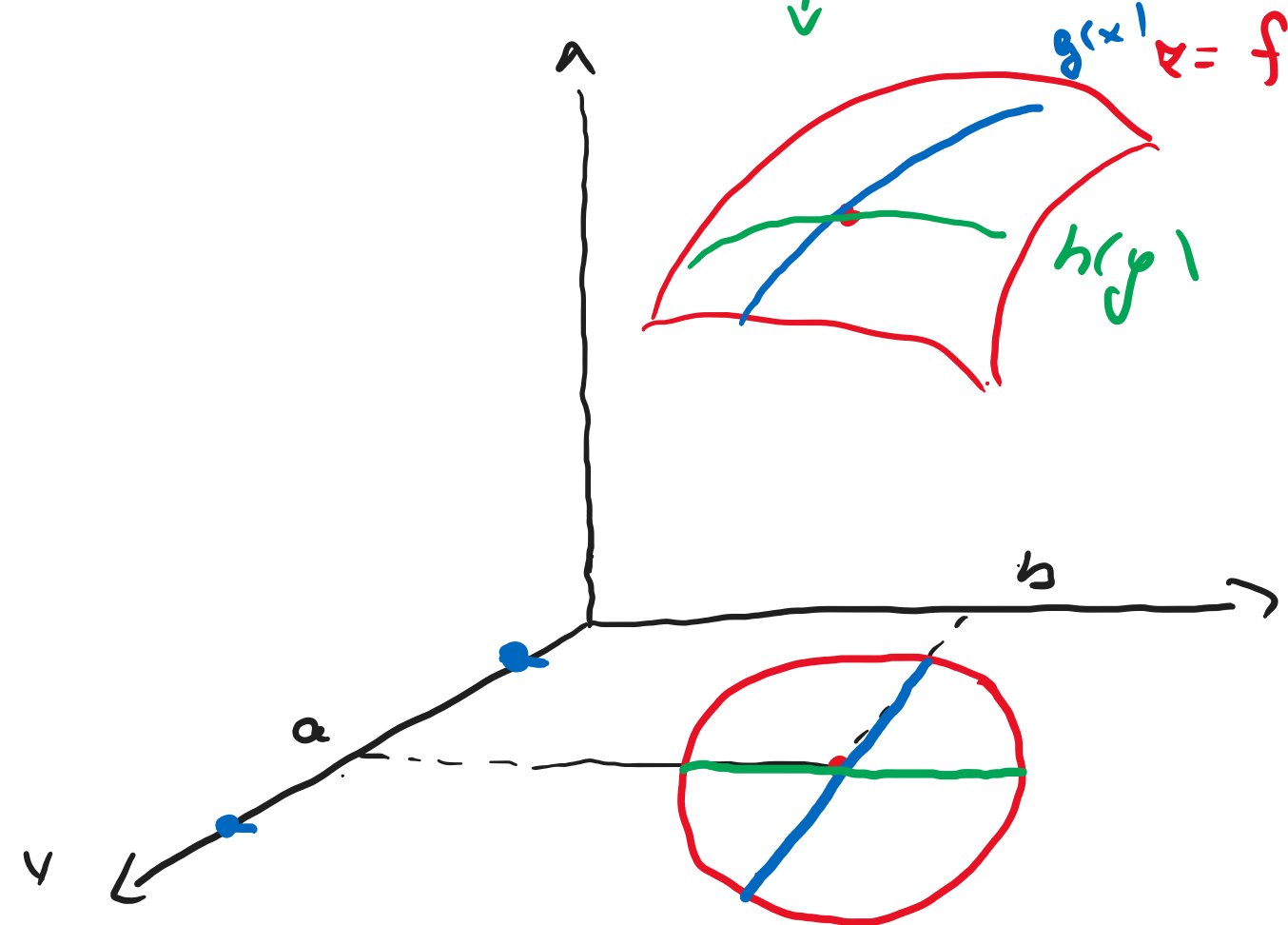


PARCIAĽNE DERIVÁCIE F2P PD

Prí F1P má $f(x)$ deriváciu $f'(x)$ (GRAF, EXTREM...) To isté platí pre F2P

Nech $f(x,y)$ je def (v.p.) na $D(A)$, $A=[a,b]$



zobrazíme $[a,b]$ a urobíme $h(y) = f(a,y)$

Pomocou F2P $f(x,y)$ definujeme dve F1P $g(x), h(y)$ a pomocou g, h definujeme PD $\frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial x}$ a $\frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial y}$ (v $D(A)$)

Pretože $g(x) = f(x,b)$ a $h(y) = f(a,y)$ a f má deriváciu v a , b tak $h(y)$ bude plocha F2P (červená) a tá priamočiaro je priamo $g(x)$

I. Nech $g(x)$ (parciálna) má deriváciu v a . Táto derivácia nazývame PARCIAĽNA DERIVÁCIA FČIE $f(x,y)$ PODĽA PREMENNÉJ x V BODE $[a,b]$

$$\text{Zápis } \frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial x} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g'(a) \stackrel{\text{F1P}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x,b) - f(a,b)}{x - a}$$

ANALOGICKY

$$\frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial y} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} h'(b) \stackrel{\text{F1P}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{h(y) - h(b)}{y - b} = \lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{f(a,y) - f(a,b)}{y - b}$$

PRETOŽE $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ (resp. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$) boli definované pomocou derivácie F1P ($g(x), h(y)$) VŠETKY PRAVIDLA PLATNÉ PRE F1P PLATIA AJ PRE F2P

$$\text{d. j. } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f \cdot \varphi) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \varphi + f \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

F2P

VIEME

$$\frac{\partial f(a,b)}{\partial x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x,b) - f(a,b)}{x - a}$$

Pri výpočte $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$ ne premennú y považujeme za konštantu

Pri výpočte $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ s druhou premennou neobvieme nič d. j. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ a $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ sú konštanty.

A NAOPAK

Prí $f(x,y) = x^3 \sin y$ F2P

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 \sin y \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^3 \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2} = 6x \sin y = f''_{xx}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = x^3 (-\sin y) = f''_{yy}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 3x^2 \cos y = f''_{yx}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 3x^2 \cos y = f''_{xy}$$

VIDIEME, ŽE $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ a $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ sú ZNOVA F2P A MÔŽEME ICH DERIVOVAŤ, TÁM DOŠŤAŤAŤ PD 2. ROKU

~~NAPODO 2. ZÁKON 3.0~~
VŽDY

$$f(x,y) = x \sin(v.y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \sin(x.y) + x [\cos(x.y)] y$$

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

$$S(x,y) = \frac{e^{xy}}{\sin(y)}$$