Analysis III for engineering study programs

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based on slides of Prof. Jens Struckmeier from Wintersemster 2020/21

office hour Thursday 11:15 - 12:15 Room 4012

Content of the course Analysis III.

1. Partial derivatives, differential operators.
2. Vector fields, total differential, directional derivative.
3. Mean value theorems, Taylor's theorem.
4. Extrem values, implicit function theorem.
5. Implicit rapresentaion of curves and surfces.
6. Extrem values under equality constraints.
7. Newton–method, non-linear equations and the least squares method.
8. Multiple integrals, Fubini's theorem, transformation theorem.
9. Potentials, Green's theorem, Gauß's theorem.
10. Green's formulas, Stokes's theorem.

1.1 Partial derivatives

Let

$$f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \text{ a scalar function depending } n \text{ variables}$$

Example: The constitutive law of an ideal gas $pV = RT$.

Each of the 3 quantities p (pressure), V (volume) and T (emperature) can be expressed as a function of the others (R is the gas constant)

$$p = p(V, t) = \frac{RT}{V}$$

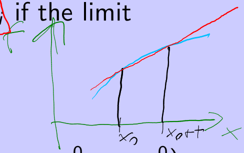
$$V = V(p, T) = \frac{RT}{p}$$

$$T = T(p, V) = \frac{pV}{R}$$

1.1. Partial derivatives

Definition: Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open, $f : D \to \mathbb{R}$, $\mathrm{x}^0 \in D$.

- f is called partially differentiable in x^0 with respect to x_i if the limit



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x}^0) := \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(\mathrm{x}^0 + t\mathrm{e}_i) - f(\mathrm{x}^0)}{t}$$

$e_i = (0, 0, \ldots, 1, \ldots, 0)$ ith position

$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(x_1^0, \ldots, x_i^0 + t, \ldots, x_n^0) - f(x_1^0, \ldots, x_i^0, \ldots, x_n^0)}{t}$$

exists. e_i denotes the i–th unit vector. The limit is called partial derivative of f with respect to x_i at x^0.

- If at every point x^0 the partial derivatives with respect to every variable $x_i, i = 1, \ldots, n$ exist and if the partial derivatives are **continuous functions** then we call f continuous partial differentiable or a $\mathcal{C}^1$–function.

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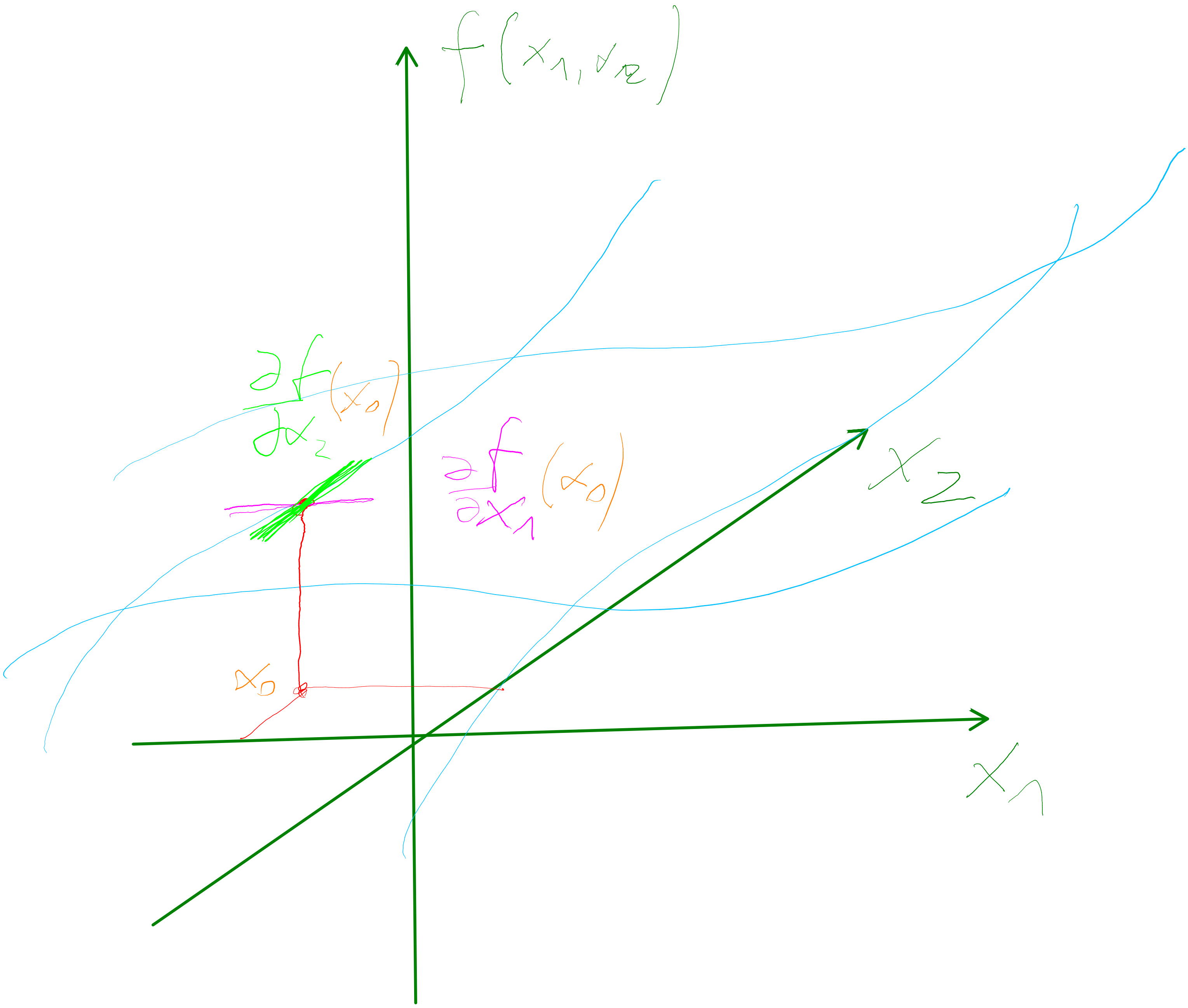


