

## 2 NOCIONES DE TOPOLOGÍA — FUNCIONES

5-6.

3

Represente geométicamente los siguientes conjuntos de puntos.

En cada caso indique cuáles son sus puntos interiores, frontera y exteriores.

Analice si el conjunto es cerrado, abierto, acotado, compacto, conexo.

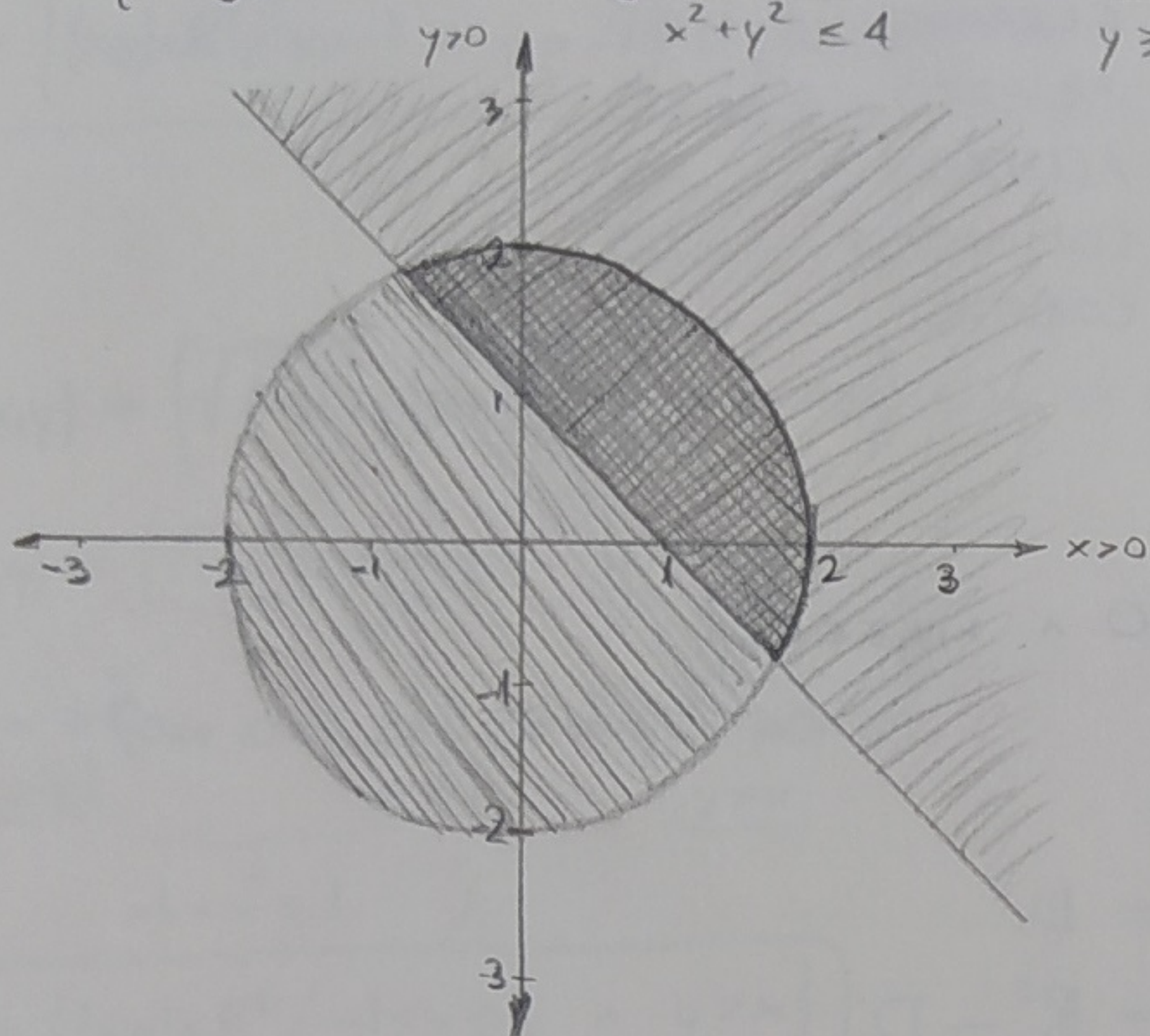
Conjunto D:

Puntos interiores  $\rightarrow \overset{\circ}{D}$

Puntos frontera  $\rightarrow Fr(D)$

Puntos exteriores  $\rightarrow Ext(D)$

a)  $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 - 4 \leq 0 \wedge x+y \geq 1\}$ .



$\overset{\circ}{A} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 4 \wedge x+y > 1\}$

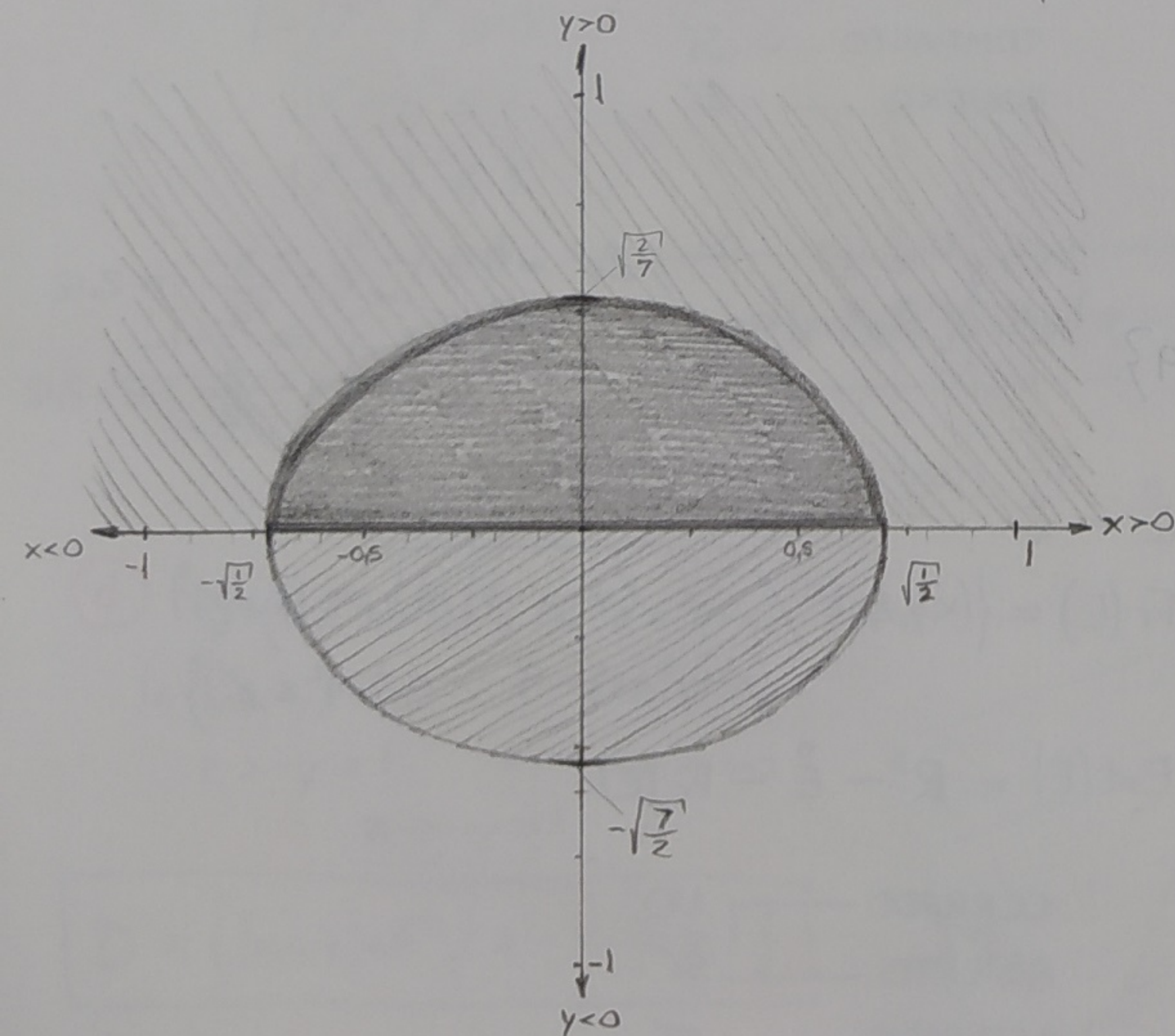
$Fr(A) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 = 4 \wedge x+y \geq 1\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x+y = 1 \wedge x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$

