

Derivate di ordini superiori

$f : A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ A è aperto, $x_0 \in A$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_0), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right) \right|_{x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right) \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} = \mathcal{D}^{(2,1,2)} f = \mathcal{J}^\alpha f$$

$\alpha = (2,1,2)$
multindice

$$f_{x_i x_j}, f_{x_i x_j x_k}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$$

a priori non si esclude

- Th (Schwartz)
- .) se $f \in C^2(A)$, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ aperto
 - $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$
 - .) In particolare,
 $\text{Hess } f = D^2 f = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_{i,j=1}^n =$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx_1} & f_{x_1 x_2} & \dots & f_{x_1 x_n} \\ f_{x_1 x_1} & f_{x_2 x_2} & \dots & f_{x_n x_n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ f_{x_n x_1} & \dots & \dots & f_{x_n x_n} \end{pmatrix}$

è simmetrica

- .) Anche per derivate di ordini successivi vale lo stesso
 se tutte le derivate parziali $D^\alpha f$
 $\forall \alpha : |\alpha| \leq k$ sono continue
 $(f \in C^k(A))$, allora l'ordine
 di derivazione non conta.

Esempio $f \in C^3(A) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1^2} \quad \text{per il Th. di Schwartz.}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2 \partial x_3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1 \partial x_3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2 \partial x_1} = \dots$$

Formula

~~Sviluppo di Taylor~~
(a ordine 2)

$$f: A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x_0 \in A$$

↑ aperto

$$\nabla f(x_0)^T (x - x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in C^1(A) \Rightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + \nabla f(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + o(|x - x_0|)$$

Formula

~~Sviluppo di Taylor di f~~
nel punto x_0 di ordine 1.

$$\therefore f \in C^2(A) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \nabla f(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} (x - x_0)^T D^2 f(x_0) (x - x_0) + o(|x - x_0|^2)$$

Formula

~~Sviluppo di Taylor di f di ordine 2 in x_0~~

Caso particolare: $n=1, A=I \subset \mathbb{R}$ - intervallo

$$f: I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f \in C^2(I)$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + o(|x - x_0|), x \rightarrow x_0$$

Corollario

Se $f \in C^2(A)$, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 e $x_0 \in A$ è tale che
 $\nabla f(x_0) = 0$ ed inoltre
) $D^2 f(x_0)$ è definita positiva

allora x_0 è un punto di ~~min~~^{max} locale stretto di I

Caso particolare $n=1$, $A=I \subset \mathbb{R}$ intervallo

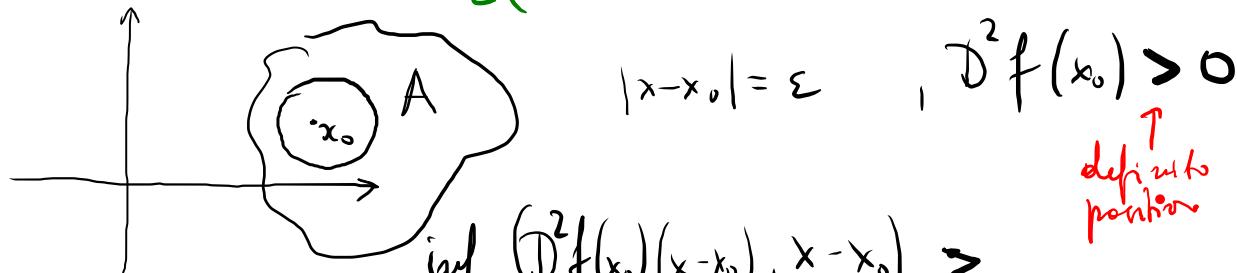
se $x_0 \in I$; $f'(x_0) = 0$ e $f''(x_0) > 0$, allora
 x_0 è di min locale stretto

Dim. Sia $x_0 \in A$: $\nabla f(x_0) = 0$

Allora per $x \rightarrow x_0$ si ha :

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \cancel{\nabla f(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (x - x_0)^T D^2 f(x_0) (x - x_0)}_{+ o(|x - x_0|)} =$$

$$= f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} (D^2 f(x_0)(x - x_0), x - x_0) + (|x - x_0|^2)$$



$$\inf_{|x - x_0| = r} (D^2 f(x_0)(x - x_0), x - x_0) \geq$$

$$\geq \lambda_1 |x - x_0|^2 = \lambda_1 r^2$$

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} |x - x_0|^2 + o(|x - x_0|^2)$$

$$\text{Poisso scegliere } \epsilon > 0 : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon \Rightarrow |o(|x - x_0|^2)| < \frac{\lambda_1}{4} |x - x_0|^2$$

Vediamo che per $x : |x - x_0| \leq \epsilon$

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} |x - x_0|^2 - \frac{\lambda_1}{4} |x - x_0|^2 =$$

$$= f(x_0) + \frac{\lambda_1}{4} |x - x_0|^2 > f(x_0)$$

Dovendo x_0 è pt di min locale per f , q.e.d

Da ricordare: A matrice simmetrica $n \times n$

si dice

$$(a, b) = a \cdot b$$

$$\delta(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$$
$$\lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

