

20 Gennaio

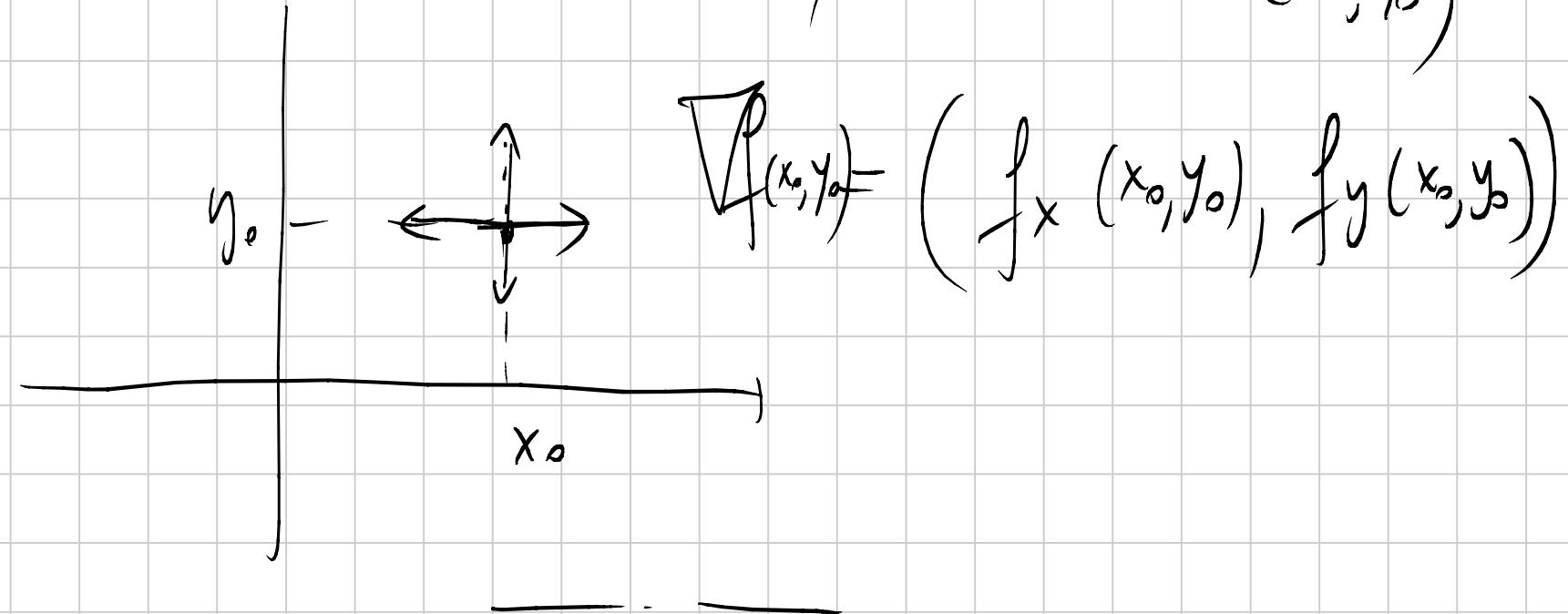
$$f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

f derivabile in (x_0, y_0) se esistono $f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)$

f derivable in (x_0, y_0) $\cancel{\Rightarrow}$ f continuous in (x_0, y_0)



Derviote jendali für funzion di n variabli

$f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$$\underline{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$f_{x_i} \stackrel{(\Delta)}{=} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i + h, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) - f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)}{h}$$

$$\nabla f = (f_{x_1}, f_{x_2}, \dots, f_{x_n})$$

$$f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_x(x, y)$$

$$f(x, y)$$

derivative successive

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_x = f_{xx}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_x = f_{xy}$$

$$f_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_y = f_{yx}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} := D^2 f$$

Matrice
Hessiana
 2×2

Ex: $f(x, y) = e^{xy^2}$

$$f_x(x, y) = e^{xy^2} \cdot y^2$$

$$f_y(x, y) = e^{xy^2} \cdot 2xy$$

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = \left(e^{xy^2} \cdot y^2 \right)_x = y^2 e^{xy^2} \cdot y^2$$

