

## Punto Control 2

P11 a) Sea  $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $x \mapsto g(x) := u(x) - a$

$g$  es diferenciable (por álgebra de funciones diferenciables)  
y su Jacobiano es  $Dg(x) = Du(x) = A$   
donde  $A$  es la matriz representante de la transformación lineal,  $u(x)$ .

Sea  $h: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $y \mapsto h(y) := \|y\|^2 = \langle y, y \rangle$

$h$  es diferenciable pues es composición de la función que a  $z \mapsto (z, z)$ , que es lineal continua y el producto interno, que es bilineal continuo.  
luego su Jacobiano es  $Dh(x) = 2x^t$

Como  $f(x) = h \circ g(x)$ , por teorema de regla de la cadena  $f$  es diferenciable y

$$\begin{aligned} Df(x) &= Dh(g(x)) \cdot Dg(x) \\ &= 2(u(x) - a)^t \cdot Du(x) \\ &= 2(Ax - a)^t A \end{aligned}$$

b) 1) como  $|f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{(|x| \cdot |y|)^a}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2^a} (x^2 + y^2)^{a-1}$

$\therefore$  si  $a > 1$  entonces  $f$  es continua en  $(0, 0)$

si  $a \leq 1$  entonces como

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\rho^{2a} (\cos \theta \sin \theta)^a}{\rho^2} = \rho^{2(a-1)} \frac{|\sin 2\theta|^a}{2^a}$$

por ejemplo tomando  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  entonces

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho^{2(\alpha-1)} \frac{|\sin 2\theta|^{\alpha}}{2^{\alpha}} = +\infty$$

luego  $f$  es continua ssi  $\alpha > 1$

$\therefore$  Si  $f$  es diferenciable entonces  $\alpha > 1$

calculamos los derivados parciales en  $(0,0)$

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

pues  $f(0,0) = 0$  y  $f(t,0) = 0$

similarmemente  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$

$$\therefore \nabla f(0,0)^t = Df(0,0) = (0,0)^t$$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(h_1, h_2) - f(0,0) - Df(0,0)(h_1, h_2)| &= |f(h_1, h_2)| \\ &= \frac{(|h_1| |h_2|)^{\alpha}}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \\ &\leq (h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\alpha-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|f(h_1, h_2) - f(0,0) - Df(0,0)(h_1, h_2)|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \leq (h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\alpha-1 - \frac{1}{2}} = (h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\alpha - \frac{3}{2}}$$

luego si  $\alpha > \frac{3}{2}$  entonces  $f$  es diferenciable.

Usando coordenadas polares al igual que antes se prueba que si  $\alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}$  entonces  $f$  no es diferenciable

$\therefore f$  es diferenciable ssi  $\alpha > \frac{3}{2}$

2) Supongamos  $x > 0$ , entonces

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = |y|^\alpha \left[ \frac{\alpha x^{\alpha-1}}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2x^{\alpha+1}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right]$$

analogamente si  $x < 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = |y|^\alpha \left[ \frac{-\alpha(-x)^{\alpha-1}}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2(x)^{\alpha+1}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right]$$

sea ahora  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  ( $x$  puede ser positivo, negativo o cero)

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \right| = |y|^\alpha \left| \frac{\pm \alpha (\pm x)^{\alpha-1}}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{2(\pm x)^{\alpha+1}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right|$$

$$\leq |y|^\alpha \left[ \frac{\alpha |x|^{\alpha-1}(x^2+y^2) + 2|x|^{\alpha+1}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= |y|^\alpha |x|^{\alpha-1} \frac{(\alpha(x^2+y^2) + 2x^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\leq (|x||y|)^{\alpha-1} |y| \frac{(\alpha+2)(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\leq |y| \frac{(\alpha+2)}{2^\alpha} (x^2+y^2)^{\alpha-2}$$

$$\leq \frac{(\alpha+2)}{2^\alpha} |x^2+y^2|^{1/2} (x^2+y^2)^{\alpha-2}$$

$$\leq \frac{(\alpha+2)}{2^\alpha} (x^2+y^2)^{\alpha-\frac{3}{2}}$$

Si  $\alpha > \frac{3}{2}$  entonces  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$  es continuo en  $(0, 0)$

y usando cambio a polares (como antes) si  $\alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}$  entonces  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$  no es continuo.

