Churs 8

Teorema (britain de diferențiabilitate). Fie $f:D\subset\mathbb{R}^n$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ($f=(f_1,...,f_n)$) și $a\in B$. Dacă $\exists V\in Va$ a.i.. f este derivabila partial în raport en variabila \approx_i în trate punctule din V + $i=\overline{1,m}$ (i.l. $\exists f(c) + c\in V$, + $i=\overline{1,m}$) și funcțiile $f:V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ sunt continul în a ($i=\overline{1,m}$), atunci f este diferențiabilă în a.

Exercitive. Fix $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy + x^2 - 2z$. Studioti diferentiabilitatea functici f in punctul (1,2,3) is, in car afirmative, determinați df(1,2,3).

Solution. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 2x - y + 1 + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 2y - x + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

of, of of continue pe
$$\mathbb{R}^3$$
 briterial

 \mathbb{R}^3 deschisa (deci vicinatate pentra de diferentiabilitate toate punctele sale)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 f diferentiabilité pe $\mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow$ f diferentiabilité ûn (1,2,3).

$$df(1,2,3): \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, df(1,2,3)(M,N,N) =$$

$$= \frac{2f}{2x}(1,2,3)\cdot M + \frac{2f}{2x}(1,2,3)\cdot N + \frac{2f}{2x}(1,2,3)\cdot N =$$

$$2\cdot 1 - 2 + 1 = 1$$

$$2\cdot 2 - 1 = 3$$

$$2\cdot 3 - 2 = 4$$

=
$$M + 3N + 4M$$
, i. 2. $Af(1,2,3) = Ax + 3dy + 4dz$. \Box

Secretion. Fix $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{(x^2+y^2)}; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0; (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$

a) studiați continuitatea funcției f.
b) Determinati 3f si 3f.
c) Stadiați diferențiabilitatea funcției f.
Yolutie. a) Viri Geminar 6.
b) Fie (E, y) E R2 \ {(0,0)}.
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{(xy)_{x} \sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}} - (xy)(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}})_{x}}{2} = \frac{(xy)_{x} \sqrt{x^{2}+$
$= \frac{4\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$
x^2+y^2
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{(xy)y}{x^2 + y^2} - xy(x^2 + y^2)y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(xy)y}{x^2 + y^2}$
$= \frac{\chi \sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2} - \chi y}{\chi^2 + y^2}$
1 10 Le et tente colculale docc

I de nevoie sa faceti toate calculele dans mu de folositi mai departe.

$$\frac{2f(0,0) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + f(2)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + (t,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + (t,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + (t,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + (t,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + f(2)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((0,0) + f(0,0)) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(($$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(0,t) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{0.t}{\sqrt{0^2 + t^2}} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{o-o}{t}=0.$$

: turith ma

Am sternut:
$$\frac{2f}{2x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{4\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x^2+y^2} ; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 ; (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Stadiem diferentiabilitatea lui f în (0,0). Dacă f ar fi diferențiabilă în (90), saturci $df(90): \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $df(9,0)(u,v) = \frac{2}{32}(9,0)u + \frac{2}{32}(9,0)v =$

= 0.140.0 = 0.

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)\left((x,y)-(0,0)\right)}{||(x,y)-(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)\left((x,y)-f(0,0)\right)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||}$ $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)\left((x,y)-f(0,0)\right)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||}$ $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)\left((x,y)-f(0,0)\right)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||}$ $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)\left((x,y)-f(0,0)\right)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||}$ $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||}$ $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)}{||(x,y)-f(0,0)||}$

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)((x,y)-(0,0))}{\|(x,y)-(0,0)\|} =$

$$=\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 0 - 0$$

$$=\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}.$$

The $(x_n,y_n) = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}) + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Then $\lim_{n\to\infty} (x_n,y_n) = (0,0)$ is $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_ny_n}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0.$

Then $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \neq 0$, i.e.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-df(0,0)((x,y)-(0,0))}{||(x,y)-(0,0)||} \neq 0$$
, i.e.

I'm a differentiabilia in $(0,0)$.

