


$z = \ln(x) + (xy - 5)$ (نسبت)
 بر روی سطح $z = f(x, y)$ برای تغییر
 مثال: بر روی سطح $z = f(x, y)$ برای تغییر
 در نقطه $(2, 3)$ نقطه
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(x) + (xy - 5)$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (2, 3) = \ln(1) + 6 = 6$

اگر $z = f(x, y)$ نقطه
 در نقطه $(2, 3)$ نقطه
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$$dz = \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] \begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{bmatrix}$$

$$dy = f'(x) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \dots$$


$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\Delta z \approx dz$$

اگر $z = f(x, y)$ نقطه
 در نقطه $(2, 3)$ نقطه
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$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (x, y)$$

معادله خط:

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0$$

$$ax + by + cz + dw + e = 0$$

$$z - 1 = 6(x - 2) + 4(y - 3)$$

معادله خط به صورت استاندارد



نقطه (2, 3) است

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

نقطه (2, 3)

$$f(2, 3) = 1$$

از هر دو تابع $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ و $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

نقطه (2, 3) به دست می آید

برای تابع z (در هر دو)

نقطه (2, 3) در هر دو

$$z = 1 + x \ln(xy - 5)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(2, 3) = \frac{2}{xy - 5}$$

یا در آنجا

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(2, 3) = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z} \frac{f(0+h_1, 0+h_2) - f(0,0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)h_1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)h_2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}$$



این حد را می‌توانیم به دو روش محاسبه کنیم:
 ۱) با استفاده از تعریف مشتق در دو متغیره
 ۲) با استفاده از فرمول مشتق در دو متغیره

نشان دهید که f در مبدأ مشتق پذیر است.
 مشتقات جزئی آن در مبدأ وجود دارند.

مثال

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}$$

$$\lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} = 0$$

(Note: The original image contains some additional scribbles and a circled '0' in the denominator of the second limit.)

$$\lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(h_1, h_2) - f(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) h_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) h_2 = 0$$

(Note: The original image includes handwritten notes in Persian: "بررسی رفتار نسبی نزدیک به" and "این دو حد که".)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & (x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

یہاں پر $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ کی قیمت $(0,0)$ پر 0 ہے۔

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) =$$

$$2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \left(\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$(x,y) = (0,0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 0$$

یہاں پر $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ کی قیمت $(0,0)$ پر 0 ہے۔

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

یہاں پر $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ کی قیمت $(0,0)$ پر 0 ہے۔

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

یہاں پر $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ کی قیمت $(0,0)$ پر 0 ہے۔

$$0 < \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

یہاں پر $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ کی قیمت $(0,0)$ پر 0 ہے۔

تو این یک متغیره باشند

$$x(t): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(t): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

در این یک متغیره باشد

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

قاعده زنجیره ای

$$\left(f(g(x)) \right)' = g'(x) f'(g(x))$$

حالت اول

در این $x(t), y(t)$

تو این یک متغیره باشند

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} k(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)$$

در این دو متغیره باشند

در این دو متغیره باشند

$$k(x,y) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right)$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} k(x,y) = 0$$

تو این یک متغیره باشند

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} k(x,y) = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$z = x^2y + 3xy^4$$

$$= (2xy + 3y^4) (2\cos 2t) + (x^2 + 12xy^3) (\sin 2t)$$

$$x(t) = \sin 2t$$

$$y(t) = \cos t$$

$$= (2 \sin 2t \cos t + 3 \cos^4 t) (2 \cos 2t) + (\sin^2 2t + 12 \sin 2t \cos^3 t) (\sin 2t)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = ?$$

$\frac{dz}{dt}$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

$$z(x(t), y(t)) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt}$$



پس معنی را بدین:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}$$

(تبدیل کتبی)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} \bigg/ \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

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

$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$x = x(s, t)$$

$$y = y(s, t)$$

$$z(x(s, t), y(s, t)) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



(۲) \square_0

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

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

✓
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$

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

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

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

$$z = e^x \sin y$$

$$x = st^2$$

$$y = s^2 t$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = ? \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = ?$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{r^2}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \left(-\frac{y}{r^2}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{x}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r - x \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}}{r^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r - x \frac{x}{r}}{r^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r - \frac{x^2}{r}}{r^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \left(\frac{y^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) = -\frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{r^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \left(-\frac{2xy}{r^3} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{2xy}{r^3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}$$

$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$x = r^2 + s^2$$

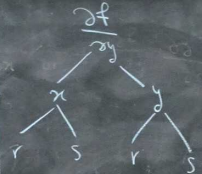
$$y = 2rs$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (2r) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (2s)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$



$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \times 2s \right) + 0$$