

31/3/09

120 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ

Ανάδοση II

Παράγωγος κατά κατεύθυνση ή κατευθυνόμενη Παράγωγος

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\vec{x}_0 \in A$ (= ανοικτό). Έστω $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\|\vec{a}\| = 1$. Εάν υπάρχει το $D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\vec{x}_0 + h\vec{a}) - f(\vec{x}_0)}{h}$

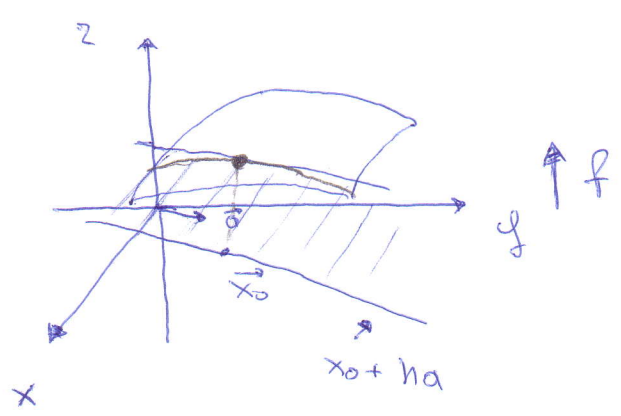
καλείται Παράγωγος κατά κατεύθυνση \vec{a} της f στο \vec{x}_0

Ισχύει το εξής

Εάν $\exists \nabla f(\vec{x}_0)$ τότε $\exists D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0)$ για $\forall \vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|\vec{a}\| = 1$
(Απόδειξη: $h = t\vec{a}$ στον ορισμό του διαφορίσιμου)

Τότε ισχύει $D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0) = \nabla f(\vec{x}_0) \cdot \vec{a} = df(\vec{x}_0)(\vec{a})$

Σημείωση: Αν $\vec{a} = \vec{e}_i$ $D_{\vec{e}_i} f(\vec{x}_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{x}_0)$



Συνέχεια - Παράγωγος κατά κατεύθυνση

• f συνεχής στο $\vec{x}_0 \not\Rightarrow \exists D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0)$

π.χ $f(x,y) = |x| + |y|$ ($\vec{a} = \vec{e}_1$ ή \vec{e}_2)

• $\exists D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0) \forall \vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|\vec{a}\| = 1 \not\Rightarrow f$ συνεχής στο \vec{x}_0

π.χ $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ Αδύναμη στο $(0,0)$ ($y = dx^2$)

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{(a_1, a_2)} f(0,0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + h(a_1, a_2)) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(ha_1, ha_2)}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \frac{h^2 a_1^2 h a_2}{h^4 a_1^4 h a_2^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_1^2 a_2}{h^2 a_1^4 + a_2^2} = \frac{a_1^2}{a_2} \quad \text{av } a_2 \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$a_2 = 0, \quad D_{(a_1, 0)} f(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \frac{0}{h^4 a_1^4} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

Άσκηση

$$D_{\vec{a}} f(1,1,1), \quad f(x,y,z) = x \cdot y + e^z, \quad \vec{a} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$$

~~Λύση~~

Λύση

α ερώση

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = x, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = e^z$$

Ευρέτως σαν $\mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \exists D_{\vec{a}} f(1,1,1)$. Τότε ~~$D_{\vec{a}} f(1,1,1)$~~

$$D_{\vec{a}} f(1,1,1) = \nabla f(1,1,1) \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\text{Άρα } D_{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)} f(1,1,1) = (1, 1, e) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) = \sqrt{2}$$

β ερώση

$$g(h) = f(\vec{x}_0 + h\vec{a})$$

$$g'(0) = D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(h) &= f\left(1, 1, 1 + h\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)\right) = f\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}h, 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}h, 1\right) = \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}h\right)^2 + e \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{\vec{a}} f(1,1,1) = g'(0) = 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}h + 1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{h=0} = \sqrt{2}$$

Ο Ρόλος της κλίσης $\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)$ στο Ρυθμό μεταβολής

Έστω $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ διαφορίσιμη στο $\vec{x}_0 \in A$ $C = \text{ανοικτό}$
 $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|\vec{a}\| = 1, \nabla f(\vec{x}_0) \neq \vec{0}$

$D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0) = \nabla f(\vec{x}_0) \cdot \vec{a} = \|\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)\| \|\vec{a}\| \cos \theta, \theta = \angle(\nabla f(\vec{x}_0), \vec{a})$

$D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0) = \|\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)\| \cos \theta(\vec{a})$

Η $D_{\vec{a}} f(\vec{x}_0)$ λαμβάνει τη μέγιστη τιμή της \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow \cos \angle(\nabla f(\vec{x}_0), \vec{a}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)}{\|\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)\|} \quad (\vec{a} = \frac{\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)}{\|\nabla f(\vec{x}_0)\|})$

