

Avāduen II90 MAOHMAMēplūn Tīpājwos

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x_0, y_0) \in A$ (= avomis)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

Mērui napājwos tns f ws nps x gto (x_0, y_0)

Avādoga apījēcē u $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$

- Še mā $g: B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\vec{x}_0 \in B$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

na $n=1$ $g: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $x_0 \in B$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x_0) = g'(x_0)$$

A6unigēs

1) Na lpeðasiv oī f_x, f_y gto $(4, -5)$ tns $f(x, y) = x^2 + 3xy + y$

$$y_0 = -5 / f(4, -5) = 4^2 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (-5) + (-5) - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(4, -5) = 2x + 3(-5) \Big|_{x=4} = -7$$

$$x_0 = 4 / f(4, y) = 4^2 + 3 \cdot 4(y) + y - 1$$

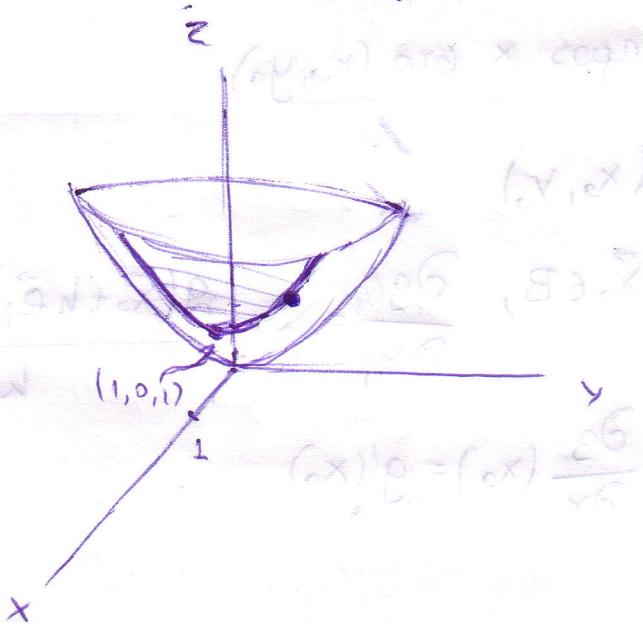
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(4, -5) = 13$$

2) f_y 6E. Tuxaio uperio $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x,y) = y \cdot u_f(x,y)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = u_f(xy) + y f'(x) u_w(xy).$$

3) To einineso $x=1$ TEPVER to náçabotóswes $z = x^2 + y^2$

6E kia uperio. Na lepedei n wihen ons epanwfeimeis eudias ons uperios 6zo $(1,2,5)$.



H. fntouperim kíchan einau

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2) = 2y \Big|_{y=2} = 4$$

4) Av oí awigraies R_1, R_2, R_3 6uvdeiow náçannia, n awoduii awigraie R einau

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

Zintetica n $\frac{\partial R}{\partial R_2}$, $R_1 = 30, R_2 = 45, R_3 = 90$ (0m)

$$R = \frac{1}{R_1^{-1} + R_2^{-1} + R_3^{-1}} \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_2} = \frac{R^{-2}}{(R_1^{-1} + R_2^{-1} + R_3^{-1})^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial R_2}(30, 45, 90) = \frac{(1/45)^2}{(1/30 + 1/45 + 1/90)^2} = 1/9$$

Μεριμές Ταράγωση και Συνέχεια

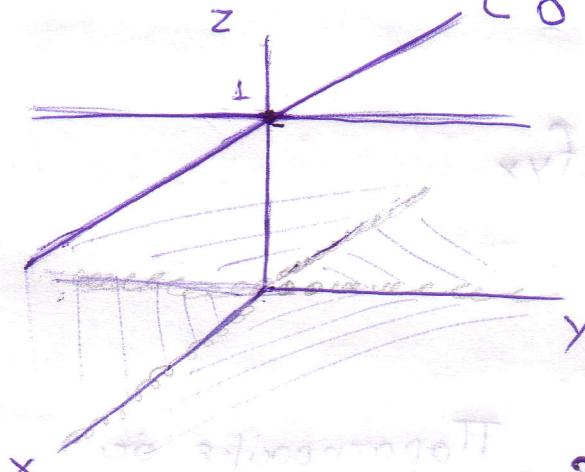
i) Εάν n f είναι δυνατής $\Rightarrow \exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$ ($i=1,2,\dots,n$)

Oxi nx $f(x,y) = |x| + |y|$, δυνατής, αλλά

$$\nexists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$$

ii) Εάν $\nexists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Rightarrow n$ f δυνατής.