f(x1, x2)
∂f/∂x2 (x0)
∂f/∂x1 (x0)
x2
x0
x1

Examples.

- Consider the function

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

At any point $\mathrm{x}^0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ there exist both partial derivatives and both partial derivatives are continuous:

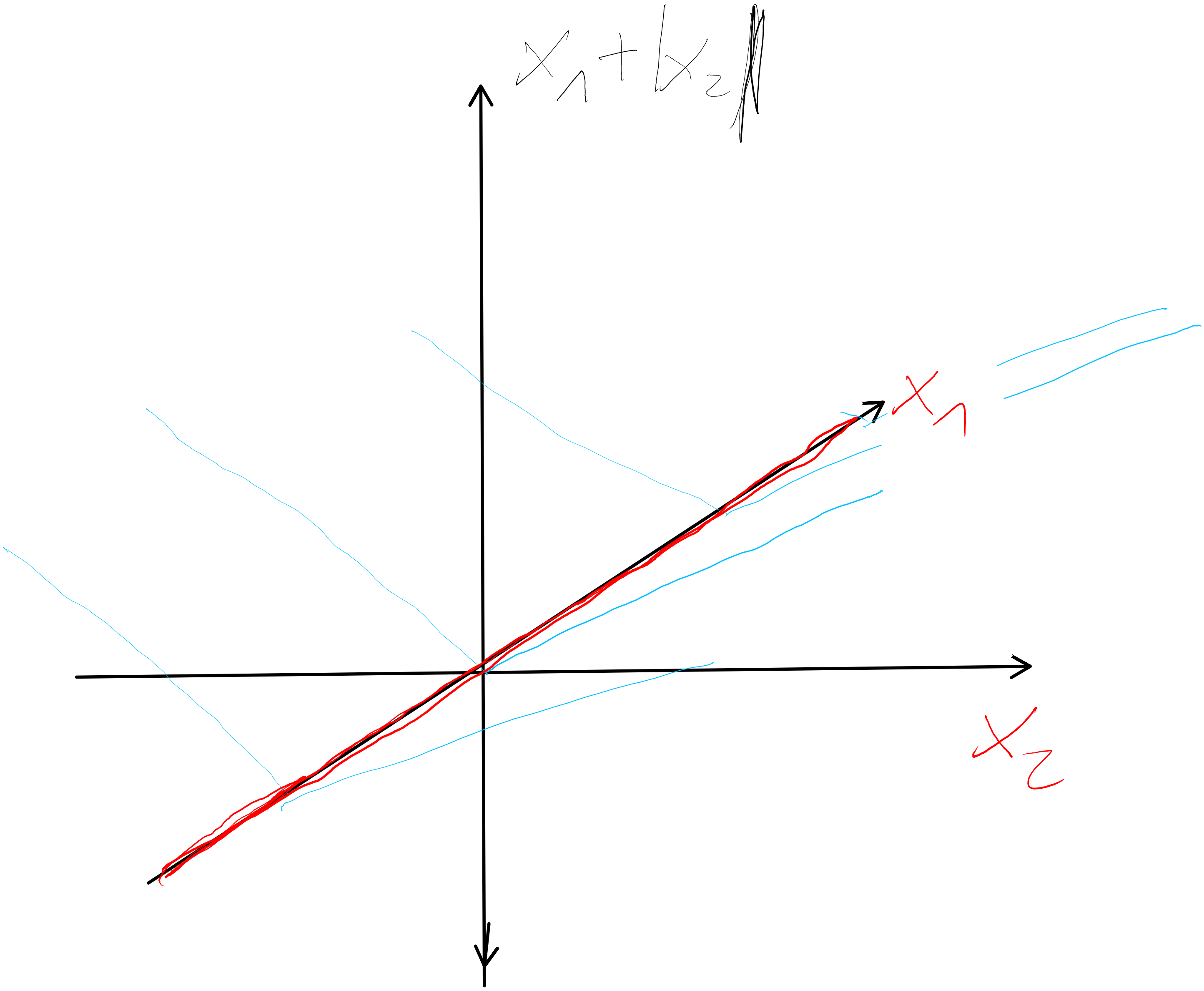
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\mathrm{x}^0) = 2x_1, \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(\mathrm{x}^0) = 2x_2$$

