T: IRM -> IRM limiara s.m. diferentialile lui F 1m a F: D = 8 = IR " objects biable in a e b => => diferentiabile lui 7 ûn a este unica d Flas = T PROPRIETATI. ALE DIFERENTIALEI T F: D = B = IRM -> IRM diforminabile ûn a e b => => 7 combinua in a T FID=B = IRM > IRM ; F(Juda, Jm) , Ju D > IR, i= 1,00 Atunci 7 discrempalulai im a e D (=> fi discrempalulai im at i= 1,m p dF(a) = (df(a), df2(a), dfm (a)) T FB SIRM - IRM pt care 3 CEIRM and FIX) = e tres Atumei F diferentialilei pe D si dFixi = 0 VYED T. T. IRM > IRM limiara => T diferentiabile pe IRM so dT=T T F, G: D=B ⊆ IRM → IRM diferentiabile in Q ∈ D; R∈ IR (ct) · Atumai F+G: b → IRM diferentiabile in a d(F+G)(a) = dF(a) + d.G.(a) • $\lambda \mp : D \rightarrow IR^m$ discompiabilità ûn $\alpha = > d(\lambda \mp)(\alpha) = AdF(\alpha)$ · F·G: b → IRM diferentialista im a d (7-G)(a) = d7(0) G(a) + T(a) d G(a)

DERIVATA DIRECTIONALA / DERIVATA GATEAUX!

J: D = B = IRM -> IRM, a & D., v = (v1, v2, - Vm) & IRM vector

{ d ∈ IRM / α = a + t.v. s + ∈ IR } s.m. dregata conce trece preim a si

de directie V

Derivata directională ûn a ûn direcția ve IRM

 $\frac{df}{dv}(a) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(a+tv) - f(a)}{t}$

Derivatula ûn a ûn derecha v. dara de (a) ∈ /R.

† are derivata partiala 1m report en variabila xx

. In punctul ach dacă 3 dt (a) = 8}

Daca St (a) EIR => & direivalula partial -- "

J derivabiller pasqual ûn sup ou t var => j duriv part pe D.

J: D = B ⊆ IRM → IR de classe C1 pe D => f durivalulat in

ouce duratie ve IRM df (a) = df(a)(v). ; C. (A)

T Legatives dintre cele 2 concepte.

 $J - \Delta = B \subseteq IR^m \rightarrow IR$ diferentiabiller ûn $\alpha \in \Delta = A$ dixiv

îm vuice directie VEIRM à dt 1913 d fraison.

unde d'frarier = disor. lui frêma. si discre lui frar ên V

Corolon: 1:D=B=IRM - IR., Je C(1A) = J. dispressible.

T Formula de calcul $J: D = B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ discrempabile on $a \in b$ Pt ouice v = (v1, v2, ... vm) e1Rm; $df(a)(v) = \frac{df}{dv}(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$ - Criteriul de diferentialileitate 1: D = B ⊆ IRM → IR, a ∈ D duiv partial ûntr-o vecimatale Va lui a si divivatelle partiale of sunt continue on a Atunci & discrembalile in a MATRICEA JACOBIANA • F: N = B @ IRm → IRm 5 m, m ≥ 1 , F = (fi, fz, ... fm); Q € D $\mathcal{J}_{\mp}(\alpha) = \mathcal{J}_{\mp}(\alpha) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}_{+}(\alpha)}{\partial x_{1}}(\alpha) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{J}_{+}(\alpha)}{\partial x_{2}}(\alpha) \cdot \cdots$ 0 11 (a) $\frac{00}{000} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1$ Ofm (a) Osm. 19 · det (J=(a)) = lacoliamel lui F 1m a 7 Regula lambului $F: \Delta = \Delta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \Delta = \Delta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$; $m, m, p \ge 1$; diffin G: D -> IR discreminabilet in F(a) Atunce d (GoF) (a) = (d G(F(a))) · d F(a)

JG07. (9) = JG(F(9)). J= (9) J'Tearenna de medie pt functie cer voil EIR J:D=D=Rm > 1R ; 9, b ∈ 1Rm; [9, b] cD, f difer. Pe D. 3 de 3x=a+2(b-a)/2e(0,1)3; fib)-g(a) = df(d)(b-a) T Teorema de mudie et functie en val vectoriale. F:D=B=1Rm -> 1Rm oliger. pe A, C=D 3 H >0 a 1. | | d F(x) | | < M + x ∈ C => | | F(b) - F(a) | ≤ H | | b-a | |

