

# ΜΑΘΗΜΑ V - ΑΣΥΝΗΣΕΙΣ

## ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΟ

1) Έσω  $\vec{f}(x,y,z) = \left( \frac{xy}{z}, \ln(xy) + e^{zx} \right)$

Να βρεθεί το  $d\vec{f}(1,2,1)$ ,  $J_{\vec{f}}(1,2,1)$

$\vec{f}: A(\subseteq R^3) \rightarrow R^2$  από  $J_{\vec{f}} \in R^{2 \times 3}$

- $f_1(x,y,z) = \frac{xy}{z}$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{y}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \frac{x}{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = -\frac{xy}{z^2} \quad \text{οντεξις στο } R^3 \Rightarrow$$

$J \quad df_1(1,2,1) \underbrace{(h_1, h_2, h_3)}_{\vec{h}} =$

$$= h_1 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(1,2,1) + h_2 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(1,2,1) + h_3 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z}(1,2,1) =$$

$$= 2h_1 + h_2 - 2h_3$$

- $f_2(x,y,z) = \ln(xy) + e^{zx}$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{x} + ze^{zx}, \quad \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = xe^{zx} \quad \text{οντεξις στο } R^3 \Rightarrow$$

(2)

$$\Rightarrow \exists \quad \text{such that } df_2(1,2,1)(h_1, h_2, h_3) = \\ = h_1(1+e) + \frac{1}{2}h_2 + eh_3$$

$$d\vec{f}(1,2,1)(h_1, h_2, h_3) = \left( 2h_1 + h_2 - 2h_3, (1+e)h_1 + \frac{1}{2}h_2 + eh_3 \right) \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1+e & \frac{1}{2} & e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

then  $J_{\vec{f}}(1,2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1+e & \frac{1}{2} & e \end{pmatrix}$

Now the solution set is a linear subspace  
of the space of the second order tensors;

(3)

$$2) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Ynäpxm zw Scap-pins zw f zw (0,0):

Mom:  $\nabla f(0,0) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \right) = (1,0)$ , expōoor

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,0) \right|_{x=0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = 1,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,y) \right|_{y=0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0+h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

$$\boxed{\exists d f(\vec{p}) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\vec{h} \rightarrow \vec{0}} \frac{f(\vec{p}+\vec{h}) - f(\vec{p}) - \nabla f(\vec{p}) \cdot \vec{h}}{\|\vec{h}\|} = 0}$$

$$\lim_{\vec{h} \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(0+h_1, 0+h_2) - f(0,0) - \nabla f(0,0)(h_1, h_2)}{\|\vec{h}\|} =$$

$$= \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{h_1^3}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} - h_1}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-h_1 h_2^2}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{3/2}}$$

(4)

Παραποτή δια έναν θίση

$$h_1 = h_2 = \frac{h > 0}{h^3}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{(2h^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{h^3}{2^{3/2} |h|^3} \right) = -\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \neq 0.$$

Apa δει είναι πρωτό, ουνώς η  $f$  δει  
είναι συνεπίσημη στο  $(0,0)$ .

Προορίζεται ότι το πρωτό να μηνέχει!!

$$3) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + 2x, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Given συνεπίσημη στο  $(0,0)$ ;

Νων:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0) \right|_{x=0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,y) \right|_{y=0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0+h) - f(0,0)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

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$$\lim_{\vec{h} \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(0+h_1, 0+h_2) - f(0,0) - \nabla f(0,0)(h_1, h_2)}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|} =$$

$$= \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{h_1^2 h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} + 2h_1 - (2h_1 + 0h_2)}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|} =$$

$$= \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{h_1^2 h_2}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|^2}}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|^2} = 0, \text{ Sub in}$$

$$\left| \frac{\frac{h_1^2 h_2}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|^2}}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|^2} \right| = \frac{|h_1|^2 |h_2|}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|^2} \leq \frac{\|(h_1, h_2)\|^3}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|^2} =$$

$$= \|(h_1, h_2)\| \rightarrow 0$$

međutim  $h_1, h_2 \rightarrow 0$ .

Apa  $\exists d f(0,0)(h_1, h_2) = 2h_1 + 0h_2$

Funckija  $f$  oveću  $\vec{p} = \vec{0}$ ;

Naravno da je, ali takođe  
neophodno da je i ovo!

