## Palielldurule

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^2}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right), \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^2}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2-1}, \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^2}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

Upmbl regung: 
$$f$$
 is  $f$  a en "rund" funkajou ,  $\Delta a$ 

$$f(\vec{a}+\vec{r})-f(\vec{a}) \approx \nabla f(\vec{a})\cdot \vec{r}$$

går med mell varker em ", sles

$$\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{c(r)}{|r|} = 0.$$

Sahung: Culo al de poutabl david . It shisher i en amogn vendt à og a houtinuly: à to a f desimber à à

Terum: Outo of 
$$f$$
 or deviation; purted  $\vec{a}$ . Do en  $f'(\vec{a},\vec{r}) = \nabla f(\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{r}$ 

Bars. V. han
$$\int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}\vec{r}\right) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}+\vec{h}_{i}\vec{r}\right) - \int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}\right) - \int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}+\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}\right) - \int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}+\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}\right) - \int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}+\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}\right) - \int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}+\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}\right) - \int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}+\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}\right) - \int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}+\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h}_{i}\right) - \int_{h\to 0}^{1} \left(\vec{a}_{i}+\vec{h}_{i}-\vec{h$$

$$\frac{\text{Linearith}}{\text{Linearith}} \quad \text{Lo} \quad \sqrt[3]{(x,y)} = \sqrt[3]{y^2} \qquad \overrightarrow{\alpha} = (1-1) \quad , \quad \overrightarrow{r} = (2.1) \; .$$

$$|x| = 3x^2y^2$$
,  $\frac{3}{3x}(a) = 3 \cdot 1^2(-1)^2 = 3$ 

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^3y \qquad , \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x) = 2\cdot 1^3 \cdot (-1) = -2.$$

$$\frac{C_{\text{vallis-lim}}}{C_{\text{vallis-lim}}} = \nabla_{\hat{A}} (\bar{a}) = \left(\frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial x}(\bar{a}), \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial y}(\bar{a})\right) = \left(\frac{3}{3}, -2\right).$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left( \vec{x}_{1} \vec{x}_{2} \right) = \nabla \int_{0}^{1} \left( \vec{x}_{1} \right) \cdot \vec{x} - \left( \vec{x}_{2} \cdot \vec{x}_{2} \right) \cdot \left( \vec{x}_{1} \cdot \vec{x}_{2} \right) = 3 \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot 1 = 6 - 2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

 $f'(\bar{a},\bar{u}) = \nabla f(\bar{a})\cdot\bar{u} = |\nabla f(\bar{a})|\cdot|\bar{u}|\cos \alpha = |\nabla f(\bar{a})|\cos \alpha = |\nabla f(\bar{a})|$ 

Stån i a, I huilhen Z= { (x,y) vehing volve fembrauen radort?

Vi wa fin den enlabreblase ~ (5,5) L d ) (5,5) e Horst mely.

vai d = 0, des vin Of(a) = y ti er parollelle.

Salving: Funkopum volver varsled i der volver ju

som gradienten peler, og hine in en entubretherer: denne retninger, så er f'(\vec{a}, \vec{u}) = |\natheref{v}|(\vec{a})|

Ebsempel: Only of f(x,y) = x-e<sup>x+y</sup>. I huillien vehicingen Volsen fundopmer varded vair i dan i puullid = (1,-2). His ü en enhanderen : deme vehringen, hva er da \ (= \tau \)?

I wo fine qualienter:

 $\frac{21}{2x} = 1 \cdot 2^{x+y} + x \cdot e^{x+y} \cdot 1 = (1+x)e^{x+y} \cdot \frac{21}{2x} (1,-2) = (1+1)e^{1+(-2)}$ 

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \chi \cdot \chi^{+} \chi \cdot \chi = \chi \cdot \chi^{+} \chi ; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (1-2) = 1 \cdot \chi^{-2} = \chi^{-1}.$ 

 $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{r}}(1,-2) = \left(2e^{-1},e^{-1}\right) = e^{-1}\left(2,1\right)$  Funksjonen values i values i values  $\widehat{r} = (2,1)$  elle - an man vil - (2e', e').

Hun for value Junkspanen?

 $\int_{0}^{1} \left( \vec{a}_{1}, \vec{u} \right) = |\nabla f(\vec{a})| - |e^{-1}(2,1)| = e^{-1} |(2,1)| = e^{-1} |\nabla f(\vec{a})| = |\nabla f(\vec{a})|$ 

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Hope or sun stimbe

$$f(x,y) := \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, \dots$$

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$$\frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}$$

3

F: P->Pm - hvordan derinerer i dem? Hittil har i lan sætt på funksjoner f: P"->R.

thus el.

$$\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(\vec{x}) \\ f_2(\vec{x}) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(\vec{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$
Jdí: Derinen  $\vec{f}$  red à duiner hompoundus

Jacohi-mahasun:
$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(\bar{x}) \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2}(\bar{x}) \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(\bar{x}) \quad DF_2$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1}(\bar{x}) \quad \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2}(\bar{x}) \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n}(\bar{x}) \quad DF_m$$

Ebsemped: 
$$\overline{f}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ xy & y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} x & y \\ xy & y \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{F}'(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2xy & x^2 \\ y^2 & 2xy + 1 \end{pmatrix} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Definique: F:R-R en deviels: pendel à duson hue au

hamponentene Fr er derieder i å. Alberndrid belegt dette al

$$\vec{\sigma}(\vec{r}) = \vec{f}(\vec{a}_1\vec{r}) - \vec{f}(\vec{a}) - \vec{f}'(\vec{a})\vec{r}$$

går med mull verhur erne ?, dus el

Sahing. Dersom alle de partielderiede  $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j^i}$  er defined i en omegn am å og hankinnelige i å, så er  $\tilde{F}$  durular i å. -> Livsdag: Repetisjon ved Tom Lorsdag: Jours gremangar preversamen. Start ga repetisjon: Kalkulus: Kap3 am kamplelse hall : forbindelse med delloste.

Kap4. + 1 Kap 4: Følger - grenssender - ingu l'Hôpilal - gange med tranjugule Kap 5: Kontinuitet : \_ definingam, delle forskrift. | (5) = { 2x+8}

Skipeningssehning, elediemsleverdiselining. Kap 6: Derivasjan: — Middle disselving

L'Hopital

konclis/kontau asymptoter Kap 7: \_ toplede harrighter omundle funbajour