DERIVADES DIRECCIONALS PARCIAES Derivale Procuost Sign a = (a, ..., an) purt del Dom f. Segue $\vec{\mathbf{v}} = (V_1, \dots, V_m)$ vector de morma $\mathbf{L} \left(\sqrt{V_1^2 + \dots + V_m^2} = \mathbf{L} \right)$ (Vector un fair) Obs: Si us donen un vertor qualseval (u, a, vn) = it mormalitear vol dir commiderar Def: La derivado direccional de f en el punt a en 6 direcció de v es Dy fia = lim fia + 20) + fias "Derivado diremonal done el viersement de 6 finis en 6 diversos del vertor 2" Lom calcularles Comenien pels ranon facils $\vec{v} = \vec{e}_i = (0, ..., 1, ..., 0)$ i essin vector de 6 basse canonic Derivado pascal $D_{e_i}f(a) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(a_{i,...,a_i}, a_{i+h_i,s...,a_m}) - f(a_{i,...,a_m})}{h} = \frac{\partial_i f(a_{i,...,a_m}) - f(a_{i,...,a_m})}{(m_{e_i}g_{i}, g_{i}, g$ Exemple: $f(x,y) = (Sim(x))^{y^2+1}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \int Sim(x)^{contact} \Rightarrow \int contact = Sim(x)^{x} = (y^2+1) \cdot Sim(x) = (y^2+1) \cdot (os(x) \cdot Sim(x))^{y^2}$ \frac{\partial \frac{1}{p}}{\partial \partial \frac{1}{p}} = \sum_{\text{coint}} \frac{y^2 + 1}{p^2} \rightarrow \sum_{\text{coint}} \frac{y^2 + 1}{p^2} \rightarrow \left[\left(\alpha \cdot \green \frac{1}{p^2} + 1 \right)^2 \right] = \sin \alpha \cdot \green \frac{y^2 + 1}{p^2} \right. \left(\alpha \cdot \green \green \frac{1}{p^2} + 1 \right)^2 \right] = \sin \alpha \cdot \green \frac{y^2 + 1}{p^2} \right. \left(\alpha \cdot \green \green \green \frac{1}{p^2} + 1 \right)^2 \right] = \sin \alpha \cdot \green \frac{1}{p^2} + 1 \right. \left(\alpha \cdot \green \gre hes derivades en un punt: substituir. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left(\overline{f}_{4}, 1 \right) = \left(q^{2} + 1 \right) \cdot \cos(\overline{f}_{4}) \cdot \sin(\overline{f}_{4})^{1} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{7}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{7}}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 11$ $\frac{\int f}{\partial y} \left(\overline{F}_{4,1} \right) = \sin \left(\overline{F}_{4} \right)^{\frac{2}{2} + 1} \cdot \ln \left(\sin \left(\overline{F}_{4} \right) \right) \cdot 2(1) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{\frac{2}{2}} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \cdot 2 = \left| \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \ln \left(2 \right) \right|.$ Vector bradient de 6 fino f. en purt a = (a, , , an) En el vertor de les derivodes parials de le fine en el pont Exemple: $\nabla f(\overline{2}, 1) = (1, \frac{-1}{2} \ln(2))$ Això Serveix: - Per calcular derivades divenionals - Per calcular pla tongent i verta normal à une superfrie en un print. - Per troban purts varties i extrem (mix, min) de ficción de deveren variables.

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Donats f.a, v com al primipi D. f(a) = Vf(a). "" Produte erelar del gradient gradient
En L'exemple: f(x,y) = \sin(x), a = (\frac{\pi}{4}, 1) en le dineure \vec{u} = (3, 5), Derivodo direntocal?
1) Normalitem: \vec{V} = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2+5^2}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{3^2+5^2}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{3^2+5^2}}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{34'}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{34'}}\right)
2) Fern derived parials \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} i ferr \nabla f(a): \nabla f(a) = \left(1, \frac{1}{2} \ln(2)\right)
3) Cdulem prod excolor: Dy f ( = 1)= \f(=4,1) \cdot\vec{v} = \frac{6-5 \ln(z)}{2\sqrt{397}}
                                                                                                             . O and gradut & mex care
 \nabla f(\alpha) \cdot \overrightarrow{V} = \| \nabla f(\alpha) \| \cdot \| \overrightarrow{V} \| \cdot \cos \alpha = \| \nabla f(\alpha) \| \cdot \cos \alpha 

\alpha = 90^{\circ} \Rightarrow 0
 visitionent (0).

