1) tradati ca functia f: R'-R definita prin f(x,4,2) = P(xy, x2+y2-22) undr (:R-R este de clasa C' renifica relation $X + \frac{3x}{3x} (x', x') - \lambda 5 \frac{3\lambda}{3x} (x', x') + (x_5 - \lambda_5) \frac{35}{9x} (x', x') = 0$ $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ $g(x,y,z) = [xy, x^2 + y^2 - t^2], \quad \varphi(0,y).$ f= 90 g m(xyit) v(x,yit) f = f(n(x,4,5), n(x,4,5)) $\frac{3x}{3t}(x^{1}+1) = \frac{3n}{34}(x^{1},x^{2}+1^{2}+2^{3})\cdot\frac{3x}{3n}(x^{1}+1)+\frac{3n}{34}(x^{1},x^{2}+1^{2}+2^{3})\frac{3x}{3n}(x^{1}+1)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{1}, x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \cdot y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_{2}, x_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_{1}, x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x_{1}, y_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_{2}, y_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_{2}, y_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_{2}, y_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_{2}, y_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_{2}, y_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} - z_{2}^{2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_{2}, y_{2}^{2}$$

2) Fratatica
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 definita de $f(x, y) = xy g(x^2 - y^2)$ ende $f \in C'(\mathbb{R})$ est solution a ecuation $xy^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + x^2 y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (x^2 + y^2) \frac{f}{f}$

$$\frac{\partial h(x,y)}{\partial x} = \mathcal{L}(u(x,y)) \qquad \mathcal{L}(x,y) \qquad \mathcal{L}(x,y) \qquad \mathcal{L}(x,y) \qquad \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = \mathcal{L}(u(x,y)) \qquad \frac$$

3) Fu f; Rⁿ - R diferentiabilà mi omogena de grad p (adica f (\(\chi \times_{1,\lambda} \times_{2,\lambda}, \chi \times_{m}) = \(\chi \fi(\times_{1,\times_{2,\ldots}}, \times_{m})\) + (x1, x2,..., xm) ER"). Avatati ca $x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x) + x_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x) + \cdots + x_n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x) = pf(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (exercition). 4) Fie a ER mi g, h E C (R). tratati ca f (x,y) = g(x-ay)+h(x+ay) verifica ecuatia $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - q^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0.$

$$\frac{f(x,y)}{\partial x} = g(x-ay) + h(x+ay)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = g'(x-ay) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x-ay) + h'(x+ay) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x+ay)$$

$$= g'(x-ay) + h'(x+ay)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = g'(x-ay) \cdot (-a) + h'(x+ay) \cdot a$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x,y) = g'(x-ay) + h'(x+ay)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y})(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-ay) + ah'(x+ay)$$

$$= a^2 g''(x-ay) + a^2 h''(x+ay)$$

Feorma (Schwarz) tre D=BCR2, f;D—R mi (a,b) ∈ D.
i) existà 3t, 2t, oy, oydx pe D 11) Dydx continuà în (a,b) Atunci exister $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a_1b)$ so $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a_1b) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(a_1b)$ 4) Fix $f: \mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{R}$ $f(x_1y_1) = \begin{cases} y^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right), & y \neq 0 \end{cases}$ Aratatica 1) f este diferentiabila ûn (0,0) $2) \frac{3^2 f}{3 \times 3 y} (x,y) = \frac{3^2 f}{3 y \partial x} (x,y), H(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

3)
$$\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{0}y^{0}} = \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{0}x^{0}} = \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{0}x^{0}} = \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{0}} = \frac{\partial^{2}f}{$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y \ln(1+\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}) - \frac{2x^{2}y}{x^{2}+y^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(x,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y^{2} \ln(1+\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}})}{y} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}})}{\frac{1}{y}} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} - \frac{2x^{2}y}{x^{2}+y^{2}}}{\frac{1}{y^{2}}} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,0) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^{2}}{x^{2}+y^{2}}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(xy) = \begin{cases} 2y \ln(1+\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}) - \frac{2x^{2}y}{x^{2}+y^{2}}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0. \end{cases}$$

Fil
$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $T(u,v) = \left(\frac{2f}{3x}(o_{1,0}) \frac{2f}{3y}(o_{1,0})\right) \left(\frac{u}{u}\right) = 0$.