Por simetría se concluye lo mismo para  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ , por lo tanto  $f$  es  $C^1$  ssi  $\alpha > \frac{3}{2}$

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## Punto Control 2

P2]

a) 1) notar que si  $r = x - ct$  entonces para  $t$  fijo

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} |S(r)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |S(x - ct)| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} A e^{-2|x|} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow S(r) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{cuando } r \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

analogamente se tiene lo mismo para  $S'$  y  $S''$ .

Como  $u$  es solución de la ecuación de Korteweg de Vries y como

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -cs', \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = s' \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = s'''$$

la ecuación que cumple  $S$  es

$$-cs' + ss' + s''' = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -cs + \frac{1}{2}s^2 + s'' = K \quad (2)$$

haciendo  $r \rightarrow \pm\infty$  en (2) se tiene que  $K = 0$

y multiplicando por  $s'$  e integrando se tiene

$$-\frac{c}{2}s^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}s^3 + \frac{1}{2}(s')^2 = L$$

haciendo  $r \rightarrow \pm\infty$  se tiene que  $L = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (s')^2 = cs^2 - \frac{s^3}{3}$$

2) Veamos que  $E'(t) = 0$

$$E'(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(t,x)^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2u(t,x) \frac{\partial u(t,x)}{\partial t} dx$$

$$\text{pero } \frac{\partial u(t,x)}{\partial t} = -\left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} E'(t) &= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} \right) dx \\
&= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{u^3}{3} \right) dx - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} dx \\
&= \underbrace{- \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty}}_0 - \underbrace{\left[ u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty}}_0 - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore E'(t) = 0 \Rightarrow E(t)$  es constante

c) Sea  $T: C[0,1] \rightarrow C[0,1]$  definida por

$$T[f](x) := e^{x^2} - \int_0^1 k(x,y) f(y) dy \quad \forall x \in [0,1]$$

Veamos que este bien definido, es decir,  $T[f] \in C[0,1]$ .

Sea  $x_0 \in [0,1]$ , sea  $\varepsilon > 0$  como  $k$  es continua y

$[0,1] \times [0,1]$  es compacto, entonces  $k$  es uniformemente continua, luego  $\exists \delta > 0$  tal que  $|k(x_0, y) - k(x, y)| < \varepsilon$

Si  $|x_0 - x| < \delta \quad \forall y \in [0,1]$  por lo tanto

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \int_0^1 k(x_0, y) f(y) dy - \int_0^1 k(x, y) f(y) dy \right| &\leq \int_0^1 |k(x_0, y) - k(x, y)| |f(y)| dy \\
&\leq \varepsilon \int_0^1 |f(y)| dy \leq M \varepsilon \quad \text{donde } M = \max_{y \in [0,1]} |f(y)|
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \int_0^1 k(x, y) f(y) dy$  es una función continua.  $\textcircled{5}$

y por lo tanto, como  $e^{x^2}$  es continuo, se concluye que  $T$  está bien definida por álgebra de continuos.

Como  $(C[0,1], \|\cdot\|_\infty)$  es Banach, entonces para concluir la existencia de  $f$  que satisfaga la ecuación basta ver que  $T$  es contraeigente.

Sean  $g_1, g_2 \in C[0,1]$

$$\begin{aligned} |T[g_1](x) - T[g_2](x)| &= \left| \int_0^1 k(x,y) (g_1(y) - g_2(y)) dy \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^1 |k(x,y)| |g_1(y) - g_2(y)| dy \end{aligned}$$

Como  $|k(x,y)| < 1 \quad \forall x,y \in [0,1]$  y como  $k$  es continua sobre un compacto  $\exists (x_0, y_0) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$

$$\text{ta} \quad \lambda := |k(x_0, y_0)| \geq |k(x,y)| \quad \forall (x,y) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$$

$$\text{y } \lambda < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |T[g_1](x) - T[g_2](x)| &\leq \lambda \int_0^1 |g_1(y) - g_2(y)| dy \\ &\leq \lambda \|g_1 - g_2\|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

tomando supremo sobre  $x \in [0,1]$

$$\Rightarrow \|T[g_1] - T[g_2]\|_\infty \leq \lambda \|g_1 - g_2\|_\infty$$

luego por teorema de pto fijo de Banach se concluye la existencia y la unicidad

□

2) b)  $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $\|A\| < 1$ . Probar que  $I - A$  es invertible

