Operation un function differentiabile Propositie Fix f, g: D=D CR -R a.i f, n' g sernt diferminabile in a & D. Hunci f+ g si df lunde LER) sent déferentiabile in a si d (f+g)(a) = df(a) + dg(a); d(df)(a) = ddf(a). D 7 G Propositie Fie DCR", GCR" deschise, goz Jg RK  $f: D \rightarrow G$  diferentiabilà in  $a \in D$ ,  $g: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$  diferentiabilà in  $b = f(a) \in G$ . Atunci  $g \circ f$  este diferentiabilà in a si  $d(g \circ f)(a) = dg(f(a) \circ df(a)$ .

Corrlan. In condituile de mai sus,  $f_{g,f}(a) = f_{g}(f(a)) \cdot f_{f}(a)$ Teorema Fie E CR' ni F CR' deschise. Daic i) u1, 42, ..., un: E-R défendiabile (ruspane derivate partiale continue) pe E, (i)  $(u_1(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n), u_2(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n), ..., u_m(x_1, ..., x_n) \in F$  pt onice (XI,XZ,...,Xm) EE) III) P: F-R diferentiatilà (resp. are derivate particle continue) pe F. Alunci

function f: E-R, f(x,xz,...,xn) = f(u,(x,..,xn),uz(x,...,xn),...,um(x,xz,...,xn))

este diferentiabilà (resp. are derivate partiale continue) pe E, si  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i}}(x_{1},...,x_{n}) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial u_{j}}(u_{1}(x_{1},...,x_{n}),...,u_{m}(x_{1},...,x_{n}),\frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{i}}(x_{1},...,x_{m}))$ pt min it 1,2,..., nj

Pe sant  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{m}{j=1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_j} \cdot \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}$ 

Dem. W=2, N=3. u, v: E c R³ → R, (u(x, y, z), v(x, y, z)) ∈ F, +(x, y, z) ∈ E 4: F - R  $g: F \longrightarrow F, \quad g(x,y,z) = (u(x,y,z),v(x,y,z))$  $f(x,y,z) = (f \circ g)(x,y,z) = f(u(x,y,z),v(x,y,z))$  $\int f(x,y,\xi) = \int b(b(x,y,\xi)) \cdot \int b(x,y,\xi).$ 

$$J^{+}(x',i';j) = \left(\frac{9x}{9+}(x',i';j) + \frac{9x}{9+}(x',i';j) + \frac{9x}{9+}$$

$$\frac{3x}{(+,1/x)}\frac{x}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}+\frac{1}{4}(x)}\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x)}(+,1/x)u\right)\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{4}(x$$

Pe scont,
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

La fel,
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{34}{34} = \frac{34}{34} \cdot \frac{32}{34} + \frac{34}{34} \cdot \frac{32}{34}$$

Exemply: 
$$f(x,y,t) = g(xy,x^2+y^2,xy^2)$$
,  $y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$ 

$$= \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \cdot y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \cdot x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \cdot 2xyz$$

Derrate partiale de ordin superior <u>Defuntie</u>- Fie f: D=DCR<sup>n</sup>-R o functu cu propriétatea ca derivate partialà  $\frac{2f}{2x_i}$  existà într-o recinatete a princtului a ED n' funcția  $\frac{2f}{2x_j}$  este derivatila partial în rajort cu  $x_i$  în princtul a  $(i,j \in \{1,2,...,n\})$ Derivata  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right) (a)$ 

se ruterjà cu  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a)$  dans  $i \neq j$  som  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}(a)$  dans i = j si su numbre derivatà partiale de ordinal doi a fet fin a.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}\right)(a)$$
  $i \neq j$  derivate partiale muxte.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}(a) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right) (a)$$

La fel définion dervote partials de ordin superion.

$$\frac{3 \times 9 \times 3 \times 4}{3 \times 4} (a) = \frac{3 \times 9}{3} \left( \frac{3 \times 9 \times 4}{3 \times 4} \right) (a)$$

Fundia f se summente de dasa C<sup>k</sup> pe D si scriem  $f \in C^k(D)$  doia toate desiratele partiale de ordin k ex stà si sunt continue pe D.

