

# Beispiel

①  $f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{xy}$  hol differenzierbar?

$$f'_x(x,y) = \frac{1}{3} (xy)^{-2/3} \cdot y = \frac{y}{3(xy)^{2/3}} \quad \leadsto \text{he } x \neq 0, y \neq 0$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = \frac{1}{3} (xy)^{-2/3} \cdot x = \frac{x}{3(xy)^{2/3}} \quad \leadsto \text{he } x \neq 0, y \neq 0$$

$\leadsto f'_x, f'_y$  polynom a hochlineare ter polynom hierin  $\Rightarrow$  differenzierbar a berechnen

$$f(x,0) = 0 \Rightarrow f'_x(x,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h,0) - f(x,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

$$f(0,y) = 0 \Rightarrow f'_y(0,y) = 0$$

he ist  $\exists$  a differenzierbar, a set a  $(0,0)$  nicht

$$f(x+\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(x,0) = \sqrt[3]{(x+\Delta x) \cdot \Delta y} = 0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y + \varepsilon(\Delta x) \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}_{\|\Delta x\|}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \varepsilon(\Delta x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+\Delta x) \cdot \Delta y}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  a differenzierbar  $\exists$  an  $(x,0)$  problem, he esse an  $\varepsilon(\Delta x)$ -a berechnen,  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon(\Delta x) \rightarrow 0$ , he  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \varepsilon(\Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+\Delta x) \cdot m \Delta x}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + m^2 \Delta x^2}} \quad \begin{matrix} \neq \\ \neq \end{matrix}$$
  
$$\Delta y = m \cdot \Delta x$$
$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{m x \Delta x + m \Delta x^2}}{|\Delta x| \sqrt{1+m^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+m^2}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{m x}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{m}{\Delta x}}$$

f wenn differenzierbar  $(x,0), (0,y)$  problem (tuygphoa), aroo hier nicht ist.

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$$f'(x,y) = \text{grad } f(x,y) = \left( \frac{y}{3(xy)^{2/3}}, \frac{x}{3(xy)^{2/3}} \right)$$

da  $x \neq 0$  &  $y \neq 0$

②  $f(x,y) = xy^2$  *mal denielhető*

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'_x(x,y) &= y^2 \\ f'_y(x,y) &= 2xy \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{mindentel } \text{p} \text{ly } \text{t} \text{er} \text{sz} \text{ol} \\ \Rightarrow \text{mindentel} \\ \text{denielhető e}' \end{array}$$

$$f'(x,y) = \text{grad } f(x,y) = (y^2, 2xy)$$

ellenőrizni le!

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

$$= \underbrace{xy^2}_{f(x,y)} + \underbrace{(y^2 \Delta x + 2xy \Delta y)}_{f'_x(x,y) \cdot \Delta x + f'_y(x,y) \cdot \Delta y} + \underbrace{(x(\Delta y)^2 + 2y \Delta x \cdot \Delta y + \Delta x (\Delta y)^2)}_{\varepsilon(\Delta x, \Delta y) \cdot \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \varepsilon(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \frac{x(\Delta y)^2 + 2y \Delta x \cdot \Delta y + \Delta x (\Delta y)^2}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \stackrel{=}{=} \begin{array}{l} \rho \\ \Delta x = r \cos \varphi \\ \Delta y = r \sin \varphi \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{x r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 2y r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + r^3 \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{r} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 0$$



③  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} & , (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & , (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$  fol deriválható!

- $f$  mindenképp polinoms (mikor is jellel) (Hf. ell.)
- parciális deriváltak litera (mikor is jellel):

$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$   $f'_x(x,y) = \frac{3x^2(x^2+y^2) - 2x(x^3+y^3)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$f'_y(x,y) = \frac{y^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2yx^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$  (minnetka  
 $\Downarrow$   
 $x \leftrightarrow y$  cse)

$(x,y) = (0,0)$   $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^3}{h^2} - 0}{h} = 1$

$f'_y(0,0) = 1$  (minnetka)

- parciális deriváltak polinoms (előre is jellel)

ha  $(x,y) \neq (0,0) \Rightarrow f'_x, f'_y$  polinoms  $\Rightarrow f$  deriválható az origó körül is:

$f'(x,y) = \text{grad } f(x,y) = \left( \frac{x^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \frac{y^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2yx^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right)$

origóban való polinoms:

pl:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^4 \cos^4 \varphi + 3r^4 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi - 2r^4 \cos \varphi \sin^3 \varphi}{(r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^2} = (\varphi\text{-tól függő dolos})$   
 $x = r \cos \varphi$   
 $y = r \sin \varphi$   
 $\neq \Downarrow$