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = \left(e^{xy^2} \cdot y^2 \right)_y = e^{xy^2} \cdot 2xy \cdot y^2 + e^{xy^2} \cdot 2y$$

$$f_{yx}(x, y) = \left(e^{xy^2} \cdot 2xy \right)_x = e^{xy^2} \cdot 2y$$

ugnudi!

$$= 2y \left(e^{xy^2} \cdot y^2 x + e^{xy^2} \cdot \right)$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = \left(e^{xy^2} \cdot 2xy \right)_y = \\ = 2x \left(e^{xy^2} \cdot 2xy \cdot y + e^{xy^2} \right)$$

Calcolare le derivate seconde in $(1,0)$

$$\nabla^2 f(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx}(1,0) & f_{xy}(1,0) \\ f_{yx}(1,0) & f_{yy}(1,0) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

— — —

Theoreme di Schwarz

$$f : A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

due volte in A.

$f_{yx}(x, y)$ sono continue in A

$$\Rightarrow f_{xy}(x, y) = f_{yx}(x, y)$$

$f(x, y)$ derivabile
 $f_{xy}(x, y)$ e

Funzioni differenziali

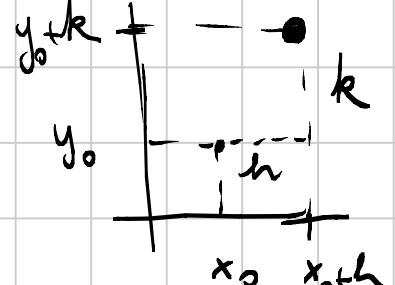
1 di una variabile $f(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

f è derivabile in x_0

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot h + o(h)$$

Def. $f : A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x_0, y_0) \in A$
 f è differentiable in (x_0, y_0) se



i) esistono $f_x(x_0, y_0)$ e $f_y(x_0, y_0)$

2) $f(x_0+h, y_0+k) = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)h +$

$$+ f_y(x_0, y_0)k + o(\sqrt{h^2+k^2})$$

$(h, k) \rightarrow (0, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 + h &= x \\ y_0 + k &= y \end{aligned}$$

risolvendo le 2)

$$\begin{aligned} h &= x - x_0 \\ k &= y - y_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \underbrace{f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)}_{+ o \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}} +$$

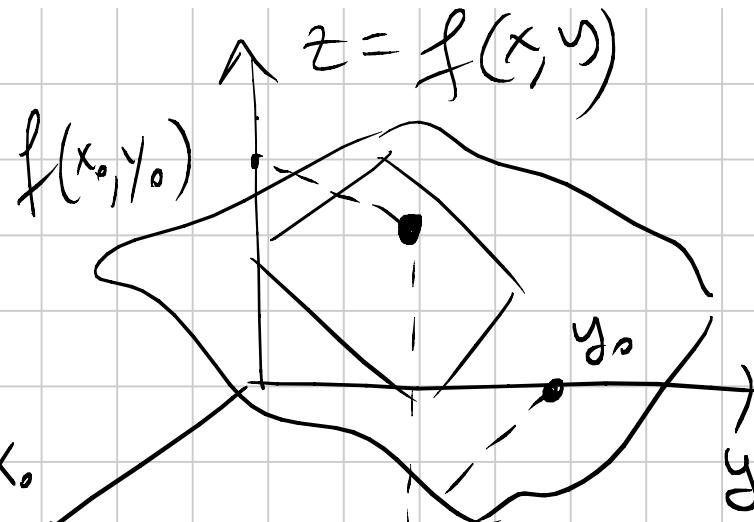
$x \rightarrow x_0$
 $y \rightarrow y_0$

$$f(x, y) = Ax + By + o(\cdot)$$



Fiamo tangente al grafico di
 f in (x_0, y_0) .

Eq. Fiamo tangente al grafico di $f(x, y)$
 nel p.t. (x_0, y_0) $f(x_0, y_0))$.