$\exists d f(\vec{p}) \Rightarrow f$  oveću na  $\vec{p}$

⑥

# Kovoras Advarðas með Síeyopinó:

Fugl Jónt E ðu:

$$\begin{array}{c} R \xrightarrow{f} R \xrightarrow{g} R \\ \curvearrowright g \circ f \end{array}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x_1) = g(f(x_1)) \text{ með or}$$

$$f, g \text{ með fers röður } (g \circ f)'(x_1) = g'(f(x_1)) \cdot f'(x_1)$$

- Ar  $f: A(\subseteq \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  síey. með  $\vec{x} \in A$ ,  $f(A) \subseteq B$  með  
 $g: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l$  síey. með  $f(\vec{x})$  röður:  $g \circ f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l$   
 síey. með  $\vec{x} \vdash \vec{e}$

$$D(g \circ f)_{\vec{x}} = D\vec{g}_{f(\vec{x})} \circ D\vec{f}_{\vec{x}}$$

- Ar  $R^n \xrightarrow{\vec{f}} R^m \xrightarrow{\vec{g}} R^l$   
 $\vec{h} = \vec{g} \circ \vec{f}$  röður  $\vec{h} \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times n}$

ðaðu  $\vec{h}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) =$

$$= \left( h_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), h_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \dots, h_l(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \right)$$

Διαδοσία

$$J_{\vec{h}_{t_0}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_e}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial h_e}{\partial t_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial h_e}{\partial t_n} \end{pmatrix} \vec{t}_0$$

Όπως  $\vec{h} = \vec{g} \circ \vec{f}$  και γα

$\vec{g}$  θα είναι ένας  $l \times m$  πίνακας,

$$J_{\vec{g}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g_e}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_e}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g_e}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{m \times n}{\vec{f}(\vec{t}_0)}$$

$$J_{\vec{f}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial t_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial t_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial t_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial t_n} \end{pmatrix} \vec{t}_0$$

$$\text{Logic: } J(\vec{g} \circ \vec{f})_{\vec{t}_0} = J(\vec{g})_{\vec{f}(\vec{t}_0)} \cdot J_{\vec{f}} \vec{t}_0$$

Αρα ότι η συγχώνευση  $J_{\vec{h}}$  ι.χ. αποτίνει

ws για την εφαρμογή της στην διαδοσία της  $\vec{f}$  στην διαδοσία της  $\vec{g}$ .

$$\frac{\partial h_i}{\partial t_j} = \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial t_j} + \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial t_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_m} \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial t_j}$$

jea  $i = 1, \dots, l$  nai  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .

H j-omida zuv  $\vec{J}\vec{h}$  einau

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t_j} \\ \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial t_j} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_l}{\partial t_j} \end{array} \right)_{\vec{t}_0} = \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial t_j} \right|_{\vec{t}_0}$$

Apa  $\vec{J}\vec{h}_{\vec{t}_0} = \left( \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial t_1} \right|_{\vec{t}_0}, \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial t_2} \right|_{\vec{t}_0}, \dots, \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial t_n} \right|_{\vec{t}_0} \right) =$

Δlowopazni popru  
zuv Jacobi

$$= \boxed{\nabla_{\vec{t}_0} \vec{h}}, \text{ Swadsi}$$

$$(D\vec{h})_{\vec{t}_0}(\vec{s}) = (\nabla_{\vec{t}_0} \vec{h}) \cdot \vec{s} : \text{ Einst. genüfano}$$

(9)

Aufgabe: Analogie zur Vektorrechnung

$$\begin{aligned} & (\vec{f} \circ \vec{\varphi})'(1,1) \\ & R^2 \xrightarrow{\vec{\varphi}} R^3 \xrightarrow{\vec{f}} R^3, \quad \vec{\varphi}(u,v) = (u+2v, uv, u^2 v) \\ & \vec{h} = \vec{f} \circ \vec{\varphi} \quad \vec{f}(x,y,z) = (x^2+y, yz, x^2 z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{f} \circ \vec{\varphi})'(1,1) &= \nabla_{(1,1)} \vec{h} = \nabla \cdot \vec{f} \vec{\varphi}_{(1,1)} \cdot \nabla \vec{\varphi}_{(1,1)} = \\ &= J_{\vec{f} \vec{\varphi}_{(1,1)}} \cdot J_{\vec{\varphi}_{(1,1)}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$J_{\vec{\varphi}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ v & u \\ 2u & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\varphi}(1,1) = (3,1,2)$$

$$J_{\vec{f}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & z & y \\ 2xz & 0 & x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{f} \circ \vec{\varphi})'(1,1) &= J_{\vec{f}_{(3,1,2)}} \cdot J_{\vec{\varphi}_{(1,1)}} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 12 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 13 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 30 & 33 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2} \end{aligned}$$