

הרצאה 7

למה B.-W.

$$\forall \{x^k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}, \|x^k\|_2 \Rightarrow \exists \{x^{k_i}\}_{i=1}^{\infty} : x^{k_i} \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} x^o, \|x^{k_i} - x^o\|_2 \rightarrow 0$$

גזירות

$$a \in \overset{o}{\Omega}$$

$f: \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ דיפרנציאל ב a אם $\exists L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ כך ש:

$$\|h\| < \delta : f(a+h) - f(a) = L(h) + \epsilon(h)\|h\|$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \epsilon(h) = 0$$

$$L := df_a$$

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + df_a(h) + o(\|h\|)_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

משפט

אם f דיפ' ב a אזי רציפה שם.

$$a+h=x$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + df_a(x-a) + o(\|x-a\|)_{x \rightarrow a}$$

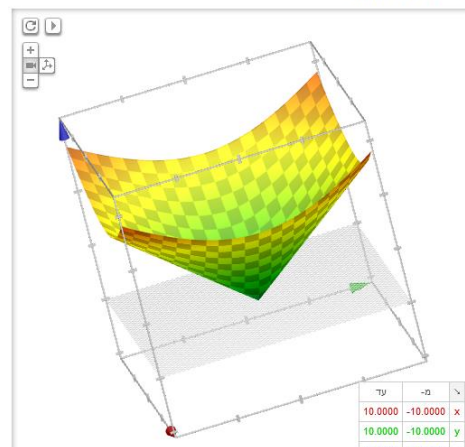
$$x \rightarrow a \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow f(a)$$

ולכן רציף.

דוגמא

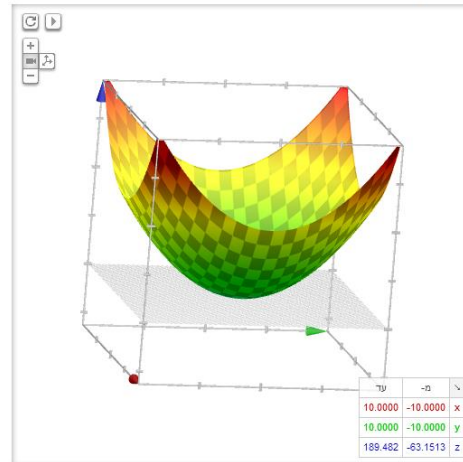
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, a = (0,0) \quad (1)$$

לא דיפ'.

גרף ל- $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \quad (2)$$

גרף ל- x^2+y^2



$$L \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$f(a+h) \stackrel{?}{=} f(a) + D + \epsilon(h) \|h\|$$

$$h = (h_1, h_2) \Rightarrow h_1^2 + h_2^2 = \epsilon(h) \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}$$

$$\epsilon(h) = \frac{h_1^2 + h_2^2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \xrightarrow{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow 0} 0$$

כן דיפ'.

נגזרת חלקית

הגדרה

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

נקבע $n, 1 \leq i \leq n$, קיימת נגזרת חלקית של f בנקודה a לפי x_j אם קיים הגבול

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + te_j) - f(a)}{t}$$

$$e_j = (0, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$$

סימונים

$$n = 1 : f', \frac{df}{dx}$$

$$n = 2 : \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}, D_j f, f'_{x_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a_1, \dots, a_j + t, \dots, a_n) - f(a_1, \dots, a_n)}{t}$$

כלומר

$$\varphi(u) := f(a_1, \dots, a_{j-1}, u, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\varphi(a_j) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a)$$

נגדיר

$$\Psi(t) := f(a + te_j)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Psi(t) - \Psi(0)}{t} = \Psi'(0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) = \frac{d}{dt} f(a + te_j)|_{t=0}$$

דוגמא

$$f(x, y) = \arctan(\ln x e^{\sin(x^2+y^2)})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2013) = 0$$

מספיק להציב $x = 1$ בשביל למצוא את הנגזרת.

יחס בין דפר' לבין נגזרת חלקית

$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_j}(a), \dots, \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_j}(a) \right)$$

משפט

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) = df_a(e_j) \text{ אזי לכל } 1 \leq j \leq n \text{ קיימת } a, \text{ בנקודה } a$$

הוכחה

$$L := df_a$$

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + L(h) + \epsilon(h)|h|$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+te_j) - f(a)}{t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a)$$

$$f(a+te_j) - f(a) = L(te_j) + \epsilon(te_j)|t| |e_j|$$

$$L(te_j) = tL(e_j), |e_j| = 1$$

$$\frac{f(a+te_j) - f(a)}{t} = L(e_j) + \underbrace{\frac{|t|}{t} \epsilon(te_j)}_{\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} 0}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+te_j) - f(a)}{t} = L(e_j)$$

משפט

$$\forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n : df_a(h) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) h_j$$

הוכחה

$$h = \sum_{j=1}^n h_j e_j$$

$$df_a(h) = df_a\left(\sum_{j=1}^n h_j e_j\right) = \sum_{j=1}^n h_j df_a(e_j) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) h_j$$

$$f = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$$

$$L = df_a(h) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) h_j$$

$$L(h) = (L_1(h), \dots, L_m(h))$$

$$\forall 1 \leq j \leq n : L_j(h) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}(a) h_j$$

לכן:

$$\begin{pmatrix} L_1(h) \\ \vdots \\ L_n(h) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(a) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(a) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1}(a) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n}(a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix}$$

מטריצה של האופרטור $L = df_a: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$df_a \sim \left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \right)_{i,j=1}^{m,n}$$

מטריצה של Jacobi

$$J_f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \right)_{i,j=1}^{m,n}$$

$$df_a(h) = J_f(a)h$$

דוגמא

$$f(x, y, z) = (\sin xy, x^2 + y^2 + z), f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$df(1,2) = ?$$

$$J_f(1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(a) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(a) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z}(a) \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(a) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(a) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}(a) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \cos xy & x \cos xy & 0 \\ 2x & 2y & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos 1 & \cos 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$m = 1$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$J_f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a) \right)$$

גרדיאנט של f בנק' a

$$\text{grad } f(a) = \nabla f(a) := \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a) \right)$$

$$J_f(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f_1(a) \\ \dots \\ \nabla f_m(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$df_a(h) = J_f(a)h = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) h_j = \langle \nabla f(a), h \rangle$$

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

גזירה בנקודה $a = (0, 0)$

$$|f(x, y)| = \frac{|x||y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \xrightarrow{(x, y) \rightarrow 0} 0 = f(0, 0) : \text{בציפה } a \quad (1)$$

$$\exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a)? \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, 0) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) &= \frac{df}{dx}(x, 0)|_{x=0} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) &= \frac{df}{dy}(0, y)|_{y=0} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

גזירות? (3)

$$L = df_a(h) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{df}{dx_j}(a) h_j$$

אם $df_a \equiv 0$

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

$$\frac{h_1 h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = 0 + 0 + \epsilon(h) \|h\|_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\epsilon(h) = \frac{h_1 h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = \frac{h_1 h_2}{h_1^2 + h_2^2} \xrightarrow{\text{גבול לא קיים}} 0$$

הוכח לפני

ולכן לא גזיר ב a .

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$$

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

$$\sqrt{|xy|} = 0 + \epsilon(x, y) \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

$$\epsilon(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$x \neq 0 : \epsilon(x, x) = \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{2}|x|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow 0$$