11. gyakorlat

Iranquent demivalas

2 vallozós esetben

$$\frac{e}{2} = (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\frac{e}{2} = (3x^2 - 3y^2)$$

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$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = -6xy + 16y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial y} = -6xy + 16y^3$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial e} = (e ; graph) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (3x^2 - 3y^2 - 6xy + 16y^3) = \frac{10x^2}{2}$$

$$f(x,y) = lu(x^2 + xy) \qquad \alpha = 150^{\circ}$$

 $e = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$ that varnal azou poutok ebben az vrayban alud veu létésé d'derialt?

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2 + xy} (2x + y) = \frac{2x + y}{x^2 + xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial e} = f = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{2x+y}{x^2+xy} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{x^2+xy} = \frac{x-\sqrt{3}(2x+y)}{2x^2+2xy}$$
Grand we defined before

Enner végesuer bell lernie

$$0 \neq \alpha \neq 2x^2 + 2xy \neq 0$$

$$2x(x+y) = 0$$

$$y = -x \text{ expens } f$$

Itt maga a for since entelverre!

as elutelue se's: tembo ma'yain mudeulol et deni léter à at vraignent dernialt

$$f(x, y, 2) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)} - ex 2$$

$$P_0 = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\nabla = (3, 2, -5) = 3$$

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$$ev = \left(\frac{3}{38}, \frac{2}{38}, \frac{-5}{38}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = -2x e^{-(x^2 + S^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial y} = -2y e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \begin{cases} -2x e^{(x^2 + y^2)} \\ -2y e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{e} \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = e^{yt} \cdot q^{yt} = -\frac{2}{e} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}8} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}8}$$

 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial e^2} = ex^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + exey \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + eyex \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + ey^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$ aueurben foldbros alchor ez a hetho

Lo Meg lebet figeleni.

$$\begin{cases} (x_{1}y_{1}) = x_{1}^{4} + y_{3}^{3}x^{2} & P(1,1) \\ x_{1} = 45^{\circ} \\ 0x = 4x_{2}^{5}y_{1} + 2y_{3}^{3}x & e = \left(\frac{1}{2}i \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ 0x_{2} = 3y_{2}^{5}x_{1}^{5} + x_{2}^{5} & ex_{2}^{5} = \frac{1}{2}i \cdot ex_{2}^{5} = \frac{$$

Sollal bajdutabb!

Geometriai allalmazais R2-3R g(x,g) => 3D felület! ls ento egous, adott iraybor $\frac{x-x_0}{ex} = \frac{y-y_0}{fx} = \frac{z-z_0}{fx}$ alol P(xo, yo, =) adott pout 20 = g(x0, y) SX = 38 alol e/x jelöle·lu· ax adott vayt! la paraialis pl. e = (1,0,0) $\frac{x-x_0}{1} = \frac{2-z_0}{f(x)} = \frac{2-z_0}{f(x)}$ Al avelógia |u(x-xo)| = fx-fxo $\delta(x_1g) = lu(x^2 + g^2)$ Xo = Oi Po (0,1) 20 = g(0,1) = 0 e=(1/2/3) $\exists x = e \cdot grad$ $= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 + \beta^2}{2x} \Big|_{po} = 0$ $\frac{X}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ 03 = 25 | = 2

Enitosié

La 1D leityesztése:
$$(y-y_0) = u(x-x_0)$$

$$(z-z_0) = qradd|_{p_0} : \begin{bmatrix} x-x_0 \\ y-y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Az évirtósié függeten at vrajfol!

azt soak a felli lotbol lumutantó no malis (qradien) adja mes

$$0 : (x-x_0) + 2 : (y-y_0) = 2 - 2 \circ$$

3D sié excelet:
$$(x-x_0) = 0 \quad \text{abol } n \text{ a normalis}$$

$$x(x-x_0) = 0 \quad \text{abol } n \text{ a normalis}$$
alabol flirhetó

a feut exceletbol:
$$0 : (x-x_0) + 2 : (y-y_0) - (z-z_0) = 0$$

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$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{S}}{\partial x} = \mathcal{S} \cdot \cos(x \mathcal{S}) = 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial y} = x \cdot \cos(x_1 y) = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\left[-1\left(x-\overline{n}/3\right)-\overline{\frac{n}{6}}\left(y-2\right)=\left(\overline{z}-\sqrt{3}\right)\right]:S$$

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} & = \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial y} & = \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

meshiodelites:

Maisie mexhadelités:
$$\begin{cases}
g(x,y) = 2 \\
3 \text{ vallo 20is lev!}
\end{cases}$$

errer a gradiuse!

F8) Melyh a
$$y = 2x^{2} + 5y^{2} - 3x + 2y - 1$$

felicité avoir partion, alol at chinto's l'E

parlie 2 aus a $2x - y + 5z - 25 = 0$

s'ilbal!

Nf: $(2, -1, 5) \Rightarrow (-\frac{7}{5}, \frac{7}{5}, -1)$
 $0 = 4x - 3 = -\frac{7}{5} \Rightarrow 4x = \frac{13}{5} \Rightarrow 20$
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 $0 = 4x - 3 = -$

Teljes differencial egy váldozós esetben: yo ha dx luicsi agat x & Xo liveanisan hozelitheten: df: a liveanis (denivaltos) hiózelite's bollacto a soloblo Tobbvalbatos eschen: RN >12 $df = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial J(P_0)}{\partial x_i} dx_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial J(P_0)}{\partial$ F9) $f(x_1y) = arctgxy$ $P(x_0, y_0) ; Q(1,2)$ Of = 1+x34, 8 $dj = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P/Q) dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(P/Q) dy$ Of = X dj = to dx + the xo you dy $df = \frac{2}{1+4} dx + \frac{1}{1+4} dy = \frac{2}{5} dx + \frac{1}{5} dy$ Egg henger Sugarrait 1%, magarnagait 2%. luibaival mériju E. Meny a tifogat mérisérek velatriv luibaija $V = r^2 \pi \cdot m$ $\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = 2r \pi m$ | dV = | 2rmm. dr + r2m dm) $1+\left(\frac{dw}{w}\right) \leq 2.1\% + 2\% = \frac{4\%}{w}$ a sugarners a magaria guelles rel. Libaja

lubaja

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· ha P^-> D tipusui fgr. => [gradf] tontalmatta
at 055000
powe. demialbut

Etch gradienseit is définiallatiel.

$$f(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 + z \sin x \\ z^2 + z \sin y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{2x3}^{3} \int_{2x3}^{2} R^2$$

$$\int_{2x3}^{3} \int_{2x3}^{2} R^2$$

$$\int_{2x3}^{3} \int_{2x3}^{2} R^2$$

$$\int_{2x3}^{3} \int_{2x3}^{2} R^2$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x + t \cos x & 0 \\ 0 & t \cos y & 2 \pm t \sin y \end{pmatrix}$$