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x}(x,\lambda) = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x})(x,\lambda) = -\cos(x_1^2 + x_1^2) \cdot (5x + \lambda^2) \cdot x - \sin(x_1^2 + x_1^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x}(x,\lambda) = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x})(x,\lambda) = -\cos(x_1^2 + x_1^2) \cdot (5x + \lambda^2)$$

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$$\begin{array}{l}
+ : \mathbb{R}^{2} - \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \cdot \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}}; (x,y) + (o_{1}o_{1}) \\
0 \quad ; (x,y) + (o_{1}o_{1}o_{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
+ : \mathbb{R}^{2} - \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0,0 \end{cases}
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+ : \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x,y) =$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(o_{1}o) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x_{1}o) - f(o_{1}o)}{x - o} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{o - o}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(o_{1}o) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(o_{1}y) - f(o_{1}o)}{y - o} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{o - o}{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial y}(o_{1}o) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(o_{1}o) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(o_{1}o) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(o_{1}o) - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - o}{x} = 1$$

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

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

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

Propositie- Fa f: D=B cR a.i 3f m' 373x exista In nice pend din D, Fe (a,b) ED ni h, k ER\* aî dreptunghuil au värfemile (a,b), (a+h,b), (a,b+k) n' (a+h, b+k) este inclus în D. Daca E(h, k) = f(a+h, b+k) - f(a+h,b) - f(a,b+k)+f(a,b). atunai existà (3,4) in interioral dreptunghuilari a i.  $E(f,k) = hk \frac{\partial f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y)$ . Dem: gH) = fH, b+k) -f(t,b). satisface cond. T. La yronge. pe [a, a+h] => 3 = (a, a+h) a. i.

$$E(h,k) = g(a+h) - g(a) = g'(3) \cdot h = h\left(\frac{3f}{3x}(3,b+k) - \frac{2f}{3x}(3,b)\right)$$

Aplicam. T. La gronge fernatiei

 $S \longrightarrow \frac{2+}{2x}(3, s)$  pe intervalul [b, b+K], n' deci

existà y E (b, b+k) a.i.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(3,b+k) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(3,b) = k \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(3,y).$$

Asadon exista (3,4) în interiorul dreptungtuilui a-î.

$$E(\mu'K) = \mu'K \cdot \frac{3\lambda 9^{x}}{3x} (3^{x})$$

Feorema (Giterul lui Schwarz). Fre f; D=BCR - Rain
i) 2t, 2t ni 2t exista in nice pernet dim D
zx, zy ni 2ydx exista in nice pernet dim D ii) Dit show she without in (a,b) ED. Hunci existà  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a,b)$  si  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a,b) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(a,b)$ .

Dem. Fie 870. Cum  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$  este sontinua existà  $\int_{8}$  20 ai R= (a-82, a+82) x (b-82, b+82) < D n + (x,y) & R &  $\left|\frac{3\lambda 9^{\chi}}{3z^{\frac{1}{4}}}(x^{1}\lambda)-\frac{5\lambda 9^{\chi}}{3z^{\frac{1}{4}}}(a^{\prime}p)\right|<\varepsilon$ 

$$\begin{split} &E(h,k)=f(a+h,b+k)-f(a+h,b)-f(a,b+k)+f(a,b)\,.\\ &Free h,k\in\mathbb{R}^{+},a\cap lhl< f_{\Sigma} \ \text{ni} \ |k|< f_{\Sigma}\\ &\text{Dim Proposition anthrivaria, exista} \ \left(3,\eta\right)\in\mathbb{R}_{\Sigma} \ \text{ai.}\\ &E(h,k)=\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y\partial x}\left(3,\eta\right)\cdot hk\,.\\ &\left[\frac{E(h,k)}{hk}-\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y\partial x}\left(a,b\right)\right]=\left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y\partial x}\left(3,\eta\right)-\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y\partial x}\left(a,b\right)\right|<\Sigma\\ &\text{Pt nice } h,k \ \text{nemble on } |h|,|k|< f_{\Sigma} \ \text{arem.}\\ &\left[\frac{f(a+h,b+k)-f(a+h,b)}{k}-\frac{f(a+h,b)}{k}-\frac{f(a,b)}{k}\right]<\Sigma \end{split}$$

Trecand la limita cu k-00 obtinem ca 4 h cu 0</h/>  $\left|\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a+h,b)-\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)}{h}-\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)}\right| \leq 2$ Repultà in existo  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a_1b)$  mi ca  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a_1b) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(a_1b)$ .

Teoremo Fir  $f: D = B \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  a i.

i)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}$  mi  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$  existà în orice pet dim DTi)  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}$  este continua în  $a \in S$ ;  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(a)$ . Hunai exista  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a)$  mi  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(a)$ .

Corolan

Fu  $f: D=B \subset \mathbb{R}^m - i\mathbb{R} du dasi C^2 pe D$ . Atemai  $\frac{3^2 f}{3x_i 3x_i}(a) = \frac{3^2 f}{3x_j 3x_i}(a)$  of nice  $a \in D$ .

Diferentiale de ordin superion.

