UYGULAMA HAFTA 8

Section 12.3-Kısmi Türevler

Section 12.4-Yüksek Mertebeden Türevler

Section 12.5-Zincir Kuralı

HATIRLATMALAR

Birinci Kısmi Türev: f(x,y) fonksiyonunun x ve y değişkenlerine göre birinci kısmi türevleri

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = f_x(x,y) = f_1(x,y) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h,y) - f(x,y)}{h}$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = f_y(x,y) = f_2(x,y) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(x,y+k) - f(x,y)}{k}$$

ile verilen $f_1(x, y)$ ve $f_2(x, y)$ fonksiyonlarıdır (bu limitler mevcut ise).

Bir Yüzeyin Teğet Düzleminin Denklemi: Bir $\bar{f}(x,y,z)=0$ yüzeyinin bir (x_0,y_0,z_0) noktasındaki teğet düzleminin denklemi, $\vec{\bigtriangledown}\bar{f}(x_0,y_0,z_0)=< a,b,c>$ olmak üzere $a(x-x_0)+b(y-y_0)+c(z-z_0)=0$ dır. Burada $\vec{\bigtriangledown}\bar{f}=<\bar{f}_x,\bar{f}_y,\bar{f}_z>$ gradyant vektör olarak adlandırılır, yüzeyin her noktasına dik bir vektör üretir.

Yüksek Mertebeden Kısmi Türev: f fonksiyonunun f_x ve f_y kısmi türevlerinin de x ve y değişkenlerine göre kısmi türevleri var ise bu türevlere f nin ikinci mertebeden kısmi türevleri denir. Buna göre f nin ikinci mertebeden kısmi türevleri

$$f_{11} = f_{xx} = (f_x)_x = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$f_{12} = f_{xy} = (f_x)_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$f_{21} = f_{yx} = (f_y)_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$f_{22} = f_{yy} = (f_y)_y = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

şeklindedir.

Zincir Kuralı: z=f(x,y) şeklinde tanımlanan $f:B\to\mathbb{R}$ fonksiyonu verilmiş olsun. f,f_x,f_y fonksiyonları B üzerinde sürekli ve x=g(u,v),y=h(u,v) fonksiyonlarının u ve v değişkenlerine göre kısmi türevleri varsa z=f(g(u,v),h(u,v)) fonksiyonunun da u ile v değişkenlerine göre kısmi türevleri vardır ve

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

şeklindedir.

Azəğidə belirtilen forksiyonlərin tüm birinci kismi türevlerini bulunuz ve verilen nəktədə hesəpləyiniz.

5)
$$2 = ton^{-1}(\frac{y}{x}), (-1, 1)$$

501.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(-1,1)} = -\frac{1}{(-1)^2 + 1^2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial_{2}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^{2}}{x^{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y} \Big|_{(-1,1)} = -\frac{1}{(-1)^{2} + 1^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

5 ol.

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial w} = \frac{y + e^{xy}}{1 + e^{xy}} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{0.(-1)e}{1 + e^{2.0.(-1)}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{x + e^{xy^{2}}}{1 + e^{xy^{2}}} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\Big|_{(2,0,-1)} = \frac{2 \cdot (-1)}{1 + e^{2 \cdot 0 \cdot (-1)}} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{xy}{1 + e^{xy}} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{2.0 \cdot e}{1 + e^{2.0 \cdot (-1)}} = 0$$

501.

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \sqrt{\lambda} \cos(x/\lambda) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}(3/4)\right) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{y}} \cos(x\sqrt{y}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos(\frac{\pi}{3} \sqrt{4}) = -\frac{\pi}{24}.$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y \ln 2 \times \frac{(y \ln 2 - 1)}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \Big|_{(e, 2, e)} = 2 \ln e \cdot e = 2e$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \ln 2 \times (y \ln 2) \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \Big|_{(e,2,e)} = \ln e \cdot e \cdot \ln e = e^2$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(y \ln x)}{2} \ln x = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \Big|_{(e,2,e)} = \frac{2}{e} \frac{(2 \ln e)}{e} \ln e = 2e$$

(2)
$$f(x,y) = d \frac{x^2 - 2y^2}{x - y}$$
, $x \neq y$ forksignmen birnci

kismi turevienni (0,0) noktosindo hesoployiniz.

5-1.

$$f_1(x,y) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h,y) - f(x,y)}{h}$$
 idi. $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})$

$$f_1(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0+h,0) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^2 - 2.0^2}{h} = 0$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{h^2}{h^2}=\Delta.$$

$$f_2(x,y) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(x,y+k) - f(x,y)}{k}$$
 idi. $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y})$

$$f_{2}(0,0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,0+k) - f(0,0)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(0,k) - f(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{0^{2} - 2k^{2}}{0 - k} - 0$$

$$= \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{2k^{2}}{k^{2}} = 2.$$

16) $f(x,y) = e^{xy}$ forksiyorunun (2,0) noktosında teğet düzlerini ve normal doğrusunun derklerlerini bulunuz.

Sol.

