

Példa  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $u \in C^2$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0}$$

Laplace-egyenlet - Zerbelvétel

↳ hővezetési egyenlet

Írjuk át a Laplace-egyenletet polárkoordinátákba!

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = u(x, y) = u(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (u'_x \cdot x'_r + u'_y \cdot y'_r) = u''_{xr} \cdot x'_r + u'_x \cdot x''_r + u''_{yr} \cdot y'_r + u'_y \cdot y''_r = \\ &= \underbrace{(u''_{xx} \cdot x'_r + u''_{xy} \cdot y'_r)}_{u''_{xr}} \cdot x'_r + u'_x \cdot x''_r + \underbrace{(u''_{yx} \cdot x'_r + u''_{yy} \cdot y'_r)}_{u''_{yr}} \cdot y'_r + u'_y \cdot y''_r = \\ &= u''_{xx} \cdot (x'_r)^2 + u''_{xy} \cdot y'_r \cdot x'_r + u'_x \cdot x''_r + u''_{yx} \cdot x'_r \cdot y'_r + u''_{yy} \cdot (y'_r)^2 + \\ &\quad + u'_y \cdot y''_r = \\ &= u''_{xx} (x'_r)^2 + 2 u''_{xy} \cdot x'_r \cdot y'_r + u''_{yy} (y'_r)^2 + u'_x \cdot x''_r + u'_y \cdot y''_r \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\text{Young-Szilvassz} \end{aligned}$$

használnak:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} = u''_{\varphi\varphi} = u''_{xx} (x'_\varphi)^2 + 2 u''_{xy} x'_\varphi \cdot y'_\varphi + u''_{yy} (y'_\varphi)^2 + u'_x x''_{\varphi\varphi} + u'_y y''_{\varphi\varphi}$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$\hookrightarrow x'_r = \cos \varphi \left( = \frac{x}{r} \right) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad x''_{rr} = 0$$

$$y'_r = \sin \varphi \left( = \frac{y}{r} \right) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad y''_{rr} = 0$$

$$x'_\varphi = -r \sin \varphi \left( = -y \right) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad x''_{\varphi\varphi} = -r \cos \varphi \left( = -x \right)$$

$$y'_\varphi = r \cos \varphi \left( = x \right) \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad y''_{\varphi\varphi} = -r \sin \varphi \left( = -y \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow r^2 u''_{rr} &= r^2 \left( u''_{xx} (x'_r)^2 + 2 u''_{xy} x'_r y'_r + u''_{yy} (y'_r)^2 + u'_x x''_{rr} + u'_y y''_{rr} \right) = \\ &= r^2 \left( u''_{xx} \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + 2 u''_{xy} \cdot \frac{x}{r} \cdot \frac{y}{r} + u''_{yy} \frac{y^2}{r^2} + u'_x \cdot 0 + u'_y \cdot 0 \right) = \\ &= u''_{xx} \cdot x^2 + 2 u''_{xy} \cdot xy + u''_{yy} \cdot y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$r u'_r = r \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right) = r \left( u'_x \cdot \frac{x}{r} + u'_y \cdot \frac{y}{r} \right) = u'_x x + u'_y y$$

$$u''_{\varphi\varphi} = u''_{xx} y^2 - 2 u''_{xy} xy + u''_{yy} x^2 - u'_x x - u'_y y$$

heureka

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow r^2 u''_{rr} + r u'_r + u''_{\varphi\varphi} &= u''_{xx} x^2 + \underbrace{2 u''_{xy} xy + u''_{yy} y^2}_{\dots} + \\ &+ \underbrace{u'_x x + u'_y y}_{\dots} + \underbrace{u''_{xx} y^2 - 2 u''_{xy} xy + u''_{yy} x^2}_{\dots} - \underbrace{u'_x x - u'_y y}_{\dots} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (u''_{xx} + u''_{yy}) (x^2 + y^2)$$

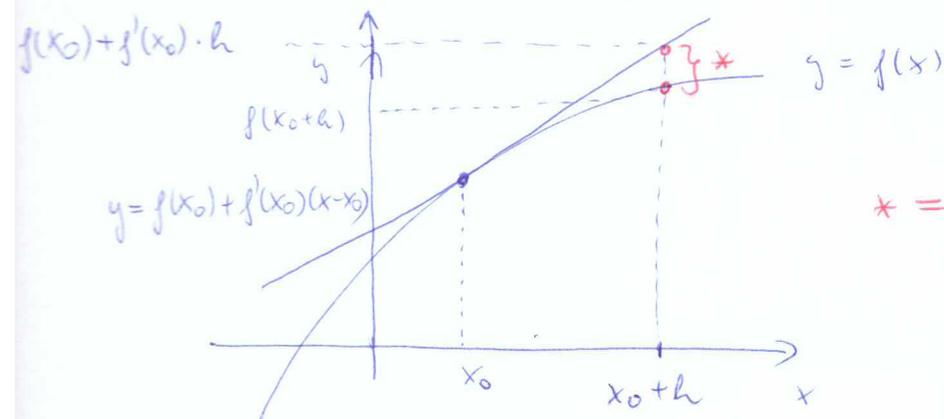
$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=0}$  (Laplace - gelet)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r^2 u''_{rr} + r u'_r + u''_{\varphi\varphi} = 0}$$

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DifferenzialEmbl.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  diff'bar

$$df(x_0, h) = f'(x_0) \cdot h \quad \text{differenzielles Differential}$$



$$* = (f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot h - f(x_0 + h))$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) \approx f'(x_0) \cdot h = df(x_0, h)$$

an differenzielles Differential berechnen und  $f$  approximieren, ~~in~~  
 in der Nähe von  $x_0$  bei  $x_0 + h$  - la Menge.

