2.7. IMPLICITNO DERIVIRANJE

Maten 1: (x2+y2)4 /dx ? paziti da ne pnimykujujemo $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{2x + 2y \cdot y' = 0}{2y} = -x$ parejalno also num ne pornješa! 2f / L> y'=-- y= + J 4-x2 derivacija w vrnjedi samo parajalno mora liti akoje y 70 denu. 70 tim rockana ne postoji (g1) * postoje parc. derev. M Notage 34 (x0,40) 70. => jeo. +1)a y=y(x) ato je pare deriv. to; tada poskoji zidinstrana implicitmo zadava tija f(x,y)=0, a mene deriv re racina po 5 Fadovojava this je brivulja y=y(x) zadana implicitmo of(x,y)=0, suda je

tangente na tu brivagi u todi To(xo, yo)
$$y-y_0 = y'(x_0)(x-x_0)$$

$$y-y_0 = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x-x_0)$$

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$$\Rightarrow x_0, y_0$$

TM
$$f(x,y,2)=0$$
. Also je $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$ $(t_0)\neq 0$. Tada postrji jidinstvena implicitmo zadana $g(x,y)$ w $f(x,y)$ $f($

 $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial \times \partial y} = \frac{(3 \times^{2} + 32^{2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})(x + 3yz^{2}) - (x^{5} + 2^{3})(1 + 6yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{(x + 3yz^{2})^{2}} = 30$

-> x2+(y-1)2+(2-1)2=2

Phre

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(r_0)(x-x_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(r_0)(y-y_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(r_0)(z-z_0) = 0$

M1-20-2 (x2+y2+22-2y+22=0) T(0,2,0)

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y - 2$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2z + 2$

O(x-0) + O(y-2) + O(2-0) = 0ly +22 = 4 tong ravnina

Tangenijalna ravonina:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x^{3} + z^{3}}{x + 3z^{2}y}, \quad \frac{\partial^{4} z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2}{x + 3y^{2}}, \quad \frac{\partial^{4} z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x + 3y^{2}}, \quad \frac{$$

2.8. USHJERENA DERIVACIJA

2+ privast fix w sompere x-on $\frac{\partial I}{\partial y}$ - privant fixe a ampera y-ani DEF Usmjerena derivacy a funkcyo f:R" -R iz tocke to w smjere vektora i definirar se kas $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{v}}(\vec{x_0}) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cdot \vec{v_0}) - f(\vec{x_0})}{t}, gdje \text{ if } \vec{v_0} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|}$

+ derivacija ne amije ovisit o duljini vektora u čijem amjeru fija

PROPOZICIIA Neka je f œuferencijahilna eu nekoj tocki To, Tada

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{r}}(7.) = \sqrt{f(7.)} \cdot \sqrt{v_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \cdot \sqrt{v_0}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \cdot \sqrt{v_0}$$
Learn portule vector

12 rod zu f(x,y): Vo=vo, ? + voz? ! graf de 3D, ali snyer je 2D?

parajalneh xa smjer dijevo ili desno * parametriziranno prevac va kojem je vo

Korskimo TM o laučanow J. derarirougii Vareno: 2= f(x,y) = f(x,y+v,y,+v,2) P ... X = X . + t . V . 1 Y warrijerenn der rasmono a tock: To $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y$ y = yo +t . V.2

Uvstimo: $t=0 \longrightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt}(T_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{v}}(T_0) = \nabla f(T_0)$. U_0

$$(3, 4) = x^2y + 2xy^3$$
 in $T(1, 1)$ in singerin $\vec{v} = \vec{c} - 2\vec{c}$

$$\frac{2}{4}$$
 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}$

$$y) = x^{2}y + 2xy^{3}$$
 w $T(1,1)$ w smyeru $\vec{v} = \vec{v} - 2\vec{j}$

$$y = x^{2}y + 2xy^{3}$$
 w $1(1,1)$ w singery $\vec{v} = \vec{v} - 2\vec{j}$
 $y + 2y^{3}, x^{2} + 6xy^{2}$, $\nabla f(T) = 4,7$

$$\nabla f = (2 \times y + 2y^3, \times^2 + 6 \times y^2), \quad \nabla f(T) = 4.7$$

$$V = (2 \times y + 2y^3, \times^2 + 6 \times y^2)$$
, $V = (7) = 4,7$
 $V_0 = \frac{7 - 27}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{V}} = (4,7) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{-10}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2} \text{ pada}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{t}} = \nabla f \cdot \vec{c} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{c}} (\vec{1}) = f \rightarrow \text{rank} \quad w \times \text{sinyeru}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \nabla f \cdot z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\bar{1}) = 4 \rightarrow \text{rank } w \times \text{anyon}$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial (\vec{j})} = -\nabla f \cdot \vec{j} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \vec{\partial}(-\vec{j})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{2F}{\partial x} = \frac{e^{x} \cdot z + y + o}{e^{x} \cdot x + o - i}$$

$$|\vec{S}| = \frac{2 + y + c}{2}$$

$$\vec{S}_{0} = \frac{(1, \sqrt{3})}{2} \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{O + x}{e^{y + x} - 1}$$

$$\vec{S}_{0} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \qquad \vec{T}(0, 1) \qquad \vec{Z} = 1 \qquad (dobjemo v v v stenou y in)$$

