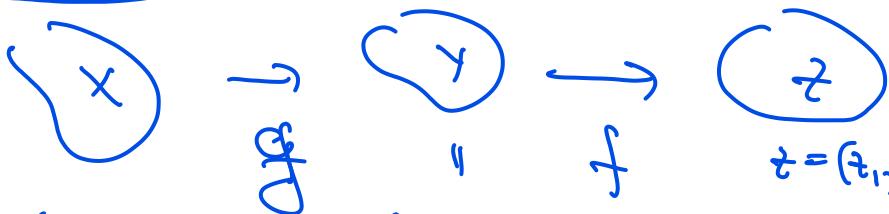


$f: X \rightarrow Y, g: Y \rightarrow Z$

$$(f \circ g)'(a) = f'(g(a)) \cdot g'(a).$$



$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \quad (y_1, \dots, y_m)$$

$$z = (z_1, \dots, z_n).$$

Primer: 1).  $n=1, k=1$

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_m),$$

$$y_i = g_i(x).$$

$$(f \circ g)' = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_m} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d(f \circ g)}{dx}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_i} \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x}$$

$$z'_x = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_i} \cdot \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x}$$

$$r(t) = (\text{cost}, \text{sunt}), \quad f(x, y) = x^y$$

$$f' = (y x^{y-1}, x^y \ln x)$$

$$r'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\text{sunt} \\ \text{cost} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(r(t)) = (\text{cost})^{\text{sunt}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( f(r(t)) \right)' / \left( e^{\text{sunt} \cdot \text{ln cost}} \right)' = \\ & = (\text{cost})^{\text{sunt}} \left( \text{cost} \cdot \text{ln cost} - \frac{\text{sunt} \cdot \text{cost}}{\text{cost}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ f(r(t)) \right]' = (y x^{y-1}, x^y \ln x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\text{sunt} \\ \text{cost} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \text{sunt} \cdot \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}-1}, \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}} \ln \text{cost} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\text{sunt} \\ \text{cost} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= -\text{sunt}^2 \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}-1} + \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}+1} \ln \text{cost} = \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}} \left( \frac{-\text{sunt}}{\text{cost}} + \text{cost} \ln \text{cost} \right)$$

Numer 2).

$$f(x) ; h(t) = f(a+th), \exists t \text{ such that } t \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow h \text{ graph.}$$

the  $[0, 1]$

$x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$      $a \in \mathbb{O}$ ,  
 $f: \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$      $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$      $t \in [0, 1]$

$\forall t \quad a+th \in \mathbb{O}$

Дифференцир. производная  
арифмем. геометрии.

$$\exists \mathbb{O} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, a \in \mathbb{O} ; f, g: \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m,$$

$\lambda: \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f, g \text{ graph. } b \neq a, \exists A, B \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$h'(t) = f'(a+th)(a+th)$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a+th), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a+th) \right)^T$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a+th) \cdot h_i =$$

$$= \langle \nabla f_a, h \rangle = d_f(a+th)(h)$$

$$\text{Toys (1). } Af + Bg \text{ graph. } b \neq a \quad u \quad d_a(Af + Bg) = A d_a f + B d_a g$$

$$(2). \lambda \cdot f \text{ graph. } b \neq a. \quad d_a(\lambda \cdot f) = f(a) \cdot d_a \lambda + \lambda(a) \cdot d_a f \quad \text{ex.}$$

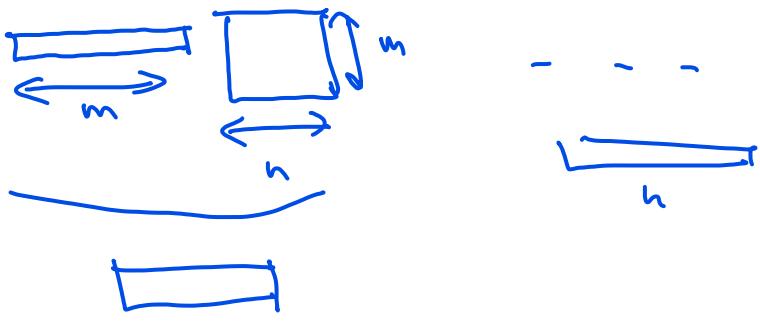
$\{ \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad d_a(\lambda f)(h) = \underline{f(a)} \cdot \underline{d_a \lambda(h)} + \underline{\lambda(a)} \cdot \underline{d_a f(h)}$

