

Matemáticas I

(Grado en Ingeniería Química)

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3/12/2012 – 25/01/2013

F.CC. Matemáticas, Desp. 420
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Capítulo 4: Funciones de varias variables

4.1 Curvas de nivel. Representación gráfica de funciones

Función real de dos variables:

$$z = f(x, y)$$

define el lugar geométrico de los puntos $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Es una superficie.

También podemos representar una superficie en forma **implícita**

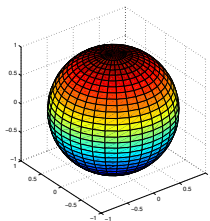
$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

En el caso anterior:

$$F = z - f(x, y) = 0$$

Ejemplo: (una esfera)

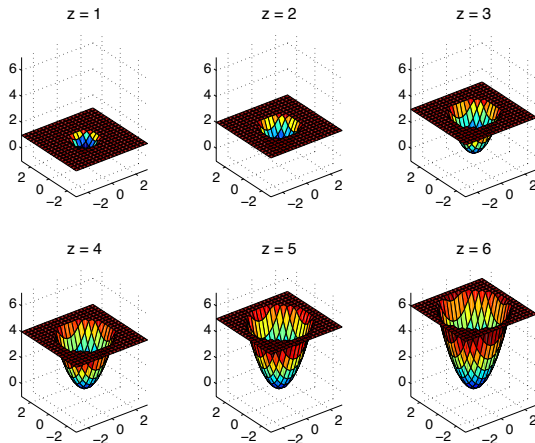
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$



Curvas de nivel

¿Qué forma tiene la superficie $z = x^2 + y^2$?

Cortamos planos horizontales: las curvas de nivel.



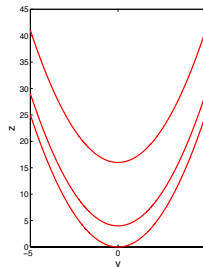
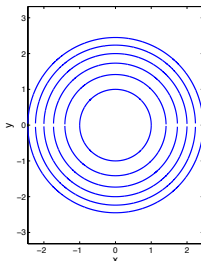
Curvas de nivel: $z = \text{const}$

$$x^2 + y^2 = h, \quad h \geq 0$$

El lugar geométrico: circunferencias del radio $\sqrt{h}$

Podría ser un cono. Para ver la forma en vertical podemos ver los cortes con los planos $x = \text{const}$ o $y = \text{const}$

Con $x = h$: $z = h^2 + y^2$
son parábolas.



Problema 1a:

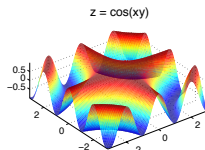
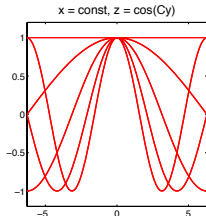
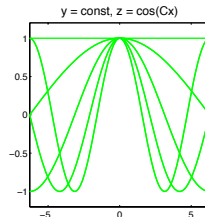
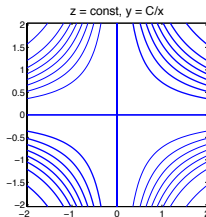
$$z = \cos(xy)$$

Curvas de nivel

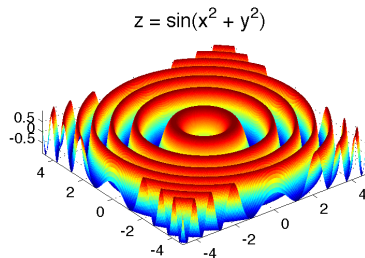
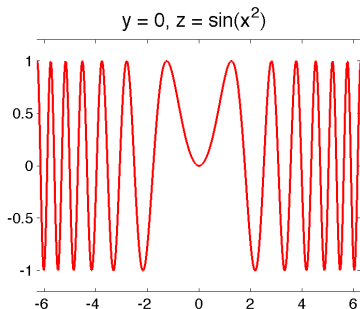
$$\cos(xy) = h$$

$$h \in [-1, 1]$$

$$xy = \arccos(h) \Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$$



Problema 1c:



4.2 Derivadas parciales

Sea $z = f(x, y)$. Si mantenemos $y = \text{const}$ la derivada de z sobre x se llama la **derivada parcial** de f sobre x y se denota

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

Problema 2a: Hallar las derivadas parciales

$$z = x^2 \cos(x - 4y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \cos(x - 4y) - x^2 \sin(x - 4y)$$

De la misma manera

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -4x^2 \sin(x - 4y)$$

Definiciones: Derivadas de primer orden

Dada $f(x, y)$:

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + h) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

Problema 2e: $z = e^{-(2x+y^2)}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -2e^{-(2x+y^2)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2ye^{-(2x+y^2)}$$

Definiciones: Derivadas de segundo orden

Dada $f(x, y)$:

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

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

Derivadas cruzadas:

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

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

Nota: “Casi siempre” $\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x}$, pero en general NO.