Altklausur

$$D \subset \mathbb{R}^n, f \in C^2(D)$$

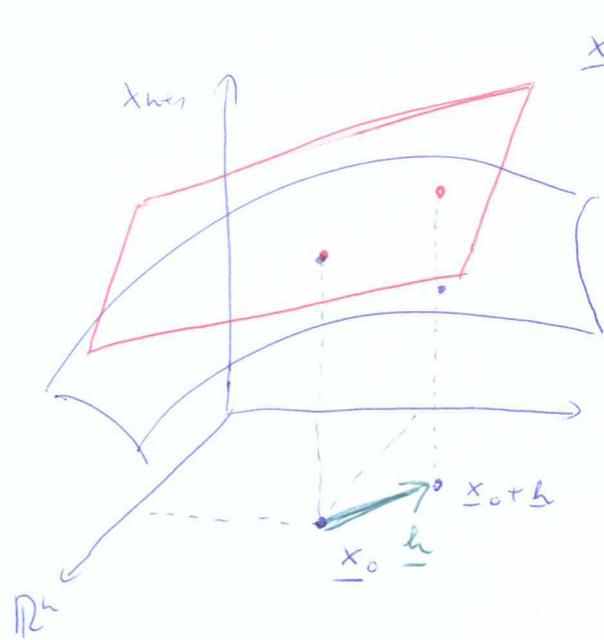
$$\hookrightarrow df(x, h) := \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) \cdot h_i = \langle \text{grad } f(x), h \rangle$$

$\hookrightarrow f$  differenziell berechnen  $x$  bei  
 $h$  vorgeben

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\text{differenziell berechnen: } f(x+h) - f(x) \approx df(x, h)$$

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$x_0$ -leli e'utõõõõ

$$x_{n+1} = f(\underline{x})$$

$$f(x_0+h) - f(x_0) \approx \langle \text{grad } f(x_0), \underline{h} \rangle$$

ke  $f \in C^2 \Rightarrow$   $df$  differentiable  $\Rightarrow$   $d^2f$  differentiable  $\equiv$

$f$  mõeldis differentia-

$$d^2 f(\underline{x}, \underline{h}) = d(d f(\underline{x}, \underline{h})) = \sum_{i,k=1}^n f''_{x_i x_k}(\underline{x}) h_i h_k =$$

$$= \underline{h}^T [f''(\underline{x})] \cdot \underline{h} =$$

it mõv punkt, loog  $\underline{h}$  ortogonaalne

$\int$   
Kõne-mõõõ

$$= \boxed{\underline{h}^T} \boxed{f''(\underline{x})} \cdot \boxed{\underline{h}}$$

PE1  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $x$ -len polünoom differentiable  $\approx$  2-õõ

$$\hookrightarrow d^2 f((x_1, x_2), (h_1, h_2)) = f''_{x_1 x_1}(x_1, x_2) \cdot h_1^2 + 2 f''_{x_1 x_2}(x_1, x_2) h_1 \cdot h_2 + f''_{x_2 x_2}(x_1, x_2) \cdot h_2^2$$

Def.  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f \in C^k(D)$   $k$ -mal p.weise diffbar  $D$ -u

$\Rightarrow$   $f$   $k$ -mal diffbar in  $\underline{x}$  haben a  $\underline{h}$  vorgeben:

$$(\underline{x} \in D, \underline{h} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \underline{x} + \underline{h} \in D)$$

$$d^k f(\underline{x}, \underline{h}) = d(d^{k-1} f(\underline{x}, \underline{h})) = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k=1}^n \frac{\partial^k f(\underline{x})}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_k}} \text{ hier hier hier}$$

### Beispiel

$$(1) f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad df, d^2 f = ?$$

$$f'_x(x, y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad f'_y(x, y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f''_{xx}(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$f''_{xy} = f''_{yx} = - \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$f''_{yy}(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \quad (\text{symmetrisch})$$

$$\Rightarrow df((x, y), (h, k)) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot h + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot k = \frac{xh + yk}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

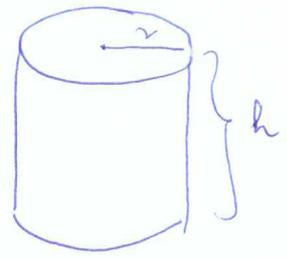
meggi gegeben  $h = dx, k = dy$  (dabei)  $(dx, dy) \equiv \underline{dx}$

$$df(\underline{x}, \underline{dx}) = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

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$$d^2 f(x, y) = \frac{y^2 \cdot dx^2 - 2xy \, dx \, dy + x^2 \, dy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

Pelda 21



Teljesít az  $r = 10$  cm átmérőjű,  
 $h = 20$  cm magas hengert.

Tegyük fel, hogy a térfogat alakul  
 megváltozni, de a sugarat

$\Delta r = 0,1$  cm kicserél tudjuk megadni,  
 a magasságot pedig  $\Delta h = 0,01$  cm  
 kicserél.

