

⑥ Considerem les funcions

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} \quad , \quad g(x, y, z) = (z^2 - xy, y^2, z^2 - xy - x^2),$$

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

(a) Quin és el domini de $F = f \circ g \circ h$?

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{R}^2 & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathbb{R}^3 & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{R}^2 & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{R} \\ (u, v) & \rightarrow & (x, y, z) & \rightarrow & (\alpha, \beta) & \rightarrow & f(\alpha, \beta) \\ & & \text{"} & & \text{"} & & \\ & & h(u, v) & & g(x, y, z) & & \end{array}$$

• $D_h = \mathbb{R}^2$, $D_g = \mathbb{R}^3$, $D_f = \{ \alpha \neq \beta \}$.

• $D_{f \circ g \circ h} = \{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (u, v) \in D_h, h(u, v) \in D_g \text{ i } g(h(u, v)) \in D_f \}$

Com que D_h i D_g són "tot" ~~el~~ \mathbb{R}^2 i \mathbb{R}^3

$$D_{f \circ g \circ h} = \{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid g(h(u, v)) \in D_f \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(h(u, v)) &= g(u, v, u + v) = (u^2 + uv, v^2 + uv, u^2 + uv - v^2 - uv) \\ &= (u^2 + uv, v^2 + uv) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Així } g(h(u, v)) \in D_f &\Leftrightarrow u^2 + uv \neq v^2 + uv \\ &\Leftrightarrow u^2 \neq v^2 \Leftrightarrow u \neq v \text{ i } u \neq -v \end{aligned}$$

Per tant, $D_{f \circ g \circ h} = \{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid u \neq v \text{ i } u \neq -v \}$.

(b) Calcula l'expressió de F . Per a quins valors de (u, v) podem concloure que $F(u, v) = f(u, v)$?

$$\begin{aligned} F(u, v) &= f(g(h(u, v))) = f(u^2 + uv, v^2 + uv) = \\ &= \frac{u^2 + uv + v^2 + uv}{u^2 + uv - (v^2 + uv)} = \frac{(u+v)^2}{u^2 - v^2} = \frac{u+v}{u-v} = f(u, v) \end{aligned}$$

∴ $(u, v) \in D_{f \circ g \circ h}$ (si no l'expressió no té sentit!)