$Ext(A) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 > 4\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x+y < 1\}$

CERRADO	— SI
ABIERTO	— NO
ACOTADO	— SI
COMPACTO	— SI
CONEXO	— SI

b)  $B = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 \leq 2 \wedge x \geq 0\}$ .

$2x^2 + \frac{7}{2}y^2 \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{2}{7}} \leq 1$



$\overset{\circ}{B} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 < 2 \wedge x > 0\}$

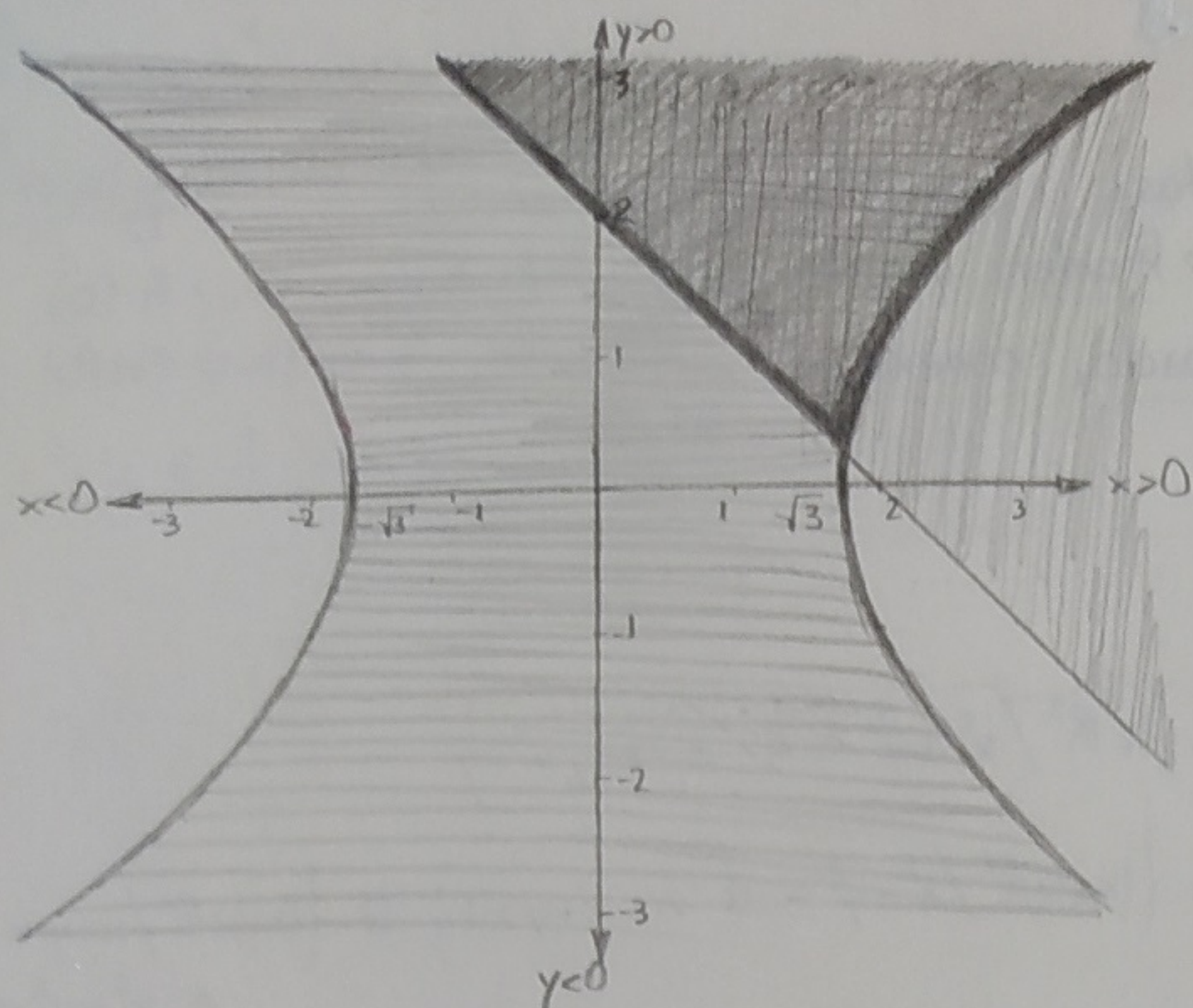
$Fr(B) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 = 2 \wedge x \geq 0\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x = 0 \wedge 4x^2 + 7y^2 < 2\}$

$Ext(B) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 4x^2 + 7y^2 > 2\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x < 0\}$

CERRADO	— SI
ABIERTO	— NO
ACOTADO	— SI
COMPACTO	— SI
CONEXO	— SI



c)  $C = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 \leq 3 \wedge x+y \geq 2\}$ .



$\overset{\circ}{C} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 < 3 \wedge x+y > 2\}$ .

