

Anexo capitulo 5 del apunte del curso MA22A año 2005

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P1) i)

$$DI_g(f; d) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^1 g(x) (f(x) + td(x)) - \int_0^1 g(x) f(x)}{t} = \int_0^1 g(x) f(x) = I_g(f)$$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned} DP_k(f; d) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(f + td)^k - f^k}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^k \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} f^i t^{k-i} d^{k-i} - f^k}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} f^i t^{k-i-1} d^{k-i} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} f^i d^{k-i} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^{k-i-1} = k f^{k-1} d \end{aligned}$$

iii)

$$DEXP(f; d) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{f+td} - e^f}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^f \frac{e^{td} - 1}{t} = e^f \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{td} - 1}{t} = e^f d$$

esto se tiene pues:  $\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|e^h - 1 - h\|}{\|h\|} = 0$  en efecto la  $\forall x \in (-1, 1)$  se tiene que:

$0 \leq e^x - 1 - x \leq \frac{x^2}{1-x}$  con esto se tiene que :

$$0 \leq e^{h(x)} - 1 - h(x) \leq \frac{h(x)^2}{1-h(x)}$$

si  $\|h\| < 1$  entonces:

$$\|e^h - 1 - h\| \leq \frac{\|h\|^2}{\|1-h\|}$$

dividiendo por  $\|h\| \rightarrow 0$  se obtiene el resultado pues :

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|h\|}{\|1-h\|} = 0 \text{ y por lo tanto } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{td} - 1}{t} - d = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{td} - 1 - td}{t} = 0$$

iv)

$$\begin{aligned} DSEN(f; d) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{SEN(f + td) - SEN(f)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{SEN(f)COS(td) + COS(f)SEN(td) - SEN(f)}{1 \quad t} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} SEN(f) \left( \frac{COS(td) - 1}{t} \right) + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} COS(f) \frac{SEN(td)}{t} = COS(f)d$$

pues:  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{COS(td) - 1}{t} = 0$  y  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{SEN(td)}{t} = d$  pero probaremos el resultado más general:  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|COS(h) - 1\|}{\|h\|} = 0$  y  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|SEN(h) - h\|}{\|h\|} = 0$ : Como el cos es una función diferenciable en  $\mathbb{R}$  se tiene que para  $x$  cercano a 0 :  $\cos(x) - 1 = o(x)$ .

Por lo tanto si  $\|h\|$  es lo suficientemente cercana a 0 se tendrá:  $\cos(h(x)) - 1 = o(h(x))$  tomando norma en esta igualdad y ya que  $\|o(h)\| = o(\|h\|)$  obtenemos que :

$$\|COS(h) - 1\| = o(\|h\|) \text{ y por lo tanto } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|COS(h) - 1\|}{\|h\|} = 0$$

Analogamente, usando tailer de orden 2 entorno a 0, se tendrá :  $\|SEN(h) - h\| = o(h)$  y por lo tanto:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|SEN(h) - h\|}{\|h\|} = 0$$

finalmente para obtener los limites deseados basta remplazar  $h$  por  $td$  y usar que  $\|td\| = |t| \|d\|$  .

v)

$$\begin{aligned} DCOS(f; d) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{COS(f + td) - COS(f)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{COS(f)COS(td) - SEN(f)SEN(td) - COS(f)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} COS(f) \frac{COS(td) - 1}{t} + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -SEN(f) \frac{SEN(td)}{t} = -SEN(f)d \end{aligned}$$

NOTAS: en este problema se ha usado que si  $f_n \rightarrow F$  y  $h_n \rightarrow H$  en  $E$  entonces

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n h_n = FH \text{ y que: } \|fg\|_{\infty} \leq \|f\|_{\infty} \|g\|_{\infty}.$$

P2) i) Como  $I_g$  es lineal continua se tiene que  $\forall f \in E \ DI_g(f) = I_g$ .

ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \|P_k(f + h) - P_k(f) - k f^{k-1} h\| &= \left\| \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} f^i h^{k-i} - f^k - k f^{k-1} h \right\| \\ &= \left\| \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} f^i h^{k-i} \right\| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} \|f\|^i \|h\|^{k-i} = \left( \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} \|f\|^i \|h\|^{k-i-2} \right) \|h\|^2 \\ &\leq cte(f, k) \|h\|^2 = o(\|h\|) \end{aligned}$$

iii)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|EXP(f + h) - EXP(f) - EXP(f)h\|}{\|h\|} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|e^f (e^h - 1 - h)\|}{\|h\|} \leq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \|e^f\| \frac{\|e^h - 1 - h\|}{\|h\|} \\ &= \|e^f\| \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|e^h - 1 - h\|}{\|h\|} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

iv)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|SEN(f+h) - SEN(f) - COS(f)h\|}{\|h\|} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|SEN(f)COS(h) + SEN(h)COS(f) - SEN(f) - COS(f)h\|}{\|h\|} \\
&\leq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|SEN(f)(COS(h) - 1)\|}{\|h\|} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|COS(f)(SEN(h) - h)\|}{\|h\|} \\
&\leq \|SEN(f)\| \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|COS(h) - 1\|}{\|h\|} + \|COS(f)\| \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|SEN(h) - h\|}{\|h\|} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

v)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|COS(f+h) - COS(f) + SEN(f)h\|}{\|h\|} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|COS(f)COS(h) - SEN(f)SEN(h) - COS(f) + SEN(f)h\|}{\|h\|} \\
&\leq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|COS(f)(COS(h) - 1)\|}{\|h\|} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|SEN(f)(h - SEN(h))\|}{\|h\|} \\
&\leq \|COS(f)\| \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|COS(h) - 1\|}{\|h\|} + \|SEN(f)\| \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|h - SEN(h)\|}{\|h\|} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

P3 La existencia se asegura por el problema 2 por lo que solo se debe utilizar la regla de la cadena.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{i)} \quad & D[I_g \circ P_k](f)(h) = [(DI_g(P_k(f)) \circ DP_k(f))](h) = \int_0^1 g(x)k f^{k-1}(x)h(x)dx \\
\text{ii)} \quad & D[I_g \circ SEN \circ EXP](f)(h) = [DI_g(SEN(EXP(f))) \circ DSEN(EXP(f)) \circ DEXP(f)](h) \\
&= \int_0^1 g(x)COS(e^{f(x)})e^{f(x)}h(x)dx \\
\text{iii)} \quad & D[EXP \circ COS \circ P_k](f)(h) = [DEXP(COS(P_k(f))) \circ DCOS(P_k(f)) \circ DP_k(f)](h) \\
&= -kEXP(COS(f^k))SEN(f^k)f^{k-1}h \\
\text{iv)} \quad & D[COS \circ SEN](f)(h) = [DCOS(SEN(f)) \circ DSEN(f)](h) = -SEN(SEN(f))COS(f)h \\
\text{v)} \quad & D[I_g \circ SEN \circ P_k \circ EXP](f)(h) \\
&= [DI_g(SEN(P_k(EXP(f)))) \circ DSEN(P_k(EXP(f))) \circ DP_k(EXP(f)) \circ DEXP(f)](h) \\
&= \int_0^1 g(x)COS(e^{kf(x)})ke^{(k-1)f(x)}e^{f(x)}h(x)dx
\end{aligned}$$

P4 Como  $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{2} = 1$  entonces se tendra con en cambio de variables que:

$$1 = r^2 \cos^2(\theta) \sin^2(\varphi) + r^2 \cos^2(\theta) \cos^2(\varphi) + \frac{r^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}{2} = r^2 \cos^2(\varphi) + \frac{r^2 \sin^2(\varphi)}{2}$$

Se tiene entonces que  $r^2 = \frac{2}{2\cos^2(\theta) + \sin^2(\theta)}$  asi derivando implicitamente en una variable:

$$2r\partial_\theta r = \frac{4\cos(\theta)\sin(\theta)}{(\cos^2(\theta)+1)^2} = r^2 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta)$$

lo que implica que:  $\partial_\theta r = r \frac{\cos(\theta)\sin(\theta)}{2} = \frac{r}{4} \sin(2\theta)$

P5 i) Tenemos  $f_1(r, \theta) = (x, y) = r \cos(\theta)$  y  $f_2(r, \theta) = r \sin(\theta)$  y :

$$Jf(r, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_r f_1 & \partial_\theta f_1 \\ \partial_r f_2 & \partial_\theta f_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -r \sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & r \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

Para que sea invertible su determinante debe ser no nulo y esto es :