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meggyes

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\neq}$ 
||  
1

$\Rightarrow f'_x$  nem folytonos  $(0,0)$ -ban  $\Rightarrow$  itt az eljegyzés feltétel nem teljesül

||

- $(0,0)$ -ban deriválható dolgonak. Ha itt deriválható a  $f$ , akkor a derivált csak az  $(1,1)$  vektor lehet.

eml.

$$f \text{ deriválható } (0,0)\text{-ban} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f'_x(0,0) \cdot \Delta x - f'_y(0,0) \cdot \Delta y - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = 0$$

itt:

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^3 + (\Delta y)^3}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} - 1 \cdot \Delta x - 1 \cdot \Delta y - 0}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 + (\Delta y)^3 - (\Delta x)^3 - \Delta y(\Delta x)^2 - (\Delta y)^3 - \Delta x(\Delta y)^2}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^{3/2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} - \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y (\Delta x + \Delta y)}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} - \frac{r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi (r \cos \varphi + r \sin \varphi)}{r^3} =$$

$$\Delta x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$\Delta y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$= -\cos \varphi \sin \varphi (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) \quad \text{még } \varphi\text{-ből} \Rightarrow \neq$$

$\Rightarrow$  originál nem deriválható a  $f$

!

(4)

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

hol derivierte?

◦  $f(x,y)$  nicht polynom (nichiges felt)

$(x,y) \neq (0,0) \rightarrow$  hier

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{r^2}} = 0 = f(0,0) \quad \checkmark$$

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

◦ partiell derivierte litere (nichiges felt.)

$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

$$f'_x(x,y) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = \frac{2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} \quad (\text{minim. } \rightarrow x \leftrightarrow y \text{ sere})$$

~~Es~~

$(x,y) = (0,0) \rightarrow$  def. abgegr.

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{h^2}} - 0}{h} = 0$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = 0 \quad (\text{minim.})$$

$e^x$   $-\infty$ -ben gjosellan  
katt 0-lor, mit  $\forall$   
polynom a 0-lor

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- $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$  - law  $f'_x, f'_y$  polynom  $\Rightarrow$  f differentiable as!

$$f'(x,y) = \text{grad } f(x,y) = \left( \frac{2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} \right)$$

$\uparrow$   
 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

(0,0) - law

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{2r \cos \varphi}{r^4} e^{-\frac{1}{r^2}} = 0$$

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

$\parallel$   
 $f'_x(0,0)$

$$\left| \frac{2r \cos \varphi}{r^4} e^{-\frac{1}{r^2}} \right| \leq \frac{2}{r^3} e^{-\frac{1}{r^2}} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 0$$

 $\Rightarrow f'_x$  polynom (0,0) - law.

herzöckern:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_y(x,y) = f'_y(0,0) \Rightarrow f'_y$  polynom (0,0) - law

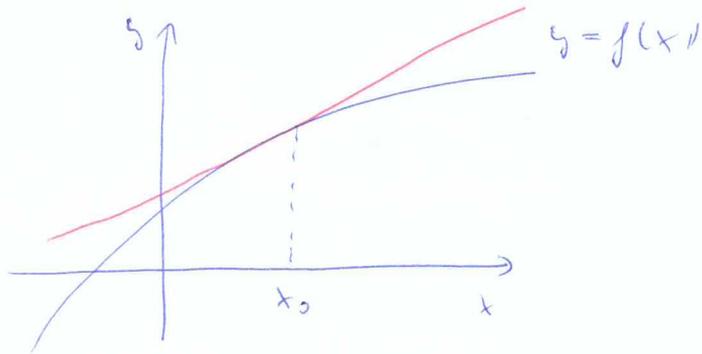
$\Downarrow$   
f differentiable (0,0) - law as!

$$f'(0,0) = \text{grad } f(0,0) = (0,0)$$

o!

# A derivált geometriai felvétele

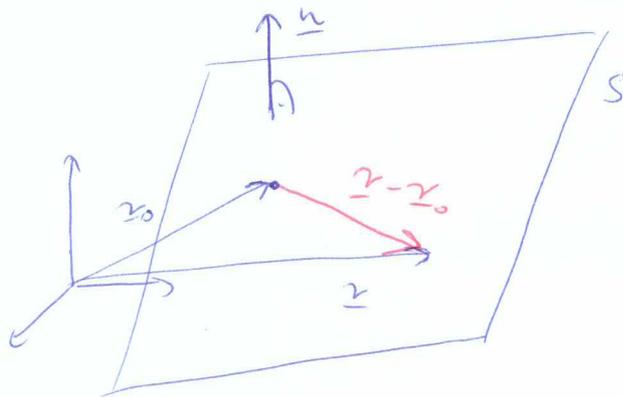
Éml. • 1. feladat



Ha  $f$  deriválható  $x_0$ -ban, akkor az  $x_0$ -beli érintő egyenes egyenlete:

$$y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

• A sík egyenlete 3 dimenzióban:



$r_0$  pontba átmenő  
 $\underline{n}$  normálvektorú sík  
egyenlete

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{n} \perp S \\ \underline{r} \in S \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \underline{n} \perp \underline{r} - \underline{r}_0 \quad \forall \underline{r} \in S \text{ esetén}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\langle \underline{r} - \underline{r}_0, \underline{n} \rangle = 0}$$

$$\underline{r}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

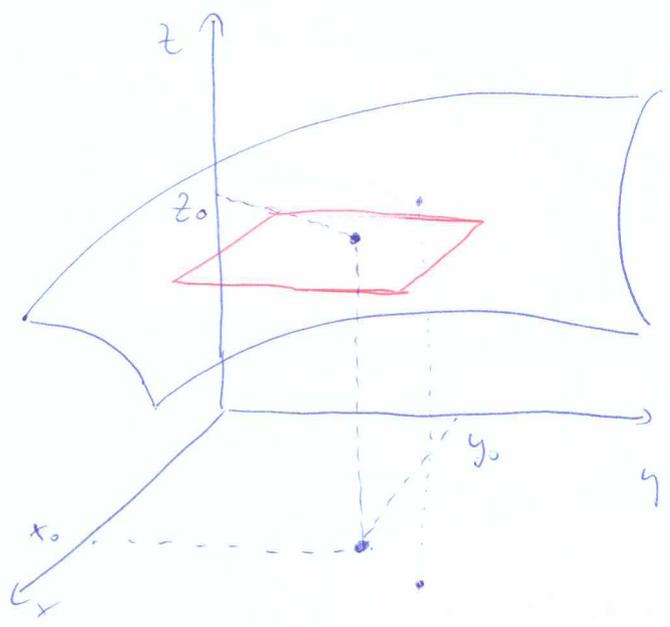
$$\underline{r} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\underline{n} = (A, B, C)$$

$$\langle (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0), (A, B, C) \rangle =$$

$$= A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax + By + Cz = \underbrace{Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0}_D$$



$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$z_0 := f(x_0, y_0)$$

Ha  $f$  deriválható  $(x_0, y_0)$ -ben, akkor

$$f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) + \varepsilon(x - x_0, y - y_0) \|(x - x_0, y - y_0)\|$$

ahol

$$\varepsilon(x - x_0, y - y_0) \rightarrow 0$$

ha  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$

$$z = z_0 + f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) + \varepsilon \cdot \|(x - x_0, y - y_0)\|$$



~~$$0 = 1 \cdot (z - z_0) + f'_x(x_0, y_0)$$~~

$\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) - 1 \cdot (z - z_0) + \varepsilon \|(x - x_0, y - y_0)\| = 0$$



$\downarrow$  ha  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$

$$\langle (f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0), -1), (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \rangle = 0$$

ezt az egyenletet az egyenlet = érintő

minden normálvektor  $\underline{n} = (f'_x(x_0, y_0), f'_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$  s

átmegy az  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$  ponton.

Pel It  $z = f(x, y)$  felület  $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$  ponton tartó érintő egyenlete:

$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

Példa Adja meg a  $z = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$  felület  $(1, \sqrt{3})$  ponton tartó érintő egyenletét!

$$z_0 = f(x_0, y_0) = f(1, \sqrt{3}) = \arctg \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \arctg \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$f'_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \rightsquigarrow f'_x(1, \sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}}}$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \rightsquigarrow f'_y(1, \sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  az érintő egyenlete:

$$\underline{\underline{z = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(x-1) + \frac{1}{4}(y-\sqrt{3})}}$$

Általában:

$\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  hipersík az  $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n + a_{n+1}x_{n+1} = b$  alakú egyenletet kielégítő  $(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$  pontok, ahol  $a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}$  nem mind 0.

