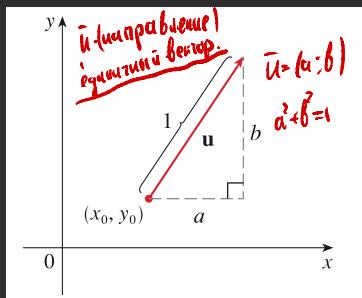


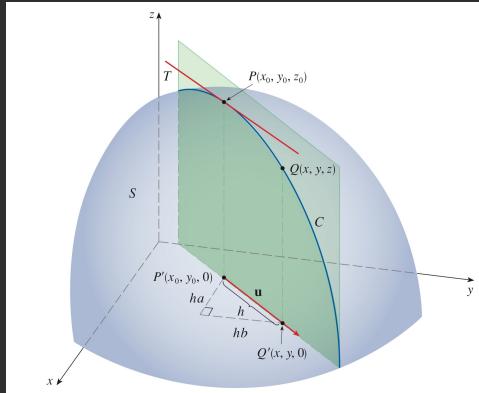
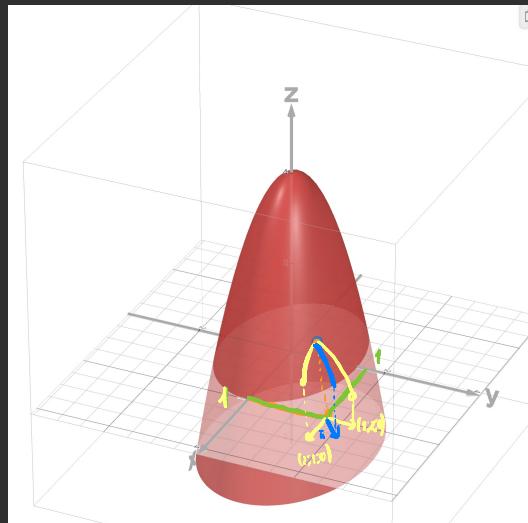
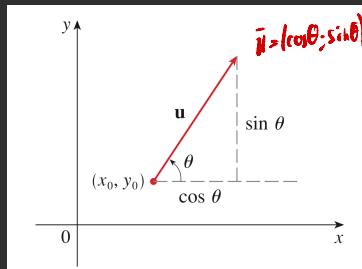
Вед 5. Градиент. Рівні розподілу Тейлора. Застосування Р.Н.П.

f'_x ; f'_y ; $f'_{\bar{u}}$ - ?



$$|\bar{u}| = 1$$

$$\sqrt{a^2+b^2} = 1$$



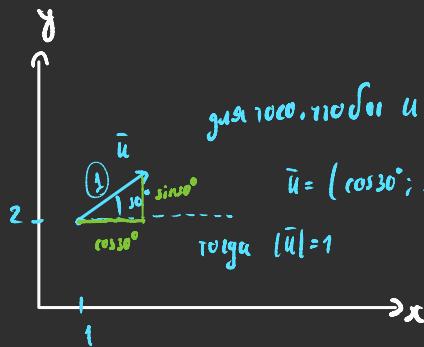
как считать производн по направлению?

$f(x,y)$, нужно найти производн по напр. единичного вектора $\bar{u}(a,b)$ в точке (x_0,y_0)

$$f'_{\bar{u}}(x_0, y_0) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot a + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot b$$

Пример: $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy + 4y^2$

Найти $f'_{\bar{u}}(1,2)$, где \bar{u} имеет наклон 30° от горизонта.



направленный и имеет единичную длину

$$\bar{u} = (\cos 30^\circ; \sin 30^\circ) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{найдем } f'_x = 3x^2 - 3y \quad f'_x(1,2) = -3$$

$$f'_y = -3x + 8y \quad f'_y(1,2) = 13$$

$$\text{Найдем: } f'_{\bar{u}}(1,2) = f'_x(1,2)a + f'_y(1,2)b$$

$$f'_{\bar{u}}(1,2) = -3 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 13 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{13 - 3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Пример: $f(x,y) = x^2y^3 - 4y$