) semidefinita positiva se
 $(\forall i) \lambda_i \geq 0$ $\quad (\text{Ah}, h) \geq 0 \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $(\text{Ah}) \cdot h = h^T \text{Ah}$

) definita positiva, se è semidef.
positiva, ed inoltre $(\text{Ah}, h) = 0$
solo quando $h = 0$

$(\forall i) \lambda_i \leq 0$ \iff) semidefinita negativa se
 $(\text{Ah}, h) \leq 0 \quad \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$(\forall i) \lambda_i < 0$ \iff) definita negativa, se è semidef. negativa
ed inoltre $(\text{Ah}, h) = 0$ solo se $h = 0$.

$$A > 0$$

$$\sigma(A) = \{ \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \}$$

$$0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$$

$$(Ah, h) = (Q^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots \end{pmatrix} Qh, h) =$$

$$= \left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots \end{pmatrix} Qh, Qh \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \tilde{h}_i^2 \geq \lambda_1 \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{h}_i^2 = \lambda_1 \|h\|^2 =$$
$$= \lambda_1 \|Qh\|^2 = \lambda_1 \|h\|^2$$

Escaping #1.

$$f(x,y) = xy + x^2 + y^2$$

$$D(f) = R^c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} f(x,y) = +\infty$$

$$1 \quad |xy| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \iff$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \geq 2|x| \cdot |y|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Given: } x^2 - 2|x| |y| + y^2 \geq 0 \\ & \text{Rewrite: } (|x| - |y|)^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} + x^2 + y^2 &\leq f(x,y) = xy + x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + x^2 + y^2 = \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \left(y^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) &= \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2}{2} + \left(y^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) &\leq f(x,y) \leq \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + y^2 \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ &\quad +\infty \quad +\infty \end{aligned}$$

) f ha minimo (globale) "per Weierstrass"

o) Ricerche di max/min locali/globali

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \left(\underline{y+2x}, x+4y^3 \right)$$

$$(\mathcal{J}^2 f)(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{xy} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 12y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y+2x=0 \\ x+4y^3=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=-\frac{1}{2}y^3 \\ y-8y^3=0 \\ y(1-8y^2)=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ y=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ y=-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -4 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -4 \\ y^3 = -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{8}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{8}} = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{8\sqrt{8}}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ x = -4 \\ y^3 = -4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{8\sqrt{8}}\right) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ x = -4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = (0, 0), B = \left(-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right), C = \left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{D}f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 12y^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{D}^2 f(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{D}^2 f(C)$$

) A: $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \{1-\sqrt{2}, 1+\sqrt{2}\}$

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 2 \cdot 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+1} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

) B, C $\sigma \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix},$

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 3 - 1 = 2 \quad | \Rightarrow \lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 7/2$$

$$\mathcal{D}^2 f(B) = \mathcal{D}^2 f(C) \text{ è definite positive} \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow esiste \emptyset che C sono di min locale stretto

Coroll.

$$\textcircled{.)} \quad f(B) = f\left(-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{8 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 16} + \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 2^2} = \dots$$

$$f(C) = f\left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{8 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 16} + \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 2^2} = \dots < 0$$

Conclusione

B e C sono punti di
minimo (globale)

Exemplo #2 $f(x, y) = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2\right) e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$

.) $Df) = \mathbb{R}^2$

.) f é contínua

.) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) = 0 \quad \text{X?}$

$$0 \leq \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2\right) e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \leq (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = \\ = \overbrace{\int_{\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2}^{\rho^2} \rho^2 e^{-\rho^2}}^{\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2} \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

.) f ammette min globale

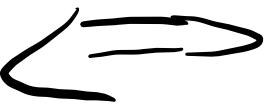
$$\min f = 0 = f(0, 0)$$

Inoltre, $(0, 0)$ è un unico punto di min (globale)

.) f ammette anche un max globale

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x = x e^{-(x^2+y^2)} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2\right) e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cdot (-2x) \\ \quad = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \left(-\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2\right) \cdot 2x + x \right) = 0 \\ f_y = 2y e^{-(x^2+y^2)} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2\right) e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cdot (-2y) \\ \quad = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \left(-\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2\right) \cdot 2y + 2y \right) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2\right) + x = 0 \\ -2y \left(-(-)\right) + 2y = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x^2+2y^2=1 \\ y=0 \\ x^2+2y^2=1 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 2 \end{array} \right. \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2y^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = \pm 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ x = \pm 1 \end{array} \right.$$

A $(0, 0)$
min

B₁ $(0, 1)$
B₂ $(0, -1)$

C₁ $(1, 0)$
C₂ $(-1, 0)$

$$f(A) = 0$$

$$f(B_1) = f(B_2) = e^{-1}$$

$$f(C_1) = f(C_2) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}$$

max