\alpha = 0^{\circ} \Rightarrow \text{ max} : \text{ visite ment}

\alpha = 180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \text{ max} : \text{ derivative}

\cos(\alpha) = 1 \quad (0)

\cos(\alpha) = 0 \quad (7/2)

\cos(\alpha) = 1 \quad (\pi)

Es de C en el Donn la subcargut del Donn) in aquest conjut existeren totes les derivades
Parials i son continue en el conjut...
Exemple: fR2-OR f(x,y)=(ex)e9=exe9.
Dom: Tot. R. seme con limbario.
Derivedo respecte x: Fixem y: f.(x)=exe<sup>y</sup> \Rightarrow e<sup>cost</sup> x deriveble a tot R.

\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = const \cdot e^{const} = e^{y} \cdot e^{y} \times |q_{in}| = const \cdot e_{in} + const
Derivede repute y & Fixen x; fz(y)=(ex) = (cont) amb cont possitive deriveble a fot R.
                                3.f = cont. In (cont). (eg) = exegh (ex). eg = exeg. x.1. eg = [xeg.cxeg]
cont en tot R
 Podem conloure que juio és de clarre C. (R.).
 ha derivade divenional és màxime en la divenió del vec gradient \( \P(P) i val mex \( |\nabla f(P)|\)!
 Le derinade direccoul és minimo en le direcce opiquale del vez gradient - Vf.(P): val.min - 11 Vf(P)/
 Le derinade diremond en toro en l'abremé perpendicular del vargnedient.
 Punts (x,y,z) ER3 + 9 satisfein F(a,b,c) = 0. (Suporsarem Fér de clarre C1)
 Si podem ailler z'temm le superficie en forme explicità z = f(x,y) pino, f, que sua di classe c.4
  Si temm un put P=(x0, y0, Z0) de 6 superfície (én a div F(x0, y0, Z0)=0 el Ple tangert
  a le superfrue en el put P és el ple [VF(P) x (X-P) = 0 = VF(P) x (x-xo, y-yo, z-zo)
       Pla gue porto par P (P)

Rede Normal Pane per P, te vester divisor \nabla F(P) (\frac{x}{2}) = (\frac{x}{2}) + \frac{3!}{2} (P)

Rede Normal Pane per P, te vester divisor \nabla F(P) (\frac{x}{2}) = (\frac{x}{2}) + \frac{3!}{2} (P)
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Recordatoris

Pla tangent: Es m. ple que només toce un quit P. a. le superfice (com leverte tangent)

