

Nechť je fce $f(x,y)$ dvakrát spojitě diferenciatelná na okolí bodu $[x^*, y^*]$. Potom úplným diferenciálem 2. řádu fce f v bodě $[x^*, y^*]$ nazýváme výraz

$$d^2 f(x^*, y^*) = f_{xx}(x^*, y^*) \cdot h_1^2 + \underline{2f_{xy}(x^*, y^*) h_1 h_2} + f_{yy}(x^*, y^*) h_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(df) &= d(f_x \cdot h_1 + f_y h_2) = \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_x h_1 + f_y h_2) h_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_x h_1 + f_y h_2) \cdot h_2 \\ &= f_{xx} h_1^2 + \underline{f_{yx} h_1 h_2} + \underline{f_{xy} h_1 h_2} + f_{yy} h_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x,y)$ je k -krát sp. dif.

$$d^k f = d(d^{k-1} f)$$

$$d^k f = \left(h_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + h_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^k f(x^*, y^*)$$

! Symbolické vyjádření

$$\textcircled{Pr} \quad f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 + \sin^2 x \quad \text{v bodě } [x^* y^*] = [0, 2]$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 + \sin 2x$$

$$f_y = 3y^2$$

$$f_{xx} = 6x + 2 \cdot \cos 2x$$

$$f_{yy} = 6y$$

$$f_{xy} = 0$$

$$f_{xxx} = 6 - 4 \sin 2x$$

$$f_{yyy} = 6$$

$$d^3f = \left(h_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + h_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^3 f(x,y) =$$

$$= \frac{\partial^3 f(x,y)}{\partial x^3} \cdot h_1^3 + \frac{\partial^3 f(x,y)}{\partial x^2 \partial y} 3h_1^2 h_2 + \frac{\partial^3 f(x,y)}{\partial x \partial y^2} 3h_1 h_2^2 +$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^3 f(x,y)}{\partial y^3} h_2^3 =$$

$$= h_1^3 (6 - 4 \sin 2x) + 6 h_2^3$$

$$d^3f|_{(0,2)} = 6h_1^3 + 6h_2^3$$

Def. 11 Necht' jsou fce $u = g(x, y)$ a $v = k(x, y)$ def. na oblasti Ω , přičemž všechny příslušné body $[u, v]$ leží v oblasti Γ , na níž je definována fce $z = f(u, v)$.
 Potom je na oblasti Ω def. fce

$$z = F(x, y) = f(g(x, y), k(x, y)),$$

kterou nazýváme složenou fci. Fce f, g, k nazýváme jejími složkami.

Pr

$$z = e^{x+y} \cdot \sin(x-y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x+y \\ v &= x-y \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} u &= x+y \\ v &= x-y \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{vnitřní složky}$$

$$z = e^u \cdot \sin v \quad - \text{vnější složka}$$

Věta 7 Necht' jsou fce $u=g(x,y)$, $v=k(x,y)$ sp. dif na oblasti Ω a fce $z=f(h,v)$ je sp. dif. na oblasti Γ . Pak je složená fce $z=F(x,y)$ sp. dif. na oblasti Ω a platí

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

Důkaz:

$$\Delta z = f(u+p_1, v+p_2) - f(u, v) =$$

$$= [f(u+p_1, v+p_2) - f(u, v+p_2)] + [f(u, v+p_2) - f(u, v)]$$

přiručky p_1, p_2 prom u, v lze chápat jako f_x
prom x, y

$$p_1 = g(x+h, y) - g(x, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$p_2 = k(x+h, y) - k(x, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Delta z = p_1 \cdot f_u(c, v+p_2) + p_2 f_v(u, d), \text{ kde}$$

$$c \in (u, u+p_1) \\ d \in (v, v+p_2)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h, y) - g(x, y)}{h} \cdot \lim_{\substack{p_1 \rightarrow 0 \\ p_2 \rightarrow 0}} f_u(c, v + p_2) + \\ + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{k(x, y+h) - k(x, y)}{h} \cdot \lim_{\substack{p_1 \rightarrow 0 \\ p_2 \rightarrow 0}} f_v(u, d) =$$

$$\left(\text{ide-łi } h \rightarrow 0, \text{ potem } p_1 \rightarrow 0, p_2 \rightarrow 0 \right)$$

$$= g_x(x, y) \cdot f_u(u, v) + k_x(x, y) \cdot f_v(u, v) \\ = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Pozn. (1) Jsou-li fce u, v závislé na jedné prom.
má složená fce $z = F(x) = f(g(x), k(x))$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

(2) Zatímco u fce jedné prom. jsme vyjadřovali

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$\textcircled{P_{\text{F}}}$ Necht $z = e^x \cdot \sin y$, kde $x = st^2$, $y = s^2t$
 $\text{? } \frac{\partial z}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} =$$

$$= (e^x \cdot \sin y) \cdot (t^2) + (e^x \cdot \cos y) (2st) =$$

$$= t^2 e^{st^2} \cdot \sin(s^2t) + 2st \cdot e^{st^2} \cos(s^2t)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = 2st \cdot e^{st^2} \sin(s^2t) + s^2 \cdot e^{st^2} \cos(s^2t)$$

(Pf) Jestliže $u = x^4 y + y^2 z^3$, kde $x = r s e^t$
 $y = r s^2 e^{-t}$
 $z = r^2 s \sin t$

spočítejte hodnotu $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}$ v bodě $\begin{bmatrix} 2, & 1, & 0 \\ r & s & t \end{bmatrix}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} =$$

$$= (4x^3 y)(r e^t) + (x^4 + 2 y z^3)(2 r s e^{-t}) + (3 z^2 y^2)(r^2 \sin t)$$

$$= \dots \dots \dots = 192$$

Věta 8 Necht' fce $u_k = \overset{g_k}{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$ jsou sp. dif.
na oblasti Ω , $k=1, \dots, m$ a fce $z=f(h_1, \dots, h_k)$
je sp. dif. na oblasti Γ . Pak za analogických
předp. jako v def. 11, je složená fce

$z=F(x_1, \dots, x_n)=f(g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, g_k(x_1, \dots, x_n))$
sp. dif. na oblasti Ω a platí

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial h_1} \cdot \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial h_2} \cdot \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \frac{\partial z}{\partial h_m} \cdot \frac{\partial h_m}{\partial x_j}$$

pro $j=1, \dots, n$.