HOJA DE EJERCICIOS 6 Análisis Matemático. (Grupo 130) CURSO 2021–2022.

Problema 1. Consideramos la función $f(x,y): \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ dada por la siguiente fórmula:

$$f(x,y) \equiv \left(\begin{array}{c} x + e^x \\ y^2 + \operatorname{sen}(x-1) \end{array}\right).$$

- (a) Demuestra que existe una inversa local $g \equiv (g_1, g_2)$ de f tal que el dominio de g es un abierto $V \ni (1+e, 1)$ y g(1+e, 1) = (1, 1).
- (b) Demuestra que en el abierto $\,V\,$ se verifica la siguiente identidad:

$$Dg \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1+e^{g_1}} & 0\\ \frac{-\cos(g_1-1)}{2g_2 \cdot (1+e^{g_1})} & \frac{1}{2g_2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

(c) Derivando esa identidad, obtén identidades:

$$g_{2xx} \equiv \text{fórmula}_1(g_1, g_2),$$
 (1)

$$g_{2xy} \equiv \text{fórmula}_2(g_1, g_2),$$
 (2)

$$g_{2yx} \equiv \text{fórmula}_3(g_1, g_2),$$
 (3)

$$g_{2yy} \equiv \text{fórmula}_4(g_1, g_2),$$
 (4)

entre las derivadas segundas de g_2 y expresiones concretas en g_1 y g_2 . Comprueba que (2) y (3) dan el mismo resultado, aunque se llega a ellas por caminos diferentes.

- (d) Calcula explícitamente la matriz hessiana de g_2 en el punto (1+e,1).
- (e) Repite el proceso con g_1 .

a)
$$Df(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{x} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(x-1) & 2y)_{(1,1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$dot Df(1,1) = 2(1+e) \neq 0 \quad Aphican TFInversa$$
b) $f(g_{1}(x_{1},y_{1}), g_{2}(u,y_{2})) = (u,y_{1}) \Rightarrow Dg = Df(g_{1},g_{2})$

$$Df(x,y_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{x} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(x_{1}) & 2y_{1}) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Df(g_{1},g_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}-1) & 2y_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{31} & 0 \\ (\omega_{x}(y_{1}$$

C)
$$\frac{3g_{1}}{3u} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{g_{1}}}$$
 $\frac{3g_{1}}{3v} = 0$ $\frac{3g_{2}}{3u} = \frac{-\omega(g_{1}-1)}{2g_{2}(1 + e^{g_{1}})}$ $\frac{3g_{2}}{3v} = \frac{1}{2g_{2}(1 + e^{g_{1}})}$ $\frac{3g_{2}}{3v} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{g_{1}}}$ $\frac{3g_{2}}{3v} = \frac$

$$xy = \log \frac{x}{y}$$

admite una única solución y=f(x) definida en un entorno de $a=\sqrt{e}$ y verificando $f(\sqrt{e})=1/\sqrt{e}$. (b) Calcula explícitamente los números f'(a) y f''(a).

Te
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} = \log \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e}}$$
 $= \times y - \log x + \log y$

Aptican TF Implicates:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} (\sqrt{e}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}) = 2\sqrt{e} \neq 0$$

