

Pozn.: x_j máčí derivaci dle j -lé proměnné, např.

pro $f(x, y, z)$ máme $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$.

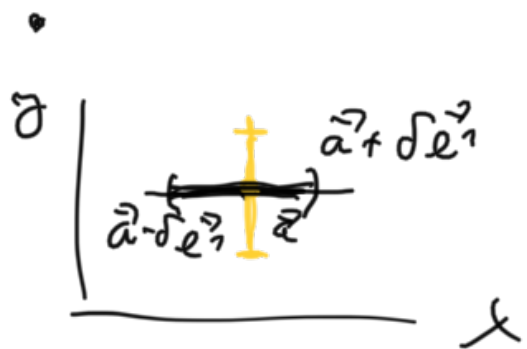
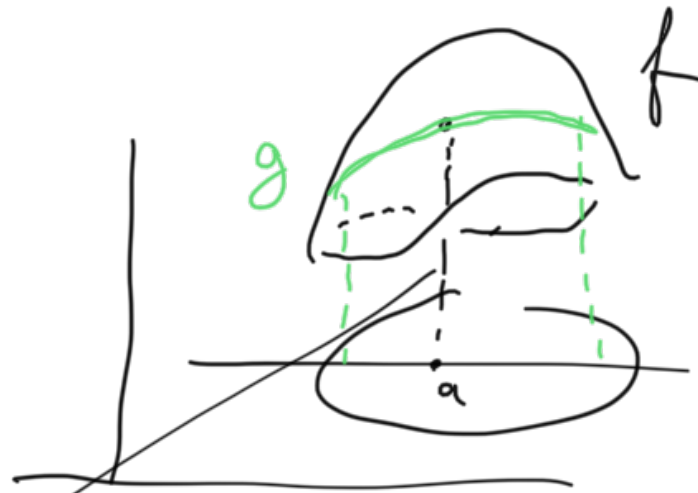
• Položíme $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(t) = f(a_1, \dots, a_{j-1}, t, a_{j+1}, \dots, a_n)$$

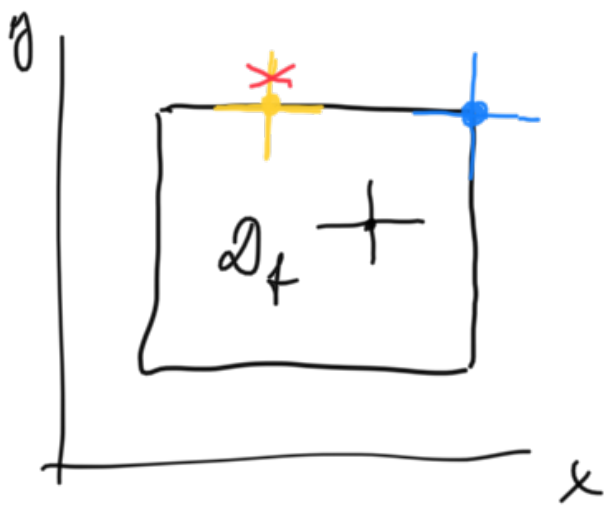
parc. der. f dle j -lé proměnné v bodě \vec{a} je vlastně obyčejná derivace "řezu" (parciální funkce)

g v bodě a_j :

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a_1, \dots, a_{j-1}, a_j+t, a_{j+1}, \dots, a_n) - f(\vec{a})}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(a_j+t) - g(a_j)}{t} = g'(a_j)$$

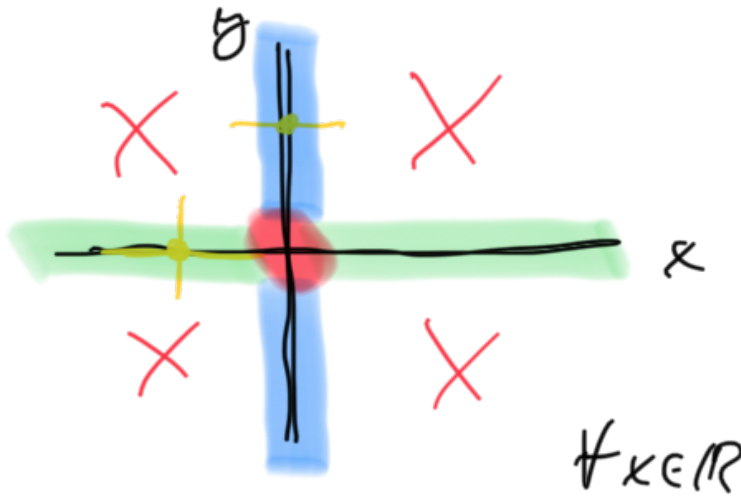


• Pokud má j -lá parc. derivace v bodě \vec{a} existovat, pak musí být j -lá parc. f definována na okolí bodu a_j ; tj. musí existovat $\delta > 0$, kde f je definována na úsece $\{a_j + t e_j : t \in (-\delta, \delta)\}$



- Pro počítačím par. derivací používáme analýzu a derivací f je jedné proměnné.

