KISMÎ TÜREV

2= f(ny) fonksiyonunun x ve y depiskenterine pore 1- mertebe kısmi türevleri;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} = f_n(n_{ij}) = f_i(n_{ij}) = z_n(n_{ij}) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_i + h_{ij}) - f(x_{ij})}{h}$$

(y sabit tutulup, x'e pore turev alınır. Vani dflan, f fonksiyonunun x'e pore depisim oranını verir.)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_y(n_i y) = f_z(n_i y) = \frac{2}{3}(n_i y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n_i y + n) - f(n_i y)}{n}$$

(a sabit tutulup, y'ye pore turer alınır. Oflay, f fonk-nun y'ye pore depisim oranını verir.)

limitlerinin mercut olması kosulyyla, fx(xiy) ve fylxiy) fonksiyonlarıdır.

Motasyon:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(a_1b)} = f_x(a_1b) = f_1(a_1b)$$
: $z = nin x' = pore turevinin (a_1b) deki deperi $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(a_1b)} = f_y(a_1b) = f_z(a_1b)$: $z = nin y' = y'$ " " " "$

Toplam : aarpım, bölüm iain peaerli olan tüm türev kuralları kısmî türerler iain de peaerlidir.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = 3n^2y^2 - \sin(n+y) + 3n^2y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^3y - \sin(x+y) + 3y^2x^3 + 2y$$

Orneh:
$$f(n_i y) = \frac{2y}{y + cosn} \Rightarrow fn = ? fy = ?$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-2y \cdot (-\sin x)}{(y + \cos x)^{2}} = \frac{2y \sin x}{(y + \cos x)^{2}}$$

$$fy = \frac{2(y + \cos x) - 2y \cdot 1}{(y + \cos x)^2} = \frac{2\cos x}{(y + \cos x)^2}$$

Smel : f(xig) = x2 y fonksiyonu iam fy turevini turev tonimi ile bulun

$$f_y(n_iy) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(n_iy+h) - f(n_iy)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{x^2(y+h) - n^2y}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{x^2h}{h} = x^2$$

brule:
$$f(n_i y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + y^2}}, & (n_i y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (n_i y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$
 revolutise hesaplayin

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{l(0,0)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2}}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} h \sin \frac{1}{|h|} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0,0+h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{hz}}}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{|h|} = 0$$

oy (0,0) has he has he has the

baplanarak R ohmluk bir direna elde edilmikse R deperi asapidaki denklumk bulunur:

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

R=30, Rz=45, R3=90 ohm oldypunda 28/202 deperint bulunuz

$$\frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{2}}\left(sabit \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\rho_{1}}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\rho_{1}} + \frac{1}{\rho_{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho_{3}}\right) \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\rho^{2}}\frac{\partial \rho_{2}}{\partial \rho_{2}} = -\frac{1}{\rho^{2}}\frac{\partial \rho_{2}}{\partial \rho_{2}} = \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$R = 30$$
, $R = 45$, $R_3 = 90$ =) $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{45} + \frac{1}{90} = \frac{1}{15}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_2} = \left(\frac{15}{45}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

Yani, 22 direncinduli depisim l'de 119 u oranında bir depisime yol açar.

Bileske Forksiyonun Türevi (Basit Zincor Kuralı):

$$z=f(p(n_iy))$$
 iain $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}f(p(n_iy))=f'(p(n_iy))$. $p_n(n_iy)$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}f(p(n_iy))=f'(p(n_iy))$. $p_y(n_iy)$

$$\frac{\partial \text{meh}}{\partial x} = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$
 ise $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ oldupunu posteriniz.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} \implies \frac{x \partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{y}$$

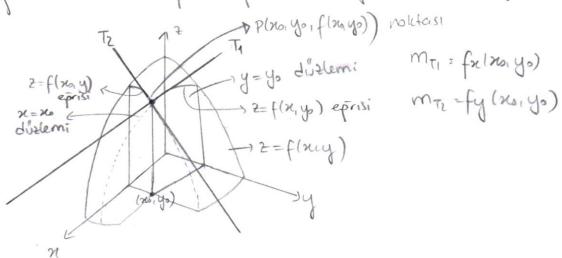
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{x \partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot -\frac{x}{y^2} \Rightarrow y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot -\frac{x}{y^2} \Rightarrow y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

★ Gesmetrik olarak, z=f(xy) yüzeyinin x=xs (veya y=yo) dizlemi ile lesismesigle oluşan z=f(xo,y) (veya z=f(xo,yo)) eprisinin P(xs, yo, f(xs, yo)) noktasindaki epimi f nin y 'ye p'ore (veya x'e pore) (20,40) nolitasindaki kismî türevine exittir

térinin P deui tepet doprusu bu épinte P den peuen doprudur.



z=f(my) yuzeyinm P(m, yo, f(m, yo)) roktasında iki tare tepet doprusu oldupundan, bu iki doprunun tanımladığı dütleme "tepet dütlem" denir.

