

Zadanie 1b

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{dla } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{dla } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

Obliczamy z definicji:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + h) - f(0, 0)}{h} = 0$$

Oznaczmy: niech $w = \Delta x, k = \Delta y$. Zgodnie z podręcznikiem, sprawdźmy czy podana niżej granica będzie równa 0, ten warunek pozwoli nam stwierdzić, że funkcja jest różniczkowalna.

$$\lim_{(w, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(x_0 + w, y_0 + k) - f(x_0, y_0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)w - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)k}{\sqrt{w^2 + k^2}} = \lim_{(w, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{(w^2 + k^2) \sin \frac{1}{w^2 + k^2}}{\sqrt{w^2 + k^2}}$$

Zajmijmy się oszacowaniem z modulem, mianowicie zauważmy:

$$\left| \frac{(w^2 + k^2) \sin \frac{1}{w^2 + k^2}}{\sqrt{w^2 + k^2}} \right| \leq \frac{w^2 + k^2}{\sqrt{w^2 + k^2}} = \sqrt{w^2 + k^2} \rightarrow 0$$

Skoro wyrażenie po prawej stronie dąży do zera, to wyrażenie w module również dąży do 0 przy oszacowaniu sinusa przez 1.

Zatem granica wynosi 0, a więc funkcja jest różniczkowalna. (odp.)

Zadanie 3b

Przyjmijmy: $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3 + z^3}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)^2}} \cdot (x^3 + y^3 + z^3)'_x = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)^2}}$$

Analogicznie:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{z^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)^2}}$$

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

Niech $x = 3, y = 4, z = 5; \Delta x = -0.07, \Delta y = 0.05, \Delta z = -0.01$. Mamy wtedy:

$$f(3, 4, 5) = \sqrt[3]{3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3} = 6$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(3, 4, 5) = \frac{3^2}{\sqrt[3]{(3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3)^2}}$$

Podobnie $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(3, 4, 5) = \frac{16}{36}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(3, 4, 5) = \frac{25}{36}$.

$$\Delta f = \frac{9}{36} \cdot (-0.07) + \frac{16}{36} \cdot 0.05 + \frac{25}{36} \cdot (-0.01) = \frac{-1}{450}$$

Ostatecznie mamy:

$$\sqrt[3]{(2.93)^3 + (4.05)^3 + (4.99)^3} = f(3, 4, 5) - \Delta f = 6 - \frac{1}{450} = 5 \frac{449}{450}$$

Zadanie 5b

$$z = f(u, v, w) = \arcsin \frac{u}{v+w} \quad (: u = e^{\frac{x}{y}}, v = x^2 + y^2, w = 2xy)$$

Obliczamy:

$$z'_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{u}{v+w}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{u'(v+w) - u(v+w)'}{(v+w)^2}$$

$$z'_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{u}{v+w}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{u'(v+w) - u(v+w)'}{(v+w)^2}$$

$$u'_x = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}}}{y}; u'_y = \frac{-xe^{\frac{x}{y}}}{y^2}; (v+w)'_x = 2x + 2y = (v+w)'_y$$

A zatem (po drodze wykorzystamy m.in. wzór na pochodną iloczynu):

$$\begin{aligned} z'_x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}{(x+y)^4}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}}}{y}(x+y)^2 - \frac{y \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}(2x+2y)}{y}}{(x+y)^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}{(x+y)^4}}} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}}(x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 2xy - 2y^2)}{y(x+y)^4} = \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}}(x+y)(x-y)}{\sqrt{y^2(x+y) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}{(x+y)^4}\right)}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}}(x+y)(x-y)}{y(x+y)^2 \cdot \sqrt{(x+y)^4 - e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}}(x-y)}{y(x+y) \cdot \sqrt{(x+y)^4 - e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z'_y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}{(x+y)^4}}} \cdot \frac{\frac{-e^{\frac{x}{y}}}{y^2}(x+y)^2 - \frac{y^2(2x+2y) \cdot e^{\frac{x}{y}}}{y^2}}{(x+y)^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}{(x+y)^4}}} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot (-x^2 - 2xy - y^2 + 2xy^2 + 2y^3)}{y^2(x+y)^4} = \\ &= \frac{-e^{\frac{x}{y}}(x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 2xy^2 - 2y^3)}{\sqrt{y^4(x+y)^8 \left[1 - \frac{e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}{(x+y)^4}\right]}} = \frac{-e^{\frac{x}{y}}(x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 2xy^2 - 2y^3)}{y^2(x+y)^2 \sqrt{(x+y)^4 - e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}} = \frac{-e^{\frac{x}{y}}(x+y-2y^2)}{y^2(x+y) \sqrt{(x+y)^4 - e^{\frac{2x}{y}}}} \end{aligned}$$