Definitie- 0 aplicatie $T: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^m$ p.m. limiona dace T(x+y) = T(x) + T(y) & T(dx) = dT(x), $dx \in \mathbb{R}^m$ par $d \in \mathbb{R}$.

Propozitie-Daià T:R'-iR' este o aplicatie limiara atunci Teste continua.

Dem. $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\}$ - baja comomică a lui \mathbb{R}^n $X = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i , \|TX\| = \|\sum_{i=1}^n x_i T(e_i)\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \cdot \|Te_i\| \leq |\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n |Te_i|^2$

ITXI < MIXII., XXER $||Tx-Ty|| = ||T(x-y)|| \le M||x-y||, \forall x,y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $X_n \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} X$, $\| \top X_n - \top X \| \leq M \| X_n - X \| \longrightarrow 0$. =) $TX \stackrel{N\rightarrow\infty}{\longrightarrow} TX$ T-IT/1 este o normà pe L(R", R").

Derivate pontiale Fix DCR" doschisa, f.D-R, aED, VER, V+0. D deschisa => 3 kro, B(a,k) CD ter, attre B(a,r) (=> || attr-a ||= H|·||v|) < 2 dana te (- 1/2 / 1/21) atunci aft v ∈ B(a, k). Defentier Spunem ea f este derivabila dupa vedoul

V (san dupa direction o daca ||v||=1) in pernetul a

dara exista m este funta p f(a+tv)-f(a)

time

t=0.

In aux cap limits se notegà en $\frac{2}{30}$ [a) n' se numerte denveta function f dupà rectoral or in pernetral a. $\frac{2}{30}$ [a) = $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(a+t)}{t} - f(a)$

Obs: $g: (-d,d) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad g(t) = f(a+tv)$.

f deriv dupa restoud v în a (=>) functia g este derivir în jero si

$$g(0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial V}(a)$$

$$f(R^2 - R)$$
, $f(K,Y) = X + y^2$, $\alpha = (1,1)$, $N = (1,2)$
 $\frac{2f}{2r}(1,1) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f((1,1) + f(1,2) - f(1,1))}{t} = \frac{1}{t}$

=
$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(1+t_1+2t)-f(1_1)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1+t+(1+2t)-2}{t} =$$

B = {e, ez, ..., en} - baza canonica Définitie-Spunem ca f'este derivabila partial in raport en Xi (unde i \{1,2,...,n}) în pendul a dacă of este demarabila dupa rectant li in penetul a. In accept caz Jeila) se notegja Jeila) se notegja Jeila) si se numeste derivata partialà a fot f în report un Xi în pot a $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial e_i}(a) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(a+te_i) - f(a)}{t}$

$$a = (a_{1}, a_{2}, ..., a_{n})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}}(a) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(a + f(t)) - f(a)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(a_{1}, ..., a_{i-1}, a_{i+1}, ..., a_{n}) - f(a_{1}, ..., a_{n})}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(a_{1}, ..., a_{i-1}, a_{i+1}, ..., a_{n}) - f(a_{1}, ..., a_{n})}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(a_{1}, ..., a_{i-1}, x_{i}, a_{i+1}, ..., a_{n}) - f(a_{1}, ..., a_{i}, ..., a_{n})}{t}$$

Xi→a: Xi-a:

$$f: D=D \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \alpha=(x_0,y_0,z_0) \in D.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0,y_0,z_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x,y_0,z_0) - f(x_0,y_0,z_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0,y_0,z_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x_0,y_0,z_0) - f(x_0,y_0,z_0)}{y - y_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0,y_0,z_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x_0,y_0,z_0) - f(x_0,y_0,z_0)}{z - z_0}$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}($$

partial pe D in report en Xi donc feste denivabila partial in raport en Xi în vieu pet din D.

Fundia
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$$
: D-R, D $\ni x \mapsto \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a)$

Se turnede denorata posticla a lui f in raport cu x_i

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_i,y_i,z) = 2xe^{x^2-y^2} + 2xy + \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_i,y_i,z) = -2\cdot e^{x^2-y^2} + x^2 + \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_i,y_i,z) = -2\cdot e^{x^2-y^2} + x^2 + \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_i,y_i,z) = -y\cdot e^{x^2-y^2} + x^2 + \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2+1}$$

<u>Definitier</u> Dava f: D=D CR nR este demonstila partial in onice pend din Din raport cu toate raniabilele Xi si functiile $\frac{2f}{2\times i}$ sunt continue pe D Apunem ca f este de clasa C¹ pe D, si suiem $f \in C^1(D)$ Definitie- Fix f; D=D CR -R, f= (f1, f2, -, fm). Spurmern ia f este derivabila dupå retorul o in aED dava f1, f2---, fm sunt derivabile dupa red. I ma. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial r}(a), \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial r}(a), \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial r}(a), \dots, \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial r}(a)\right).$ v = li; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_i}(a), \dots, \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_i}(a)\right), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