$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

es. $f(x, y) = \sin(xy)$

$$D = \mathbb{R}^2$$

trovare il piano tangente al grafico di f
se $x_0 = 1$ $y_0 = \pi$

$$f(1, \pi) = \sin \pi = 0 = f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \cos(xy) \cdot y$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \cos(xy) x$$

$$f_x(1, \pi) = (\cos \pi) \pi$$

$$f_y(1, \pi) = (\cos \pi) 1$$

$$f_x(1, \pi) = -\pi$$

$$f_y(1, \pi) = -1$$

$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$z = 0 + (-\pi)(x - 1) + (-1)(y - \pi)$$

$$z = \pi - \pi x + \pi - y$$

$$z = 2\pi - \pi x - y$$

eq. f aus tg. d
grafos dif nel j. to
in \mathbb{R}^3 $(1, \pi, 0)$

$$z = Ax + By + C$$

Come si fa a scrivere una funzione
è differentiabile in un j. to.

Si usa la condizione sufficiente di
differentiabilità.

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile in A .

Se $f_x(x, y)$ e $f_y(x, y)$ sono continue
in (x_0, y_0) $\Rightarrow f$ è differenziabile
in (x_0, y_0) .

es. (precedente) $f(x, y) = \operatorname{sen}(xy)$ in \mathbb{R}^2

$$f_x(x, y) = \cos(xy) \cdot y \quad \text{sono continue in } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \cos(xy) \cdot x \quad \text{e quindi} \\ \text{f è differenziabile} \\ \text{in ogni j.p. } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

OSS. Se f è differenziabile in (x_0, y_0)
 $\Rightarrow f$ è continua in (x_0, y_0) .

Dim. f differenziabile significa

$$f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) + o\left(\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2}\right)$$

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

deve dim. de

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$$

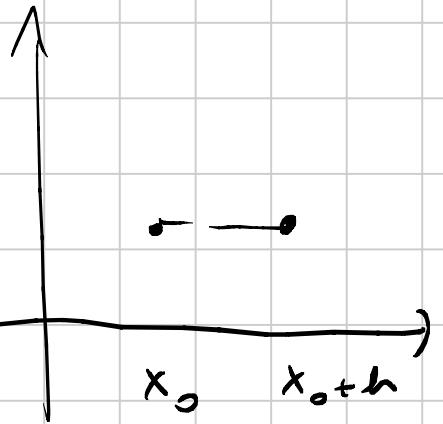
e questo segue dal fatto che

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x - x_0) &\rightarrow 0 & x \rightarrow x_0 \\ f_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot (y - y_0) &\rightarrow 0 & y \rightarrow y_0 \end{aligned}$$

~~if~~

Derrivate direzionali

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$



derrivate nello "direzione" dell'asse x

$$\cdot (1, 0)$$



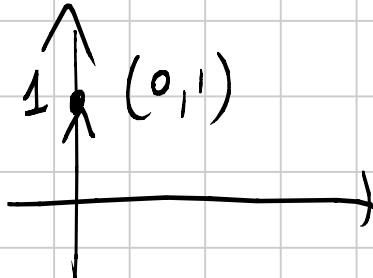
vettore

è lungo 1

Cioè $\|\vec{v}\|$ suo modulo è 1

$$f_y(x_0, y_0)$$

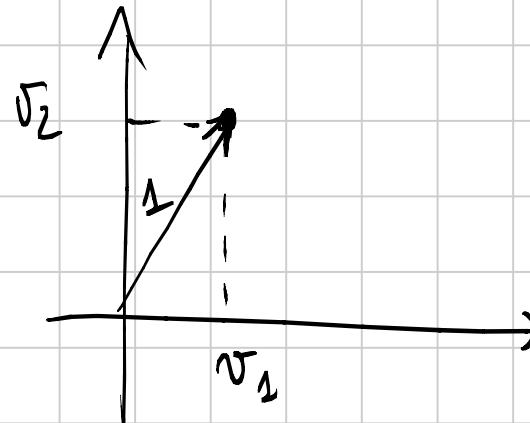
$$(0, 1)$$



$$(\sqrt{1}, \sqrt{2}) = \underline{v}$$

$$|\underline{v}| = 1$$

vettore



$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\underline{v}}(x_0, y_0) &:= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h\sqrt{1}, y_0 + h\sqrt{2}) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} \\
 &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{v}}(x_0, y_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

derivata di f nella direzione
 \underline{v} in (x_0, y_0)
(derivata direzionale).