Άσκηση \rightarrow S.O.S

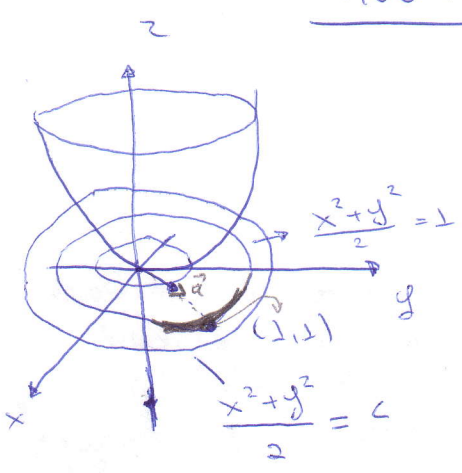
$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2+y^2}{2}$ να βρεθούν οι κατευθύνσεις όπου

(i) λαμβάνεται μέγιστη αύξηση στο $(1,1)$

(ii) ελάχιστη = = =

(iii) μηδενική μεταβολή = =

Λύση



(i) Η $D_{(a_1, a_2)} f(1,1)$ γίνεται

μέγιστη αν $\vec{a} = \frac{\nabla f(1,1)}{\|\nabla f(1,1)\|}, \nabla f(1,1) = (1,1)$
 $\|\nabla f(1,1)\| = \sqrt{1^2+1^2} = \sqrt{2}$

$\vec{a} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

(ii) ελάχιστη $\vec{a} = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

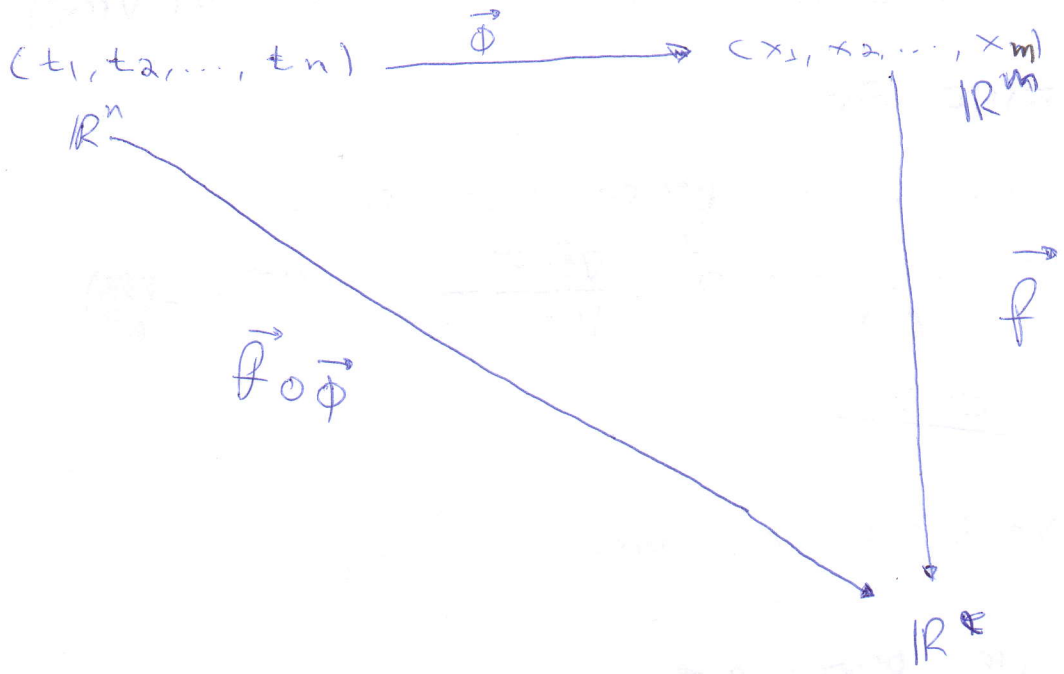
(iii) $\nabla f(1,1) \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 + a_2 = 0$

$a_1^2 + a_2^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{a} = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ ή $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΕΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΟΥ

Αδυσίωση παραχώση, εφευρέμενο εμπεδο, Θ: πεπερασμένων

(I) Αδυσίωση παραχώση



$\vec{\phi} = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_m)$, $\vec{f} = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k)$
 $\vec{f} \circ \vec{\phi} = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k)$

Θεωρημα: (Διαφορίως συνθέσης συναρτήσεων)

$\vec{\phi}: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \vec{\phi}(A) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$, $\vec{f}: \vec{\phi}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$

Εστω ότι $\exists d\vec{\phi}(\vec{t}_0)$ ($\vec{t}_0 \in A$)
 $\exists d\vec{f}(\vec{\phi}(\vec{t}_0))$

Τότε $\exists d(\vec{f} \circ \vec{\phi})(\vec{t}_0) = d\vec{f}(\vec{\phi}(\vec{t}_0)) \circ d\vec{\phi}(\vec{t}_0)$

