Definitie Fie f; D=DCRM-R ou propriétation ca existà toate derivatele partiale de ordinal n ale leur f entro recinistate a pet a ED ni acestea ment cont in a. $T_n(x) = f(a) + \frac{1}{n!} df(a)(x-a) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} df(a)(x-a)$ Tn-pol-Taylor de grad masociat functient în pet a. Pt m=2, f: DCR-R, (a,b) eD $T_{n}(x,y) = f(a,b) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b)\right) + \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose n} \frac{\partial^{n} f}{\partial x^{n+k} \partial y^{k}} (a,b)(x-a)^{n-k} (y-b)^{k}$

Teorema1: Fu D CR deschisà convexà si f: D - R de clasa C'et. Atunai et mice a si x din D'exista c pe segmentul [a,x]= |ta+(1-t)x | t ∈ [o,]} a î. $f(x) = T_n(x) + \frac{1}{(n+n)!} d^n f(x)(x-a). \quad T_n - pre Taylor grd. n$ -asa lui fûn a Dem. Pt M=2, $f:D\to\mathbb{R}$, $f\in C^{N+n}(D)$ Avoidann ca pt onice (a_1b) , $(x,y)\in D$ exists (3,y) pe regimental cone unde (a,b) ni (x,y) a.i. $f(x,y) = T_N(x,y) + \frac{1}{(N+N)!} d^{N+1} f(x,y)(x-a,y-b)$

Terrema 2 : f: I CR -R du dasa Cnth, a, X & I. Atunci existà « între a si x ai. $f(x) = t_n(x) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(c)(x-a)^{n+1}$ $T_n(x) = f(a) + \frac{1}{1!} f'(a) \cdot (x-a) + --- + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(a) \cdot (x-a)^n$ X(H) = a + t(x-a), y(H) = b + t(y-b), $t \in [0,1]$. 9(4) = f(x/4), y(4), te [0,1], P(1)=f(x,y); P(0)=f(a,b) 4/H)= 3+ (x1+),y1+1)-x(H)+ 3+ (x1x1,y14)-y(1+)

$$\varphi^{1}(t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \\
= df(x(t), y(t))(x-a, y-b) \\
\varphi^{11}(t) = \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}}(x(t), y(t))(x-a)^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) \cdot (y-b) + \\
+ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} = d^{2} f(x(t), y(t))(x-a, y-b) .$$

$$\varphi^{(k)}(t) = d^{k} f(x(t), y(t))(x-a, y-b) .$$

$$\varphi^{(k)}(0) = d^{k} f(a, b)(x-a, y-b) .$$

$$(pt t = 0).$$

Aplicam Terrema 2. pt 9, répet 0 mi 1. n'atunei exeta de (0,1) a.î:

Atuna obtenem

$$f(xy) = f(a,b) + \frac{1}{1!} df(a,b)(x-a,y-b) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} d^{n}f(a,b)(x-a,y-b)$$

$$+\frac{1}{(n+1)!}d^{n+1}f(3,n)(x-a,y-b).$$

Teorema 3. Fie f: 1= DCR - R de dasa C'si a= (a1, -, an) eD Atuna lun $\frac{f(x)-T_2(x)}{\|x-\alpha\|^2}=0$, unde T_2 she por Taylor de $x\to a$ $\frac{1}{\|x-\alpha\|^2}$ grad 2 asoc lui fîna Dem. motrom pt cajul m=2. Fix (a,b) = D = R Avatam cà lum $\frac{f(x,y) - T_2(x,y)}{(x,y) - (a,b)} = 0$ - (x,y) - (a,b)Fu 270. Hia fecco) existe 170 an B(la,b), h) cD.

s' a-n'.

$$\left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}(x,y)-\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}(a,b)\right|<\Sigma, \left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(x,y)-\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(a,b)\right|<\Sigma, \left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(a,b)\right|<\Sigma, \left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(a,b)\right|<\Sigma, \left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(a,b)\right|<\Sigma, \left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(a,b)\right|<\Sigma, \left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(a,b)\right|<\Sigma, \left|\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(a,b)\right|<\Sigma$$
The $(x,y)\in B((a,b),h)$, $(x,y)\neq(a,b)$. Den Teorema 1, pt n=1 exists: $(3,y)$ px segmental can unshe (a,b) in (x,y) and $(x,y)=f(x,y)=f(a,b)+\left(\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a)+\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b)\right)$.

