

Derivate a diferenciale

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$n-1$ dimensiuni de variație fixate a primei, apoi 2. variabilă de variație

$$g(t) = f(x_1, t, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

Derivata $g'(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow x_2} \frac{g(t) - g(x_2)}{t - x_2}$ notăm și 2. derivată

derivata funcției f în punctul (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) este notată $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x) = f_{x_2}(x)$.

Tuși nu derivata în punctul de variație se poate scrie și x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

Mărimile de variație derivata se măsoară în direcțiile vectorilor v



$$d_v f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+tv) - f(x)}{t}$$

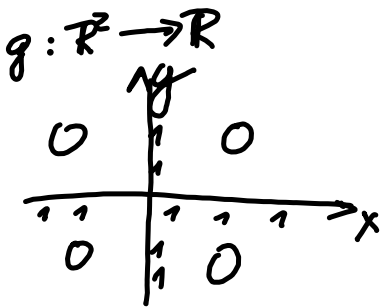
i -derivata

Derivata $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) = d_{e_i} f(x)$ $e_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$

Măi-ki $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivaci n bodě x_0 , tak se n ddi tabla bodu dodi, "derivaci" - napi. π n kulo bodě "spjiti".

Pro $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $n \geq 2$ je noví dceví parda. Existence parc. derivaci ani mrirozil derivaci "osavracip", "derivaci" dodi.

úllad 1



$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & xy = 0 \\ 0 & xy \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(0,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t,0) - g(0)}{t} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 1}{t} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Obdmi $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$.

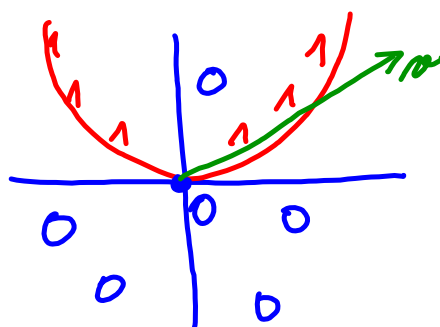
$v = (a, b)$ $a, b \neq 0$

$$d_v g(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g((0,0) + t(a,b)) - g(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{0 - 1}{t}$$

Funco g má parc. derivaci n $(0,0)$, ale noví $= -\infty$ zde "piti".

úloha 2 $h: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$h(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & y = x^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{jinde} \end{cases}$$



Všechny směrnicí derivace
jsem nule

$$d_v h(0,0) = 0,$$

ale h není v $(0,0)$ spojité

DIFERENCIÁLNÍ FUNKCE

- klamí písmo ale předčísly

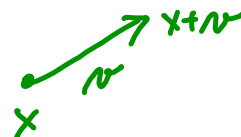
Funcție $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ e DIFERENCOVATELNA în toate
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, echivalentul înțeles, se mai DIFERENCIAL
 în toate $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, înțeles

(1) în toate x există derivata $d_v f(x)$ în orice direcție
 $v \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$

(2) funcție $df(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: v \mapsto d_v f(x)$ e liniară

(3) liniară funcție $df(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, este o aproximație bună
 $f(x+v) - f(x)$ pe $\|v\|$ mic. Toată amintim următoarea:

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+v) - f(x) - d_v f(x)}{\|v\|} = 0$$



Diferențial funcție f în toate $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ e lin. aplicație
 $df(x): v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto d_v f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

jeu raitāme diferenciāli?

① Spārtāme par. daļiņā $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) = d_{e_i} f(x)$

Tīme-li, rē diferenciāli caurāje, rē

$$d_V f(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x) \cdot v_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x) \cdot v_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x) \cdot v_n$$

$$= d_{e_1} f(x) v_1 + d_{e_2} f(x) v_2 + \dots + d_{e_n} f(x) v_n$$

$$V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = v_1 e_1 + v_2 e_2 + \dots + v_n e_n$$

② Diferenciāli jē lin. rēlāri $df(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
zādāni pēdpirām

$$df(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) v_i$$

Arnānka: Kāidē lin. rēlāri $h : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ jē lānā

$$h(a) = h(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = a_1 a_1 + a_2 a_2 + \dots + a_n a_n$$

$$= (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Měříme tedy df

$$d_v f(x) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x) \right) \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Tato n -řádková matice reprezentuje
diferenciál.

