Prob1

$$g(4) - g(0) = \langle f(x) - f(y), x - y \rangle = 0$$

$$g(1) - g(0) = g'(t_0)$$
 para algun to $\in [0,1] \Rightarrow g'(t_0) = 0$

$$g'(to) = \langle Df(\underbrace{b \times + (1-t_0) \, y}) (x-y), (x-y) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \nabla f(\sigma(t_0))(x-y), (x-y) \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f(\sigma(\omega))}{\partial x_{i}} \underbrace{(x_{i} - y_{i})(x_{j} - x_{j})}_{S_{i}} = 0 \iff S = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = 0 \implies x = y$$

Prob 2

- a) $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ pos hom de grado pos con f(0)=0 y no nula \Rightarrow f no es diferenciable en 0.
 - S/ Sea $g(t) = f(t \times)$ para $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ fijo. Tenemos, $\forall t > 0$, $g(t) = t^p f(x)$ Si f fuera dif en x = 0, g sería dif. on t = 0.

$$g'(o) = \langle \nabla f(o), \times \rangle$$
, $g'(t) = p t^{p-1} f(x) \Rightarrow g'(o) = f(x) \cdot p \cdot \infty$

Otra manera de verlo es con el límite.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0,\dots,0) - 0}{|h|} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^p \widehat{f(e_1)}}{|h|} = \lim_{h \to 0} h^{-1} \widehat{f(e_1)} = \infty$$

(b) Si p=1, f es lineal

Como antes con p=1, $\langle \nabla f(0), x \rangle = f(x)$ es lineal. A fortiori,

$$f(\alpha \times + \beta y) = \langle \nabla f(0), \alpha \times + \beta y \rangle = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)$$

(c) it thay alguna norma que sea dif en \mathbb{R}^n ? $f(x)=||x|| \text{ es pos. homogènea de grado 1} \stackrel{\text{(b)}}{\Longrightarrow} f \text{ lineal e.d } f(tx)=t\cdot f(x)$ Pero f(x)=||x|| no es lineal pues si t<0, $f(tx)\neq t\cdot f(x)$ Obs: $||\cdot|| \text{ es cualquiera en } \mathbb{R}^n$.

Prob3

f: R" -> R, C2, A & Mnxn(IR). Sea g(x) = f(Ax). d Hess g?

S/ Sea P(x) el pol. de Taylor de f de grado 2. en x=b, e.d, P(x) es el único pol de grado ≤ 2 t.q. $f(x) - P(x) = o(||x-b||^2)$

$$= E(P) + \langle \Delta E(P)' \times -P \rangle + \frac{1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (x^{i} - P^{i}) + \frac{1}{2} (x^{i} - P^{i})$$

$$= E(P) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} (P) (x^{i} - P^{i}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x^{i} - P^{i}) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} (x^{i} - P^{i})$$

Sea Q(x) el pol de Taylor de g de gr. 2 en x=b, e.d, Q(x) es el único pol de grado ≤ 2 tg $g(x) - Q(x) = O(11x - b11^2)$

Entonces, $g(x) - P(Ax) = f(Ax) - P(Ax) = o(||Ax-Ab||^2) = o(||x-b||^2)$, pues

$$\lim_{x \to b} \frac{|g(x) - P(Ax)|}{\|x - b\|^2} = \lim_{x \to b} \frac{|g(x) - P(Ax)|}{\|Ax - Ab\|^2} \cdot \frac{\|Ax - Ab\|^2}{\|\& -b\|^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to b} \frac{|g(x) - P(Ax)|}{\|x - b\|^2} = \lim_{x \to b} \frac{|g(x) - P(Ax)|}{\|Ax - Ab\|^2} \cdot \frac{\|Ax - Ab\|^2}{\|\& -b\|^2} = 0$$

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Como Q es único, $Q(x) = P(Ax) \stackrel{(1)}{=} f(Ab) + \langle \nabla f(Ab), A(x-b) \rangle + \frac{1}{2} (A(x-b))^{\dagger} H f(Ab) A(x-b)$ $= \frac{1}{2} (x-b)^{\dagger} A^{\dagger} H f(Ab) A(x-b)$

Comparando con (2)

(4) (a)
$$P_2(\alpha + h) = f(\alpha) + \nabla f(\alpha) \cdot h + \frac{1}{2} ht \text{ Hess } f(\alpha) h$$

$$= 6 + \frac{1}{2} ht \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b)
$$\nabla f(\alpha) = \vec{0}$$
, $H f(\alpha)$ es def. negativa:
$$\begin{cases} \Delta_1 = -4 < 0 \\ \Delta_2 = 7 > 0 \\ \Delta_3 = -3 < 0 \end{cases} \implies f(\alpha) \text{ es max.}$$
 Local.