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

$$f_v = f_x$$

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

$$f_v = f_y$$

Come si fa — a — calcolare?

Formule del gradiente

f differenziabile in (x_0, y_0) , $\underline{v} = (v_1, v_2)$

$$f_v(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot v_1 + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot v_2$$

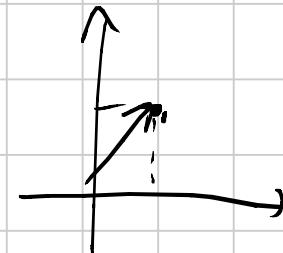
Ex. $f(x, y) = \sin(xy)$

Calcolare

$$f_v(1, 1)$$

dove

$$v = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$



$$f_v(1, 1) = f_x(1, 1) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + f_y(1, 1) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \cos(xy) \cdot y$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \cos(xy) \cdot x$$

$$f_x(1, 1) = \cos 1$$

$$f_y(1, 1) = \cos 1$$

$$f_r(1,1) = \cos 1 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \cos 1 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \cos 1$$

E.s. di ricercato l'azione f in funzione delle variabili

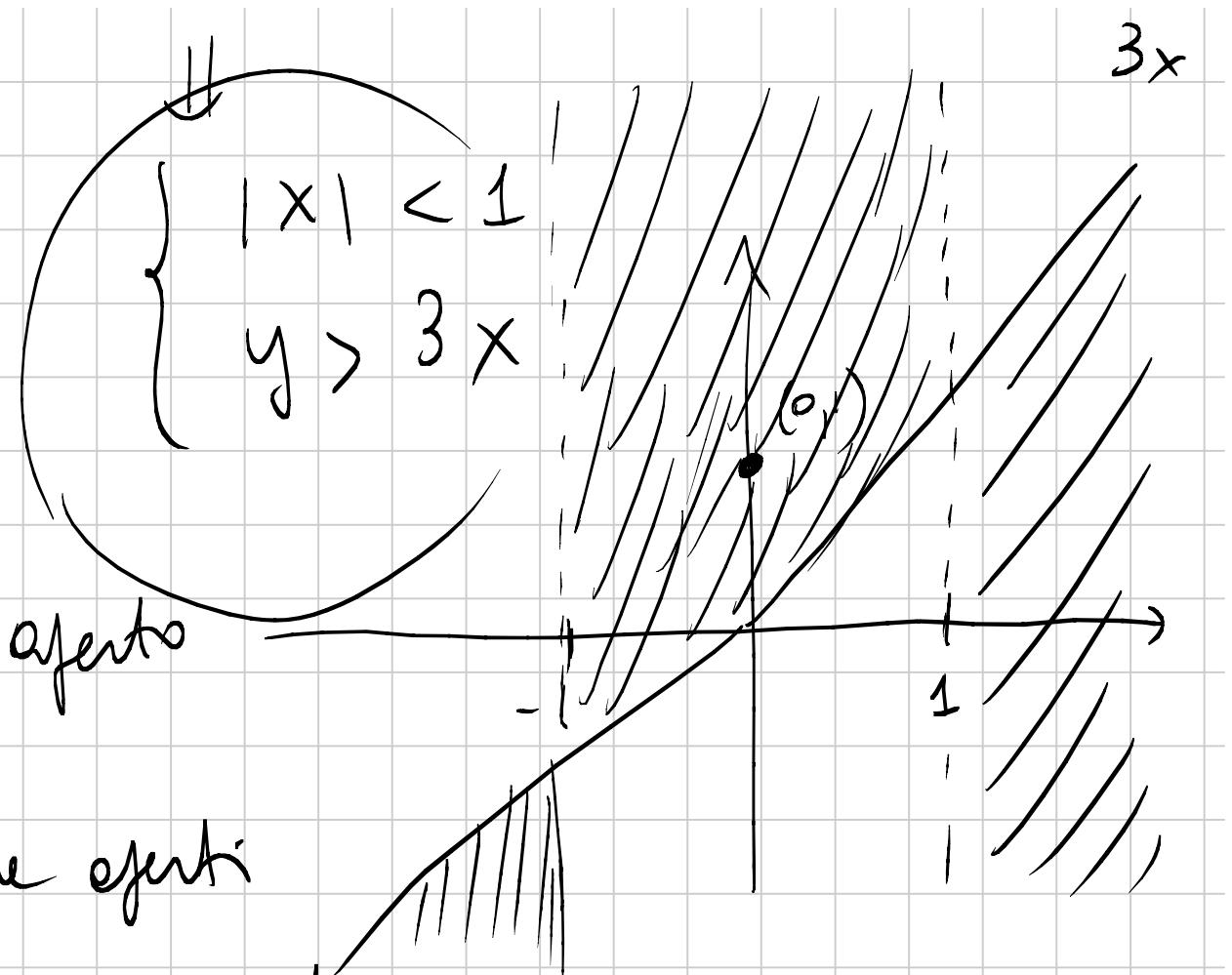
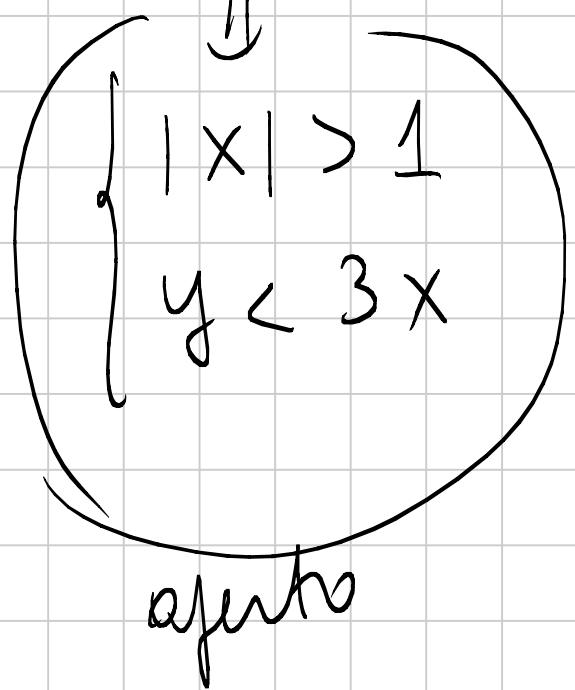
$$f(x,y) = \log \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{3x - y} \right)$$

D = dominio?

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{3x - y} > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 1 > 0 \\ 3x - y > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 1 < 0 \\ 3x - y < 0 \end{cases}$$



