Inversare locata

Definitie-Fie G ni D doua multimi deschise din R si f: D -> G. Spunem ca f este un diflomorfism de clasa C' dara 1) f este de clasa C' 2) f byectura 3) inversa lui f este de clasa C.

Teorema (de inversare localà). Fre DCR deschusa,  $x_0 \in D$  si  $f = (f_1, f_2, ..., f_n): D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  o aplicative un proprietatea cà  $df(x_0)$  este o aplicative limitarà inversabilà (adrià det  $J_f(x_0) \neq 0$ ). Alumci existà  $U = U \in V(x_0)$ , existà  $V = V \in V(Y_0)$  unde  $Y_0 = f(x_0)$ , astfel incât.

Dem. 
$$F = (F_1, F_2, ..., F_n)$$
: DXR  $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 

$$F(x,y) = f(x) - y, F_{i}(x,y) = f_{i}(x) - y; \quad \frac{\partial F_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}(x).$$

1) 
$$F(x_0,y_0) = f(x_0) - y_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{D(f_1,\ldots,f_n)}{D(x_1,\ldots,x_m)}(x_b,y_b) = \frac{D(f_1,\ldots,f_n)}{D(x_1,\ldots,x_m)}(x_b) = \det f(x_b) \neq 0.$$

 $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial y_i}(x,y) = S_{ij}$ 

Din. Th. Functila Implicate, regultà ca existà V=VED(yo), existà U=VED(xo) aottel inicat  $\forall y \in V, \exists ! x = \varphi(y) \in U$  aî  $\overline{f}(x,y) = 0 = f(x) - y$ Deci f | : U -> V este bijectiva. In plus P; V -> U este de clasa C', P(Mo) = Xo, M F(((), y)=0, HyeV 7 (9(4)) = 7 => y este inversa lui f In conduzie f este difeomorfism de clasa C

Conofan Fu D CR' deschisa si fi D - R' de clasa C'a.i. dfla) sa fu bijectura pt nice a ED. Alunci f este o aplicatie deschisa (adria 4 G C D deschisa, f (6) este deschisa) Dem. Fie GCD deschisa in yo=f(Ko) ef(G) ru XoEG. Din Teorema de inversare localà, existà UEV(xo), U=UCG; exità V=VEV(y0) a.i. f|:U=V=f(U) este défermatisme de clasa C'. Dea y ∈ f(U)=V ⊂ f(G). Cum y a fost also anbetran repultà ca f(G) este deschisa.

Teorema Fu Dri G multimi deschuse din R' pri f; D-s G bijectura ni de dasa Cl. UASE;

- 1) i difermation de clasa C'
- 2) det Jr (a) + o, + a + D
- 3) df(a) inversable HaED.

Obs: Difeomorfismele de clasa C'est numere n'eschionbari de coordonate.

Integrale multiple  $a,b \in \mathbb{R}$ Fie I = [a,b] san (a,b) san (a,b) san [a,b). |I|=b-a - lungimea intervalulului O multime de forma  $I = I_1 \times I_2 \times \cdots \times I_n \subset \mathbb{R},$ unde I, Iz., In sent intervale dem R se numeste interval n-dimensional. Daca toate intervalele I,..., In sunt deschise (resp. inchuse) atunci I se numeste deschis (resp. indris).

$$h=2$$
  $b_2$   $a_1$   $a_1$   $b_1$ 

$$I = [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2]$$
  
 $vol(I) = (b_1 - a_1)(b_2 - a_2)$ 

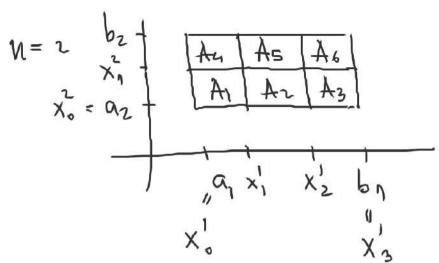
$$T = T_1 \times T_2 \times \cdots \times T_n = [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \times \cdots \times [a_n, b_n] \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

Numarul

$$vol(I) = |I_1| \cdot |I_2| \cdot - \cdot |I_n| = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (b_i - a_i)$$

se numete volument intervalului n-dimensional I.