The $(x,y)=f(a,b)+\left(\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a)+\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b)\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(x,y) - f(a,b) \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (s,y) (x-a,y-b) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (a,b) (x-a,y-b) \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (s,y) (x-a)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (s,y) (x-a) (y-b) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (a,b) \cdot (y-b)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (a,b) (x-a)^2 - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (a,b) (x-a) (y+b) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (y-b)^2 \right| \\ &< \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (s,y) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (a,b) \right| |x-a| + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (s,y) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (a,b) \right| |y-b|^2 \\ &+ \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (s,y) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (a,b) \right| |x-a| + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (s,y) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (a,b) \right| |y-b|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Asadon $f(x,y) - T_2(x,y) = 0$. $(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b) ||(x,y) - (a,b)||^2$ Teorema. Fu f; D=DCRM-R de clasa C'atumai et mice a e D,

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f(x) - T_n(x)}{|x - a||^n} = 0$

unde Tn(x) este polenomel Taylor de grad n associat leu' f in penetul a.

Extreme locale pentru functu de mai multe variabile Fre f; A CR"—R. Junnem cà a Et este pet de minim (resp. maxim) bocal a lui f daca existà l'EM(a) ai f(x) > f(a) (resp. f(x) < f(o)) pt rice x ∈ V ∩ A. Pernotele de minim ni maxim local ale lui f.s.n. puncte de extrem local

Defuntie. Fie f; D=B CR - R m a e B. Spunem ca a este punct ortic (san stationar) al lui f daca f este diferentiabilà in a n' df(a) = 0.

Teorema (Fermat), Fu f; D=DCR-R ni a &D un punct de extrem local al lui f. Daca f este déferentiatilà In a atuna df(a) = 0 Dem. Pt f: D=DCR-R, fdiferentiabilà in (a,b) +D. La près cà (a,b) est minim local al levi f. Heatan $a = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b) = 0$. Existé 1270 ai. B ((a,b), 1) < D si f(x,y) > f(a,b) pt nice (x,y) & B((a,b), h). => f(a+t,b) > f(a,b) pt mice t + (-h,h).

$$g:(-h,k)\rightarrow\mathbb{R},$$
 $g(t)=f(a+t,b),$ 0 - pet de minim local pt $g(a+t)-g(a)=f(a+t,b)-f(a,b)$ t

f denivabilà in rop (a,b) = 0 g denivablà in zero (a,b) = 0 g denivablà in zero (a,b) = 0 $g'(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)$.

Terrema Termat et fundie de o raniabila => g'(o)=o. Deci $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)=o$. La fel avatam si $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)=o$. Observative. Nu onice period onthe sole jet du extrem local $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$ (0,0) - pd ontic.

rzo o < a < h $(o,a), (o,-a) \in B(a,r)$.

 $f(o,a) = a^3 > 0 = f(o,o)'$ $f(o,-a) = -a^3 < o = f(o,o)$ Feoroma (Conditii necessau de extrem local) Fu f: D=D CR"-R du clasa C. Daca a ED este peunet de minim (resp. maxim) local atunci df(a)=0. m' $d^2f(a)(u) \ge 0$, $\# u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (resp. $d^2f(a)(u) \le 0$, $\# u \in \mathbb{R}^n$). Dem. Fu a ED pet de minim local. Hom. (Feorema 3) $\lim_{X \to a} \frac{f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2} df(a)(x-a)}{\|x-a\|^2} = 0.$ Fil E>0. Huna existà 1200 a.i Bland) CD, f(x) > f(a) mi | f(x)-f(a)- \frac{1}{2} df(a)(x-a) \le \(\xi \) \(

Pt XEB(q, R) avem. =) $0 \le f(x) - f(a) \le \frac{1}{2} d^2f(a)(x-a) + \varepsilon ||x-a||^2$ Fu u+R, u+o, Fu + ER ai. a+tu eB(q,R). 05 f (a+tu)-f(a) < = d2f(a) (tu)+ 2|| tu| = $= t^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} d^{2} f(a)(u) + \varepsilon ||u||^{2} \right)$ Deci \frac{1}{2} d^2f(a)(u)+ \Ellull^2 \ge 0. Cum \ge a fost ales onbitron. rejulta ca d'fla) (m) 70.