Thus f is a $\mathcal{C}^1$–function.

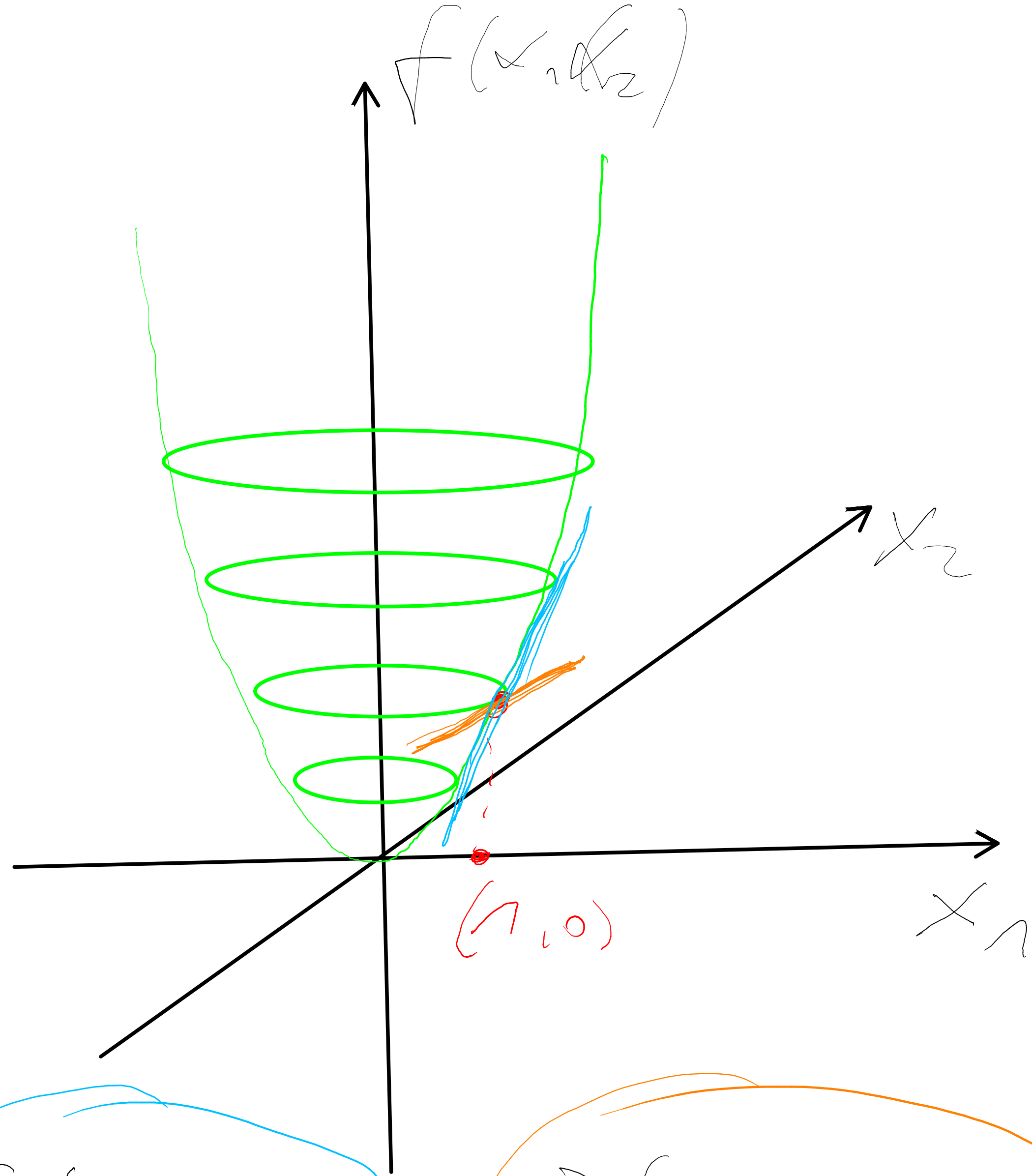
- The function

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + |x_2|$$

at $\mathrm{x}^0 = (0, 0)^T$ is partial differentiable with respect to x_1, but the partial derivative with respect to x_2 does **not** exist!



x1 + |x2|
x1
x2



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(1,0) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(1,0) = 0$$

An engineering example.

The acoustic pressure of a one dimensional acoustic wave is given by

$$p(x,t) = A\sin(\alpha x - \omega t)$$

The partial derivative

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \alpha A\cos(\alpha x - \omega t)$$

describes at a given time t the spacial rate of change of the pressure.

The partial derivative

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -\omega A\cos(\alpha x - \omega t)$$

describes for a fixed position x the temporal rate of change of the acoustic pressure.

Rules for differentiation

- Let f, g be differentiable with respect to x_i and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, then we have the rules

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\Big(\alpha f(\mathrm{x}) + \beta g(\mathrm{x})\Big) = \alpha \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x}) + \beta \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\Big(f(\mathrm{x}) \cdot g(\mathrm{x})\Big) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x}) \cdot g(\mathrm{x}) + f(\mathrm{x}) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(\frac{f(\mathrm{x})}{g(\mathrm{x})}\right) = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x}) \cdot g(\mathrm{x}) - f(\mathrm{x}) \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x})}{g(\mathrm{x})^2} \quad \text{for } g(\mathrm{x}) \neq 0$$

- An alternative notation for the partial derivatives of f with respect to x_i at x^0 is given by

$$D_i f(\mathrm{x}^0) \qquad \text{oder} \qquad f_{x_i}(\mathrm{x}^0)$$

Gradient and nabla–operator.

Definition: Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set and $f : D \to \mathbb{R}$ partial differentiable.