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Tearema (de medie pt function au valore vectoriale
         +: b=B SRM > RM deferentiabile peb, C CD converse multimea "multimea" converse C"
     3 M>0 a.s. |1.dF(x)|| SM +xEC
   Atunci 117(b)-F(a)11 < M116-all Ha, & CC
     Frenchei implicate
       f: E = R2 - R diferentiable la (86, 40) =0
                 f(x,y) = 0 \implies ? \implies y = f(x)
Patriot
respective.?
                                                                                                                                                                                      ? 79
                                                                                                                                                                                       ? unica
           prenotel (1,0) y = \pm \sqrt{1-22}

prenotel (1,0)

mu e unica (±)

mu e definedella

0y
                                                                                                                                                                                      ? deferrablet
      Ex: 22+y2=1
            punct (\frac{1}{J_2}, \frac{1}{J_2}) \rightarrow y = \sqrt{1-x^2}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\frac{1}{J_2}, \frac{1}{J_2}) \neq 0
Solvainabila
     Tearema functuiler implicate (de insurare lacales)
F: A - B S R X R > R M
          F(x,y)=0; (20, y0) E)
             upunum ect NF este ou en

2) F(x_0, y_0) = 0

f
    Bresupernem et NT este de clase C1 pe D
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Atuna FIEV20 I y EV20 Ily: I-y a.s.: i) g'este déferentiabile pe I ii) F(2, y(2)) = 0 HXEI iii) F(x,y)=0 => y=y(x); (x,y) & Ixy Calculul durinatelar partible ale functies. in well carure particulare: 1) f:DERXR-R f(20, yo)=0; f deferendeabile Dy => 7 2: I >> y solutie a probleme de function implicate f(x, y(x)) =0 / 3 3+ (x, y(x)) + 3+ (x, g(x)). (p'(x) =0 =) → (β(α) = - 2f (α, y(α)) 2f (α, y(α)) 2f (α, y(α)) 2) f:D CRXR >R; f(&1 y), 2) -0 & diferentiabela ; f(20, 40, 20) =0 det $y_{p}^{2}(3, y_{0}, 20) \neq 9 \implies \exists 2 \text{ sol. a. probleme de functei empleable}$ $f(2, y_{0}, 2(x_{0}y_{0})) = 0 \quad \exists y_{0} \quad$ of (x,y, 2(x,y)) + Of (x,y, 2(x,y)). Oz (x,y)=0 =) $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,\frac{2}{2}(x,y))$ Of (*14, 2(x14)) of (x,y) + of (x,y) = (x,y) · or (x,y) = > =) Ox (x,y) = - 3+ (x,y, 2(x,y)) 2+ (x,y)

Ex.: Saire arate of Seixt, de ec. 2 2 y 2u + xy22-3x=0 determina unie pe u je v ca functet de 2, y, 2 ontre determina unie pe u je u je u posedkal Du Dr. (-.) f, (x,y,2,u,v) = 2212+220+y2 f2(2,4,2,4,2)= you+2yu2-32 F=(fr,fz) C1 F(0,1,3,3,-3)=0 Der (x, y, z, u, v) - 22 Of1 (x, y, z, u, a) = 22211 Ot 2 (x, y, 2, u, u) = 2240 のか2 (スリッシーリマ J (0,1,3,3,-3) = (0 -9 18) det() = -18 > OK Sustan 2 2x2 Du u + 22 Dr + 27 u2 + 20 = 0 42 02 + 220y v. Ov + y 22-3-0 > On (x1x) = - 4xyurn -2yzur-32+ yzr2 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{2x^2yuv^2+6x^2u+2xyzu^2+yvz^2}{2}$ Secretate particula de orden resperción p:D=B⊆RM →R derurabela partial pe D DE: D -> IR durinatele pourevalle en rapart cu en variabela the specifica faire derivate partiala ble and

Not. 3t (a) = 2t (a) al investor particular Saca h=1: Notatie: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x g^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x g_a} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x g_a} \right) (a)$ Det 9 s.n. de clava (2 (g > 2) dava fi deravalula partial de ordenell 2 se deravatible partiale de ordinell a sent continuel. Natasia JE C& (D) De) et s.n.de classi Coo davai f'este de classi Co te D + g≥2 Notable feco(s) Ex: $f(x_1, x_2) = sein(x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2)$ 3 f (24, 72) = 2(24+22) cos (242+2212) Of (21122) = 2 \$1 - 205 (212 + 2x1x2) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} (x_1, x_2) = 2x_2 \cos(x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2) - 2(x_1 + x_2) \sin(x_1^2 + 2x_1^2)$ = 2 (21,22) Dx4 2 x2 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} (x_1 x_2) = 2 \cos (x_1^2 + 2 x_1 x_2) - 4(x_1 + x_2)^2 \sin (x_1^2 + 2 x_1 x_2)$ 7 = ...