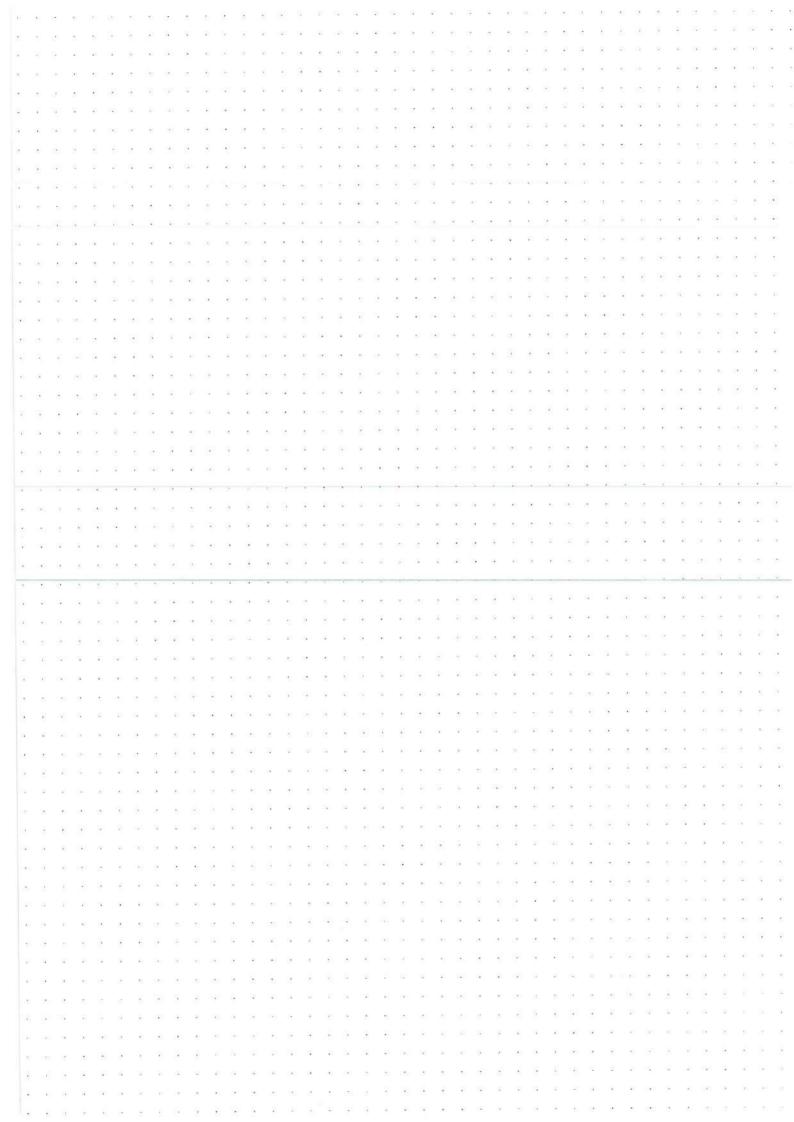
Vector Director: Done le direcció recta i l'onecta. "Uneix dos quets AB = V = B-A"

Vector Normal: Vector perpendicular a un pla. Ax+By + Cz +D=0 => m=(A,B,C)

VI m (Son prependenter).

El vector gradient (V. f(P)) = m del ple tanget i aquet ple continche a tots els vector

tongents in aguell part P.



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1. f(x,y)=x2+y2 , P=(2,3) , v=(3/5,4/5). Calular Duf(P).
    V CUIDADO V he de ser unitari. ||V| = \( (3/5)^2 + (4/5)^2 = 1 aixiquija es. correcte.
  (a) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x = f_x' 11 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y = f_y' \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2,3) = 2 \cdot z = 4 11 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \nabla f(P) = (4,6)
 b) \nabla f(P) \times \vec{v} = (4,6) \times (\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}) = (4.\frac{3}{5}) + (6.\frac{4}{5}) = \frac{36}{5} = D_v f(P)
  2). fuiré z=x2-y2 " Print (1,1) " En le direvoi que forme angle 3 amb direvoi pos de l'eix OX.
   Z=x2-y2 => f(x,y)=x3-y2 on is de classe c'a tot R.
   Pg. tots ch vector intaris son (cos(a), sen(x)).
     = (1/2 / 3) on ||v|| = 4
    (a) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2y \left| \frac{\partial d}{\partial x} (1,1) = 2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (1,1) = -2 \right| \nabla f(P) = (2,-2)
    b) \nabla f(P) \times \hat{V} = (2-2) \times (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = |A \cdot B| = D_V f(P) \left(1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(-\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -d
 (9). Det. a,b,c putal que la derivado direccional de f(x,y,z)=axy²+byz+Cz²x³,, P=(1,2,-1)
  tingui valor màxim de 64 en le direcció paral·lela a l'eix 02.
   · El rel max s'agrefo en \nabla f(P) i hem diven que he de ser (0,0,\lambda)
   · El val mex én lluf(P)11. > Vf(P) = (0,0,2) ,, 11 Vf(P) ! = Vx2 = 121 = 64
  • \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ay^2 + byz + Cz^2 3x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (1/2,-1) = 4a + 3c
                                                                            Vf(P) = (4a+3c, 4a-b, 2b-2c) = (0,0,264)
                                                                            4a + 3c = 0
4a - b = 0
\Rightarrow \boxed{a = \pm 6}
   · df = 2axy + b= = 2 df (1,2,-1) = 4a-b
                                                                               26-26=±04) (C=(+)8) ORDRE IMPO.
    0 \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} = by + Cx^3 lx \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial z} (1, z, -1) = 2b - 2c
     blevon are term due possibilitats:
      - Agefen el primer signe: (a,b,c)=(6,24,-8) → V(p)=64
      - Agalem el segon signe: (a,b,c) = (-6,-24,8) ⇒ ∇ f(P) = -64
Ex: Sup 2=x2+y2 , P=(1,2,5)
F(x,y,z)=x2+y2-z ⇒ F(1,7,5)=12+22-5=0 1 Pis de 6 superficie
 • \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x \int \nabla F(P) = (2,4,-1) i are fem f fèmb \nabla F(P) \times (x-P) = 0
 \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial y} = 2y
0 = (2, 4, -1) \times (x - 1, y - 2, z - 5) \Rightarrow \ell(x - 1) + 4(y - 2) - \ell(z - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 4y - t = 5
 Rests Tangent: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x-1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{y-2}{-1}
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(97). Troba glé tangent en z=x2+y2+exy en P=(1,0,2). VF(P) x(x-P) = 0
    Veien que z'ertà en fuir de x, y aixi que podem ficar-le à l'altro bondo o no.
    f(x,y)= Z = x2+y2+exy. Obs que inclin en hoquein pogut dir P=(1,0) i no panaria res
  Pq. podem fez servir le forme però and me mod: z = f(P) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(P)(y-b)
                                                                                                                         Això ens indica que f(1,0)=2=c el Psiertà en sup.
      · f(P) = (1)2+(0)2+e10=1+1=2=f(P)
                                                                                                                                                        \Rightarrow Z = 2 + 2(x-1) + 1(y-0)
      • \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + e^{xy} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (4,0) = 2 \cdot (1) + e^{4.0} = 2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}
                                                                                                                                                             > = 2 + 2x - 2 + y Pla tangent.