Oxi nx, $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0 \text{ ή } y=0 \\ 0, & x \neq 0 \text{ ή } y \neq 0 \end{cases}$



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$$

Άδυνατης στο $(0,0)$

$$nx_2 f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) / \text{Άδυνατης στο } (0,0).$$

Μεριμές Ταράγωση Ανώτερης Τάξης

$f: A(\subseteq \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Έστω ότι $\exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{x}) \forall \vec{x} \in A$.

$$g = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Έστω $\exists \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)(\vec{x}_0)$, $\vec{x}_0 \in A$, όπου δέχεται
τερμή ταράγωσης
ζωτικής τάξης μεταξύ i, j

Διμή. $f_{x_j x_i} \text{ i } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \cdot \partial x_i}$

$$\text{Av } i=j \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j^2}$$

Aνάλογα $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_k \partial x_j \partial x_i}$ K.O.K.

Άσυνη

$$f(x,y) = x \sin y + y e^x$$

Να βρεθούν οι $f_{xx}, f_{yy}, f_{xy}, f_{yx}$

Ti naparneite;

$$f_x(x,y) = \sin y + y e^x$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = y e^x$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = -\cos y + e^x$$

$$f_y(x,y) = -x \cos y + e^x$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = -x \sin y$$

$$f_{yx}(x,y) = -\cos y + e^x$$

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = -\cos y + e^x \\ = f_{yx}(x,y)$$

$$(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

Ερώτηση: Ισχύει νέατα

$$\text{οτι } f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{όχι } \text{ ή } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy & \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}, (x,y) \\ 0 & , (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 y + 4x^2 y^2 - y^5}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 , (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

(62)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} -\frac{y^4x + 4x^2y^2 - x^5}{(y^2+x^2)^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = -1 \neq 1 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0).$$

Ωμρηθα (Schwarz)

$f : A(\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $(x_0, y_0) \in A$

Εάν $\exists f_x, f_y, f_{xy}$ να είναι διεύθετα στο A , τότε

$$\exists f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$$

- Ειδυλλοί αριθμών

Ωμρηθα Clairaut

$f : A(\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ να $\exists f_x, f_y, f_{xy}, f_{yx}$ διεύθετα

τότε $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$.

• Οριζόντιος: $f : A(\subseteq \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\underline{C^1}$ τάξης \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow \exists$ μερ. ηαρ. να είναι διεύθετα.

Εάν \exists 2nd τάξης μερ. ηαρ. να είναι διεύθετα

n f είναι $\underline{C^2}$ διαδικασμένη κ.ο.κ

Εάν \exists οι μερ. ηαρ. υπόθετα τάξης τότε n f είναι

$\underline{C^\infty}$ διαδικασμένη

Διαφόρων, Γραμμικούς Ενώσεων. Διαφορία.

Χρειαζόμαστε (υάδοι) Θεωρία των Γραφ. ανεπικίνδυνων.

Ορισμός: Θεωρούμε $\vec{u}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ ($n, m \geq 1$)

H \vec{u} είναι γρ. ενώσης \Leftrightarrow

$$\text{i)} \vec{u}(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \vec{u}(\vec{x}) + \vec{u}(\vec{y})$$

$$\text{ii)} \vec{u}(2\vec{x}) = 2\vec{u}(\vec{x})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{u}(2\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = 2\vec{u}(\vec{x}) + \vec{u}(\vec{y}), \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

Τηλείωμα: $\vec{u} = \text{γραφ. ενώσης} \Leftrightarrow \vec{u}(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$.

Ιδεώδει:

$$\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$\vec{u} = \text{γραφ. ενώσης} \Leftrightarrow u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ γραφ. ενώσης

- Μορφή γρ. ενώσης $\vec{u} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

1) $u : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ γραφ. ενώσης $\Leftrightarrow \exists \vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n : u(\vec{x}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}, \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(\Leftarrow) Προφανώς