Problema 2b: $z = \sin(2x + y^2)e^y$

Las derivadas:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2 \cos(2x + y^2)e^y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = [2y \cos(2x + y^2) + \sin(2x + y^2)] e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -4 \sin(2x + y^2)e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 2 [\cos(2x + y^2) - 2y \sin(2x + y^2)] e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (1 + 2y) [2 \cos(2x + y^2) + (1 - 2y) \sin(2x + y^2)] e^y$$

Regla de la cadena

Problema 3a: Sea $z = x^2 + y^2$, donde $x = e^t \sin(t)$, $y = e^t \cos(t)$. Calcular z_t .

Solución:

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = e^t(\sin(t) + \cos(t)), \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = e^t(\cos(t) - \sin(t))$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_t &= 2xe^t[\sin(t) + \cos(t)] + 2ye^t[\cos(t) - \sin(t)] = \\ &= 2e^{2t} \{ \sin(t)[\sin(t) + \cos(t)] + \cos(t)[\cos(t) - \sin(t)] \} = 2e^{2t} \end{aligned}$$

Problema 4: $z = \arctan\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)$, donde $u = x \sin(y)$, $v = y \cos(x)$.
Calcular $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

Solución:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{v\left[\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^2 + 1\right]} = \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sin(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = -\frac{u}{v^2\left[\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^2 + 1\right]} = -\frac{u}{u^2 + v^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -y \sin(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{v \sin(y)}{u^2 + v^2} + \frac{uy \sin(x)}{u^2 + v^2} = \frac{v \sin(y) + uy \sin(x)}{u^2 + v^2} \\ &= \frac{y \cos(x) \sin(y) + x \sin(y) y \sin(x)}{x^2 \sin^2(y) + y^2 \cos^2(x)} \end{aligned}$$

Problema 5: Sea $f(t)$ una función. Definimos $g(x, y) = f(t)$, donde de $t = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. Calcular $\frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x}$ y $\frac{\partial^2 g(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x}$.

Solución:

$$\frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{df(t)}{dt} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = -f' \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 g(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[-f' \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right] = \\ &= f' \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[f' \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right] = \\ &= \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \left(\frac{f' \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - f'' \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Problema 6: La ecuación fundamental de la termodinámica:

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

donde $U(S, V)$ es la energía interna y S es la entropía.

i) ¿Cuáles son las derivadas parciales de U ?

En general el diferencial se define como:

$$dU(S, V) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} dS + \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} dV$$

ii) Sean $H = U + pV$ la entalpía del sistema, $G = H - TS$ la energía libre de Gibbs. Calcular dH y dG

Problema 7: Calcular el diferencial de $z = \sqrt{a^2 - 3x^2 - 4y^2}$ en $(a/4, a/4)$

Resolución:

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-3x}{\sqrt{a^2 - 3x^2 - 4y^2}} = \frac{-3a/4}{\sqrt{a^2 - 3a^2/16 - 4a^2/16}} = -\text{sign}(a)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-4y}{\sqrt{a^2 - 3x^2 - 4y^2}} = \frac{-4a}{\sqrt{9a^2}} = -\frac{4}{3}\text{sign}(a)$$

$$dz = -\text{sign}(a) \left(dx + \frac{4}{3} dy \right)$$

Derivadas parciales para la función implícita

En general, dada $F(x, y, z) = 0$. Supongamos que $z = z(x, y)$ y derivamos:

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

de donde despejamos $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$

Problema 8: Sea $xy + z + 3xz^5 = 4$. Evaluar $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ y $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ en el punto $(0, 1)$.

Resolución: 1. Derivamos sobre x (suponiendo $z = z(x, y)$):

$$y + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 3z^5 + 15xz^4 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y + 3z^5}{1 + 15xz^4}$$

En el $(0, 1)$: $z = 4$ y $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -(1 + 3 * 4^5) = -3073$

2. Derivamos sobre y :

$$x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 15xz^4 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{1 + 15xz^4}$$

En el $(0, 1)$: $z = 4$ y $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$