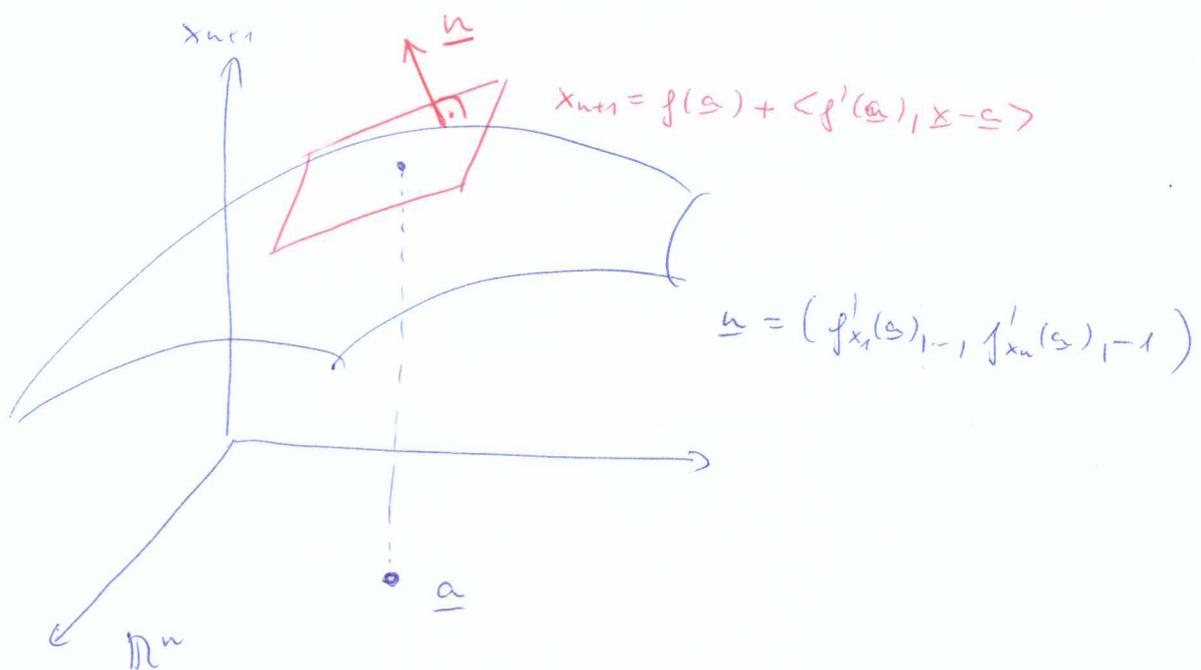
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Def. az  $x_{n+1} = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$   $(n+1)$ -dimenziós felület

$\underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  pontban lokális érintő síkja

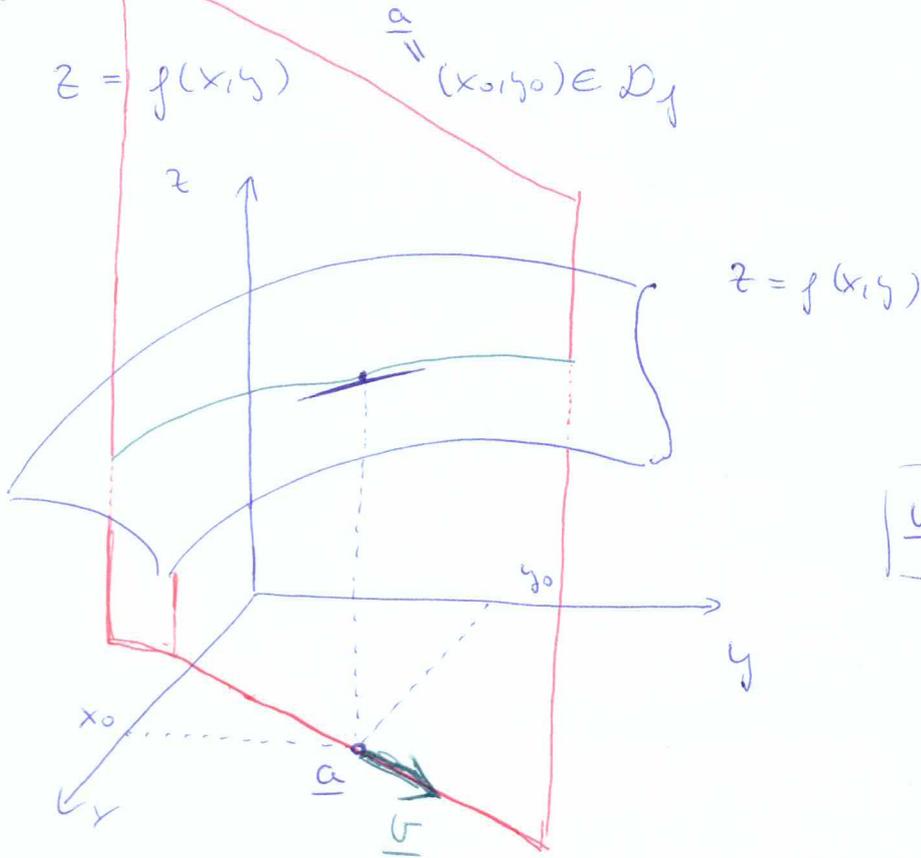
$$x_{n+1} = \langle f'(\underline{a}), \underline{x} - \underline{a} \rangle + f(\underline{a}), \text{ ha } f'(\underline{a}) \neq \underline{0}$$