 $\Delta = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_m = b\} \in \mathcal{D}([a_1b]) (\Delta \text{ div. a lui } [a_1b].$ Proten identifica D un multimea de intervale 
$$\begin{split} & \triangle = \left\{ \left[ a_{1} \times_{1} \right], \left[ x_{1}, x_{2} \right], ----, \left[ \times_{m-1}, b \right] \right\} \\ & + i e \quad I = \left[ a_{1}, b_{1} \right] \times \left[ a_{2}, b_{2} \right] \times \cdots \times \left[ a_{m}, b_{m} \right] \subset \mathbb{R} \\ & \triangle_{i} = \left\{ a_{i} = x_{0}^{i} < x_{1}^{i} < -\cdots < x_{k_{i}}^{i} = b_{i} \right\} \in \mathcal{D} \left( \left[ a_{i}, b_{i} \right] \right), 1 \leq i \leq n \end{split}$$



Dara Deste o divijuine a entern. I CR ni dara A, Az, ..., Ap este o enumeran a subintervalelor  $I_{s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_n} = [x'_{s_{-1}}, x'_{s_1}] \times [x'_{s_{-1}}, x'_{s_2}] \times - - \times [x'_{s_{-1}}, x'_{s_n}]$  care formeaga diviquinea D vom sonie  $\Delta = \left\{ A_{1}, A_{2}, \ldots, A_{p} \right\}$ 

Observatie: The D= {A, Az, ..., Ap} diriguine a interv. I < R p 1)  $T = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i$ ; 2)  $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$ ,  $i \neq j$  3)  $vol(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} vol(A_i)$ . Definitie Fie I CR un interval; S si D diviz ale lui I  $S = \{A_1, A_2, ..., A_p\}, \Delta = \{B_1, B_2, ..., B_2\}$ Trunem cå Deste moui finaderåt S (suriem SXD) dacă orice subinterval al lui S se sine ca o reunich de subintervale din D, adric  $A_i = \bigcup_{B_i \subset A_i} B_i$ 

$$f: [c,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}. \text{ marginata}$$

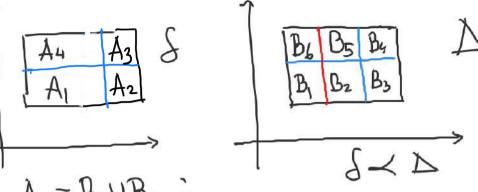
$$\Delta = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_m = b\}$$

$$M_i = \inf \{f(x) \mid x_{i-1} \le x \le x_i\}$$

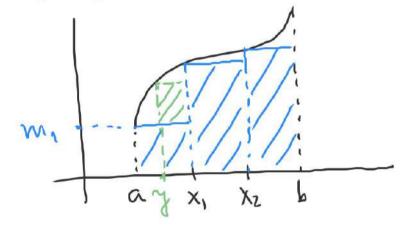
$$M_i = \sup \{f(x) \mid x_{i-1} \le x \le x_i\}$$

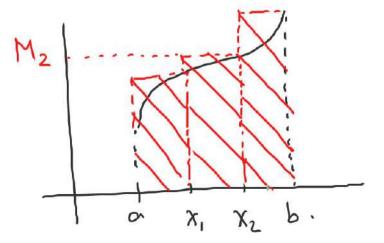
$$\Delta_{\Delta}(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$S_{\Delta}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} M_i(x_{i-1}, x_{i-1})$$



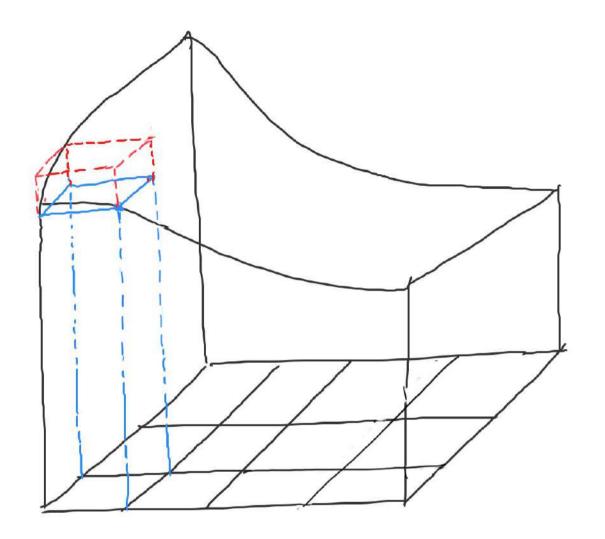
 $A_1 = B_1 \cup B_2$ ;  $A_4 = B_5 \cup B_6$ ;  $A_3 = B_4$ ;  $A_2 = B_3$ .

