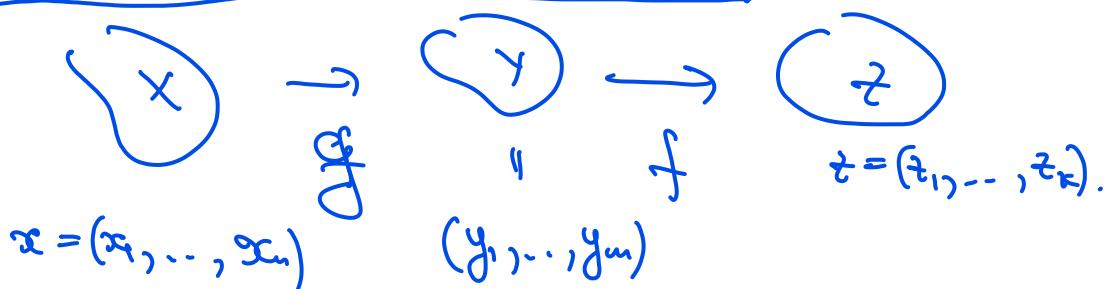


$f: X \rightarrow Y, g: Y \rightarrow Z$

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



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

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

$$y_i = g_i(x).$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

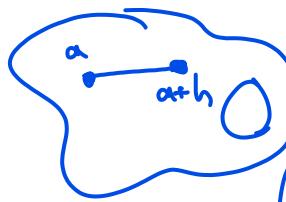
$$= -\text{sunt}^2 \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}-1} + \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}+1} \ln \text{cost} = \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}} \left(\frac{-\text{sunt}}{\text{cost}} + \text{cost} \ln \text{cost} \right)$$

Numer 2).

$$f(x) ; \quad h(t) = f(a+th), \text{ if } g \text{ diff. b. } 0, \Rightarrow h \text{ diff. b. } t \in [0,1]$$

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

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



Дифференцируемая функция в окрестности a .

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

f, g дифф. в a . $\exists A, B \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\text{так что (1). } Af + Bg \text{ дифф. в } a \text{ и } d_a(Af + Bg) = A d_a f + B d_a g$$

$$(2). \lambda \cdot f \text{ дифф. в } a? \quad d_a(\lambda \cdot f) = f(a) \cdot d_a \lambda + \lambda(a) \cdot d_a f \text{ очевидно.}$$

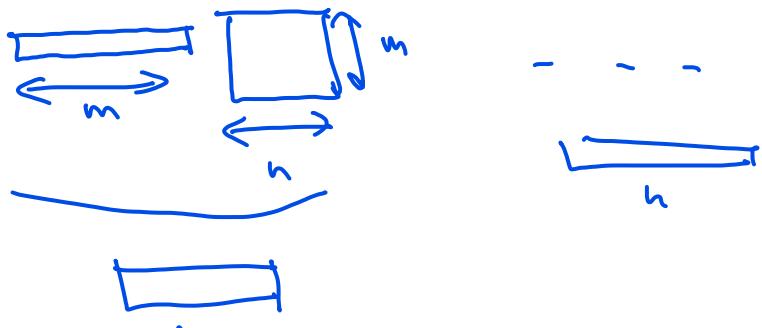
$\{ \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad d_a(\lambda f)(h) = \underline{f(a) \cdot d_a \lambda(h)} + \underline{\lambda(a) \cdot d_a f(h)}$

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

$$(3) \langle f, g \rangle \text{ дифф. в } a \text{ и}$$

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

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



(4). Если $m=1$ и $g(a) \neq 0$, то

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

f/g дифф. в a и

(1) \Leftrightarrow определение дифф. в a .
(2) Справедливо для $m=1$.

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

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

$$(\underbrace{f(a) + o(1)}_{f \text{ непр. в } a} + o(1)) \Leftrightarrow f \text{ непр. в } a.$$

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

Woraus: $\lambda \cdot f$ griff. B \cap a. $\leq o(1) \cdot \|d_a\| \cdot \|h\|$ before (2)

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

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

Cramley space

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

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

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

griff:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f, g \rangle' &= \sum_{i=1}^m (f_i, g_i)' = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (g_i(a) \nabla_a f_i + f_i(a) \nabla_a g_i) \end{aligned}$$

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

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 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. $\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)^T$
 $t \in [0, 2\pi]$, $a = 0$, $b = 2\pi$
 $\gamma(0) = \gamma(b)$

Более того, т.е. для $n=1$, $\gamma(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t)^T$
 $t \in [0, 2\pi]$, $a = 0$, $b = 2\pi$
 $\|\gamma'(t)\| = \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} = 1$

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)

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

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

$$\varphi'(x) = \langle f(x) - f(a), f(b) - f(a) \rangle_x = \langle f(x) - f(a), f(x) - f(a) \rangle_{f(a)}^T = \frac{\langle f(x) - f(a), f(x) - f(a) \rangle}{\|f(x) - f(a)\|^2} = f'(x)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teor. (ограниченное гладкое гравити).

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

доп. 1) a , 2) локальн. б.т. а. Т.е. f гладк.-ма в т.а.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Δ и Δ оконч.

$$\frac{\Delta}{xy} \rightarrow f''_{xy}(0,0), \quad d_a^2 f(l) = d(d_a f(l))(l)$$

$l \in R^n$

$$f: O \rightarrow R$$

Реко же функц. с
одной переменной,
сопоставленной
координатам

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

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

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

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

$$df(l_1, l_2) = 2x l_1 - 2y l_2 + 4(y l_1 + x l_2)$$

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