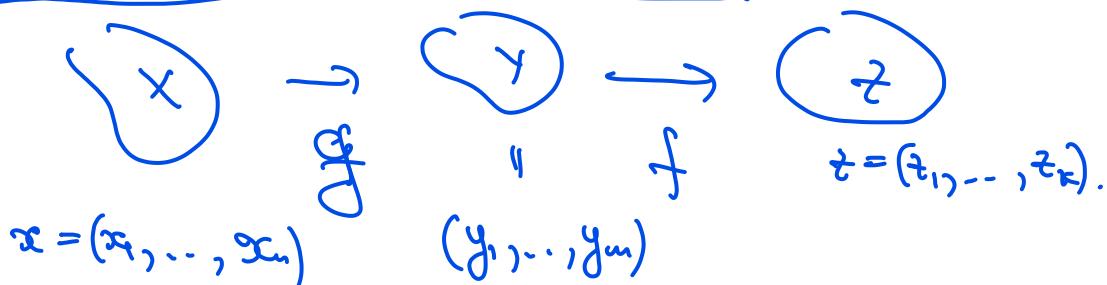


$f: X \rightarrow Y, g: Y \rightarrow Z$

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



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

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

$$y_i = g_i(x).$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

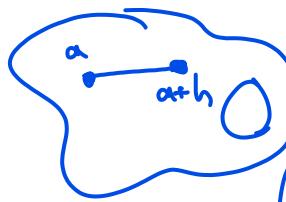
$$= -\text{sunt}^2 \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}-1} + \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}+1} \ln \text{cost} = \text{cost}^{\text{sunt}} \left(\frac{-\text{sunt}}{\text{cost}} + \text{cost} \ln \text{cost} \right)$$

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 . $\exists A, B \in \mathbb{R}$,

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

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

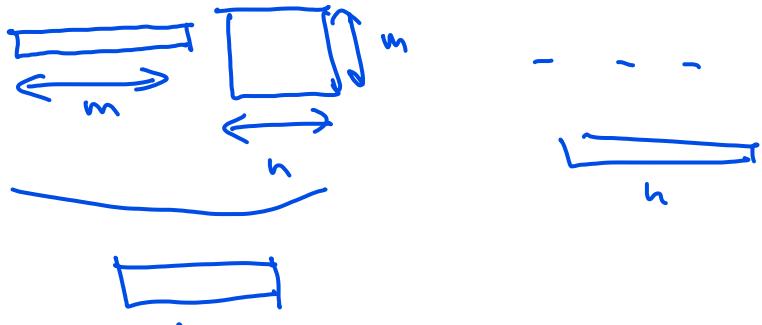
$\forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad d_a(\lambda \cdot f)(h) = \underline{f(a) \cdot d_a \lambda(h)} + \underline{\lambda(a) \cdot d_a f(h)}$

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

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

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

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



(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: $\lambda \cdot f$ diff. B.t.o. $\xrightarrow{\text{in norm}} \text{before (2)}$

Eben $m > 1$ $\lambda f = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda f_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda f_m \end{pmatrix} - \text{diff.}$ $\lambda'(a)$.

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

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

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

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i \cdot g_i \quad \text{diff.}:$$

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

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

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

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

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 с тем что функция непр.

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

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

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

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

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

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: $\exists M \in \mathbb{R}$: $\forall x_i \in O$ $\forall i=1..n$

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

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 некотор.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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