

TANGENTNA RAVNINA NA GRAF $f(x,y)$

$$f: D \xrightarrow{D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{R} \text{ funkcija.}$$

TANGENTNA RAVNINA na graf f v (x_0, y_0) je ravnina, ki gre skozi tč. $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ in ima normalo

$$\vec{n} = (-f_x(x_0, y_0), -f_y(x_0, y_0), 1)$$

dobimo enačbo tang. ravn.

če je f diferenciable v (x_0, y_0) , \Rightarrow tangenta ravnina se dobro približa grafu f ,

če pa f ni dif., pa ne ufujo.

Tang. ravn. je graf funkcije $r(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0)$

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

če je f diferenciable v (x_0, y_0) , je $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} \frac{f(x,y) - r(x,y)}{\|(x,y) - (x_0, y_0)\|} = 0$

$$= \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \\ \rightarrow \\ (x_0, y_0)}} \frac{f(x,y) - f(x_0, y_0) - f_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) - f_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0)}{\|(x,y) - (x_0, y_0)\|} = 0$$

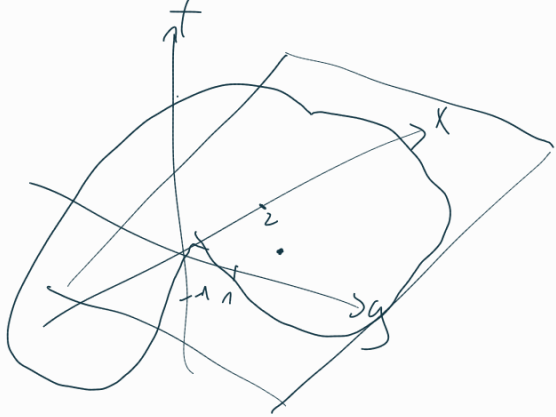
zdlb.: tangenta ravnina je do 2. reda lokalni približek

Primer je $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = x^2y - y^2 + x$

a.) Položi enačbo T.R. v točki $(1, 2, f(1, 2))$

b.) Položi vse točke $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, za katere je T.R. v tč. $(x,y, f(x,y))$ skozi $(0,0,0)$

a.)



$$f_x = 2xy + 1 \quad ; \quad f_x(1,2) = 5$$

$$f_y = x^2 - 2y \quad ; \quad f_y(1,2) = -3$$



$$\vec{n} = (-5, 3, 1)$$

$$-5x + 3y + z = \vec{n} \cdot (1, 2, 1) = 0$$

b.)

enačba T.R.:

$$-f_x(x,y)X - f_y(x,y)Y + Z =$$

$$= \vec{n} \cdot (x,y, f(x,y)) =$$

$$= f(x,y) - f_x(x,y)x - f_y(x,y)y$$

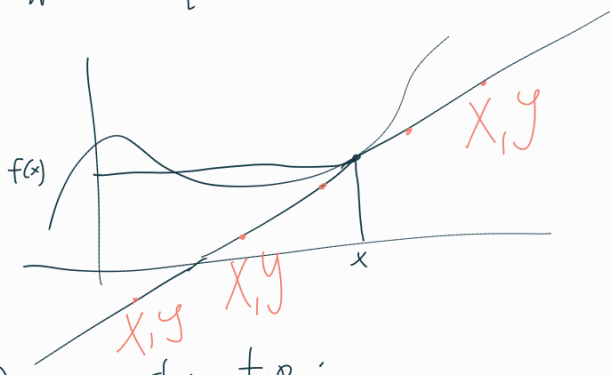
\Downarrow

$$Z = f(x,y) + f_x(x,y)(X-x) + f_y(x,y)(Y-y)$$

enačba T.R. v poljubni točki,

ki je $(x,y, f(x,y))$ dotikalna T.R. in f

tre 1. reda in f. p.:



enačba t.p.:

$$Y - f(x) = f'(x)(X - x)$$

$$Y = f'(x)X + (f(x) - xf'(x))$$

zapravo to eničko za našo f :

