Cours 12

Two-ema (bitain de diferențiabilitate). Fie $f:D\subset\mathbb{R}^n$ $\to \mathbb{R}^n$ ($f=(f_1,...,f_n)$) și $a\in B$. Dacă $\exists V\in Va$ a. a. f este derivabilă partial în raport en variabila χ_i în trate punctule din V + $i=\overline{1,m}$ (i. l. $\exists \frac{3f}{3\chi_i}(c)$ + $c\in V$, + $i=\overline{1,m}$) și funcțiile $\frac{3f}{3\chi_i}:V\to\mathbb{R}^n$ sant continul în a ($i=\overline{1,m}$), atunci f este diferențiabilă în a.

Exercitive. Fix $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y,Z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy + x^2 + z^2 - xy + x^2 + z^2$. Studioti diferentiabilitatea functici f in punctul (1,2,3) si, in car afirmative, determinați df(1,2,3).

Solution. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 2x - y + 1 + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 2y - x + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z}$$
 $(x,y,z) = 2z - 2 + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

2f, 2f, 2f continue pe
$$\mathbb{R}^3$$
 Briteriul

 \mathbb{R}^3 deschisa (deci vecinatate pentru de difuențiabilitate

toate punctele sale)

 \Rightarrow f diferentiabilité pe $\mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow$ f diferentiabilité ûn (1,2,3).

$$df(1,2,3): \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, df(1,2,3)(M,N,N) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{2f}{2x}(1,2,3)\cdot M + \frac{2f}{2x}(1,2,3)\cdot N + \frac{2f}{2x}(1,2,3)\cdot N}_{11} =$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{2f}{2x}(1,2,3)\cdot M + \frac{2f}{2x}(1,2,3)\cdot N}_{2x-1-2+1-2} = \underbrace{\frac{2f}{2x-2-4-3}}_{2x-2-4-3} = \underbrace{\frac{2f}{2x-2-4-3}}_{2x-2-4-3} = \underbrace{\frac{2f}{2x-2-4-3}}_{2x-2-4-3} = \underbrace{\frac{2f}{2x-2-4-3}}_{2x-2-4-3}$$

=
$$M + 3N + 4M$$
, i. 2. $df(1,2,3) = dx + 3dy + 4dz$. \Box

(Exercitive. Fix $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 ; (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$

a) Studiați continuitatea funcției f. b) Determinati 3f și 3f.

0) Stadiați diferențiabilitatea funcției f.

Yolutie a) Vite Geminar 5.

b) Fre (x, y) & R2 \ {(0,0)}.

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{(xy)_{x}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})} - \frac{(xy)_{x}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})_{x}} = \frac{(xy)_{x}}{(x^{$

 $= \frac{4\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - xy}{x\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ $= \frac{x^2+y^2}{x\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})_y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)_y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2}$

 $= \frac{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-xy}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

I Me nevoie sa faceti toate calculele dans mu le folositi mai departe.

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial k}(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0) + f(0,0)}{k} - \frac{1}{(0,0)} + \frac{1}{(0,0)} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0) + f(0,0)}{k} - \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0) + f(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0) + f(0,0)}{k} - \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0) +$$

; (7E)4)=(0,0).

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

2) 3f, 3f continue pe R²\(\(\chi_00)\) + f diferentia\(\mathbb{R}^2\)\(\frac{7}{2}\)\(\frac{7}

Stadiem difuentiabilitatea lui f în (0,0). Dacă f ar fi diferențiabilă în (90), saturci $df(90): \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $df(9,0)(u,v) = \frac{2}{32}(9,0)u + \frac{2}{32}(9,0)v =$

= 0.110.0 = 0.

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)\left((x,y)-(0,0)\right)}{||(x,y)-(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)\left((x,y)-f(0,0)\right)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||}$ tiabilă în (0,0)diferentiabilă în (0,0).

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)((x,y)-(0,0))}{\|(x,y)-(0,0)\|} =$

$$= \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 0 - 0$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}.$$

From
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n, y_n) = (0,0)$$
 si $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_n y_n}{x_n^2 + y_n^2} = 0$

$$=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{1}{2}\pm0.$$

=
$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0.$$

Deci $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \neq 0$, i.e.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)((x,y)-(0,0))}{||(x,y)-(0,0)||} + 0, i.l.$$

f mu e diferențiabilă îm (90). []

Diferentiabilitatea fundiilor compuse

Teorema. Fie DCRM, D1CRM, g:D \rightarrow D1, g=(g₁,...,g_n), $\varphi:D_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\Gamma}$, $\varphi=(\psi_1,...,\psi_p)$ si $\alpha\in\mathcal{B}$ $\alpha.2$. $g(\alpha)\in\mathcal{B}_1$.