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



# Az iránymenti derivált

Szemléltetés :  $n=2$  -ben



$$\underline{u} \in \mathbb{R}^2, \|\underline{u}\| = 1$$

$$\underline{u} = (u_1, u_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \|\underline{u}\| = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2} = 1$$

$t \mapsto f(\underline{a} + t\underline{u})$  függvény  $t=0$ -beli deriváltja  $f$  az  $\underline{a}$ -beli  $\underline{u}$  iránymenti deriváltjának hívjuk.

$$f'_{\underline{u}}(\underline{a}) = D_{\underline{u}} f(\underline{a}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\underline{a} + t\underline{u}) - f(\underline{a})}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + tu_1, y_0 + tu_2) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$$

$\parallel$   
 $f'_{\underline{u}}(x_0, y_0)$

geometriai jelentés : ha a felület  $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$  pontján a  $\underline{u}$  irányban elmozdulunk, ~~akkor~~ 1 egységnyi lépés ~~után~~ <sup>alatt</sup>  $f'_{\underline{u}}(x_0, y_0) \cdot t$  emelkedünk.

122) Recall  $\underline{v} = (1, 0) = \underline{i}$

$$f'_{\underline{i}}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+t, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t} = f'_x(x_0, y_0)$$

$\underline{v} = (0, 1) = \underline{j}$

$$f'_{\underline{j}}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0+t) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t} = f'_y(x_0, y_0)$$

$\Rightarrow$  vagyis a parciális deriváltak az iránymenti deriváltak speciális esetei.

PL  $z = f(x, y) = 5x + 3y + x^2y^2$   $\underline{a} = (1, 2)$  pontbeli deriváltsa a  $\underline{d} = (4, 3)$  irányban?

$$\|\underline{d}\| = \sqrt{16+9} = 5 \Rightarrow \underline{v} := \frac{\underline{d}}{\|\underline{d}\|} = \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right) \Rightarrow \|\underline{v}\| = 1 \checkmark$$

$$f'_{\underline{v}}(1, 2) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(1+t\frac{4}{5}, 2+t\frac{3}{5}\right) - f(1, 2)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{5\left(1+t\frac{4}{5}\right) + 3\left(2+t\frac{3}{5}\right) + \left(1+t\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \left(2+t\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 - 15}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4t + \frac{9}{5}t + \underbrace{t^2(\dots) + t^3(\dots) + t^4(\dots)}_{=O(t^2)}}{t} = 4 + \frac{9}{5} = \underline{\underline{\frac{29}{5}}}$$

Altalások:

Def. Legyen  $\underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\|\underline{v}\|=1$ ,  $A$   $t \mapsto f(\underline{a} + t\underline{v})$  függvény  
0-beli deriválhatóság, ha létezik, az  $f$   $\underline{v}$  irányban  $\underline{a}$  pontban  
 $\underline{v}$  irányment deriválhatóság nemével.

$$f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{a}) \equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{v}}(\underline{a}) = D_{\underline{v}} f(\underline{a}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\underline{a} + t\underline{v}) - f(\underline{a})}{t}$$

$t \mapsto f(\underline{a} + t\underline{v})$  azt a „hosszméret” irány  $\underline{v}$ -ben, amikor a  
jellet  $(\underline{a}, f(\underline{a}))$  pontból elmozdítunk  $\underline{v}$  irányba

⇓  
emel az irány a meredekséget  
azaz meg  $f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{a})$

TETEL: Ha az  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  függvény deriválható az  $\underline{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
pontban, akkor  $\forall \underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\|\underline{v}\|=1$  vektorra  
létezik  $f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{a})$  irányment derivált is

$$f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{a}) = \langle f'(\underline{a}), \underline{v} \rangle \equiv \langle \text{grad } f(\underline{a}), \underline{v} \rangle.$$

Biz.  $f$  deriválható  $\underline{a}$ -ban, ha  $\underline{a} + t\underline{v} \in D_f$