Lema. Fu (aij) $1 \le i,j \le n$ $\in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ o matrice monetries si P: R Torma patratice asociata $\mathcal{L}(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \alpha_{ij} x_i x_j , \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ Dara P(x) >0, +x eR"1/03 (adria 9 este postir definità) atunu existà d70 aî Y(x) > d ||x||²

Teorema (Conditii suficiente de extrem) Fu f: D=BcR"-1R du clasa C2 ni a eD un pet entic 1) Daca d'f(a)(u) >0, tu eR 109 atuna a este minim 2) Daca d'f(a) (u) <0, + u eR \ dos atunai a este maxom 3) Dava existà uiveR ai d'fla)[u] 70 si d'fla)(v)<0 atunci a nu este pet de extrem local (punct ça) lem. df(a)=0 mi df(a)(u)>0, tu+0. Den Lema, existà 200 añ. d'f(a) (M) = 2/1/M², tue?".

$$\lim_{X \to a} \frac{f(r) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2} d^2 f(a)(x-a)}{\|x-a\|^2} = 0.$$
Exista 770, ai. B(a,r) CD in ai. $f(x) = 0$.

$$\frac{f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2} d^2 f(a)(x-a)}{\|x-a\|^2} < \frac{d}{4}$$
adrica $f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2} d^2 f(a)(x-a) = 0$.

$$f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2} d^2 f(a)(x-a) = 0.$$
Hunci
$$f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2} d^2 f(a)(x-a) = 0.$$

$$f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2} d^2 f(a)(x-a) = 0.$$

$$f(x)-f(a) = \frac{d}{2}||x-a||^2 - \frac{d}{4}||x-a||^2 = \frac{d}{4}||x-a||^2, \ \, \forall x \in B(a,r), \ \, x \neq a.$$
Deci a sole pet de minim strict al lui f.

3) Regultà den Teorema anterioanà
$$f \in C^2(b), \quad a \in D.$$

$$H_{\varphi}(a) = \left(\frac{3^2 f}{3 \times 3 \times j}\right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} - \text{matrica Hessianà a lui f}$$

$$d^2f(a)(u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{n}) = (u_{1}, \dots, u_{n}). H_{\varphi}(a)\left(\frac{u_{1}}{u_{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} d^2f(a)(u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{n}) = (u_{1}, \dots, u_{n}). H_{\varphi}(a)\left(\frac{u_{1}}{u_{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Teorema Fu f: D=D CR-R du clasa C² pa (x₀,y₀)

un punct cubic.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0,y_0) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0,y_0)\right) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0,y_0)$$

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0,y_0)$$

$$\Delta_2 = \det H_f(x_0,y_0).$$

1) Daca Δ, 70, Δ270 octune (xo, yo) este pet de minimim local 2) Daca Δ, <0, Δ270 octune (xo, yo) este pet de moxim local 3) Daca Δ2 <0 octuna (xo, yo) nu este pet de extrem local 4) Daca Δ2=0 nu putem traje micro comologie. Demonstrație

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0), \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0), \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0), \quad A \neq 0.$$

$$d^{2}f(x_{0},y_{0})(U,V) = A u^{2} + 2BuV + CV^{2} =$$

$$= A \left[(u + \frac{b}{A}V)^{2} + \frac{AC-b^{2}}{A^{2}}V^{2} \right]$$

Dará $\Delta_2 = AC - B^2 > 0$ atunci d'f(a,b) este pozitive defunità darà $\Delta_1 = A > 0$ si negative defunità darà $\Delta_1 < 0$ si (1) si (2) regultà dun Tenema anterioarà.

Dara D2<0 atunci d'f(xo, yo) este nedefenda (undiferent clara A=0 sau A+0) M deci (xo, yo) un este pet de extrem local.

