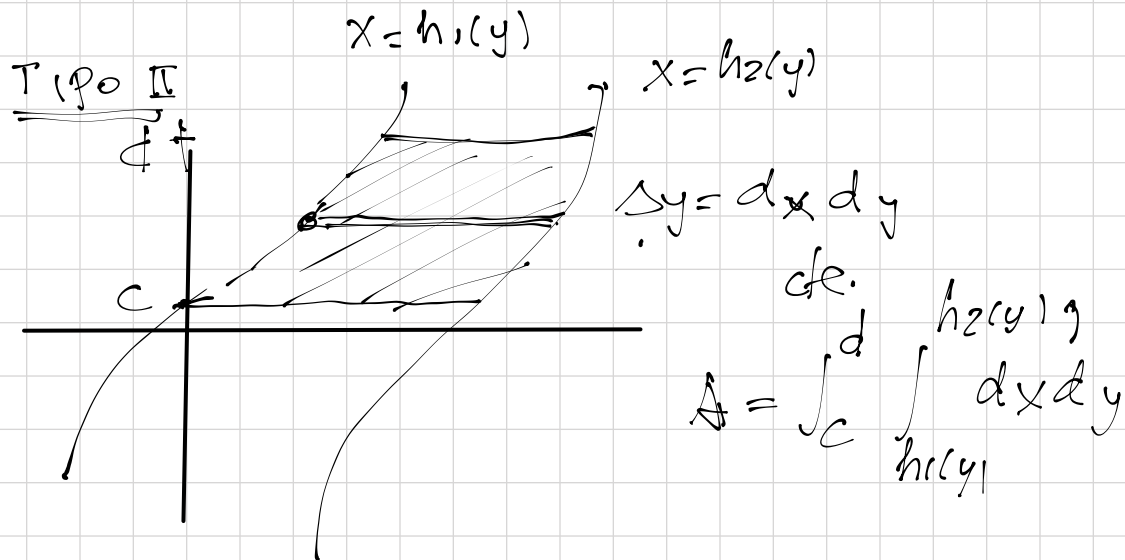
$$\left[\frac{1}{2} (1)^2 + \frac{5}{3} (1)^4 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2} (0)^2 + \frac{5}{3} (0)^4 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3+10}{6} = \frac{13}{6}$$

Regiones generales por medio de integrales dobles

Tipo I



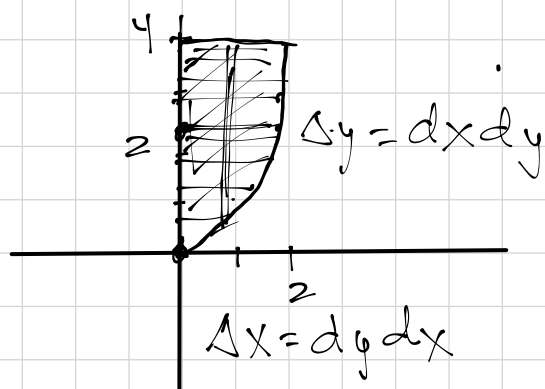


Ej. trace la region de integraci3n y cambie el orden de integraci3n

$$\int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^4 f(x,y) dy dx \rightarrow \Delta x \rightarrow \parallel$$

Para y : $y = 4$ $y = x^2$

Para x : $x = 0$ $x = 2$



$$\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$\int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y) dx dy$$

Ej. Dibuje la region R cuya area representa la integral iterada.

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^x dy dx + \int_2^4 \int_0^{4-x} dy dx \rightarrow \Delta x \rightarrow \parallel$$

R_1 R_2

R1

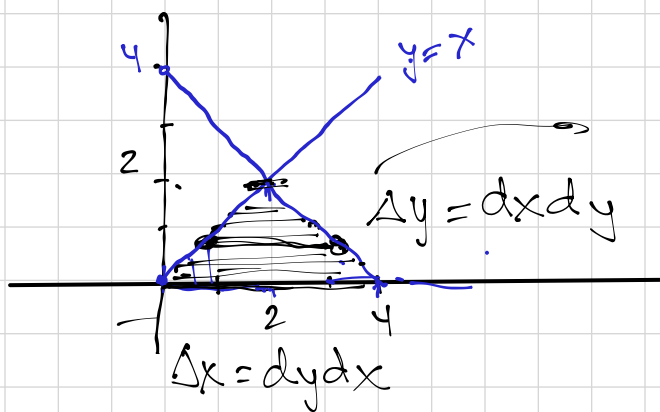
Para y : $y = 0$ $y = x$

Para x : $x = 0$ $x = 2$

R2

Para y : $y = 0$ $y = 4 - x$

Para x : $x = 2$ $x = 4$



$$y = 4 - x$$

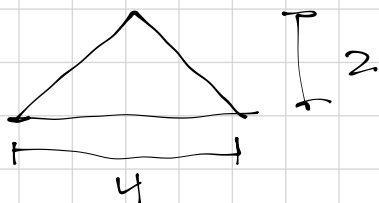
$$x = 4 - y$$

$$A = \int_0^2 \int_y^{4-y} dx dy.$$

$$= \int_0^2 x \Big|_y^{4-y} = \int_0^2 (4-y) - (y) = \int_0^2 (4-2y) dy$$

$$4y - y^2 \Big|_0^2 = 4(2) - (2)^2 = 8 - 4$$

$$A = 4 \text{ u}^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} bh = \frac{1}{2} (4)(2) = 4 \text{ u}^2$$