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -r \sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & r \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \right| = r(\cos^2(\theta) + \sin^2(\theta)) = r \neq 0$$

ii) Para calcular el diferencial de la inversa es necesario usar el teorema de la función inversa que asegura que:

$$Df^{-1}(y) = Df(x)^{-1} \text{ donde } y = f(x).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta(\arctan(\frac{y}{x}))) & \sin(\theta(\arctan(\frac{y}{x}))) \\ -\sin(\theta(\arctan(\frac{y}{x}))) & \cos(\theta(\arctan(\frac{y}{x}))) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix}$$

P6 Primero notemos que :

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_r x &= \cos(\theta) \sin(\varphi) ; \partial_r y = \cos(\theta) \sin(\varphi) ; \partial_r z = \sin(\theta) \\ r^2(\partial_r x)^2 &= x^2 ; r^2(\partial_r y)(\partial_r x) = xy ; r^2(\partial_r x)(\partial_r z) = xz \\ r^2(\partial_r y)^2 &= y^2 ; r^2(\partial_r y)(\partial_r x) = xy ; r^2(\partial_r y)(\partial_r z) = yz \\ r^2(\partial_r z)^2 &= z^2 ; r^2(\partial_r y)(\partial_r z) = zy ; r^2(\partial_r x)(\partial_r z) = xz \\ \partial_\theta x &= -r \sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi) ; \partial_\theta y = -r \sin(\theta) \cos(\varphi) ; \partial_\theta z = r \cos(\theta) \\ \partial_{\theta\theta}^2 x &= -x ; \partial_{\theta\theta}^2 y = -y ; \partial_{\theta\theta}^2 z = -z ; (\partial_\theta x)^2 = y^2 ; (\partial_\theta y)^2 = x^2 ; (\partial_\theta z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 \\ \partial_\varphi x &= r \cos(\theta) \cos(\varphi) ; \partial_\varphi y = -r \cos(\theta) \sin(\varphi) ; \partial_\varphi z = 0 ; \partial_{\varphi\varphi}^2 x = -x ; \\ \partial_{\varphi\varphi}^2 y &= -y ; (\partial_\varphi x)(\partial_\varphi y) = -xy ; (\partial_\varphi x)^2 = y^2 ; (\partial_\varphi y)^2 = x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Con estas identificaciones se puede proceder a derivar la función  $f$ :

$\partial_r f = \partial_x f \partial_r x + \partial_y f \partial_r y + \partial_z f \partial_r z$  y procedemos a calcular  $\partial_r(r^2 \partial_x f \partial_r x)$  (las demas son analogas):

$$\partial_r(r^2 \partial_x f \partial_r x) = 2r \partial_x f \partial_r x + r^2 \partial_r(\partial_x f) \partial_r x + \{r^2 \partial_{rr}^2 x \partial_x f = 0\}$$

$$\partial_r(r^2 \partial_x f \partial_r x) = 2r \partial_x f \partial_r x + r^2 \{ \partial_{xx}^2 f (\partial_r x)^2 + \partial_{xy}^2 f (\partial_r x)(\partial_r y) + \partial_{zx}^2 f (\partial_r x)(\partial_r z) \}$$

$$\partial_r(r^2 \partial_x f \partial_r x) = x \{ 2\partial_x^2 f + x\partial_{xx}^2 f + y\partial_{xy}^2 f + z\partial_{zx}^2 f \} \text{ y analogamente:}$$

$$\partial_r(r^2 \partial_y f \partial_r y) = y \{ 2\partial_y^2 f + y\partial_{yy}^2 f + x\partial_{xy}^2 f + z\partial_{zy}^2 f \}$$

$$\partial_r(r^2 \partial_z f \partial_r z) = z \{ 2\partial_z^2 f + z\partial_{zz}^2 f + y\partial_{yz}^2 f + x\partial_{zx}^2 f \} \text{ y sumando:}$$

$$\partial_r(r^2 \partial_r f) = 2 \{ x\partial_x^2 f + y\partial_y^2 f + z\partial_z^2 f \} + 2 \{ xy\partial_{xy}^2 f + xz\partial_{xz}^2 f + yz\partial_{yz}^2 f \} + \{ x^2\partial_{xx}^2 f + y^2\partial_{yy}^2 f + z^2\partial_{zz}^2 f \}$$