= 2x + y II = 2x + y - Z = 0
     · \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2}}{2y} = 2y + e^{\text{x}y} \times \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2}}{2y} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2y} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2
      NOTA: Padem venue que m=(2,1,-1)= \(\nabla F(A,0,2) i || \(\nabla F(P)|| = \sqrt{1^2+0^2+z^2} = \sqrt{5^2} = || F(P)||
     VIMPO: Recordo verificar que P està en la superficie. 1.
  3. Troba el gradet
    a) f(x,y,z)= ln(z+sin(y2-x)) en P=(1,-1,4)
    · dt = 1 - (05(y2-x)) - (-1) = -cos(y2-x) - (2+8m(y2x)) - 1 = -cos(o) . (1+0) - = -1)
     0 8 = 1 = 1 = (z + sin(y2x)) / p= [] | \ \( \f(P) = (-1, -2, 1) \)
     b) f(x,y,z) = e sim(5z) en P=(0,0, T/6)
      · 21/= e · 3 · Sim(5z) = e · 3 · Sim(5z) = 1 · 3 · 1 = 3/2
       · of | = e 3x19 1. 8im(52) | = 1.1. 8m(55) = 12
                                                                                                                                                              \nabla f(P) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-5\sqrt{37}}{2}\right)
       · df/= e . cos(52).5 = 1.5.cos(50) = 2
        c) f(x,y,z) = \( \sigma \frac{\text{xy+z}^2}{\text{t}} dt \) Sabern que \( \frac{\text{sin(t)}}{\text{t}} \) continu
                                                                                                                                                             Vter (lim souls = 1)
         F'(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\sin(xy+z^2)}{xy+z^2}, \frac{\partial(xy+z^2)}{\partial x_i}\right) - \left(\frac{\sin(x)}{x}, \frac{\partial(x)}{\partial x_i}\right) + \frac{\partial(xy+z^2)}{\partial x_i} = y \cdot \frac{\partial(xy+z^2)}{\partial x_i} = x \cdot \frac{\partial(xy+z^2)}{\partial z} = 2z
                                                                                                                                                                 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \bigg|_{P} = \left( \frac{\operatorname{Sim}(xy+z^{2})}{xy+z^{2}} \cdot (y) \right) - \left( \frac{\operatorname{Sim}(x)}{x} \cdot 1 \right) \bigg|_{P} = \frac{\operatorname{Sim}(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 + o^{2})}{\mathbb{Z}_{2} \cdot 1 + o^{2}}
        \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\Big|_{P} = \frac{\left|\operatorname{Sim}(xy+z^2)\right|}{\left|xy+z^2\right|} \cdot (x) - \frac{\left|\operatorname{Sim}(x)\right|}{\left|x\right|} \cdot \frac{\left|\operatorname{Sim}(x)\right|}{\left|x\right|} = \frac{|A|}{|A|}
                                                                                                                                                         |\nabla F(P) = (0, 1, 0)
        1 = (Sim(xy+z2) (22) - (5im(x) 0) / = (0)
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8. Troba la derivade $z=x^2-xy+y^2$ en M(1,1) en dir que some x and dir point a l'eixex.