$$(\lambda f)' = f(a) \cdot \lambda'(a) + \lambda(a) \cdot f'(a) \quad \text{ex.} \quad \text{бес.}$$

$$(3) \langle f, g \rangle \text{ graph. } b \neq a \quad u$$

$$d_a \langle f, g \rangle = (g(a))^T d_a f + (f(a))^T d_a g$$

$$(\langle f, g \rangle)' = (g(a))^T \cdot f'(a) + \cancel{f(a)}^T \cdot g'(a)$$



$$(4). \text{ Если } m=1 \text{ и } g(a) \neq 0, \text{ то}$$

$$d_a(f/g) = \frac{g(a) d_a f - f(a) d_a g}{g^2(a)},$$

$$f/g \text{ graph. } b \neq a \quad u$$

$$(1) \Leftarrow \text{аналит. граф. } m=1.$$

$$(2). \text{ Числена } \nexists m=1.$$

$$\boxed{(\lambda \cdot f)(a+th) - (\lambda \cdot f)(a)} = (\lambda(a+th)f(a+th) - \lambda(a)f(a+th)) \rightarrow (\lambda(a)f(a+th) - \lambda(a)f(a)) =$$

$$= f(a+th) (\underbrace{\lambda(a+th) + o(h)}_{(f(a)+o(1))}) + \lambda(a) (\underbrace{d_a f(h) + o(h)}_{(f'(a)+o(1))}) =$$

$$= (f(a)+o(1)) \Leftarrow f \text{ непр. } b \neq a.$$

$$\underbrace{(f(a) d_a \lambda(h) + \lambda(a) d_a f(h))}_{\text{no norm}} + \underbrace{\left[ o(1) \left( d_a \lambda(h) + o(1) \cdot o(h) + \lambda(a) \cdot o(h) \right) \right]}_{o(h) \text{ when } h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\|L(h)\| \leq \|L\| \cdot \|h\|$$

$$\leq o(1) \cdot \|d_a \lambda\| \cdot \|h\|$$

Woraus:  $\lambda \cdot f$  gruoff. B  $\cap$  a.  $\xrightarrow{\text{in before (2)}}$

Eben  $m > 1$   $\lambda f = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda f_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda f_m \end{pmatrix}$  - gruoff.

$$(\lambda f)'(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda(a) \nabla_a f_1 + f_1(a) \nabla_a \lambda \\ \vdots \\ \lambda(a) \nabla_a f_m + f_m(a) \nabla_a \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda(a) \cdot f'(a) + \begin{pmatrix} f_1(a) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(a) \end{pmatrix} \nabla_a \lambda$$

Cramley space

(3).  $f, g$  gruoff B  $\cap$  a.  $\Rightarrow \forall i=1, \dots, m \quad f_i \cdot g_i$  gruoff. no (2).

$$(f_i \cdot g_i)' = g_i(a) \nabla_a f_i + f_i(a) \nabla_a g_i$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i \cdot g_i$$

gruoff:

$$\langle f, g \rangle' = \sum_{i=1}^m (f_i, g_i)' =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m (g_i(a) \nabla_a f_i + f_i(a) \nabla_a g_i)$$

$$g^T(a) \cdot f'(a) = (g_1(a), \dots, g_m(a)) \begin{pmatrix} \nabla_a f_1 \\ \vdots \\ \nabla_a f_m \end{pmatrix} \quad \parallel$$

$$g^T(a) f'(a) + f^T(a) \cdot g'(a)$$

$$4). \quad f/g = f \cdot \frac{1}{g}$$

$$\frac{1}{g} = \varphi \circ g \quad d\left(\frac{1}{g}\right) = d\varphi \circ dg = \varphi'(g(t)) \cdot dg = -\frac{1}{g^2(t)} dg$$

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$d(f/g) = \frac{1}{g} df + f d\left(\frac{1}{g}\right) = \frac{1}{g} df + f \left(-\frac{1}{g^2(t)} dg\right)$$

Teor. Наряду с теоремой о непрерывности.