- We denote the **row vector**

$$\operatorname{grad} f(\mathrm{x}^0) := \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\mathrm{x}^0), \ldots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(\mathrm{x}^0) \right)$$

  as gradient of f at x^0.

- We denote the symbolic vector

$$\nabla := \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \ldots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \right)^T$$

  as nabla–operator.

- Thus we obtain the **column vector**

$$\nabla f(\mathrm{x}^0) := \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\mathrm{x}^0), \ldots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(\mathrm{x}^0) \right)^T = (\operatorname{grad} f(x_0))^T$$

More rules on differentiation.

Let f and g be partial differentiable. Then the following rules on differentiation hold true:

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{grad}(\alpha f + \beta g) &= \alpha \cdot \operatorname{grad} f + \beta \cdot \operatorname{grad} g \\
\operatorname{grad}(f \cdot g) &= g \cdot \operatorname{grad} f + f \cdot \operatorname{grad} g \\
\operatorname{grad}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) &= \frac{1}{g^2}(g \cdot \operatorname{grad} f - f \cdot \operatorname{grad} g), \quad g \neq 0
\end{aligned}$$

Examples:

- Let $f(x, y) = e^x \cdot \sin y$. Then:

  $$\operatorname{grad} f(x, y) = (e^x \cdot \sin y, e^x \cdot \cos y) = e^x(\sin y, \cos y)$$

- For $r(\mathrm{x}) := \|\mathrm{x}\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$ we have

  $$\operatorname{grad} r(\mathrm{x}) = \frac{\mathrm{x}}{r(\mathrm{x})} = \frac{\mathrm{x}}{\|\mathrm{x}\|_2} \qquad \text{für } \mathrm{x} \neq 0,$$

  where $\mathrm{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ denotes a row vector.

$$r(x) = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \ldots + x_n^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\cancel{2} x_i}{\cancel{2}\sqrt{}} = \frac{x_i}{r}$$

$$\text{grad } r = \left(\frac{x_1}{r}, \ldots, \frac{x_n}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} X$$

Partial differentiability does not imply continuity.