$\hookrightarrow f(\underline{a} + t\underline{v}) = f(\underline{a}) + \langle f'(\underline{a}), t\underline{v} \rangle + \varepsilon(\underline{a} + t\underline{v}) \cdot \|t\underline{v}\|$ , ahol  
 $\varepsilon(\underline{a} + t\underline{v}) \rightarrow 0$ , ha  $\|t\underline{v}\| \rightarrow 0$

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$$\frac{f(\underline{a} + t\underline{v}) - f(\underline{a})}{t} = \langle f'(\underline{a}), \underline{v} \rangle \pm \varepsilon(\underline{a} + t\underline{v})$$

$$\downarrow t \rightarrow 0 \\ f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{a})$$

$$\downarrow t \rightarrow 0 \\ 0$$



PE 1

$$f(x, y) = x^2 y + \operatorname{sh}(2x + y) \quad P_0(0, 0) \text{ -leli.}$$

iránymenti deriválta a  $\underline{d} = \underline{i} + 2\underline{j}$  irányad  
példuszerűen?

$$\|\underline{d}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{v} := \frac{\underline{d}}{\|\underline{d}\|} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \rightsquigarrow \|\underline{v}\| = 1$$

$$f'_x(x, y) = 2xy + \operatorname{ch}(2x + y) \cdot 2 \rightsquigarrow f'_x(0, 0) = 2 \cdot \operatorname{ch} 0 = 2$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = x^2 + \operatorname{ch}(2x + y) \rightsquigarrow f'_y(0, 0) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(0, 0) = \operatorname{grad} f(0, 0) = (2, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_{\underline{v}}(0, 0) &= \langle \operatorname{grad} f(0, 0), \underline{v} \rangle = \langle (2, 1), \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \rangle = \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}}} \end{aligned}$$

Legg

① ha  $\underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^k, \|\underline{v}\| = 1$

$$f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{s}) = \langle \operatorname{grad} f(\underline{s}), \underline{v} \rangle = \|\operatorname{grad} f(\underline{s})\| \cdot \|\underline{v}\| \cdot \cos \varphi \quad \text{⊖}$$

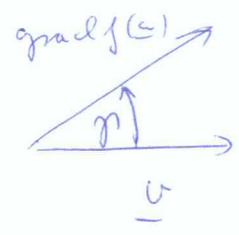
$\varphi$ :  $\operatorname{grad} f(\underline{s})$  és  $\underline{v}$   
által  
közti szög

$$\langle \underline{x}, \underline{y} \rangle = \|\underline{x}\| \cdot \|\underline{y}\| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$\alpha := \angle(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$   $\underline{x}$  és  $\underline{y}$  vektoraik  
közti szög

125)

$$f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{z}) = \|\text{grad } f(\underline{z})\| \cdot \cos \gamma$$



$$-1 \leq \cos \gamma \leq 1$$

- Egy rögzített  $\underline{a}$  pontban milyen  $\underline{v}$  irányban nő a legmeredekebben a felület?

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n} f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{z}) = \|\text{grad } f(\underline{z})\| &\Leftrightarrow \cos \gamma = 1 \\ &\Downarrow \\ &\gamma = 0 \\ &\Downarrow \\ &\text{grad } f(\underline{z}) \parallel \underline{v} \end{aligned}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  a legmeredekebben a  $\text{grad } f(\underline{z})$  irányban növekszik a felület  
 $\leadsto$   $\text{grad } f(\underline{z})$ : legnagyobb növekedés iránya

- Egy rögzített  $\underline{z}$  pontban milyen  $\underline{v}$  irányban süllyed a legmeredekebben a felület?

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n} f'_{\underline{v}}(\underline{z}) = -\|\text{grad } f(\underline{z})\| &\Leftrightarrow \cos \gamma = -1 \\ &\Downarrow \\ &\gamma = \pi \\ &\Downarrow \\ &\text{grad } f(\underline{z}) \parallel \underline{v} \\ &\text{(antiparalel vektorok)} \end{aligned}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  legmeredekebben süllyedés iránya:  $-\text{grad } f(\underline{z})$

Pl

$f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$  milyen irányban és a leggyorsabban a felület a  $P_0(1,-1)$  pontban?

