

Εργασία 5

2.5

1. Αν  $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  παραγωγίσιμη στο  $n$   
 $x \mapsto f^2(x) + 2f(x)$  είναι παραγωγίσιμη με συνθήκη  
του πολλαπλασιασμού της αραγωγίσιμης της  $Df(x)$ .

αφού  $f$  παραγωγίσιμη  
με  $2f \neq \emptyset$  (υπόθεση βρωμειάδης μεταλλοειδούς)  
Είναι  $f$  παραγωγίσιμη άρα με  $f \cdot f$  παραγωγίσιμη  
(υπόθεση πολλαπλασιασμού)

Άρα με  $f^2 + 2f$  παραγωγίσιμη  
(υπόθεση αθροισματικής)

Παραγωγός:  $2f \cdot Df + 2Df = 2(f+1)Df$

2. Ναι οι παραγωγίσιμες συναρτήσεις είναι παραγωγίσιμες  
με να βρούμε του πολλαπλασιασμού της σε χώρο  $\mathbb{R}^2$

β)  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (x,y) \mapsto x+y$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 1$  Οι  $f$  είναι παραγωγίσιμες

άρα βεβαιώνεται  $\forall (x,y)$  ότι  $f$  παραγωγίσιμη

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$$Df = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (x, y) \mapsto \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \quad \text{and}$$

$$U = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \quad \text{swixno } \text{so } U$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \quad \text{---}$$

apa  $f$ :  $\text{Napa jup'isim}$

$$Df(x_0) = \left[ \frac{-x_0}{\sqrt{1-x_0^2-y_0^2}} \quad \frac{-y_0}{\sqrt{1-x_0^2-y_0^2}} \right]$$

Επιπλέον, αν  $L$  είναι ηπειρώση του  $\mathbb{R}^2$  τότε  
 το  $\mathbb{R}^2$  είναι  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$

$$g) f(x,y) = (x^2+y^2) \log \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, \quad (t) = (e^t, e^{-t})$$

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

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

όρα αν  $h(t) = f(c(t))$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \nabla f(c(t)) \cdot c'(t) =$$

$$= \left( e^t (2 \log \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} + 1), e^{-t} (2 \log \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} + 1) \right) \cdot (e^t, -e^{-t})$$

$$= e^{2t} 2 \log \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} + e^{2t} - e^{-2t} 2 \log \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} - e^{-2t}$$

$$h(t) = f(c(t)) = (e^{2t} + e^{-2t}) \log \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}}$$

$$h'(t) = (2e^{2t} - 2e^{-2t}) \log \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} + 2e^{2t} - 2e^{-2t}$$

5.  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  und  $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Abzählregeln: NFO

$$\nabla(fg) = f \nabla g + g \nabla f$$

Es sei  $h(x) = f(x)g(x)$

and wiria zu gradienten

$$\nabla h = \nabla(fg) = f \nabla g + g \nabla f$$

6.  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  abzählregeln. Explizites Gebra

$f(x, y, z)$  zu verwenden  $x = \rho \cos \varphi \sin \theta,$

$y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \rho \cos \theta$

und abzählregeln  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi}$

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

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (\cos \theta \sin \varphi) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (\sin \theta \sin \varphi) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} (\cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (-\rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (\rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (\rho \cos \theta \cos \varphi) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (\rho \sin \theta \cos \varphi) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} (\rho \sin \theta)$$

$$f(u, v) = (\tan(u-1) - e^v, u^2 - v^2)$$

$$g(x, y) = (e^{x-y}, x-y)$$

$$f \circ g \text{ on } D(f \circ g)(1, 1)$$

$$g(1, 1) = (1, 0)$$

$$D(f \circ g)(1, 1) =$$

$$= Df(1, 0) \cdot Dg(1, 1)$$

$$Df = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\cos^2(u-1)} & -e^v \\ 2u & -2v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Dg = \begin{bmatrix} e^{x-y} & -e^{x-y} \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{so } D(f \circ g)(1, 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$10. T(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, t)$$

$$a) T'(\gamma(t))$$

$$T(\gamma(t)) = t^2$$

$$T'(\gamma(t)) = 2t$$

$$b) t = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 0,01$$

$$T\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + 0,01\right]^2$$

$$11. f(x, y, z) = (3y + 2, x^2 + y^2, x + z^2)$$

$$c(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, t)$$

$$a) p = f \circ c = (3\sin t + 2, t, \cos t + t^2)$$

$$p'(t) = j$$

$$p'(t) = (3\cos t, 0, 2t - \sin t)$$

$$p'(t) = (-3, 0, 2\pi)$$

$$b) \quad c(\pi) = (-1, 0, \pi)$$

$$c'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, 1)$$

$$c'(\pi) = (0, -1, 1)$$

$$Df(-1, 0, \pi)$$

$$Df = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2x & 2y & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Df(-1, 0, \pi) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2\pi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c) \quad Df(-1, 0, \pi)(c'(\pi)) =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2\pi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 2\pi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. \quad h(x, y, z) = (xyz, e^{xz}, x \sin y, -\frac{9}{x}, 17)$$