Elszándú hálótípus mekkora kicserél tudjuk megmondani  
 a térfogat?

$$V = V(r, h) = r^2 \cdot \pi \cdot h$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Az } dV(r, h), (dr, dh) = V'_r \cdot dr + V'_h \cdot dh \quad (\ominus)$$

$$V'_r = 2r\pi \cdot h \quad , \quad V'_h = r^2\pi$$

$$\ominus 2r\pi \cdot h \, dr + r^2\pi \, dh$$

$$\hookrightarrow dV(10, 20), (\pm 0,1; \pm 0,01) = 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \pi \cdot 20 \cdot (\pm 0,1) + 10^2 \cdot \pi (\pm 0,01)$$

$$\text{max } dV = 40\pi + \pi = 41\pi$$

$$\text{min } dV = -40\pi - \pi = -41\pi$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{max } dV = 40\pi + \pi = 41\pi \\ \text{min } dV = -40\pi - \pi = -41\pi \end{array} \right\} dV = \pm 41\pi \approx \pm 128,73 \text{ cm}^3$$

( $V = 6280 \text{ cm}^3$ )

Pl. Ömetett fuzuey differencielle

$$D \subset \mathbb{R}^m, \quad \varphi_i: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$D_f \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \quad f: D_f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x_1, \dots, x_m) := f(\varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_m), \dots, \varphi_n(x_1, \dots, x_m))$$

ömetett für

Tzh  $\varphi_i$ -k differencielle  $a \in D$ -ben es  $f$  differencielle

$$\underline{b} = (\varphi_1(a), \dots, \varphi_n(a)) \text{-ben.}$$

L'at'ul:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_a}(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi_i}(b) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_a}(a) \quad a=1, \dots, m$$

(linearity)

$\Downarrow$

$$dg(a, dx) = \sum_{a=1}^m \left( \sum_{i=1}^n f'_{\varphi_i}(b) \cdot (\varphi_i)'_{x_a}(a) \cdot dx_a \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n f'_{\varphi_i}(b) \left( \underbrace{\sum_{a=1}^m (\varphi_i)'_{x_a}(a) dx_a}_{d\varphi_i(a, dx)} \right) = df(\underline{b}, d\underline{\varphi}),$$

abul

$$d\underline{\varphi} = (d\varphi_1, \dots, d\varphi_n)$$

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Köv (monet le differenciála)

$$g: \underset{\mathbb{R}^n}{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad , \quad g := \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_i \quad , \quad \varphi_i: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$\mathcal{P}$   
 derívehető  $\forall x \in D - u$

$\hookrightarrow$   $g$ -t tekinthetjük összetett függvénynek:

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_n) := y_1 y_2 \dots y_n$$

$$\hookrightarrow g = f \circ \varphi$$

$\Downarrow$

$$dg(x, dx) = \sum_{i=1}^n f'_{y_i}(\varphi(x)) d\varphi_i(x, dx) =$$

$$= (d\varphi_1) \varphi_2 \varphi_3 \dots \varphi_n + \varphi_1 (d\varphi_2) \varphi_3 \dots \varphi_n + \dots + \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \dots \varphi_{n-1} (d\varphi_n)$$

heroldás:

$$d(f_1 + f_2) = df_1 + df_2$$

$$d\left(\frac{f_1}{f_2}\right) = \frac{df_1 \cdot f_2 - f_1 df_2}{f_2^2}$$

Kezd: Differenciálegyenletekkel, fizikában, stb.  
egyszerű előzetes hivatkozás:

$n=2$ -len: Mikor lehet egy  $p(x,y)dx + q(x,y)dy$   
egy  $f(x,y)$  függvény elsőrendű differenciálja?  
( $\equiv$  teljes differenciál)

Készül egy olyan  $f$  kétfaktoros függvényt, melyre:

$$df((x,y), (dx, dy)) = p(x,y)dx + q(x,y)dy$$

$p, q$  differenciálható függvények.

Sütődés az elsőre:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = p(x,y)$

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

Ha  $f \in C^2 \Rightarrow$  Young-Schwarz-tétel igaz:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y)$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(x,y)}$$

miközben feltétel, amire, hogy  
teljes differenciál legyen

$\Rightarrow$   $f$  meghatározása: hivatkozás

PE1 Lehet-e  $(6xy - 2y^2) dx + (3x^2 - 4xy) dy$  teljes  
differenciál?

$$p(x,y) = 6xy - 2y^2$$

$$q(x,y) = 3x^2 - 4xy$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 6x - 4y \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = 6x - 4y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \quad \forall (x,y) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{16EN}}$$

Többszörös függvények Taylor-polinomja

Éml.  $f: B(a,r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $(n+1)$ -re differenciálható, Ekkor  $\forall x \in B(a,r)$

