

## DIFFERENTIAALI

Differentiaituvallle funktioille differentiaali  $df$  approksimoi funktion arvon muutosta  $\Delta f$ :

$$\Delta f = f(x_1 + dx_1, \dots, x_n + dx_n) - f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

Linearisoimista:  $z = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$dz = df = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_n} dx_n$$

Poissu:

$$\frac{\Delta f - df}{\sqrt{(dx_1)^2 + \dots + (dx_n)^2}} \xrightarrow{dx_i \rightarrow 0} 0$$

Vektoriarvoiset funktiot:  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\underline{f} = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m); \quad f_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

↳ komponentifunktioita

Funktioille merkitään:  $\underline{y} = \underline{f}(\underline{x})$

## Jacobian matrisi

$$\underline{J_f} = D\underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Entyisestī :  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

→  $D\underline{f}(\underline{x})$  on relikāmatrisi ja sen determinanti on mēritīgi

Ketjusānts :  $D(f \circ g)(\underline{x}) =$

$$= D\underline{f}(g(\underline{x})) D\underline{g}(\underline{x})$$

Differentiaci :  $d\underline{f} = D\underline{f}(\underline{x}) \Delta \underline{x}$

# GRADIENTTI

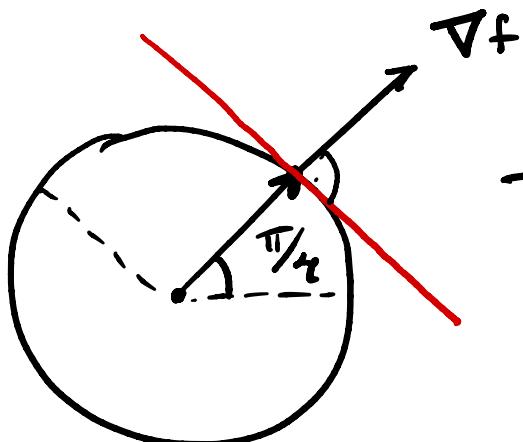
Olkoon  $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $n \geq 2$ , derivoitava pistessä  $\underline{x} \in D$ .

Määritelmä Funktion  $f$  gradientti pistessä  $\underline{x}$  on vektori

$$\nabla f = \text{grad } f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$n=3 : \nabla = \underline{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \underline{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \underline{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

Gradientti kertoo funktion noppimisen kesvun summua.



Tarvitseen ns.  
suunnitun derivoiden  
kesite.

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 ; \text{ yksikköympyrä } f(x,y) = 1$$

$$\nabla f = 2x\underline{i} + 2y\underline{j}$$

Formulisti :  $I = [-1, 1]$ ;  $\underline{\gamma}(t) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Tällä  $\underline{\gamma}(t)$  on parametrisoitu taso-arvotyypille s.t.  
 $\underline{\gamma}(0) = (a, b)$ .

$$\underline{\gamma}(t) = x(t)\underline{i} + y(t)\underline{j} ; \text{ lisäksi } \forall t \in I \\ f(x(t), y(t)) = f(a, b) \\ \text{vaihto}$$

Ketjusääntö :

$$f_1(x(t), y(t))x'(t) + f_2(x(t), y(t))y'(t) = 0$$

Välitteen etäisestä  $t = 0$  :

$$\nabla f(a, b) \cdot \underline{\gamma}'(0) = 0$$

- gradientti ja tangenttiivektori ovat kohdissaan  
→ lisäolelus:  $\nabla f(a, b) \neq 0$

Lause

Suurauksista:  $\nabla f(\underline{x}) = 0$  tarkoittaa, että  $\underline{x}$  on mahdollinen läpikäynti.

$$\underline{Lösung} \quad \underline{u} = u_1 \underline{i} + u_2 \underline{j} ; \quad \|\underline{u}\| = 1$$

$$= u_1^2 + u_2^2$$

Folgerung: Funktion  $f$  summetter derivativer

$$D_{\underline{u}} f(a, b) = \underline{u} \cdot \nabla f(a, b).$$

$$\underline{\text{Esimerkki}} \quad f(x, y) = y^4 + 2xy^3 + x^2y^2$$

$$D_{\underline{u}} f(0, 1) : \begin{array}{l} a) \quad \underline{u} = \underline{i} + 2\underline{j} \\ b) \quad \underline{u} = \underline{i} + \underline{j} \end{array}$$

$$\nabla f(0, 1) = 2\underline{i} + 4\underline{j} \quad \xleftarrow{\text{K}}$$

$$(a) \quad \underline{u} = (\underline{i} + 2\underline{j}) / \sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\underline{u}} \nabla f(0, 1) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\underline{i} + 2\underline{j}) \cdot (2\underline{i} + 4\underline{j}) \\ &= 2\sqrt{5} \quad \simeq 4.5 \end{aligned}$$