Yüksek Martebeden Türevler

Tkinci ve daha yüksek mertebeden kısmî t kısmî türevlerin kısmî türevleri alınarak

türevler, hesaplanmış mevcut elde edilir.

Grnepin, z=f(xy) iam 2. mertebe kısmi

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial n^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial n} \right) = f_{11} (n_1 y) = f_{22} (n_1 y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \right) = f_{22}(x_{1}y) = f_{yy}(x_{1}y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial n \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) = f_{21}(n_1 y) = f_{yn}(n_1 y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial n} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} \right) = f_2(x, y) = f_{ny}(x, y)$$

w=f(niyit) ise =

$$\frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial y \partial n \partial y^1 \partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \right) \right) \right) = f_{32212} \left(n_1 y_1 z \right) = f_{2yyny} \left(n_1 y_1 z \right)$$

Orner: f(my) = nessy + yex

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial n^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left(\cos y + y e^{x} \right) = y e^{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\pi \sin y + e^{\pi} \right) = -\pi \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\cos y + y e^x \right) = -\sin y + e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = -\sin y + e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial r_{nul}}{\partial n} = \frac{2n}{n^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial n^2} = \frac{2(n^2 + y^2) - 2n \cdot 2n}{(n^2 + y^2)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial n^2} = \frac{2(y^2 - n^2)}{(n^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{n^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(n^2 + y^2) - 2y \cdot 2y}{(n^2 + y^2)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(n^2 - y^2)}{(n^2 + y^2)^2}$$

Karisik Turer Teoremi (Schwart Teoremi)

Eper flug) ve onun kısmi türevleri fx. fy. fxy ve fyn, (a,b) noktasını iaeren bir aaık b'olpede tanımlı ve (a,b) 'de sürekli iseler,

Not: 2. mertebe türevlerde olduğu pibi, süreklilik sartı saplandığı müddetge tüm mertebeden türevlerde türev alma sırası önemsitdir. Türevi farklı sıra-lamada yapabilme imkanı hesaplamalarımızı kolaylaştırabilir.

$$\frac{\partial^2 mel}{\partial m} = my + \frac{e^{\frac{y}{2}}}{y^2 + 1}$$
 ise $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial m \partial y}$ yi bulunuz.

Teoremin sartlari, w iain her yerde peaerli oldupundan,

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y) = 1$$

Bruch: 2= exastry => $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial n \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ oldupunu posteriniz.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -ke^{kx} sinky \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -k^2 e^{kx} sinky$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ke^{kx} \cos ky$$
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = -k^2 e^{kx} \sin ky$

bruck = f(n,y, t) = 1 - 2ny + x y => fynyt =?

$$fy = -4xyz + x^2$$

$$fyx = -4yz + 2x$$

$$fyxy = -4z$$

$$fyxyz = -4$$

Thi Depishenti Fonksiyonlar iain Arturim Teoremi: (26, y,) noktasını iqeren acık bir R bapasınde f(20, y) nin 1. mertebe türevleri tanımlı ve (26, yo) da fin ve fy nin sürekli oldupunu kabul edelim. Bu durumda R bapasınde (26, yo) dan başka bir (26+1)20, yo+1) noktasına taşınması ile oluşan f deperindekci depisim

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= f_n(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \xi_1 \Delta x + \xi_2 \Delta y - \dots (x)$$

denklemmi sopler. Burada Dx +0 ve Dy+0 iken &+0 ve Ez+0 dir.

tper fn(xs, yo) ve fy(xs, yo) mevcut ise ve Dt, (*) denlummi saplarsa

t=f(xy) fonksiyonu (xs, yo) noktasında türevlenebilirdir. (dif. bilir) tper f

tanım bolpesmin her volut. türevlenebilirse, f'e o bolpede dif. bilir denir.

Sonuq: Bir f(xy) fonksiyonu iam fn ve fy bir 2 bolpesmde sürek.

Eper tek depiskents bir flx) fonksiyonu x=a 'da f'(a) türevine sahipse fonksiyon x=a 'da süreklidir. Ancak, flxiy) fonksiyonu belirli bir noktada hem x'e hem y'ye pore kumî türevlere sahip olsa bile o roktada sürekli olmayabilir. Yukarıdaki sonuata ifade edildipi pibi, flxiy) fonksiyonu iam fx ve fy kısmî türevleri (xo;yo) 'i iaeren bir böpede sürekli ise, flxiy) (xo,yo) da süreklidir diyebilirit.