$f'_x(x,y) = 2x - y \rightsquigarrow f'_x(1,-1) = 2 - (-1) = 3$

$f'_y(x,y) = -x + 2y \rightsquigarrow f'_y(1,-1) = -1 + 2 \cdot (-1) = -3$

$\Rightarrow \text{grad } f(1,-1) = (3, -3)$

$\Downarrow$

$\underline{v} \parallel (3, -3)$  irányban és a leggyorsabban a felület

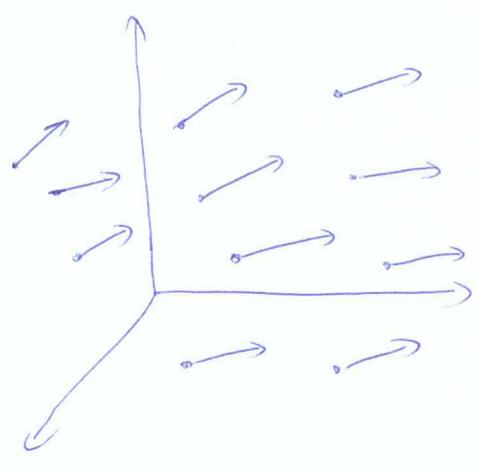
ellenes irányban a meredekség:  $\|\text{grad } f(1,-1)\| = \|(3, -3)\| = \sqrt{9+9} = \sqrt{18}$

Megj példa alkalmazásokra:

$P = P(x,y,z)$  nyomás az  $(x,y,z)$  pontban

$\Downarrow$

$\text{grad } P(x,y,z) = \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right) \rightsquigarrow$  irány



a nyitott irányban és a leggyorsabban a nyomás

$\Downarrow$

a nyitköt megfordított

$\Downarrow$

néllirányok

DETEL (Lagrange-f'le központi tétel)

Legyen  $f$  differenciálható az  $[a, b]$  nyílt szakaszon,  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
Ekkor

(i) az  $F(t) := f(a + t(b-a)) \quad t \in [0, 1]$

$F: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  folyvást deriválható  $[0, 1]$ -en és

$$F'(t) = \langle f'(a + t(b-a)), b-a \rangle \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

(ii)  $\exists \xi \in ]a, b[$  pont, melyre

$$f(b) - f(a) = \langle f'(\xi), b-a \rangle$$

Biz  $t_0 \in [0, 1]$  tetszőleges,  $u := b-a$

$\hookrightarrow t \mapsto f(\underbrace{a + t_0(b-a)}_{\text{fix}} + t(b-a)) = f(a + (t_0+t)(b-a))$   
deriválható  $t=0$ -ban

és a deriváltja:  $\langle f'(a + t_0(b-a)), b-a \rangle$

$\downarrow$   
 $F'(t_0) = \langle f'(a + t_0(b-a)), b-a \rangle \Rightarrow$  i) ✓

Alkalmazunk az 1-velbősi Lagrange-f'le központi tételre  $F$ -re:

$\exists u \in [0, 1]$ , melyre  $F(1) - F(0) = F'(u)$

$\left. \begin{matrix} F(0) = f(a) \\ F(1) = f(b) \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = \langle f'(\xi), b-a \rangle$ , ahol  
 $\xi = a + u(b-a)$  o!

## Ömetett függvények differenciála

### Példák

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x, y) = 3xy \quad , \quad x = \sin(u+v) \quad , \quad y = \cos(u+v)$$

$$f'_u = ? \quad , \quad f'_v = ?$$

$$f(x, y) = f(x(u, v), y(u, v))$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

$$f'_x(x, y) = 3y \quad , \quad f'_y(x, y) = 3x$$

↓

$$f'_x(x(u, v), y(u, v)) = 3 \cos(u+v)$$

$$f'_y(x(u, v), y(u, v)) = 3 \sin(u+v)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \cos(u+v) \quad , \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = -\sin(u+v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'_u &= 3 \cos(u+v) \cdot \cos(u+v) + 3 \sin(u+v) \cdot (-\sin(u+v)) = \\ &= 3 \cos^2(u+v) - 3 \sin^2(u+v) = 3 \cos 2(u+v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \cos(u+v) \quad , \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = -\sin(u+v)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_v = 3 \cos 2(u+v)$$

(2)

$$f(x, y, z) = xyz, \quad x = \ln(u+v), \quad y = u^2 + 3v, \quad z = 2uv$$

$$f'_u = ? \quad , \quad f'_v = ?$$

$$f'_u(x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$f'_v(x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$f'_x(x, y, z) = yz \quad , \quad f'_y(x, y, z) = xz \quad , \quad f'_z(x, y, z) = xy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad x'_u = \frac{1}{u+v} \quad , \quad y'_u = 2u \quad , \quad z'_u = 2v$$

$$x'_v = \frac{1}{u+v} \quad , \quad y'_v = 3 \quad , \quad z'_v = 2u$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_u = (u^2 + 3v) \cdot 2uv \cdot \frac{1}{u+v} + \ln(u+v) \cdot (u^2 + 3v) \cdot 2u + \ln(u+v) \cdot (u^2 + 3v) \cdot 2v$$

$$f'_v = (u^2 + 3v) \cdot 2uv \cdot \frac{1}{u+v} + \ln(u+v) \cdot (u^2 + 3v) \cdot 3 + \ln(u+v) \cdot (u^2 + 3v) \cdot 2u$$

$$(3) \quad f(x, y) = \ln(xy) \quad , \quad x = \cos t \quad , \quad y = \sqrt{t}$$

$$\leadsto f(x(t), y(t)) \rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = ?$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy} \cdot y = \frac{1}{x} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy} \cdot x = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \quad , \quad y'(t) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{1}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{\sin t \cdot \cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{2t}$$

