Functio diferentiale

Casul I: m=1; $g: D \subseteq IR \rightarrow IR^{mn}$; $g(x) = (g_1(x), \dots g_m(x)) \quad \forall x \in IR$ $f: D \subseteq IR \rightarrow IR^{mn} \quad \text{derivata function } x_0$ diferentiala function x_0

 $f'(x_0) = (f'(x_0), f'(x_0), \dots, f'_m(x_0)) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $df(x) : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^m$ discremiale lui g in x_0

af(x0) = x. g) (x0) fx EIR

Casen <u>π</u>: ω>1 : β: D ∈ IK ω → IK ω : β(x¹1 x²1···x^m) = (β¹ (x¹1 x²1···x^m) ···· f^m (····))

J:D⊆IRM → IRM diferentiale gunctice fin ×o

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}(x_0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m}(x_0) \in \mathbb{R}^m$

df(x0) = 1Rm -> 1Rm

1) Si se studire deferențialulitatea princtoarelor fanchi:

a) \$: [0,+00] -> 183; B(x) = (x1x, x2+1) Axe 80,+00)

p) $8: 18_5 \rightarrow 18: \int (x^3) = \begin{cases} \frac{1x_5+h_3}{x^4} & (x^3) \neq (0,0) \\ \frac{1x_5+h_3}{x^4} & (x^3) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$

(1)
$$f_1(x) = x \sqrt{x}$$

$$f_2(x) = x^2 + 1; f_2(x) = x \sqrt{x}$$
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$$\frac{x_{5}+\lambda_{5}}{3h} = \frac{(x_{5}+\lambda_{5})\sqrt{x_{5}+\lambda_{5}}}{x_{5}} = \frac{(x_{5}+\lambda_{5})\sqrt{x_{5}+\lambda_{5}}}{x_{3}} = \frac{(x_{5}+\lambda_{5})\sqrt{x_{5}+\lambda_{5}}}{x_{5}} = \frac{3h}{3h} (x^{3}\lambda) = \frac{(x_{5}+\lambda_{5})\sqrt{x_{5}+\lambda_{5}}}{(x_{5}+\lambda_{5})\sqrt{x_{5}+\lambda_{5}}} = \frac{3h}{3h} (x^{3}\lambda) = \frac$$

Im
$$1R^2$$
 aver 2 versori $e_1 = (1,0)$ si $e_2 = (0,1)$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\int ((0,0) + t \cdot e_1) - \int (0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\int ((0,0) + (t,0)) - 0}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int (\xi_{i0}) - 0}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{t^{2} \cdot 0}{\sqrt{t^{2} + c}} - 0 = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{0}{t} = 0 \in \mathbb{R} = 0$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \times (0,0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \int \frac{\int (0,0) + t \cdot e_z}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\int (0,t) - \int (0,0)}{t} =$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{0.t^2}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{t} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} (0,0) = 0$$

$$\frac{O}{O} \times (x^{1}x^{1}) = \begin{cases} (x^{2}+y^{2})\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}} \\ (x^{2}+y^{2})\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}} \end{cases} ; (x^{1}y) \neq (o, o)$$

$$\frac{5\lambda}{2}(x^{3}\lambda) = \frac{(x^{3}+\lambda^{3})}{(x^{3}+\lambda^{3})} (x^{3}\lambda) + (0^{6}\lambda)$$

Studien discrempiabilitatea pe 182 \ \$10,003, pai in \$10,013

=> f este diferențialila pe 1R? \\$(0,0) } Îm (0,0) aplicam definiția! Comstruism Junetia T:12 - 1R ; T (x/y) = x. = x (0,0) + y = (0,0) Dece T(x,y) = x.0+y.0 = 0 \(\forall (x,y) \in IR^2\) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{|\{(x,y)-\{(0,0)-T(x,y)-(0,0)\}|}{|\{(x,y)-(0,0)\}|} = f$ Hr real ii pui moder, dacé e vector ii pui morrid $= \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{1xy1}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ Norma: 11(x,y)1) = 5x2+y2 Tie $g(x,y) = \frac{1 \times 4}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$ lim $g(x,x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times x^2} = \frac{1}{2} + 0 = \frac{1}{2}$ f mu e diferentiabila ûn (0,0) $df(i,i): R^2 \rightarrow R ; df(i,i)(x,y) = \times \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(i,i) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(i,j)$ $\partial \mathcal{G}(x,y) = x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + y \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (x+y) \quad \forall \quad (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $p_{N_1}: 1R^2 \rightarrow 1R_1$ $p_{N_2}(x,y) = x$ now $dx_1 = x$ Se imbounise ea la $p_{N_2}: 1R^2 \rightarrow 1R_1$ $p_{N_2}(x,y) = y$ now $dx_2 = x$ (in la suspect a) $df(1,1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} dx_1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} dx_2$

dx mu ave micio leg. en dx de la derivate.