$$g(u, v) = (v^2 + 2u, \pi, 2\sqrt{u})$$

$$Dh(1, 1)$$

$$Dh = \begin{bmatrix} yz & xz & xy \\ ze^{xz} & 0 & xe^{xz} \\ \sin y & x \cos y & 0 \\ \frac{9}{x^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(1, 1) = (3, \pi, 2)$$

$$Dh(3, \pi, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2\pi & 6 & 3\pi \\ 2e^6 & 0 & 3e^6 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Dg = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2v \\ 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



apa

$$D_{\text{hag}}(1,1) =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2n & 6 & 3n \\ 2e^6 & 0 & 3e^6 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

= ...

17. Kuvonas apogidas

a)  $\frac{dh}{dx}$  onos  $h(x) = f(x, u(x), v(x))$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} u'(x) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} v'(x)$$

β)  $G(x, y(x)) = 0$   
2) vdo av oi  $y(x)$  me  $G$  nparaprotiko

$$\text{tote} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{\partial G / \partial x}{\partial G / \partial y} \quad \text{av} \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \neq 0$$

$$G(x, y(x)) = 0 \quad \text{on}$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}}$$

θ)  $G_1(x, y_1(x), y_2(x)) = 0$   
 $G_2(x, y_1(x), y_2(x)) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y_1} \frac{dy_1}{dx} + \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y_2} \frac{dy_2}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial y_1} \frac{dy_1}{dx} + \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial y_2} \frac{dy_2}{dx} = 0$$

γ)  $x^2 + y^3 + e^y = 0$

$$\frac{d(x^2 + y^3 + e^y)}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 3y^2 \cdot y'(x) + e^y \cdot y'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(x) [e^y + 3y^2] = -2x$$

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

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$$22. \quad f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

α)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  και  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  υπάρχουν στο (0, 0)

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

β) αν  $\gamma(t) = (at, bt)$  και  $f \circ \gamma$  παραγωγίσιμη

$$\text{και } (f \circ \gamma)'(0) = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \quad \nabla f(0, 0) \cdot \gamma'(0) = 0$$

$$f(\gamma(t)) = \frac{at \cdot b^2 t^2}{a^2 t^2 + b^2 t^2} = \frac{at b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$f(\gamma(t))' = \frac{ab^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\nabla f(0, 0) = 0 \quad \text{και} \quad \nabla f(0, 0) \cdot \gamma'(0) = 0$$

→. Ndo av n  $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

napaj. Gw  $x_0 \in U$ , unopxu ka fawia  $V$  w  $0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

wi fia gw'pion  $R_1: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  zw  $\forall h \in V$

va Exale  $x_0 + h \in U$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + [Df(x_0)]h + R_1(h)$$

$$\text{wi } \frac{R_1(h)}{\|h\|} \rightarrow 0 \text{ wger } h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{gw'fawie } R_1(h) = f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) - Df(x_0)h$$

$$\frac{R_1(h)}{\|h\|} \rightarrow 0 \text{ k'pai } f \text{ napajung'aw}$$

$$\text{32: } g(u, v) = (e^u, u + \sin v)$$

$$\text{wi } f(x, y, z) = (xy, yz)$$

Vnaw'awiz unv  $D(g \circ f)$  Gw  $(0, 1, 0)$

$$Dg = \begin{bmatrix} e^u & 0 \\ 1 & \cos v \end{bmatrix} \quad f(0, 1, 0) = (0, 0)$$
$$Dg \circ f = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Df = \begin{bmatrix} y & x & 0 \\ 0 & z & y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Df(0,1,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

for

$$D(g \circ f)(0,1,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{ka} \quad g: \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$$

a) u npranu ka loxica pa  $m, h, p$  ka  $q$   
Ubu n fog va exu vonta;

$$f \circ g(x)$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$$

$$g(x_1, \dots, x_p) = (\tilde{y}_1, \dots, \tilde{y}_q)$$

$$\text{npranu} \quad h = q$$

b) n fog;

$$\text{npranu} \quad m = p$$

c)  $f \circ f$ ;

$$\text{otav} \quad m = h$$

35.

$$\text{Ans } z = f(x-y) \quad \text{vsd} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\text{Ans } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$