Ahora veamos las derivadas con respecto a  $\theta$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} \partial_\theta(\cos(\theta) \partial_\theta f) &= \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} [\partial_\theta(\partial_x f \partial_\theta x + \partial_y f \partial_\theta y + \partial_z f \partial_\theta z)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} \{ -\sin(\theta) [\partial_x f \partial_\theta x + \partial_y f \partial_\theta y + \partial_z f \partial_\theta z] + \cos(\theta) [\partial_{\theta\theta}^2 x \partial_x f + \partial_{\theta\theta}^2 y \partial_y f + \partial_{\theta\theta}^2 z \partial_z f] \\ &\quad + \cos(\theta) [\partial_{xx}^2 f (\partial_\theta x)^2 + \partial_{yy}^2 f (\partial_\theta y)^2 + \partial_{zz}^2 f (\partial_\theta z)^2 + 2\partial_{xy}^2 f \partial_\theta x \partial_\theta y + 2\partial_{xz}^2 f \partial_\theta x \partial_\theta z + 2\partial_{yz}^2 f \partial_\theta y \partial_\theta z] \} \\ &= -\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} [\partial_x f \partial_\theta x + \partial_y f \partial_\theta y + \partial_z f \partial_\theta z] - [x\partial_x^2 f + y\partial_y^2 f + z\partial_z^2 f] \\ &\quad + [\partial_{xx}^2 f (\partial_\theta x)^2 + \partial_{yy}^2 f (\partial_\theta y)^2 + \partial_{zz}^2 f (\partial_\theta z)^2] + 2[\partial_{xy}^2 f \partial_\theta x \partial_\theta y + \partial_{xz}^2 f \partial_\theta x \partial_\theta z + \partial_{yz}^2 f \partial_\theta y \partial_\theta z] \\ \frac{1}{\cos^2(\theta)} \partial_{\varphi\varphi}^2 f &= \frac{1}{\cos^2(\theta)} [\partial_\varphi \{ \partial_\varphi z \partial_z f + \partial_\varphi z \partial_z f + \partial_\varphi z \partial_z f \}] \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2(\varphi)} \{ [\partial_{\varphi\varphi}^2 x \partial_x f + \partial_{\varphi\varphi}^2 y \partial_y f + (\partial_\varphi x)^2 \partial_{xx}^2 f + (\partial_\varphi y)^2 \partial_{yy}^2 f + 2\partial_\varphi x \partial_\varphi y \partial_{xy}^2 f] \} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2(\varphi)} [x\partial_x^2 f + y\partial_y^2 f] + \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} [(\partial_\varphi x)^2 \partial_{xx}^2 f + (\partial_\varphi y)^2 \partial_{yy}^2 f + 2\partial_\varphi x \partial_\varphi y \partial_{xy}^2 f] \end{aligned}$$

y finalmente procedemos a agrupar terminos semejantes:

$$\partial_x f \{ 2x - \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} \partial_\theta x - x - \frac{x}{\cos^2(\theta)} \} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_y f \left\{ 2y - \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} \partial_\theta y - y - \frac{y}{\cos^2(\theta)} \right\} &= 0 \\
\partial_z f \left\{ 2z - \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} \partial_\theta z - z \right\} &= 0 \\
\partial_{xy}^2 f \left\{ 2xy + 2\partial_\theta x \partial_\theta y + \frac{2}{\cos^2(\theta)} \partial_\varphi x \partial_\varphi y \right\} &= 0 \\
\partial_{xz}^2 f \left\{ 2xz + 2\partial_\theta x \partial_\theta z \right\} &= 0 \\
\partial_{yz}^2 f \left\{ 2yz + 2\partial_\theta y \partial_\theta z \right\} &= 0 \\
\partial_{xx}^2 f \left\{ x^2 + (\partial_\theta x)^2 + \frac{(\partial_\varphi x)^2}{\cos^2(\theta)} \right\} &= \partial_{xx}^2 f \\
\partial_{yy}^2 f \left\{ y^2 + (\partial_\theta y)^2 + \frac{(\partial_\varphi y)^2}{\cos^2(\theta)} \right\} &= \partial_{yy}^2 f \\
\partial_{zz}^2 f \left\{ z^2 + (\partial_\theta z)^2 \right\} &= \partial_{zz}^2 f
\end{aligned}$$

Lo que termina la demostración.