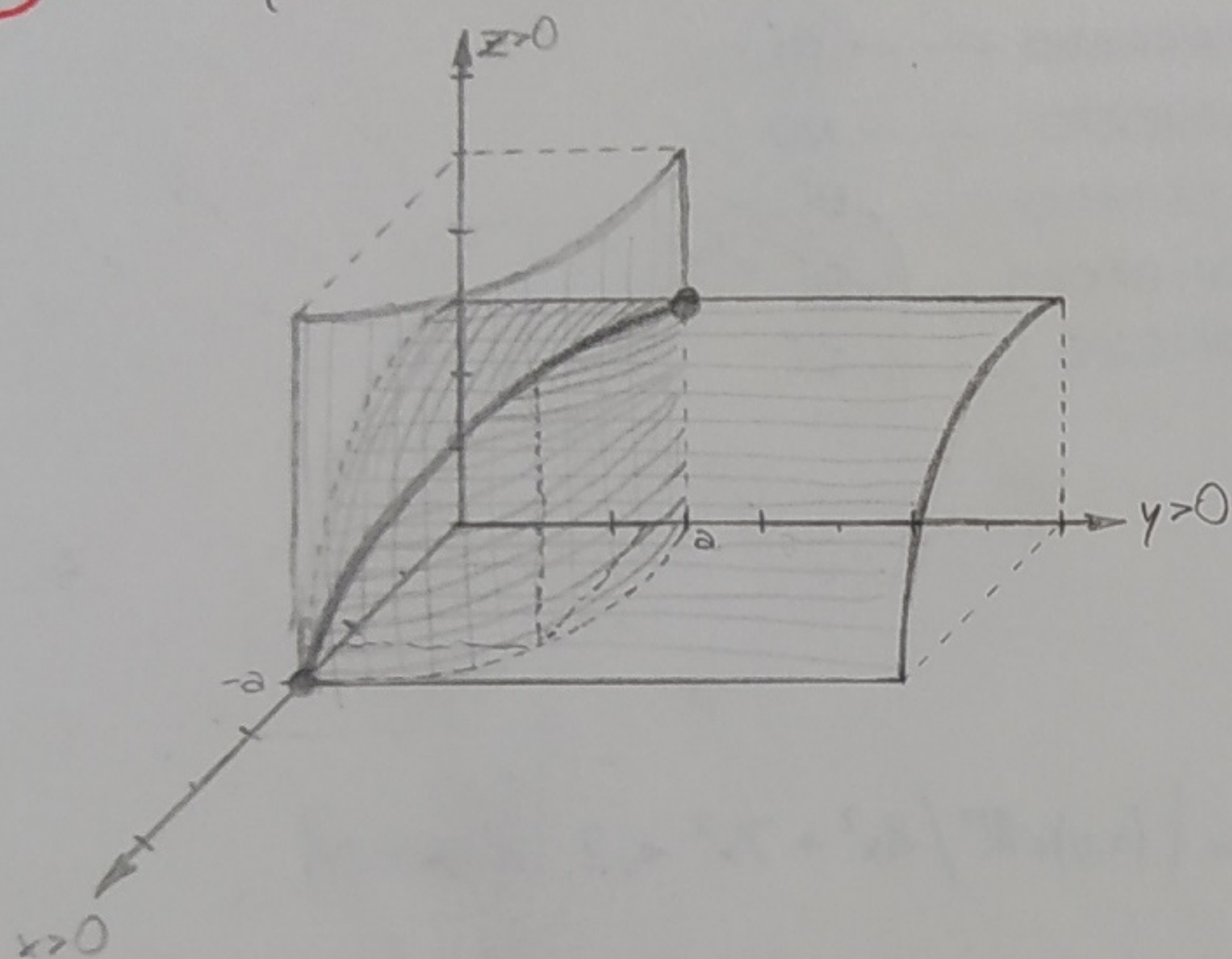
$Fr(C) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 - y^2 = 3 \wedge x+y \geq 2\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x+y=2 \wedge x^2 - y^2 < 3\}$ .

$Ext(C) = \mathbb{R}^2 - \overset{\circ}{C} - Fr(C)$ .

CERRADO	—	SÍ
ABIERTO	—	NO
ACOTADO	—	NO
COMPACTO	—	NO
CONEXO	—	SÍ

d)  $D = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \wedge x^2 + z^2 = a^2 \wedge a > 0 \wedge x,y,z \in \mathbb{R}_0^+\}$ .

en el 1er octante ( $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ )



$\overset{\circ}{D} = \emptyset$ .

$Fr(D) = D$ .

$Ext(D) = \mathbb{R}^3 - D$ .

