

الحل النموذجي للمضياف حليل 04

الموحيث الأول :-

1) إثبات أن $\|f\|_0 = \|f'\|_\infty + |f(0)|$ نسطح على E

1) $\|f\|_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|f'\|_\infty = 0$ و $|f(0)| = 0 \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = 0 \forall x \in [0,1]$ و $f(0) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \forall x \in (0,1) f(x) = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in [0,1) f = 0$

2) $\|\lambda f\|_0 = \|(\lambda f)'\|_\infty + |(\lambda f)(0)| = |\lambda| \|f'\|_\infty + |\lambda| |f(0)|$
 $= |\lambda| \|f\|_0$

3) $\|f+g\|_0 = \|(f+g)'\|_\infty + |(f+g)(0)|$
 $= \|f'+g'\|_\infty + |f(0) + g(0)|$
 $\leq \|f'\|_\infty + \|g'\|_\infty + (|f(0)| + |g(0)|)$
 $\leq \|f\|_0 + \|g\|_0$

2) إثبات أن $\|f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + |f(0)|$ نسطح على E

1) $\|f\|_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in [0,1) f'(x) = 0$ و $f(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = 0$

2) $\|\lambda f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |(\lambda f)'(x)| dx + |(\lambda f)(0)| = |\lambda| \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + |\lambda| |f(0)|$
 $= |\lambda| \|f\|_1$

3) $\|f+g\|_1 = \int_0^1 |(f+g)'(x)| dx + |(f+g)(0)|$
 $= \int_0^1 |f'(x) + g'(x)| dx + |f(0) + g(0)|$
 $\leq \int_0^1 (|f'(x)| + |g'(x)|) dx + |f(0)| + |g(0)|$
 $\leq \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + |f(0)| + \int_0^1 |g'(x)| dx + |g(0)|$
 $\leq \|f\|_1 + \|g\|_1$

إثبات أن $\|f\|_1 \leq \|f\|_0$
 $\|f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + |f(0)| \leq \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + |f(0)|$
 $\leq \|f'\|_\infty + |f(0)| = \|f\|_0$

1) e^2 G f , $f'_n(t) = \begin{cases} (1-t)^{-1} & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$ ($= f_n(t) = \begin{cases} (1-t)^{-1} & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1 \end{cases}$)

$\|f\|_0 = \|f'\|_\infty + |f(0)| = 1 + 1 = 2$

$\|f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |f'_n(t)| dt + |f(0)| = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{-1} dt + 1 = 2t - t^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n} + 1 = \frac{1}{n} + 1$

منه نستنتج قيمة ثانية ان $\frac{\|f\|_0}{\|f\|_1} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{n} + 1}$ \rightarrow $\frac{2n}{n+1}$ \rightarrow $\frac{2}{1}$ \rightarrow $\frac{2}{1}$

التمرين الثاني

1) حساب المشتقات الجزئية $f(x,y,z)$ عند $(1,1,1)$

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

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

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = -\frac{2xy}{z^3} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,1,1) = -2$ (1)

f قابل للحاصل عند $(1,1,1)$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \|h\|}{\|h\|} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y+h, z+h) - f(x,y,z) - Df(x,y,z)(h)}{\|h\|} = 0$

$\|h\| = \max(|h_1|, |h_2|, |h_3|)$ $h = (h_1, h_2, h_3)$ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$ \rightarrow $\|h\| = \max(|h_1|, |h_2|, |h_3|)$

$Df(x,y,z)(h) = Df(1,1,1)(h_1, h_2, h_3) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1,1)h_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1,1)h_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1,1,1)h_3$

$Df(1,1,1)(h_1, h_2, h_3) = h_1 + h_2 - 2h_3$ (1)

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|f(1,1,1) + (h_1, h_2, h_3) - f(1,1,1) - Df(1,1,1)(h_1, h_2, h_3)\|}{\|h\|} = 0$ (1)

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|f(1+h_1, 1+h_2, 1+h_3) - 1 - h_1 - h_2 + 2h_3\|}{\|h\|}$

$\|h\| \geq |h_1|$

$\|h\| \geq |h_2|$

$\|h\| \geq |h_3|$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|(1+h_1)(1+h_2) - 1 - h_1 - h_2 + 2h_3\|}{(1+h_3)^2}$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|h_1^2 + h_2^2 + h_1h_2 - h_1^2 - 2h_1h_3 - h_1h_3^2 - h_2^2 - 2h_2h_3 - h_2h_3^2 + 2h_3 + 4h_3^2 + 2h_3^3\|}{(1+h_3)^2 \|h\|}$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|h_1h_2 - 2h_1h_3 - h_1h_3^2 - 2h_2h_3 - 2h_2h_3^2 + 2h_3 + 4h_3^2 + 2h_3^3\|}{(1+h_3)^2 \|h\|}$

ما أن $\|h\| \leftarrow 0$ على أنه $\frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow \|h\| \leq \frac{4}{9}$ فرجع المساواة ابعد

$$\left| \frac{1}{(1+h)^4} - \frac{1}{1+4h} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+4h} \leq \frac{4}{9}$$

3) لا نقبل المقابلة عند $(0,0,0)$ لأن $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} f(x,y,z) = \infty \neq 0 = f(0,0,0)$

$$\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} f(x,y,z) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{z^2} = \infty \neq 0 = f(0,0,0)$$