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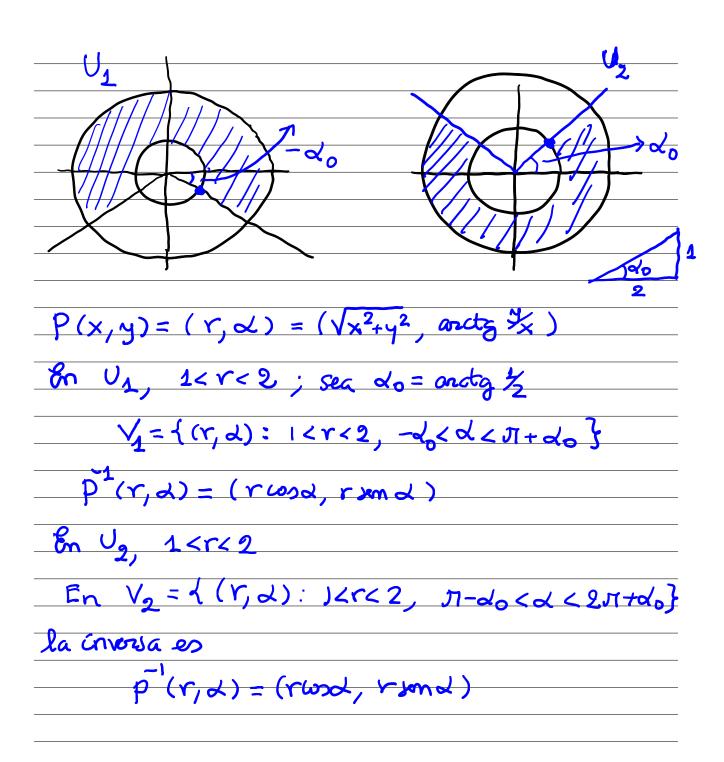
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} (\sqrt{e}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}) = 2\sqrt{e} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\sqrt{e} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial$$

Problema 3. Dibuja los abiertos

$$U_1 = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 < x^2 + y^2 < 4, \ y > -\frac{1}{2}|x| \right\}, \qquad U_2 = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 < x^2 + y^2 < 4, \ y < \frac{1}{2}|x| \right\}.$$

Halla una inversa del cambio a polares definida en U_1 y otra definida en U_2 . Demuestra que, sin embargo, no hay ninguna inversa local continua en $U_1 \cup U_2$.

Indicaci'on: halla todas las inversas en U_1 y todas las inversas en U_2 , y comprueba que no se las puede casar.



$U_{1}UU_{2}=\{(x,y): 1< x^{2}+y^{2}< 4\} = T$
Si Pituviera invenda continua, Psersa
abienta. Pero U es abiento en IR y
$P(U) = \{(Y, L): 1 < Y < 2, 0 < L < 2\pi\}$
que no es abiento

<u>Problema</u> 5. Demuestra que existe una única función $f: U \to \mathbb{R}$, de clase \mathcal{C}^1 en un entorno U de (0,0), tal que

$$f(0,0) \; = \; 0 \qquad {\bf y} \qquad e^{f(x,y)} \; \equiv \; \left(1 + x \, e^{f(x,y)}\right) \left(1 + y \, e^{f(x,y)}\right) \, .$$

Calcula explícitamente $\nabla f(0,0)$.

$$F(x,y,z) = (1+xe^{2})(1+ye^{2}) - e^{2} \in C^{\infty}$$

$$F(0,0,0) = 1-1=0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xe^{2}(1+ye^{2}) + (1+xe^{2})ye^{2} - e^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(0,0,0) = -1 \neq 0$$
Por el TF Implicite, $\exists z = f(x,y) \neq g$.
$$(1+xe^{f(x,y)})(1+ye^{f(x,y)}) - e^{f(x,y)} = 0 \quad (1)$$
en un entorno de $(0,0)$.

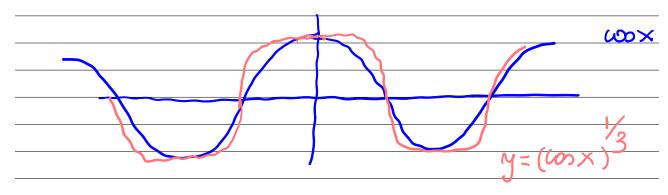
Pana calcular $\forall f(0,0)$ hay ge calcular $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$

$$(f(x,y)) + xe^{f(x,y)}(1+ye^{f(x,y)}) + (1+xe^{f(x,y)}) + e^{f(x,y)}(1+ye^{f(x,y)}) + e^{f(x,y)}(1+ye^{f(x$$

De la misma manona, 3 (0,0)=1 => 7 (0,0)=(2,1)

$$\cos x - y^3 = 0 ,$$

define una única función implícita y(x) para todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$ y dibuja el grafo $\{y = y(x)\}$. Esta y(x) es función \mathcal{C}^{∞} de x en un entorno de $x_0 = 0$ (ahí se cumple la condición del teorema de las funciones implícitas), pero encuentra valores de x, alejados del valor x = 0, en los que y(x) ni siquiera es diferenciable.