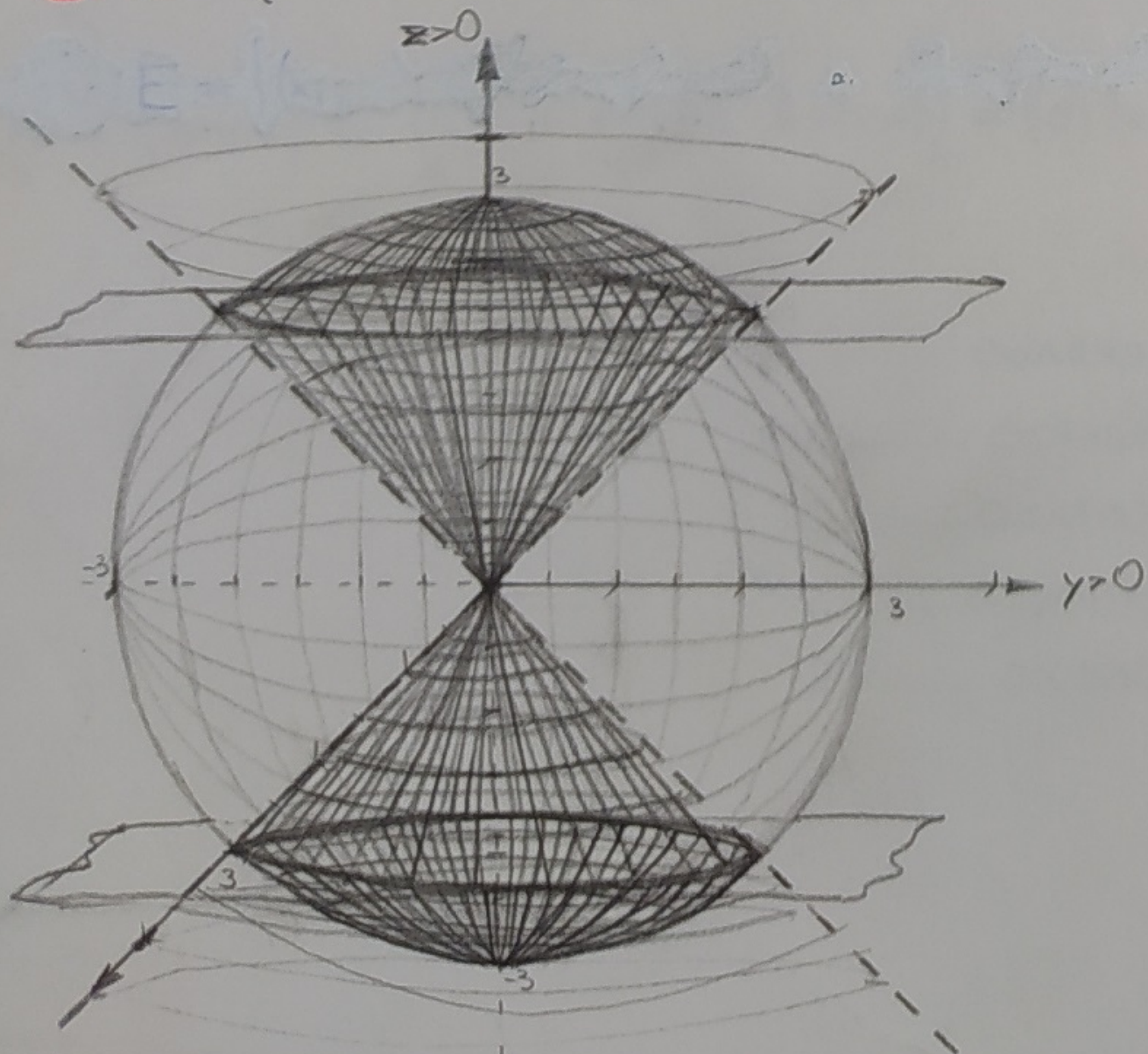
CERRADO	—	SÍ
ABIERTO	—	NO
ACOTADO	—	SÍ
COMPACTO	—	SÍ
CONEXO	—	SÍ

e)  $E = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2 \wedge x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9\}$ .

$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9 \end{cases}$

$2z^2 = 9$   
 $z^2 = \frac{9}{2}$

$z = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 2.12$   
 $z = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \approx -2.12$



$\overset{\circ}{E} = E$

$Fr(E) = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / (x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \wedge x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9) \vee (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9 \wedge x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2)\}$

$Ext(E) = \mathbb{R}^3 - \overset{\circ}{E} - Fr(E)$

CERRADO	—	NO
ABIERTO	—	SÍ
ACOTADO	—	SÍ
COMPACTO	—	NO
CONEXO	—	SÍ



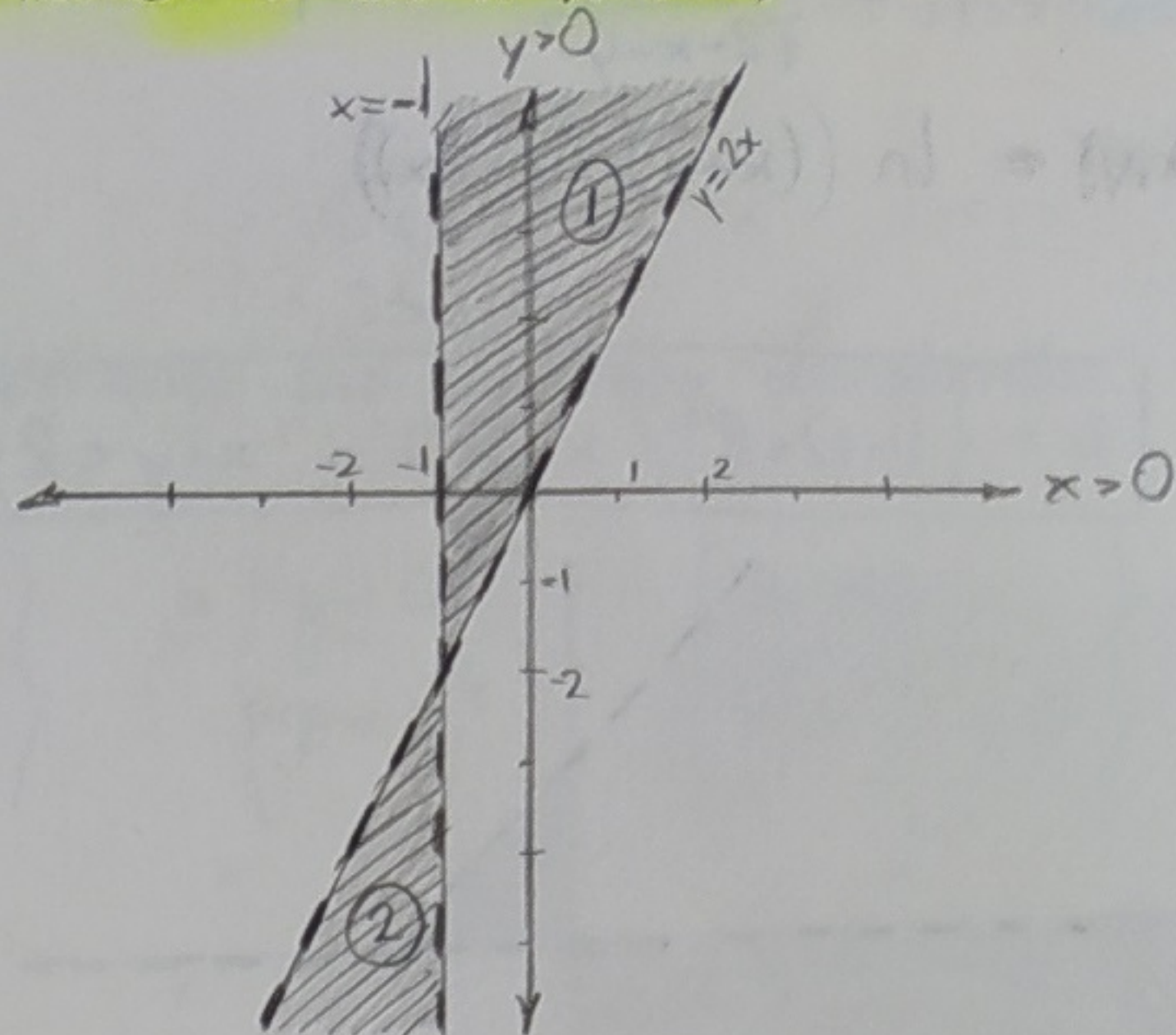
5 En los siguientes casos, determine y grafique el dominio natural D de la función:

a)  $f(x,y) = \ln((x+1) \cdot (y-2x))$ .