$\exists$   $\xi$   $a$  és  $x$  között, melyre

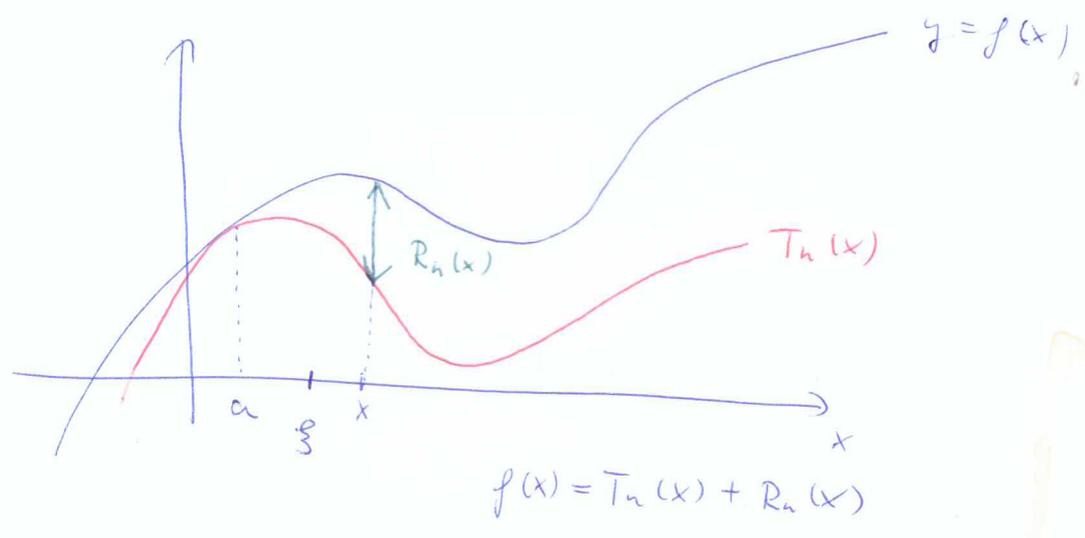
$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k + R_n f(x)$$

$T_n(x)$   $n$ -ed plus Taylor-polinom

$$R_n f(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1} \quad \text{Lagrange-jelű maradéktag}$$

$$h := x-a \rightsquigarrow \xi = a+th \quad t \in (0,1)$$

$$f(a+h) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} h^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a+th)}{(n+1)!} h^{n+1}$$



Ableitungsregeln (regelmäßig & unregelmäßig).

all:  $f(x+h, y+k)$  lokale Taylor-polynom.

$\hookrightarrow F(t) := f(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \quad t \in [0, 1]$

$\hookrightarrow F: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• If  $f$   $(n+1)$ -er differenzierbar  $\Rightarrow F$  is  $(n+1)$ -er differenzierbar

Kleinanalyse  $F$  Taylor-polynom  $t=0$  höflich:

$F'(t) = f'_x(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot h + f'_y(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot k$

$\hookrightarrow F'(0) = f'_x(x, y) \cdot h + f'_y(x, y) \cdot k$

$F''(t) = f''_{xx}(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot h^2 + f''_{xy}(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot h \cdot k +$   
 $+ f''_{yx}(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot h \cdot k + f''_{yy}(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot k^2 =$

$\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} f''_{xx}(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot h^2 + 2 f''_{xy}(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot h \cdot k + f''_{yy}(x+h \cdot t, y+k \cdot t) \cdot k^2$

Young-Schwarz

$$\Rightarrow F''(0) = f''_{xx}(x_1, y) \cdot h^2 + 2 f''_{xy}(x_1, y) \cdot h \cdot k + f''_{yy}(x_1, y) \cdot k^2$$

folgt:

$$F^{(n)}(0) = f^{(n)}_{xx} h^n + \binom{n}{1} f^{(n)}_{x^{n-1}y} h^{n-1} \cdot k + \binom{n}{2} f^{(n)}_{x^{n-2}y^2} h^{n-2} k^2 + \dots + f^{(n)}_{yy} k^n$$

gel:  $f_{x^k y^l}$  :  $k$ -mal abgeleitet parabolisch  $x$ -nennt  
 $k$ -mal  $-||-$   $l$ -mal  $y$ -nennt

(Young-Schwarz tabel mit a correct indifferens)

(Heijf) nimbolikus  $F^{(n)}(t) = (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^n f + \text{binomisches tabel}$

Taylor tabel  $F$ -u :  $\exists \nu \in (0, 1), \text{ logy}$

$$F(t) = F(0) + \frac{F'(0)}{1!} t + \frac{F''(0)}{2!} t^2 + \dots + \frac{F^{(n)}(0)}{n!} t^n + \frac{F^{(n+1)}(\nu t)}{(n+1)!} t^{n+1}$$

$\downarrow t=1$

degrange- $n^{\text{te}}$  macedelky

$$F(1) = f(x+h, y+k) = f(x, y) + (f'_x(x, y) \cdot h + f'_y(x, y) \cdot k) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} (f''_{xx}(x, y) h^2 + 2 f''_{xy}(x, y) \cdot h \cdot k + f''_{yy}(x, y) k^2) + \dots$$

$$\dots + \frac{1}{n!} (f^{(n)}_{xx}(x, y) h^n + \binom{n}{1} f^{(n)}_{x^{n-1}y}(x, y) h^{n-1} k + \dots + f^{(n)}_{yy}(x, y) \cdot k^n) + R_{n+1}$$

$$R_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (f^{(n+1)}_{x^{n+1}}(x+\nu h, y+\nu k) h^{n+1} + \dots + f^{(n+1)}_{y^{n+1}}(x+\nu h, y+\nu k) k^{n+1})$$

Meggy

$$df((x_1, y), (h, k)) = f'_x \cdot h + f'_y \cdot k$$

$$d^2 f((x_1, y), (h, k)) = f''_{xx} h^2 + 2 f''_{xy} \cdot h \cdot k + f''_{yy} k^2$$

⋮

$$\hookrightarrow f(x+h, y+k) = f(x, y) + df((x, y), (h, k)) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f((x, y), (h, k)) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} d^n f((x, y), (h, k)) + R_n$$

$$R_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} d^{n+1} f(x+\alpha h, y+\alpha k) \quad \alpha \in (0, 1)$$

$$\parallel \\ O((h^2+k^2)^{n/2})$$

Példa 1)

Állítsuk elő  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy - 3y^2 - 2x - 3y + 2$

függvényt  $(x-1)$  és  $(y-2)$  körüli Taylor-polinomként!