If (a) = lim flatter)-fla) un cond ca limite sã existe

to The TR $\lim_{t\to 0} \left(\frac{f_1(a+tv)-f_1(a)}{t}, \frac{f_2(a+tv)-f_2(a)}{t}, \dots, \frac{f_m(a+tv)-f_m(a)}{t}\right)$ Junem f= (f_{11...}, f_m): D - R^m este de clasa C' pe D ri seriem f ∈ C'(D) dava toate functiile f1, f2..., fm: D-R sunt de clasa C

Fe f; D=BCR -R, f=(f1, f2--, fm). Dava f ede derivabila particle in raport en toate variabilele Xi în pundul a, matricea $J_{f(a)} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{1}}(a) & \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{2}}(a) & -\frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial x_{N}}(c) \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{1}}(a) & \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{N}}(a) & -\frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial x_{N}}(a) \end{cases}$ $\left\langle \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(a) \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2}(a) - - \cdot \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n}(a) \right\rangle$

Le numerée matrice faciliana a fot f in pta.

Dance m = n, numared $det f(a) = \frac{D(f_1, ..., f_n)}{D(x_1, ..., x_n)}$ Se numerte factorianul lui f in jet a. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $f(x,y) = (xy, x^2 + y^2x, e^{x^2y})$. f_1 f_2 f_3 . $\mathcal{F}_{1}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} y & x \\ 2x+y & 3yx \\ 2xye^{x^{2}y} & x^{2}e^{x^{2}y} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \frac{2}{3x}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1}2x+y^{2}, 2xye^{x^{2}y} \\ 2xye^{x^{2}y} & x^{2}e^{x^{2}y} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \frac{2}{3y}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}3y^{2}x_{1} & x^{2}e^{x^{2}y} \\ 2xye^{x^{2}y} & x^{2}e^{x^{2}y} \end{pmatrix}$

Functio déferentiabile Propositie- Fu f: D=D CR - R si a ED. Dava exista T, T, R, R, aplicate livrione a.i. $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)-T(x-a)}{|x-a|} = 0$, $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)-T_1(x-a)}{|x-a|} = 0$ atunci T = T1 Dem a & D, D deschisa - 3 I 170 ai Blair) CD.

Fre ZERY(s), a+t2 = B(a,r) (=) H(11211 < n (=) H(1) + \frac{1}{11211}.

Definitie Fu f; D=B CR" R" si a ED. I pernem la f este deferentiabilà in pet a dala exustà o aplicatie liniarà T; R" R" a 2.

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a) - T(x-a)}{\|x - a\|} = 0$$

Den. Prop. anterioara rejultà cà, dans exista Teste emica; In acest caz T se not cu df(a) si se numeste diferentiala function f m pendul a.

Exemplu. T; R'-iR' funcaia. Atunai Tede diferentiabila.

At min a ER's dt(a) = T.

$$f: D = \beta \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m \text{ diffuntachila' in } a \in D.$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m \text{ a.i. } \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a) - T(x - a)}{|x - a|} = 0.$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m \text{ a.i. } \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a) - T(x - a)}{|x - a|} = 0.$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) - f(a) - T(x - a) \\ |x - a| \end{cases}, x \in D \land a \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) - f(a) - T(x - a) \\ |x - a| \end{cases}, x = a$$

 $\lim_{x\to a} \xi_{\uparrow}(x) = \xi_{\uparrow}(a) = 0$

Propositie Fundic $f: D=D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \cap \mathbb{R}^m$ este defendichilà $Im a \in D$.

dans si rumai dans existe $T: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ limina si $\Sigma_f: D \to \mathbb{R}^m$ cu $\lim_{x \to a} \Sigma_f(x) = \Sigma_f(a) = 0$ rottel iniat

f(x)=f(a)+T(x-a)+ Ep(x). ||x-a|), +xeD.

Propositie Dana f; D=DCR - R est diferentable in a ED atma f este untimma in a.

Dem. f défendiabila in a => exista T si Ef ca in Prop. anilerioaná.

