FORMALIZED MATHEMATICS
Vol. 16, No. 4, Pages 333–338, 2008

Partial Differentiation of Real Binary Functions

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Summary. In this article, we define two single-variable functions SVF1 and SVF2, then discuss partial differentiation of real binary functions by dint of one variable function SVF1 and SVF2. The main properties of partial differentiation are shown [7].

MML identifier: PDIFF_2, version: 7.9.03 4.104.1021

The articles [14], [4], [15], [5], [1], [8], [10], [9], [2], [3], [13], [6], [12], [11], and [7] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. Preliminaries

For simplicity, we adopt the following convention: x, x_0, y, y_0, r are real numbers, z, z_0 are elements of $\mathcal{R}^2$, Z is a subset of $\mathcal{R}^2$, f, f_1, f_2 are partial functions from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$, R is a rest, and L is a linear function.

Next we state two propositions:

(1) $\operatorname{dom}\operatorname{proj}(1,2) = \mathcal{R}^2$ and $\operatorname{rng}\operatorname{proj}(1,2) = \mathbb{R}$ and for all elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$ holds $(\operatorname{proj}(1,2))(\langle x, y\rangle) = x$.

(2) $\operatorname{dom}\operatorname{proj}(2,2) = \mathcal{R}^2$ and $\operatorname{rng}\operatorname{proj}(2,2) = \mathbb{R}$ and for all elements x, y of $\mathbb{R}$ holds $(\operatorname{proj}(2,2))(\langle x, y\rangle) = y$.

ISSN 1426–2630(p), 1898-9934(e)

2. Partial Differentiation of Real Binary Functions

Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and let z be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. The functor $\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z)$ yielding a partial function from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$ is defined by:

(Def. 1) $\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z) = f \cdot \mathrm{reproj}(1, z)$.

The functor $\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z)$ yields a partial function from $\mathbb{R}$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and is defined as follows:

(Def. 2) $\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z) = f \cdot \mathrm{reproj}(2, z)$.

Next we state two propositions:

(3) If $z = \langle x, y \rangle$ and f is partially differentiable in z w.r.t. 1 coordinate, then $\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z)$ is differentiable in x.

(4) If $z = \langle x, y \rangle$ and f is partially differentiable in z w.r.t. 2 coordinate, then $\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z)$ is differentiable in y.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and let z be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. We say that f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z if and only if:

(Def. 3) There exist real numbers x_0, y_0 such that $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and $\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z)$ is differentiable in x_0.

We say that f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z if and only if:

(Def. 4) There exist real numbers x_0, y_0 such that $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and $\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z)$ is differentiable in y_0.

Next we state two propositions:

(5) Suppose $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z. Then there exists a neighbourhood N of x_0 such that $N \subseteq \mathrm{dom}\,\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z)$ and there exist L, R such that for every x such that $x \in N$ holds $(\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z))(x) - (\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z))(x_0) = L(x - x_0) + R(x - x_0)$.

(6) Suppose $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z. Then there exists a neighbourhood N of y_0 such that $N \subseteq \mathrm{dom}\,\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z)$ and there exist L, R such that for every y such that $y \in N$ holds $(\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z))(y) - (\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z))(y_0) = L(y - y_0) + R(y - y_0)$.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and let z be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Let us observe that f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z if and only if the condition (Def. 5) is satisfied.

(Def. 5) There exist real numbers x_0, y_0 such that

(i) $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$, and

(ii) there exists a neighbourhood N of x_0 such that $N \subseteq \mathrm{dom}\,\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z)$ and there exist L, R such that for every x such that $x \in N$ holds $(\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z))(x) - (\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z))(x_0) = L(x - x_0) + R(x - x_0)$.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and let z be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Let us observe that f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z if and only if the condition (Def. 6) is satisfied.

(Def. 6) There exist real numbers x_0, y_0 such that

(i) $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$, and

(ii) there exists a neighbourhood N of y_0 such that $N \subseteq \operatorname{dom} \mathrm{SVF2}(f, z)$ and there exist L, R such that for every y such that $y \in N$ holds $(\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z))(y) - (\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z))(y_0) = L(y - y_0) + R(y - y_0)$.