$\Leftrightarrow$  adjuk meg az  $\underline{a} = (1, 2)$  körüli Taylor-polinomát

$$h = (x-1), \quad k = (y-2)$$

$$f(1, 2) = -21$$

$$f'_x(x, y) = 2x - 2y - 2 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad f'_x(1, 2) = -4$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = -2x - 6y - 3 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad f'_y(1, 2) = -17$$

$$f''_{xx}(x, y) = 2 \quad , \quad f''_{xy}(x, y) = -2 \quad , \quad f''_{yy}(x, y) = -6$$

$$\hookrightarrow f''_{xx}(1, 2) = 2 \quad , \quad f''_{xy}(1, 2) = -2 \quad , \quad f''_{yy}(1, 2) = -6$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$f(x, y) = -21 - 4(x-1) - 17(y-2) + \frac{1}{2} (2(x-1)^2 - 4(x-1)(y-2) - 6(y-2)^2)$$

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Példa 2  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x,y) = e^x \cos y$

Adapt meg  $a = (0,0)$  körüli 3-edik plusz Taylor-polinomját és a maradékhapot!

- $f(0,0) = 1$
- $f'_x(x,y) = e^x \cos y \rightsquigarrow f'_x(0,0) = 1$   
 $f'_y(x,y) = -e^x \sin y \rightsquigarrow f'_y(0,0) = 0$
- $f''_{xx}(x,y) = e^x \cos y \rightsquigarrow f''_{xx}(0,0) = 1$   
 $f''_{xy}(x,y) = -e^x \sin y \rightsquigarrow f''_{xy}(0,0) = 0$   
 $f''_{yy}(x,y) = -e^x \cos y \rightsquigarrow f''_{yy}(0,0) = -1$
- $f'''_{xxx}(x,y) = e^x \cos y \rightsquigarrow f'''_{xxx}(0,0) = 1$   
 $f'''_{xxy}(x,y) = -e^x \sin y \rightsquigarrow f'''_{xxy}(0,0) = 0$   
 $f'''_{xyy}(x,y) = -e^x \cos y \rightsquigarrow f'''_{xyy}(0,0) = -1$   
 $f'''_{yyy}(x,y) = e^x \sin y \rightsquigarrow f'''_{yyy}(0,0) = 0$
- $f^{(4)}_{xx} = e^x \cos y$ ,  $f^{(4)}_{xy} = -e^x \sin y$ ,  $f^{(4)}_{xyx} = -e^x \cos y$ ,  $f^{(4)}_{xyy} = e^x \sin y$   
 $f^{(4)}_{yy} = e^x \cos y$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow T_3(x,y) &= 1 + \frac{1}{1!}(1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y) + \frac{1}{2!}(1 \cdot x^2 - 2 \cdot 0 \cdot xy - 1 \cdot y^2) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{3!}(1 \cdot x^3 + 3 \cdot 0 \cdot x^2y + 3 \cdot (-1)xy^2 + 0 \cdot y^3) = \\ &= 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2) + \frac{1}{6}(x^3 - 3xy^2) \end{aligned}$$

Maandlichkeit:  $\nu \in (0,1)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} R_3(x,y) &= \frac{1}{4!} [x^4 e^{\nu x} \cos \nu y - 4x^3y e^{\nu x} \sin \nu y - 6x^2y^2 e^{\nu x} \cos \nu y + \\ &+ 4xy^3 e^{\nu x} \sin \nu y + y^4 e^{\nu x} \cos \nu y] \end{aligned}$$

TETEL (Taylor-titel u. u. u. u. u.)

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  gilt helmen:  $[a, a+b] \subseteq U$ ,  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$(n+1)$ -tes deruechtke'. Eklor  $\exists \nu \in (0,1)$ , loy

$$f(a+b) = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{|\underline{i}|=k} \frac{\partial^{\underline{i}} f(s)}{\underline{i}!} \underline{h}^{\underline{i}} + \sum_{|\underline{i}|=n+1} \frac{\partial^{\underline{i}} f(s+\nu b)}{\underline{i}!} \underline{h}^{\underline{i}}$$

$$\text{mit } \underline{i}! = i_1! \cdot i_2! \cdot \dots \cdot i_n!$$

$$\underline{i} = (i_1, \dots, i_n) \text{ index}$$

$$\underline{h}^{\underline{i}} = h_1^{i_1} h_2^{i_2} \dots h_n^{i_n}$$

## A nelsörtik

Eml.  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  nyílt,  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \in U$ -ben  $f$ -nek

• lokális minimuma van, ha  $\exists \rho > 0$ , hogy

$$f(a) \leq f(x) \quad \forall x \in B(s, \rho) \text{ zeli}$$

• lokális maximuma van, ha  $\exists \rho > 0$ , hogy

$$f(a) \geq f(x) \quad \forall x \in B(s, \rho)$$

Eml. 1 változó

$$f: (a, \beta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad a \in (a, \beta)$$

• TÉTEL (nelsörtik létezésének szükséges feltétele)

$\iff$  Ha  $f$  differenciálható  $a$ -ban és itt  $f$  lokális nelsörtike van

$$\implies f'(a) = 0$$

Magy Ha  $f'(a) = 0$  teljesül, akkor  $f$ -nek  $a$ -ban  
derékpontja van. (vagy stacionárius pontja) van

• TÉTEL (metszőpontok elépítés feltétel nelsörtik létezésére)

