

Diferencovateľnosť a diferenciál funkcie $f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ v bode $\bar{a}$ (existuje $\mathcal{O}_f(\bar{a}) \subseteq D(f)$).

zopakujme si: Ak bod $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ je vnútorným bodom $D(f)$ funkcie $f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$, tak:

(1) f nazývame diferencovateľnou v $\bar{a}$ ak existujú

$$\left[\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x_k} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}}, k=1,2,\dots,n$$

funkcie $E_k \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ také že $\lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} E_k(\bar{x}) = E_k(\bar{a}) = 0$ pre $k=1,2,\dots,n$

také že platí:

pre všetky $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{O}_f(\bar{a})$:

$$f(\bar{x}) - f(\bar{a}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x_k} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}} (x_k - a_k) + \sum_{k=1}^n E_k(\bar{x}) (x_k - a_k)$$

(2) Funkciu $Df_{\bar{a}}(\bar{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x_k} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}} (x_k - a_k)$ nazývame

diferenciálnou funkciou f v bode $\bar{a}$.

Poznámka: Ak $f \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ je diferencovateľná v bode $\bar{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ a pre dané $(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) = \vec{h}$ je $x_k = a_k + h_k, k=1,2,\dots,n$ (t.j. $x_k - a_k = h_k$) potom:

$$f(a_1 + h_1, \dots, a_n + h_n) - f(a_1, \dots, a_n) \doteq \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x_k} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}} \cdot h_k = Df_{\bar{a}}(\bar{a} + \vec{h})$$

je približne rovné číslu:

✓ $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$; $\bar{a} = (3,4)$

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

$$f(\bar{a}) = f(3,4) = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = \underline{5}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}} = \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right]_{\substack{x=3 \\ y=4}} = \frac{3}{5} ; \quad \left[\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} \right]_{\substack{x=3 \\ y=4}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$D_{\bar{a}} f(\bar{x}) = \frac{3}{5}(x-3) + \frac{4}{5}(y-4)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}} = \frac{3}{5} \quad (*)$$

pre $\bar{h} = (h_1, h_2)$ je $D_{\bar{a}} f(\bar{a} + \bar{h}) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot h_1 + \frac{4}{5} \cdot h_2$

a teda platí: $f(3+h_1, 4+h_2) - f(3,4) \doteq \frac{3}{5} \cdot h_1 + \frac{4}{5} \cdot h_2$

podľa poznámky
o $D_{\bar{a}} f(\bar{a} + \bar{h})$ je

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f(3+h_1, 4+h_2) \doteq f(3,4) + \frac{3}{5} h_1 + \frac{4}{5} h_2$$

teda napríklad: z (*) resp (**):

$$\begin{aligned} f(3,1; 3,9) &= f(3+0,1; 4-0,1) \doteq 5 + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{10}\right) \\ &= 5 + \frac{3}{50} - \frac{4}{50} = 5 - \frac{1}{50} = \underline{4,98} \end{aligned}$$

(priamym výpočtom je $f(3,1; 3,9) = \sqrt{24,82} = 4,981 \dots$)

$$\begin{aligned} f(3,012; 3,997) &\doteq 5 + \frac{3}{5} \cdot 0,012 + \frac{4}{5} \cdot (-0,003) = \\ f(3+0,012; 4-0,003) &\doteq \underline{5,0048} \end{aligned}$$

platí:

(19)

(1) f je diferencov. v $\bar{a} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} \frac{f(\bar{x}) - f(\bar{a}) - Df_{\bar{a}}(\bar{x})}{\|\bar{x} - \bar{a}\|} = 0$

(2) f je diferencov. v $\bar{a} \Rightarrow f$ je spojitá v $\bar{a}$
 $\nLeftarrow$

(3) existují $\left[\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x_k} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}}$ pro $k=1, \dots, n \nRightarrow f$ je diferencov. v $\bar{a}$

(4) existují $\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x_k}$ na $\sigma(\bar{a})$ a sú spojitá v $\bar{a} \Rightarrow f$ je diferencov. v $\bar{a}$

• $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 6xy}{y} & \text{pre } y \neq 0 \\ 6x & \text{pre } y = 0 \text{ (t.j. v bodoch } (x, 0)) \end{cases}$

nech $\bar{a} = (3, 0)$ — $f(3, 0) = 6 \cdot 3 = 18$

f je spojitá v $\bar{a}$ $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} 6x \cdot \frac{\sin 6xy}{6xy} = 18$
 $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 18 1
 $f(3, 0)$

pretože: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} 6x = 6 \cdot 3 = 18$ & $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(6xy)}{6xy} = 1$

pretože: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \cos z = \cos 0 = 1 \Rightarrow$

L'Hospital

$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(6xy)}{6xy} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z} = 1$
 $\uparrow$
 $z \rightarrow 0$

$\left[\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \right]_{\substack{x=3 \\ y=0}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3, y) - f(3, 0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 18y}{y} - 6 \cdot 3}{y} =$
 $= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(18y) - 18y}{y^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{18 \cos(18y) - 18}{2y} =$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{18^2 (-\sin 18y)}{2} = 0$$

L'Hopital

$$\left[\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} \right]_{x=3, y=0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{f(x,0) - f(3,0)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{6x-18}{x-3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 6 \frac{x-3}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 6 = 6$$

$$Df_{\bar{a}}(\bar{x}) = \left[\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} \right]_{x=3, y=0} (x-3) + \left[\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} \right]_{x=3, y=0} (y-0) =$$

$\bar{a} = (3,0)$

$$= 6(x-3) + 0(y-0) = 6x - 18$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - f(3,0) - Df_{(3,0)}(x,y)}{\|(x,y) - (3,0)\|} =$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{\sin 6xy}{y} - 6x + 18}{\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-0)^2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 3 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{6x \frac{\sin 6xy}{6xy} - 6(x-3)}{\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-0)^2}} = \infty$$

problema (1)
f nie je diferenc.
v $\bar{a} = (3,0)$

teda

- f je spojité v $\bar{a} = (3,0)$
- f nie je diferencovateľné v $\bar{a} = (3,0)$
- f má parciálne derivácie v $\bar{a}$

$$\left[\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}} = 6, \quad \left[\frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial y} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}} = 0$$

Ukážme, že pre $n=1$ funkcia $f \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ je diferencovateľná v bode $a \in \mathbb{R}$ takom že exist. $\mathcal{O}_f(a) \subseteq D(f)$ práve ak existuje $f'(a)$.

existuje $f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$ $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \varepsilon(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} - f'(a), \text{ pre } x \neq a \\ 0, \text{ pre } x = a \end{array} \right\} \quad (*)$

je spojitá v bode a pretože

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varepsilon(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(\frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} - f'(a) \right) = f'(a) - f'(a) = 0$$

z definície $\varepsilon(x)$ $(*)$ vyplýva, že pre všetky $x \in \mathcal{O}_f(a)$

$$f(x) - f(a) - f'(a)(x - a) = \varepsilon(x)(x - a)$$

a z toho: $f(x) - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a) + \varepsilon(x)(x - a)$

teda f je diferencovateľná v bode a .

(2) f je diferencovateľná v bode $a \Rightarrow$ existuje $f'(a)$
podľa definície diferencovateľnosti.