$$(x+1) \cdot (y-2x) > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \begin{array}{l} x+1 > 0 \\ x > -1 \end{array} \right) \wedge \left( \begin{array}{l} y-2x > 0 \\ y > 2x \end{array} \right) \vee \left( \begin{array}{l} x+1 < 0 \\ x < -1 \end{array} \right) \wedge \left( \begin{array}{l} y-2x < 0 \\ y < 2x \end{array} \right) \\ & \text{①} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{②} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x > -1 \wedge y > 2x\} \cup \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x < -1 \wedge y < 2x\}$$

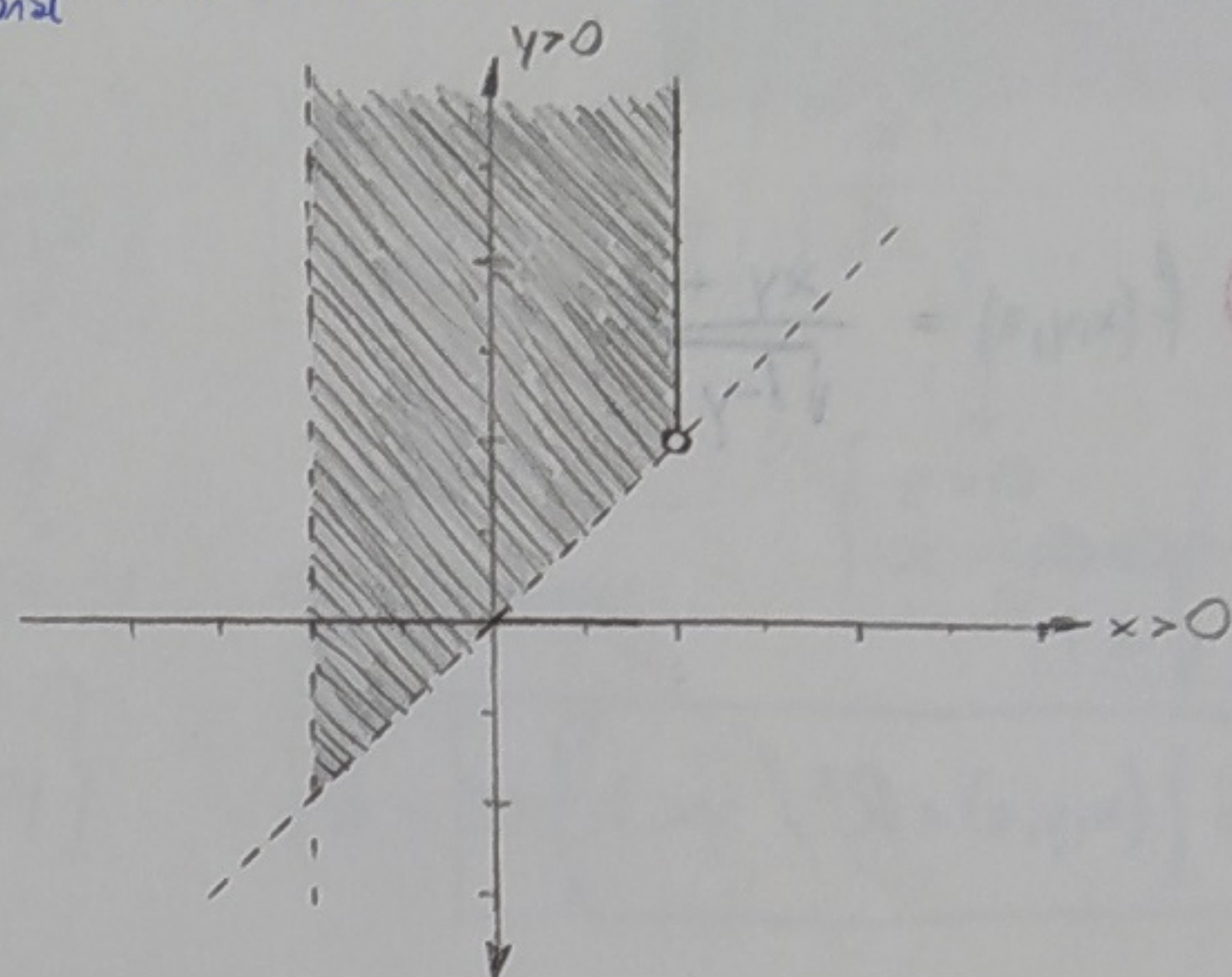


b)  $\bar{f}(x,y) = (\sqrt{1-x}, (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \ln(y-x))$  → El dominio de un campo vectorial es la intersección de los dominios de cada función.

$$\bar{f}(x,y) = \left( \sqrt{1-x}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}, \ln(y-x) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \begin{array}{l} 1-x \geq 0 \\ x \leq 1 \end{array} \right) \wedge \left( \begin{array}{l} x+1 > 0 \\ x > -1 \end{array} \right) \wedge \left( \begin{array}{l} y-x > 0 \\ y > x \end{array} \right) \\ & -1 < x \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / -1 < x \leq 1 \wedge y > x\}$$