Next we state two propositions:

(7) Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and z be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Then f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z if and only if f is partially differentiable in z w.r.t. 1 coordinate.

(8) Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and z be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Then f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z if and only if f is partially differentiable in z w.r.t. 2 coordinate.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and let z be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. The functor partdiff1(f, z) yielding a real number is defined by:

(Def. 7) $\mathrm{partdiff1}(f, z) = \mathrm{partdiff}(f, z, 1)$.

The functor partdiff2(f, z) yielding a real number is defined as follows:

(Def. 8) $\mathrm{partdiff2}(f, z) = \mathrm{partdiff}(f, z, 2)$.

One can prove the following propositions:

(9) Suppose $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z. Then $r = \mathrm{partdiff1}(f, z)$ if and only if there exist real numbers x_0, y_0 such that $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and there exists a neighbourhood N of x_0 such that $N \subseteq \operatorname{dom} \mathrm{SVF1}(f, z)$ and there exist L, R such that $r = L(1)$ and for every x such that $x \in N$ holds $(\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z))(x) - (\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z))(x_0) = L(x - x_0) + R(x - x_0)$.

(10) Suppose $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z. Then $r = \mathrm{partdiff2}(f, z)$ if and only if there exist real numbers x_0, y_0 such that $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and there exists a neighbourhood N of y_0 such that $N \subseteq \operatorname{dom} \mathrm{SVF2}(f, z)$ and there exist L, R such that $r = L(1)$ and for every y such that $y \in N$ holds $(\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z))(y) - (\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z))(y_0) = L(y - y_0) + R(y - y_0)$.

(11) If $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z, then $\mathrm{partdiff1}(f, z) = (\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z))'(x_0)$.

(12) If $z = \langle x_0, y_0 \rangle$ and f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z, then $\mathrm{partdiff2}(f, z) = (\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z))'(y_0)$.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and let Z be a set. We say that f is partial differentiable w.r.t. 1st coordinate on Z if and only if:

(Def. 9) $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$ and for every element z of $\mathcal{R}^2$ such that $z \in Z$ holds $f {\restriction} Z$ is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z.

We say that f is partial differentiable w.r.t. 2nd coordinate on Z if and only if:

(Def. 10) $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$ and for every element z of $\mathcal{R}^2$ such that $z \in Z$ holds $f{\restriction}Z$ is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z.

One can prove the following two propositions:

(13) Suppose f is partial differentiable w.r.t. 1st coordinate on Z. Then $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$ and for every z such that $z \in Z$ holds f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z.

(14) Suppose f is partial differentiable w.r.t. 2nd coordinate on Z. Then $Z \subseteq \operatorname{dom} f$ and for every z such that $z \in Z$ holds f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and let Z be a set. Let us assume that f is partial differentiable w.r.t. 1st coordinate on Z. The functor $f{\restriction}_Z^{1\mathrm{st}}$ yielding a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ is defined as follows:

(Def. 11) $\operatorname{dom}(f{\restriction}_Z^{1\mathrm{st}}) = Z$ and for every element z of $\mathcal{R}^2$ such that $z \in Z$ holds $f{\restriction}_Z^{1\mathrm{st}}(z) = \mathrm{partdiff1}(f, z)$.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and let Z be a set. Let us assume that f is partial differentiable w.r.t. 2nd coordinate on Z. The functor $f{\restriction}_Z^{2\mathrm{nd}}$ yielding a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$ is defined as follows:

(Def. 12) $\operatorname{dom}(f{\restriction}_Z^{2\mathrm{nd}}) = Z$ and for every element z of $\mathcal{R}^2$ such that $z \in Z$ holds $f{\restriction}_Z^{2\mathrm{nd}}(z) = \mathrm{partdiff2}(f, z)$.