Observation: A partial differentiable function (with respect to all coordinates) is not necessarily a continuous function.

Example: Consider the function $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ defined as

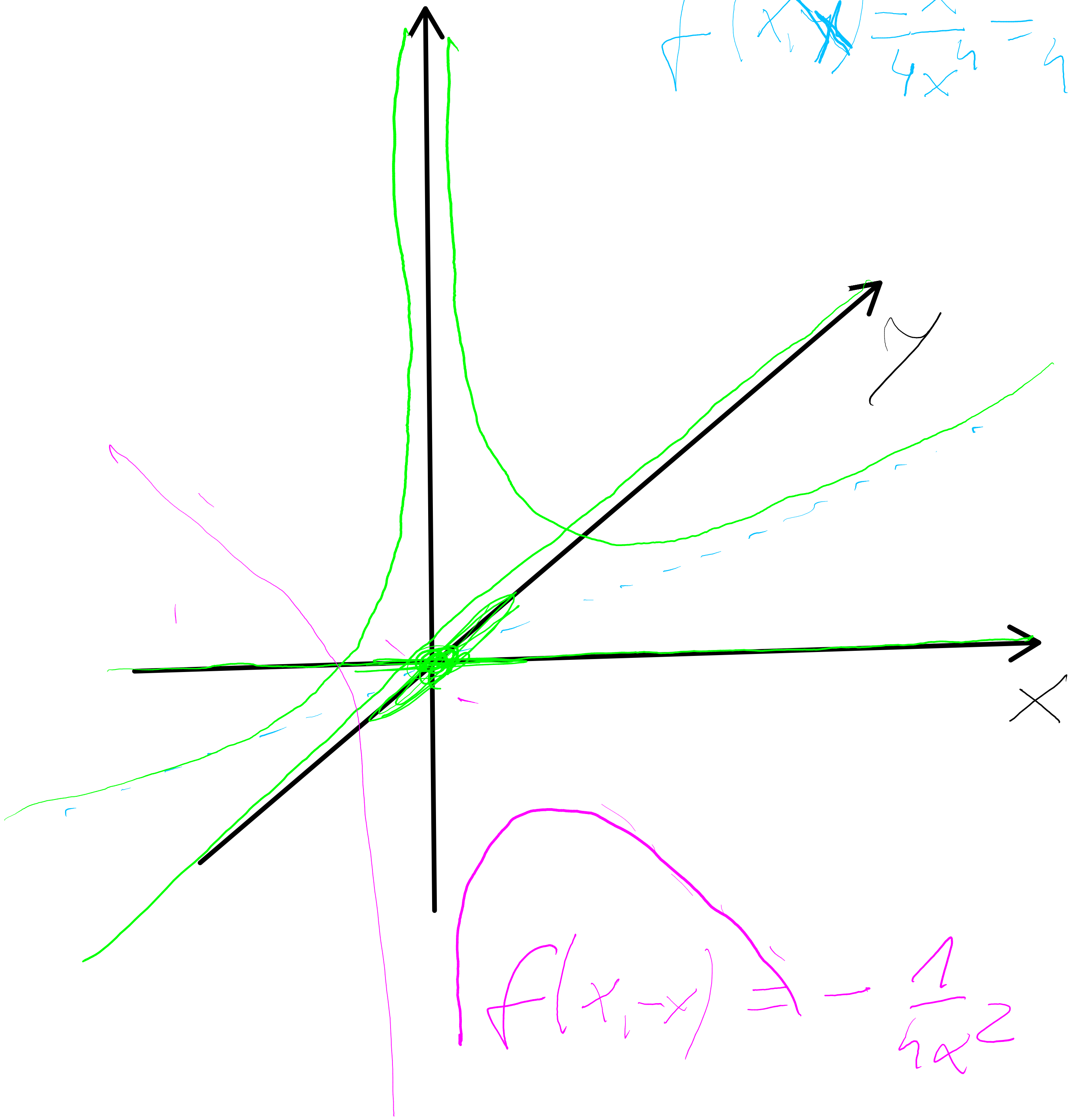
$$f(x,y) := \begin{cases} \dfrac{x \cdot y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} & : \quad \text{for } (x,y) \neq 0 \\ 0 & : \quad \text{for } (x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