$f'_{\bar{u}}(2,-1)$, если $\bar{u} = (2,5)$ — не единичный

Однорегулярна \bar{u} : $\bar{v} = \frac{\bar{u}}{|\bar{u}|} = \frac{(2,5)}{\sqrt{2^2+5^2}} = \frac{(2,5)}{\sqrt{29}} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \right)$

$$f'_{\bar{u}}(2,-1) = f'_x(2,-1) \alpha + f'_y(2,-1) \beta = -4 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} + 8 \cdot \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{-8}{\sqrt{29}} + \frac{40}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{32}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 2xy^3 \\ f'_y = 3x^2y^2 - 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} f'_x(2,-1) = -4 \\ f'_y(2,-1) = 8 \end{cases}$$

Градиент

$$f'_{\bar{u}} = f'_x \cdot a + f'_y \cdot b \quad \text{если } \bar{u} = (a, b) \text{ и } |\bar{u}| = 1$$

{

скорость изменения ф-ции вдоль единичного направления \bar{u}

$$f'_{\bar{u}} = \begin{pmatrix} f'_x & f'_y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

градиент

результат $f(x,y)$

вектор \bar{u}

$$\operatorname{grad} f = \nabla f = (f'_x; f'_y) \quad - \text{градиент } f(x,y)$$

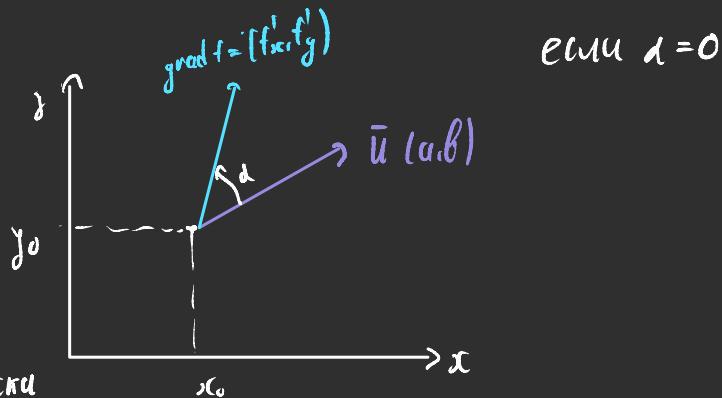
при $|u|=1 \rightarrow \lambda=0$

$$\text{наибольшее значение } |f'_{\bar{u}}| = |\overline{\operatorname{grad} f} \cdot \bar{u}| = \left| |\operatorname{grad} f| \cdot |\bar{u}| \cdot \cos \alpha \right| \leq |\operatorname{grad} f|$$

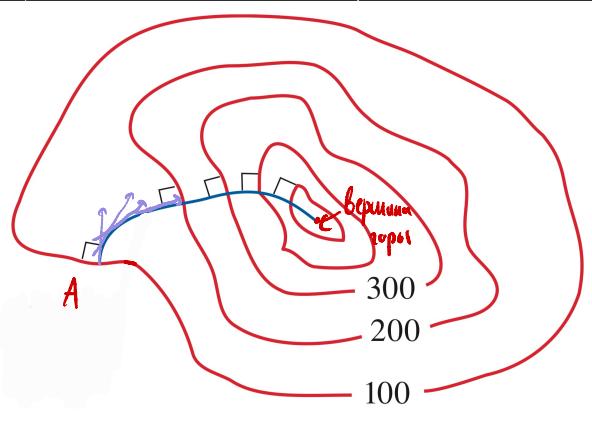
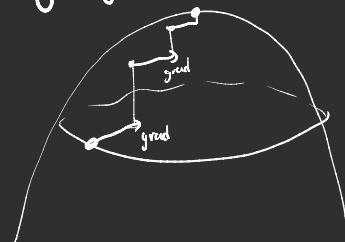
$$|f'_{\bar{u}}| \leq |\operatorname{grad} f|$$

наибольшее изменение ф-ции происходит вдоль направления
вектора градиента ф-ции

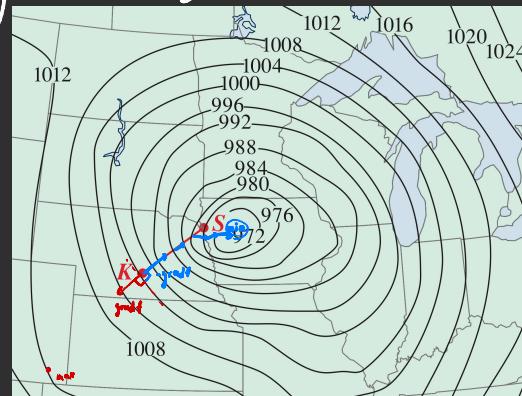
Погасение



Меридианы и линии спуска



$\text{grad } f$ берега ограничены линиями уровня



$$f'_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

operator ∇

$$\text{grad } f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) f = \bar{\nabla} f$$

