

Απειροστικός Λογισμός II

Μάθημα 24^ο 14 Μαΐου 2019

Παράδειγμα

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

Λύση: 1^{ος} τρόπος: $0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{|x||x|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq |x| \rightarrow 0$

2^{ος} τρόπος: $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r} = r \cos^2 \theta \rightarrow 0$, ($r \rightarrow 0^+$ $\cos^2 \theta$ φραγμ.)

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

• $0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{x^2 |y|}{x^2+y^2} \leq |y| \rightarrow 0$ (1^{ος} τρόπος)

• $\frac{x^2 y}{x^2+y^2} \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow 0^+]{\substack{x=r \cos \theta \\ y=r \sin \theta}} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r \sin \theta}{r^2} = r \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta \rightarrow 0$ (2^{ος} τρόπος)

$$3 \quad \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2} = 0$$

1^{ος} τρόπος: $0 \leq \left| \frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \right| = \frac{|x||y||z|}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \stackrel{(*)}{\leq} \frac{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \rightarrow 0$

≡ Έρω οε αν $a = (x,y,z)$: $\|a\| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$ και ενίενς

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |x| &\leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \\ |y| &\leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \\ |z| &\leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow |x||y||z| \leq (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2} \quad (*)$$

2^{ος} τρόπος: 2^ο γαιρικές σφαιρικές. $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$

$$\frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2} = \frac{r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} = r \cos \theta \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow 0^+]{}$$

Παράδειγμα

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = (x^2, 3x+5, \sin x)$$

$$g(y, z, w) = yz^2 + w^2 e^z$$

τότε η σύνθεση $h = g \circ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$h(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2, 3x+5, \sin x) = (3x+5)^2 x^2 + \sin^2 x e^{3x+5}$$

Παράδειγμα

$$f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{8}{y} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow y - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow x - \frac{8}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \\ x - \frac{8}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right)$$

μοναδικό πιθανό σημείο τοπικού ακρότατου της f

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x} = \frac{2}{x^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 y} = \frac{16}{y^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$$

είναι συνεχείς.

Στο $(\frac{1}{2}, 4)$ θα εφαρμόσω το κριτήριο 2ης παραγωγής.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x} \left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right) = 16, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 y} \left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right) = 1$$

οπότε ο εββλιανός πίνακας στο $(\frac{1}{2}, 4)$ είναι:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 16 & 1 \\ 1 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 16 > 0$$

$$f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 = 16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 1^2 = 3 > 0$$

άρα θετικά ορισμένος κ' άρα το $(\frac{1}{2}, 4)$ είναι τοπικό ελάχιστο.

Παράδειγμα

$f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. Βρείτε ακρότατα της f υπό τις δοθείσες συνθήκες.

Λύση: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + y$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x + 2y$. και έγω $g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2y \quad \nabla g(x,y) = (2x, 2y)$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \lambda \nabla g(x,y)$$

$$(2x + y, x + 2y) = \lambda(2x, 2y)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 2\lambda x \\ 2y + x = 2\lambda y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \dots \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = \frac{3}{2} \end{matrix}$$

4 πιθανά σημεία ακροτάτων: $\left(\frac{\pm\sqrt{2}}{2}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$, $\left(\frac{+\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
τα ελέγχω και βρίσκω μέγιστο - ελάχιστο.

Απειροστικός Λογισμός II

Μαθήμα 25° 16 Μαΐου 2019

Παράδειγμα (κανόνας αλυσίδας)

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, g: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x,y) = (x^2y, x+e^y, \sin(xy)) = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$$

$$g(z,w,u) = z^2w + wu^2 \quad h = g \circ f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = ; \quad \text{Μπορώ να βρω } h(x,y) = g(f(x,y)) = g(f_1, f_2, f_3)$$

$$h(x,y) = f_1^2 f_2 + f_2 f_3^2 = x^4 y^2 (x+e^y) + (x+e^y) \sin^2(xy)$$

και υπολογίζω το $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$ εύκολα χωρίς κανόνα αλυσίδας.

Κανόνος Αλυσίδας Γενικός: Αν $h = g \circ f$ ο κανόνας αλ. δίνει:

$$Dh = Dg \cdot Df. \quad (\text{Για διακυβερνητικές } f, g \text{ είναι γινόμενο πινάκων}).$$

Στο παράδειγμα: $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x}$ (*)

$$\begin{aligned} z &= f_1 = x^2y \\ w &= f_2 = x+e^y \\ u &= f_3 = \sin(xy) \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) = (2zw)(2xy) + (z^2 + u^2) \cdot 1 + 2wu \cdot y \cos xy$$

$$= 2(x^2y)(x+e^y) 2xy + (x^4y^2 + \sin^2(xy)) + 2(x+e^y) \sin(xy) \cdot y \cos(xy)$$

Άσκηση Έστω $a, b, c > 0, x, y, z \geq 0$. Βρείτε το max της

$$f(x,y,z) = x^a y^b z^c, \quad x+y+z=1$$

Λύση: $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1) & \alpha x^{\alpha-1} y^b z^c = \lambda \\ (2) & b x^\alpha y^{b-1} z^c = \lambda \\ (3) & c x^\alpha y^b z^{c-1} = \lambda \\ (4) & x+y+z=1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

Αναζητώ $x, y, z > 0$
(αλλιώς είναι 0 έχω)
 $f=0$, ελαχίστο

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{b} \frac{y}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{(2)}{(3)} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{c} \frac{z}{y} = 1$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(3)} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{c} \frac{z}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{\alpha} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c} = \frac{x+y+z}{\alpha+b+c} \stackrel{(4)}{=} \frac{1}{\alpha+b+c}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{c} = \frac{x}{z} = \frac{\alpha+x}{b+z}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+b+c}, \quad y = \frac{b}{\alpha+b+c}, \quad z = \frac{c}{\alpha+b+c}$$

Άρα max της f είναι: $\frac{\alpha^\alpha b^b c^c}{(\alpha+b+c)^{\alpha+b+c}}$

Άσκηση 1 $f(x,y) = g(u(x), v(x,y))$. Βρείτε την $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \stackrel{(**)}{=} g_{vu} \cdot u_x v_y + g_{uv} v_{yx} + g_v v_{yx}$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 f_{yx} f_{xy}

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{(**)}{=} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v \partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial v \partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \quad (*)$$

Φυλλάδιο 12

Άσκηση 2 $f(x,y,z) = c$. Εφαπτομενο επίπεδο στο (x_0, y_0, z_0) :

(E): $3x - 2y + 6z = 15$, $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq (0, 0, 0)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \nabla f \cdot \vec{v}$ Βρείτε \vec{v} τ.ω. η ποσότητα $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ έχει: α) μεγ. τιμή β) ελαχ. τιμή γ) μηδ. τιμή.

Έστω (E) = $h(x,y,z)$. $\nabla h \perp E$ άρα $(3, -2, 6) \perp E$.

$\nabla h = (3, -2, 6) = \vec{n}$

$\nabla f = \vec{n}$ ή $-\vec{n}$

Έστω $\nabla f = \pm \vec{n}$: μέγιστη $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ όταν $\vec{v} \parallel \pm \vec{n}$
 ελάχιστη $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ όταν $\vec{v} \parallel \mp \vec{n}$
 μηδενική $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ όταν $\vec{v} \perp \pm \vec{n}$