x=rcosce | x2+y2=r2 | Sourisi ovalo nesto

2. Parcijalne derivacije -gledomo somo jednu vanjablu, dragu fibriromo

DEF $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \neq 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$ for promatrons x

graajout a bodi $T \rightarrow \nabla f(T) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(T)\vec{e_1} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(T)\vec{e_2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(T)\vec{e_n}$

Schwarzov - nije hitem redosljed $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$

Limes postoji also je zednak po nrim smjerovima!

POLARNE KOORDINATE:

lim
$$f(x,y) = L$$

$$(xy) = (xy) = (xy) = (xy) = (xy) = L$$

$$(xy) = ($$

2 DIFERENCIJALNI RAČUN

Geometryske interpretacja

The proposition of temperacy alma vannimo

remains u kojej lest

tangent u tochi to

wirulia na sut glatheth krivulja

wirulia na posici prodose to

pressecanyem po yo dodyemo

2 = f(xyo)

Ty[y] = (xo, y, f(xo, y))

$$- > \overline{r_{x}}[x] = (x, y_{0}, f(x, y_{0}))$$

$$- > \overline{r_{x}}[x] = [1, 0, \frac{2f}{2x}(x_{0}, y_{0})] = +x$$

$$\underline{r_{y}}[y] = (0, 1, \frac{2f}{2x}(x_{0}, y_{0})) = +y$$

du bismo dolili teny cornina trebamo \vec{n} $\vec{n} = t \times x \quad ty = \left(-\frac{2f}{2x} t_0, -\frac{2f}{2y} t_0, 1\right)$

=> jednaosžíra tanj ravnine (ako postoji) na plotu
$$f(x,y)$$
 u tocki $T(x_0,y_0,z_0)$, gdje je $z_0=f(x_0,y_0)$

$$2-20=\frac{2f}{2x}(T_0)\cdot(x-x_0)+\frac{2f}{2y}(T_0)\cdot(y-y_0)$$

a jeogradizire normale n u locki to => n.
$$\frac{x-x_0}{2\xi} = \frac{y-y_0}{2y} = \frac{2-20}{-1}$$

3. Diferencijabilhost DEF Funkcja je déferencjalima u (x, y,) als:

- postoje paraijalne donivacije u (x., y.) - vrziedi: f(x0+12x, y0+12y) - f(x0,y0) = 2+ (x0,y0) 0x + 2f(x0,y0) 0y+ grobe linearne aprobenimacijo

 \rightarrow pri černe line $\frac{O(\Delta X, \Delta Y)}{(X,Y) + (\Delta Y)^2} = 0$

Tunkcija je diferencijahhna ako postoji tang ramuna u To >DOVOLJAN UVJET, obrat ne vrijeci TM Ako je f(x,y) diferencijalnina u T(xo, yo) -> toda je neprekimute

DOKAZ: vrijedi sve iz det diferencijahlnosti NUZAN UVJET $\lim_{(X,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{O(\Delta \times ,\Delta y)}{\sqrt{\Delta \times^2 + \Delta y^2}}=0$ => lim & (sx,sy)=0

· définicija diferencjalimosti: $f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$ $\Delta x = 0$ Δx ∠>neupagnemo o limesou:

lim (xxx, y+xy)-f(x, y0)= 2000 to $\rightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x + t \le x, y + t \ge y) = f(x_0, y_0)$ - funkcija je neprekinute I po debniciji neprekinutosti (0X, DY-790)

Napomene: also f ima probid u To, f nije diterencijalnina u To -object ne vrijecti -aleo je f nepretinula u To, ne mora biti dit. · protupringer: STOŽAC $2 = \sqrt{x^2 Ly^2}$

chija je neprekimute ali nije dif! y na postogé pource denir. u (0,0)

4. Diferencyal i primycm
$$\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta f} = \frac{2f}{\partial x} (x_0, y_0) \Delta x + \frac{2f}{\partial y} (x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \sigma(\Delta x_0 x_0 y)}{\Delta f}$$
kada zu $\Delta x_1 \Delta y$ dardyno maei , $\sigma(\Delta x_1 \Delta y) = -\infty \Delta f - \frac{2f}{\partial x} (\Gamma_0) \Delta x + \frac{2f}{\partial y} (\Gamma_0) \Delta y$

koda zu ax, sy dorogino mali, o (ax, ay) => st = 2x(10) ax + 2t/2y(10) ay Osnovna primjena: linearna aproksimicia provi auterencija

$$f(x,y) \approx f(x_0,y_0) + \Delta f$$
 odabiremo najkanostavniju i bliži tocku => $f(x_0,y_0) \approx f(x_0,y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0,y_0) \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0,y_0) \Delta y$

općenito: $c(f(x_0)) = \nabla f(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$

6. Derivacija složene finkcije

Lanca no deriviranje

2 =
$$f(x,y)$$
 i $\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ u jocki

Laif.

