

38) El sistema

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x \cos \nu + \pi &= y \sin u \\ u \sin x &= \nu \cos y \end{aligned} \right\}$$

determina dues funcions $x(u, \nu)$ i $y(u, \nu)$ que satisfan $x(\pi, 0) = 0$ i $y(\pi, 0) = \pi$. Sigui ara $h(u, \nu) = (x(u, \nu), y(u, \nu))$ i $g(x, y) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$. Calculen $D(g \circ h)(\pi, 0)$ i $D(g \circ h^{-1})(0, \pi)$.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1(x, y, u, \nu) &:= x \cos \nu + \pi - y - y \sin u = 0 \\ f_2(x, y, u, \nu) &:= u \sin x - \nu \cos y = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

• Observem que $(x, y, u, \nu) = (0, \pi, \pi, 0)$ n'és solució

$$f_1(0, \pi, \pi, 0) = f_2(0, \pi, \pi, 0) = 0.$$

• Com dicus per poder aïllar (x, y) en funcions de (u, ν) entorn del punt $(x, y, u, \nu) = (0, \pi, \pi, 0)$ via \pm funció implícita:

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial (f_1, f_2)}{\partial (x, y)} \right) \Big|_{(0, \pi, \pi, 0)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \nu & -1 - \sin u \\ u \cos x & \nu \sin y \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(0, \pi, \pi, 0)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ \pi & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \pi \neq 0$$

Per tant, les equacions $f_1 = f_2 = 0$ permeten aïllar (x, y) entorn funcions de (u, ν) , $x = x(u, \nu)$ i $y = y(u, \nu)$, complint $x(\pi, 0) = 0$ i $y(\pi, 0) = \pi$.

Calculem les derivades parcials $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(\pi, 0)$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial \nu}(\pi, 0)$,

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(\pi, 0) \text{ i } \frac{\partial y}{\partial \nu}(\pi, 0).$$

Usant la regla de la cadena:

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = - \left(\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(x, y)} \right)^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(0, \pi, \pi, 0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -y \cos u & -x \sin u \\ \sin x & -\cos y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

D'on:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(\pi, 0) & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(\pi, 0) \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(\pi, 0) & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}(\pi, 0) \end{pmatrix} = - \frac{1}{\pi} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\pi & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \pi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = - \frac{1}{\pi} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\pi^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• Fem $h(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v))$
 No tenim cap fórmula per h , però sabem que $h \in C^\infty$
 entorn de $(\pi, 0)$ i $h(\pi, 0) = (0, \pi)$. Volem veure
 si existeix h^{-1} inversa local de h definida entorn
 de $(0, \pi)$ i t.q. $h^{-1}(0, \pi) = (\pi, 0)$. Per aplicar el
 teo de la funció inversa només ens cal verificar
 que $\det Dh(\pi, 0) \neq 0$ i en aquest cas Dh
 coincideix amb la matriu de derivades parcials
 de $(x(u, v), y(u, v))$ resp. (u, v) . Així:

$$Dh(\pi, 0) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}(\pi, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/\pi \\ \pi & -1/\pi \end{pmatrix}$$

At (x, y) , $\det Dh(\pi, 0) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists h^{-1}$ inversa local de h .

A més:

$$Dh^{-1}(0, \pi) = (Dh(\pi, 0))^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\pi} & \frac{1}{\pi} \\ -\pi & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h(\pi, 0) = (0, \pi)$$

$$h^{-1}(0, \pi) = (\pi, 0)$$

• Fem ara $g(x, y) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$

$$Dg(x, y) = \left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \cdot \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \cos\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \cdot \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right)$$

• $D(g \circ h)(\pi, 0) = Dg(h(\pi, 0)) \cdot Dh(\pi, 0) =$

↑
regla cadena

$$= Dg(0, \pi) \cdot Dh(\pi, 0) = \left(\cos(0) \cdot \frac{\pi^2 - 0^2}{(\pi^2)^2}, \cos(0) \cdot 0 \right) Dh(\pi, 0) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\pi^2}, 0 \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\pi} \\ \pi & -\frac{1}{\pi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\pi^3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot D(g \circ h^{-1})(0, \pi) = Dg(h^{-1}(0, \pi)) \cdot Dh^{-1}(0, \pi) =$$

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

$$= \cos\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\pi^3} & -\frac{1}{\pi^3} \end{pmatrix}$$