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \begin{cases} 0, xy \neq 0 \\ 1, xy = 0 \end{cases}$$
a) $y = x$ begunca $f(xy)$ nin $(0,0)$ daki limiti)
b) f in $(0,0)$ da surekli elmadipini posterin.
c) $f(xy) = \begin{cases} 0, xy \neq 0 \\ 1, xy = 0 \end{cases}$
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e) $f(xy$

a) $\lim_{(n,y)} f(n,y)|_{y=n} = \lim_{(n,y)\to(0,2)} 0 = 0$

It ise, f R nin her noklasinda türevlenebilirdir.

c)
$$f_{x}(0,0) - y$$
 sabit $\rightarrow xy = 0 \Rightarrow f(xy) = 1 \Rightarrow f_{x}(0,0) = 0$ \ mercut $f_{y}(0,0) - x$ sabit $\rightarrow xy = 0 \Rightarrow f(xy) = 1 \Rightarrow f_{y}(0,0) = 0$

TKT6

$$\frac{\text{bruell}}{\text{bruell}} = \begin{cases} \frac{ny}{n^2 + y^2}, & (n_1y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (n_1y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

iain fx 10,0) ve fy (0,0) turevlerinin meveut ancak (0,0) da surekli olmadipini (posterin.

$$f_{R}(0,0) = \lim_{N\to0} \frac{f(0+N,0) - f(0,0)}{N} = \lim_{N\to0} \frac{0}{N} = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(0,0+h)-f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow y = kx \quad iq.m., \quad \lim_{x\to0} \frac{kx^2}{x^2+k^2x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{kx^2}{x^2+k^2x^2} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{kx^2}{x^2+k^2x$$

Zincir Kuralı

 $x = f(x_1y)$, birinci mertebe kısmî türevleri sürekli bir fonksiyon ve x = x(t), y = y(t) türevlenebilir olsun. Bu durumda

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

x = x(s,t), y = y(s,t) threvlenebilir olsun. Bu durumda

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

& Benser selecte, got depisteenti fonksiyonlar iain penellestirilebilir. $w = f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ $x_1 = x_1(p_1q_1, ..., t)$, ..., $x_n = x_n(p_1q_1, ..., t)$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \frac{\partial n}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial m} \frac{\partial m}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial m} \frac{\partial m}{\partial t} + \dots + \frac{\partial w}{\partial m} \frac{\partial m}{\partial t}$$

Ornale:
$$w = xy + z$$
, $x = cost$, $y = sint$, $z = t$ $\Rightarrow \frac{dw}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = ?$
 $w \xrightarrow{x_1 y_1 z} t$ $\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} = y(-sint) + x \cos t + 1.1$
 $= -sin^2 t + cos^2 t + 1$
 $= \cos 2t + 1$
 $= \cos 2t + 1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dw}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = \cos 0 + 1 = 2$
 $x = \frac{r}{s}$
 $y = r^2 + \ln s$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 2 \cdot 2r + 2z \cdot 2$$

$$= 1/5 + 12r$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{-r}{s^2} \right) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 2z \cdot 0$$

$$= \frac{2}{1} \left(\frac{-r}{s^2} \right) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 2z \cdot 0$$

$$= \frac{2}{1} \left(\frac{-r}{s^2} \right) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 2z \cdot 0$$

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Omek: 2 f(x2y,x+2y), 2 f(x2y,x+2y) déperterini f in kismi türevlevi cinsinden bulun.

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= x^{2}y \\
v &= x+2y
\end{aligned}
\qquad
\begin{cases}
\uparrow \rightarrow u, v \rightarrow x_{1}y
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f_{u} - 2xy + f_{v} \cdot 1 = 2xy f_{u} + f_{v}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = f_u \cdot x^2 + f_v \cdot 2 = x^1 f_u + 2 f_v$$

Kapali Fonksiyon Türevi:

$$z=f(my)$$
 simal lizere, $F(my,z)=0$ fonksiyonu iam $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ve $\frac{\partial z}{\partial n}$ threven

1.401: Direct turetime ile bulunabilir.

2.401:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{fy}{fz}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{Fx}{Fz}$ $\left(\frac{F(x_1y_1,z)}{Fz} = 0 \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$

$$f \Rightarrow x_1y_1z - x_1y_2 = 0$$

$$f \Rightarrow x_2y_1z - x_1y_2 = 0$$

$$f \Rightarrow x_1y_1z - x_1y_2 = 0$$

$$f \Rightarrow x_2y_1z - x_1y_2 = 0$$

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$$f \Rightarrow x_1y_1z - x_1y$$

$$\frac{\partial_{mell}}{\partial x^2} = x^2 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0,0)} \quad \text{ve} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0,0)} \quad \text{deperterini bulunut.}$$

$$3x^2 + 2z \frac{\partial t}{\partial n} + y \left[ze^{xt} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} e^{xt} \right] + \frac{\partial z}{\partial n} \cos y = 0$$

$$2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + e^{\pi t} + y\pi \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} e^{\pi t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos y - z \sin y = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x=5 \\ y=0 \\ \xi=0 \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1+\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}=0 \end{array} \right) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}=-1 \\ \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}=-1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{fx}{fz} = -\frac{3n^2 + \frac{2}{4}ye^{nz}}{2z + nye^{nz} + (osy)} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0,0)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{Fy}{Fz} = -\frac{e^{xz} - z \sin y}{2z + xye^{xy} + \cos y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n}(yz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \ln z = \frac{\partial n}{\partial n} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial n} - \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = 1 = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = \frac{z}{y^z - 1}$