

Soru:  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x,y,z) = e^{xy} + 2y$  telsiyonunu  $(1,1,0)$  noktasında  $(1, -1, 2)$  vektörin boyntı yarısını tıremi bulınız.

Cözüm:  $v = (1, -1, 2)$  birim vektör degildir.

$$\|v\| = \|(-1, -1, 2)\| = \sqrt{1+1+4} = \sqrt{6} \text{ olup}$$

$$n = \frac{v}{\|v\|} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right) \text{ birim vektör olur.}$$

$$D_v f(1,1,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((1,1,0) + t \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)) - f((1,1,0))}{t}$$

birimindedir

$$f((1,1,0) + t \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)) = f\left(\left(1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{6}}, 1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2t}{\sqrt{6}}\right)\right)$$

$$= e^{1-\frac{t^2}{6}} + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{t^2}{3}$$

ve

$$f((1,1,0)) = e^1 = e$$

olup

$$D_v f(1,1,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((1,1,0) + t \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)) - f((1,1,0))}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1-\frac{t^2}{6}}{e^{\frac{1-t^2}{6}}} + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{t^2}{3} - e}{t} \xrightarrow[0]{0} 0 \quad (\text{L'Hospital})$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1-\frac{t^2}{6}}{e^{\frac{1-t^2}{6}}} \cdot \left(-\frac{t}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{2t}{3}}{1}$$

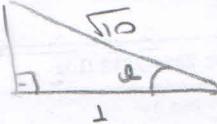
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

elde edilir

VİDEO:  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x,y) = x^2 - 2y + y^2$  fonksiyonun  
 (1,1) noktasında  $y = 3x - 1$  doğrusuna boyunca  $x$  ve  $y$ 'nin  
 ortak eğimi (gradienti) taneğini bulunuz.

GÖZDÜM  $y = 3x - 1$  doğrusunun eğimi  $m = 3$  olduğunu  
 $\checkmark$  birim vektörünün eğimi de 3'dür.  $x$  eksenile  
 yaptığı açı  $\theta$  için  $\tan \theta = 3$  dir.



$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}, \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$v = (x_1, y_1) = (\|v\| \cos \theta, \|v\| \sin \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$$

bulunur.

$$\text{D}_{+} f(1,1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((1,1) + t \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right)) - f(1,1)}{t}$$

bulmamızdedir.

$$\begin{aligned} f((1,1) + t \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right)) &= f \left( \left( 1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{10}}, 1 + \frac{3t}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{t^2}{10} + 1 + \frac{6t}{\sqrt{10}} + \frac{9t^2}{10} \\ &\quad - 1 - \frac{3t}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{t}{\sqrt{10}} - \frac{3t^2}{10} \\ &= \frac{7t^2}{10} + \frac{4t}{\sqrt{10}} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f((1,1)) = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

Döş

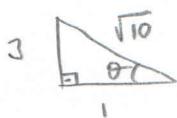
$$\begin{aligned} \text{D}_{-} f(1,1) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((1,1) + t \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \right)) - f(1,1)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{7t^2}{10} + \frac{4t}{\sqrt{10}} + 1 - 1}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{7t}{10} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}}}{t} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}} \end{aligned}$$

3)  $f(x,y) = x^2y^2$  fonksiyonunun  $(0,0)$  noktasındaki eger varsa

$l: y = 3x + b$  boyunca türevini bulunuz.

**Gözüm:**  $y = 3x + b$  doğrusunun eğimi  $m = \tan\theta = 3$  dir.

$v = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$  olarak alınabilir.



$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \sin\theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$v = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_v f(0,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0) + t\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\right)) - f(0,0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t^2}{10} \cdot \frac{9t^2}{10} - 0}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{9t^4}{100} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

1) Aşağıdaki fonksiyonların verilen yönündeki türevlerini bulunuz.

$$P = (1, \pi), \vartheta = (-1, 2)$$

$$a) f(x,y) = x^2 + \cos \frac{xy}{2}, P = (1, 1, 0), \vartheta = (2, 3, 0)$$

$$b) f(x,y,z) = (x+y-1)^2 + (2x-y-3)^2, P = (\sqrt{\pi/2}, \sqrt{\pi/2}), \vartheta = (-2, -3)$$

$$c) f(x,y,z) = \cos(x^2+y^2) + e^{xy}, P = (\sqrt{\pi/2}, \sqrt{\pi/2}), \vartheta = (-2, -3)$$

birim vektör degildir.  $\vartheta$  yi birimli hale getirebiliriz.