3. Main Properties of Partial Differentiation of Real Binary Functions

We now state a number of propositions:

(15) Let z_0 be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$ and N be a neighbourhood of $(\mathrm{proj}(1,2))(z_0)$. Suppose f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0 and $N \subseteq \operatorname{dom} \mathrm{SVF1}(f, z_0)$. Let h be a convergent to 0 sequence of real numbers and c be a constant sequence of real numbers. Suppose $\operatorname{rng} c = \{(\mathrm{proj}(1,2))(z_0)\}$ and $\operatorname{rng}(h+c) \subseteq N$. Then $h^{-1}\,(\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z_0) \cdot (h+c) - \mathrm{SVF1}(f, z_0) \cdot c)$ is convergent and $\mathrm{partdiff1}(f, z_0) = \lim(h^{-1}\,(\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z_0) \cdot (h+c) - \mathrm{SVF1}(f, z_0) \cdot c))$.

(16) Let z_0 be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$ and N be a neighbourhood of $(\mathrm{proj}(2,2))(z_0)$. Suppose f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0 and $N \subseteq \operatorname{dom} \mathrm{SVF2}(f, z_0)$. Let h be a convergent to 0 sequence of real numbers and c be a constant sequence of real numbers. Suppose $\operatorname{rng} c = \{(\mathrm{proj}(2,2))(z_0)\}$ and $\operatorname{rng}(h+c) \subseteq N$. Then $h^{-1}\,(\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z_0) \cdot (h+c) - \mathrm{SVF2}(f, z_0) \cdot c)$ is convergent and $\mathrm{partdiff2}(f, z_0) = \lim(h^{-1}\,(\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z_0) \cdot (h+c) - \mathrm{SVF2}(f, z_0) \cdot c))$.

(17) Suppose f_1 is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0 and f_2 is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0. Then $f_1 + f_2$ is par-

tial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0 and $\mathrm{partdiff1}(f_1 + f_2, z_0) = \mathrm{partdiff1}(f_1, z_0) + \mathrm{partdiff1}(f_2, z_0)$.

(18) Suppose f_1 is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0 and f_2 is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0. Then $f_1 + f_2$ is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0 and $\mathrm{partdiff2}(f_1 + f_2, z_0) = \mathrm{partdiff2}(f_1, z_0) + \mathrm{partdiff2}(f_2, z_0)$.

(19) Suppose f_1 is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0 and f_2 is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0. Then $f_1 - f_2$ is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0 and $\mathrm{partdiff1}(f_1 - f_2, z_0) = \mathrm{partdiff1}(f_1, z_0) - \mathrm{partdiff1}(f_2, z_0)$.

(20) Suppose f_1 is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0 and f_2 is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0. Then $f_1 - f_2$ is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0 and $\mathrm{partdiff2}(f_1 - f_2, z_0) = \mathrm{partdiff2}(f_1, z_0) - \mathrm{partdiff2}(f_2, z_0)$.

(21) Suppose f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0. Then $r\,f$ is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0 and $\mathrm{partdiff1}(r\,f, z_0) = r \cdot \mathrm{partdiff1}(f, z_0)$.

(22) Suppose f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0. Then $r\,f$ is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0 and $\mathrm{partdiff2}(r\,f, z_0) = r \cdot \mathrm{partdiff2}(f, z_0)$.

(23) Suppose f_1 is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0 and f_2 is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0. Then $f_1\,f_2$ is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0.

(24) Suppose f_1 is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0 and f_2 is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0. Then $f_1\,f_2$ is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0.

(25) Let z_0 be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Suppose f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0. Then $\mathrm{SVF1}(f, z_0)$ is continuous in $(\mathrm{proj}(1,2))(z_0)$.

(26) Let z_0 be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Suppose f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0. Then $\mathrm{SVF2}(f, z_0)$ is continuous in $(\mathrm{proj}(2,2))(z_0)$.

(27) If f is partial differentiable on 1st coordinate in z_0, then there exists R such that $R(0) = 0$ and R is continuous in 0.

(28) If f is partial differentiable on 2nd coordinate in z_0, then there exists R such that $R(0) = 0$ and R is continuous in 0.

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Received August 5, 2008