Data f lete differentiabilia in $|o_{1,0}|$ at una $df(o_{1,0}) = T \equiv 0$.

 $\frac{f(x,y) - f(o_{1,0}) - T((x,y) - (o_{1,0}))}{\|(x,y) - (o_{1,0})\|} = \frac{y^2}{\|x^2 + y^2\|} \ln \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)$
 $\lim_{(x,y) \to (o_{1,0})} \frac{y^2}{\|x^2 + y^2\|} \cdot \ln \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right) \leq \lim_{(x,y) \to (o_{1,0})} \frac{|x|}{\|x^2 + y^2\|} \cdot |x| = 0$
 $= \lim_{(x,y) \to (o_{1,0})} \frac{|x|}{\|x^2 + y^2\|} \cdot |x| = 0$
 $\left(\frac{|x|}{\|x^2 + y^2\|} \leq 1\right)$.

Deci f edt diferentiabilia in
$$[0,6]$$
 mi $df(0,0) \equiv 0$.

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^2}{x^2+y^2}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}$

Pt $y \neq 0$.

 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x,y) = \frac{2x \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x,y) = \frac{2x \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})(x,y) = \frac{2x \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = 2y \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} \cdot \frac{2x}{y^{2}} - \frac{4x^{3}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4x^{4}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{4x^{3}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{4x^{3}y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (x \circ) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) (x, \circ) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y} (x + t_1 \circ) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y} (x, \circ) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y} (x + t_2 \circ) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y} (x \circ) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y} (x \circ) = \lim_{t \to 0$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{0-0}{t}=0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (x,0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (x,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2$$

$$=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,t)=\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{2xt}{x^{2}+t^{2}}=0$$

$$\frac{3^{2}f}{3\kappa\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{4x^{3\gamma}}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0 & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{2}f}{3\kappa\partial y}\left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{m}}{\left(\frac{1}{m^{2}} + \frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)^{2}} = 1 \neq 0.$$
Deci $\frac{3^{2}f}{3\kappa\partial y}$ mi $\frac{3^{2}f}{3y\partial x}$ mu remt continue în $(0,6)$
Observatie. In T. Solwarz continue lui $\frac{3^{2}f}{3x\partial y}$ en

Observativ. In T. Sohward continuetatea lui $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ esti o conditu suficientà don nu si necesarà.

Exercition

1) File $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2}, (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$

i) f este de clasa C'peR2

ii) fan derwate partiale mixte de ordenel 2 ûn orice punct si calculate $\frac{3^2 f}{3 \times 3 \times 3}(0,0)$ si $\frac{3^2 f}{3 \times 3 \times 3}(0,0)$.

2) La se determine $f:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ de clasa C^2 pe \mathbb{R}^2 stiend ca functia $u(x,y) = f(x^2-y^2)$ verifica $\frac{J^2u}{J\chi^2}(x,y) + \frac{J^2u}{J\chi^2}(x,y) = 0$. $f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (adică u este armonica pe \mathbb{R}^2).

 3^{*}) Fie $f:D=D\subset\mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ su propriétate à cà $\frac{2f}{3x}$, $\frac{2f}{3y}$, $\frac{2^2f}{3y3x}$ existà în onice pet din D. Ja se anate să pentru orice $(a,b)\in D$ si orice E>0 există $(x,y),(u,v)\in D$ cu $\|(x,y)-(a,b)\|<\Sigma$, $\|(u,v)-(a,b)\|<\Sigma$ astfel încât

$$\frac{3 \times 9^2}{3^2 f} (x, y) = \frac{9 \times 9^2}{3^2 f} (n, v)$$