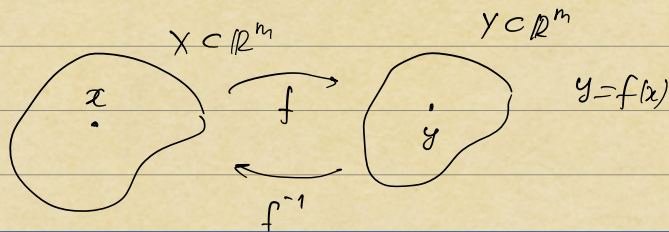


Պիֆտերեզիկուի արդարացրածները

$$X \subset \mathbb{R}^m, f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, x \in X$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = A h + r(h), \quad r(h) = o(|h|), \quad h \rightarrow 0$$



Պիֆտերեզիկուի (հարկադրյալ ֆունկցիայի գրեթե անդարձելը)

X, Y -ը կապելու

Պիֆտերեզիկուի $f: X \rightarrow Y$ ֆունկցիայի ֆունկցիայի, ընդ որում.

- ~~f -ը արդարացրել է x -ով,~~
- f -ը գրեթե անդարձել է x -ով և $Df(x): \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ գարսել է,
- f^{-1} -ը արդարացրել է Y -ով: ($f^{-1}: Y \rightarrow X$)

Չորս f^{-1} -ը գրեթե անդարձել է Y -ով և $Df^{-1}(y) = (Df(x))^{-1}$:

$$A \in L(\mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

Առեկանոն Չաստիկ, որ A -ն գարսել է, կրն այն ֆունկցիայի է:

$$A \in L(\mathbb{R}^m, \mathbb{R}^n) \text{ գարսել է } \Rightarrow m = n$$

- $F: X \rightarrow Y$
- F -ը ընդհանր է $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall x, y \in X \quad F(x) = F(y) \Rightarrow x = y$
 - F -ը արդարացրել է $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall y \in Y \exists x \in X \quad F(x) = y$
 - F -ը ֆունկցիայի է $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} F$ -ը ընդհանր է և արդարացրել է

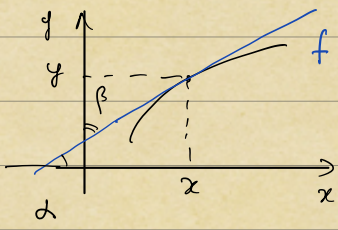
F -ի հարկադրյալը, $F: X \rightarrow Y, y \in Y \rightarrow \exists! x \in X \quad F(x) = y$

$F^{-1}: Y \rightarrow X, F^{-1}(y) = x$

Պիֆտերեզիկուի $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \quad \forall x \in X$

$$\underbrace{(Df^{-1})(f(x))}_{L(\mathbb{R}^n)} \circ \underbrace{(Df)(x)}_{L(\mathbb{R}^m)} = I \Rightarrow Df^{-1}(f(x)) = (Df(x))^{-1}$$

$$AB = I \Rightarrow A = B^{-1}$$



$$f^{-1}(y)' = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$$

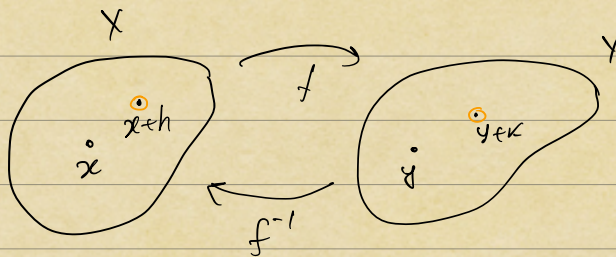
$$f'(x) = \tan \alpha, \quad (f^{-1})'(y) = \tan \beta = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

Չեղանկյա $x \in X, y = f(x) \in Y$

$$\checkmark f(x+h) - f(x) = Ah + r(h), \quad r(h) = o(|h|)$$

$$g = f^{-1}: Y \rightarrow X$$

$$? g(y+k) - g(y) = Bk + r_1(k), \quad r_1(k) = o(|k|)$$



$$\begin{aligned} k \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad y+k \in Y &\Rightarrow \exists h \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \Downarrow \\ k \in Y-Y & \quad f(x+h) = y+k \\ h(k) \rightarrow 0, \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 & \quad (f(x+h) \text{ or } f^{-1} \text{ աշխարհակարգ } \neq \epsilon\text{-ով}) \end{aligned}$$

$$y+k - y = A(g(y+k) - g(y)) + r(h(k)) \quad x = g(y), \quad x+h = g(y+k)$$

\Downarrow

$$g(y+k) - g(y) = A^{-1}k - A^{-1}r(h(k)), \quad r_1(k) = -A^{-1}r(h(k))$$

$$\frac{|r_1(k)|}{|k|} = \frac{|-A^{-1}r(h(k))|}{|k|} \leq C \frac{|r(h(k))|}{|k|} = C \underbrace{\frac{|r(h(k))|}{|h(k)|}}_{\rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{|h(k)|}{|k|}}_{\leq C_1 = 2C}$$

$$k = Ah + r(h) \Leftrightarrow Ah = k - r(h)$$

$$h = h(k) \Rightarrow h = A^{-1}k - A^{-1}r(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow |h| \leq C|k| + \underbrace{C\epsilon}|h|, \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0, \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad (|k| \rightarrow 0) \\ \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad (|k| \in \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow |h(k)| \leq 2C|k|, \quad (|k| \in \delta)$$

Դարձն ըստ Գրիգորի Կարևոյի

$$f(x+h) = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{f^{(j)}(x)}{j!} h^j + o(|h|^k)$$

Укелсуу $X \subset \mathbb{R}^m, f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

• $f \in C^1(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \exists \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+te_j) - f(x)}{t}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \in C(X)$