1) Sea  $T: M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$   $T(D) = I + AD$ .

$$D) B = (I - A)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow T(B) = B$$

$$\Rightarrow B = (I - A)^{-1} \quad T(B) = I + AB = I + A(I - A)^{-1} \\ = (I - A + A)(I - A)^{-1} = (I - A)^{-1} = B$$

$$\Leftarrow T(B) = B \Rightarrow B = I + AB \Rightarrow B - AB = I \Rightarrow (I - A)B = I \\ \Rightarrow B = (I - A)^{-1}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Veamos que  $T$  es contractante.

$$\|T(C) - T(D)\| = \|AC - AD\| \leq \|A\| \|C - D\|, \text{ por lo que es contractante.}$$

Puesto que  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n^2}$ , que es completo,  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$  es completo

Por lo tanto  $T$  tiene un único pto. fijo en  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ .

3)  $B_0 = I$   $B_{k+1} = T(B_k)$  Probar que  $T(B_k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} A^j$  por inducción.

$$k=0 \quad T(B_0) = I + AB_0 = I + A = \sum_{j=0}^1 A^j$$

$$k \Rightarrow k+1 \quad T(B_{k+1}) = I + AB_{k+1} = I + AT(B_k) = I + A \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} A^j = \sum_{j=0}^{k+2} A^j$$

Puesto que  $T$  es contractante,  $T(B_k)$  es una sucesión de Cauchy, por lo que

converge al pto fijo:  $T(B_k) = B_{k+1}$  y  $T(B_k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} A^j$   
 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $T(B) = B$   $\rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} A^j = (I - A)^{-1}$   
 $C_{M_{n \times n}}$

## CONTROL 2. CIV

98) a)  $g(\rho, \theta) = f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \rho^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \rho \sin \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rho \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \rho \cos \theta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rho \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \rho \cos \theta + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rho \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta \\ &- 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \sin \theta \cos \theta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \Delta f \end{aligned}$$

b)  $g(u, v) = f(\cosh(u) \cos(v), \sinh(u) \sin(v))$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (\sinh(u) \cos(v)) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (\cosh(u) \sin(v))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \sinh^2(u) \cos^2(v) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \sinh(u) \cosh(u) \cos(v) \sin(v) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \cosh^2(u) \sin^2(v) \\ &+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \sinh(u) \sin(v) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \sinh(u) \cosh(u) \cos(v) \sin(v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cosh(u) \sin(v) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sinh(u) \cos(v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} &= + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \cosh^2(u) \sin^2(v) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cosh(u) \cos(v) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \sinh^2(u) \cos^2(v) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sinh(u) \sin(v) \\ &- 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \cosh(u) \sinh(u) \sin(v) \cos(v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (\sinh^2(u) \cos^2(v) + \cosh^2(u) \sin^2(v)) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (\sinh^2(u) \cos^2(v) + \cosh^2(u) \sin^2(v)) \\ &= \Delta f (\sinh^2(u) \cos^2(v) + \cosh^2(u) \sin^2(v)) \end{aligned}$$

Además  $(\sinh^2(u) \cos^2(v) + \cosh^2(u) \sin^2(v)) \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} (\sinh^2(u) + \sin^2(v) (\cosh^2(u) - \sinh^2(u)))$

$$\cos^2 v = 1 - \sin^2 v$$

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$$b) g(u, v) = f\left(\frac{u^2 - v^2}{2}, uv\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} v, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial u^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} u^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} v^2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} u \cdot v$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} v + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} u \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} v^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} u^2 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} u \cdot v$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} = (u^2 + v^2) \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) = (u^2 + v^2) \Delta f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Además } \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v^2} &= (u^2 - v^2) \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} u \cdot v \\ &= 2x \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) + 4y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$