

$$f(a+h) = g(1) = \sum_{l=0}^r \frac{g^{(l)}(0)}{l!} (1-0)^l + \frac{g^{(r+1)}(\theta)}{(r+1)!} (1-0)^{r+1}$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{g=f(a+h)}$

$\in C^\infty$

$$\sum_{l=0}^r \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j|=l}} \frac{f^{(j)}(a)}{j!} h^j + \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j|=l+1}} \frac{f^{(j)}(a+\theta h)}{j!} h^j$$

Теор. (формула Тейлора-Пeano, доказательство варинт ф-ии).

\exists 0-окр, $O \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $f \in C^r(O)$, $a \in O$ Тейлор.

Так

$$f(a+h) = \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j| \leq r}} \frac{f^{(j)}(a)}{j!} h^j + o(||h||^r)$$

↑
нпр
 $h \rightarrow 0$

↓
згл.
 $h \rightarrow 0$

Доказ.

по теор. Тейлора - 1 аргумент

$$f(a+h) = \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j| \leq r-1}} \frac{f^{(j)}(a)}{j!} h^j + \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j|=r}} \frac{f^{(j)}(a+\theta h)}{j!} h^j,$$

$\theta \in (0, 1)$.

$$= \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j| \leq r}} \frac{f^{(j)}(a)}{j!} h^j + \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j|=r}} \left(\frac{f^{(j)}(a+\theta h)}{j!} h^j - \frac{f^{(j)}(a)}{j!} h^j \right)$$

\downarrow
нпр
 $h \rightarrow 0$

$O(||h||^r)$

$$\|h\| = \|h_1\| \cdots \|h_n\|^{\eta} \leq \|h\|^{\eta_1 + \dots + \eta_n} = \|h\|^{\eta}$$

$\mathcal{O}(\|h\|^{\eta})$

Czynst. relop. Nanfanga o cęgach sie
cięgipas - graniczny skup.

$f \in C^1(O)$, O -skup; asta w O
 $\forall t \in [0, 1]$, taj

$$f(a+th) - f(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a+th) \cdot h_i = \langle \nabla_a f, h \rangle$$

(zawdzięczamy tym sami Teorecie dla $r=0$).

Czynst. 3. Normowalne ciąganie.

$$(x_1 + \dots + x_m)^r = \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{N}_+^n \\ |j|=r}} \frac{r!}{j!} (x_1, \dots, x_m)^j$$

$x_1^{j_1} \cdots x_m^{j_m}$

Dok. 3. $f(x) = (x_1 + \dots + x_m)^r$

$$f'_{x_i}(x) = r (x_1 + \dots + x_m)^{r-1} = r \cdot f_{r-1}$$

$$f''_{x_i x_j} = r(r-1) f_{r-2}; \quad j \in \mathbb{N}_+ \quad |j| \leq r$$

$$f^{(j)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{eak } |j| < r \\ r!, & |j|=r \\ \end{cases} \quad ; \quad f^{(j)}(x)=0 \quad |j| > r$$

No ciąganie - Nanfanga

$$f_r(x) = \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{N}_+^n \\ |j| \leq r}} \frac{f^{(j)}(0)}{j!} l_j^j +$$

$$\sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{N}_+^n \\ |j|=r+1}} \frac{f^{(j)}(\theta x)}{j!} l_j^j =$$

$\theta \in (\mathbb{Q}_1)$

$$= \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j|=r}} \frac{\frac{1}{j!} f^{(j)}(a)}{l^j} l^j \quad h = x - a$$

Hier zeigen wir nun eine Teilung für $n=2$

$$\begin{aligned} T_n f(l) &= \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \\ |j| \leq r}} \frac{f^{(j)}(a)}{j!} l^j = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{\substack{j_1, j_2 \\ j=(j_1, j_2) \\ |j|=i}} l^j = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i!} \sum_{\substack{j_1, j_2 \\ j=(j_1, j_2) \\ |j|=i}} \frac{e!}{j_1! (i-j_1)!} \frac{\partial^i f}{\partial x_2^{i-j_1} \partial x_1^{j_1}}(a) l_1^{j_1} l_2^{i-j_1} \\ &\quad \text{C}_i \end{aligned}$$

$$d_a^0 f = f(a); \quad d_a^1 f = d_a f,$$

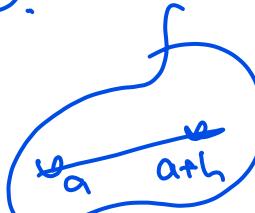
$$d_a^1 f(l) = d_a f(l)$$

$$d_a^{l+1} f(l) = d_a F(l), \quad \left. \right\} d_a (d_a^l f(l))|_l$$

$$\text{ye } F(a) = d_a^l f(l)$$

Lemma 2. $f \in C^r(O)$, $a, h: a+th \in O$.
 $\forall t \in [0, 1]$

$$d_{a+th}^l f(l) = g^{(l)}(t), \quad \text{ye } g(t) = f(a+th)$$



Durchloch no unregel, no l.
 npu $l=0$ $\wedge \forall i = f(a+th) \neq a+q$.

