

שנת ה'תש"ח
מס' קצ"ח

MS 1251

5. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function. (use $\mathbb{R}^n$) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a function.
 6. $f(a) - f(b) = \langle \nabla f(x), b-a \rangle$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.
 7. $[a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is a closed interval. $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ are real numbers.

הוכחה - $x(t) = (1-t)a + tb$, $u \rightarrow [0,1]$ כי u קטורה $r(t)$
 2. נגדירה כהרכבה של קיפ' x וחסר
 נגדירה (כפס השדרה)

$$\gamma'(t) = b - a \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} f(\gamma(t)) = Df(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) = \langle \nabla f(\gamma(t)), b - a \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = \langle \nabla f(x(t_0)), b-a \rangle \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } b \rightarrow a$$

• $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $f: u \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ - se $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(b) - f(a) = Df \left(\underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{mean}}} {(1-t)a + tb} \right) (b-a)$$

פיראטע

ג'הי $a \in R^n$, B כדור פתוח Q ג'הי $P \rightarrow R$

מ) לכל הפונקציה המקומית מכלול N נמצא $(\rightarrow)$ קטן

ז'ה כזה δ (δ) פתח Q קטן a :

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + Df(a)h + \frac{1}{2}D^2f(a)h^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}D^n f(a)h^n + o(|h|^n)$$

$$D^2 f(x)h = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} \langle x, h \rangle = \langle \nabla^2 f(x), h \rangle, \quad -20$$

$$D^3 f(a)h = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j \partial x_k}(a) \cdot h_i h_j = \langle H^3 f(a)h, h \rangle.$$

$(Hf_{\text{res}})_0 = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} : \text{זו היא a ק"א של } f \text{ והיא}$
 $(\text{נגזרת של } f \text{ בנקודה } x_0)$

$$D_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathbf{K}}(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_{i_1=1}^n \sum_{i_2=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_K=1}^n \frac{\partial^K F}{\partial x_{i_1} \partial x_{i_2} \dots \partial x_{i_K}} h_{i_1} h_{i_2} \dots h_{i_K}$$

$$g(t) = f(a+th) \quad \& \quad t \in [0,1] \quad h \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \therefore \quad -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g(t) = 0$$

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$$g(1) = g(0) + g'(0) \cdot (1-0) + \frac{1}{2!} g''(0) \cdot (1-0)^2 + \dots = 20$$

$D^2 F^*(\omega, h) = g^{(4)}(\omega)$ - (wegen des Dipols für sk)

$$f(x,y) = e^{-x} \sin y \quad \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \pi$$

(17)

$$\text{if } f(x) = f(y) \text{ then } f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \langle Hf(x), h \rangle + o(\|h\|) : \text{if } Hf(x) = 0 \text{ then } f(x+h) - f(x) = o(\|h\|)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } Hf(x) = 0 \text{ then } f(x+h) - f(x) = o(\|h\|) \Rightarrow f(x+h) - f(x) = o(\|h\|)$$

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$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 : \text{if } Hf(x,y) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_1(x,y) = 2x = 0 \\ f'_2(x,y) = -2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x,y) = (0,0) : \text{if } Hf(0,0) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$(0,0) : \text{if } Hf(0,0) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(Hf(0,0)) = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{if } Hf(0,0) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y - \frac{2}{3}x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x - 3y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x,y) = (0,0) : \text{if } Hf(0,0) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(Hf(0,0)) = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{if } Hf(0,0) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

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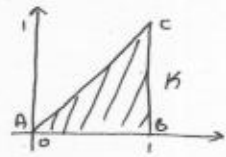
$$A = Hf(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{if } Hf(0,0) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\text{tr}(A) = -\frac{2}{3} - 3 = -\frac{10}{3} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{if } Hf(0,0) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\text{if } Hf(0,0) = 0 \text{ then } f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$K = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\} \quad f(x, y) = x \cdot y - \frac{x^2}{3} - y^3 \quad \text{--- V.N.I?}$$

$$\text{V.N.I} \quad (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}) = T, \quad \nabla f = 0$$



$$\text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0$$

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$$\varphi'(t) = -\frac{2}{3} \neq 0 \quad \Leftarrow \quad \varphi(t) = f(t, 0) = -\frac{t^2}{3} \quad AB = (x, 0) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad AB$$

$$AB \text{ --- } \text{V.N.I} \quad \varphi) \quad \varphi'(t) = -\frac{2}{3} \neq 0 \quad \Leftarrow \quad \varphi(t) = f(t, 0) = -\frac{t^2}{3} \quad AB = (x, 0) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad AB$$

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$$T_2 = (1, \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}) \quad \Leftarrow \quad t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0$$

$$(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \Leftarrow \quad \varphi_2'(t) = 1 - 3t^2 = 0 \quad \Leftarrow \quad \varphi_2(t) = f(t, 1) = \frac{2}{3}t^2 - t^3 \quad AC = (x, x) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0$$

$$f(1, \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}) = \frac{2}{9}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{3}, \quad f(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{32}{27}, \quad f(0, 1) = 0, \quad f(1, 1) = f(1, 0) = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0$$

$$f(1, \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}) = \frac{2}{9}\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0 \quad \text{--- } \nabla f = 0$$

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