حساب $D\psi(p)$ ، السبع ψ نقبل المقابلة في جميع التوابع من الصف ∞

لكن $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ ، $\psi(p+h) - \psi(p) = g(p) + o(\|h\|)$

$$\psi(p+h) - \psi(p) = \int_0^1 (p+h)^3 + (p+h)^2 dt - \int_0^1 p^3 + p^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 p^3 + 3p^2h + 3ph^2 + h^3 + p^2 + 2ph + h^2 dt - \int_0^1 p^3 + p^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 3p^2h + 2ph dt + \int_0^1 3ph^2 + h^3 + h^2 dt$$

$$g(h_1+h_2) = \int_0^1 3p^2(h_1+h_2) + 2p(h_1+h_2) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 3p^2h_1 + 2ph_1 dt + \int_0^1 3p^2h_2 + 2ph_2 dt = g(h_1) + g(h_2)$$

$$g(\lambda h) = \int_0^1 3p^2\lambda h + 2p\lambda h dt = \lambda \int_0^1 3p^2h + 2ph dt = \lambda g(h)$$

$\exists \alpha > 0 \forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $|g(h)| \leq \alpha \|h\|$

$$|g(h)| = \left| \int_0^1 3p^2h + 2ph dt \right| \leq \int_0^1 |3p^2 + 2p| |h| dt$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 (3p^2 + 2p) |h| dt \leq \|h\| \int_0^1 (3p^2 + 2p) dt$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|g(h)\|}{\|h\|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left| \int_0^1 3p^2h + 2ph dt \right|}{\|h\|} \leq \frac{\|h\|^2 \int_0^1 (3p^2 + 2p) dt}{\|h\|}$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 (3p^2 + 2p) dt$$

$$D\psi(p)(h) = \int_0^1 h [3p^2 + 2p] dt$$

$$D^2 \phi(p)$$

$$D\phi = \phi$$

نصف

$$\phi(p+h) - \phi(p) = g(h) + o(\|h\|)$$

$$\phi(p+h)(k) - \phi(p)(k) = g(h, k) + o(\|(h, k)\|)$$

$$D\phi(p+h)(k) - D\phi(p)(k) = \int_0^1 k [3(p+h)^2 + 2(p+h)] dt - \int_0^1 k [3p^2 + 2p] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 6kph + 3kh^2 + 2hk dt = \int_0^1 [6kph + 2hk] dt + \int_0^1 3kh^2 dt$$

$$= D^2 \phi(p)(h, k) = \int_0^1 (3p + 2)(h, k) dt$$

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نكرز نصف العمله على $D^3 \phi(p)$ في

$$D^3 \phi(p)(h, k, l)$$

$$= \int_0^1 h, k, l dt$$

في هذه الحالة $D^3 \phi(p)$ ثابت فكل المتغيرات أكبر متغيراً من 3

$$\boxed{n \geq 4} \text{ لذا } D^n \phi(p) = 0$$

$$\psi(p) = p^3 - p^2$$

تابع معرف وسر وساليف مع نصف العمله

$$\psi(p+h) - \psi(p) = (p+h)^3 - (p+h)^2 - p^3 + p^2$$

$$= p^3 + h^3 - p^2 - 2ph - h^2 - p^3 + p^2$$

$$= \frac{h^3}{3} - 2ph - h^2$$

$$\frac{h^3}{3} \frac{o(\|h\|)}{\|h\|} = 0 \rightarrow g(h)$$

$$D\psi(p)(h) = h^3 - 2ph$$

$$D^2 \psi(p)(h, k) =$$

$$D\psi(p+h)(k) - D\psi(p)(k) = k^3 - 2(p+h)(k) - k^3 + 2pk$$

$$= -2hk$$

$$D^n \psi(p) = 0 \quad n \geq 3 \quad \left| \quad D^2 \psi(p)(h, k) = -2hk \right.$$

$$D^2 \phi(p)$$

$$D\phi = \phi$$

نصف

$$\phi(p+h) - \phi(p) = g(h) + o(\|h\|)$$

(0.7)

$$\phi(p+h)(k) - \phi(p)(k) = g(h, k) + o(\|h, k\|)$$

$$D\phi(p+h)(k) - D\phi(p)(k) = \int_0^1 k [3(p+h)^2 + 2(p+h)] dt - \int_0^1 k [3p^2 + 2p] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 6kph + 3kh^2 + 2hk dt = \int_0^1 [6kph + 2hk] dt + \int_0^1 3kh^2 dt$$

$$= D^2 \phi(p)(h, k) = \int_0^1 (3p + 2)(h, k) dt$$

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نكرز نصف العمد على $D^2 \phi(p)$ في

$$D^3 \phi(p)(h, k, l)$$

$$= \int_0^1 h, k, l dt$$

في هذه الحالة $D^3 \phi(p)$ ثابت فكل المتغيرات أكبر من 3

$$\boxed{n \geq 4} \text{ لذا } D^n \phi(p) = 0$$

$$\psi(p) = p^3 - p^2$$

تابع معرف وسر وساليف مع نصف العمد

$$\psi(p+h) - \psi(p) = (p+h)^3 - (p+h)^2 - p^3 + p^2$$

$$= p^3 + h^3 - p^2 - 2ph - h^2 - p^3 + p^2$$

$$= \frac{h^3}{3} - 2ph - h^2$$

$$\frac{h^3}{3} = o(\|h\|) \Rightarrow g(h) = 2ph + h^2$$

$$D\psi(p)(h) = 2ph + h^2$$

$$D^2 \psi(p)(h, k) =$$

$$D\psi(p+h)(k) - D\psi(p)(k) = k^2 - 2(p+h)(k) - k^2 + 2pk$$

$$= -2hk$$

$$D^n \psi(p) = 0 \quad n \geq 3 \quad \left| \quad D^2 \psi(p)(h, k) = -2hk \right.$$