$$f(x, y) = x^2 y - y^2 + x$$

$$f_x(x, y) = 2xy + 1$$

$$f_y(x, y) = x^2 - 2y$$

$$Z = x^2 y - y^2 + x + (2xy + 1)(X - x) + (x^2 - 2y)(Y - y)$$

najdimo tako x, y , da je $X = Y = Z = 0$

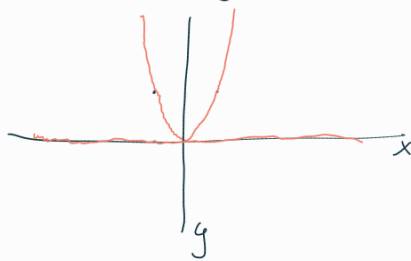
$$\cancel{x^2 y - y^2 + x} - 2x^2 y - x - \cancel{x^2 y} + 2y^2 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 2x^2 y = 0$$

$$y(y - 2x^2) = 0$$

tako bodisi $y = 0$ x zavoli

kot tudi bodisi $y = 2x^2$



N
let $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f pauc. odv.

a.) Katerega pogoj mora zadoščati f , da bo tang. ravn. na graf f in stoji izhodišče za vse $(x, y) \in D$.

enakost $Z = f(x, y) + f_x(x, y)(X - x) + f_y(x, y)(Y - y)$

moramo najti: za $Z = X = Y = 0 \quad \forall x, y$

pogoj: $x f_x(x, y) + y f_y(x, y) = f(x, y)$

b.) let $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ poljubna odv. fcn. A f ?

$$f(x, y) = h\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{x^2}{y} \quad \text{zadosten pogoj iz a.)?}$$

$$f_x(x, y) = h'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{-y}{x^2} \frac{x^2}{y} + h\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{2x}{y} = h'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{-x}{y} + h\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{2x}{y}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = h'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} \frac{x^2}{y^2} + h\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{-x^2}{y^2} = \frac{x}{y} h'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{x^2}{y^2} h\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$x \left(h'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{-x}{y} + h\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{2x}{y} \right) + y \left(\frac{x}{y} h'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{x^2}{y^2} h\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right) = \dots = \frac{x^2}{y} h\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = f(x, y) \quad \checkmark$$

DA!

c.) Pokaži, da diferenciable fcn $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0, 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zadošča

na območju $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 0\}$ enačbi $x f_x(x, y) + y f_y(x, y) = f(x, y)$

\Downarrow

večja enakost $f(tx, ty) = t f(x, y) \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0, 0\}$
in $t > 0$

DOKAZ: (cont.)

(\Leftarrow) predp.: $f(tx, ty) = t f(x, y)$, \Rightarrow dokaži

$$\underline{x} \underline{f}_x + \underline{y} \underline{f}_y = \underline{f}$$

$$f(tx, ty) = t f(x, y) \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$f_x(tx, ty)x + f_y(tx, ty)y = f(x, y)$$

\Downarrow za $t=1$

$$f_x(x, y)x + f_y(x, y)y = f(x, y)$$

VERIŽNO PRAVILO:

$$f(x, y); \varphi(u, v);$$

$$\psi(u, v)$$

$$G(u, v) = f(\varphi(u, v), \psi(u, v))$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$$

$$G_v = f_x \psi_v + f_y \varphi_v$$

(\Rightarrow): p. $x f_x(x, y)x + f_y(x, y)y = f(x, y) \Rightarrow \underline{f(tx, ty)} = \underline{t f(x, y)}$

za poljubni fiksni x, y glejmo

$$F(t) = f(tx, ty) - t f(x, y) \quad / \frac{d}{dt}$$

opazimo za $t=1$ $F(t)=0$

$$F'(t) = x f_x(tx, ty) + y f_y(tx, ty) - f(x, y) =$$

$$= \frac{t(x f_x(tx, ty) + y f_y(tx, ty) - f(x, y))}{t}$$

$$= \frac{t(x f_x(tx, ty) + y f_y(tx, ty) - f(x, y))}{t}$$

$x f_x(x, y) + y f_y(x, y) = f(x, y)$ PREPOSTAVENA

$$= \frac{t \cancel{x} f_x(\cancel{t}x, \cancel{t}y) + \cancel{t}y f_y(\cancel{t}x, \cancel{t}y) - f(x, y)}{t} =$$

$$= \frac{f(tx, ty) - t f(x, y)}{t} = \frac{F(t)}{t}$$

$F(t)$ je torej taka, da

$$F(1) = 0 \text{ in } F'(t) = \frac{F(t)}{t} \xrightarrow{\text{invar. rešitev}} F(t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$$