 $\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \bar{z}} = (2,0)(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) = 1$

ZINA W Singerty rig. y-odi
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial (-\vec{j})} = -\nabla f \cdot \vec{j} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial (-\vec{j})}(T) = -7$$

Pitauja: 1. U kojem Smybru brenuti da innamo rejucéu brainu? (logiana) (Da x tija raj brza mijanja)

2. Kdiha ngiréa može bili brizina (prongera)? ODGOVOR NA OBA PITANJA: gradijent Of

Vocimo: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{v}} = \nabla f \cdot \vec{v_0} = ||\nabla f|| \cdot ||\vec{v_0}|| \cos \varphi = ||\nabla f|| \cos \varphi$

- odgovor na 2. => duljina gradijevta)

-1179114 24 4 117911 20 (9= 17 20(9=0)

a) $\nabla f(\tau_0) = \vec{o} = 7$ nue consigerence derre ce To sue nucle La znači da stojimo - stacionarna toda

b) $\nabla f(T_0) \neq \vec{O} = 7$ f noybrie roste u smjeru ∇f , a iznos max rasta je $||\nabla f(T_0)|| (+ ray)brie pada u smjeru - <math>Pf$) M1-12-3 $\nabla f = (3x^2 - 2xy^2 + y^2 + 10, -2xy^2 + 2xy)$

 $\nabla f(2,3) = (-5,-12)$ vektor u snejeru byeg hja najbrže vaste ali trazi se JEDINIČNO od gradjente

 $\vec{V}_1 = \frac{77}{117411} = \frac{-5}{13} = \frac{-5}{13}, \frac{-12}{13}$ was vast

 $\vec{V_2} = -\vec{V_1} = \left(\frac{5}{13} \mid \frac{12}{13}\right) \frac{12}{13}$ ne movemes racionali De jer vec 2namo po => 11 Pf1 = 13, c) f(2,3) = 10 -> x3 + x2y2 +xy2 +t0x = 10 C=10 taug... unstimo parajalus u tooki To koje somo vai ··· -5(x-2) -- 12(x -3) =0

M1-21-3 $f(x,y)=3x^2y-2xy+5x-3y$ Vf=(6xy-2y+5, 3x2-2x-3)

 $\vec{V} = \vec{V}_1 \vec{V}_2 = (3, -4)$, $\vec{V}_0 = \frac{(3, -4)}{5}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{v}} = \left(15,5\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{-4}{5}\right) = 5$ - promyena nadmonske visine u four mysru

u rojoj ce nedocimo, ne u koju idano!

regativan (suprotan) predenal Nf = (12,5) -> -Nf = -(12/2)

c) Nagbrie sici -> nay brei pood ->

12005 = - 11 PF11 = -5170

d) Alose 2 ne mjenja, umjerena deriv je jeduaka nuli (0) 30 = 0 = Vf. vo, -unit obombosh dva voktora · Wangerena deriv. je O u romperu depraidou no gradijant

OKOMITOM NA GRADIJENT

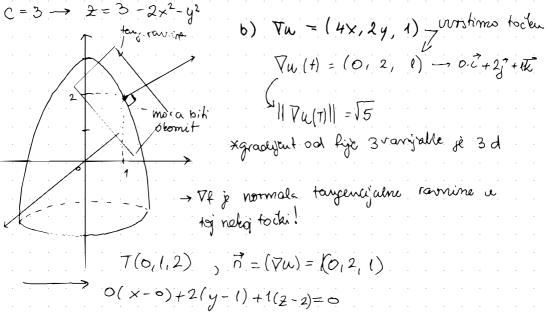
TH Gradyent i hija zu unijek okomiti na nivo knivulju. Note & f dif. u. To i neka je Pf =0. Tada je Pf (To) obomit na nivo-planu (brivuju) koja prolasi tockom To.

gradient -> normala na tocleu

-- obomit na tamgentu nivo brivulje

$$\frac{J1R-21-2}{a)T(0,1,2)} W = 2x^2+4^2+2$$

)
$$T(0,1,2)$$
 => complicitions 2adama fija
 $2x^2+y^2+2=C$ => paraboloidi (elipticni)



* mogli smo i prelo računació targ. ravnine als se nismo sjehli gradjente kao normale