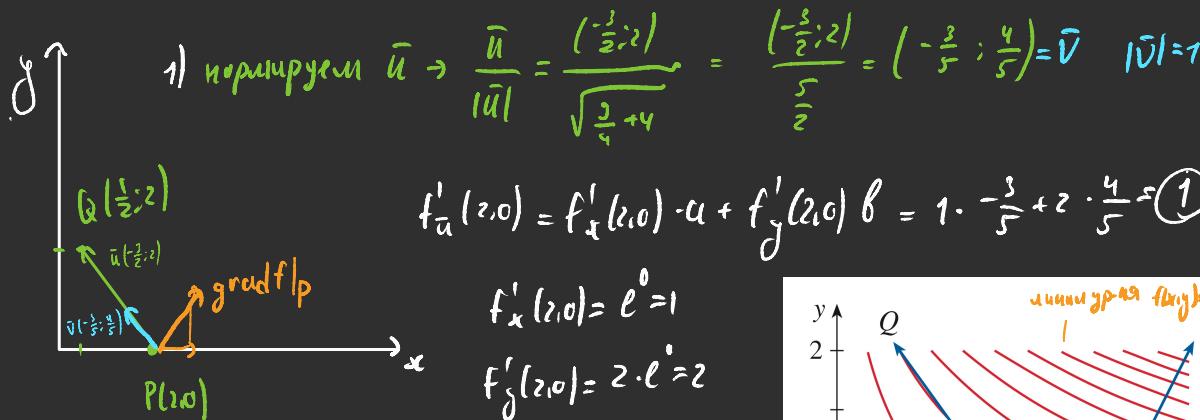
$$f''_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \quad \left| \quad f''_{xy} = (f'_x)_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$
$$f''_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \quad \left| \quad f''_{yx} = (f'_y)_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

Как считать

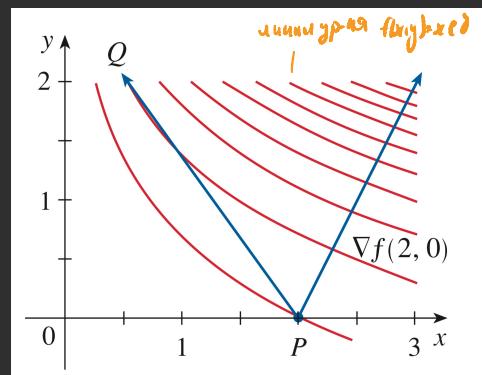
$$f(x,y) = xe^y \text{ б. torque } P(2,0) \quad f'_x = e^y; \quad f'_y = xe^y$$

1) найти $f'_{\bar{u}}(2,0)$, т.е. коэф. вектора \bar{u} б. torque $(\frac{1}{2}; 2) = Q$

2) найти какого напр $f(x,y)$ изм. насл. осями из торка $P(2,0)$?



2) нахождение $\text{grad } f = (f'_x, f'_y) = (e^y, xe^y)$
 $\text{grad } f|_P = (1; 2)$



Дуплекстичні функції

$f(x,y) \in C^2$ - гіперголінії та гиперболи

$$df = f'_x dx + f'_y dy$$

$\curvearrowleft f'_x = g(x,y)$

$$\begin{aligned} df' = dg(x,y) &= g'_x dx + g'_y dy = (f'_x)'_x dx + (f'_x)'_y dy = \\ &= f''_{xx} dx + f''_{xy} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$d^2f = d(df) = d(f'_x dx + f'_y dy) = d(f'_x)'_x dx + d(f'_y)'_y dy \odot$$

$$\odot (f''_{xx} dx + f''_{xy} dy) dx + (f''_{yx} dx + f''_{yy} dy) dy \odot$$

$$\odot f''_{xx} dx^2 + \underline{f''_{xy} dx dy} + \underline{f''_{yx} dx dy} + f''_{yy} dy^2$$

$$d^2 f = f''_{xx} dx^2 + 2 f''_{xy} dx dy + f''_{yy} dy^2$$

Как запоминать?

$$df = f'_x dx + f'_y dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}(a+b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\(a+b)^3 &= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3\end{aligned}$$

