

- Total differential (전미분)

$$Z = f(x, y), \quad \exists f_x, f_y : \text{conti.}$$

$$P(x, y) \longrightarrow Q(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \Rightarrow Z \text{의 증분 } \Delta Z.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Delta Z &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ &= f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y) + f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \\ \text{평균값정리} \quad &= f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y, \quad 0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1. \end{aligned}$$

$f_x, f_y : \text{연속}$

$$f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y) = f_x(x, y) + \varepsilon_1, \quad \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon_1 = 0.$$

$$f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y) = f_y(x, y) + \varepsilon_2, \quad \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon_2 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta Z = f_x(x, y) \overset{\Delta x}{\Delta x} + \varepsilon_1 + f_y(x, y) \Delta y + \varepsilon_2.$$

$$(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \Rightarrow \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \text{ 는 } 0 \text{ 로 수렴} \Rightarrow \text{아주 작은 값 이라.}$$

($f_x(x, y) \Delta x, f_y(x, y) \Delta y$ 에 비하여)

$$\therefore \Delta Z \doteq f_x(x, y) \Delta x + f_y(x, y) \Delta y = dZ.$$

: total differential.

$$\text{i.e. } dZ = f_x(x, y) dx + f_y(x, y) dy.$$

$$z = f(x, y) = x, \quad z = f(x, y) = y \Rightarrow dx = \Delta x, \quad dy = \Delta y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore dZ &= f_x(x, y) dx + f_y(x, y) dy \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \text{Rmk} \rangle_1) \quad f(x, y), \quad \exists f_x, f_y : \text{conti}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) : \text{total differentiable (전미분가능)}$$

$$(2) \quad Z = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow dZ = f_{x_1} dx_1 + f_{x_2} dx_2 + \dots + f_{x_n} dx_n.$$

exm $z = ax^2 + by^2 \Rightarrow$ 전미분.

(\because)

$$z_x = 2ax \quad z_y = 2by.$$

$$dz = 2ax dx + 2by dy = 2(ax dx + by dy).$$

exm. $x=4, y=-2, \Delta x=0.2, \Delta y=-0.2$

$$z = x^2 - xy + y^2 \Rightarrow \Delta z \text{ 와 } dz.$$

(\because)

$$\Delta z = f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$= (x+\Delta x)^2 - (x+\Delta x)(y+\Delta y) + (y+\Delta y)^2 - (x^2 - xy + y^2)$$

$$= 2(x \cdot \Delta x + y \cdot \Delta y) - (x \cdot \Delta y + y \cdot \Delta x) + (\Delta x)^2 - \Delta x \Delta y + (\Delta y)^2$$

$$= 3.72.$$

$$z_x = 2x - y \quad z_y = -x + 2y.$$

$$dz = z_x dx + z_y dy = (2x - y)dx + (-x + 2y)dy$$

$$= 3.6.$$

$$\therefore \Delta z \doteq dz.$$

< Rmk > $z = f(x, y)$: (x_0, y_0) 에서 전미분 가능이면

점 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 을 지나고 곡면 $z = f(x, y)$ 의 접평면. z 는

$$z - z_0 = f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0). \quad \text{이다.}$$

exm $z = x^2 + y^2 + xy$ 상의 점 $(1, 2, f(1, 2))$ 에서의 접평면을 구하라.

$$f(1, 2) = 7, \quad f_x = 2x + y, \quad f_y = 2y + x.$$

$$f_x(1, 2) = 4, \quad f_y(1, 2) = 5$$

$$z - 7 = 4(x - 1) + 5(y - 2) \Rightarrow z = 4x + 5y - 7.$$

$f(x, y)$ 가 (a, b) 의 근방에서 정의 되어 있고

~~$f(a, b)$ 가 (a, b) 의 근방에서 정의 되어 있고~~ (a, b) 가 (a, b) 근방의 점일 때.

① $f(a, b) < f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(a, b)$ 는 (a, b) 에서 극대
 $f(a, b)$ 를 극대값.

② $f(a, b) > f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(a, b)$ 는 (a, b) 에서 극소.
 $f(a, b)$ 를 극소값.

Thm $f(x, y)$ 가 (a, b) 의 근방에서 연속이고
 $\exists f_x(a, b), f_y(a, b)$, $f(a, b)$ 가 (a, b) 의 극값을 가지면
 $\Rightarrow f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$.

Thm — 극값 판정법 —

$f(x, y)$ 가 연속인 2차 편도함수를 가지고

$f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$ 일 때 (a, b) 에 대한 판정

$$(1) f_{xx}^2(a, b) - f_{xy}(a, b) f_{yx}(a, b) < 0$$

① $f_{xx}(a, b) < 0 \Rightarrow f(a, b)$ 는 (a, b) 에서 극대이고 극대값 $f(a, b)$ 를 가진다.