Daca g este diferentiabilà în a si 4 este diferen-

tiabilà în g(a) atunci:

1) $\varphi_0 g: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^T$ este difuentiabilà ûn a si $d(\varphi_0 g)(a) = d\varphi(g(a)) \circ dg(a)$, difuentiala lui difuentiala lui $\varphi_0 g$ ûn a $\psi_0 g$ ûn a $\psi_0 g$ ûn a

2) $\frac{\partial (90g)i}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \frac{\partial 4i}{\partial 4} (g(a)) \cdot \frac{\partial 4e}{\partial x_k} (a) + k=1, m$

Explicații teorina. 1) Rm dg(a) Rn d4(g(a)) Rr

df(g(a)) o dg(a)

2) DCRM ADJCRM PORT

(x₁,..., x_m) (y_n,..., y_n) variabile variabile

Au sens: 37 (a) + k=1, m, 34 (g(a)) + i=1, n,

3(40g) (a) + k=1,7m.

Ma ou sens: $\frac{\partial q}{\partial y_i}(a) + i = \overline{\lim}, \frac{\partial q}{\partial x_k}(y(a)) + k = \overline{\lim},$

34(a) + i= 1,m

Carcitiu. Fie 4: R3 > R & functie diferentiabilă și f: R3-> R, f(x,y, Z)=y(xyZ, x2+y2+22,x+yZ). Determinati 新, 新 Solutie. Fie g: R3 -> R3, g(x, y, z) = (xyz, x2+y2+22, x+yz). Aven g= (g1, g2) g3), unde g1, g2, g3: P3-> R, $g_1(x,y,z)=xyz$, $g_2(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2+z^2$, $g_3(x,y,z)=x+yz$. $\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}) = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z})\right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}) = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z})\right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z})$ $=(y^2, 2x, 1) + (x, y, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. $\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{1}}{\partial y}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{2}}{\partial y}(x,y,z)\right) \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{2}}{\partial y}(x,y,z)$ $=(xz,2y,z)+(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial z}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial z}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial z}(x,y,z)\right) =$ = (xy, 22, y) + (x,y, 2) EP.

39, 39, 39 continue pe R3 | g diferentiabilà pe R3

R3 deschisà

g diferentiabilà pe R³ +> f= fog diferentiabilà pe R³.

y difuntiabilà pe R³ T R³ 9 P R³ P R f=Yog

(x,y,z) (n, v,v)
variabile variabile

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial (Y \circ g)}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(g(x,y,z)) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y,z) +$$

$$+\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{N}}\left(\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z})\right)\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{2}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}\left(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}\right)+\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{N}}\left(\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z})\right)\cdot\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{3}}{\partial \mathcal{Z}}\left(\mathcal{X},\mathcal{Y},\mathcal{Z}\right)=$$

$$=\frac{34}{34}(xyz,x^2+y^2+z^2,x+yz)\cdot yz+$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \xi}(x,\lambda',\xi) = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial (\lambda \circ \delta)}(x,\lambda',\xi) = \frac{\partial n}{\partial \lambda}(\partial(x,\lambda',\xi)) \cdot \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \partial \lambda}(x,\lambda',\xi) +$$

$$=\frac{\partial 4}{\partial N}\left(\cancel{x}\cancel{y}\cancel{z},\,\cancel{x}^2+\cancel{y}^2+\cancel{z}^2,\,\cancel{x}+\cancel{y}\cancel{z}\right)\cdot\,\cancel{x}\cancel{z}+$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial (y \circ g)}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(g(x,y,z)) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}(x,y,z) +$$

Observatie. În exercițiul precedent putem nota g=(u, v, w), u, v, w; $R^3 \rightarrow R$, i.e. $u=g_1$, $v=g_2$,

$$W = g_3.$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{g = (w, v, w)} \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y, z) \qquad (u, v, w)$$
variable variable

Aflicam formulale precedente și obținem: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial f \circ g}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(g(x,y,z)) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z)$

+
$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial D} (g(x,y,z))$$
, $\frac{\partial D}{\partial x} (x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial w} (g(x,y,z))$. $\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} (x,y,z) = variabila$

$$= \frac{34}{3n} (xy^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2, x + y^2) \cdot y^2 + \frac{34}{3n} (xy^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2, x + y^2) \cdot 2x + \frac{34}{3n} (xy^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2, x + y^2) \cdot 2x + \frac{34}{3n} (xy^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2, x + y^2) \cdot 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z)=...$$
 (Yorieti voi formulele!)