

AM2 → P7 → 7/Mai/2020

 $\frac{1}{4}$

11) DERIVADAS PARCIAIS DE ORDEM N

$$z = f(x, y)$$

z
 $\begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases}$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x,y)$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x,y)$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x,y)$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x,y)$

1 = 2
 # 2 = 4

Ordnung 1
 Ordnung 2
 Ordnung 3
 Ordnung 4

(1) = (2)
 "Leitungen"
 "Leitungen"
 "Leitungen"
 "Leitungen"

2 = 8

Seja $z = f(x, y)$ uma função diferenciável

 $\frac{2}{4}$

que admite derivadas parciais
e que são contínuas

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta E}} \quad \boxed{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0} \quad (1)$$

Salut f el harmonica

(A) Espace de Laplace

gut man EDPs

- Equação de Poisson
- Equação de onda
- Equação Transf. Calor 000

G1 e' una equazione
differenziale

estamos perante uma equação diferencial com derivadas parciais, logo é uma EDP PDE

Exercício As funções seguintes são harmônicas? 3/4

a) $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ ✗ b) $g(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$ ✓

c) $h(x,y) = e^x \cos y + e^y \sin x$ ✓

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} 2+2=0 \\ 4=0 \end{matrix}$$

(P.f)

a) i) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) = 2$

• $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y^2) = 2x + 0 = 2x$

ii) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2y) = 2$

$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \stackrel{?}{=} 0$ ✓

4/4

$h(x,y) = e^x \cos y + e^y \sin x$

1º termo

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\cos y e^x + e^y \sin x) = \cos y e^x - e^y \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x \cos y + e^y \sin x) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x \cos y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^y \sin x) \\ &= \cos y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x) + e^y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sin x) \\ &= \cos y e^x + e^y \cos x \end{aligned}$$

... JPC

$$(f+g)' = f' + g'$$

$$(ef)' = ef'$$

$$(e^f)' = f' e^f$$

$$(\sin f)' = f' \cos f$$