

### Teórica 13: Regla de la Cadena

Sección 14.5 Stewart

Ejercicios 14 a 21 de la Guía 4

Empecemos revisando la definición de diferenciable.

Def  $f = f(x, y)$ , decimos que  $f$  es diferenciable en  $(a, b)$  si existen  $f_x(a, b)$  y  $f_y(a, b)$  y

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} \frac{f(x, y) - [f(a, b) + f_x(a, b)(x-a) + f_y(a, b)(y-b)]}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}} = 0$$

Equivalentemente,

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + f_x(a, b)(x-a) + f_y(a, b)(y-b) + E|(x-a, y-b)|$$

Con  $E \rightarrow 0$  si  $(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)$ .

Si recordamos que

$$|x-a| \leq |(x-a, y-b)|,$$

$$|y-b| \leq |(x-a, y-b)|$$

$$|(x-a, y-b)| = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{2 \max\{(x-a)^2, (y-b)^2\}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \max\{|x-a|, |y-b|\}$$

$$\leq \sqrt{2} (|x-a| + |y-b|)$$

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Concluimos que la diferenciabilidad resulta equivalente a

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b)(y-b) + \varepsilon_1 |x-a| + \varepsilon_2 |y-b|$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow a} 0$$

$$\varepsilon_2 \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow b} 0$$

Regla de la cadena en 1 variable

$$y = f(x) \text{ pero } x = g(t)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = f'(x)$$

$$\text{¿Cómo se calcula } \frac{dy}{dt}?$$

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$$y = f(g(t))$$

$$[f(g(t))]' = f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \underbrace{\frac{dy}{dx}}_{f'(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{dx}{dt}}_{x'(t)}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \varepsilon |x-a|$$

$$\text{con } \varepsilon \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow a} 0$$

$$x(t_0) = a \quad x = x(t)$$

$$f(x(t)) = f(x(t_0)) + f'(x(t_0))(x(t) - x(t_0)) + \varepsilon |x(t) - x(t_0)|$$

$$f(x(t)) - f(x(t_0)) = f'(x(t_0))(x(t) - x(t_0)) + \varepsilon |x(t) - x(t_0)|$$

$$\frac{f(x(t)) - f(x(t_0))}{t - t_0} = f'(x(t_0)) \underbrace{\frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0}}_{x'(t_0)} + \underbrace{\epsilon}_{0} \underbrace{\frac{|x(t) - x(t_0)|}{t - t_0}}_{\text{acotado}}$$

Quando  $t \rightarrow t_0$ ,  $x(t) \rightarrow x(t_0) \Rightarrow \epsilon \rightarrow 0$  si  $t \rightarrow t_0$

$$\left| \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \right| = \left| \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \right| \rightarrow |x'(t_0)|$$

luego  $\boxed{\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{df}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}}$

Caso varias variables

Regla de la cadena  
versión 1

$$Z = f(x, y) \text{ y } x = g(t); y = h(t)$$

$$\Gamma(t) = (x, y) = (g(t), h(t))$$

Queremos calcular  $\frac{dZ}{dt}$ .

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + f'_x(a, b)(x-a) + f'_y(a, b)(y-b) + \varepsilon_1(x-a) + \varepsilon_2(y-b)$$

$$f(x, y) - f(a, b) = f'_x(a, b)(x-a) + f'_y(a, b)(y-b) + \varepsilon_1(x-a) + \varepsilon_2(y-b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &\rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon_2 &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \text{ si } (x, y) \rightarrow (a, b).$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x(t); \quad x(t_0) = a \\ y &= y(t); \quad y(t_0) = b. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x(t), y(t)) - f(x(t_0), y(t_0)) =$$

$$= f'_x(x(t_0), y(t_0))(x(t) - x(t_0)) + f'_y(x(t_0), y(t_0))(y(t) - y(t_0)) + \varepsilon_1(x(t) - x(t_0)) + \varepsilon_2(y(t) - y(t_0))$$

Dividiendo por  $(t - t_0)$

$$\frac{f(x(t), y(t)) - f(x(t_0), y(t_0))}{t - t_0} =$$

$$= f'_x(x(t_0), y(t_0)) \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} + f'_y(x(t_0), y(t_0)) \frac{y(t) - y(t_0)}{t - t_0} + \varepsilon_1 \frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} + \varepsilon_2 \frac{y(t) - y(t_0)}{t - t_0}$$

Cuando  $t \rightarrow t_0$ ,  $x(t) \rightarrow x(t_0)$   
y  $y(t) \rightarrow y(t_0)$