② $f_{xx} > 0 \Rightarrow f(a, b)$ 는 (a, b) 에서 극소이고 극소값 $f(a, b)$ 를 가진다.

$$(2) f_{xx}^2(a, b) - f_{xy}(a, b) f_{yx}(a, b) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{극값을 가지지 않는다.}$$

Exm $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 + 7 - 5y$ 의 극값을 조사하라.

$$f_x = 2x + 2y + 1, f_y = 2x + 4y - 5, f_x = 0, f_y = 0 \text{ 을 만족하는 } (x, y) \text{ 를 구하라.}$$

$$2x + 2y + 1 = 0, 2x + 4y - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3, x = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$\therefore (-\frac{7}{2}, 3)$ 에 대하여 판정.

$$f_{xx} = 2, f_{xy} = 2, f_{yy} = 4.$$

$$f_{xx}^2 - f_{xy} \cdot f_{yx} = 4 - 2 \cdot 2 = 0 < 0 \quad \therefore \text{극값을 가진다.}$$

$$f_{xx} = 2 > 0 \quad \therefore (-\frac{7}{2}, 3) \text{ 에서 극소이고}$$

$$\text{극소값은 } f(-\frac{7}{2}, 3) = -\frac{37}{4}$$

— 윤환수의 극값.

2-2-4

$$f(x, y) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} \quad (f_y \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = 0 \Rightarrow f_{x1}(x, y) = 0.$$

$\therefore f(x, y) = 0, f_{x1}(x, y) = 0$ 둘 만족하는 (x, y) 를 구한다.
 $\Downarrow (a, b)$

$$f_{xx} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{f_{xx} - 2 f_{xy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + f_{yy} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}{f_y} \quad \Leftarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y}$$

$$= -\frac{f_{xx} f_y^2 - 2 f_{xy} f_x f_y + f_{yy} f_x^2}{f_y^3}$$

$$f(x, y) = 0 \\ f_x = 0 \quad \text{242b}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{f_{xx}}{f_y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{f_{xx}}{f_y} < 0 \Rightarrow x=a \text{에서} \quad \text{극대값을 가리고} \quad \text{극대값} \quad \cancel{f(a,b)}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{f_{xx}}{f_y} > 0 \Rightarrow x=a \text{에서} \quad \text{극소값을 가리고} \quad \text{극소값} \quad \cancel{f(a,b)}$$

exm $x^3 - 3xy + y^3 = 3 \Rightarrow \text{극값?}$

put $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^3 - 3 = 0$

$$f_{x1}(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3y = 0 \quad y = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 3x^3 + x^6 - 3 = x^6 - 2x^3 - 3 = (x^3 - 3)(x^3 + 1) = 0.$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{3}, \quad x = -1$$

$$(-1, 1) \quad (\sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{3^2})$$

$$f_{xx} = 6x \quad f_y = -3x + 3y^2 \quad f_{xx}(-1, 1) = -6$$

$$f_y(-1, 1) = 6$$

$$\frac{f_{xx}(-1, 1)}{f_y(-1, 1)} = \frac{-6}{6} < 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \text{에서} \quad \text{극소값을 가리고}$$

극소값은 1 이다.

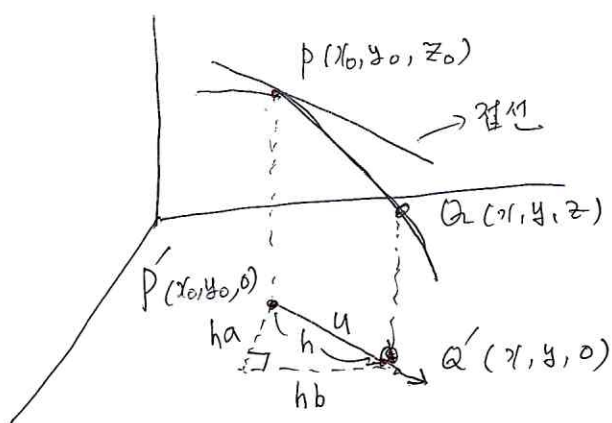
$(\sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{3}^2)$ 일 때.

$$f_{xx}(\sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{3}^2) = 6\sqrt[3]{3}.$$

$$f_{xy}(\sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{3}^2) = -3\sqrt[3]{3} + 3 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{3} = 6\sqrt[3]{3}$$

$\therefore \frac{f_{xx}}{f_{xy}} = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{3}$ 이시 극대값은 $\sqrt[3]{3}^2$ 을 갖는다.

— 방향도함수와 기울기 벡터



x 축, y 축 방향이 아닌

vector u 방향으로의 도함수를 생각해 보자.

$$hu = (h_a, h_b) = h_a e_1 + h_b e_2.$$

$$x - x_0 = h_a, \quad y - y_0 = h_b$$

$$\therefore x = x_0 + h_a, \quad y = y_0 + h_b$$

$$\exists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{z - z_0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h_a, y_0 + h_b) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

$\therefore f$ 의 u 방향에 대한 방향도함수

$$\text{define } D_u f(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h_a, y_0 + h_b) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

$u = (a, b)$; 단 u vector.