(5) (a)
$$P_3$$
 en (1,0) para $f(x,y) = \frac{e^{y^2}}{x}$ usando "pes" de Landau.

$$e^y = 1 + y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + o(y^2); \quad e^{y^2} = 1 + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^4 + o(y^4)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{(x-1)+1} = 1 - (x-1) + (x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3 + o(|x-1|^3)$$

$$f(x,y) = \left[1 - (x-1) + (x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3\right] (1+y^2) + o(||(x,y)||^3)$$

$$P_3(x,y) = 1 - (x-1) + (x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3 + y^2 - (x-1)y^2$$

$$= 1 - (x-1) + [(x-1)^2 + y^2] - [(x-1)^3 + (x-1)y^2]$$

(b)
$$f(x,y) = sen \frac{x}{1-y^2}$$
 en (0,0)

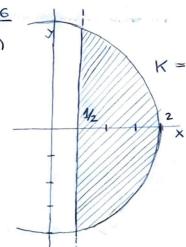
$$Sen(x) = 0 + x + \frac{1}{6} x^3 + o(|x|^4)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-y^2} = 1 + y^2 + y^4 + o(|y|^3) \qquad (1 = 1 - y^2 + y^2 - y^4 + y^4 - y^6 ...)$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x}{(1+y^2)} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{x}{1+y^2} \right)^2 + o\left(\left(\frac{x}{1-y^2} \right)^4 \right) = x(1+y^2+y^4+o(|y|^6))$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(1+y^2+y^4+o(|y|^6) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(1+y^2+y^4+o(|y|^6) \right)$$



$$K = \{ \|x - y\|_2 \le 2 \} \cap \{ x \ge \frac{1}{2} \}$$

Es Compacto, pues es cerrado y acatado en IR?

(b)
$$\text{Si } x^2 + y^2 > 4 \Rightarrow \text{f}(x,y) > \frac{1}{x} + 4 > 4 > 2$$

 $\text{Si } x < \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \text{f}(x,y) > 2 + x^2 + y^2 > 2$
 $\left(\frac{1}{x} \ge 2\right)$

(c)
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y = 0 \iff y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} + 2x = 0 \iff x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} > \frac{1}{2} \text{ pero } \langle z \implies (\times_0, 0) \in K.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{x^3} + 2 = 6$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{x^3} + 2 = 6$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$
Hess $(f)_p = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ es def. pos. \Rightarrow es mínimo local

d'Es mínimo abs.? ST, porque f(xiy) -> +0. Además,

$$f(x_0,0) = \sqrt[3]{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{q}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{q}} < 2 \implies \text{es min absoluto.}$$

Prob 7

$$f(x,y) = e^{3x} \left(\frac{x}{2} - x^2 - y^2 \right)$$

(a) Puntos críticos y prueba que uno de ellos es máximo local.

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = e^{3x} \left(-\frac{x}{x} - 3x^2 - 3y^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0 \implies x = \frac{1}{3} 6 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{4}{3}, 0\right)$$

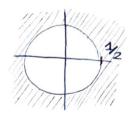
$$\beta = \left(-\frac{1}{2},0\right)$$

$$(Hessf)_A = \begin{pmatrix} -e & 0 \\ 0 & -2e \end{pmatrix}$$
 def. negative $\implies f(A)$ es max. local.

(b) $r = \|(x,y)\|_2$. Prueba que $f(x,y) \le e^{3x} \left(\frac{r}{2} - r^2\right)$. Concluye $f(x,y) \le 0$ para $r \ge \frac{1}{2}$.

$$F^{2}=\chi^{2}+y^{2}, f(x,y) \leq e^{3\chi}(\frac{\chi}{2}-r^{2}). \quad (omo \ \chi \leq |\chi| \leq \sqrt{\chi^{2}+y^{2}}=r \Rightarrow)$$

$$\Longrightarrow f(x,y) \leq e^{3\chi}(\frac{\chi}{2}-r^{2}) \leq 0 \iff \frac{1}{2}-r \leq 0 \iff r \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



como es un compacto, alcanza su máximo y su mínimo.

$$f(\frac{1}{3},0) = \frac{e}{18} > 0$$

val. māximo

$$f(-\frac{1}{2},0) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-3/2} < 0$$

No tiere infimo.