Diferentiabilitatea fundiilor compuse

Teorema. Fie DCRM, D1CRM, g:D \rightarrow D1, g=(g₁,...,g_n), $\varphi:D_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\Gamma}$, $\varphi=(\psi_1,...,\psi_p)$ si $\alpha\in\mathcal{B}$ $\alpha.2$. $g(\alpha)\in\mathcal{B}_1$.

Daca g este diferentiabilà în a si 4 este diferen-

tiabilà în g(a) atuna: 1) Yog: D > Rt este difuentiabilà ûn a si d(40 g) (a) = d4 (g(a)), o dg(a), diferentiala lui diferentiala lui log în a lui lân g(a) g în a 2) $\frac{\partial (9 \circ g)_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} = \sum_{l=1}^{m} \frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial f_{k}} (g(\alpha)) \cdot \frac{\partial g_{l}}{\partial x_{k}} (\alpha) + k = \overline{1, m}$ Explication terma. 1) Rm dg(a) Rn dl(g(a)) Rn df(g(a)) o dg(a) 2) PCRM ADJCRM PORT (x1,..., xm) (yn,..., yn) Au sens: 35(a)+ k=1, m, 34 (g(a)) + i=1, n, 3(40g) (a) + k=1,m. Ma ou sens: $\frac{\partial q}{\partial y}$ (a) +i=1,n, $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x_0}$ ($y(\alpha)$) +k=1,m, 340g) (a) + i= 1,m

Carcitiu. Fie 4: P3 > R » functie diferentiabilà si f: R3-> R, f(x,y, Z)=Y(xyZ, x2+y2+22,x+yZ). Determinati 张,新,是. Solutie. Fie g: R3 -> R, g(x, y, t) = (xyt, x2+y2+22, x+yz). Herem $g = (g_1, g_2, g_3)$, unde $g_1, g_2, g_3: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g_1(x,y,z)=xyz$, $g_2(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2+z^2$, $g_3(x,y,z)=x+yz$. $\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial x}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial x}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial x}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial x}(x,y,z)\right) =$ $=(y^2, 2x, 1) + (x, y, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. $\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{1}}{\partial y}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{2}}{\partial y}(x,y,z)\right) \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{2}}{\partial y}(x,y,z)$ = $(xz, 2y, z) + (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. $\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{A}}{\partial z}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{B}}{\partial z}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}_{B}}{\partial z}(x,y,z)\right) =$ = (xy, 22, y) + (x,y, 2) E R3.

(x,y,z) (n, v, v) variabile variabile

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial (Y \circ g)}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(g(x,y,z)) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(g(x,y,z)) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(g(x,y,z)) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(g(x,y,z)) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \cdot \frac{\partial G}{\partial x$$

$$=\frac{34}{311}(xy^2,x^2+y^2+z^2,x+yz)\cdot yz+$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \xi}(x,\lambda',\xi) = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial (\lambda \circ \delta)}(x,\lambda',\xi) = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda}(\partial(x,\lambda',\xi)) \cdot \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \partial \lambda}(x,\lambda',\xi) +$$

Observatie. În exercițiul precedent putem mota $g=(u,v,w), u,v,w: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, i.e. u=g_1, v=g_2,$

$$W = g_3.$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \quad g = (w, v, w)$$

$$(x, y, z) \quad (u, v, w)$$
variable variable

Aplicam formulale precedente si obtinem: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial (x,y,z)}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(g(x,y,z)) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z)$

+
$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial D} (g(x,y,z))$$
, $\frac{\partial D}{\partial x} (x,y,z) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial w} (g(x,y,z))$, $\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} (x,y,z) =$
variabilă

$$= \frac{34}{3n} (\chi_{4}z, \chi^{2} + \chi^{2} + z^{2}, \chi_{4}z) \cdot \chi_{2} + \frac{34}{3n} (\chi_{4}z, \chi^{2} + \chi^{2} + z^{2}, \chi_{4}z) \cdot 2\chi + \frac{34}{3n} (\chi_{4}z, \chi^{2} + \chi^{2} + z^{2}, \chi_{4}z) \cdot 2\chi + \frac{34}{3n} (\chi_{4}z, \chi^{2} + \chi^{2} + z^{2}, \chi_{4}z) \cdot 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z)=...$$
 (Yoristi voi formulele!)