Pr.: $f(x, y) = \sqrt{-x^2 - y^2}$
 $D_f = \{[x, y], x=0 \vee y=0\}$



$f \equiv 0$ na D_f

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\vec{a}) = 0$
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{a} = [x, 0]$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, y) = 0$
 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$

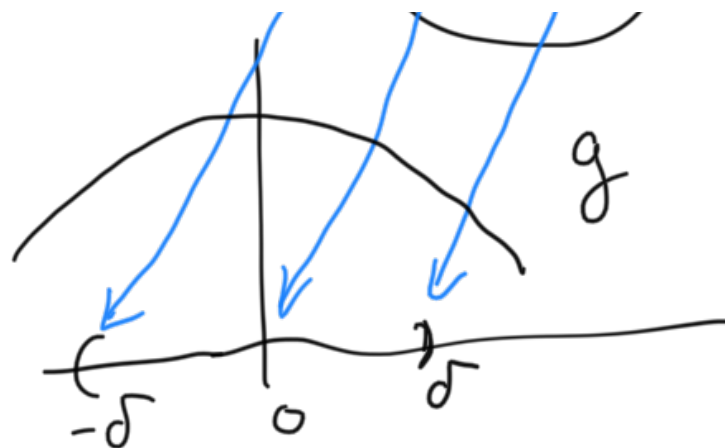
Důkaz: Zvolme $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ rovne!

Položíme $g(t) = f(\vec{a} + t\vec{e}_j)$.

f a g je definovaná na okolí 0 a má v 0 lok. l. v. v. v. v.



$\Rightarrow g'(0)$ nekvis lygi nebo je rovna 0.
 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$

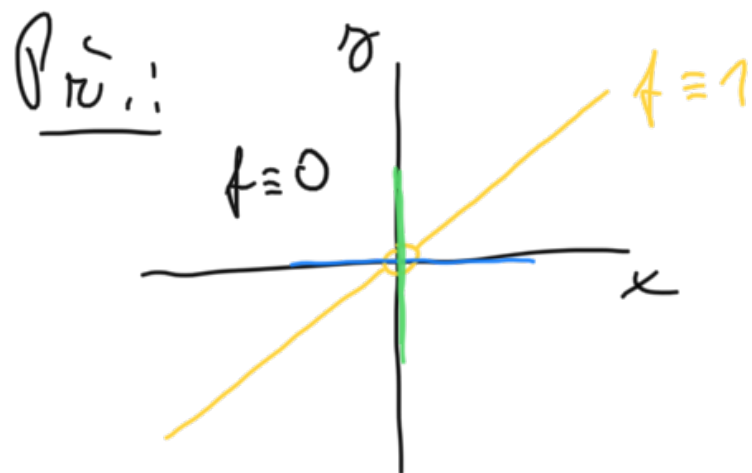
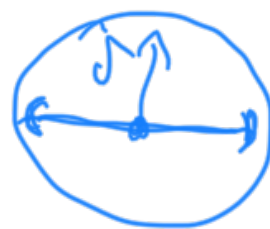


ale $g'(0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(\vec{a}^?)$ (polecet alespin je dva existuje).

f ma' v $\vec{a}^?$ lok. max: $\exists \delta > 0: \forall x \in B(\vec{a}^?, \delta): f(x) \leq f(\vec{a}^?)$

$\lambda \in (-\delta, \delta)$: $\vec{a}^? + \lambda \vec{e}_1 \in B(\vec{a}^?, \delta) \Rightarrow \underline{g(\lambda)} = f(\vec{a}^? + \lambda \vec{e}_1) \leq f(\vec{a}^?) = \underline{g(0)}$,
 $\rho(\vec{a}^? + \lambda \vec{e}_1, \vec{a}^?) = \rho(\lambda \vec{e}_1, \vec{0}) = |\lambda| \rho(\vec{e}_1, \vec{0}) = |\lambda| < \delta$

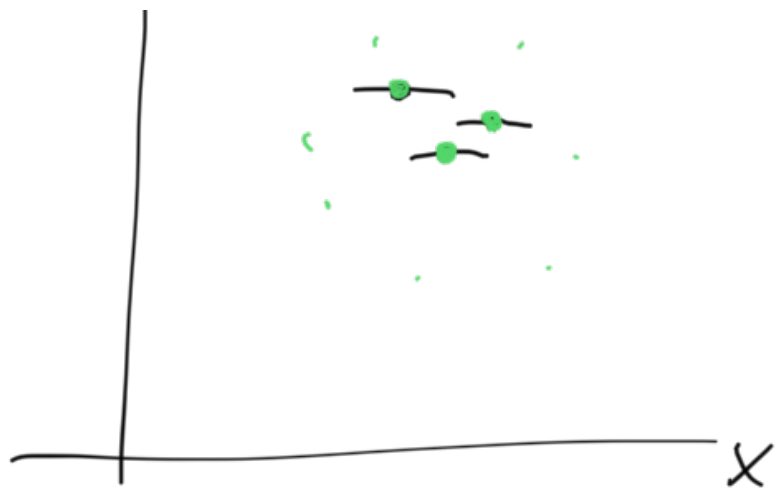
f ma' v $\vec{0}$ lok. max.



$f(a,a) = 1$ pro $a \neq 0$
 $f(x,y) = 0$ v runde jinde

f nem' spizita' v $\vec{0}$, ale $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$

$n=1$



f, g : f', g' jom spjite' na G

$$(f+g)' = f' + g' \dots \text{spjite' na } G$$

$$(f \cdot g)' = \underline{f}' \cdot \underline{g} + \underline{f} \cdot \underline{g}' \dots \text{spjite' na } G$$

spjite' na G (maji' ol. derivaci)