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$$\bar{f}_{x} = \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial x} = y e^{xy} = \int \bar{f}_{x}(2,0,1) = 0 \cdot e^{2.0} = 0$$

$$\bar{f}_y = \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial t} = x e^{xy} \implies \bar{f}_y(2,0,1) = 2 \cdot e^{2 \cdot 0} = 2$$

$$\overline{f}_{2} = \frac{\partial \overline{f}}{\partial a} = -1 \implies \overline{f}_{2}(2,0,1) = -1$$

⇒ Teget distain darteui;
$$(2,0,1)$$
 nottosi icin
$$0(x-2) + 2\cdot(y-0) - 1\cdot(y-1) = 0 \quad (distau dart. formülü)$$
=) $2y-2+1=0$ =) $y=2y+1$.

 $\nabla \hat{f}(2,0,1) = \langle 0,2,-17 \text{ bylocogimi} \neq \text{dograyo poroleldir.}$ O holde (2,0,1) nottosi idin normal dogram denticui $\frac{x-2}{0} = \frac{y-0}{2} = \frac{2-1}{-1} \quad \text{(upaydo dogram dent.}$

$$yan: x=2, \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2-1}{2-1} - dic.$$

4) == \(\frac{3x^2 + y^2}{3x^2 + y^2} \) forksjyonunun + im ikmcı kısmi türevlerini bulunuz.

501.

$$\frac{\partial 2}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} (3x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2} \cdot 6x = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{3x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} (3x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2} \cdot 2y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{3x^2 + y^2}}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{0.\sqrt{3x^2 + y^2} - (\sqrt{3}x^2 + y^2)^2}{(\sqrt{3}x^2 + y^2)^2}.3x$$

$$= -\frac{3\times y}{(3x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{3^2z}{3\times 3y} = \frac{3}{3\times 3y} = \frac{3}{3}$$
Check.

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

Asogidaki alistrmalada belirtilen türevler igin aincir kuralının uygun versiyonlarını yazınız.

2)
$$x = g(s)$$
, $y = h(s,t)$ ve $z = k(t)$ almost where $w = f(x,y,z)$ is $z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}$?

Sol.

Fu diyograndan foydolorobiliriz.

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

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$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial$$

3)
$$y = f(x)$$
 ve $x = h(u, u)$ almok jzere $z = g(x, y)$ ise $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$?

Sol.

o holde;

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

$$= g_1(x,y)h_1(u,u) + g_2(x,y)f'(x)h_1(u,u).$$

6)
$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $x = e^{st}$ ve $y = 1 + s^2 cost$ is $e^{\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}} - yi$

hesophonak iam farkli iki yönten kullanınız.

Sol.

1. yönten (Dinar kuralı)

$$=\frac{3u}{3t} = \frac{3u}{3x} \frac{3x}{3t} + \frac{3u}{3y} \frac{3y}{3t}$$

$$=\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{x^2 \sin t}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{x^2 \cos t}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

=)
$$u = \sqrt{e^{2st} + 1 + 2s^2 \cos t + s^4 \cos^2 t}$$

V s-ye ve t-ye bogli dumdo.

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2se^{2st} - 2s^{2}smt - 2s^{4}cost smt}{\sqrt{e^{2st} + 1 + 2s^{2}cost + s^{4}cos^{2}t}}$$

$$= \frac{se^{2st} - s^{2}(1 + s^{2}cost) smt}{\sqrt{e^{2st} + (1 + s^{2}cost)^{2}}}$$

(f sûrekli kısmi türevlere səhip) $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial t}$ f(x,y)-yi bulmuz.

Sol.

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial s \partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(f_{1} \sin s + f_{2} \cos s \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(f_{1} \sin s + f_{2} \cos s \right)$$

=
$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \cdot \sin s + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \sin s + \cos s \cdot f_1$$

=
$$\cos s f_1 - \sin s f_2 + \cos s \sin s (f_1 - f_{22}) + t(\cos^2 s - \sin^2 s) f_{12}$$

 $(f_{12} = f_{21} \cdot \rightarrow f tum mertebelerale surekli)$

18) 3 + (2x+3y, xy) -yi f forksiyonum kısmi türevleri cinsinder yozniz. (A sürekli kısmi türevler səhip) Sol. u=2x+3y, e=xy olsun. $\frac{9x9h_5}{93t} = \frac{9x}{3} \left(\frac{9A}{3} \left(\frac{9A}{3t} \right) \right)$ y y y y of = of on of a of or $=3f_1+xf_2$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 3\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial u} + 3\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}$ + x 3f2 3y + x 3f2 30 34 $= 9f_{11} + 3 \times f_{12} + 3 \times f_{21} + \times^{2} f_{22}$ $= 9f_{11} + 6xf_{12} + x^2f_{22}$ $\frac{3\times 3^{3}}{3} = \frac{3\times \left(\frac{3\lambda_{5}}{3}\right)}{3}$ $= 9 \left(\frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + 6 \left[f_{12} + \left(\frac{\partial f_{12}}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]$ $+\frac{\partial f_{12}}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}x$ $+\left[2\times f_{22}+\left(\frac{\partial f_{22}}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial f_{22}}{\partial u}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)x^{2}\right]$ = 9 (fin . 2 + fin2 . y) + 6 (fiz + 2xfizi + xy fizz) + (2x f22 + 2x2 f221 + x2y f222)

$$= 18 f_{111} + (12x + 9y) f_{112} + (6xy + 2x^{2}) f_{122} + x^{2}y f_{22} + 6 f_{12} + 2x f_{22}$$