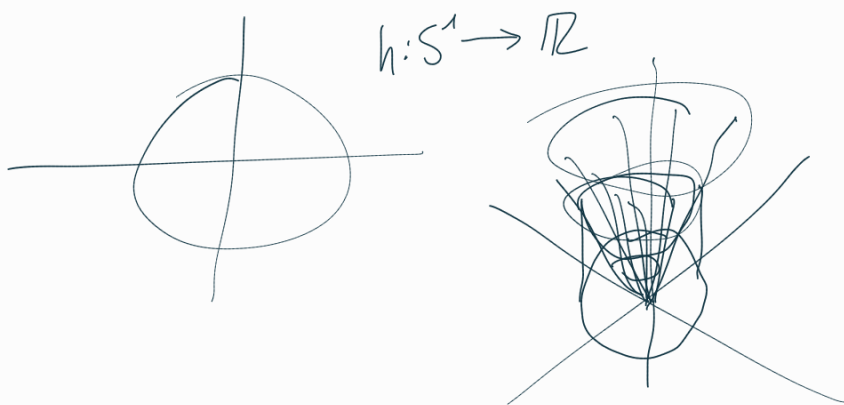
izposodi se iz prihodnosti

(glej poglavje o diferencialnih enačbah, tjeu sledi:

$F(t) = 0$ je edina rešitev te enačbe)

če je za vsa t $F(t) = 0$, tedaj $f(tx, ty) = t f(x, y) \quad \forall t > 0$

en možen način opisa vseh dif. f. z eno spv:



d.) Poičči ve diferenciable fje $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, ki
 zad. $G \Rightarrow f_0 \quad x f_x + y f_y = f$

od prej vemo: $f(tx, ty) = t f(x, y) \quad \forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$
 $t > 0$

f diferenc v $(0, 0) \Rightarrow f$ zvezna v $(0, 0)$

$f(0, 0) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \stackrel{\text{zveznost}}{=} \lim_{t \downarrow 0} f(t, t) = \lim_{t \downarrow 0} t f(1, 1) = 0$

ker je po predp. difev. je v $(0, 0)$ f par. odv.
 po x in y. $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} =$

odvedl. $\leftarrow = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h f(1, 0)}{h} = f(1, 0)$

$f_y(0, 0) = \dots = f(0, 1)$

ker je f diferenciable v 0 , \exists poljubnem
 smeri odvod

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{s}}(0, 0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(ta, tb) - f(0, 0)}{t} =$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} (a, b) \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \right\}$
 $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(ta, tb)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t f(a, b)}{t} = f(a, b)$

Vemo: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{s}} = \vec{s} \cdot \text{grad } f$

$f(a, b) = a f(1, 0) + b f(0, 1)$

$f(x, y) = x \underbrace{f(1, 0)}_{\alpha} + y \underbrace{f(0, 1)}_{\beta}$

$f(x, y) = x\alpha + y\beta$

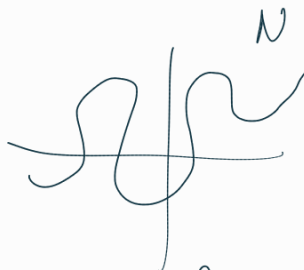
\hookrightarrow čim dalje v DA $(0, 0)$
 in je tam diferenciable,
 ostanejo le še ravne skoki
 $(0, 0)$

IZREK O IMPLICITNI fji:

Pogosto imamo neko fjo podano implicitno

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x, y)$

$N = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) = 0 \}$



ali anačba $f(x, y) = 0$ implicitno določa takšno fjo $h(x)$,
 da je $f(x, h(x)) = 0$

IZREK: let $D^{\text{od}} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ in $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezno pavc. odv. $f|_a$.

let $(a,b) \in D$ takaj, da je $f(a,b) = 0$ in let $f_y(a,b) \neq 0$.

tedaj obstaja okolica V točke a in natanko ena zv. odv. $h: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \exists : $h(a) = b$ in $f(x, h(x)) = 0$ za vse $x \in V$.

