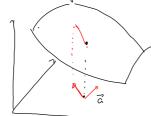
## Parlill deriverte

Husk: Hus f er en deriveder fembrigar, så er f'(a, v)= Vfta). v



 $\frac{1}{2}\int_{\overline{\Omega}} \overline{V}_{\delta}^{\dagger}(\overline{\Omega})$ 

Selwing: Auto f: R - R en dennedon. Gradienten Ef(ā) peher da i den relungen hvor fembronen skiger vorskal al fra a, og skepningholdel

i deure rehunger en 10f(0)

Bois. Vi no fine al for hullen enhabrebles et den reliniquemente f'(ō,ti) er skirot. Schwarz dithil

$$\int_{0}^{1} (\vec{a}, \vec{u}) = \nabla f(\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{u} \leq |\nabla f(\vec{a})| |\vec{u}| = |\nabla f(\vec{a})|$$

$$= |\nabla f(\vec{a})| |\vec{u}|$$
Here  $|\nabla f(\vec{a})| |\vec{u}| = |\nabla f(\vec{a})|$ 

Vi Der al f'(ā,ū) ≤ |Df(ō)| med lilled lusom ū| Df(ā).

Ebrempel: La f(x,y,z) - x²z ex²+4. I heither relining volson

g varhant ut fre puntled \(\bar{a} = (1,1,2)\)?

$$\frac{21}{3x} = x^{2} + x^{2} + y$$

$$\frac{21}{3x} = x^{2} + 2 = x^{2} + y$$

$$\frac{21}{3x} = x^{2} + 2 = x^{2} + y$$

$$\frac{21}{3x} = x^{2} +$$

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = \chi \varrho \chi_{z} \chi \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} \left( \varrho \right) = 1_{z} \eta_{z+1} = \eta_{z}$$

Dermid er 
$$\nabla f(\bar{a}) = (8e^{\ell}, 2e^{2}, e^{2}) = (8, 2, 1)$$

Tenkt eksamensoppgave: I heilber volung volun ....

a) (0,0,1)

W V2

c) (3,-1,2)

d) (8,2,1)

e) (2-202, 13, 712)

Sehung: Dersam f en demedar i el pund à , de en lu aprè hantimentig.

Bersshise:  $\lim_{\vec{r} \to \vec{0}} f(\vec{a} + \vec{r}) = \lim_{\vec{r} \to \vec{0}} [f(\vec{a}) + Of(\vec{a})\vec{r} + O(\vec{r})]$   $= f(\vec{0})$ 

Advarsel: Det han henkes al alle partidlericule i à chider, men al p funkyamen allicerel ible er hantimuelig der.

## Derivarjan av velsforvalnerte femboganer

F: R" -> R": Hvarden dervem i dem?

$$\overrightarrow{F}(x_{1},...,x_{n}) = \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{F}_{1}(x_{1},...,x_{n}) \\ \overrightarrow{F}_{2}(x_{1},...,x_{n}) \\ \vdots \\ \overrightarrow{F}_{m}(x_{1},...,x_{n}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{F}_{i} \\ \overrightarrow{F}_{2}(x_{1},...,x_{n}) \\ \vdots \\ \overrightarrow{F}_{m}(x_{1},...,x_{n}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{F}_{i} \\ \overrightarrow{F}_{m}(x_{1},...,x_{n}) \\ \vdots \\ \overrightarrow{F}_{m}(x_{n},...,x_{n}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial x_{1}}(\bar{a}) = \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial x_{1}}(\bar{a}) \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial x_{2}}(\bar{a}) \dots \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial x_{N}}(\bar{a}) \qquad \frac{\partial F_{N}}{\partial x_{N}}(\bar{a}) \qquad \frac$$

Ebsenyel: Finn Jacobi-mobisen til  $\hat{F}(x_iy_iz) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2y + xxinz \\ xz \ln(1+x^2) \end{pmatrix} \qquad \frac{F_1 = x^2y + xxinz}{F_2 = xz \ln(1+x^2)}$ 

$$\vec{F}'(x_1y_1z) = \left(2xy + xin + x^2 + x^2 + x\cos z\right)$$

$$= \left(2xy + xin + x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + x\cos z\right)$$

$$= \left(2xy + xin + x^2 + x^2 + x\cos z\right)$$

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

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

## Olsewarpen:

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{1}(\overrightarrow{a}+\overrightarrow{r})-\overrightarrow{F}_{1}(\overrightarrow{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} F_{1}(\overrightarrow{a}+\overrightarrow{r})-F_{1}(\overrightarrow{a}) \\ F_{2}(\overrightarrow{a}+\overrightarrow{r})-F_{2}(\overrightarrow{a}) \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} \nabla F_{1}(\overrightarrow{a})\overrightarrow{r} \\ \nabla F_{2}(\overrightarrow{a})\overrightarrow{r} \end{pmatrix} = \overrightarrow{F}_{1}(\overrightarrow{a})\overrightarrow{r}$$

$$F_{m}(\overrightarrow{a}+\overrightarrow{r})-F_{m}(\overrightarrow{a}) \qquad \nabla F_{m}(\overrightarrow{a})\overrightarrow{r} \qquad \nabla F_{$$

For <u>Duille</u> fembreauer lin  $\overline{+}(\overline{a}+\overline{v})-\overline{+}(\overline{a}) \approx \overline{+}'(\overline{a})\overline{r}$  for smår.

Defunsjan: La

$$\overline{T}(\overline{r}) = \overline{T}(\overline{a}+\overline{r}) - \overline{T}(\overline{a}) - \overline{T}'(\overline{a})\overline{r}$$

Vi pin d F en demudar i à devocam

Sahning: For Leviverbon i à huis og bare huis alle komponenteure Fi en derivabler à à Speriell belop delk al huis alle partialleleverbe DFi chister i el amrède rundt à og en boulinealige « à,

Fi elister i el område rundt å og en handinunly i a, Då F dernedar.

Hua skal din malinen brahes til? -> kjerneregel h(x)=f(g(x))

$$\overrightarrow{H}(\overrightarrow{x}) = \overrightarrow{F}(\overrightarrow{a}(x)) \qquad \overrightarrow{H}'(\overrightarrow{x}) = \overrightarrow{F}'(\overrightarrow{a}(x)) \overrightarrow{G}'(x) \qquad \lambda'(x) = \int'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