P7 calculemos las derivadas de  $u$  con respecto a las coordenadas circulares:

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_r u &= \partial_x u \partial_r x + \partial_y u \partial_r y \\
&= \partial_x u \cos(\theta) + \partial_y u \sin(\theta) \\
\partial(\theta)u &= \partial_x u \partial_\theta x + \partial_y u \partial_\theta y \\
&= -\partial_x u (r \sin(\theta)) + \partial_y u (r \cos(\theta)) \\
&= r \{ -\partial_x u \sin(\theta) + \partial_y u \cos(\theta) \} \\
(\partial_r u)^2 &= (\partial_x u)^2 \cos^2(\theta) + (\partial_y u)^2 \sin^2(\theta) + 2(\partial_x u)(\partial_y u) \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta) \\
&\quad + \\
\frac{1}{r^2} (\partial_\theta u)^2 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \{ (\partial_x u)^2 \sin^2(\theta) + (\partial_y u)^2 \cos^2(\theta) - 2(\partial_x u)(\partial_y u) \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta) \} \\
(\partial_r u)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} (\partial_\theta u)^2 &= (\partial_x u)^2 + (\partial_y u)^2
\end{aligned}$$

P8 sea  $\vec{\mathbb{1}} = (1, \dots, 1)^t$  (el vector de  $n$  unos) y sea  $g(t) = t\vec{\mathbb{1}}$  y  $pm(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \langle \vec{x}, \vec{\mathbb{1}} \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$  entonces tenemos:

$$\begin{aligned}
G &= f \circ g \text{ y} \\
H &= G \circ pm
\end{aligned}$$

y notemos que tanto  $g$  como  $pm$  son lineales, y por ser  $\mathbb{R}^n$  de dimensión finita continuas, entonces por regla de la cadena se tendrá:

$$\begin{aligned}
G'(t) &:= DG(t)(1) = Df(g(t)) \circ Dg(t)(1) = \langle \nabla f(g(t)), g(1) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_{x_i} f(t\vec{\mathbb{1}}) \\
\partial_{x_j} H(\vec{x}) &:= DH(\vec{x})(\vec{e}_j) = DG(pm(\vec{x})) \circ Dpm(\vec{x})(e_j) = G'(pm(\vec{x})) \partial_{x_j} pm(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_{x_i} f(pm(\vec{x})\vec{\mathbb{1}}) \frac{1}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

P9 Para probar que  $f$  es lineal probaremos que  $f$  es igual a su diferencial en 0. En primer lugar dado que  $f$  es diferenciable en 0 en particular es continua en 0 y por lo tanto:

$$f(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\vec{x}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n} f(x) = 0$$

Además como es diferenciable en 0 se tendrá que:

$$\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|f(h) - f(0) - Df(0)(h)\|}{\|h\|} = \lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|f(h) - Df(0)(h)\|}{\|h\|} = 0$$

Con esto probemos que  $\forall \hat{h} \in \mathbf{E}$  t'q  $\|\hat{h}\| = 1$  se tiene:

$$f(\hat{h}) = Df(0)(\hat{h})$$

En efecto sea  $\epsilon > 0$ , entonces  $\exists \delta > 0$  tal que,  $\forall 0 < \lambda < \delta$  se cumple:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|f(\lambda\hat{h}) - Df(0)(\lambda\hat{h})\|}{\|\lambda\hat{h}\|} &< \epsilon \\ \frac{\|f(\lambda\hat{h}) - Df(0)(\lambda\hat{h})\|}{\lambda} &< \epsilon \\ \left\| \frac{1}{\lambda}f(\lambda\hat{h}) - \frac{1}{\lambda}Df(0)(\lambda\hat{h}) \right\| &< \epsilon \\ \left\| f(\hat{h}) - Df(0)(\hat{h}) \right\| &< \epsilon \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Lo cual implica que:  $f(\hat{h}) = Df(0)(\hat{h})$  para todo  $\hat{h}$  unitario.

Ahora tomemos  $\vec{h} \in \mathbf{E}$  entonces  $\frac{\vec{h}}{\|\vec{h}\|}$  es unitario y se tendrá:

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\vec{h}}{\|\vec{h}\|}\right) &= Df(0)\left(\frac{\vec{h}}{\|\vec{h}\|}\right) \\ \frac{1}{\|\vec{h}\|}f(\vec{h}) &= \frac{1}{\|\vec{h}\|}Df(0)(\vec{h}) \\ f(\vec{h}) &= Df(0)(\vec{h}) \end{aligned}$$

y finalmente:  $f(0) = 0 = Df(0)(0)$