Γράφοντας τους αριθμούς
 ή να κέρει εν γραμμικών
 απεικονίσεων $d\vec{f}(\vec{\phi}(\vec{t}_0))$,
 $d\vec{f}(\vec{\phi}(\vec{t}_0))$, $d\vec{\phi}(\vec{t}_0)$ επιπλέον
 στοιχείων

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial t_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial t_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial h_k}{\partial t_n} \end{pmatrix}_{(\vec{t}_0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}_{(\vec{\phi}(\vec{t}_0))} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial t_1} & \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial t_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial t_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

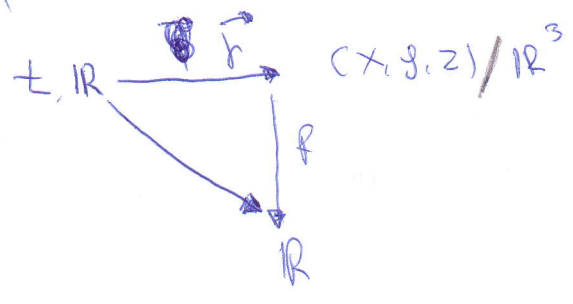
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d h_k(\vec{t}_0)}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial h_k(\vec{\phi}(t_0))}{\partial x_i} \cdot \frac{d \vec{\phi}(t_0)}{dt} \quad \begin{matrix} k=1, 2, \dots, \ell \\ m=1, 2, \dots, n \end{matrix}$$

ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΕΣ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΕΩΣ

(1) $n = m = 1$

$$(f \circ \phi)'(t_0) = f'(\phi(t_0)) \cdot \phi'(t_0) \text{ (Γνωστό!)}$$

(2) $n = \ell = 1, m = 3$



Αρα $\frac{d(f \circ \vec{r})}{dt}(t_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \dot{x}(t_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \dot{y}(t_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \dot{z}(t_0), \vec{v}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$

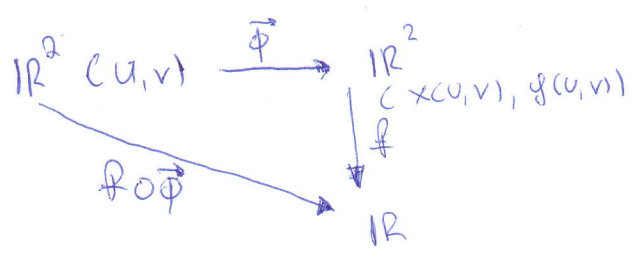
$$\frac{d(f \circ \vec{r})}{dt}(t_0) = \nabla f(\vec{r}(t_0)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t_0)$$

Γενικά : $\vec{r} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Συναρ.

$$\frac{d(f \circ \vec{r})}{dt}(t_0) = \nabla f(\vec{r}(t_0)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t_0)$$

(3) $n = m = 2, \ell = 1$

$$\frac{d(f \circ \phi)}{du(v)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

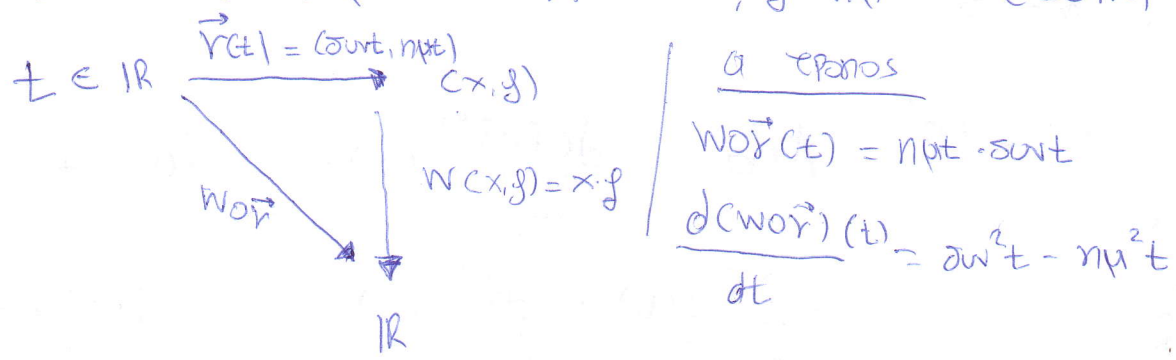


Σημείωση: $\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$, $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ / Τελειώνω Laplace

$\nabla^2 f = 0$ η f कहैरै Αρμονική

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

(1) Να ευρεθεί η παράγωγος της $W = x \cdot y$ ως προς t κατά μήκος της καμπύλης $x = \omega t$, $y = \eta t$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}$)



βρίσκω

$$\frac{d(W \circ \vec{r})(t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} (\vec{r}(t)) \cdot x'(t) + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} (\vec{r}(t)) \cdot y'(t) =$$

$$= y|_{y=\eta t} \cdot (\omega) + x|_{x=\omega t} \cdot (\eta) = -\eta^2 t + \omega^2 t$$