

FUNKCIJE VEČ SPREMENLJIVK, PARCIALNI ODVODI, TOTALNI DIFERENCIAL, POSREDNO ODVAJANJE, TANGENTNA RAVNINA IN TAYLORJEVA VRSTA, EKSTREMI ZA FUNKCIJE VEČ SPREMENLJIVK

D: $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, FUNKCIJA $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je predpis, ki vsakemu $x \in D$ priredi natanko določeno število $y = f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$.

D: $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. f je **V TOČKI** $a \in D$ **ZVEZNA**, če

$(\forall \epsilon > 0)(\exists \delta > 0)(\|x - a\| < \delta \implies |f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon)$. Ko se x bliža a , se $f(x)$ bliža $f(a)$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$. f je zvezna na D , če je **ZVEZNA** v vsaki točki $a \in D$.

T: Če je $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezna funkcija, je zvezna po vsaki spremenljivki posebej. Obrano ni res.

D:

$$z = f(x_1, \dots, x_n), f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$a \in D, a = (a_1, \dots, a_n), f_1(x_1) = f(x_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a) = f'_1(a); \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(a) = f'_2(a); \dots$$

D: Podmnožica $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ je **ODPRTA**, če okrog vsake njene točke lahko opišemo n -razsežno kroglo, ki je vsa vsebovana v D . $(\forall a \in D)(\exists \delta > 0)(K(a, \delta) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|x - a\| < \delta\} \subseteq D)$.

D: Množica je **ZAPRTA**, če je njen komplement odprt.

D:

$$D^{\text{odprta}} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a \in D, a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a_1 + h, a_2, \dots, a_n) - f(a_1, \dots, a_n)}{h};$$

...

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + h e_n) - f(a)}{h}$$

$(a_1 + h, a_2, \dots, a_n) = a + h e_1$
 \dots
 $(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n + h) = a + h e_n$

D: **VIŠJI ODVODI:**

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

T: Če sta odvoda $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ in $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ zvezni funkciji, potem je $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$. To velja tudi za funkcije več kot dveh spremenljivk.

D:

$$U^{\text{odprta}} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, f : U^{\text{odprta}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a \in U,$$

$$\text{grad } f(a) = (\nabla f)(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a) \right)$$

D: $u = f(x_1, \dots, x_n), D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a \in D$. **TOTALNI DIFERENCIAL FUNKCIJE f V TOČKI a**

$$\text{je } du = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a)dx_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a)dx_n. \quad du = \text{grad } f(a)dx = (\nabla f)(a)dx.$$

T: Če je $D^{\text{odprta}} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, f : D^{\text{odprta}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ funkcija z zveznimi parcialnimi odvodi, potem za $\forall a \in D$ velja:

$$\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u - du(a)}{\|h\|} = 0. \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta u &= f(a+h) - f(a) \\ du(a) &= (\nabla f)(a) \circ h \end{aligned}$$

$$\square \frac{du}{dt}(t_0) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}(x(t_0)) \frac{dx_1}{dt}(t_0) + \dots + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n}(x(t_0)) \frac{dx_n}{dt}(t_0) = (\nabla u)(x(t_0)) \frac{dx}{dt}(t_0)$$

T: Naj ima funkcija $u = u(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ zvezne parcialne odvode in naj bo $x = x(t)$ odvedljiva funkcija.

$$\text{Potem velja } \frac{d}{dt} u(x(t)) = (\nabla u)(x(t)) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}(t).$$

$$\square \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_m} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_m} + \dots + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial t_m}$$

$$\square f(x, y) = 0, \quad y = y(x); \quad \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}$$

D: **ODVOD FUNKCIJE u GLEDE NA VEKTOR v V TOČKI a :**

$$(\nabla_v u)(a) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} f(a+tv) \right|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a) \cdot v_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a) \cdot v_n = \langle (\nabla f)(a), v \rangle; \quad \begin{aligned} u &= f(x) \\ x &= a+tv, t \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

□ Če ima v isto smer kot $(\nabla f)(a)$, potem je $(\nabla_v u)(a) = \|(\nabla f)(a)\|$. Če pa ima v nasprotno smer kot $(\nabla f)(a)$, potem je $(\nabla_v u)(a) = -\|(\nabla f)(a)\|$.

T: $\text{grad } f(a) = (\nabla f)(a)$ kaže v smeri najhitrejšega naraščanja funkcije f v okolici točke a .

□ $(\nabla f)(a)$ je pravokoten na **TANGENTNO RAVNINO** na ploskev v točki a .

□ **TAYLORJEVA VRSTA:**

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i!} \left(h \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + k \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^i \Big|_{(a,b)} + R_n$$

$$R_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(h \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + k \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^{n+1} \Big|_{(a+\xi h, b+\xi k)} \quad \begin{aligned} \xi &\in (0, 1) \\ h &= x - a \\ k &= y - b \end{aligned}$$

T: Če ima odvedljiva funkcija $u = f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ v točki $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ lokalni ekstrem, so v tej

$$\text{točki vsi njeni parcialni odvodi enaki 0. } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a) = 0, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a) = 0$$

$$T: K(a, b) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix}_{(a,b)}. \quad \text{Če ima } u = f(x, y) \text{ v točki } (a, b) \text{ stacionarno točko in je}$$

$K(a, b) > 0$, potem je v (a, b) **lokalni ekstrem**, in sicer **lokalni minimum**, če je $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(a, b) > 0$, ali

lokalni maksimum, če je $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(a, b) < 0$. Če je $K(a, b) < 0$, potem v točki (a, b) **ni lokalnega**

ekstrema. Če pa je $K(a, b) = 0$, **ne moremo določiti**, če je v točki (a, b) lokalni ekstrem ali ne.