The function is partial differntiable on the **entire** $\mathbb{R}^2$ and we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(0,0) &= f_y(0,0) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) &= \frac{y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - 4\frac{x^2 y}{(x^2+y^2)^3}, \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) &= \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - 4\frac{x y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^3}, \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f(x,x) = \frac{x^2}{4x^4} = \frac{1}{4x^2}$$



$$f(x,-x) = -\frac{1}{4x^2}$$

Example (continuation).

We calculate the partial derivatives at the origin $(0,0)$:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{t\to 0}\frac{f(t,0)-f(0,0)}{t} = \frac{\dfrac{t\cdot 0}{(t^2+0^2)^2}-0}{t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{t\to 0}\frac{f(0,t)-f(0,0)}{t} = \frac{\dfrac{0\cdot t}{(0^2+t^2)^2}-0}{t} = 0$$

But: At $(0,0)$ the function is **not** continuous since

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n},\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{n}}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{4}{n^4}} = \frac{n^2}{4} \to \infty$$

and thus we have

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) \neq f(0,0) = 0$$

Boundedness of the derivatives implies continuity.

To guarantee the continuity of a partial differentiable function we need additional conditions on f.

Theorem: Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set. Let $f : D \to \mathbb{R}$ be partial differentiable in a neighborhood of $\mathrm{x}^0 \in D$ and let the partial derivatives $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, be bounded. Then f is continuous in x^0.

Attention: In the previous example the partial derivatives are not bounded in a neighborhood of $(0, 0)$ since

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - 4\frac{x^2 y}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \quad \text{für } (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,x) = \frac{x}{4x^4} - 4\frac{x^3}{8x^6} = \frac{1}{4x^3} - 2\frac{1}{x^3}$$

Proof of the theorem.

For $\|x - x^0\|_\infty < \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small we write:

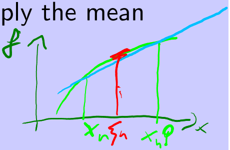
$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) - f(x^0) &= (f(x_1,\dots,x_{n-1},x_n) - f(x_1,\dots,x_{n-1},x_n^0)) \\
&+ (f(x_1,\dots,x_{n-1},x_n^0) - f(x_1,\dots,x_{n-2},x_{n-1}^0,x_n^0)) \\
&\vdots \\
&+ (f(x_1,x_2^0,\dots,x_n^0) - f(x_1^0,\dots,x_n^0))
\end{aligned}
$$

For any difference on the right hand side we consider f as a function in one single variable:

$$g(x_n) - g(x_n^0) := f(x_1,\dots,x_{n-1},x_n) - f(x_1,\dots,x_{n-1},x_n^0)$$

Since f is partial differentiable g is differentiable and we can apply the mean value theorem on g:

$$g(x_n) - g(x_n^0) = g'(\xi_n)(x_n - x_n^0)$$



for an appropriate ξ_n between x_n and x_n^0.

Proof of the theorem (continuation).

Applying the mean value theorem to every term in the right hand side we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - f(x^0) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, \xi_n) \cdot (x_n - x_n^0) \\ &+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n-1}}(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-2}, \xi_{n-1}, x_n^0) \cdot (x_{n-1} - x_{n-1}^0) \\ &\vdots \\ &+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\xi_1, x_2^0, \ldots, x_n^0) \cdot (x_1 - x_1^0) \end{aligned}$$

Using the boundedness of the partial derivatives

$$|f(x) - f(x^0)| \leq C_1 |x_1 - x_1^0| + \cdots + C_n |x_n - x_n^0|$$

for $\|x - x^0\|_\infty < \varepsilon$, we obtain the continuity of f at x^0 since

$$f(x) \to f(x^0) \qquad \text{für } \|x - x^0\|_\infty \to 0$$

Higher order derivatives.