Fie f: D=D cR -1R o function en proprietates cà toate derivatelé parfiale de ordin n'existà intr-o recinàtate a pendului (a,b) ED si sent continue in (a,b). deci ordinea de derivare un contraga.

Fundia 
$$d^n f(a,b): \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 (a)  $d^n f(a,b)(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)y\right)$ 

Ne numeric differentiale du ordin  $n$  a fot  $f$  îm  $(a,b)$ 

unde exponentul  $(n)$  înveanmă că paranteza se ridică formal la puteua  $n$  după form. binom. Newton cu conventiale  $(n)$   $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)x = \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n}(a,b)x^n$   $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)x\right)^{(n-k)}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)y\right)^{(k)} = \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^{n-k} \partial y^k}(a,b)x^n f$ 

$$\frac{d^{n}f(a,b)(x,y)}{d^{2}f(a,b)(x,y)} = \frac{2^{n}f}{2x^{2}}(a,b)x^{2} + 2\frac{2^{n}f}{2x^{2}}(a,b)xy + \frac{2^{n}f}{2y^{2}}(a,b)y^{2}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}f(a,b)(x,y)}{d^{2}f(a,b)(x,y)} = \frac{2^{n}f}{2x^{2}}(a,b)x^{2} + 2\frac{2^{n}f}{2x^{2}}(a,b)xy + \frac{2^{n}f}{2y^{2}}(a,b)xy + \frac{2$$

$$d^{3}f(a)(M) = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{n} \frac{3^{3}f}{3x_{i}\partial x_{j}\partial x_{k}}(a) u_{i}u_{j}u_{k}$$

$$f: D=B \subset \mathbb{R}^{3} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \qquad \alpha = (x_{0},y_{0},z_{0}) \in D. \qquad f \in C^{2}(D)$$

$$d^{3}f(a)(u_{i}v_{i}w) = \frac{3^{3}f}{3x^{2}}(a) u_{i}^{2} + \frac{3^{2}f}{3y^{2}}(a)v_{i}^{2} + \frac{3^{2}f}{3z^{2}}(a)w_{i}^{2} + \frac{3^{2}f}{3x^{2}}(a)w_{i}^{2} + \frac{3^{$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (x,y,t) = xy + e^{x-y^2} + 2 \qquad d^2 f(2,1,2)$$

$$\frac{3f}{3x} (x,y,t) = 2xy + e^{x-y^2}, \quad \frac{3f}{3y} (x,y,t) = x^2 - 2 e^{x-y^2}$$

$$\frac{2f}{3x} (x,y,t) = -y e^{x-y^2}, \quad \frac{2^2f}{3y^2} (x,y,t) = 2^2 e^{x-y^2}$$

$$\frac{2^2f}{2x^2} (x,y,t) = 2y + e^{x-y^2}, \quad \frac{2^2f}{2x^3} (x,y,t) = 2^2 e^{x-y^2}$$

$$\frac{2^2f}{2x^3} (x,y,t) = -y e^{x-y^2}, \quad \frac{2^2f}{2x^3} (x,y,t) = 2x - 2e^{x-y^2}$$

$$\frac{2^2f}{2y^3} (x,y,t) = -y e^{x-y^2}, \quad \frac{2^2f}{2x^3} (x,y,t) = 2x - 2e^{x-y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}}(2,1,2) = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}}(2,1,2) = 4, \quad \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}}(2,1,2) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial z}(2,1,2) = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y}(2,1,2) = 2 \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y \partial z}(2,1,2) = 1.$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} f(2,1,2)(u,v,w) = 2u^{2} + 4v^{2} + w^{2} + 4uv - 2uw + 2uw.$$

$$d^2f(2_{1},2)(u,v,w) = 2u^2 + 4v^2 + w^2 + 4uv - 2uw + 2uw.$$

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

- i) f este de clasa C'peR2
- ii) fan derivate partiale mixte de ordened 2 în orice punct si calculate 3 f (0,0) si 3 f (0,0). iii) Este f de clasa C<sup>2</sup> pe R<sup>2</sup>?
- 2) Jå 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 armonică pe  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ).

 $3^{*}$ ) Fie  $f:D=D\subset\mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  su propriétate à cà  $\frac{2f}{3x}$ ,  $\frac{2f}{3y}$ ,  $\frac{2^2f}{3y\partial x}$  existà în orice 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  $\|(x,y)-(a,b)\|<\Sigma$ ,  $\|(u,v)-(a,b)\|<\Sigma$  anticle încât

 $\frac{\partial \times \partial \lambda}{\partial x^{\frac{1}{2}}}(X,\lambda) = \frac{\partial \lambda \partial X}{\partial x^{\frac{1}{2}}}(\Omega',\Lambda)$