**Gözüm:** a)  $\vartheta = (-1, 2)$

$$\vartheta = \frac{(-1, 2)}{\|(-1, 2)\|} = \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

$$D_\vartheta f(1, \pi) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((1, \pi) + t \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)) - f(1, \pi)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}}, \pi + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - f(1, \pi)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + \cos \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}})(\pi + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}})}{2} - 1}{t}$$

$$\stackrel{(D_0)}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \left(1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{(1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}}) \cdot (\pi + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}})}{2} \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot (\pi + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{5}}) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \left(1 - \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$b) \vartheta = \frac{(2, 3, 0)}{\sqrt{13}} = \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}, 0 \right)$$

$$D_\vartheta f(1, 1, 0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((1, 1, 0) + t \cdot \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}, 0 \right)) - f(1, 1, 0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f\left(1 + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{13}}, 1 + \frac{3t}{\sqrt{13}}, 0\right) - f(1, 1, 0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{5t}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{13}} - 2\right)^2 - 5}{t}$$

$$\stackrel{(D_0)}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot 5}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{5t}{\sqrt{13}}\right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{13}} - 2\right) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{13}} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{13}}$$

8)  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  fonksiyonu  $f(x,y,z) = |x+y+z|$  olarak tanımlanıyor.  
 Bu fonksiyonun  $D_f(e_1 - e_2)$  yönü türevinin var olması için  $\mathbb{R}$ 'de olmalıdır?

**Cözüm:**  $v = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$ ,  $e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$ ,  $e_2 = (0, 1, 0)$ ,  $e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 - e_2 &= (1, -1, 0) \\ D_f(e_1 - e_2) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((1, -1, 0) + t(v_1, v_2, v_3)) - f(1, -1, 0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+tv_1, -1+tv_2, tv_3) - f(1, -1, 0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|t(v_1 + v_2 + v_3)|}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} |t(v_1 + v_2 + v_3)| \end{aligned}$$

$|v_1 + v_2 + v_3| \neq 0$  ise

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|t| \cdot |v_1 + v_2 + v_3|}{t} = |v_1 + v_2 + v_3| \quad \text{ve}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|t| \cdot |v_1 + v_2 + v_3|}{t} = -|v_1 + v_2 + v_3|$$

Bu sebeple  $|v_1 + v_2 + v_3| = 0$  olmalıdır. Yani  $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 0$  olmalıdır.

$v_2 = t$ ,  $v_3 = k$  dersek  $v_1 = -t - k$  bulunur.

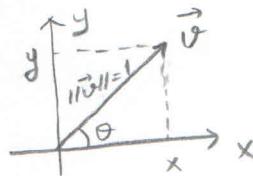
$$v = (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \left\{ (-t-k, t, k) \mid t, k \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \text{ şeklindedir.}$$

oldugundan limit yoktur.

$v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 0$  olmalıdır.

6)  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 1, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$  fonksiyonunun  $(0,0)$  noktasında hangi yönde yonlulu türeri olduğunu araştırınız.

**Cözüm:**



$$\vec{v} = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

$$\|\vec{v}\| = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f((0,0)+t\vec{v}) - f(0,0)}{t} &= \frac{f((0,0) + t(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)) - f(0,0)}{t} \\ &= \frac{f(t\cos\theta, t\sin\theta) - 1}{t} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{t\cos\theta \cdot t\sin\theta}{t^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)} - 1}{t} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2\theta - 1}{t} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \\ \frac{\sin 2\theta - 1}{t}, & \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0)+t\vec{v}) - f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2\theta - 1}{t} = \begin{cases} 0, & \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \\ \infty, & \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((0,0)+t\vec{v}) - f(0,0)}{t}$  de  $D_{\vec{v}} f(0,0)$  yonlulu türeri vardır ve  $D_{\vec{v}} f(0,0) = 0$  dir.