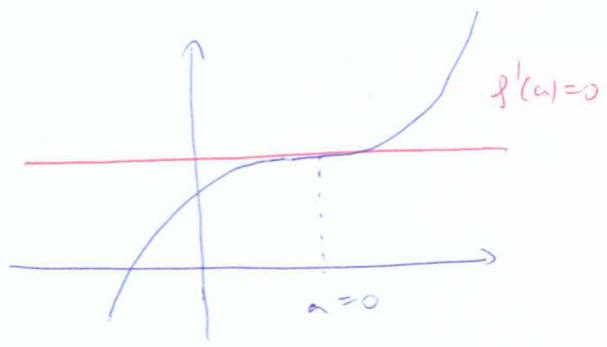
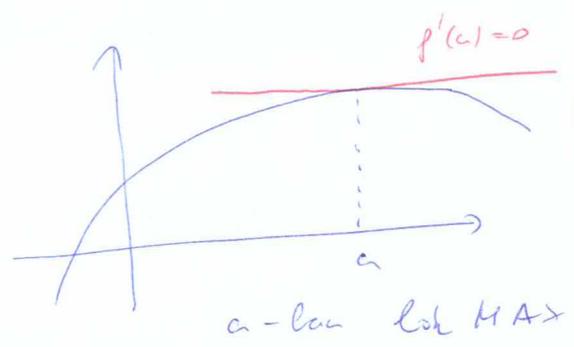
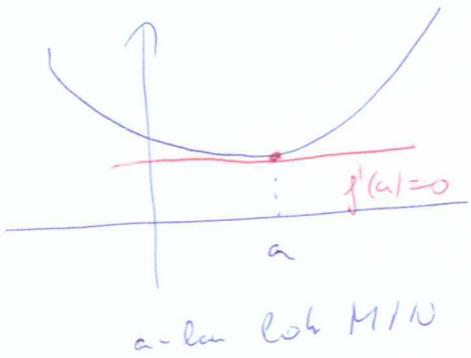
Ha  $f$   $a$ -ban kétszer deriválható,  $f'(a) = 0$  és  $f''(a) \neq 0$ ,

akkor  $a$ -ban nelsörtike van. Ha  $f''(a) > 0 \implies a$ -ban MIN

ha  $f''(a) < 0 \implies a$ -ban MAX.

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot h + \frac{1}{2!} f''(a) h^2 + o(h^3)$$

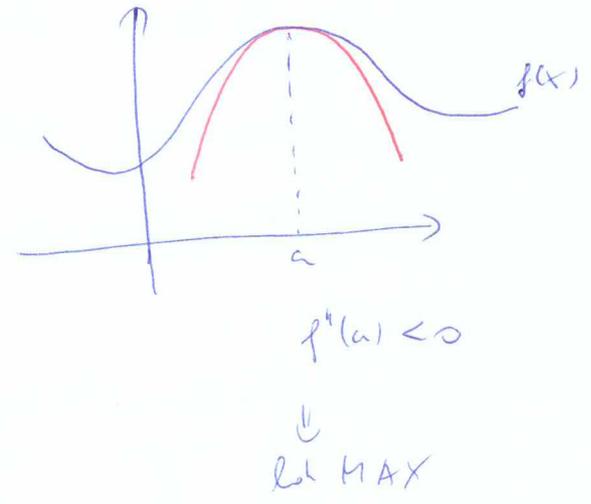
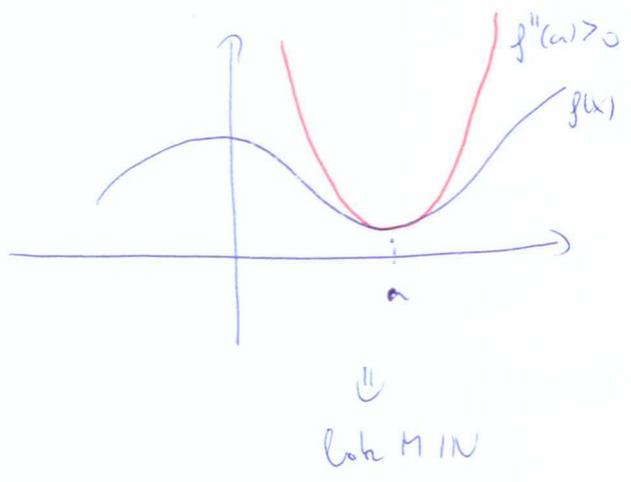
néhelys feltétel:  $f'(a) = 0 \Rightarrow a$ -beli érintő egyenes vízintes



a-ban  $\neq$  szélsőérték

élesíze feltétel:

$$f(a+h) = \underbrace{f(a)} + \underbrace{f'(a)}_0 h + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{f''(a)} h^2 + o(h^3)$$



TÉTEL (Szélsőérték lokális esetben mindig feltétele)

$u \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  nyílt,  $f: u \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  differenciálható

$\mathcal{K}_a$   $a \in u$ -ben  $f$ -nek lokális szélsőértéke van, akkor

$$f'(a) = \text{grad } f(a) = (f'_{x_1}(a), \dots, f'_{x_n}(a)) = \underline{0}$$

azaz  $f'_{x_1}(a) = 0, \dots, f'_{x_n}(a) = 0$ .