Мнемоническая

$$d^2 f \approx (f'_x dx + f'_y dy)^2 = f''_{xx} dx^2 + 2 f''_{xy} dx dy + f''_{yy} dy^2$$

$$d^3 f \approx (f'_x dx + f'_y dy)^3 = f'''_{xxx} dx^3 + 3 f'''_{xxy} dx^2 dy + 3 f'''_{xyy} dx dy^2 + f'''_{yyy} dy^3$$

Пример: найти $df(3, -1)$ и $d^2 f(3, -1)$, где $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y)$ и $f(3, -1) = \ln 8$

$$df = f'_x dx + f'_y dy$$

$$d^2 f = f''_{xx} dx^2 + 2 f''_{xy} dx dy + f''_{yy} dy^2$$

$f'_x = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y}$	$f'_y = \frac{1}{x^2 + y} \cdot 1$	$f''_{xx}(3, -1) = \frac{3}{4}$	$f''_{xy}(3, -1) = \frac{f(x, y) - f(3, -1)}{(x-3)(y+1)}$
		$f''_{yy}(3, -1) = \frac{1}{8}$	\downarrow

$$\rightarrow df(3, -1) = \frac{3}{4} dx + \frac{1}{8} dy$$

$$\boxed{z - \ln 8 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 3) + \frac{1}{8}(y + 1)}$$

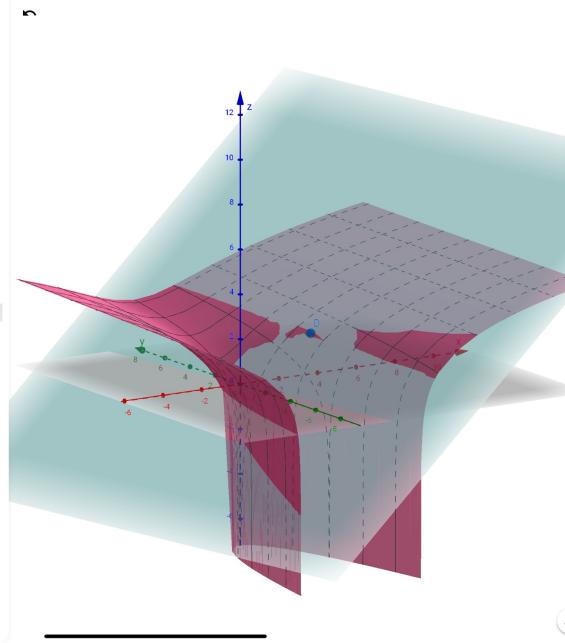
$\| df = \text{прям. д-е}$

$dx + dy = \text{прям. приращение}$

- $a(x, y) = x e^y \dots$
- $A = (2, 0, 2) \dots$
- $B = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{e^2}{2}\right) \dots$
- $= (0.5, 2, 3.69) \dots$
- $C = (3, 2, 3 e^2) \dots$
- $= (3, 2, 22.17) \dots$
- $b(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y) \dots$
- $D = (3, -1, \ln(8)) \dots$
- $= (3, -1, 2.08) \dots$
- $\text{eq1: } z - \ln(8) = \frac{3}{4} (x - 3) + \dots$

+ Ввод...

GeoGebra 3D Calculator



$$\begin{cases} f''_{xx} = \frac{2 \ln(x^2+y) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y)^2} \\ f''_{xy} = \frac{0(x^2+y) - 2x \cdot 1}{(x^2+y)^2} = f''_{yx} \\ f''_{yy} = -\frac{1}{(x^2+y)^2} \end{cases}$$

Бюджет $(3, -1)$

$$\begin{cases} f''_{xx}(3, -1) = \frac{-20}{64} = -\frac{5}{16} \\ f''_{xy}(3, -1) = -\frac{6}{64} = -\frac{3}{32} \\ f''_{yy}(3, -1) = -\frac{1}{64} \end{cases}$$

Итогу: $d^2 f(3, -1) = f''_{xx} dx^2 + 2 f''_{xy} dx dy + f''_{yy} dy^2$

$$d^2 f(3, -1) = -\frac{5}{16} dx^2 - \frac{3}{16} dx dy - \frac{1}{64} dy^2$$

$$d^2 f(3, -1) = -\frac{5}{16} (x-3)^2 - \frac{3}{16} (x-3)(y+1) - \frac{1}{64} (y+1)^2$$