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \quad \text{iken}$$

$D_{\vec{v}} f(0,0)$  yonlulu türeri yoktur.

Ancak  $\theta \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$  iken yonlulu türeri yoktur.

NOT:  $f$  fonksiyonu  $(0,0)$  da sürekli olmadığından türerlenemez.

Fakat  $(0,0)$  da  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$  olduğunda  $v$  vektörü yonunde yonlulu türeri vardır. Yonlulu türerin olması türerin olmasını gerektirir.

9)  $f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$  fonksiyonunun  $(1,2)$  noktasındaki gradiyentini bulunuz.

**Gözüm:**  $\text{grad } f(1,2) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,2), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2) \right)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,2) = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{grad } f(1,2) = \left( -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

10)  $f(x,y,z) = y^2 + 2xz - x^2 + 3yz + z^2$  fonksiyonunun  $(1,2,0)$  noktasındaki gradiyentini bulunuz.

gradiyentini bulunuz.

**Gözüm:**  $\text{grad } f(1,2,0) = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,2,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,2,0) \right)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 2z - 2x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,2,0) = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 2y + 3z \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,2,0) = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 2x + 3y + 2z \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,2,0) = 8$$

$$\text{grad } f(1,2,0) = (-2, 4, 8)$$

11)  $f(x,y,z) = e^x \cos y - e^y \sin z$  fonksiyonunun  $(1,0,\frac{\pi}{2})$  noktasındaki gradiyentini bulunuz.

gradiyentini bulunuz.

**Gözüm:**  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = e^x \cos y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,0,\frac{\pi}{2}) = e$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = -e^x \sin y - e^y \sin z \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0,\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = -e^y \cos z \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,0,\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$$

$$\text{grad } f(1,0,\frac{\pi}{2}) = (e, -1, 0)$$

**Soru:**  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3y - y^3x}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$  fonksiyonunun

$f_x(0,0)$ ,  $f_y(0,0)$ ,  $f_{xy}(0,0)$ ,  $f_{yx}(0,0)$  kısmi türevlerini bulunuz.

$$\text{GÖZÜM: } f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0 //$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,k) - f(0,0)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{k} = 0 //$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,h) - f_x(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h - 0}{h} = -1 //$$

$$f_x(0,h) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(k,h) - f(0,h)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{k^3h - h^3k}{h^2+k^2} - 0}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^2h - h^3}{h^2+k^2} = -h //$$

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(h,0) - f_y(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h - 0}{h} = 1 //$$

$$f_y(h,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,k) - f(h,0)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^3k - k^3h}{h^2+k^2} - 0}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3 - k^2h}{h^2+k^2} = h //$$

**Soru:**  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \cdot \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$  fonsiyonunun  $f_{xy}(0,0)$  ve  $f_{yx}(0,0)$  kısmi türevlerini bulunuz.

**GÖZÜM:**

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,h) - f_x(0,0)}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(0,h) &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(k,h) - f(0,h)}{k} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{kh \cdot \frac{k^2-h^2}{k^2+h^2} - 0}{k} \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} h \cdot \frac{k^2-h^2}{k^2+h^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -h //$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(0,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t,0) - f(0,0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{t} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h - 0}{h} = -1 //$$

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(k,0) - f_y(0,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{k - 0}{k} = 1 //$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(k,0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(k,h) - f(k,0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{kh \cdot \frac{k^2-h^2}{k^2+h^2} - 0}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} k = k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(0,0) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,t) - f(0,0)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{t} \quad \text{iv} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

16-

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

fonksiyonu veriliyor.

$$f_x(0,0) = ? \quad f_y(0,0) = ? \quad f_{xy}(0,0) = ? \quad f_{xx}(0,0) = ?$$

Gözüm:

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{\sqrt{h^2}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{\sqrt{h^2}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_{xx}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(h,0) - f_x(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_x(h,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h+k,0) - f(h,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{k} = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,h) - f_x(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{|h|} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|h|} = yok.$$

$$f_x(0,h) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(k,h) - f(0,h)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{kh}{\sqrt{k^2+h^2}} - 0}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{\sqrt{k^2+h^2}} = \frac{h}{|h|}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{|h|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{|h|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{-h} = -\infty$$

15)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)\right] & , \quad x \neq y \\ 0 & , \quad x = y \end{cases}$$

fonksiyonu veriliyor.

a)  $f_{xy}(0,0) = ? \quad f_{yx}(0,0) = ?$

b)  $f$ ,  $C^2$  sınıfından midir?

Gözüm: a)

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,h) - f_x(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h - 0}{h} = -1 //$$

$$f_x(0,h) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(k,h) - f(0,h)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{h} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{k+h}{k-h}\right)\right] - 0}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} h \cdot \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{k+h}{k-h}\right)\right]$$

$$= -h$$

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

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(h,0) - f_y(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h - 0}{h} = 1 //$$

$$f_y(h,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,k) - f(h,0)}{k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{h \sqrt{k} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{h+k}{h-k}\right)\right]}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} h \cdot \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{h+k}{h-k}\right)\right]$$

$$= h$$

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

b)  $f$ ,  $C^2$  sınıfından olsaydı Schwarz teoremi gereği  $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$   
 olurdu.  $f_{xy}(0,0) \neq f_{yx}(0,0)$  olduğundan  $f$ ,  $C^2$  sınıfından değildir,  
 yani  $f_{xy}$  ve  $f_{yx}$  sürekli değildir.

**Problemi:**

Her  $\alpha > 1$  iken

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (xy)^\alpha \cdot \ln(x^2+y^2), & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

olarak tanımlanan  
diferansiyellerebilir

**Cözüm:**  $(0,0)$  da

dif. bilir mi?

$$f(x,y) - f(0,0) = (xy)^\alpha \cdot \ln(x^2+y^2) - 0$$

$$= 0 + \frac{(xy)^\alpha \cdot \ln(x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(xy)^\alpha \cdot \ln(x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0 \text{ mi?}$$

$$\left| \frac{(xy)^\alpha \cdot \ln(x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| = \frac{|x|^\alpha \cdot |y|^\alpha \cdot \ln(x^2+y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\leq \frac{|x|^\alpha \cdot |y|^\alpha \cdot (x^2+y^2)}{|x|} = |x|^{\alpha-1} \cdot |y|^\alpha \cdot (x^2+y^2)$$

$$= |x|^{\alpha-1} \cdot |y|^\alpha \cdot (x^2+y^2)$$

$$< \delta^{\alpha-1} \cdot \delta^\alpha \cdot (\delta^2 + \delta^2)$$

$$\stackrel{\delta \rightarrow 0}{=} 2 \delta^{2\alpha+1}$$

$$\stackrel{0 < \delta < 1}{<} 2 \delta = \varepsilon$$

$$\delta = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right\}$$

Soru)  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(xy)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$  fonksiyonu  $(0,0)$  da

diferansiyelleştirilebilir mi?

$$f(x,y) - f(0,0) = \frac{(xy)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 0 = 0 + \frac{(xy)^2}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}_{\text{Lineer}}} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}_{r(x,y)}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 0 \text{ mi? } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ ver. } \|(x,y) - (0,0)\| < \delta$$

old.  $\left| \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$  o.g.  $\delta > 0$  var mı?

$$\left| \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2} \right| = \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2} = y^2 < \delta^2 < \delta = \varepsilon$$

$$\delta = \min \{1, \varepsilon\}$$

Soru:  $f(x,y,z) = \left( \underbrace{\sin(xy\bar{z})}_{f_1}, \underbrace{\frac{x}{z}}_{f_2} \right)$  fonksiyonu için  
 $Df(\pi, 2, 4) = ?$   $J_f(\pi, 2, 4) = ?$   
 $J_f(\pi, 2, 4) = ?$

