

MOCK TEST — 12. týden

Motivace

Diferenciální počet funkcí více proměnných. Aparát se rozrostl o *chain rule*

Aparát

DEF: (Parciální derivace)

Bud' $f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $i \in \hat{n}$ a $a \in \Omega$. Existuje-li konečná limita

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + te_i) - f(a)}{t} =: \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) \equiv \partial_{x_i} f(a) \equiv \partial_i f(a),$$

kde e_i je i -tý vektor standardní báze \mathbb{R}^n nazýváme ji parciální derivace f podle i -té proměnné v bodě a spec. v metrických prostorech (X, ρ) (Y, σ)

Def: (Diferencovatelnost, Totální derivace)

$f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$a \in \Omega$. Řekneme, že f je dif. v bodě $a \Leftrightarrow \exists T \in (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$ takové, že $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\|f(x) - f(a) - T(x-a)\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\|x-a\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}} = 0$

Zobrazení $T := Df(a)$ se nazve (totální) derivace f v bodě a

Pozn: (Vztah derivace a parc. derivace)

$f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ dif. v $a \in \Omega \Rightarrow \exists \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i}(a) \forall i \in \hat{n}, \forall j \in \hat{m}$ a platí

$$Df(a) \equiv {}^{\varepsilon_m}(Df(a)){}^{\varepsilon_n} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(a) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(a) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(a) & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n}(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

V:

$$f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, a \in \Omega$$

Necht' $(\forall i \in \hat{n})(\forall j \in \hat{m})(\exists \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i})$ na H_a a jsou spoj. v $a \Rightarrow f$ je dif. v a

$$\text{obecně } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

V:

$$f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a \in \Omega, \exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \text{ na } H_a \text{ a } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \text{ je spoj. v } a$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(a)$$

DEF: (směrová derivace)

$$f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, 0 \neq v \in \mathbb{R}^n, a \in \Omega$$

$$D_v f(a) := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-hv) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$\text{pozn. } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) \equiv D_{e_i} f(a)$$

Necht' $f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je dif. v $a \in \Omega$

Pak $Df(a) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}) \equiv (\mathbb{R}^n)^\# \xrightarrow{\text{Riesz}} \exists! w \in \mathbb{R}^n, Df(a)v = \langle w, v \rangle_2 = w^T v,$
 $\forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Def $\nabla f(a) := w^T \dots$ gradient f v a , $Df(a) = \nabla f(a)v$

$$\nabla f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a) \right)$$

V:(Derivace složené fce)

$$f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$g : U \subset \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s$$

f dif. v $a \in \mathbb{R}$, g dif v $f(a)$, $f(\Omega) \subset U$

Potom $g \circ f$ je dif. v a a platí $D(g \circ f)(a) = Dg(f(a)) \circ Df(a)$

pozn.

$$Df(a) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^\times, \mathbb{R}^>) \simeq \mathbb{R}^{mn}$$

pozn. Řetězové pravidlo:

$$(Df(a))_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(a), \quad i \in \hat{s}, \quad j \in \hat{n}$$

$$\frac{\partial (g \circ f)_i}{\partial x_j}(a) = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial y_k}(f(a)) \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_j}(a)$$

Příklady

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) & , \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \\ 0 & , \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

(a) f spoj. v 0?

(b) f dif. v 0?

(c) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ spoj. v 0?

Dokažte: $\arctan \frac{x+y+z-xyz}{1-xy-xz-xyz} = \arctan x + \arctan y + \arctan z$

$$f(x,y,z) = xyz \cdot e^{-x+y+z}, \quad \frac{\partial^{m+n+v}}{\partial x^m \partial y^n \partial z^v} f(x,y,z)$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} & , \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \\ 0 & , \quad (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

(a) Vyš. spoj. a dif. f v (0,0)

(b) Spoč. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0)$

$$w(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} f(ax, by) \\ g(cx, dy) \end{pmatrix}, \quad Dw(x,y) = ?$$

$$f = f(\xi, \eta), \quad \xi = x + y + z, \quad \eta = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$w = f \circ g(x,y,z), \quad g(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} \xi(x,y,z) \\ \eta(x,y,z) \end{pmatrix}, \quad Dw(x,y,z) = ?$$

$$u = u(\xi, \eta, \varphi), \quad \xi = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \eta = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}, \quad \varphi = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$$

$$w = u \circ g, \quad g(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \\ \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \\ \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad Dw(x, y, z) = ?$$

Reference

- [1] Boris Děmidovič - Sbírka úloh a cvičení z matematické analýzy