$f \in C^1(X) \Rightarrow \forall x \in X \text{ f-n ghl } \{h_1, \dots, h_m\} \text{ t } x\text{-ned,}$

$$df(x)h = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x) h_j$$

• $k \geq 2; f \in C^k(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, m\}, 1 \leq \ell \leq k$

$$\exists \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_k}} \left(\dots \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_2}} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i_1}} \right) \right)}_{\partial^k f} \in C(X)$$

Орпасау

$k=2, m=2$

$f \in C^2(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} \in C(X)$

Шыңар

Учунд $f \in C^2(X)$: Учунд $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$

Учунд

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = f'(x + \theta h) h \Leftrightarrow f'(x + \theta h) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + o(1)$$

$$f''(x) \approx \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x)}{h} \approx \frac{f(x+2h) - f(x+h) - (f(x+h) - f(x))}{h^2}$$

$$= \frac{f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)}{h^2}$$

$m=2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}$$

$$\Delta(h) = f(x_1+h_1, x_2+h_2) - f(x_1, x_2+h_2) - f(x_1+h_1, x_2) + f(x_1, x_2)$$

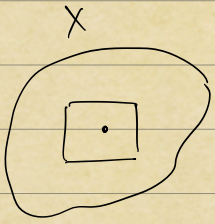
(h_1, h_2)

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1 + \theta_1 h_1, x_2+h_2) h_1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1 + \theta_2 h_1, x_2) h_1$$

$$g(x_1) = f(x_1, x_2+h_2) - f(x_1, x_2)$$

$$g(x_1+h_1) - g(x_1) = f(x_1+h_1, x_2+h_2) - f(x_1+h_1, x_2) - f(x_1, x_2+h_2) + f(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(h) &= \varphi(x_1+h_1) - \varphi(x_1) = g'(x_1+\theta_1 h_1) h_1 \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1+\theta_1 h_1, x_2+h_2) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_1+\theta_1 h_1, x_2) \right) h_1 \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1}(x_1+\theta_1 h_1, x_2+\theta_2 h_2) h_1 h_2 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1}(x_1+\theta_1' h_1, x_2+\theta_2' h_2) h_1 h_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\theta_1 = \theta_1(h_1, h_2) \in]0, 1[, \quad \theta_1', \theta_2, \theta_2' \in]0, 1[$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) + o(1) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1}(x_1, x_2) + o(1) \quad \text{as } h_1, h_2 \rightarrow 0$$

Multiindex α $k \geq 1, f \in C^k(X)$: $\forall i_1, \dots, i_k \in \llbracket 1, m \rrbracket, 1 \leq \rho \leq k,$
 $\forall \sigma: \{1, \dots, \rho\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\} \quad \forall x \in X$

$$\frac{\partial^\alpha f}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\rho}}(x) = \frac{\partial^\alpha f}{\partial x_{i_{\sigma(1)}} \dots \partial x_{i_{\sigma(\rho)}}}$$

$$(i_1, \dots, i_k) \quad \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_k}} = \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_1^{d_1} \partial x_2^{d_2} \dots \partial x_m^{d_m}} =: \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^\alpha} \equiv \partial^\alpha f$$

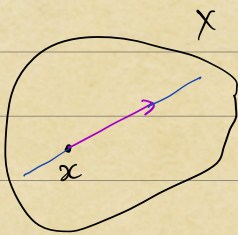
$$d_1 = \#\{j \in \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket : i_j = 1\}, \quad d_2 = \#\{j \in \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket : i_j = 2\}, \dots, \quad d_m = \#\{j \in \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket : i_j = m\}$$

$$d_1, \dots, d_m \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \quad d_1 + \dots + d_m = k$$

$$\alpha = (d_1, \dots, d_m) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^m, \quad |\alpha| = d_1 + \dots + d_m$$

$$\partial^\alpha f = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} f}{\partial x^\alpha} = \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} f}{\partial x_1^{d_1} \dots \partial x_m^{d_m}}$$

α $\alpha \leq k$ $\forall f \in C^k(X), x \in X, \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^m$: $\forall \delta > 0 \quad t \mapsto f(x+th)$
 Single-valued φ $\varphi \in C^k([-\delta, \delta])$ φ φ



$$x+th, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

φ φ φ

$$g(t) = f(x+th) \Rightarrow g'(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x+th) h_j$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{(\rho)}(t) = \sum_{i,j=1}^m \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x+th) h_i h_j \Rightarrow g^{(\rho)}(t) = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_\rho=1}^m \frac{\partial^\rho f}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\rho}}(x+th) h_{i_1} \dots h_{i_\rho}$$

Usefulness $f \in C^k(X)$, $k \geq 1$, $x \in X$

for k -th order Taylor expansion around x we need k -th order derivatives.

$$\mathbb{R}^m \ni h \mapsto d^k f(x)[h] = \left. \frac{d^k}{dt^k} f(x+th) \right|_{t=0}$$

Application $k=1$: $df(x)[h] = \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x) h_j$

$$k=2: d^2 f(x)[h] = \sum_{i,j=1}^m \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) h_i h_j$$

Proposition Proposition $f \in C^k(X)$: There is $\forall x \in X \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$d^k f(x)[h] = \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_+^m \\ |\alpha| = k}} \frac{k!}{\alpha_1! \dots \alpha_m!} \partial^\alpha f(x) h_1^{\alpha_1} \dots h_m^{\alpha_m}$$
$$=: \sum_{|\alpha|=k} \frac{k!}{\alpha!} \partial^\alpha f(x) h^\alpha$$

notation $\alpha! = \alpha_1! \dots \alpha_m!$, $h^\alpha = h_1^{\alpha_1} \dots h_m^{\alpha_m}$: