

# Diferenciál

objem kockou  $V = a \cdot b \cdot c$

1. mérés: zmérjme  $a_1$

$$b_1 \rightarrow V_1 = a_1 \cdot b_1 \cdot c_1$$

$$c_1$$

2. mérés: zmérjme  $a_2 = a_1 + h_a$

$$b_2 = b_1 + h_b \rightarrow V_2 = a_2 \cdot b_2 \cdot c_2 =$$

$$c_2 = c_1 + h_c = (a_1 + h_a) \cdot (b_1 + h_b) \cdot (c_1 + h_c) =$$

$$= \underline{a_1 b_1 c_1} + a_1 b_1 h_c + b_1 c_1 h_a + a_1 c_1 h_b + a_1 h_a h_c + b_1 h_a h_c + c_1 h_a h_b + h_a h_b h_c$$

$$V_2 - V_1 = a_1 b_1 h_c + b_1 c_1 h_a + a_1 c_1 h_b + \cancel{a_1 h_a h_c} + \cancel{b_1 h_a h_c} + \cancel{c_1 h_a h_b} + \cancel{h_a h_b h_c}$$

$h_a, h_b, h_c$  - MALE !!

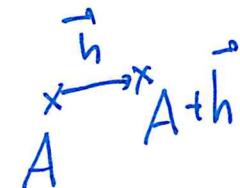
přiblísme

$$V_2 - V_1 \doteq a_1 b_1 h_c + b_1 c_1 h_a + a_1 c_1 h_b \quad - \text{lineární funkce v proměnných } h_a, h_b, h_c$$

Oblast: máme funkci  $z = f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  a hod  $A = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$

$f(A) = f(a_1, a_2, a_3)$  a pro vektor  $\vec{h} = (h_1, h_2, h_3)$  chceme spočítat

$f(A + \vec{h})$  po  $h_1, h_2, h_3$  mále.



$$f(A + \vec{h}) - f(A) \stackrel{?}{=} k_1 h_1 + k_2 h_2 + k_3 h_3 . \quad \text{Čísla } k_1, k_2 \text{ a } k_3$$

ve praktických problémech často existují a výraz

$$f(A+\vec{h}) - f(A) \doteq df_A(h_1, h_2, h_3) = k_1 h_1 + k_2 h_2 + k_3 h_3 \text{ je}$$

narija diferenciaciál funkcie  $f$  v bode  $A$  a  $f$  se naryja'  
diferencovateľna' v  $A$ . Je-li  $f$  v  $A$  diferencovateľná, platí

$$k_1 = \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial x_1}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial x_2}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial x_3}$$

$$df_A(h_1, h_2, h_3) = \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial x_1} h_1 + \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial x_2} h_2 + \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial x_3} h_3.$$

$df_A(h_1, h_2, h_3)$  nám riha' o kolik sa změní funkcia' hodnota  
 $f(A)$  ak by se z bodu  $A = [a_1, a_2, a_3]$  posuneme o malý krok  
do bodu  $A+\vec{h} = [a_1+h_1, a_2+h_2, a_3+h_3]$ .  $df_A = f(A+\vec{h}) - f(A)$

- Rá-li f v lodi A spojité parciální derivace podle měch proměnných, je v lodi A differencovatelná.
- Jeou-li parciální derivace f v lodi A differencovatelné,

platí

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(A)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f(A)}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 y^4 \quad \text{a sestamme differencial n-krode } A = [1,3]$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x y^4 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^2 4y^3 \quad \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial x} = \underline{162} \quad \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial y} = 4 \cdot 27 = \underline{108}$$

$$df_A = \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial x} h_x + \frac{\partial f(A)}{\partial y} h_y = \underline{162 h_x + 108 h_y}$$

$$\alpha = 0,998^2 \cdot 3,004^4 = f(0,998; 3,004) \quad 1 \rightarrow 0,998 \quad h_x = 0,998 - 1$$

$$f(1,3) = 1^2 \cdot 3^4 = 81 \quad h_x = \underline{-0,002}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 3,004 \quad h_y = 3,004 - 3$$

$$df_A = 162(-0,002) + 108(0,004) = -0,324 + 0,432 = \underline{0,108} \quad h_y = \underline{0,004}$$

$$\alpha = 0,998^2 \cdot 3,004^4 \stackrel{?}{=} f(0,998; 3,004) \doteq f(1,3) + df_A = 81 + 0,108 = \boxed{81,108}$$

$$\text{objem kvádru: } a = 1 \pm 0,1 \text{ j}$$

$$b = 1 \pm 0,1 \text{ j}$$

$$c = 8 \pm 0,2 \text{ j}$$

$$V = a \cdot b \cdot c = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 8 = 8 \text{ j}^3$$

$$V = (8 \pm 2) \text{ j}^3$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial a} = bc \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial b} = ac \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial c} = ab$$

$$\frac{\partial V(A)}{\partial a} = 1 \cdot 8 = 8 \quad \frac{\partial V(A)}{\partial b} = 1 \cdot 8 = 8 \quad \frac{\partial V(A)}{\partial c} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$dV_A = 8h_a + 8h_b + 1h_c$$

$$dV_{A_{\max}} = 8 \cdot 0,1 + 8 \cdot 0,1 + 1 \cdot 0,2 = 1,8 \div 2$$

Na základě měřené hmotnosti  $m$ , průměru a výšky vrále ( $d, v$ ) chceme spočítat hmototu daného vrále.

$$m = \underline{481,2} \pm 0,9$$

$$d = \underline{2,71} \pm 0,09$$

$$N = \underline{5,22} \pm 0,08$$

$$A = [481,2; 2,71; 5,22]$$

$$S = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{S \cdot N} = \frac{4m}{\pi d^2 N} = \frac{4 \cdot 481,2}{\pi \cdot 2,71^2 \cdot 5,22} \doteq 15,9818$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial m} = \frac{4}{\pi d^2 N} \doteq 0,033$$

$$S = 16,0 \pm 1,4$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial d} = \frac{4m}{\pi N} (-2) \cdot d^{-3} = \frac{-8m}{\pi N d^3} \doteq -11,795$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial N} = \frac{4m}{\pi d^2} (-1) N^{-2} = \frac{-4m}{\pi d^2 N^2} \doteq -3,062$$

$$ds_A = \frac{\partial S(A)}{\partial m} h_m + \frac{\partial S(A)}{\partial d} \cdot h_d + \frac{\partial S(A)}{\partial N} h_N = 0,033 h_m - 11,795 h_d - 3,062 \cdot h_N$$

$$ds_{A_{\max}} = 0,033 \cdot 0,9 + 11,795 \cdot 0,09 + 3,062 \cdot 0,08 \doteq 1,54 \doteq 1,4$$