

အကဲခတ်:  $\vec{u} = f(x, y, z) = x \sin(y + 3z)$

အကဲခတ်  $f_x, f_y, f_z$

အကဲခတ် "  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$   $\vec{u}$  သို့  $y$  နှင့်  $z$  ပေါက်ကွဲမှု "

$$f_x = \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x \sin(y + 3z))$$

$$= (\sin(y + 3z)) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \sin(y + 3z)$$

$$f_y = \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x \sin(y + 3z))$$

$$= (x \cos(y + 3z)) \frac{\partial (y + 3z)}{\partial y}$$

$$= x \cos(y + 3z)$$

$$f_z = \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x \sin(y + 3z))$$

$$= (x \cos(y + 3z)) \frac{\partial (y + 3z)}{\partial z}$$

$$= 3x \cos(y + 3z)$$

□

ข้อ ๑๖: กำหนดฟังก์ชัน  $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x^2 y \cos z)$   
จงหาอนุพันธ์  $f_x, f_y$  และ  $f_z$

วิธีทำ: ให้สมมติ

$$f_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\ln(x^2 y \cos z))$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2 y \cos z} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 y \cos z)$$

$$= \frac{2xy \cos z}{x^2 y \cos z} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\ln(x^2 y \cos z))$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2 y \cos z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 y \cos z)$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \cos z}{x^2 y \cos z} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_z &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\ln(x^2 y \cos z)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^2 y \cos z} \frac{\partial (x^2 y \cos z)}{\partial z} \\
 &= \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 y \cos z} \frac{\partial (\cos z)}{\partial z} \\
 &= \frac{-x^2 y \sin z}{x^2 y \cos z} = -\tan z \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Recall:  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$   
 $\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 2$   
 $f''(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x + 2) = 2$

### 3.6 စက်တိုက်ကွေ့ကွေ့

မိကမ္မ  $f: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $z = f(x, y)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 f_x \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} (f_x)_x = f_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \\ (f_x)_y = f_{xy} \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} f_y \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \\ (f_y)_x \\ (f_y)_y = f_{yy} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$f_{yx} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$

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

нѡсѡнѡ: нѡнѡнѡн  $f(x, y) = x^2 y^3 + x^4 \cos y$

нѡнѡн 1)  $f_{xx}$     2)  $f_{xy}$     3)  $f_{yx}$     4)  $f_{yy}$

5)  $f_{xxy}$     6)  $f_{yyx}$     7)  $f_{xyx}$     8)  $f_{xxx}$

нѡнѡн 1)  $f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$

нѡнѡн  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 y^3 + x^4 \cos y) = 2xy^3 + 4x^3 \cos y$

$\Rightarrow f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2xy^3 + 4x^3 \cos y) = 2y^3 + 12x^2 \cos y$

2)  $f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$   
 $= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy^3 + 4x^3 \cos y)$   
 $= 6xy^2 - 4x^3 \sin y$

3), 4) нѡн!

5)  $f_{xxy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \right)$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2y^3 + 12x^2 \cos y)$$

$$= 6y^2 - 12x^2 \sin y$$

6.) - 7.) วน!

$$8) f_{xxxx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_{xx}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2y^3 + 12x^2 \cos y) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (24x \cos y)$$

$$= 24 \cos y$$

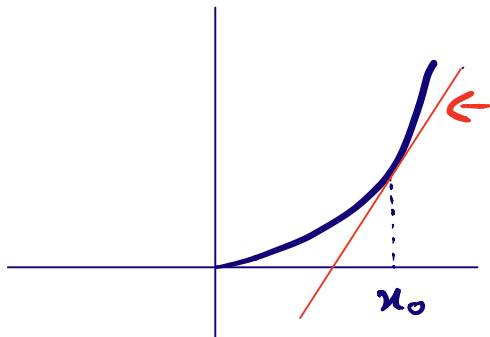
ข้อ ๗: กำหนด  $u = f(w, x, y, z) = x e^{yw} \sin^2 z$

จงหา  $f_x, f_y, f_w, f_z, f_{zwyx}, f_{yyzw}$

(วน!)

• การหาอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชันของอนุพันธ์ย่อย

กำหนด  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  และ  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 ในกรณีที่  $f'(x_0)$  อนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชัน  $f$   
 ที่  $x_0$  และ  $p$  เป็น  $x_0$



และเราจะกล่าวถึง ความชันของ  
เส้นโค้ง ณ จุด  $x_0$  ซึ่ง ความชัน  
ของเส้นสัมผัส ณ จุดนั้นคือ  $f'(x_0)$