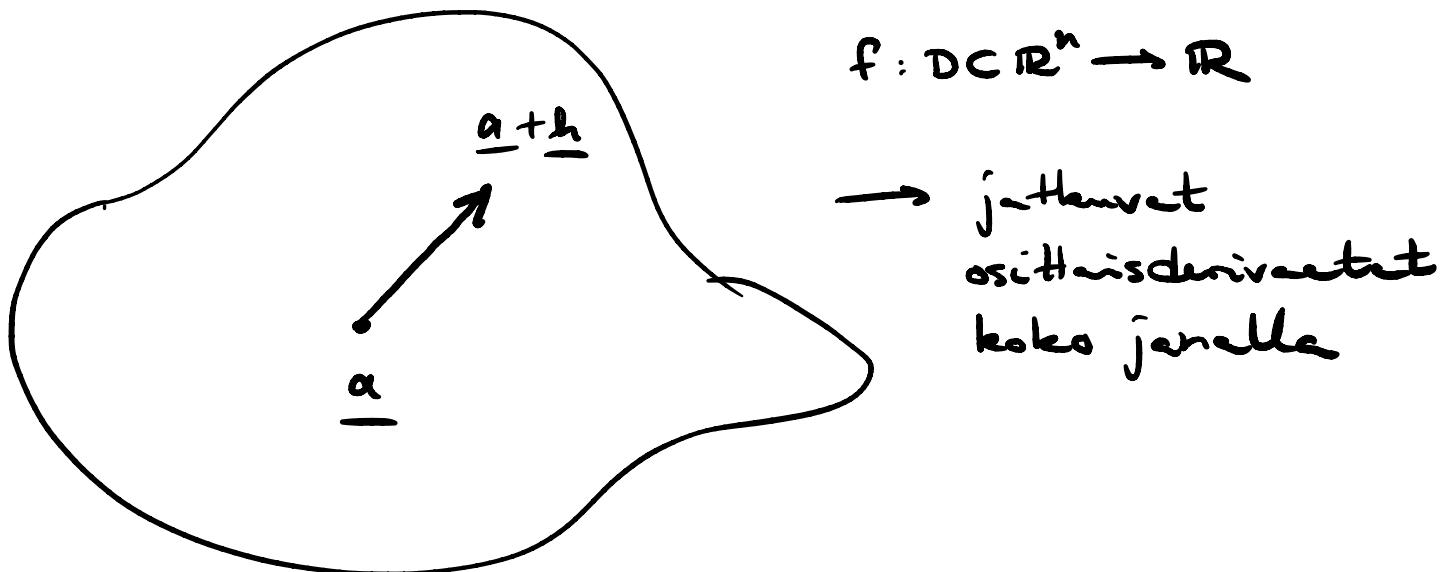
$$\underline{u} \parallel \nabla f(0, 1)$$

$$(b) \quad \underline{u} = (\underline{i} + \underline{j}) / \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\underline{u}} \nabla f(0, 1) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\underline{i} + \underline{j}) \cdot (2\underline{i} + 4\underline{j}) \\ &= 3\sqrt{2} \quad \simeq 4.2 \end{aligned}$$

# TAYLORIN KAAVA

Pisteapproksimointio ; kerälystuskurus  $\underline{a}$  ;  $\underline{h}$



Taylor :

$$f(\underline{a} + \underline{h}) \approx \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(\underline{h} \cdot \nabla)^j f(\underline{a})}{j!}$$

Esimerkki  $f(x, y)$  ;  $\underline{h} = (h, k)$  ;  $T_2(f; (a, b))$

$$T_2(f; (a, b)) = \sum_{j=0}^2 \frac{((h, k) \cdot \nabla)^j f(a, b)}{j!}$$

$$= f(a, b) + (hD_1 + kD_2)f(a, b)$$

$$+ \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (hD_1 + kD_2)^2}_{h^2 D_{11} + 2hk D_{12} + k^2 D_{22}} f(a, b)$$

$$h^2 D_{11} + 2hk D_{12} + k^2 D_{22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(a, b) + h f_1(a, b) + k f_m(a, b) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} h^2 f_{11}(a, b) + h k f_{12}(a, b) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} k^2 f_{22}(a, b) \end{aligned}$$