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luego, tenemos que  $\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0$   
 y  $\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0$  cuando  $t \rightarrow t_0$

Por otro lado

$$\frac{x(t) - x(t_0)}{t - t_0} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow t_0} x'(t_0)$$

$$\frac{y(t) - y(t_0)}{t - t_0} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow t_0} y'(t_0)$$

Juntándolo todo obtenemos

$$\frac{df(x,y)}{dt} = f'_x(x,y) \cdot x' + f'_y(x,y) \cdot y'$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Hemos entonces probado el siguiente teorema:

Teorema

Sea  $z = f(x,y)$  una función diferenciable en  $(a,b)$  y

$\Gamma(t) = (g(t), h(t))$  una función vectorial tal que  $\Gamma(t_0) = (a,b)$

y  $\Gamma$  es diferenciable en  $t_0$ .

Entonces  $f \circ \Gamma$  es diferenciable en  $t_0$  y

$$(f \circ \Gamma)'(t_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b) \cdot g'(t_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b) \cdot h'(t_0).$$



Ej  $Z = x^2 y + 3 x y^4$   
 $x = \sin 2t, y = \cos t$   
 Calcular  $\frac{dZ}{dt} \Big|_{t=0}$

Res

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dZ}{dt} &= \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \\ &= (2xy + 3y^4) \cdot 2\cos 2t \\ &\quad + (x^2 + 12xy^3) \cdot (-\sin t) \end{aligned}$$

si  $t=0 \Rightarrow x=0, y=1$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dZ}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} &= \cancel{(2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1^4)} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ &\quad + \cancel{(0^2 + 12 \cdot 0 \cdot 1^3) \cdot (-0)} \\ &= 6. \end{aligned}$$

obs

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dZ}{dt} &= \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \\ &= \underbrace{\left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right)}_{\nabla Z} \cdot \underbrace{\left( \frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt} \right)}_{r'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (f(r(t))) = \nabla f(r(t)) \cdot r'(t)$$

Supongamos ahora que

$$Z = f(x, y) \quad y$$

$$x = g(u, v)$$

$$y = h(u, v)$$

¿Cómo se calculan  $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial u}$

$$y \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial v} ?$$

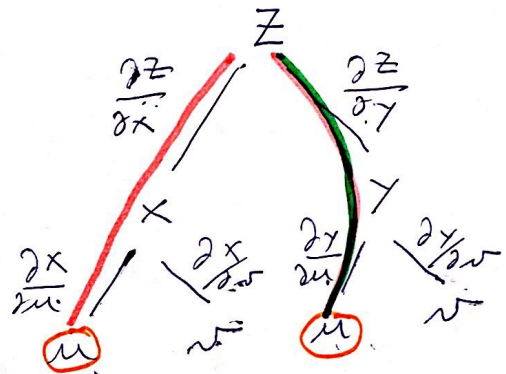
Teorema de regla de la cadena

Versión 2

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

Diagrama de árbol



$$Z_u = Z_x \cdot X_u + Z_y \cdot Y_u$$

Dem Observamos que

Calcular  $Z_u$  significa mantener  $v$  constante, mirar  $x$  e  $y$  como funciones sólo de  $u$ .  
Desp, se reduce al Teo anterior.  $\square$

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Ej  $z = e^x \sin y$   
 $x = u^2 - v^2$   
 $y = u^2 + v^2$

Calcular  $z_u$  y  $z_v$ .

Res  
 $z_u = z_x \cdot x_u + z_y \cdot y_u$   
 $= e^x \sin y \cdot 2u + e^x \cos y \cdot 2uv$   
 $= e^{u^2 - v^2} \sin(u^2 + v^2) \cdot 2u + e^{u^2 - v^2} \cos(u^2 + v^2) \cdot 2uv$

$z_v =$  es.

$z_v = z_x \cdot x_v + z_y \cdot y_v$

Ej  $g(u, v) = f(u^2 - v^2, v^2 - u^2)$

Probar que  $g$  verifica que  
 $v \cdot g_u + u \cdot g_v = 0$ .

Res  $z = f(x, y); x = u^2 - v^2, y = v^2 - u^2$

$g_u = z_u = z_x \cdot x_u + z_y \cdot y_u$   
 $= z_x \cdot 2u + z_y \cdot (-2u)$   
 $= 2u(z_x - z_y)$

$g_v = z_v = z_x \cdot x_v + z_y \cdot y_v$   
 $= z_x \cdot (-2v) + z_y \cdot 2v$   
 $= 2v(-z_x + z_y)$