De $f(M) = \nabla f(M) \circ \vec{V} = ||f(X)|| \cdot ||\vec{V}|| \cdot \cos(\sqrt{f(M)}, \vec{V})$ from \vec{V} $\nabla f(H) \cdot \vec{v} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(\vec{v}_{x}, \vec{v}_{y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(\cos(\alpha), \sin(\alpha)\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(\cos(\alpha), \sin(\alpha)\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(\cos(\alpha), \sin(\alpha)\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(\cos(\alpha), \sin(\alpha)\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(\cos(\alpha), \sin(\alpha)\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(\cos(\alpha), \sin(\alpha)\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - 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Soban que 6 direvo maxime és 6 del gradient (+ f(M) = (1,1)) però mecanitarem que v signi unitari per dona le magnifuel de creixent. Saban que seix el mirim si apurtem moter sutiti direno aixi que podem dir que vf(a) = i Dew (1, 1) no is mitan avai que diens que v= (1) 11 \(\frac{1}{4}\)||. ||\vec{r}||: cos(\) = \[\sqrt{27} = 11 Dr \(\frac{1}{2}\)| \(\frac{1}{2}\)| \(\frac{1}{2}\) de le derivade. Tindi valor minim quan aputin a dinewon def pero matexa set +1-1,-1) = i per no untari V= (-1 , -1) / || vf (M) || · || v| · (OS (X) = VZI · (-1) = | - VZI = || Dv f (M) || (10). Cale. recta mormal i plà tanget. a) La superficie z = 2xy en P = (2,-2,-4) z = 2xy - (x2+y) = 2xy - (x2+y) - = 0 · 31 = 2y · (x2+y)-1+ (2xy(-1(x2+y)-2)2x) = 6 Resta novel: (x,y, z) = (z,-z,-4) + x(6,4,-1) Pla tanget: IT: 6x+4y-2 =-8/ · 24 | = 2x · (x2+y) + (2xy (-1(x2+y)-9,1))=4 · 3 = ==== Vf(P) x(X-P) = (6,4,-1) x (x-2, y+2, 2+4) = 6x-12+4y+8-2-4=0 = 0 €x+4y-2=-8 (3). Sigui f: B2 + B. 3x (0,0) = 1 ; f(x,x) = 3 Vx & B. a) Demo deri de f en P=10,0) and dir biscertin primer quadrant es O. Sabem que v= (1.1) però mo is mitari = n = (\frac{1}{\sigma}, \frac{1}{\sigma}) # Aquets si. Com que f(x,x)=3 (iontant) le dervede de f(x,x)=0 on sepen que (y=x): $\frac{d}{dx} f(x,x) = \frac{df}{dx} (x,x) \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{df}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} \cdot (1) + \frac{df}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} \cdot (1) + \frac{df}{dy} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} \cdot \frac{df}{dy} \cdot \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} \cdot \frac{df$ Roden for sub: $4 + \frac{df}{dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dy} = -1$. $\nabla f(P) = (4,-1)$ is $\vec{v} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

Drf(P) = 0 f(P) · v = /(1) (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + /(1) (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = 0 tal i com whem.