

❖ بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ❖

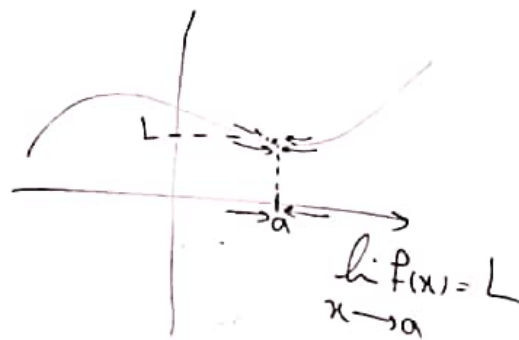
توابع عدد متغيره

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^r \quad \leftarrow \text{متغير } y = f(x)$$
$$V = x^r \text{ متغير}$$

$$S = xy = S(x, y) \quad \text{متغير } z = f(x, y)$$

$$V = nr^2h = V(r, h) \quad \text{متغير } w = f(x, y, z)$$
$$V = xyz \text{ متغير}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{0+2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$$



خدا توابع

تعریف: فرض کنید $f(x, y)$ تابعی در مسطحه D باشد.
اگر برای هر نقطه $(x, y) \in D$ از هر مسیری در مسطحه D به نقطه (a, b) نزدیک شود $f(x, y)$ به عدد L نزدیک شود، گوئیم حد تابع f در نقطه (a, b) برابر با L است.

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = L$$

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$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x^2 - xy}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x(x-y)}{(x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = \frac{1}{1+1+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 - y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{(x-y)(x+y)}{(x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - xy}{x^2 - y^2} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x,y) \neq (1,1)$$

$$(x,y) = (1,1) \quad f(1,1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x^2 - xy}{x^2 - y^2} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x(x-y)}{(x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = \frac{1}{3} \neq 0$$

پيوسته نيت

مثال: پيوسته را در نقطه (1,1) برسی کنيد

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{x^2 - y^2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{y(x-1) - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{(x-1)(y-2)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

پيوسته: تابع f در (a,b) پيوسته گوئيم.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y) = f(a,b)$$

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مشتق بی مرتبه انواع مختلفه

مشتق اول $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

مثال مشتق حد درجه اول توابع زیر را بیست آید :

$$f(x, y) = x^2 y^2 + 2xy - 2$$

$$f_x = 2xy^2 + 2y$$

$$f_y = 2x^2 y + 2x$$

مشتق جزئی مرتب بالاتر:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

ادین باران دومین بار از

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{yx}$$

از y و x

$$f_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{(\partial x)^2}$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{(\partial y)^2}$$

$$f(x, y) = x \sin y + x^2 y$$

$$f_x = \sin y + 2xy$$

$$f_y = x \cos y + x^2$$

$$f(x, y) = \sin y + x^2 y + \cos x$$

$$f_x = 1 \cdot x^2 y + \sin x$$

$$f_y = \cos y + 1 \cdot x^2$$

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$$1) f(x, y) = x^r y^r$$

$$f_x = r x^{r-1} y^r$$

$$f_{xx} = r(r-1) x^{r-2} y^r$$

$$f_{xy} = r x^{r-1} y^{r-1}$$

f_{xy}
↓
المشتق الثاني

f_{xx}

$$f(x, y) = e^{rx+ry} + x^r y^r$$

$$f_y = r e^{rx+ry} + r x y^{r-1}$$

$$f_{yy} = r e^{rx+ry} + r(r-1) x y^{r-2}$$

$$f_{yx} = r e^{rx+ry} + r x^{r-1} y^{r-1}$$

f_{yy}
 f_{yx}

!

$e^u \rightarrow u e^u$

$$f(x,y) = \ln(rx - ry) \quad \begin{matrix} f_{yx} & f_{xx} & f_{xy} & f_{yy} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\ln u \rightarrow \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-r}{rx - ry} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-r(-r)}{(rx - ry)^2} = \frac{+r^2}{(rx - ry)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{r}{rx - ry} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-r}{(rx - ry)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{0 - (-r)(r)}{(rx - ry)^2} = \frac{+r^2}{(rx - ry)^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{0 - (-r)(-r)}{(rx - ry)^2} = \frac{-r^2}{(rx - ry)^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = xe^y - ye^x$$

$$f_x = e^y - ye^x$$

$$f_y = xe^y - e^x$$

$$f_{xx} = -ye^x$$

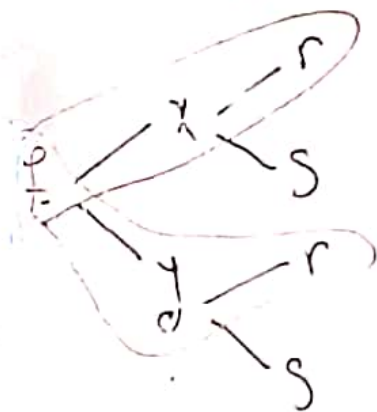
$$f_{yx} = e^y - e^x$$

$$f_{xy} = e^y - e^x$$

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قاعده زنجیره ای :

$$Z = f(x, y) \quad \begin{cases} x = g(r, s) \\ y = h(r, s) \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

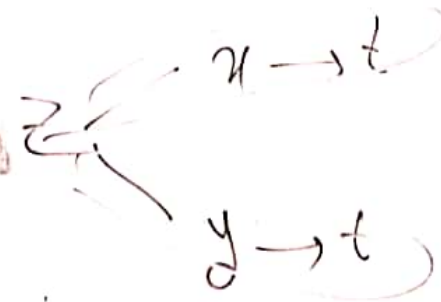
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$

$$z = \sin(x^r y)$$

$$x = \sqrt{t}$$

$$y = t^r$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt}$$



$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = \cancel{r} \cancel{t}^r \sqrt{t} \cancel{t}^r \cancel{t}^r \times \frac{1}{\cancel{r} \cancel{t}^r} + t \cancel{t}^r \cancel{t}^r \cdot r t = r t^r \cancel{t}^r$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = r x y \cos(x^r y) = r \sqrt{t} \cdot t^r \cos(t^r) = r t^r \sqrt{t} \cos t^r$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^r \cos(x^r y) = t \cos t^r$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = r t$$