(\Rightarrow) $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n$

$$u(\vec{x}) = x_1 u(\vec{e}_1) + \dots + x_n u(\vec{e}_n)$$

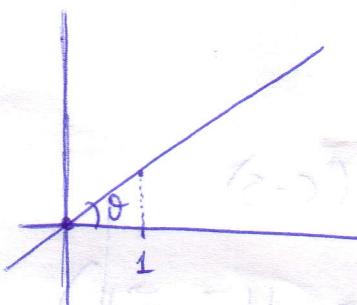
Αρα για $\vec{a} = (u(\vec{e}_1), \dots, u(\vec{e}_n))$ έχουμε ότι

$$u(\vec{x}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}.$$

Параллізм

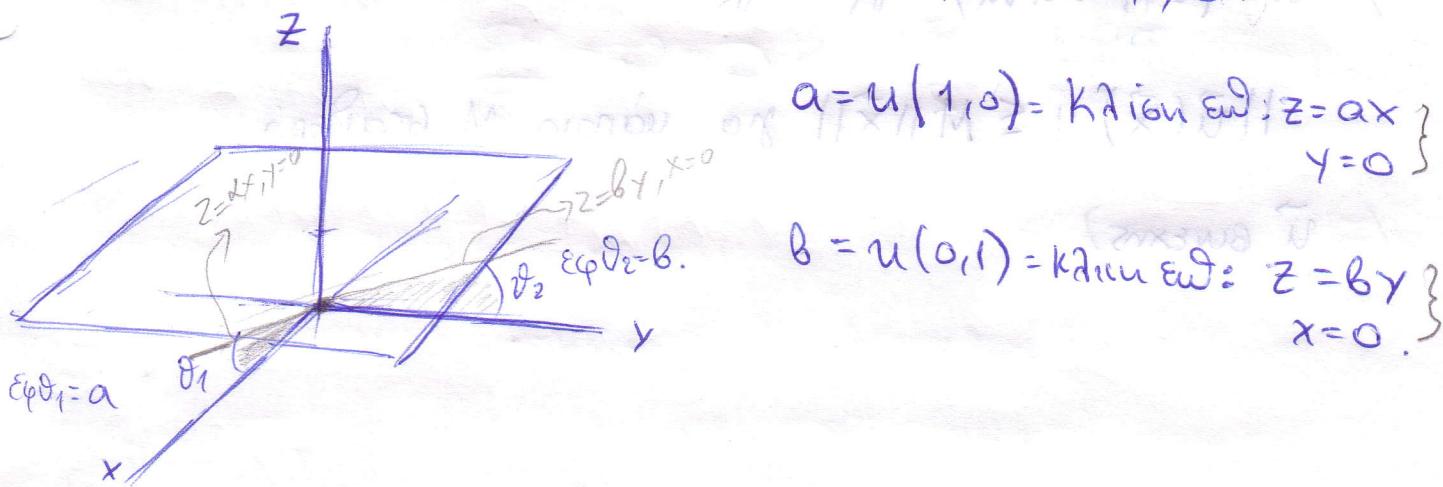
(64)

1) $n=1$, $u(x) = ax$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ юп. буап. ($u: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)



$$u(1) = a = \text{коф. тан} \Leftrightarrow y = ax = \text{коф.}$$

$n=2$, $u(x, y) = (a, b) \cdot (x, y) = ax + by$ $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$



2) $\vec{u}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ ярап $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ вектор A шоте

$$\vec{u}(\vec{x}) = A \vec{x}^T, \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

(\Leftarrow) нәрсанды

(\Rightarrow) $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_m)$

$u_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ярап. $\Rightarrow \exists \vec{a}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n: u_i(\vec{x}) = \vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{x}$

$$\vec{u}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1(\vec{e}_1)x_1 + u_2(\vec{e}_2)x_2 + \dots + u_1(\vec{e}_n)x_n \\ \dots \\ u_m(\vec{e}_1)x_1 + \dots + u_m(\vec{e}_n)x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} u_1(\vec{e}_1) & u_1(\vec{e}_2) & \dots & u_1(\vec{e}_n) \\ \vdots & & & \\ u_m(\vec{e}_1) & u_m(\vec{e}_2) & \dots & u_m(\vec{e}_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = A \vec{x}^T$$

Igxviesi TO Egnis:

i) $u = \text{funkc. būtības}, u(\vec{x}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}, \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $(\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$

$$|u(\vec{x})| \leq \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{x}\|, \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (\text{c-s})$$

Apx: $u = \text{būtības } (|u(\vec{x}) - u(\vec{y})| \leq \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\|)$.

ii) $\vec{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_m) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\|\vec{u}(\vec{x})\| \leq M \|\vec{x}\| \text{ ja vienādo } M \text{ būtības.}$$

($\Rightarrow \vec{u}$ būtības)