Neprolog or $l < l+1$

$$d_{a+th}^{l+1} f(l) = d_{a+th}^l F(l) = d_{a+th}^l g^{(l)}(t)(l) =$$

$$F(a+th) \leftarrow d_{a+th}^l f(l) = \underbrace{g^{(l)}(t)}_{\substack{\text{Unter} \\ \text{upr}}} = u(t)$$

$$= d_{a+th}^l u(t)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{u.a. } d_{a+th}^2 f(l) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a+th) \cdot l_i : \\ \text{u.p. } u' = g'(t) = (f(a+th))'_t \end{array} \right.$$

$$d_{a+th} f(l) = f(a+th)_t'$$

$$d_{a+th}^{l+1} f(l) = d_{a+th}^l \left(d_{a+th}^l f(l) \right)(l) = (J(a+th))_t' =$$

$$= (g^{(l)}(t))'_t = g^{(l+1)}(t).$$

$$d_{a+th}^l f(l) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \frac{l!}{j!} f^{(j)}(a+th) \cdot l^j$$

$|j| = l$

die Teilweise der größte Teilweise
genau rezip. Teilweise - Ausprägung

$$f(a+th) = \sum_{l=0}^r \frac{1}{l!} d_a^l f(l) + \frac{d_{a+th}^{(l+1)} f}{(l+1)}(l)$$

die Teilweise die die die die
größte Teilweise die die die die

Freeze Freeze Freeze Freeze Freeze
Freeze Freeze Freeze Freeze Freeze

Ouf. If: $E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $\exists a \in E$. a ist ein out. u(a):

$$f(x) \leq f(a)$$

$$\forall x \in U(a) \wedge x \neq a \Rightarrow f(x) < f(a)$$

$$f(x) > f(a)$$

$$\forall x \in U(a) \wedge x \neq a \Rightarrow f(x) > f(a)$$

Приимер: $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ исследовать

на экст.

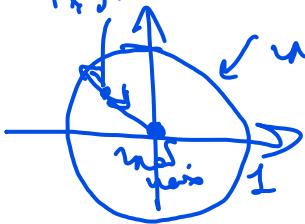
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - r^2(x,y)}$$

$$r(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

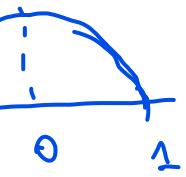
$$\text{нек. макс. } f \Leftrightarrow r=0 \Leftrightarrow (x,y) = (0,0)$$

$$(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 = 1 - r \cdot \text{нек. мин.}$$

где r радиус трехмерной кривой.



Нек. макс. значение функции



нек. макс.

$$\begin{cases} f: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; a \in \text{Int } E, \\ f \text{ гладк. в окр. } a. \end{cases} \Rightarrow a - \text{т. экст. функ. } f \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial a} f = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla_a f = 0$$

т. экст.
т. макс.

т. мин.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{д.-бо. } a \in \text{Int } E \Rightarrow & \exists \delta > 0: \\ & \forall t \in (a - \delta, a + \delta) \subset E: \|t - a\| < \delta \\ & g(t) = f(a + t) \\ & a - \text{т. мин.} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

если g т. д. т. мин.

но g гладк. в 0,

$$\Rightarrow g'(0) = 0 = \langle \nabla_a f, h \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla_a f = 0.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$f \circ \varphi = h(x)$, $\exists a - \text{т. мин. (макс.)}$ для f ,
 φ гладк. в a , $\varphi'(a) = 1$, $\varphi(a) = a$
 $\Rightarrow a - \text{т. макс. для } f \circ \varphi$

т. к. $a - \text{т. мин. для } f$
 \exists окр. $U(a)$: $\forall x \in U \cap E$
 $f(x) > f(a)$, φ гладк. в $E \cap U$
 \exists окр. V в $\varphi(a)$:
 $\varphi(V) \subset U$
 $f \circ \varphi(v) > f(\varphi(a)) = f \circ \varphi(a)$
 $v \in V$