

37 El sistema

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x + yv + e^{yu} + e^{xv} &= 3 \\ y - xv + e^{xu} + e^{yv} &= 3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

determina dues funcions $u(x,y)$ i $v(x,y)$ que satisfan $u(1,1) = v(1,1) = 0$. Sigui ara $g(x,y) = (u(x,y), v(x,y))$.
Calcular $Dg(1,1)$ i $Dg^{-1}(0,0)$.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1(x,y,u,v) &:= x + yv + e^{yu} + e^{xv} - 3 = 0 \\ f_2(x,y,u,v) &:= y - xv + e^{xu} + e^{yv} - 3 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{observem que} \\ (x,y,u,v) = \\ = (1,1,0,0) \\ \text{m'és solució} \end{array}$$

Condició per poder aïllar (u,v) en funció de (x,y) entorn del punt $(x,y,u,v) = (1,1,0,0)$ via el t^o de la funció

implícita:

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial (f_1, f_2)}{\partial (u, v)} \right) \Big|_{(1,1,0,0)} = \begin{vmatrix} ye^{yu} & y + xe^{xv} \\ xe^{xu} & -x + ye^{yv} \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1,0,0)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$

Per tant les equacions $f_1 = f_2 = 0$ permeten aïllar (u,v) en funció de (x,y) , $u = u(x,y)$ i $v = v(x,y)$, complint

$$u(1,1) = 0, \quad v(1,1) = 0.$$

Calcularem les derivades parcials $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(1,1)$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(1,1)$,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(1,1), \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(1,1).$$

opció 1: Derivar resp. x i resp. y les relacions:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x + yv(x,y) + e^{yu(x,y)} + e^{xv(x,y)} - 3 &= 0 \\ y - xv(x,y) + e^{xu(x,y)} + e^{yv(x,y)} - 3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

opció 2 : usar la regla de la cadena;

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{matriu deriv.} \\ \text{parcials (u, v)} \\ \text{resp. (x, y)}}} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)^{-1}}_{\substack{\text{in } \uparrow \\ \text{inversa matriu} \\ \text{deriv. parcials} \\ \text{de (f}_1, \text{f}_2) \text{ resp.} \\ \text{(u, v)} \\ \text{[variables que} \\ \text{aïllem]}}} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(x, y)} \right)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{matriu deriv.} \\ \text{parcials de (f}_1, \text{f}_2) \\ \text{resp. (x, y)} \\ \text{[variables de les} \\ \text{que dependran} \\ \text{(u, v)]}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(1,1,0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)^{-1} \Big|_{(1,1,0,0)} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(x, y)} \Big|_{(1,1,0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + ve^{xv} & v + ue^{yu} \\ -v + ue^{xu} & 1 + ve^{yv} \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1,0,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dom:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(1,1) & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(1,1) \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(1,1) & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(1,1) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

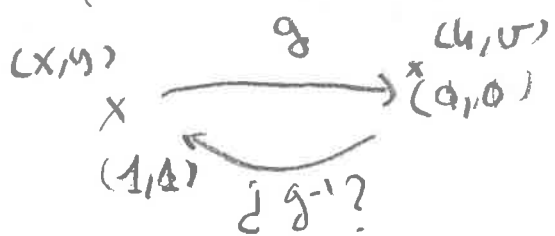
• Fem $g(x, y) = (u(x, y), v(x, y))$

No tenim cap fórmula per g , però sabem que

$g(1,1) = (0,0)$ i $g \in C^\infty$ entorn de $(1,1)$.

Ems preguntem doncs si existeix inversa local

de fímita entorn de $(0,0)$ i $f \cdot g$. $g^{-1}(0,0) = (1,1)$



Per aplicar el te^a de la funció inversa cal que
det $Dg(1,1) \neq 0$. En aquest cas, $Dg(1,1)$ coincideix
amb la matriu de derivades parcials de $(u(x,y), v(x,y))$
resp. (x, y) , $Dg(1,1) = \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

Així det $Dg(1,1) = -1/2 \neq 0$.

Per tant $\exists g^{-1}$ inversa local de g . A més:

$$Dg^{-1}(0,0) = \left(Dg(1,1) \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(1,1) = (0,0)$$

$$g^{-1}(0,0) = (1,1)$$