c)  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-(x^2+y)^2}$

$$1-(x^2+y)^2 \geq 0$$

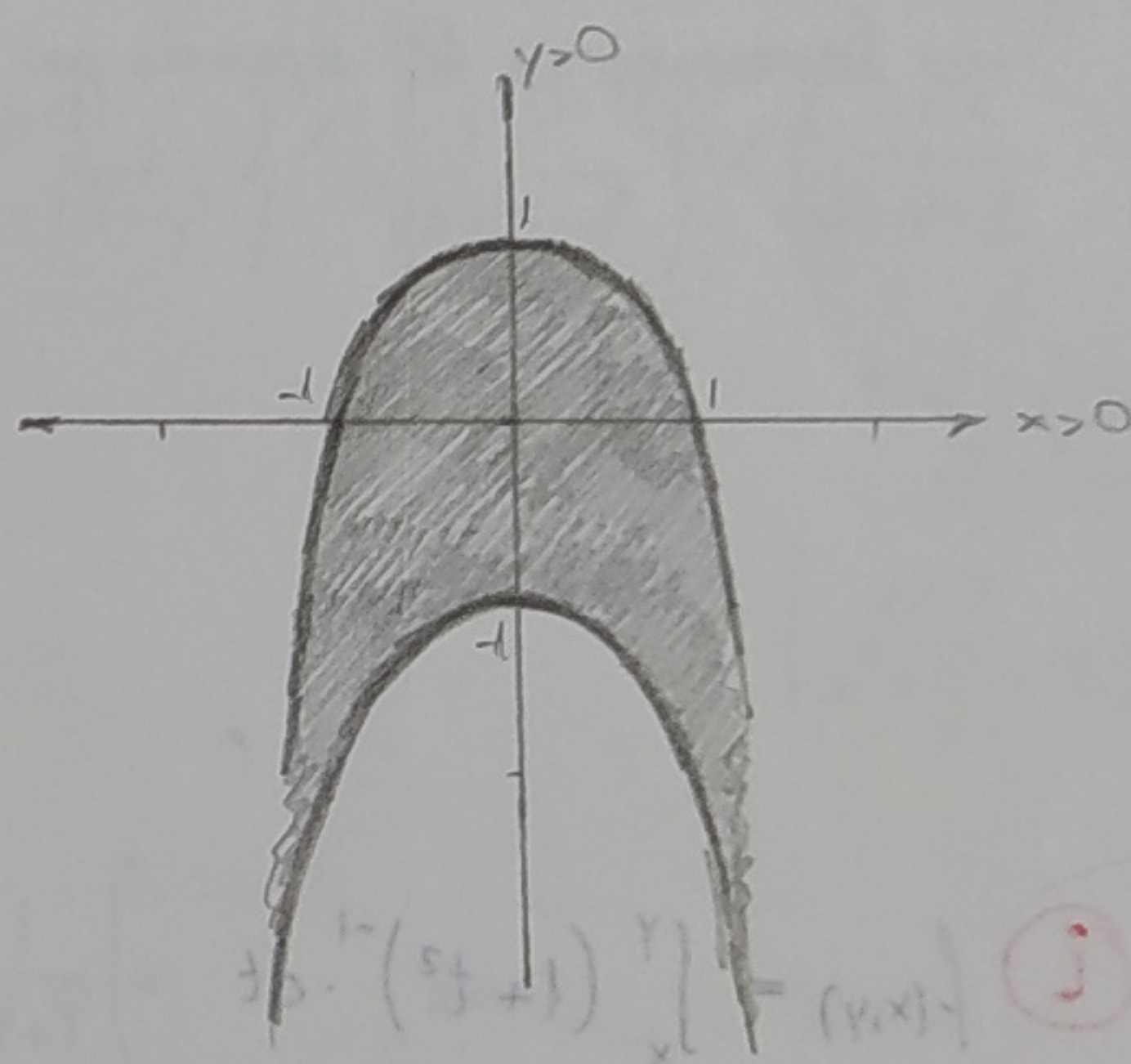
$$\sqrt{(x^2+y)^2} \leq 1$$

$$|x^2+y| \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq x^2+y \leq 1$$

$$-1-x^2 \leq y \leq 1-x^2$$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / -1-x^2 \leq y \leq 1-x^2\}$$



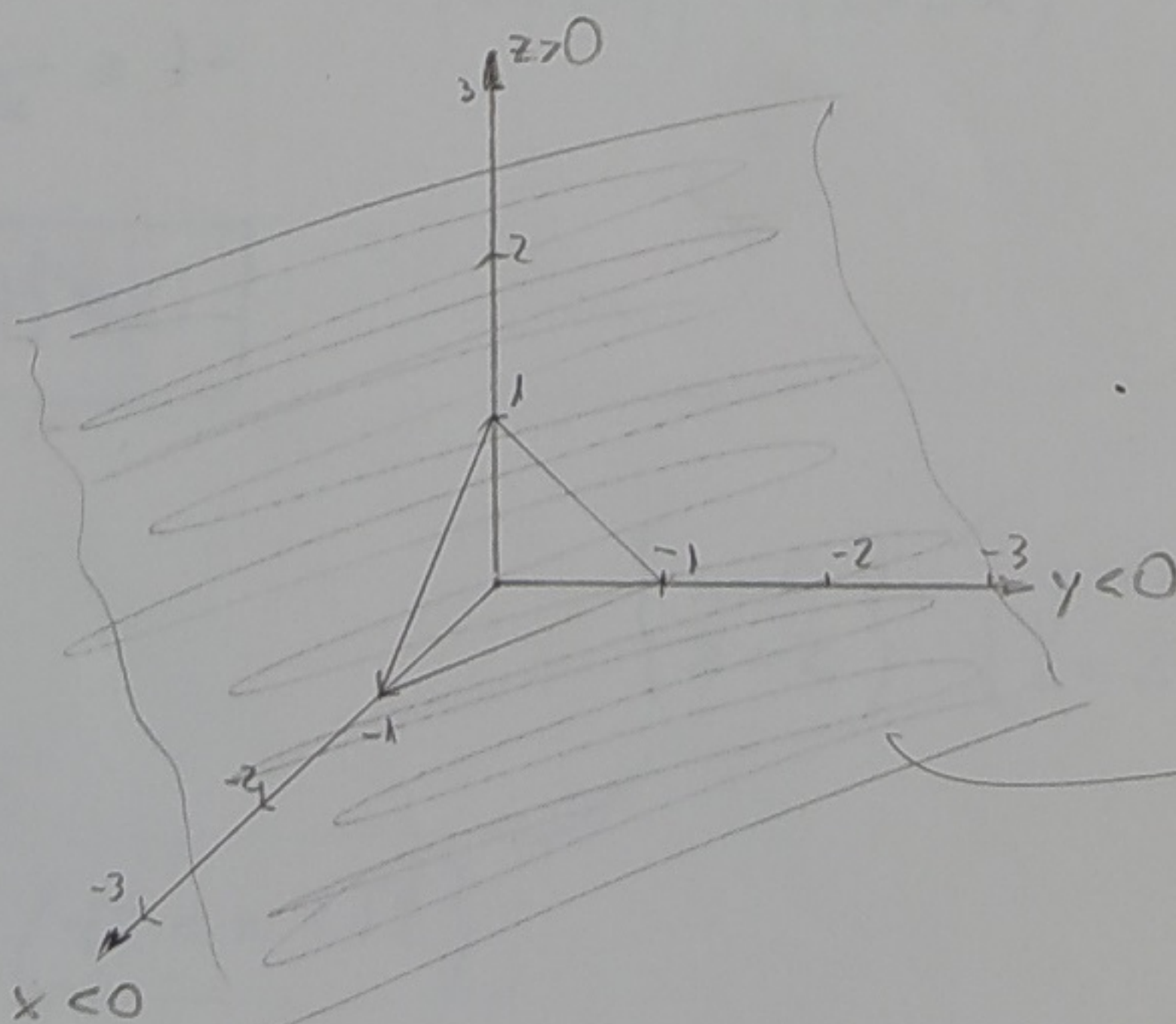
d)  $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{\ln(z-x-y)}$

$$\ln(z-x-y) \geq 0 \wedge z-x-y > 0$$

$$z-x-y \geq 1 \wedge z-x-y > 0$$

$$z-x-y \geq 1$$

$$D = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / z-x-y \geq 1\}$$



El semiespacio "de este lado", separado por el plano  $z-x-y=1$ .

