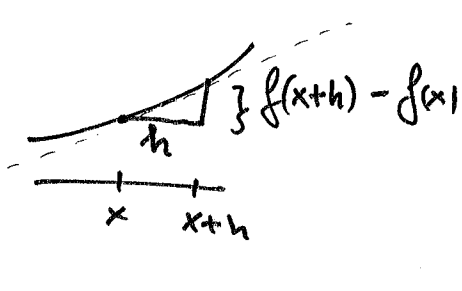


25.02.2014

Partiell deriverte

10.3

① Den deriverte $(x^2)' = \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}}_{\substack{\text{stigningsstallet} \\ \text{til sekantlinjen}}}$$


Stigningsstallet til tangentlinjen i $(x, f(x))$.

Derivasjon er linear $(af(x) + bg(x))' = af'(x) + bg'(x)$

produktregelen $(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$

Kjernerregelen $f(u(x)) = f \circ u(x)$ sammensatt funksjon

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(u(x)) = \frac{df}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$(f(u(x)))' = f'(u(x)) \cdot u'(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (ax^2 + bx + c) &= a \frac{d}{dx} x^2 + b \frac{d}{dx} x + \frac{d}{dx} c \\ &= \underline{2ax + b} (+0) \end{aligned}$$

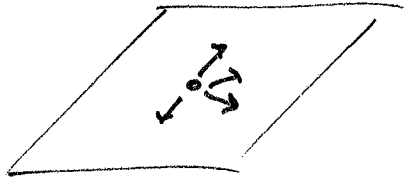
a, b, c parametre. De behandles som tall under derivasjon m.h.t x .

② To variabler

$$f(x, y) = f(\vec{x})$$

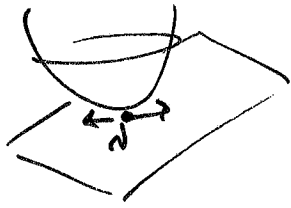
$$\lim_{\vec{h} \rightarrow \vec{0}} \frac{f(\vec{x} + \vec{h}) - f(\vec{x})}{|\vec{h}|}$$

Ubekvæmlig!



Det kræves samme stigningskoefficient når vi nærmer oss \vec{x} fra alle mulige retninger.

Barer defineret når alle stigningskoefficienter er 0!



Vi finner i stedet de deriverte i hver av aksel-retningene, og bruker disse til å finne de deriverte i alle andre retninger.

Den partiell deriverte til $f(x, y)$ med hensyn til x :

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h} \quad \text{og m.h.t. } y:$$

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

Vi derivere $f(x, y)$ m. h. t. x og behandler y som en fast parameter (tall) i den partiell deriverte m. h. t. x .

Eksempler: $f(x, y) = x \cdot y + \sin x$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y + \cos x, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x + 0 = x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad h(x, y) = y^4 - 3$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 4y^3$$

$$g(x, y) = e^{x^2+y} - \frac{x}{y} + \ln|y|$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2x e^{x^2+y} - \frac{1}{y} + 0 = 2x e^{x^2+y} - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 1 \cdot e^{x^2+y} + \frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y} = e^{x^2+y} + \frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y}$$

Tilsvarende for funksjoner med mer enn to variable

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 \cdot x_2^3 \cdot x_3^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = x_2^3 \cdot x_3^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = x_1 (3x_2^2) \cdot x_3^2 = 3x_1 x_2^2 \cdot x_3^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} = 2x_1 x_2^3 \cdot x_3$$

Finne de partiell deriverte til

$$f(x, y, z) = \sin(x \cdot z) + y - \sqrt{zy^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sin(x \cdot z) = z \cdot \cos(x \cdot z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 1 - \frac{d}{dy} \sqrt{zy^2} = 1 - \sqrt{z} \cdot \begin{cases} 1 & y > 0 \\ -1 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \sqrt{y^2} &= \begin{cases} y & y \geq 0 \\ -y & y < 0 \end{cases} \\ &= |y| \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = x \cos(x \cdot z) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} |y| \quad \left(= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dy} \sqrt{y} = \frac{d}{dy} y^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} y^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2} y^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{1/2}} \right)$$

Yistede for z

④ Høyere ordens partielt deriverte.

De partiell deriverte $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$ og $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y}$ er funksjoner av to variable. Vi kan ta partiell deriverte av dem:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \right) = f_{xx}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} f = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \right) = f_{xy} = (f_x)_y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} f = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f \right) = f_{yx} = (f_y)_x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f \right) = f_{yy}$$

Vi kan ta høyere deriverte:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f \right) \right) \right) = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x \partial y^2 \partial x} f = f_{xyyx}$$

Eksempler: $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{y} (= x \cdot y^{-1})$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{y} \quad f_y = \frac{-x}{y^2} (= x \cdot (-1 \cdot y^{-2}))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{y} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-x \cdot y^{-2}) = -x \cdot (-2y^{-3}) = \frac{2x}{y^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{y} \right) = -1 \cdot y^{-2} = \frac{-1}{y^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}} \right\} \text{like.}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{-x}{y^2} \right) = \frac{-1}{y^2}$$

⑤ Resultat : De partiell deriverede $f_{xy}(\vec{p})$ og $f_{yx}(\vec{p})$ er like dersom begge eksisterer og er kontinuertlige i en åpen omegn om \vec{p} .

Eksempel

$$f(x, y, z) = x + yz - 2z + 3x^3z$$

Finn f_{zz} f_{zx} f_{xzx} .

$$f_z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = y - 2 + 3x^3$$

$$\underline{f_{zz}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = \underline{0}$$

$$\underline{f_{zx}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y - 2 + 3x^3) = \underline{9x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{zx} &= f_{xz} \quad \text{så} \quad f_{xzx} = (f_{xz})_x = (f_{zx})_x \\ &= f_{zxx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (9x^2) = \underline{18x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mer deriverte: } f_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 + 9x^2 \cdot z$$

$$f_{xz} = 9x^2$$

$$\underline{f_{xzx}} = \underline{18x}$$

⑥ Selv om $f(x,y)$ har partielt deriverte m.h.t x og y i et punkt \vec{p} så trenger ikke $f(x,y)$ være kontinuerlig i punktet \vec{p} .

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cdot y}{x+y} & x \neq -y \\ 0 & x = y \end{cases}$$

Fra tidligere har vi sett at $f(x,y)$ ikke er kontinuerlig i origo $(0,0)$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \cdot 0 / h - 0}{h} = \underline{0}$$

Siden $f(x,y)$ er symmetrisk i x og y ($f(x,y) = f(y,x)$)

$$\text{er også } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) = \underline{0}$$