Biz  $\mathcal{K}_a$   $f$ -nek szélsőértéke van  $a$ -ban, akkor az

$$f_a(x) = f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{k-1}, x, a_{k+1}, \dots, a_n)$$
 nehévsíppon

i) szélsőértéke van  $a_k$ -ben  $\forall k = 1, \dots, n-1$

⇔

$$\frac{df_a}{dx}(a_k) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(a) = 0$$

Pl1  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 6y + 15$

$$f'_x(x,y) = 2x - 2 = 0 \iff x = 1$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = 2y - 6 = 0 \iff y = 3$$

lehetőség szélsőérték  $(1, 3)$ -ban:

ível  $f(x,y) = 4 + \underbrace{(x-1)^2}_0 + \underbrace{(y-3)^2}_0 \geq 4$

$\Rightarrow f(1,3) = 4$   
lok MIN,  $\Rightarrow$   
abszolút MIN

Def:

$$\bullet D \subset \mathbb{R}^n, f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \underline{a} \in D$$

$f$ -nek  $\underline{a}$ -ban abszolút minimuma (abszolút maximuma)

$$\text{van, ha } f(\underline{a}) \leq f(x) \quad (f(\underline{a}) \geq f(x)) \quad \forall x \in D$$

"  $f$ -nek  $\underline{a}$ -ban kritikus pontja (stationerális pontja)

$$\text{van, ha } f'_{x_k}(\underline{a}) = 0 \quad \forall k=1, \dots, n, \text{ vagy}$$

$\underline{a}$ -ban nem létezik az  $\partial$ -os parciális deriváltak.

Pé1

$$f(x, y) = y^2 - x^2$$

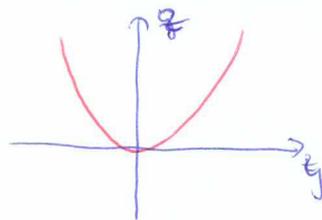
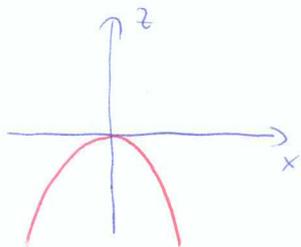
$$f'_x(x, y) = -2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$$

$\hookrightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0)$ -ban kritikus pont, de nem rektáns, mert

$$f(x, 0) = -x^2$$

$$f(0, y) = y^2$$



$\hookrightarrow (0, 0)$  helyén van kisebb és nagyobb értékű pont is.

Lemma A Taylor-tételben az  $\mathbb{R}^n$  helyszínpontok  
munkáját helyettesíthetjük hasonló módon is, pl. a  
Peano-tétel munkáját:

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^p$  nyílt,  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $n$ -szer differenciálható  $a$ -ban, akkor

$\exists \eta: \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \eta(x) = 0$  függvény, melyre

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{|i|=k} \frac{\partial^i f(a)}{i!} h^i + \underbrace{\eta(h) \cdot \|h\|^n}_{\text{Peano-tétel munkája}}$$

$h \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $a+h \in U$

Peano-tétel munkája  
 $\sim o(\|h\|^n)$

Ered. pl. a másodikrendű közelítés:

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + \langle \text{grad } f(a), h \rangle + \frac{1}{2!} \langle h, f''(a) h \rangle + \eta(h) \cdot \|h\|^2$$

ahol  $\eta \rightarrow 0$  ha  $h \rightarrow 0$

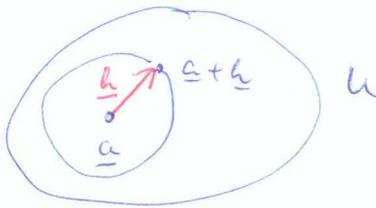
$h \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,  $a+h \in U$

165)

↳ Sei  $\underline{a} \in U$  - loka stationäres part  $u_n \Rightarrow \text{grad } f(\underline{a}) = \underline{0}$   
(reelles lokales  
min. oder max.)

$$\Rightarrow f(\underline{a} + \underline{h}) = f(\underline{a}) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \underline{h}, f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h} \rangle + o(\|\underline{h}\|^2)$$

$\underline{h}$  beliebig, weil  $\text{loc } \underline{a} + \underline{h} \in U$



↳ Sei  $\|\underline{h}\|$  klein ( $\|\underline{h}\| \rightarrow 0$ ) &  $\forall \underline{h} - u \quad \frac{1}{2} \langle \underline{h}, f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h} \rangle > 0$ ,

also  $f(\underline{a} + \underline{h}) > f(\underline{a}) \quad \forall \underline{h} - u$ , also  $\underline{a}$  ist

$\underline{a}$  - loka lok. MIN.

↳ Sei  $\|\underline{h}\|$  klein &  $\forall$  möglich  $\underline{h} - u \quad \frac{1}{2} \langle \underline{h}, f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h} \rangle < 0$ ,

also  $f(\underline{a} + \underline{h}) < f(\underline{a}) \Rightarrow \underline{a}$  - loka lok. MAX.