Gözüm:

$$Df(\pi, 2, 4)(x, y, z) = J_f(\pi, 2, 4) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x - \pi \\ y - 2 \\ z - 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_f(\pi, 2, 4) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z}|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} yz \cos(xy\bar{z})|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} & xz \cos(xy\bar{z})|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} & xy \cos(xy\bar{z})|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} \\ z|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} & 0|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} & x|_{(\pi, 2, 4)} \\ & & 2 \times 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x - \pi \\ y - 2 \\ z - 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 1$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4\pi & 2\pi \\ 4 & 0 & \pi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x - \pi \\ y - 2 \\ z - 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8(x-\pi) + 4\pi(y-2) + 2\pi(z-4) \\ 4(x-\pi) + 0(y-2) + \pi(z-4) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 8x + 4\pi y + 2\pi z - 24\pi \\ 4x + \pi z - 8\pi \end{bmatrix}$$

Soru:  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ ,  $f(x,y) = (\sin x, \cos x - 2y, e^{\sin y}, \arctan(xy))$

fonsiyonunun Jacobi matrisini yazınız.

Gözüm:  $f_1(x,y) = \sin x$

$$(f_1)_x = \cos x \quad (f_1)_y = 0$$

$$f_2(x,y) = \cos x - 2y$$

$$(f_2)_x = -\sin x \quad (f_2)_y = -2$$

$$f_3(x,y) = e^{\sin y}$$

$$(f_3)_x = 0 \quad (f_3)_y = e^{\sin y} \cdot \cos y$$

$$f_4(x,y) = \arctan(xy)$$

$$(f_4)_x = \frac{1}{1+(xy)^2} \cdot y \quad (f_4)_y = \frac{1}{1+(xy)^2} \cdot x$$

$$J_f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & 0 \\ -\sin x & -2 \\ 0 & e^{\sin y} \cdot \cos y \\ \frac{y}{1+(xy)^2} & \frac{x}{1+(xy)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Soru:  $f(x,y) = (y^2, xy, x^3)$  ve  $g(u,v,w) = (u^2-v, w \cdot e^{uv}, w)$   
fonksiyonları veriliyor.  $D(gof)(x,y)$  yi bulunuz.

Gözüm:  $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}^2 & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{R}^3 \\ (x,y) & \rightarrow & f(x,y) = (u,v,w) \end{array} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^3$

$$u(x,y) = y^2 \quad (f_1)$$

$$v(x,y) = xy \quad (f_2)$$

$$w(x,y) = x^3 \quad (f_3)$$

$$g_1(u,v,w) = u^2 - v$$

$$g_2(u,v,w) = w \cdot e^{uv}$$

$$g_3(u,v,w) = w$$

$$J_{gof}(x,y) = J_g(f(x,y)) \cdot J_f(x,y)$$

$$J_f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2y \\ y & x \\ 3x^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_g(f(x,y)) = J_g(u,v,w) = \begin{bmatrix} 2u & -1 & 0 \\ we^{uv}v & we^{uv}u & e^{uv} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 & -1 & 0 \\ x^4y e^{xy^3} & x^3y^2 e^{xy^3} & e^{xy^3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{gof}(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 & -1 & 0 \\ x^4y e^{xy^3} & x^3y^2 e^{xy^3} & e^{xy^3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2y \\ y & x \\ 3x^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -y & 4y^3 - x \\ (x^3y^3 + 3x^2)e^{xy^3} & 3x^4y^2 e^{xy^3} \\ 3x^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^2} \\ \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^2} \\ \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}^3} \end{array}$$

$$D(gof)(x,y) = J_{gof}(x,y) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2xy + 4y^4 \\ (x^4y^3 + 3x^3)e^{xy^3} + 3x^4y^3 e^{xy^3} \\ 3x^3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1}$$

A =  $d(gof)$

Soru:  $f(x,y) = y^3 + x^2 - 6xy + 4y - 5$  fonksiyonu ve  $P=(-1,1), Q=(3,2)$   
 noktaları verilsin. Ortalama değer teoremini uygulayarak  $c$  noktasını bulunuz.

Gözüm: Aranan  $c$  noktası  
 $c = (1-t_0) \cdot P + t_0 \cdot Q = (1-t_0)(-1,1) + t_0(3,2) = (4t_0 - 1, 1 + t_0)$   
 olup, ortalama değer teoreminden dolayı  
 $f(Q) - f(P) = Df(c) \cdot (Q - P)$

yazılır.

$$f_x(x,y) = 2x - 6y$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 3y^2 - 6x + 4$$

olduğundan

$$f_x(c) = f_x(4t_0 - 1, 1 + t_0) = 2(4t_0 - 1) - 6(1 + t_0) = 2t_0 - 8$$

$$f_y(c) = f_y(4t_0 - 1, 1 + t_0) = 3(1 + t_0)^2 - 6(4t_0 - 1) + 4 = 3t_0^2 - 18t_0 + 13$$

bulunur. Böylece

$$f(3,2) - f(-1,1) = (f_x(c), f_y(c)) \cdot ((3,2) - (-1,1))$$

$$-16 - 7 = (2t_0 - 8, 3t_0^2 - 18t_0 + 13)(4,1)$$

$$-23 = 8t_0 - 32 + 3t_0^2 - 18t_0 + 13$$

$$-23 = 3t_0^2 - 10t_0 - 19$$

$$3t_0^2 - 10t_0 + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 10^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 52$$

$$t_0 = \frac{10 - \sqrt{52}}{6}, \quad t_0 = \frac{10 + \sqrt{52}}{6} \notin (0,1)$$

$$t_0 = \frac{10 - 2\sqrt{13}}{6} \in (0,1)$$

Soru:  $f(x,y,z) = xy^2 - 2x + 3x^2z$  fonksiyonu ve  $P=(1,0,1)$ ,  
 $Q=(0,1,2)$  noktaları verilsin. Ortalama değer teoremini  
uygulayarak  $c$  noktasını bulunuz.

Gözüm: Aranan  $c$  noktası  $0 < t_0 < 1$  olmak üzere  
 $c = (1-t_0)P + t_0Q = (1-t_0)(1,0,1) + t_0(0,1,2) = (1-t_0, t_0, 1+t_0)$   
olup Ortalama değer teoreni gereği  
 $f(Q) - f(P) = Df(c) \cdot (Q-P)$

yazılır. Yine

$$f_x(x,y,z) = y^2 - 2 + 6xz$$

$$f_y(x,y,z) = 2xy$$

$$f_z(x,y,z) = 3x^2$$

ve dolayısıyla

$$f_x(c) = f_x(1-t_0, t_0, 1+t_0) = t_0^2 - 2 + 6(1-t_0)(1+t_0) = 4 - 5t_0^2$$

$$f_y(c) = f_y(1-t_0, t_0, 1+t_0) = 2(1-t_0)t_0 = 2t_0 - 2t_0^2$$

$$f_z(c) = f_z(1-t_0, t_0, 1+t_0) = 3(1-t_0)^2 = 3 - 6t_0 + 3t_0^2$$

$$f_z(c) = f_z(1-t_0, t_0, 1+t_0) = 3(1-t_0)^2 = 3 - 6t_0 + 3t_0^2$$

olur. Böylece

$$f(0,1,2) - f(1,0,1) = (f_x(c), f_y(c), f_z(c)) \cdot ((0,1,2) - (1,0,1))$$

yazılır. Buradan

$$0 - 1 = (4 - 5t_0^2, 2t_0 - 2t_0^2, 3 - 6t_0 + 3t_0^2) \cdot (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$-1 = (4 - 5t_0^2, 2t_0 - 2t_0^2, 3 - 6t_0 + 3t_0^2) \cdot (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$-1 = \underline{5t_0^2} - 4 + \underline{2t_0} - \underline{2t_0^2} + 3 - \underline{6t_0} + \underline{3t_0^2}$$

$$-1 = 6t_0^2 - 4t_0 - 1$$

$$6t_0^2 - 4t_0 = 0$$

$$2t_0(3t_0 - 2) = 0$$

$$t_0 = 0 \text{ veya } t_0 = \frac{2}{3} \in (0,1)$$

$$c = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right)$$

Soru:  $f(x,y) = xy + y^2$  fonksiyonunun  $(3,2)$  noktasında, hangi yöndeki yönlü türevi sıfırdır?