$\exists O \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ;  $f: O \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $f$  гладк. в  $O$ ,  $a, b \in O$ ,  $\forall t \in (0, 1)$   $a + t(b-a) \in O$

доп.  $\exists \gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ :  $\|f(b) - f(a)\| \leq \|f'(a + t(b-a))\| \cdot \|b - a\|$

Зам.  $\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)^T$   
 $t \in [0, \pi]$ ,  $a = 0$ ,  $b = \pi$   
 $\gamma(0) = \gamma(\pi)$

Более того, т.е. для  $n=1$ ,  $\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)^T$   
 $t \in [0, \pi]$ ,  $a = 0$ ,  $b = \pi$   
 $\gamma'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t) \neq 0$

Доказ.

$$\varphi(x) = \langle f(x) - f(a), f(b) - f(a) \rangle$$

$$\varphi: O \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi(a) = 0, \quad \varphi(b) = \|f(b) - f(a)\|^2$$

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi(a + t(b-a)) - \text{гладк. } \varphi \text{ на } [0, 1], \quad \varphi(0) = \varphi(a) = 0$$

$$\varphi(1) = \varphi(b) = \|f(b) - f(a)\|^2$$

Но классическая теор. Наряду (не для общих функций неявно)

$$\exists \theta \in (0, 1): \quad \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) = \varphi'(0)(1-0) = \varphi'(0)$$

$$\|f(b) - f(a)\|^2 = \varphi'(0 + \theta(b-a)) \cdot (b-a)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \langle f(x) - f(a), f(b) - f(a) \rangle_x = \langle f(x) - f(a), f(a)^T \cdot (f(b) - f(a)) \rangle = f'(x)$$

$$\|\varphi'(0 + \theta(b-a))\| \leq \|f(b) - f(a)\| \cdot \|f'(0 + \theta(b-a))\|$$

$$\|f(b) - f(a)\|^2 \leq \|f(b) - f(a)\| \cdot \|f'(0 + \theta(b-a))\| \cdot \|b - a\|$$

Однозначно: 1)  $\forall x \in O$   $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$   $\|f'(x + \theta(b-a))\| \leq M$

$$\Rightarrow \|f(b) - f(a)\| \leq M \|b - a\|,$$

т.е.  $f$  локально ограничена в  $O$   $\|f'(x)\| \leq M$ , т.е.  $f$  — локально ограничена в  $O$ .

2) локально ограничен:  $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}: \forall x_i \in O \quad \forall i=1..n$

$$\|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x)\| \leq M, \quad m=1, \quad \Rightarrow \|f(b) - f(a)\| \leq M \sqrt{n} \|b - a\|$$

Teor. (ограниченность гладких функций).

$\exists O \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ;  $f: O \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $a \in O$ ;  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$  определены в некотором окр.  $a$ .

1)  $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}: \forall x \in O \quad \|f'(x)\| \leq M$ . Т.е.  $f$  гладкая в окр.  $a$ .

Dok-Bo.  $\exists$   $a \in \mathbb{R}$   $f'(a)$  omeigena

$$f\text{-graf. } b \approx a \iff f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a) \cdot h = o(h) \text{ upm } h \rightarrow 0$$
$$\frac{1}{|h|} (f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a)h) \xrightarrow[h \rightarrow 0]{} 0$$

$$\nabla g(\theta) = f(a+h) - f'(a) \cdot h - \text{graff. } b \text{ aufp. } 0$$

$$c = g(h) - g(0) \Rightarrow \|g(h) - g(0)\| \leq \|g'(0h)\| \cdot \|h\|$$

$$f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a)h \quad g'(h) = f'(a+h) - f'(a) \quad \text{upm } h \rightarrow 0$$
$$g'(0h) = f'(a+0h) - f'(a) \quad \text{upm } h \rightarrow 0$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{array}{c} f'_{x_1} \dots f'_{x_n} \\ \vdots \\ f'_{x_1} \dots f'_{x_n} \end{array}$$

Производные в частных производных  
 $O \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f: O \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

$$g(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \text{ опр. бояр. Т.а} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(a), \quad \text{т.о. } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(a) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a)$$

и аналогично для производных порядка выше 2.  
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_i}$  - чисто числ. производ.

