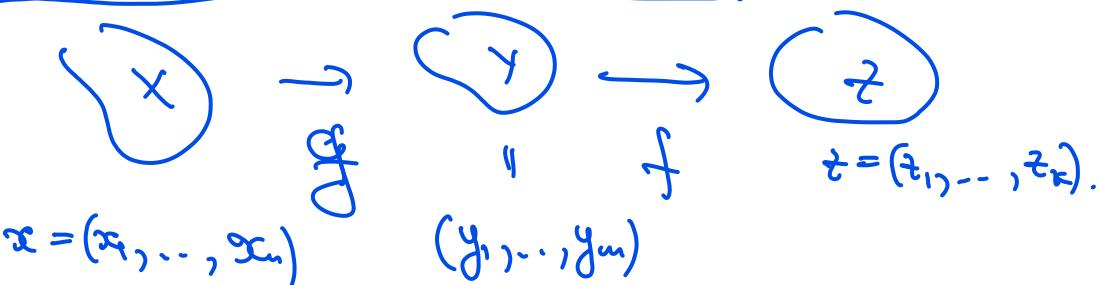


$f: X \rightarrow Y, g: Y \rightarrow Z$

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



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

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

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

$$y_i = g_i(x).$$

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

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

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

$$r(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), \quad f(x, y) = x^y$$

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

$$r'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(r(t)) = (\cos t)^{\sin t} \\ & (f(r(t)))' / (\cos t)^{\sin t} \ln(\cos t) = \\ & = (\cos t)^{\sin t} \left(\cos t \cdot \ln \cos t - \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

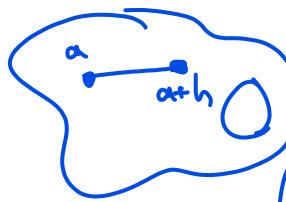
$$[f(r(t))]' = (y x^{y-1}, x^y \ln x) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\sin t \cdot \cos t^{\sin t-1}, \cos t^{\sin t} \ln \cos t \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= -\sin^2 t \cos^{sin t-1} + \cos^{sin t+1} \ln \cos t = \cos^{\sin t} \left(\frac{-\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} + \cos t \ln \cos t \right)$$

Numer 2).

$f(x) ; h(t) = f(a+th), \exists t \text{ such that } b \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow h \text{ graph.}$
 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$
 $a \in \mathbb{O},$
 $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 $t \in [0, 1]$
 $\forall t \quad a+th \in \mathbb{O}$



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

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a+th), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a+th) \right) \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

Дифференцир. производная
арифмем. геометрии.

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

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

$$\text{То же (1). } Af + Bg \text{ граф. } b \neq a \text{ и } d_a(Af + Bg) = A d_a f + B d_a g$$

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

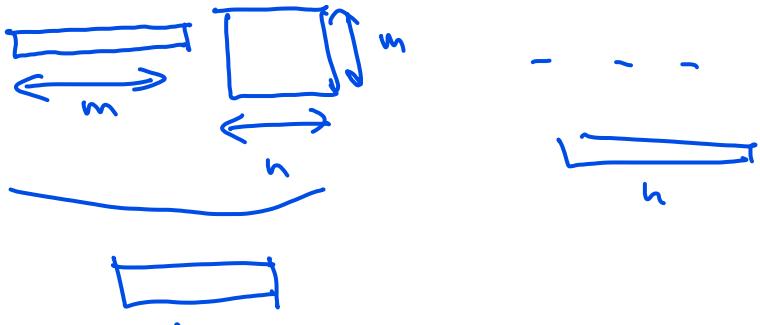
$$\left\{ \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad d_a(\lambda f)(h) = \underline{f(a) \cdot d_a \lambda(h)} + \underline{\lambda(a) \cdot d_a f(h)}$$

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

$$(3) \langle f, g \rangle \text{ граф. } b \neq a \text{ и }$$

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

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



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

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

f/g граф. $b \neq a$ и

(1) \Leftarrow опр. граф. и

(2) Справа $\Delta m=1$.

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{(f(a) d_a \lambda(h) + \lambda(a) d_a f(h))}_{\|L_h(h)\| \leq \|L\| \cdot \|h\|} + \left[o(1) \left[d_a \lambda(h) + o(1) \cdot o(h) + \lambda(a) \cdot o(h) \right] \right]$$

Woraus: $\lambda \cdot f$ gruoff. B \cap a. $\stackrel{\leq o(1) \cdot \|d_a\| \cdot \|h\|}{\text{in}} \text{ before } (2)$

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Teor. Наряду се отвръщат.

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

доп. $\exists \gamma: \theta \in (0, 1) \mapsto \|f(b) - f(a)\| \leq \|f'(a + \theta(b-a))\| \cdot \|b - a\|$

Зад. $\gamma(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \end{pmatrix}^T$
 $t \in [0, \pi]$, $a = 0$, $b = \pi$
 $\gamma(a) = \gamma(b)$

Доказ.

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

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

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

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi(a + t(b-a)) - \text{гладко } \forall t \in [0, 1], \quad \varphi(0) = \varphi(a) = 0$$

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

Но квадратният теор. Наряду (се приложи тъй като неравн.)

$$\exists \theta \in (0, 1) : \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) = \varphi'(t)(1-0) = \varphi'(t)$$

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

$$\varphi'(x) = \langle f(x) - f(a), f(b) - f(a) \rangle = \langle f(x) - f(a), f(x) - f(a) \rangle^T = \|f(x) - f(a)\|^2$$

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

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

Очевидно следва: 1) $\forall t \in [0, 1] \quad \|f'(a + t(b-a))\| \leq M$

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

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

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

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

Teor (поставяне на общи граници).

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

доп. 1) a , 2) f гладка в a . Тога f гладка в a .

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

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

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

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

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

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