Размежування Тейлора

$f(x,y) \in C^k(x_0, y_0)$, тоді я

є сингулярна поверхність

$$f(x,y) = \underbrace{f(x_0, y_0) + df(x_0, y_0)}_{\text{касептимальна площиність}} + \underbrace{\frac{d^2 f(x_0, y_0)}{2!} + \frac{d^3 f(x_0, y_0)}{3!} + \dots + \frac{d^n f(x_0, y_0)}{n!}}_{o(\rho^n)}$$

$$\text{де } \rho = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}, dx, dy \rightarrow 0$$

Приклад. $f(x,y) = \ln(x^2+y)$ в точці $(x_0, y_0) = (3, -1)$

Розклад Тейлора: $f(x,y) = \ln 8 + \frac{3}{4}dx + \frac{1}{8}dy + \frac{-\frac{5}{16}dx^2 - \frac{3}{16}dxdy - \frac{1}{64}dy^2}{2} + o(\rho^2), \text{де } \rho = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$

$$f(x,y) = \ln 8 + \frac{3}{4}(x-3) + \frac{1}{8}(y+1) - \frac{5}{32}(x-3)^2 - \frac{3}{32}(x-3)(y+1) - \frac{1}{128}(y+1)^2 + o((x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2), \text{ при } \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow -1 \end{cases}$$

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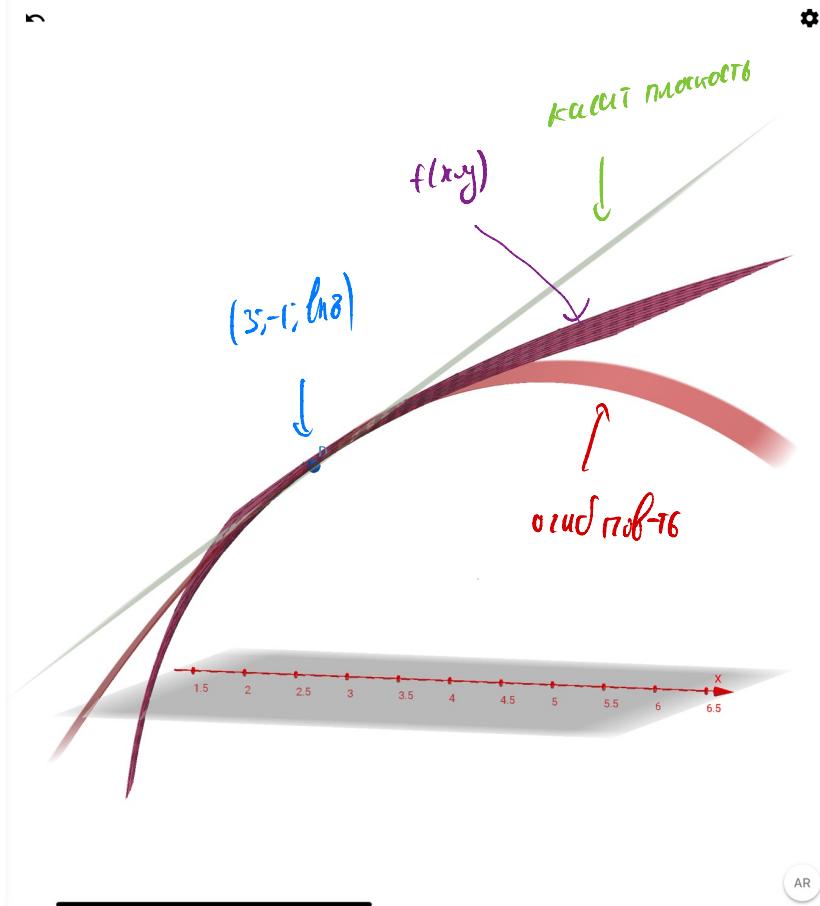


Алгебра



Инструменты

- $a(x, y) = x e^y$...
 - $A = (2, 0, 2)$...
 - $B = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{e^2}{2}\right)$...
 - $= (0.5, 2, 3.69)$ ⏺
 - $C = (3, 2, 3 e^2)$...
 - $= (3, 2, 22.17)$ ⏺
 - $b(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y)$...
 - $D = (3, -1, \ln(8))$...
 - $= (3, -1, 2.08)$
 - $\text{eq1} : z - \ln(8) = \frac{3}{4} (x - 3) + \dots$...
 - $f : z = \ln(8)$...
 - $g : z = \ln(8) + \frac{3}{4} (x - 3) + \frac{1}{8} (\dots$...
 - $= 0.16x^2 + 0.01y^2 + 0z^2 +$ ⏺
- + Ввод...



GeoGebra 3D Calculator

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