

הרצאה 9

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)h_i + o(\|h\|)_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$o(\|h\|)_{h \rightarrow 0} = \epsilon(h)\|h\| \quad \epsilon(h) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)(x_i - a_i) + o(\|x - a\|)_{x \rightarrow a}$$

$$m = 1:$$

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + \langle \nabla f(a), h \rangle + o(\|h\|)_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + \langle \nabla f(a), x - a \rangle + o(\|x - a\|)_{x \rightarrow a}$$

דיפרנציאליות

$$\boxed{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - \langle \nabla f(a), h \rangle}{\|h\|} = 0 \Rightarrow \forall i \exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)(x_i - a_i) + \underbrace{\epsilon(x-a)}_{\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow a} 0} \|x - a\|$$

$$f(x) \approx f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)(x_i - a_i) + o(\|x - a\|)_{x \rightarrow a} \quad \text{זה קירוב לפונקציה:}$$

דוגמא

$$f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy} \quad |x|, |y| \ll 1$$

$$a = 0 : f(x, y) \approx f(a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a)(x - a_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a)(y - a_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right)^2} = \frac{1+xy - (x+y)y}{(1+xy)^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 1$$

$$\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy} \approx x+y + o(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$$

דוגמא

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

$\exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ לכל $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ אבל f לא דיפ' $(0,0)$.

משפט (תנאי מספיק לדיפ')

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, a \in \overset{\circ}{\Omega}$ נניח כי:

(1) קיימות $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x)$ לכל x בסביבה $B_a(\delta) \subset \Omega$

(2) $\forall i: \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x)$ רציפות ב $B_a(\delta)$.

אזי f דיפ' בנקודה a .

הוכחה

ניקח $n = 2$

$$\|h\| < \delta : f(a+h) - f(a) \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)h_i + \underbrace{\epsilon(h)}_{\epsilon(h) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0} \|h\|$$

$$f(a_1 + h_1, a_2 + h_2) - f(a_1, a_2) = \underbrace{f(a_1 + h_1, a_2 + h_2) - f(a_1, a_2 + h_2)}_{\text{שינוי לגבי } x} + \underbrace{f(a_1, a_2 + h_2) - f(a_1, a_2)}_{\text{שינוי לגבי } y}$$

לפי משפט Lagrange למשתנה אחד $g(x_0 + h) - g(x_0) = g'(x_0 + \theta h)h$

$$f(a_1 + h_1, a_2 + h_2) - f(a_1, a_2 + h_2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a_1 + \theta_1 h_1, a_2 + h_2)h_1 \quad 0 < \theta_1 < 1$$

$$f(a_1, a_2 + h_2) - f(a_1, a_2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1, a_2 + \theta_2 h_2)h_2 \quad 0 < \theta_2 < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(a+h) - f(a) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a)h_1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a)h_2 &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a_1 + \theta_1 h_1, a_2 + h_2)h_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1, a_2 + \theta_2 h_2)h_2 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a)h_1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a)h_2 \\ &= \alpha(h)h_1 + \beta(h)h_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha(h) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a_1 + \theta_1 h_1, a_2 + h_2)h_1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a)h_1, \quad \beta(h) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1, a_2 + \theta_2 h_2)h_2 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a)h_2$$

$$f(a+h) - f(a) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a)h_1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a)h_2 = \alpha(h)h_1 + \beta(h)h_2$$

הנגזרות החלקיות רציפות ולכן $\alpha(h) \rightarrow 0$
 $\beta(h) \rightarrow 0$ $h \rightarrow 0$

$$\|\alpha(h)h_1 + \beta(h)h_2\| \leq |h_1| \|\alpha(h)\| + |h_2| \|\beta(h)\| \leq \sqrt{\|\alpha(h)\|^2 + \|\beta(h)\|^2} \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}$$

$$\left\| \frac{\alpha(h)h_1 + \beta(h)h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \right\| \leq \sqrt{\|\alpha(h)\|^2 + \|\beta(h)\|^2} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\alpha(h)h_1 + \beta(h)h_2 = o\left(\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}\right)_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

לכן קיבלנו

$$f(a+h) - f(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a)h_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a)h_2 + o\left(\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}\right)$$

ולכן דיפ' בנקודה a .

עבור $m > 2$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(a_1 + h_1, \dots, a_n + h_n) - f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \\ & = f(a_1 + h_1, \dots, a_n + h_n) - f(a_1, a_2 + h_2, \dots, a_n + h_n) \\ & + f(a_1, a_2 + h_2, \dots, a_n + h_2) - f(a_1, a_2 + h_2, \dots, a_n + h_2) \\ & + f(a_1, a_2, a_3 + h_3, \dots, a_n + h_n) - f(a_1, a_2, a_3 + h_3, \dots, a_n + h_n) \\ & + \dots + f(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n + h_n) - f(a_1, \dots, a_n) \end{aligned}$$

לפי משפט לגראנז' $f(a+h) - f(a) = \alpha_1(h)h + \dots + \alpha_n(h)h_n - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)h_i$ כאשר $\alpha_i \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$

$$\left| f(a+h) - f(a) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)h_i \right| \leq \sqrt{|\alpha_1(h)|^2 + \dots + |\alpha_n(h)|^2} \sqrt{h_1^2 + \dots + h_n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a+h) - f(a) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)h_i = o(\|h\|)_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

דוגמא שבה הפונקציה דיפ' אבל התנאים לא מתקיימים

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

$$a = (0,0)$$

$$f(h) = \underbrace{f(0)}_0 + \underbrace{L(h)}_0 + \underbrace{\epsilon(h)\|h\|}_{\xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0} \quad \text{דיפ' ?}$$

$$(x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \stackrel{?}{=} o\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + y^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$df_a = 0$$

לא חסומות סביב $(0,0)$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

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

$$(x, y) \neq (0,0): \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + (x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \left(-\frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}\right)$$

$$2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \xrightarrow{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$y = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x^2}$: לא חסומה סביב $x = 0$ לכן $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$ לא חסומה בסביבה של $(0,0)$.

דוגמא

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - xy}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$a = (0,0)$

(1) רציפות

$$|f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{x(x^2 - y)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x|(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = |x|$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0,0)$$

ולכן רציפה

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \quad (2)$$

$$f(x, 0) = \begin{cases} x & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 1$$

$$f(0, y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$$

מועמד לדיפ': $L(h) = h_1$

$$L(h) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)h_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)h_2 = h_1$$

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + L(h) + \epsilon(h) \quad ||h||_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{h_1^3 - h_1 h_2^3}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} = 0 + h_1 + \epsilon(h) \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}$$

נבדוק כי $\epsilon(h) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$

$$\epsilon(h) = \frac{h_1^3 - h_1 h_2^3}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \frac{h_1^3 - h_1 h_2^3 - h_1^3 + h_1 h_2^2}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-2h_1 h_2^2}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\epsilon(h_1, h_1) = -\frac{2h_1^3}{(2h_1^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{h_1^3}{|h_1|^3} \xrightarrow{h_1 \rightarrow 0} 0$$

כלומר f לא דיפ' ב $(0,0)$.

תרגיל בית

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

$$\exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ לא רציפות.} \quad (2)$$

$$n = 1 : f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

משמעות גאומטרית של גזירות מישור משיק

מישור משיק

נניח ש f דיפ' בנקודה a , $m = 1$ אזי

$$f(x) = f(a) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i}(a)(x_i - a_i) + o(\|x - a\|)_{x \rightarrow a}$$

גרף של f :

$$\Gamma_f = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^n : (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \text{Dom}(f), x_{n+1} = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)\}$$