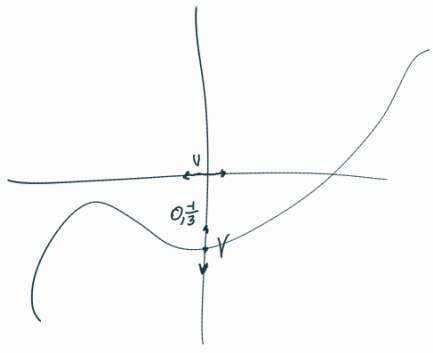
zds.: lokalno lahko ničle fje opisano z grafom fje ae spreculivke.

na katlo: $f(x,y) = 0$ implicitno doloza nako fjo $h(x)$
 \hookrightarrow iz f lahko izrazimo y kot funkcijo x
 v okolici nete \hookrightarrow

N dana je $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x,y) = xy^2 - 3y - e^x$. a) Poiisci katlo
 točko $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$; da je $f(x_0, y_0) = 0$ b.) ali \exists okolica V
 tč. x_0 in zvezno odvedljiv $h: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \exists : $h(x_0) = y_0$ in $f(x, h(x)) = 0 \forall x \in V$
 c.) ali \exists okolica

V tč. y_0 in zv. odv. fja $g: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \exists : $g(y_0) = x_0$ in $f(g(y), y) = 0 \forall y \in V$

a.) $f(0, \frac{1}{3}) = 0$ b.) $f_y(x,y) = 2xy - 3$ $f_y(0, \frac{1}{3}) = -3 \neq 0$
 po izreku \exists okolica $(0, \frac{1}{3})$ V in $h: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \exists : $h(0) = \frac{1}{3}$
 in $f(x, h(x)) = 0 \forall x \in V$



ljepa kot graf fje po g ?
 $f_x(x,y) = y^2 - e^x$
 $f_x(0, \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{9} - 1 \neq 0$
 \checkmark



\exists okolica $(0, \frac{1}{3})$ V ; $\exists!$ $h: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \exists : $h(0) = \frac{1}{3}$ in $f(x, h(x)) = 0 \forall x \in V$

Katera fja pa je to? $f(x,y) = xy^2 - 3y - e^x$

$$xh^2 - 3h - e^x = 0 \quad D = b^2 - 4ac = 9 + 4xe^x$$

pausa: ali lahko izrazimo x iz te enačbe?

$$h(x)_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 4xe^x}}{2x}$$

veljati nova $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{1}{3}$
 samo ena rešitev:
 $h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & ; h = 0 \\ \frac{3 - \sqrt{9 + 4xe^x}}{2x} & ; h \neq 0 \end{cases}$ in velja

IZREK O IMPLICITNI FGI VEC SPREMENLJIVK

let: $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ in $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezno parc. odv.
 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

let $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in D$ taku, da $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$ in $f_{x_n}(a_1, \dots, a_n) \neq 0$.

tedaj $\exists!$ zvezno parc. odv. f in $h: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \exists :
 $h(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}) = a_n$ in U okolica (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, h(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})) = 0 \quad \forall (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in U$$

na kratko: izrek pove, kdaj lahko iz $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ izrazimo x_n kot fko ostalih spremenljivk.

ali enačba $x^3 + 3y^2 + 4xz^2 - 3z^2y - 1 = 0$ implicitno določa

- takšno fko $z(x, y)$:
- a) v okolici $(1, 1)$
 - b) v okolici $(1, 0)$
 - c) v okolici $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

a.) $3 + 4z^2 - 3z^2 = 0 \quad 3 + z^2 = 0$
 $z^2 = -3$
 $z = i\sqrt{3} \notin \mathbb{R}$

b.) $4z^2 = 0 \quad (1, 0, 0)$ zadana točka
 $z = 0$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 8xz - 6zy = 0$
 $f_z(1, 0, 0) = 0$

izeta o implicitni fgi ne moremo uporabiti

c.) $\frac{1}{8} + 2z^2 - 1 = 0$
 $2z^2 = \frac{7}{8}$
 $z^2 = \frac{7}{16}$
 $z = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

\nearrow $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4})$
 $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4})$

$f_z = 8xz - 6yz = \pm\sqrt{7} \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$
 obstaja lokalna okolici $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \pm\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4})$, da
 obstajata fgi $\tilde{z}(x, y)$ in $\hat{z}(x, y)$, da je

(2 okolici!)
 $\tilde{z}(\frac{1}{2}, 0) = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$
 $\hat{z}(\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ in

$f(x, y, \tilde{z}(x, y)) = 0 \quad \forall x, y$ iz dolic