D è unione di due aperti

$\Rightarrow D$ è unione aperto.

- illimitato.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x,y) &= \log \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{3x - y} \right) = \\
 &= \log(x^2 - 1) - \log(3x - y)
 \end{aligned}$$

• Calcolare $f_x(x, y)$, $f_y(x, y)$

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot 2x - \frac{1}{3x - y} \cdot 3$$

$$f_y(x, y) = -\frac{1}{(3x - y)} \cdot (-1)$$

• dire se f è differenziabile in $(0, 1)$: sì!
Inoltre f_x e f_y sono continue
in $(0, 1)$.

. trovare fiamo tangente al grafico di f

nel p.t. $(0, 1, f(0, 1))$

$$z = \underbrace{f(0, 1)} + \underbrace{f_x(0, 1)(x - 0)} + \underbrace{f_y(0, 1)(y - 1)}$$

$$f(0, 1) = \log\left(\frac{-1}{-1}\right) = 0$$

$$f_x(0, 1) = 3$$

$$f_y(0, 1) = -1$$

$$z = 0 + 3x + (-1)(y-1)$$

$$z = 3x - y + 1$$

. Calcolare

$$f_r(0,1)$$

$$\underline{v} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$f_r(0,1) = f_x(0,1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + f_y(0,1) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

es.

$$\sum \frac{(m!)^2}{m} \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_n} \right)$$

dove per quali valori del parametro $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ la serie converge.