Gözüm:  $(u,v)$  birim vektör.

$$u^2 + v^2 = 1$$

$$f_x = y \quad f_x(3,2) = 2$$

$$f_y = x + 2y \quad f_y(3,2) = 7$$

$$D_{(u,v)} f(3,2) = \langle (f_x(3,2), f_y(3,2)), (u, v) \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2u + 7v = 0$$

$$v = -\frac{2}{7}u$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 1 \Rightarrow u^2 + \frac{4}{49}u^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{53}{49}u^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{49}{53}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = -\frac{7}{\sqrt{53}}, \quad v = \frac{2}{\sqrt{53}}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$v = \frac{2}{\sqrt{53}}, \quad u = -\frac{7}{\sqrt{53}}$$

$$\left(-\frac{7}{\sqrt{53}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{53}}\right) \text{ ve } \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{53}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{53}}\right) \text{ yönlerinde}$$

yönlü türev 0 olur.

3)  $f(x,y) = e^x \arctan y$  fonksiyonuna  $(1,1)$  noktası civarında 2. dereceden türevleri içeren terimlere kadar Taylor formülünü uygulayınız.

Gözüm:  $f(x,y) = e^x \arctan y$

$$f(1,1) = e \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f_x(x,y) = e^x \arctan y$$

$$f_x(1,1) = e \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = e^x \cdot \arctan y$$

$$f_{xx}(1,1) = e \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \frac{e^x}{1+y^2}$$

$$f_y(1,1) = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = e^x \cdot \frac{-1}{(1+y^2)^2} \cdot 2y$$

$$f_{yy}(1,1) = -\frac{e}{2}$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{e^x}{1+y^2}$$

$$f_{xy}(1,1) = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$f(x,y) = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + (x-1) \cdot e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + (y-1) \cdot \frac{e}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \left( (x-1)^2 \cdot e \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + 2(x-1)(y-1) \cdot \frac{e}{2} + (y-1)^2 \cdot \frac{-e}{2} \right) + R_3$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (x-1) + \frac{e}{2} (y-1) + e^{\frac{\pi}{8}} (x-1)^2 + \frac{e}{2} (x-1)(y-1) - \frac{e}{4} (y-1)^2 + R_3$$

4)  $f(x,y) = x^2y$  fonksiyonunun  $(1, -2)$  noktası civarındaki 2. dereceden Taylor polinomunu ve  $R_3$  kalanını içeren Taylor formülünü yazınız.

**Gözüm:**  $f(x,y) = x^2y$

$$f_x(x,y) = 2xy$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = 2y$$

$$f_y(x,y) = x^2$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = 2x$$

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

$$f_x(1, -2) = -4$$

$$f_{xx}(1, -2) = -4$$

$$f_y(1, -2) = 1$$

$$f_{yy}(1, -2) = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(1, -2) = 2$$

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0+h, y_0+k) = f(x_0, y_0) + h \cdot f_x(x_0, y_0) + k \cdot f_y(x_0, y_0) + \\ + \frac{1}{2!} \left[ h^2 f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) + 2hk f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) + k^2 f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) \right] + R_3$$

$$h = x - x_0 = x - 1 , \quad k = y - y_0 = y + 2$$

$$f(x,y) = f(1, -2) + (x-1) f_x(1, -2) + (y+2) \cdot f_y(1, -2) + \frac{1}{2!} \left[ (x-1)^2 f_{xx}(1, -2) + 2(x-1)(y+2) f_{xy}(1, -2) + (y+2)^2 f_{yy}(1, -2) \right] + R_3 \\ = -2 + (x-1) \cdot (-4) + (y+2) \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left( (x-1)^2 \cdot (-4) + 2(x-1)(y+2) \cdot 2 + (y+2)^2 \cdot 0 \right) + R_3$$

$$= -2 - 4(x-1) + (y+2) - 2(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)(y+2) + R_3$$