Elektronisk orakel: orakel@math.vio.nu

EKSEMPLER KJERNEREGEL.

(i)
$$g(t)$$
 f
 $g(t) = (cos(t), sin(t), t)$
 $f(v_1v_1z) = v_1v_2z_1$

Finn don deivote HI f(g(t)) ved kjelp av kjennægel.

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(g(t)) = f'(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)$$

$$= (35.45) = (35.45) = (35.5)$$

$$g'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Sá dt f(g(t)) = -sint. + + cost. + . + cos(t). sin(t).

(ii) La
$$f(x_1y) = x^2 + y^2 - R^2$$
, $R>0$,

Anta at $y = g(x) = en$

funkspon $sa - f(x_1g(x)) = 0$.

Vis at $g'(x) = -\frac{x}{g(x)}$.

Inn for $h(x) = (x_1, g(x))$.

Da er $f(h(x)) = 0$.

It $f'(x_1y) = (2x_1, 2y_1)$.

At $f(h(x)) = f'(h(x)) \cdot h'(x) = 0$.

It $f'(x_1y) = (2x_1, 2y_1)$.

At $f(h(x)) = f'(h(x)) \cdot h'(x) = 0$.

It $f'(x_1y) = x_1 + 2g(x) \cdot g'(x)$.

It $f'(x_1y) = x_1 + 2g(x) \cdot g'(x) = -\frac{x}{x_1}$.

If $f'(x_1y) = x_1 + y_1 - R^2 = 0$
 $f'(x_1y_1) = x_1 + y_2 - R^2 = 0$
 $f'(x_1y_1) = x_1 + y_2 - R^2 = 0$
 $f'(x_1y_1) = x_1 + y_2 - R^2 = 0$
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 $f'(x_1y_1) = x_1 + y_2 - R^2 = 0$
 $f'(x_1y_1) = x_1 + y_2 - R^2 = 0$
 $f'(x_1y_1) = x_2 + y_3 - x_1 - y_3 - y_$

jan 24-10:25