

ANALISI 2

NOVA GA
LEZIONE 4



FUNZIONI DIFFERENZIABILI

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \nabla f(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

$f \in \text{DIFF.}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(x_0) = \nabla f(x_0) \cdot v$ Hv

NON È VERO SE f NON È DIFF.

ES: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

$$\nabla f(0, 0) = (0, 0) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \not\in \{v_1, v_2\}$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } v \neq \{e_1, e_2\}, c_1, c_2 \in \nabla f(0) = 0 \\ \frac{v_2^2}{v_1} & \text{se } v \neq e_i, v = (v_1, v_2) \end{cases}$$

IN PARTICOLARE $\frac{\nabla f(x_0)}{|\nabla f(x_0)|}$, $\nabla f(x_0) \neq 0$

REALIZZA IL MASSIMO DI

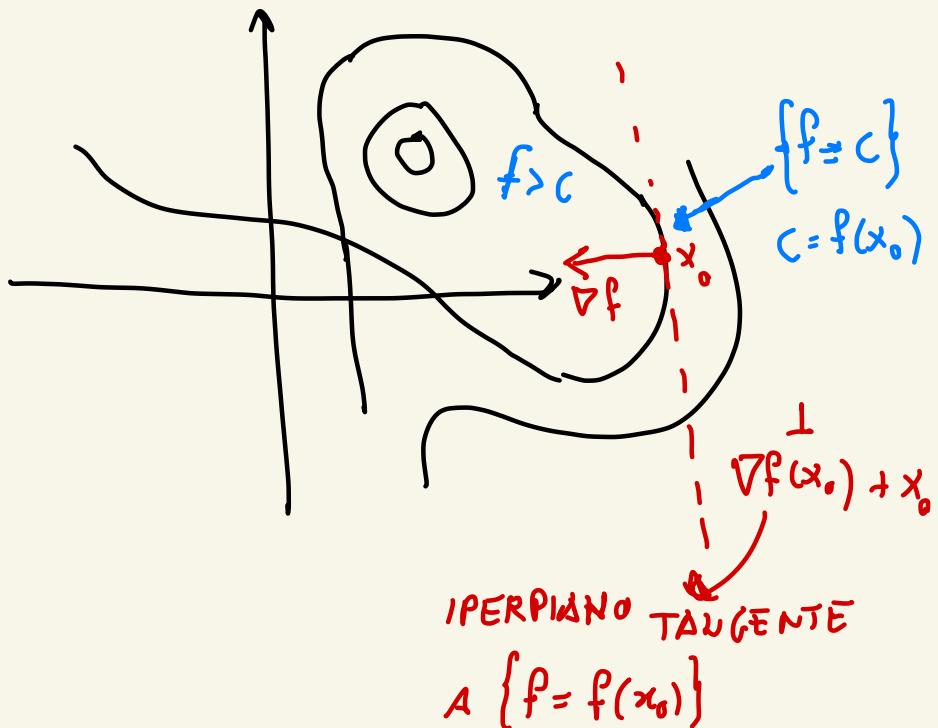
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ TRA I VETTORI $|v| = 1$,

CIOÈ $\nabla f(x_0)$ INDIVIDUA LA

DIREZIONE DI MASSIMA PENDENZA DI f .

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$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad m > 1$

f DIFF. IN x_0 SE

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + L \cdot (x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

$L: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ LINEAR, close MATRIX $n \times m$

$$L = Df(x_0) \quad f = (f_1, \dots, f_m)$$

$$Df(x_0)_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \quad \text{MATRIX JACOBIANA}$$

$$Df(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f_1 \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + Df(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

OSS: f DIFF. $\Leftrightarrow f_i$ SONG DIFF. $\forall i$

LO STESSO VALE IN SPAZI DI BANACH

$f: A \subseteq B_1 \rightarrow B_2$ B_1, B_2 SP. DI BANACH

f FRECHÉT-DIFF. IN $x_0 \in A$ SE $\exists L$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + L(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