En $X_0=0$, con $F(x,y)=\omega_0 x-y^3$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}=-\frac{3}{3}y^2$ M $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}=-\frac{3}{3}y^2$

7 of (0,1)=-3 70. Se prede aplicar el TF

Inplicita

Pero len \times_{1} $\mathbb{Z}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\mathbb{Y}(\frac{1}{2}) = \infty$ $\mathbb{Y}(\frac{1}{2}) = -\infty$

<u>Problema</u> 7. Dada $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$, definimos una función vectorial $F(x,y) \equiv (u(x,y),v(x,y))$ por las siguientes identidades:

$$\begin{cases} u(x,y) \equiv f(x) \\ v(x,y) \equiv -y + x f(x) \end{cases}$$

Demuestra que si f' no se anula entonces F tiene una inversa **global** (es decir, F es biyectiva de \mathbb{R}^2 a un abierto $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$, por lo cual existe $F^{-1}: V \to \mathbb{R}^2$). Si además f(0) = 0 y f'(0) = 1, halla explícitamente las derivadas parciales de F^{-1} en el origen.

Broban que F(x1, Y1) = F(x2, Y2) => (x1, Y1) = (x2, Y2)
[M(X1,41)=M(X2,42)] (=) { f(X1)=f(X2) } \(\(\text{X1,41})=\(\text{X2,42}) } (-\(\text{Y1}+\text{X_1}\)f(\(\text{X_1})=-\(\text{Y2}+\text{X_2}\)
((X1,41) = V(X2,42) \ (-4+ x, f(x1) = -42+x2f(x2)-
Como f'no se anula, f es monótona y por tanto
inyectiva => X1= X2. En la segunda eviavoir
H1=42
b) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(0,0) = (0,0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial v}(0,0) = (0,-1)$

Problema 9. Estudia si es posible despejar u(x,y,z) y v(x,y,z) en las ecuaciones

$$\begin{cases} x y^2 + x z u + y v^2 = 3 \\ x y u^3 + 2 x v - u^2 v^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

en un entorno de (x,y,z)=(1,1,1) y (u,v)=(1,1). En caso afirmativo, calcula $\partial u/\partial x$, $\partial v/\partial x$ y $\partial v/\partial z$ en el punto (x,y,z)=(1,1,1).

 $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$F(x,y,z,u,v) = (xy^2 + xzu + yv^2 - 3, xyu^3 + 2xv - u^2v^2 - 2) = F_1$$

F(1,1,1,1,1)=0

$$\frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial v} = \begin{pmatrix} x \ge 2yv \\ \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}_{(1,1,1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} x \ge 2yv \\ \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}_{(1,1,1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} x \ge 2yv \\ \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}_{(1,1,1,1)}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow dut \frac{\partial F}{\partial (u,v)} (1,1,1,1,1) = -2 \neq 0$$

Derivando con respecto a x

$$\frac{y^{2} + 2u + xz \frac{2u}{0x} + 2yv \frac{2v}{0x} = 0}{yu^{3} + 2v + (3xy^{2} - 2uv) \frac{2u}{0x} + (2x - 2vu^{2}) \frac{2v}{0x} = 0}$$

En (1,1,1,1,1)

$$2 + \frac{3u}{3x} + 2\frac{3v}{3x} = 0$$

$$3 + \frac{3u}{3x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3u}{3x} (441) = -3$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(1,1,1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Tambion prode 32: se hace lo nismo derivon do

Con matrices

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0$$