Uwaga: Jeżeli np.
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$$
, to znaczy, że
$$f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x,y) \\ f_2(x,y) \end{bmatrix}, f_1: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^1, f_2: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^1 \text{ , wówczas}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}f_1\\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}f_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Przykład 1

$$f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2xy^2 \\ x^3y \end{bmatrix}$$

Wtedy pochodne czątkowe:
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 \\ 3x^2y \end{bmatrix}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \begin{bmatrix} 4xy \\ x^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}h^x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}h^y + r((x,y),h) = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 \\ 3x^2y \end{bmatrix}h^x + \begin{bmatrix} 4xy \\ x^3 \end{bmatrix}h^y + r((x,y),h) = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 & 4xy \\ 3x^2y & x^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h^x \\ h^y \end{bmatrix} + r((x,y),h)$$

$$Czyli \ f' = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

i ogólniej: jeżeli $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^k$, to

$$f' = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x^n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x^1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x^n} \end{bmatrix}$$

0.1 Uzupełnienie:

Niech V - przestrzeń wektorowa z normą ||.|| i $x_0 \in V$, wówczas $f(x) = ||x||, f : V \to \mathbb{R}^1$ - ciągła w x_0 .

Dowód 1

Chccemy pokazać, że $\begin{cases} \forall \exists \forall \\ \epsilon > 0 \, \delta \, x \end{cases} d_x(x,x_0) < \delta \implies d_{\mathbb{R}}(f(x),f(x_0)) < \epsilon \end{cases}$ ale $d_x(x,y) = ||x-y||, d_{\mathbb{R}^1}(x,y) = |x-y|.$

Chcemy pokazać, że $\forall \exists \forall ||x-x_0|| < \delta \implies \big| ||x|| - ||x_0|| \big| < \epsilon$ ale $||x|| = ||x-y+y|| \le ||x-y|| + ||y||, ||x|| - ||y|| \le ||x-y||, ||y|| = ||y-x+x|| \le ||y-x|| + ||x||, ||y|| - ||x|| \le ||x-y||, \text{ czyli } \big| ||x|| - ||y|| \big| \le ||x-y||. \text{ Niech } \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \text{ otrzymujemy } \epsilon > \frac{\epsilon}{2} > ||x-y|| \le ||x|| - ||y|| \ge 0 \square$

Pytanie 1 Niech $f(x,y) = 7x + 6y^2$ i $g(t) = \begin{bmatrix} cos(t) \\ sin(t) \end{bmatrix}$. Wówczas $h(t) = (f \circ g)(t) : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$. Ile wynosi pochodna?

$$f' = [7, 12y], g' = \begin{bmatrix} -sin(t) \\ cos(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Twierdzenie 1 Niech $G: U \to Y, U \subset X, U$ - otwarte X - przestrzeń wektorowa unormowana, $F: G(U) \to Z, G(U) \subset V$ G - różniczkowalna w $X_0 \in U$, Y - różniczkowalna w Y0 Y0.

$$G(x_0 + h_1) - G(x_0) = G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1), \ gdy \ \frac{r(x_0, h_1)}{\|h_1\|_x} \to 0$$

$$F(y_0 + h_2) - F(y_0) = F'(y_0)h_2 + r_2(y_0, h_2), \ gdy \ \frac{r(y_0, h_2)}{\|h_2\|_y} \to 0$$

$$W\acute{o}wczas: (F \circ G) - r\acute{o}zniczkowalna \ w \ x_0$$

$$oraz \ (F \circ G)'(x_0) = F'(x)|_{x = G(x_0)} G'(x_0)$$

Dowód 2

$$F(G(x_0 + h)) - F(G(x_0)) =$$

$$F(G(x_0) + G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1)) - F(G(x_0)) =$$

$$F(G(x_0)) + F'(G(x_0))(G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1)) + r_2(G(x_0))$$

$$G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1)) - F(G(x_0))$$

zatem:

$$F(G(x_0)) + F(G(x_0+h)) = F'(G(x_0))G'(x_0)h_1 + F'(G(x_0))r_1(x_0, h_1) + r_2(G(x_0), G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1))$$

Wystarczy pokazać, że
$$\frac{r_3}{||h_1||} \to 0$$
, ale $\frac{r_3}{||h_1||} = F'(G(x_0)) \frac{r_1(x_0, h_1)}{||h_1||} + \underbrace{\frac{r_2(G(x_0), G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1))}{||G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1)||}}_{\to 0 \text{ kiedy } h_1 \to 0}$

$$\underbrace{\frac{||G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1)||}{||h_1||}}_{\text{iest ograniczony}}, \text{ ale jeżeli } h_1 \to 0, \text{ to } h_2 = G'(x_0)h_1 + r_1(x_0, h_1), \text{ zatem}$$

F(G(x)) - różniczkowalna w x_0

Przykład 2

$$f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2xy^2 \\ x^3y \end{bmatrix}, \varphi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2t^2 \\ t^3 \end{bmatrix}, h(t) = (f \circ \varphi)(t), h: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Policzmy } h'.\ f' = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 & 4xy \\ 3x^2y & x^3 \end{bmatrix}, \varphi'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 4t \\ 3t^2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{tzn. } H' = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 & 4xy \\ 3x^2y & x^3 \end{bmatrix} \bigg|_{x=2t^2,y=t^3} \begin{bmatrix} 4t \\ 3t^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(2t^2)^2 4t + 4(2t^2)(t^3)3t^2 \\ 3(2t^2)^2 t^3 4 + (2t^3)^3 3t^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Weźmy przykład: Niech
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, \Psi: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2, \Psi(r,\varphi) = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_1(r,\varphi) \\ \Psi_2(r,\varphi) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Psi_1: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Psi_2: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

Niech
$$H(r,\varphi) = (f \circ \Psi)(r,\varphi)$$
, czyli $H : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$.

Niech
$$H(r,\varphi)=(f\circ\Psi)(r,\varphi)$$
, czyli $H:\mathbb{R}^2\to\mathbb{R}$.
Szukamy pochodnej H , ale $f'=[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x},\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}],\Psi'=\begin{bmatrix}\frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial r}&\frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial \varphi}\\\frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial r}&\frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial \varphi}\end{bmatrix}$

Czyli
$$H' = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] \Big|_{x = \Psi_1(r,\varphi), y = \Psi_1(r,\varphi)} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial \varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Co daje: } \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi} \right] = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial \varphi} \right] \bigg|_{x = \Psi_1(r,\varphi), y = \Psi_2(r,\varphi)}$$