CON $L: B_1 \rightarrow B_2$ LINEARE E CONTINUA

(TRA SPAZI DI B. \exists FUNZ. LINEARI NON CONTINUO)

$$\underline{L} = Df(x_0) \text{ DIFF. DI } f \text{ IN } x_0$$

\underline{f} GATEAUX-DIFF. SE $\exists L$ LIN. E CONTINUO

$$f(x_0 + tv) = f(x_0) + L(tv) + o(t)$$

f F-DIFF. \Rightarrow f G-DIFF., MA $\not\Leftarrow$

FUNZIONI COMPOSTE

$$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad g: B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$f(A) \subseteq B \quad g \circ f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

f DIFF. IN $x_0 \in g$ DIFF. IN $f(x_0)$

$\Rightarrow g \circ f$ E' DIFF. IN x_0 E'

$$D(g \circ f)(x_0) = Dg(f(x_0)) \cdot Df(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - f(x_0) = O(x - x_0)$$

INFATTI

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = Df(x_0)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

$$g(f(x)) = g(f(x_0)) + Dg(f(x_0))(f(x) - f(x_0)) \\ + o(f(x) - f(x_0))$$

$$\Rightarrow g(f(x)) - g(f(x_0)) = \boxed{Dg(f(x_0)) Df(x_0)}(x - x_0) \\ + o(x - x_0)$$

ES: $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\gamma(t) = (f_1(t), \dots, f_n(t)) \quad \text{CURVA}$$

CONT. E DIFF.

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ DIFF.

$\Rightarrow f \circ \gamma(t) = f(\gamma(t))$ È DERIVABILE
 RESTRIZIONE DI f AL SUPPORTO DI γ

E SI HA

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} f(\gamma(t)) &= \nabla f(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'_i(t) \end{aligned}$$

PRINCIPIO DI FERMAT

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ DIFF. IN x_0

$x_0 \in A$ PUNTO DI MASSIMO O MINIMO LOCALE

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x_0) = 0.$$

DIN: FISSATO $v \neq 0$

$f_v(t) = f(x_0 + tv)$ HA
UN MAX o MIN LOCALE IN $t=0$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{d}{dt} f_v(0) = \nabla f(x_0) \cdot v$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x_0) = 0.$$

FUNKTIONAL ONGEWEDE

$f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ist α -ongewed

St: $f(tx) = t^\alpha f(x)$ $\forall t > 0$

ES: $f(x) = \|x\|$ ist norma su \mathbb{R}^n

$\Rightarrow f$ ist 1-ongewed

TEO f DIFF. α -ongew.

$$\Leftrightarrow \nabla f(x) \cdot x = \alpha f(x).$$

DIN. CONSIDERIANO

$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx)}{t^\alpha} \quad t > 0$$

F ist DERIVABILE

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'(t) &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{f(tx)}{t^\alpha} \right) = \\
 &= \frac{(\nabla f(tx) \cdot x) t^\alpha - \alpha t^{\alpha-1} f(tx)}{t^{2\alpha}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+1}} \left(\nabla f(tx) \cdot tx - \alpha f(tx) \right) \\
 &= 0 \quad \forall t > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad F(t) = \text{CONST.} \\
 &\quad \text{const} \Leftrightarrow f(tx) = t^\alpha f(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

DERIVATIVE SUCCESSIVE

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

$$\nabla f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\nabla(\nabla f) = \nabla^2 f : H_f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow M_{n \times n}$$

HESSIANO = MATRICE HESSIANA DI f

$$H_f(x_0)_{ij} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)(x_0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0)$$

IN GENERALE

$$\nabla^k f_{i_1 \dots i_k} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_k}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_{k-1}}} \cdots \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i_1}}(x_0) = \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_k}}(x_0)$$

OSS: NON SEMPRE DERIVATE PARZIALI DIVERSE COMMUTANO