Funkcija u biti

To(x0, y0) = (x(t0), y(t0))

funkcija u biti
$$\longrightarrow$$
 To(x0, Y0) = (X(to), Y(to))

=7 vrijcai: $(f \circ \vec{r})'(to) = \nabla f(\vec{r}(to)) \cdot \vec{r}'(to)$ $n=2$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} (T_0) \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t} (t_0) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y} T_0 \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} (t_0)$$
20 n varijabli:
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} (T_0) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (t_0) + \dots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (t_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$$
also je $u = u(x_1 \dots x_0)$, $x_i = x_i(t_1, \dots t_n)$ as $i = 1, \dots, n$

also je
$$u=U(x_1...x_n)$$
, $x_1=x_1(t_1,...t_m)$ za $i=1,...n$

onda abbivamo Jacobijevil
$$\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_2} \dots \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_n}$$

matricu
$$\frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_1} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_2} \dots \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_n}$$

ono bracic supiscuemo:

oro bracic supiscyemo: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial (t_1 \dots t_m)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial (x_1, \dots x_n)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial (x_1, \dots x_n)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial (t_1 \dots t_m)}$

7 Implicina derrivacija TH O impliciting derivacy ·Nota je $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, anda postoji jednoznačno odredena funkcija. - zadovojana f(x,y)=0 -> vievo govinana: A = - 3t ales je knivelja y=y(x) zadama implicitno s f(x,y)=0, ouda jo terryente na tu knivelju u točki To (x0, 40). *imp. zedama Rja 1 varijable *imp-sædam fýa 1 varýable y-40 = y'(x0)(x-x0) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left| (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| (y - y_0) = 0$ $\lambda - \lambda^{0} = -\frac{\frac{9\lambda}{34} \Big|_{(x \circ, \lambda^{0})}}{\frac{9x}{34} \Big|_{(x \circ, \lambda^{0})}} (x - x^{0})$ TM f(x,y; 2) = 0. Ako je $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\tau_0) \neq 0$, tasla postoji jedinstvena implicitus serdana funkcija $2(x,y) \longrightarrow \frac{22}{2x}(\tau_0) = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\tau_0)}{\frac{2}{2y}(\tau_0)}$ Yimp zudana fija 2 vor timp zudana fija z vor TANGENCIJALNA RAVNINA: 30 (to) (x-x1) + 31 (To)(y-41) + 31 (To)(2-20=0 na plohu zadomu implicitno 2= f(x,y).

1200d 20 71.73:

Vo = vo, ~ + vo, } p... x = x = + t : Vox \ vazno: 2=f(x,y)=f(x+t.vox, y+t.voz) y=y. +t. Vo2 1711 o lancomon devivionza

 $\frac{3+}{95} = \frac{3\times}{25} \frac{3+}{9\times} + \frac{3+}{25} \frac{3+}{9\times}$

· umjerenu derivaciju računamo u locki To

! Usmjerena derivacija je REALAN BROJ! Ze f(Xy) i je 20 ! Postoji bes konačno mnozo usmjerenih donivacija u svatoj toti

Wou : 35 = Vt.V.

1 2a Q=0 -11 \rightarrow 1 \left \frac{2\frac{1}{2\fra TH

a) $\nabla f(T_0) = 5$ - sue uniquene deriv. ou nula u to paci de shojimo => STACIONARNA TOCKA

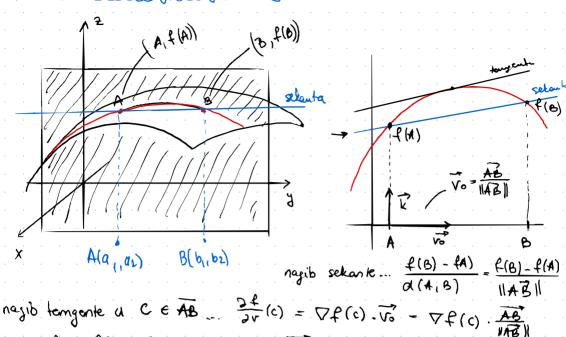
b) Pf (To) \$5 - & najbrze raste a smyina Pf · iznos max resta je 117f(to111 · 12nos najbrzeg pada je u smjeru

TM Gradijent i funkcija su unjeh okomiti na nino krivrilju.

There is no male so Neka je f diferencjalnima u To i Jada je 7f(To) okomit na nivo knivuju koja prolozi točkom To.

- Smally ent je normala na boku - obornit na touzentu nivo krivalje - i I na nivo plohu

- taujencijalna ravnina na nivo plohu $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(r_0) \cdot (x-x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(r_0) \cdot (y-y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(r_0) \cdot (z-z_0) = 0$ 9. Toorem sreduje mjedmosti



=> Dakle $\frac{f(B)-f(A)}{\|AB\|} = \nabla f(c) \cdot \frac{\overline{AB}}{\|\overline{AB}\|}$ $f(B)-f(A) = \nabla f(c) \cdot \overline{\overline{AB}}$

TM Lagrangeov TSV f: U-R je diferenegalisma na U E R. à i B mu talvotter u U, tada na spojnici postoji e talcar

da mijedi (16)-f(a) = \f(c)(6-a)

Dokaz:

i) parametriziones opojnica od \vec{a} i \vec{b} : \vec{a} + ϵ (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) , ϵ [0,

2) Pozledojmo fiju g(t) -> paramutrizaciju untimo u f $g(t) = f(\bar{a} + \epsilon (\bar{b} - \bar{a}))$

 $(g(1)-g(0)=g'(t_e)(1-0)$ $g(t) \text{ lambano denivirano} \longrightarrow g'(t)=\nabla f(\vec{a}'+t\cdot(\vec{b}'-\vec{a}'))(\vec{b}-\vec{a}')$

 $f(b) - f(a) = g'(t_c)(1-0) = g'(t_c)$ $f(b) - f(a) = \nabla f(\vec{a} + t \cdot (b-\vec{a})) (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = \nabla f(\vec{c})(\vec{b} - \vec{a})$

$$\nabla \hat{f} = \vec{0} \rightarrow \text{fambecy'a je konstandya}$$

$$|\nabla \hat{f}| = \vec{0} \rightarrow \text{fambecy'a je konstandya}$$

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$$|\nabla \hat{f}| = \vec{0} \rightarrow \text{fambecy'a je konstandya}$$

L
$$\nabla f = \nabla g \rightarrow f i g$$
 se rostikeju za $\nabla f = \nabla g = 3 / S$