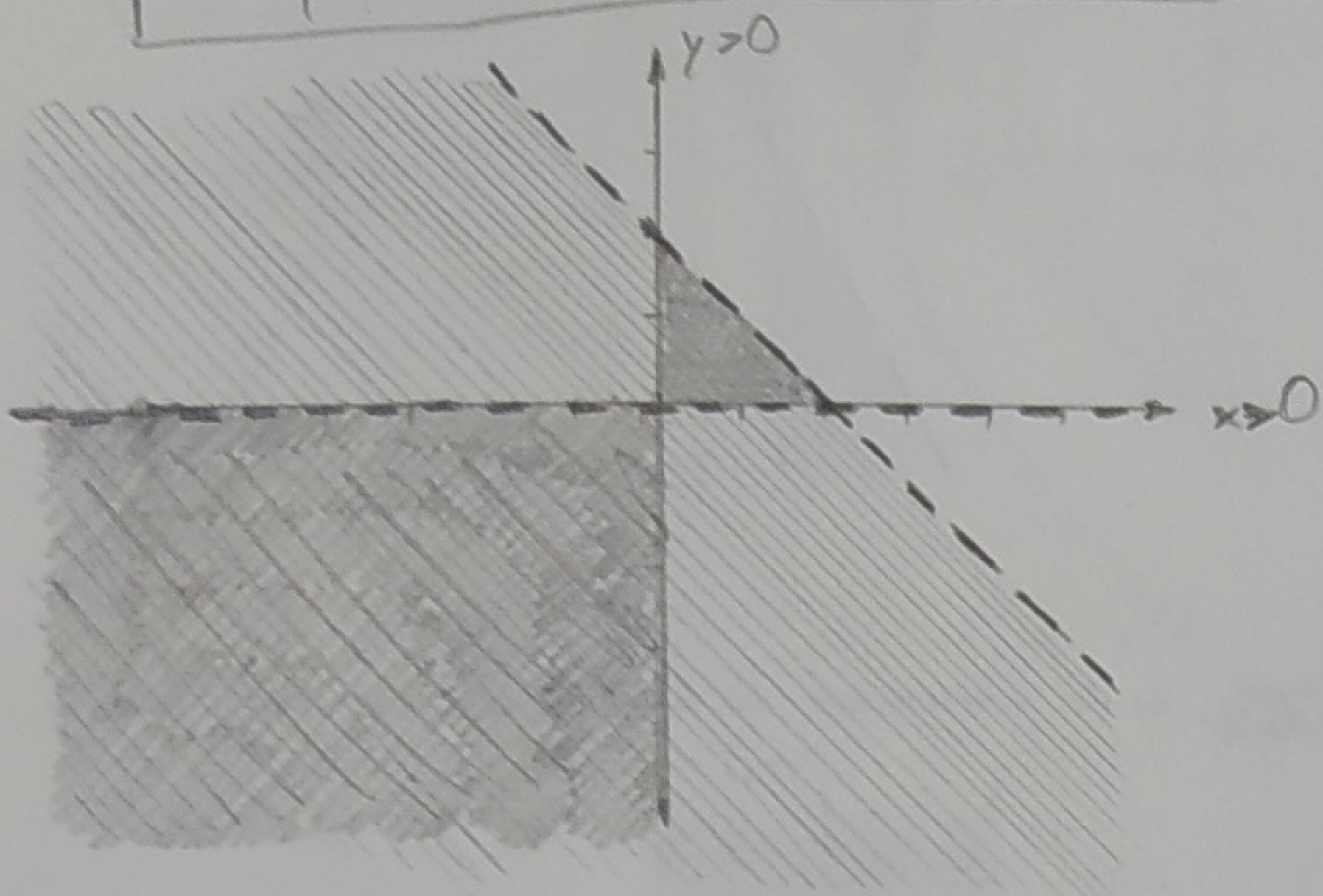


$$\textcircled{e} f(x,y) = \frac{\ln(xy)}{\sqrt{2-x-y}}$$

$$xy > 0 \wedge 2-x-y > 0$$

$$x+y < 2$$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / xy > 0 \wedge x+y < 2\}$$



$$\textcircled{g} f(x,y,z) = \frac{xy+z}{\sqrt{1-y}}$$

$$1-y > 0$$

$$y < 1$$

$$D = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 / y < 1\}$$

→ Subespacio de  $\mathbb{R}^3$  separado por el plano  $y=1$ .

$$\textcircled{i} f(x,y) = \int_x^y (1+t^2)^{-1} \cdot dt = \int_x^y \frac{1}{1+t^2} dx$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1+y^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+y^2} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} > 0$$

