

المعنى ٥١

البيانات

علاقة  $\|f\|_0 = \|f\|_\infty + |f(0)|$  مستعمل على  $E$  فإنه  
من أجل كل الكوابع  $f$  و  $g$  من  $E$  و  $\lambda$  من  $\mathbb{R}$  لدينا

$$\textcircled{1} \|f\|_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|f\|_\infty = 0 \text{ و } |f(0)| = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in [0,1] \quad f(x) = 0 \text{ و } f(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in [0,1] \quad f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in [0,1] \quad f(x) = 0$$

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

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

$$= |\lambda| \|f\|_0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \|f+g\|_0 = \|f+g\|'_\infty + |f+g(0)|$$

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

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

$$\leq \|f\|_0 + \|g\|_0$$

إثبات أن  $\|f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx$   
من أجل لكل  $f$  و  $g$  من  $E$  و  $\lambda$  من  $\mathbb{R}$  لدينا

$$\textcircled{1} \|f\|_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b] \quad f'(x) = 0, \quad f(a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b] \quad f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = 0$$

$$2) \| \lambda f \|_1 = \int_a^b |\lambda f'(x)| dx + |\lambda f(a)| \quad \text{(circled in red)}$$

$$= \int_a^b |\lambda f'(x)| dx + |\lambda f(a)|$$

$$= |\lambda| \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx + |\lambda| |f(a)|$$

$$= |\lambda| \| f \|_1$$

$$3) \| f+g \|_1 = \int_a^b |(f+g)'(x)| dx + |(f+g)(a)|$$

$$= \int_a^b |f'(x) + g'(x)| dx + |f(a) + g(a)|$$

$$\leq \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx + \int_a^b |g'(x)| dx + |f(a)| + |g(a)|$$

$$\leq \| f \|_1 + \| g \|_1$$

$$\| f \|_1 \leq \| f \|_0 \quad \text{(circled in red)} \quad \text{مع إثبات المتراجحة}$$

$$\| f \|_1 = \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx + |f(a)|$$

$$\leq \int_a^b \sup |f'(x)| dx + |f(a)|$$

$$\leq \| f' \|_\infty \int_a^b dx + |f(a)| =$$

$$\leq \| f' \|_\infty + |f(a)| = \| f \|_0$$

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① المبريد - Factor = نسبة التبريد = نسبة  
النسبة  
①  $n \text{ عدد} = \frac{n f_{1a}}{n f_{1b}}$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{z} & z \neq 0 \\ 0 & z = 0 \end{cases}$$

في النقاط الحرجية  $(1, 1, 1)$   $(2, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1, 1) = 1 \quad \checkmark \text{ (A)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 1, 1) = 1 \quad \checkmark \text{ (A)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = \frac{-x}{z^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1, 1, 1) = -1 \quad \checkmark \text{ (A)}$$

في النقاط الحرجية  $f \in \mathbb{R}$   $h = (h_1, h_2, h_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 (1, 1, 1)$

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

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

$$h \rightarrow \frac{\|Df(h)\|}{\|h\|} = 0 \iff \frac{\|Df(h)\|}{\|h\|} = 0$$

$$h \rightarrow \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - Df(a)(h)}{\|h\|} = 0$$

$$f(1, 1, 1) + (h_1, h_2, h_3) - f(1, 1, 1) - Df(1, 1, 1)(h_1, h_2, h_3)$$

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

$$\|h\| = \max(|h_1|, |h_2|, |h_3|) \leq \epsilon$$

$$|h_1| \leq \|h\|, |h_2| \leq \|h\|, |h_3| \leq \|h\|$$

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

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

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1+h_3)^2 \|h\|} \delta \|h\|^2 \leq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta \|h\|}{(1+h_3)^2} = 0$$

النقطة  $(0,0,0)$  هي النقطة الوحيدة لـ  $f$  لـ  $(3)$   
 النقطة  $(1,1,1)$  هي النقطة الوحيدة لـ  $f$  لـ  $(2)$

$$f(2,2,2) \neq f(0,0,0)$$

$$f(p) = \int_0^1 p^3 + p^2 \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(p+h) - f(p) &= \int_0^1 (p+h)^3 + (p+h)^2 \, dt - \int_0^1 p^3 + p^2 \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \underline{p^3} + 3p^2h + 3ph^2 + h^3 + \underline{p^2} + 2ph + h^2 - \underline{p^3} - \underline{p^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 3p^2h + 2ph \, dt + \int_0^1 3ph^2 + h^3 + h^2 \, dt \end{aligned}$$

$g(h) = 3p^2h + 2ph$   $o(\|h\|)$   
 ليكن  $g(h)$  من  $o(\|h\|)$   $\rightarrow$   $g(h)$   $\rightarrow$   $o(\|h\|)$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\|h\|)}{\|h\|} = 0$$

$$Df(p)(h) = \int_0^1 h(3p^2 + 2p) \, dt$$

$$f(p) = p^3 - p^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(p+h) - f(p) &= (p+h)^3 - (p+h)^2 - p^3 + p^2 \\ &= \underline{p^3} + h^3 - (\underline{p^2} + 2ph + h^2) - \underline{p^3} + \underline{p^2} \\ &= h^3 + 2ph + h^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(\|h\|)}{\|h\|} = 0$$

$$Df(p)(h) = h + 2ph$$

$$D\phi = \phi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{D\phi(p)(h)}{\phi} = \int_0^1 h(3p^2 + 2p) dt$$

$$D\phi(p+h)(k) - D\phi(p)(k)$$

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

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

$$= \int_0^1 (3kh^2 + 6kph + 2hk) dt$$

$$- \int_0^1 (3kp^2 + 2kp) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (6kph + 2hk) dt + \int_0^1 3kh^2 dt$$

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

$$D^2\phi(h, h) = 2 \int_0^1 [2kph + hk] dt$$

$$\phi : D\phi(p)(h) = h(3p^2 + 2p)$$

$$\phi(p+h)(k) - \phi(p)(k) = kh$$

$$= k' + 2(p+h)(k) - k + 2pk$$

$$= 2pk + 2hk$$

$$D^2\phi(h, h) = 2hk$$

$D^2 y(x) = 0$  ...  $y(0) = 0$  ...  $y(1) = 0$

...  $y'(0) = 0$  ...  $y'(1) = 0$

$D^2 y(x) = 0$

$$y \geq 0$$