$\Rightarrow \langle \underline{h}, f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h} \rangle$  ungeschätztes

170)

Embl.

$$f''(\underline{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} f''_{x_1 x_1}(\underline{a}) & f''_{x_1 x_2}(\underline{a}) & \dots & f''_{x_1 x_n}(\underline{a}) \\ f''_{x_2 x_1}(\underline{a}) & f''_{x_2 x_2}(\underline{a}) & \dots & f''_{x_2 x_n}(\underline{a}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f''_{x_n x_1}(\underline{a}) & \dots & \dots & f''_{x_n x_n}(\underline{a}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Hesse-matrix  $\equiv$  mikrochemie<sup>2</sup> derivate  
matrix

$$[f''(\underline{a})]_{ij} = f''_{x_i x_j}(\underline{a}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\underline{a}) = \partial_{x_j}(\partial_{x_i} f)(\underline{a})$$

Kc f ketten derivate<sup>2</sup>  $\Rightarrow$   $f''(\underline{a})$  nicht null (Young-Silber)

$$\langle \underline{h}, f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h} \rangle = \boxed{\underline{h}^T} \boxed{f''(\underline{a})} \boxed{\underline{h}} =$$

$$\underline{h} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^n h_i (f''(\underline{a}))_{ij} h_j =$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\underline{a}) h_i h_j$$

$f''(\underline{a})$  nicht heredentlich algebra

171)

Kvadratisches Algebroid

Def: dessen  $\underline{A} = (a_{ik})_{i,k=1}^n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$  egy  $\mathbb{R}$  keltti

nimmethes mért, azaz  $\underline{A}^T = \underline{A}$ .

Ekkor a  $Q_{\underline{A}}(\underline{x}) = \langle \underline{x}, \underline{A}\underline{x} \rangle = \langle \underline{A}\underline{x}, \underline{x} \rangle$  függvény az  $\underline{A}$  mért kvadratisches Algebroid hívjuk.

Itt  $\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , akkor  $Q_{\underline{A}}(\underline{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} x_i x_k$

Pl |  $n=2$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_{\underline{A}}(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ax+by \\ bx+cy \end{pmatrix} \quad (\equiv)$$
  
$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} ax+by \\ bx+cy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ax^2 + bxy + bxy + cy^2 = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2$$

172/  
Def.  $Q_A$  ~~( $\mathbb{R}$ )~~ hereditäres a.d.h.

- positiv definit, he  $Q_A(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$
- negativ definit, he  $Q_A(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$
- positiv semidefinit, he  $Q_A(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- negativ semidefinit, he  $Q_A(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- indefinit, he  $\exists x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , logg  $Q_A(y) < 0 < Q_A(x)$

Prop. •  $Q_A$  definit  $\Rightarrow Q_A$  semidefinit

•  $Q_A$  semidefinit, de sem definit  $\Leftrightarrow \exists x \neq 0 : Q_A(x) = 0$

•  $\underline{A}$  matrix  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \text{ definit} \\ + \text{ semidefinit} \\ - \text{ definit} \\ - \text{ semidef.} \\ \text{indefinit} \end{array} \right\}$ , he  $Q_A$  hereditäres a.d.h. or.

Pl 1  $Q_A(x, y) := 2x^2 + 2xy - y^2 \quad x \in \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$\hookrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} Q_A(0, 1) = -1 \\ Q_A(1, 0) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Q_A \text{ indefinit}$

173)

Gege:  $Q_A(\underline{x}) = \langle \underline{x}, \underline{A} \underline{x} \rangle = \|\underline{x}\|^2 \cdot \left\langle \frac{\underline{x}}{\|\underline{x}\|}, \underline{A} \frac{\underline{x}}{\|\underline{x}\|} \right\rangle =$   
 $= \|\underline{x}\|^2 \cdot Q_A \left( \frac{\underline{x}}{\|\underline{x}\|} \right) \quad \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$

$$\|\underline{x}\|^2 > 0 \quad \text{d.h.} \quad \left\| \frac{\underline{x}}{\|\underline{x}\|} \right\| = 1$$

$\Rightarrow Q_A(\underline{x})$  definitivgleich hinsichtlich des an eigenwertberechnung normiert:

$$G := \{ \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|\underline{x}\| = 1 \} \quad \text{Lokal ist es z.B.}$$

$\Downarrow$   
Kompakt

zu zeigen:  $Q_A(\underline{x})$  ist harmonisch:

$$|Q_A(\underline{x}) - Q_A(\underline{y})| = | \langle \underline{x}, \underline{A} \underline{x} \rangle - \langle \underline{y}, \underline{A} \underline{y} \rangle | =$$

$$= | \langle \underline{x}, \underline{A}(\underline{x} - \underline{y}) \rangle + \langle \underline{x} - \underline{y}, \underline{A} \underline{y} \rangle | \leq$$

$$\leq | \langle \underline{x}, \underline{A}(\underline{x} - \underline{y}) \rangle | + | \langle \underline{x} - \underline{y}, \underline{A} \underline{y} \rangle | \leq \|\underline{A}\| \cdot \|\underline{x} - \underline{y}\| (\|\underline{x}\| + \|\underline{y}\|)$$

$\uparrow$   
Euklidischer-Matrixnorm

da  $\|\underline{x} - \underline{y}\|$  klein  $\Rightarrow |Q_A(\underline{x}) - Q_A(\underline{y})|$  klein

$\Rightarrow Q_A$  ist harmonisch (genau).

175)

$\Rightarrow Q_A$  ist beschränkt & kompakt

$\Downarrow$  Weierstraß

$\{Q(x) : x \in G\}$  hat ein Minimum ( $m$ )

& ein Maximum ( $M$ )

$$\Rightarrow m \|x\|^2 \leq Q_A(x) \leq M \|x\|^2 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$\hookrightarrow$

- $Q_A$  positiv definit  $\Leftrightarrow m > 0$
- $Q_A$  negativ definit  $\Leftrightarrow M < 0$
- $Q_A$  positiv semidefinit  $\Leftrightarrow m \geq 0$
- $Q_A$  negativ semidefinit  $\Leftrightarrow M \leq 0$
- $Q_A$  indefinit  $\Leftrightarrow m \cdot M < 0$