$$D_{\text{dom}} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

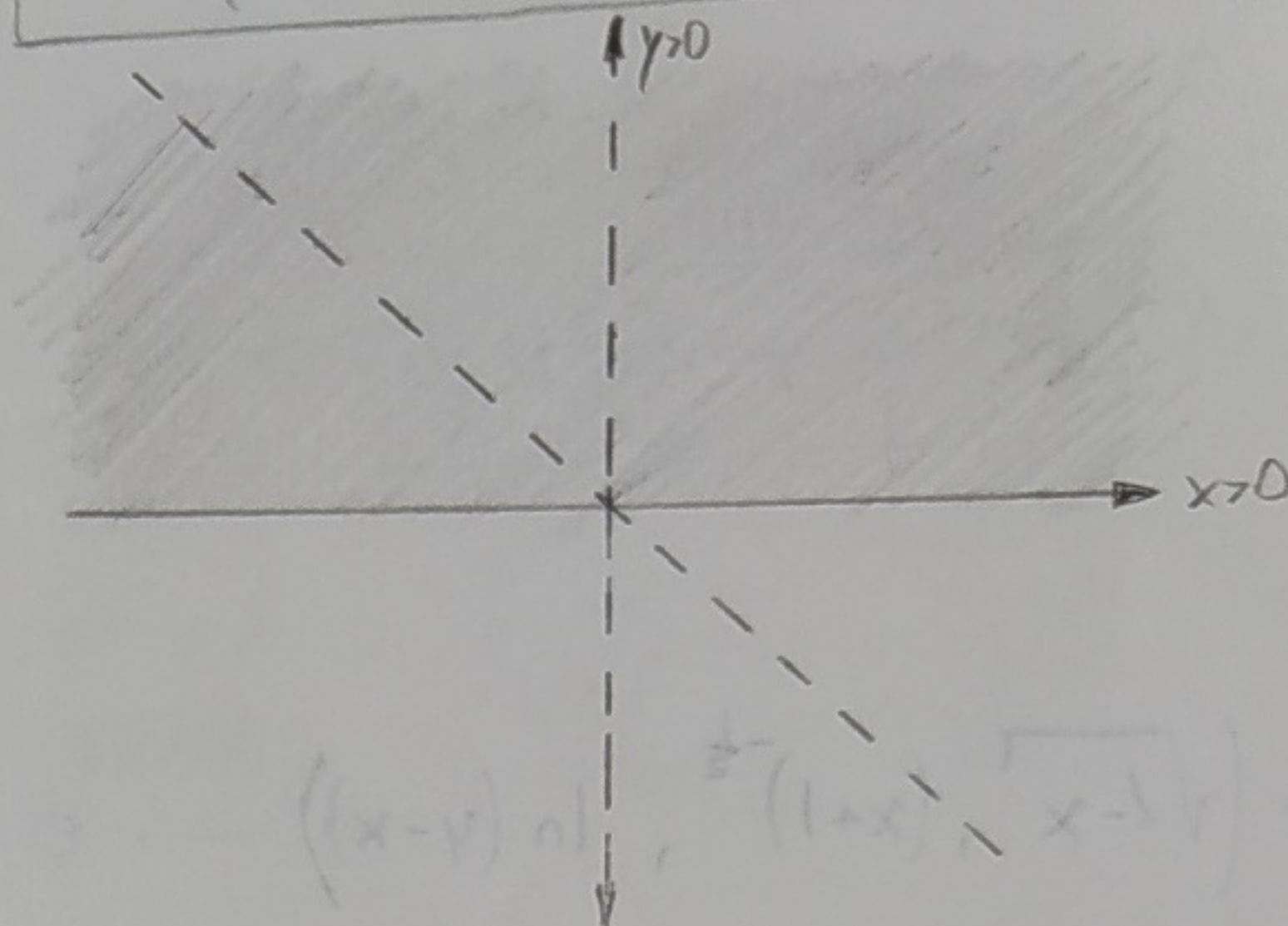
$$\textcircled{f} \bar{f}(x,y) = (x^{-2}, (x+y)^{-2} \sqrt{y}) = \left( \frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{\sqrt{y}}{(x+y)^2} \right)$$

$$x^2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$(x+y)^2 \neq 0 \rightarrow x+y \neq 0$$

$$y > 0$$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x \neq 0 \wedge x+y \neq 0 \wedge y > 0\}$$



$$\textcircled{h} f(x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2-x}{2x-x^2-y^2}} \geq 0$$

$$x^2+y^2-x \geq 0 \wedge 2x-x^2-y^2 > 0$$

$$x \leq x^2+y^2 \wedge 2x > x^2+y^2$$

$$x \leq x^2+y^2 < 2x$$

$$x^2+y^2-x \leq 0 \wedge 2x-x^2-y^2 < 0$$

$$x \geq x^2+y^2 \wedge 2x < x^2+y^2$$

Abs!  $x^2+y^2$  no puede ser mayor que  $2x$  y menor que  $x$ .

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x \leq x^2+y^2 < 2x\}$$

$$\textcircled{j} f(x,y) = \arcsen\left(\frac{x}{x+y}\right)$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{x}{x+y} \leq 1$$

$$x+y \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -y$$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / -1 \leq \frac{x}{x+y} \leq 1, x+y \neq 0\}$$



- 7 Para cada uno de los siguientes campos escalares definidos en su dominio natural:
- Determine el conjunto imagen.
  - Halle el conjunto de positividad.
  - Represente la gráfica en el espacio xyz y analice las intersecciones con los planos coordenados.

a)  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

$I_f = \{z \in \mathbb{R} / z \geq 0\}$

$C^+_f: \{\mathbb{R}^2 - (0,0)\}$

$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=y^2 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ z=x^2 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\begin{cases} z=0 \\ x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$

b)  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$I_f = \{z \in \mathbb{R} / z \geq 0\}$

$C^+_f: \{\mathbb{R}^2 - (0,0)\}$

$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=\sqrt{y^2} \end{cases}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $z=|y|$   
 $\swarrow \searrow$   
 $z=y \quad z=-y$

$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ z=\sqrt{x^2} \end{cases}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $z=|x|$   
 $\swarrow \searrow$   
 $z=x \quad z=-x$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ \sqrt{x^2+y^2}=0 \end{cases}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\begin{cases} z=0 \\ x=y=0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=\pm y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ z=\pm x \end{cases}$

c)  $f(x,y) = \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}$

$z = \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}, z \geq 0$

$z^2 = 9-x^2-y^2, z \geq 0$

$x^2+y^2+z^2 = 9, z \geq 0$

$I_f = \{z \in \mathbb{R} / 0 \leq z \leq 3\}$

$9-x^2-y^2 > 0$   
 $x^2+y^2 < 9$

$C^+_f: \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2+y^2 < 9\}$

$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=\sqrt{9-y^2} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ z=\sqrt{9-x^2} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ \sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}=0 \end{cases}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $9-x^2-y^2=0$   
 $x^2+y^2=9$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ x^2+y^2=9 \end{cases}$

d)  $f(x,y) = 2-x-y$

$I_f = \mathbb{R}$

$2-x-y \geq 0$

$x+y \leq 2$

$C^+_f: \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x+y < 2\}$

$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=2-y \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ z=2-x \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ 2-x-y=0 \end{cases}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $x+y=2$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ x+y=2 \end{cases}$

e)  $f(x,y) = 2-x^2$

$I_f = \{z \in \mathbb{R} / z \leq 2\}$

$2-x^2 \geq 0$

$x^2 \leq 2$

$|x| \leq \sqrt{2}$

$C^+_f: \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}\}$

$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=2 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ z=2-x^2 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ 2-x^2=0 \end{cases}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $x^2=2$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ x=\pm\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$



$$\textcircled{1} f(x, z) = x^2 - 2x + z^2$$

$$f(x, z) = \underbrace{x^2 - 2x + 1}_{>0} \underbrace{- 1}_{>0} + z^2$$

$$f(x, z) = \underbrace{(x-1)^2}_{>0} + \underbrace{z^2}_{>0} - 1$$

$$y = (x-1)^2 + z^2 - 1$$

$$y \leq -1 \longrightarrow I_f = \{y \in \mathbb{R} / y \leq -1\}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + z^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + z^2 > 1$$

$$C_f^+ = \{(x, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / (x-1)^2 + z^2 > 1\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=z^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ y=x^2-2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x^2-2x+z^2=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x^2+z^2=2x \end{cases}$$