Definición 37 Regla de la Cadena

Dadas las funciones $g: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^r$ y $g: v \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^r$ y $g: v \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^r$ y $g: v \to \mathbb{R}^r$ Si $g: v \to \mathbb{R}^r$ y $g: v \to \mathbb{R}^r$ y Dadas las funciones $g: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^p$ y $f: V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R}$ tales que $g(U) \subseteq V$, con U y V abiertos.

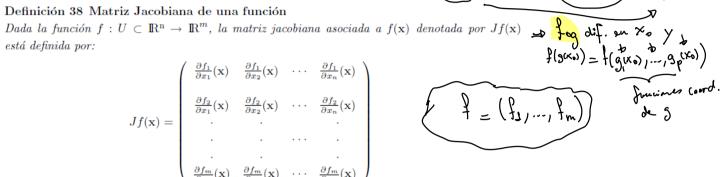
e f con g es diferenciable en
$$(\mathbf{x}_0)$$
 y sus derivadas parciales son:

•
$$\frac{\partial (f \circ g)}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \sum_{i=1}^p \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{y}_0)}{\partial y_i} \frac{\partial g_i(\mathbf{x}_0)}{\partial x_j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$



Definición 38 Matriz Jacobiana de una función

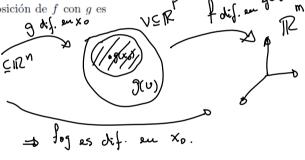
$$Jf(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(\mathbf{x}) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2}(\mathbf{x}) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(\mathbf{x}) \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1}(\mathbf{x}) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2}(\mathbf{x}) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n}(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(\mathbf{x}) & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2}(\mathbf{x}) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n}(\mathbf{x}) \end{pmatrix}_{\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}}$$



Regla de la cadena. Perspectiva general

Dadas las funciones $g:U\subseteq\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}^p$ y $f:V\subseteq\mathbb{R}^p\to\mathbb{R}^m$ tales que $g(U)\subseteq V$. Si g y fson diferenciables en $\mathbf{x}_0 \in U$ y en $g(\mathbf{x}_0)$ respectivamente; entonces la composición de f con g es diferenciable en (\mathbf{x}_0) y su derivada viene dada por la matriz:

$$J(f \circ g)(\mathbf{x}_0) = J(f(\underline{g(\mathbf{x}_0)})Jg(\mathbf{x}_0)$$



Ejercicio:

Sea $f(x,y) = (f_1(x,y), f_2(x,y))$ una función diferenciable, tal que:

$$f(0,1) = (1,3) y f(1,0) = (1/2,0).$$

Suponga que:
$$Jf(0,1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $Jf(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Obtenga el vector gradiente de la función F en (1,1) .

$$F(x,y) = f_2(f_2(2y-2x,3x-2y)-3y,2f_1(2y-x,x-y)-\ln(f_1(x-1,x)))$$

$$\begin{cases}
(0,1) = (1,3) & \Rightarrow & f_1(0,1) = 1 \\
f_2(0,1) = 3 & f_3(0,1) = 3
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
(1,0) = (42,0) & \Rightarrow & f_3(1,0) = 42 \\
f_2(1,0) = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\vec{O}f(o_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \implies
\nabla f_2(o_1 A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \implies
\nabla f_2(o_1 A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \implies
\nabla f_2(o_1 A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \implies
\nabla f_2(o_1 A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0$$

Por la regla de la cadena en la perspectiva general:

$$\nabla F(x_{1},y) = \nabla f_{2}[h_{1}K). \begin{pmatrix} \nabla h(x_{1}y) \\ \nabla K(x_{2}y) \end{pmatrix} = \nabla f_{2} \begin{pmatrix} f_{2}(2y-2x_{1}3x-2y) - 3y_{1} & 2f_{2}(2y-x_{1}x-y) - J_{n}(f_{2}(x-x_{1}x)) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\nabla F(x_{1},y) = \nabla f_{2}[h_{1}K). \begin{pmatrix} \nabla h(x_{1}y) \\ \nabla f_{2}(2y-2x_{1}3x-2y) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
2\nabla f_{1}(2y-x_{1}x-y) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 2 \\ \lambda & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{f_{1}(x-x_{1}x)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
= \nabla f_{2}(0,1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} f_{2}(0,1) - 3 & 2f_{2}(x-x_{1}x) - J_{n}(f_{1}(x-x_{1}x)) \\
2\nabla f_{2}(0,1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
2\nabla f_{2}(0,1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{f_{1}(0,1)} \cdot \nabla f_{2}(0,1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
= \nabla f_{2}(0,1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
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$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (5 & -4) & -3(0 & 1) \\ (2 & -2) & -(-1 & 0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -7 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ejerci do 2:

A-H Sea $z = g(x^2 + y^2)$, donde g es una función real de variable real, dos veces derivable. Demuestre que

Solution
$$y \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} - x \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} - y \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} - y \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x}\right) = 9^{11}(x^{2}+y^{2})(2x)^{2} + 29^{1}(x^{2}+y^{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} - y \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x}\right) = 9^{11}(x^{2}+y^{2})(2x)^{2} + 29^{1}(x^{2}+y^{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} - y \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x}\right) = 9^{11}(x^{2}+y^{2})(2x)^{2} + 29^{1}(x^{2}+y^{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} - y \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x}\right) = 2x \cdot 9^{11}(x^{2}+y^{2}) \cdot 2y$$

. o No es válida la isual dad