Pro to, abychom měli diferenciál, musí být daná funkce, a to
platí standard (3) a definice.

Věta Podle číselní podmínky pro existenci diferenciálu
přítomně má funkce $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ v dané bodu x existuje
parciální derivace, pak má n -tý diferenciál, a to

$$d_v f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) v_i$$

Diferensial vektorial $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$

Skalar $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ je k -lice funkci $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Diferencial $dF(x)$ je tedy vektoru ke diferenciale $dF_i(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$dF(x) = \begin{pmatrix} dF_1(x) \\ dF_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ dF_k(x) \end{pmatrix} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

je lineární vektoru $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ reprezentované matricí

$$D_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j}(x) \right)_{\substack{i=1,2,\dots,k \\ j=1,2,\dots,n}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1}(x) & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2}(x) & \dots & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n}(x) \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1}(x) & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2}(x) & \dots & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_n}(x) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial x_1}(x) & \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial x_2}(x) & \dots & \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial x_n}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

Pro diferenciál $dF(x)$ plati

$$F(x+h) - F(x) \approx d_x F(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1}(x) & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_n}(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Poznámka: Obecné lineární zobrazení $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$
má tvar

$$H(y) = Ay = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{k1} & \dots & a_{kn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Poznámka 2 obecní diferenciálku funkce:

2 standard: (2) a (3) plyne standard (1)

Dále na stránce 4 budou úpravy.

Křivky a jejich tečny

Křivka je zobrazení $c: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$c(t) = (c_1(t), c_2(t), \dots, c_n(t))$, diferenciál = derivace
křivky c je

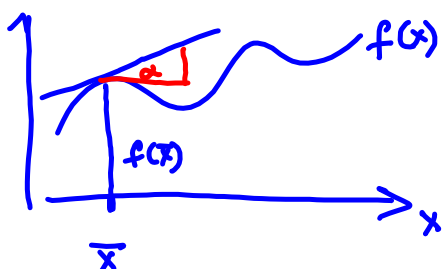
$$c'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1'(t) \\ c_2'(t) \\ \vdots \\ c_n'(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$c(t_0)$ $c(t)$

Jāko geometriski risināšanai
 jābūt kļūst nēlta la tūnce c.
 Tūpītālvē : uzlēt tūdu p \mathbb{R}^n
 tūbū dūta n rīstīstū nā ēant
 tū poptānā rōlānām c : $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Geometriski risināšanai diferenciālu funkciju

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $n=1$



$\tan \alpha = f'(x)$

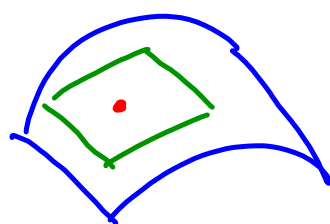
lūna la grafū tū
 pūrvā pūdvārtīcē bādem $(\bar{x}, f(\bar{x}))$ a nū mūcīcē
 nēlta $(1, f'(\bar{x}))$

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ graf lib funckce je trojicn body
 $(x_1, x_2, f(x_1, x_2)) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

V bodě $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, f(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2))$ aproximujeme rovnou sečtením
 křivky bodem a odtudou předpisem

$$z(x_1, x_2) = f(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)(x_1 - \bar{x}_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)$$

Md-li f v bodě (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) diferenciál (uvážte),
 tak $z(x_1, x_2)$ popisuje rovnu rovnou ke grafu funckce f .



Matie x qaf funkce f

$\bullet (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$



leina' souna U .

Teina' souna U souna piddou' souni'

- U ddi' \bullet x qaf f a qaf leina' souny „sbeo n souni'
 - U x souni' la sounal, klexu ma' difereucial,
- (3) U dfinici

Veta Ma' li funkce $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ x bode x difereucial, sal x U souno bode souni'.

Dikar x U souni' souni'.

Diferencial a bla'lu' celi'ny

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ma' $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ bla'lu' minimum, jallira

existuj obli O bada x labu', ra

$$\forall y \in O \quad f(y) \geq f(x)$$

- obli bl. minimum

$$\forall y \in O \quad \nexists f(y) > f(x).$$

Nutna' podminka po existenci' bl. minimuma nabo maximuma

$$j' \text{ ra} \quad dv f(x) = 0.$$

Existuj-li diferencial, tak nuni' byt' oven nubo'imu lin. bla'lu'

$$df(x) = 0 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$