når å er el applicomings pund for A =

His 
$$\overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} F_1(x) \\ F_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ F_N(x) \end{pmatrix}$$
 or  $\overrightarrow{f} = \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ \vdots \\ U_n \end{pmatrix}$ 

'sa il

$$\lim_{x \to a} \overline{F}(x) = \overline{b} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to a} \overline{F}_{i}(\overline{x}) = b_{i} \text{ for all } i.$$

Requeregler: His F.a: A - RM, à en el apphapmingspunhl for A og lim F(x)=B og lim Q(x)=Z, Dà

(i) 
$$\lim_{\vec{x} \to \vec{a}} (\vec{F} \vec{\kappa}) + \vec{C} (\vec{x}) = \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$

$$(ii) \lim_{\vec{x} \to \vec{a}} (\vec{F}(\vec{x}) - \vec{G}(\vec{x})) = \vec{B} - \vec{C}$$

(iii) 
$$\lim_{x\to a} \vec{F}(x) \cdot \vec{C}(x) = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}$$

(iv) His 
$$w=1$$
 og  $\vec{C} \neq 0$ , Dà on  $\lim_{\vec{X} \to \vec{a}} \frac{\vec{F}(\vec{X})}{\vec{C}(\vec{X})} = \frac{\vec{R}}{\vec{C}}$ .

Lite Evils:

ite tvits:

Elsempel: 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3+2xy^2}{x^2+y^2y^2} = y = v \sin x$$

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$$-\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,c)} (x\cos^2 y + 2x\cos^2 xin^2 y) = 0$$

Derivazian Vi skal fårst se på derivasjon av skalarfelt J: A→R, AcR". "Stigningstellet til f i a" Forskyllig skipung faskjellige voluniger. à halles et indre peutel i à lessan det firmes en teule B(a, E), E>O, am à som en inneholdt i À. Definisjan: Cula f: A → R og al å an al inder pendel i A. Den velungeplenische i pendel å og relungen r en de defined som  $f'(\vec{a}; \vec{r}) = \lim_{N \to 0} f(\vec{a} + h\vec{r}) - f(\vec{a})$ forubatt at genseunden dristerer.

Elbermul: Regn and  $\int (\vec{a}; \vec{r}) \sin \vec{a} = (2,3), \vec{r} = (1,-1)$ or  $\int (x,y) = xy + 2y$ Pegan and:  $\int (\vec{a}) = \int (2,3) = 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 = 12$   $\int (\vec{a} + h\vec{r}) = \int (2+h,3-h) = (2+h)(3-h) + 2(3-h)$   $\int (\vec{a} + h\vec{r}) = \int (2+h,3-h) = (2+h)(3-h) + 2(3-h)$   $\int (\vec{a} + h\vec{r}) = \int (2+h,3-h) = (2+h)(3-h) + 2(3-h)$   $\int (\vec{a} + h\vec{r}) = \int (2+h,3-h) = (2+h)(3-h) + 2(3-h)$ Denoted  $\int_{1}^{1} (\vec{a}, \vec{r}) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{1}^{1} (\vec{a} + h\vec{r}) - \int_{1}^{1} (\vec{a})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(h\vec{x} - h - h^{2}) - 1\vec{x}}{h}$  $=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{-h-h^2}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0}(-1-h)=-1$ Mammenton: Greid her, men hva med ner bemplimte  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (0,1)$   $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (0,1,0)$   $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (0,1,0)$ funtiojaner? Carslee: Mar effektive metader? Shal first re på hardribungen Grumenhels reliaer " li = (i) 1 o lite plass Shal m pà f (a, a;)

Partilldrivule:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{a}) = f(\vec{a}, \vec{e_i}) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\vec{a} + h\vec{e_i}) - f(\vec{a})}{h}$$
 $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\vec{a}, \vec{e_i})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\vec{a} + h\vec{e_i}) - f(\vec{a})}{h}$ 
 $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\vec{a}, \vec{e_i})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\vec{a} + h\vec{e_i}) - f(\vec{a})}{h}$ 
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 $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\vec{a}, \vec{e_i})}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\vec{a} + h\vec{e_i}) - f(\vec{a})}{h}$ 
 $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\vec{a}, \vec{e_i})}{h} = \lim_{h$ 

Ebsempel: 
$$f(x_1y_1z) = xe^{x^2y} + cos(yz)$$
  
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 \cdot e^{x^2y} + xe^{x^2y} \cdot 2xy + 0 = e^{x^2y} + 2x^2y e^{x^2y}$   
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = xe^{x^2y} \cdot x^2 - sin(yz)z = x^2e^{x^2y} - z sin(yz)$   
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0 - sin(yz)y = -ysin(yz)$ 

Funkøjanen of (x1, x2..., x4) har v partill deriverte 24, 24, 2x, 2x, som moder stigningstell parallelt med alsone

 $\nabla f(\vec{x}) = \left( \frac{3}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{$ halles gradenten til f. punklet z.

J shrempled:

Df (x,y,2) = (x2y+2x2y22y) 32x2y-2mily2),-ymily2))

Gradienten han bruhes til å vegne ut velmige derivete. Jdé: f(x,y), önster à fine f'(ā; r) der  $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2) \cdot \vec{v} = (v_1, v_2)$ 3 (a) hr, + 3 (a) hr, ≈ f (a+hr) -f (a) | (a) ky + 3 (a) ky + 3 (a) ky + 3 (a) ky = 1 (a) ky = 3 (a) ky + 3 (a) ky = Mistanke: Kanskje f(a,v) = Ofla). ? 3 = Ofla). r Det isur reg at dette i telse holder for alle of, men for de fluste mille of man hammer borti i prolisio.

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Heilhe f'er er snille?

Definisjon: Fembojonen f on <u>denimb</u>on i punktet à dusam alle de partiel denimbe elevation or verteblet  $\overline{\sigma} = \text{Nignor}$   $\overline{\sigma}(\overline{r}) = f(\overline{a}+\overline{r})-f(\overline{a})-\nabla f(\overline{a})\overline{r}$   $\overline{r}$  Aus  $\overline{r}$   $\overline{r$ 

121 = 0

Sehung: Derson of a derivation is punted  $\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2 \times \vec{b}_3 \times \vec{b}_4 \times \vec{b}_$ 

 $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\nabla f(\vec{a}) \cdot (h\vec{r}) + \sigma(h\vec{r})}{h}$ 

=  $\lim_{N\to0} \frac{\nabla J(\vec{a}) \cdot J(\vec{k}\vec{r})}{J(\vec{k})} + \lim_{N\to0} \frac{\sigma(k\vec{r})}{h} = \nabla J(\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{r} + \left(\lim_{N\to0} \frac{\sigma(k\vec{r})}{J(\vec{k})}\right) |\vec{r}|$ 

= 0 { (a). r

Sehring: Dersom de partiell deriverke elsisteen i en omegn om å og er hantmuelig , å , så er f derivelar i à.