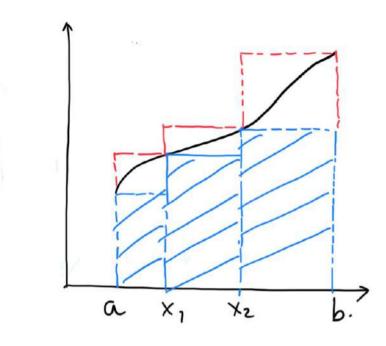




I CR' interval, f: I - R mayunita D= {A, Az, ..., Ap} o div. a lui ] m=inf)f(x)xe] mi = Inf If(x) xe Ai] M= sup {f(x) | x = ]} Mi= sup If(x) x = Ai)  $\Delta_{\Delta}(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \text{ vol}(A_i) - suma Darboux infinioana asociatai functiei f mi diviz. D$  $S_{\Delta}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} M_{i} \text{ vol } (A_{i})$  - suma Danboux superisona aporiata functiei f si diviz.  $\Delta$ .

 $m \, vol(I) \leq \Delta_{\Delta}(I) \leq M \, vol(I).$ 





$$f: [a,b] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Proportie I. Fil I CR" interval, f. I—R marginita si D, D' doua divizuini ali lui I cu D' mon fina decât D Atuna

 $\Delta_{\Delta}(x) \leq \Delta_{\Delta^*}(x) \leq \Delta_{\Delta^*}(x) \leq \Delta_{\Delta}(x)$ Dem.  $\Delta = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_2\}$ ,  $\Delta^* = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_p\}$   $\Delta < \Delta^*$  $K \in \{1,2...,2\}$   $B_{k} = \bigcup_{i \in I_{k}} A_{i}$ ,  $I_{k} = \{i \mid A_{i} \subset B_{k}\}$  $m_k = \inf\{f(x)\} \in B_k\}, \quad m_i = \inf\{f(x) | x \in A_i\}$  $vrl(B_k) = \sum_{i \in I_k} vrl(A_i), i \in I_k = ) m_i \ge m_k$ 

$$\Delta_{\Delta}(f) = \sum_{k=1}^{2} m_{k} \operatorname{vol}(B_{k}) = \sum_{k=1}^{2} (m_{k} \cdot \sum \operatorname{vol}(A_{i})) \leq \sum_{i \in I_{k}} m_{i} \operatorname{vol}(A_{i}) = \sum_{i \in I_{k}} m_{i} \operatorname{vol}(A_{i}) = \sum_{i \in I_{k}} m_{i} \operatorname{vol}(A_{i}) = \Delta_{\Delta^{*}}(f).$$
Proporties. Fie I  $\subset \mathbb{R}^{n}$  indevial,  $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$  marginata  $m$ 

$$\Delta_{\Delta}(f) \leq \Delta_{\Delta^{*}}(f)$$
Dem.  $\Delta = \{A_{1}, ..., A_{p}\}, \Delta^{*} = \{B_{1}, B_{2}, ..., B_{p}\}$ 

$$\Delta = \{A_{1}, ..., A_{p}\}, \Delta^{*} = \{B_{1}, B_{2}, ..., B_{p}\}$$

 $\begin{aligned} & K = \left\{ (G_i) \middle| \stackrel{\circ}{A}_i \cap \stackrel{\circ}{B}_j \neq \emptyset \right\} \\ & \Delta \vee \Delta^* = \left\{ \stackrel{\circ}{A}_i \cap \stackrel{\circ}{B}_j \middle| (G_i) \in K \right\} \\ & \Delta \vee \Delta \vee \Delta^* \text{ mi } \Delta^* \subset \Delta \vee \Delta^*, \text{ Sun Prop. 1., Suzultā:} \\ & \Delta_{\Delta}(4) \leq \Delta_{\Delta \vee \Delta^*}(4) \leq S_{\Delta \vee \Delta^*}(4) \leq S_{\Delta^*}(4). \end{aligned}$ 

## Exercition

- 1°) Linti-o baia subtini de fier de lungime 20 m trebuie confectionat scheletul unui acvariu. Itiind ca dispunem de 16 m² de sticlà pentru fețele acvariilui, determinati cum trebuie sectronată bara de fier astfel încât capa utatea acvariilui să fie maximă.
- 2\*) Så se afte dimensuinile unei cutii paralelipipedice de volum dat  $V=a^3$  astfil încât aria acesteia farà capac să fu minimă.

3) Fu K = {(x,7,2) em3 | x2+y2+2=1; 2x+2y+2=1) m f:R°-R, f(x,y,t)= X+y+t, Determinați punteli de extrem local ale functiei f/k.
4) Ja se determine extremele globale ale functiei  $f(xy) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 - xy + 2^4 - 22^2$ pe multimea K = {(x,y, €) | x+y+2€² ≤ 8} 5) Så re determine extremeli globale ale functiiloir urmatoare pe multimile K indicate a)  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y; K = \{(x,y) | x > 0, 7 > 0, x + y < 6\}$ b) f(x,y,t)= x2+2y2+3+2 ; K= {(x,y,t) | x2+y2+22 < 1}