если  $i \neq j$ , то  $f''_{x_i x_j}$  - смешанное производное

$$1). \quad f(x,y) = x^y \\ x > 0, y > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x &= y x^{y-1}, & f'_y &= x^y \ln x, \\ f''_{xx} &= y(y-1)x^{y-2}; & f''_{xy} &= x^{y-1} + y \cdot x^{y-1} \ln x; \\ f''_{yx} &= yx^{y-1} \ln x + x^y \cdot \frac{1}{x}; & f''_{yy} &= x^y \ln^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$2). \quad f(x,y) = xy \underbrace{\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}}_{\text{д.н.}}; \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0, \quad f(0,0) = 0.$$

опр. 1

$$f'_x(0,0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'_y = 0.$$

$$(x,y) \neq (0,0) \quad \Rightarrow f'_x = y \left( \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + x \left( \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} \right)' \right)$$

$$= \frac{y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \left( (x^2-y^2)(x^2+y^2) + 4x^2y^2 \right) = \frac{y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot (x^4-y^4+4x^2y^2)$$

$$f'_y = -\frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} (y^4-x^4+4x^2y^2)$$

$$f''_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(0,y) - f'_x(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot (-y^4+0)}{y} = -1$$

$$f''_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_y(x,0) - f'_y(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{\frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} (-x^4)}{x} = 1$$

3)  $O \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f: O \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $ij \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

4)  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$  и  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$  опр. и равн. в окрестности Т.а.

$$1 \quad \text{Т.о. } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(a)$$

Док-во 1). Н.Ч.О.  $n=2$ ;  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = 0$

$\forall \epsilon \in B(0)$ :  $f''_{xy}, f''_{yx} \in C(B(0))$ .

$$\Delta(x,y) = f(x,y) - f(x_0) - \underbrace{(f(x_0,y) - f(0,y))}_{\text{Функ. } g} = f(x) - f(0)$$

$$\forall \epsilon \in B(0): f(x) = f(x,y) - f(x_0)$$

по теор. Нарожка но  $f$  в  $x_0$ :

$$f(x) - f(0) = f'(x_0) \cdot x = \left( f'_x(x_0) - f'_x(x_0) \right) \cdot x$$

$$\varphi(y) = f'_x(x_0, y)$$

непр. в  $x_0$

$$f(y) - f(0)$$

$$f'_y(y_0) \cdot y = -f''_{xy}(x_0, y)$$

$\forall \epsilon$  непр. в  $y_0$

$$\Delta = f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0) \cdot xy$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{xy} \xrightarrow[(x,y) \rightarrow 0]{} f''_{xy}(0,0) \cdot \frac{xy}{xy}$$

Поменяв группировку в  $\Delta$  и  $\Delta$  оконч.

$$\frac{\Delta}{xy} \rightarrow f''_{xy}(0,0)$$

$$d_a^2 f(l) = d(d_a f(l))(l)$$

$l \in R^n$

$$f: O \rightarrow R$$

Реко же функц. с  
одной переменной,  
сопоставленной  
координатам

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 + 4xy$$

$$df = d(x^2) - dy^2 + 4d(xy) = 2x dx - 2y dy + 4(y dx + x dy)$$

$$d^2 f = d(2x dx - 2y dy + 4(y dx + x dy)) =$$

$$= 2 dx dx - 2 dy dy + 4(dy dx + dx dy) = 2(bx^2 - 2by^2) + 8(dx dy) =$$

$$df \left( \begin{matrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{matrix} \right) = 2x h_1 - 2y h_2 + 4(y h_1 + x h_2)$$

$$= 2 f(dx, dy)$$