 $\|f(x)-f(a)\| \leq \|T(x-a)\| + \|f_{f(x)}\| - \|x-a\| \xrightarrow{x\to a} 0$ $\lim_{x\to a} \|T(x-a)\| = 0$. (T continua)

Propositie Fil fila, b) - R si Xo E (a, b). Atomai f este defenentiabilà in xo(=) f derevabilà în xo, In acest caz $df(x_0)(t) = f'(x_0) \cdot t$ $= \frac{1}{x \rightarrow x_0} + \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$ lm $f(x)-f(x_0)-f(x_0)(x-x_0)=0$ => f diffuntiabila $x-x_0$ Mx. in df(x)H)=f(x)+. => exercitui

Propagitie. Fix f; D=DCR"—R" defendabilà in a ED

si vER", v +o. Afunci f este derivabilà dupa vedorul

v in pendul a pi

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \tau}(a) = df(a)(v)$.

Dem. Fie 200 ai B(q, h) CD Pt te($-\frac{h}{\|V\|}, \frac{h}{\|V\|}$), att $v \in B(q, h)$.

 $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a) - df(a)(x-a)}{\|x-a\|} = 0$ Hornici

 $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(a+tv)-f(a)-df(a)(tr)}{|t|\cdot||v||} = 0$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(a+tv)-f(a)-tdf(a)(v)}{|t|} = 0$$
.

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

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \left(\frac{f(a+tv)-f(a)}{t} - df(a)(v) \right) = 0.$$

=)
$$3 \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(a+tv)-f(a)}{t} = df(a)(v) = 7. \frac{2f(a)}{2v}(a) = df(a)(v)$$

Data fib CR"-R" este déferențiatilă în a ED atmai f este dernatrilă partiol în report cu toate rariabilele Xi și

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial e_i}(a) = df(a)(e_i)$$

 $\mu = (u_1, u_2, ..., u_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mu = u_1 e_1 + u_2 e_2 + ... + u_n e_n$ $df(q)(u) = df(q)(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i e_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m u_i df(q)(e_i) =$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2f}{2x_i} (a) \cdot u_i$$

$$dx_{i}: \mathbb{R}^{n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad dx_{i}(u_{1}, u_{2}, ..., u_{m}) = u_{i}, \quad (u_{1}, ..., u_{n}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

$$Cu \text{ accepta notative},$$

$$df(a)(u) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2f}{2x_{i}}(a)u_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2f}{2x_{i}}(a)dx_{i}(u)$$

$$df(a) = \frac{2f}{2x_{i}}(a)dx_{1} + \frac{2f}{2x_{2}}(a)dx_{2} + \cdots + \frac{2f}{2x_{n}}(a)dx_{n}.$$

$$f: b \subset \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f \text{ diffuntiabilia } \overline{m}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}) \in D.$$

$$df(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0})(u_{1}, v_{1}, w) = \frac{2f}{2x}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0})u + \frac{2f}{2y}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0})v + \frac{2f}{2x}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0})w$$

$$df(x^{o}, \lambda^{o}, \xi^{o}) = \left(\frac{3x}{3x}(x^{o}, \lambda^{o}, \xi^{o}) \quad \frac{3x}{3x}(x^{o}, \lambda^{o}, \xi^{o}) \quad \frac{3x}{3x}(x^{o}, \lambda^{o}, \xi^{o})\right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} M \\ N \end{pmatrix}$$

Deorema (Cond. suficienta de diferentiabilitate) Fix f= (f1, f2, ..., fm), D=DCR -R M , n' a ED. Dava existà V o recinatate a princtului a aoffel încêt dervictelle particule 27 existà în vice pend din V si sent continue în a, atunci f este diferentiabila in a si $df(a)(u) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) \cdot u_i$, $f(u) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ Exemplu: f:R3-R2 $f(x,y,t) = (x^2 + xy + yt, x + xyt^2), df(1,2,1) = (x^2 + xy + yt, x + xyt^2)$ $\frac{\partial +}{\partial x}(x,y,t) = (2x+y, 1+yt^2)$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \left(x+z, xz^2\right)_{\eta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \left(z, 2xyz\right)$

Derwatde partiale sunt continue pe R's si deci f este diferentiabilà in orice punct din R3.

$$J_{f}(x,y,t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2xty & x+t & y \\ 1+yt^{2} & xt^{2} & 2xyt \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_{f}(1,2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$df(1,2,1)(u,v,w) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4m+2v+2w \\ 3m+v+4w \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercition
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$g:\mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x,y) \neq (o, b) \\ 0, & (x,y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$h(x,y) = \begin{cases} y \times m \frac{x}{y}, & y \neq 0 \\ 0, & y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

h: $\mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{R}$ $h(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{y} \text{ sun } \frac{x}{y}, \quad y \neq 0 \\ 0, \quad y = 0 \end{cases}$. Pentru fiecare functie studiati continuitatea, calculati derivatele partiale si studiati diferentiabilitatea.