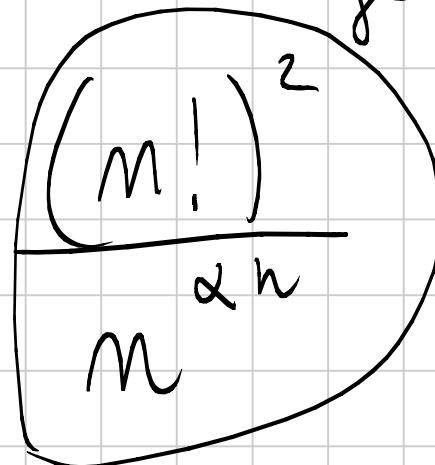
$$\alpha \leq 0$$

$$a_n \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow diverge.

$$\alpha > 0$$

$$a_m \sim$$



$$\sum \left(\frac{(n!)^2}{\frac{d^n}{n}} b_n \right)$$

anterior del
reporto

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{\frac{(n+1)!}{d^{(n+1)}}}{\frac{n}{(n!)^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(n!)^2 (n+1)^2}{d^n}}{(n+1) \cdot (n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{n}{(n!)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-2}} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{\alpha n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right)^{\alpha n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\alpha-2}} \cdot \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right]^{\alpha}$$

$\frac{1}{e^\alpha}$

$$\alpha - 2 > 0$$

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \rightarrow 0 < 1 \quad \alpha > 2$$

la serie converge

$$\alpha - 2 < 0$$

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \alpha < 2$$

la serie diverge

$$\alpha = 2$$

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{e^2} < 1$$

la serie converge

$$\alpha > 2$$

$$\text{es. } \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{n}\right)}{(1+n)^{3\alpha+1}}$$

1) det. $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{(-1)^n \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{n}\right)}{(1+n)^{3\alpha+1}} \xrightarrow{?} 0$$

$$3\alpha + 1 > 0$$

$$\alpha > -\frac{1}{3}$$

2) d.t. d'A.c. la serie conv.
assolut.

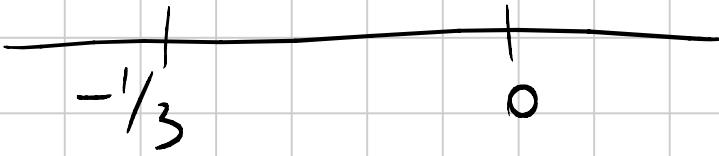
$$\sum |a_n| = \sum \frac{1 + \alpha n \frac{1}{n}}{(1+n)^{3\alpha+1}}$$

$$a_n \sim \frac{1}{n^{3\alpha+1}}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^{3\alpha+1}}$$

$$3\alpha+1 > 1 \quad \alpha > 0$$

non conv.



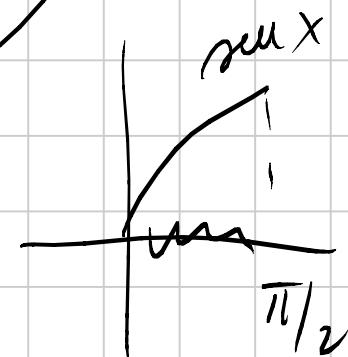
conv. assolut.

3) det x la serie conv.

Leibniz

$$\sum (-1)^n \left(1 + \sin \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{1}{(1+n)^{3x+1}}$$

- $a_n \rightarrow 0$
- a_n decrescente



$$\left(1 + \sin \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)$$

decrecente

$$\frac{1}{(1+n)^{3x+1}}$$

decrecente

\Rightarrow e decrecente

$$t \lambda \in \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 0\right]$$

s'oppose lebni's
⇒ la serie
conv. simple.

$$\text{don } \frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{h}$$