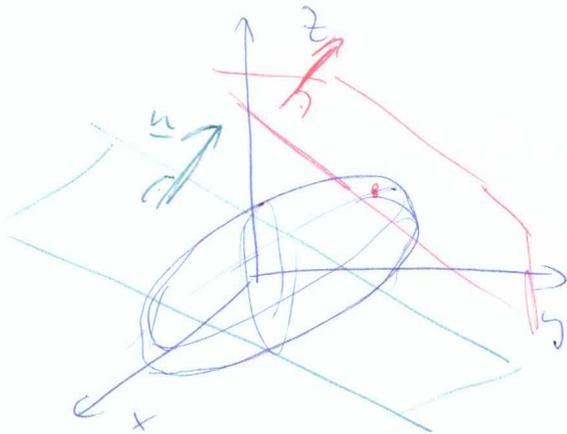
- (4) Határozd meg az  $x^2 + 3y^2 + 2z^2 = 9$  felületet a  $2x + 3y + 2z = 0$  síkbeli mérővonal érintőjét!

feladat

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{\frac{9}{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} + \frac{z^2}{\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{ellipszoid}$$

3,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$  főtengelyekkel



$$2x + 3y + 2z = 0$$

↓

$\underline{n} = (2, 3, 2)$  normálvektor  
origó átmenő sík

eml. ha  $z = f(x, y) \rightsquigarrow (x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$  -beli érintő sík  
 $\parallel z_0$

$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + f'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

vagy

$$z = f(x, y) \text{ miatt:}$$

$$z = z_0 + z'_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + z'_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{grad } f = (z'_x(x_0, y_0), z'_y(x_0, y_0), -1)$$

∥  
érintő sík normálvektora

131/

1H a für implicit módon van megadva:

$$F(x, y, z(x, y)) = 0$$

↳ ekkor kellene  $z'_x - + z'_y - +$  meghatározni.

⇒ • deriváltak parciálisan x-re:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left| z'_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x, y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} \right.$$

• deriváltak parciálisan y-re:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left| z'_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} \right.$$

2H.  $F(x, y, z(x, y)) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 2z^2 - 9 = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x \quad , \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 6y \quad , \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 4z$$

132)

$$\Rightarrow z'_x(x,y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = - \frac{2x}{4z} = - \frac{x}{2z}$$

$$z'_y(x,y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = - \frac{6y}{4z} = - \frac{3y}{2z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{grad } f(x,y,z(x,y)) = \left( -\frac{x}{2z}, -\frac{3y}{2z}, -1 \right)$$

Mikor lesz az  $\text{grad } f$  párhuzamos az adott  $\underline{u} = (2, 3, 2)$  normálvektorral?

$$\text{grad } f \parallel \underline{u} \iff \exists c \in \mathbb{R}, c \neq 0 \quad \text{grad } f = c \cdot \underline{u}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left( -\frac{x}{2z}, -\frac{3y}{2z}, -1 \right) = (2c, 3c, 2c)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} -\frac{x}{2z} = 2c \\ -\frac{3y}{2z} = 3c \\ -1 = 2c \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \boxed{x=2z, y=z}$$

+ rajta kell lenni a felületen:

$$F(2z, z, z) = 0$$

$$(2z)^2 + 3z^2 + 2z^2 = 9 \Rightarrow 9z^2 = 9 \Rightarrow z^2 = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow z = \pm 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2, y = \pm 1 \Rightarrow P_1(1, 2, 1), P_2(-1, -2, -1)$$

párhuzamos elvektorok, jó!

$$P_1\text{-leh: grad } f(P_1) = \left( -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, -1 \right) \Rightarrow z = 1 - 1(x-1) - \frac{3}{2}(y-2)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{---}$$

$$P_2\text{-leh: grad } f(P_2) = \left( -1, -\frac{3}{2}, -1 \right) \Rightarrow z = -1 - 1(x+1) - \frac{3}{2}(y+2) \quad !$$