Definition: Let f be a scalar function and partial differentiable on an open set $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. If the partial derivatives are differentiable we obtain (by differentiating) the partial derivatives of second order of f with

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}\right)$$

Example: Second order partial derivatives of a function $f(x, y)$:

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

Let $i_1, \ldots, i_k \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$. Then we define recursively

$$\frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_{i_k} \partial x_{i_{k-1}} \ldots \partial x_{i_1}} := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_k}}\left(\frac{\partial^{k-1} f}{\partial x_{i_{k-1}} \partial x_{i_{k-2}} \ldots \partial x_{i_1}}\right)$$

Higher order derivatives.

Definition: The function f is called k–times partial differentiable, if all derivatives of order k,

$$\frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_{i_k} \partial x_{i_{k-1}} \dots \partial x_{i_1}} \qquad \text{for all } i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, n\},$$

exist on D.

Alternative notation:

$$\frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_{i_k} \partial x_{i_{k-1}} \dots \partial x_{i_1}} = D_{i_k} D_{i_{k-1}} \dots D_{i_1} f = f_{x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_k}}$$

If all the derivatives of k–th order are continuous the function f is called k–times continuous partial differentiable or called a $\mathcal{C}^k$–function on D. Continuous functions f are called $\mathcal{C}^0$–functions.

Example: For the function $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^i$ we have $\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x_n \dots \partial x_1} = ?$

Partial derivaratives are not arbitrarely exchangeable.

ATTENTION: The order how to execute partial derivatives is in general not arbitrarely exchangeable!

Example: For the function

$$f(x,y) := \begin{cases} xy\dfrac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} & : \quad \text{for } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & : \quad \text{for } (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xy}(0,0) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)\right) = -1 \\ f_{yx}(0,0) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)\right) = +1 \end{aligned}$$

i.e. $f_{xy}(0,0) \neq f_{yx}(0,0)$.

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = y\,\frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + \underbrace{xy\,\frac{2x(x^2+y^2)-2x(x^2-y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}}_{xy\,\frac{4xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}}$$

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

$$\lim \frac{0-0}{t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}f(0,t) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}f(0,0)}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t\,\frac{-t^2}{t^2} - 0}{t} = -1$$

Theorem of Schwarz on exchangeablity.

Satz: Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and let $f : D \to \mathbb{R}$ be a $\mathcal{C}^2$–function. Then it holds

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$$

for all $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$.

Idea of the proof:

Apply the men value theorem twice.

Conclusion:

If f is a C^k–function, then we can exchange the differentiation in order to calculate partial derivatives up to order k arbitrarely!

Example for the exchangeability of partial derivatives.

Calculate the partial derivative of third order f_{xyz} for the function

$$f(x,y,z) = y^2 z \sin(x^3) + (\cosh y + 17e^{x^2})z^2$$

The order of execution is exchangealbe since $f \in \mathcal{C}^3$.

- Differentiate first with respect to z:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = y^2 \sin(x^3) + 2z(\cosh y + 17e^{x^2})$$

- Differentiate then f_z with respect to x (then $\cosh y$ disappears):

$$\begin{aligned} f_{zx} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(y^2 \sin(x^3) + 2z(\cosh y + 17e^{x^2})\right) \\ &= 3x^2y^2\cos(x^3) + 68xze^{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

- For the partial derivative of f_{zx} with respect to y we obtain

$$f_{xyz} = 6x^2 y \cos(x^3)$$

The Laplace operator.

The Laplace–operator or Laplacian is defined as

$$\Delta := \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2}$$

$n=2$ $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial y}$

$n=3 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

For a scalar function $u(\mathrm{x}) = u(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ we have

$$\Delta u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = u_{x_1 x_1} + \cdots + u_{x_n x_n}$$

Examples of important partial differential equations of second order (i.e. equations containing partial derivatives up to order two):

$$\Delta u - \frac{1}{c^2} u_{tt} = 0$$ (wave equation) u deviation from the stationary state

$$\Delta u - \frac{1}{k} u_t = 0$$ (heat equation) u temperature

$$\Delta u = 0$$ (Laplace–equation or equation for the potential)

Vector valued functions.

Definition: Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and let $\mathrm{f} : D \to \mathbb{R}^m$ be a vector valued function.

The function f is called partial differentiable on $\mathrm{x}^0 \in D$, if for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$ the limits

$$\frac{\partial \mathrm{f}}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x}^0) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x}^0 + t\mathrm{e}_i) - \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x}^0)}{t}$$

exist. The calculation is done componentwise

$$\frac{\partial \mathrm{f}}{\partial x_i}(\mathrm{x}^0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_i} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_i} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{for } i = 1, \ldots, n$$