Exemplu. Determinati penetele de extrem local ale fct. f: R-1R, f(x,y) = x3+3xy2-15x-12y Tolutie. Domennel de défentie R'este multime deschisa si f este de clasa C pe. R. Asadan pet de extrem local M gasese puntre punctele critice (stationone). Rejolvom nist. $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \frac{34}{34} (x, y) = 0 \\ \frac{34}{34} (x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{df}{dx}(x,y) = 3x^{2} + 3y^{2} - 15$ 1 2 (x,y) = 6xy-12. $\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 3y^2 - 15 = 0. \end{cases}$ 6xy- 12=0

$$\begin{cases} x^{2}+y^{2}-5=0. \\ xy=2. \implies y=\frac{2}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$x^{2} + \frac{4}{x^{2}} - 5 = 0 =$$
 $x^{4} - 5x^{2} + 4 = 0$.
 $x^{2} + \frac{4}{x^{2}} - 5 = 0 =$ $x^{4} - 5x^{2} + 4 = 0$.
 $x^{2} + 4 = 0$.

Pernotele outie sent (1,2), (-1,-2), (2,1), (-2,-1).

$$X_{1}=1$$
, $Y_{1}=2$
 $X_{2}=-1$, $Y_{2}=-2$
 $X_{3}=2$, $Y_{3}=1$
 $X_{4}=-2$, $Y_{4}=-1$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (x, y) = 6x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} (x, y) = 6y.$$

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$$H_{f}(-1,-2) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -12 \\ -12 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\Delta_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -12 \\ -12 & -6 \end{pmatrix} < 0 = 7 \begin{pmatrix} -1,-2 \end{pmatrix}$ run esk pet de extrem local.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{H}_{4}\left(2,1\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{1} = 1270 \\ & \Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 6 \\ 6 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 10870 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2,1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ pot de misuim} \\ & \text{local}. \\ & \text{H}_{4}\left(-2,-1\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & -6 \\ -6 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta_{1} = -12 < 0 \\ & \Delta_{2} = 10870 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} -2,-1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ pot de maxem} \\ & \text{local}. \end{aligned}$$

Exemplu. (cajul
$$\Delta_2=0$$
).
 $f, g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x,y)=x^2+y^4, \quad g(x,y)=x^2-y^4$.
 (o,o) - pot outice pt f mi g .
 $H_f(o,o)=H_g(o,o)=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

 $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \ge 0 = f(q_0)$, $f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 = f(q_0)$ pet de mu'num global al lui f. $(q_0) - nu$ este pet de extrem local $f(q_0) = f(q_0)$.

From aThe $b=B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $f:D \to \mathbb{R}$ de dava C^2 si $a \in D$ pet outre.

The $a_{ij} = \frac{2^2 f}{2 \times i 2 \times j} (a)$, $f(a) = (a_{ij})_{1 \le i \le n}$ $\Delta_1 = a_{11}$, $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$, ..., $\Delta_m = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & ... & a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} & a_{2n} & ... & ... & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$ (a) Dava $\Delta_1 > 0$, $\Delta_2 > 0$, ..., $\Delta_m > 0$ at. a late pd de vurnim local. (2) Dará D, <0, D270, ... (-1) Dn70 at. a este pet de maxim local

(3) Data (Δη20, Δ220,..., Δm20) sau

(Δ150, Δ220, Δ350,..., (-1) Δm20) dar existà j m.ñ.
Δj=0 atuna nu se poate trage micio comduzie.

(4) Ym orice altà situatie a nu este pet de extremolocal.

tropositie Fie D=D⊂R", f:D→R de clasa C, a∈D pet outic si Hf(a) matricea hersiana asociata lui f îna. (1) danà toate valorule proprini ale lui H_f(a) sunt strict positive, atunci a este pet de minim local (2) dans toate valoule proprie ale lui H_f(a) sunt strict negative, atunci a este pet de maxim local (3) daca Hg(a) are o val proprie strict positiva ni o val. proprie strict negativà, at. a nu este pct de extrem local. (4) in orice alta situatie, sur se putem pronunta.