1) Avatati că ecuatia  $(x^2+y^2)^3-3(x^2+y^2)-2=0$ defineste implicit functia y=g(x) într-o recinatate a punctului (1,-1), Determinati y'(1), y''(1) ni polinomul. Taylor de grad 2 asociat functier y' in pct. X=1.

$$\frac{3x}{3+}(x^{3}) = 6x(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2} - 6x, \quad \frac{3y}{3+}(x^{3}) = 6y(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2} - 6y$$

$$(ii) F(1,-1) = 0$$

$$(iii) \frac{3F}{3x} (1,-1) = -6.4 + 6 = -18 \neq 0$$

Atunci existà U o recinatate dischisà a lui 1, existà Vo reunatate deschusà a lui - 1 si o unica functie J=J(x), y:U -> V de dasà C² a.î  $(1) \quad \lambda(1) = -1$ (1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x,y(x)) = 0 \text{ HxeU} = 7(x^2 + y(x)^2) - 3(x^2 + y(x)^2) - 2 = 0 \text{ HxeU}$  $y'(x) = -\frac{\frac{\partial t}{\partial x}(x,y(x))}{\frac{\partial t}{\partial y}(x,y(x))}, \forall x \in U$  $\frac{1}{3}(x) = -\frac{6x(x^2 + 3(x)^2) - 6x}{6y(x)(x^2 + 3(x)^2) - 6x} = -\frac{3(x)}{x}, \quad \frac{3(x)}{3(x)} = -\frac{1}{3(x)} =$ 

$$\frac{1}{3}(x) = -\frac{x}{3(x)}, \quad 4x \in U$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(x) = -\frac{1}{3}(x) - \frac{1}{3}(x), \quad 4x \in U$$

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$$\frac{1}{3}(x) = -\frac{1}{3}(x) - \frac{1}{3}(x) - \frac{1}{3}(x) + \frac{1}{3}(x) - \frac{1}{3}(x) + \frac$$

 $\frac{\int au}{(x^2+y(x)^2)^3} - 3(x^2+y(x^2)) - 2 = 0$ ,  $\forall x \in U$  $3(x^2+y^2(x))^2 \cdot (2x+2y(x)y(x)) - 3(2x+2y(x)y(x)) = 0, \forall x \in U$ ex(xx+2(x)+62(x)2(x)2(x)(xx+2(x))2-ex-62(x)2/(x)=0,4x€0  $J_{1}(x) = \frac{-eJ(x)+eJ(x)(x+J(x))}{(x-c)(x+J(x))} = -\frac{J(x)}{x}, \quad 4x \in 0$ 

Observative.

$$\frac{(\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{3}-3(\chi^{2}+y^{2})-2=0}{(\chi^{2}+y^{2})^{3}-3(\chi^{2}+y^{2})-2=0}, \quad t=\chi_{y}^{2}, \quad t^{3}-3t-2=0.$$

$$(\chi^{2}+y^{2}+1)^{3}, \quad (\chi^{2}+y^{2}-2)=0.$$

$$(t+1)^{3}(t-2)=0.$$

$$\chi^{2} + y^{2} - 2 = 0$$
 | =>  $\chi(x) = -\sqrt{2-x^{2}}$ ,  $\chi \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ 

$$\mathcal{J}'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}, \, \mathcal{J}'(1) = 1.$$

2) Aratati ca ecuatia  $x \cos y + y \cos z + t \cos x - 1 = 0$ defeneste impliest function t = t(x,y) în junul lui (1,0,0)mi calculați  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  (1,0),  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  (1,0) mi dZ (1,0). Rezelvane. F: R3-R, F(x,y,z) = x cosytycosz+2cos x-1  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos y - 2 \sin x$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x \sin y + \cos 2$  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial f} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Sun} f + \cos \chi$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial f} (1,0,0) = \cos \tau$ .

(i) F de clasa  $C^{1}$ (ii) F(1,0,0) = 0(iii)  $\frac{3F}{72}(1,0,0) \neq 0$ . Hunci exista o recinadate deschisa V a hui(1,0), exista V O vecinatate deschisa a lui O si o unica fundu 2=2(x,y) 2: U - V astfel ca:

 $1) \quad \mathcal{Z}(\Lambda, \mathfrak{o}) = 0$ 

2) F(xy, Z(x,y))=0, H(x,y) eU adicà

 $X \cos y + y \cos z(x,y) + z(x,y) \cos x - 1 = 0, H(x,y) \in U$ 

3)  $\frac{1}{2}$  este de clasa C'm'  $\frac{2F}{2X}(x,y)$   $\frac{2F}{2X}(x,y)$   $\frac{2F}{2X}(x,y)$ 

3F (x,4,2(x,y))  $\frac{\partial 2}{\partial y}(xy) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x,y)$ 

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{\cos y - z(x,y) \sin x}{-y \sin z(x,y) + \cos x}, \forall (x,y) \in U$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{\cos z(x,y) - x \sin y}{-y \sin z(x,y) + \cos x}, \forall (x,y) \in U$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}(10) = -\frac{\cos 0 - 2(10) \sin 1}{\cos 1} = \frac{1}{\cos 1}$$

$$\frac{3x}{32}(10) = -\frac{1}{607}$$

 $\frac{\int au}{\int x}$  Ha calcula  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  pe U deniram in report on X reladia.  $x \cos y + y \cos z(x,y) + z(x,y) \cos x - 1 = 0$ ,  $x \sin z = 0$ cosy-jmnz(x,y). 3x (x,y)+3x (x,y)cosx-z(x,y)smx=0.  $\frac{\partial \pm}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\Xi(x,y)\sin x - \cos y}{\cos x - J\sin \pm(x,y)}, \ \pm(x,y) \in U$  $\frac{3x}{\sqrt{32}}(1.0) = -\frac{1}{\cos 1}$  $\frac{dZ(1,0)(0,0)=(-\frac{1}{\cos 1},-\frac{1}{\cos 1})(0)=-\frac{1}{\cos 1}w-\frac{1}{\cos 1}v}{dZ(1,0)=-\frac{1}{\cos 1}dx-\frac{1}{\cos 1}dy}$ 

3) Là se determine extremele uner functio implicate 2=2(xy) definità de ecuatia 5x+5y+52-2xy-2x2-2y2-72=0. Solutie. F: R3-1R, F(x,y,z)=5x+5y+5z-2xy-2xz-2yz-72=0.  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 10x - 2y - 2t, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 10y - 2x - 2t, \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = 10z - 2x - 2y$ Feste clasa C park.

Eucatra F(Y,Y,Z)=0 def emplicat function  $\chi=\chi(Y,Y)$ intr-o reconstate a muni pot.  $(\chi_0,\gamma_0,Z_0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  douca  $F(\chi_0,\gamma_0,Z_0)=0$  Mi  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial Z}(\chi_0,\gamma_0,Z_0)\neq 0$ .

Dara (xo, yo, 20) este ca mai sus, existà o rematate deschusa Uxo, a lui (xo, yo), existà Vzo o recinatate deschusa a lui 2. ni o unica functie 2=2(x,y) Z:Uxo,yo Vzo de dasa C2 a.r. 2(x0,40)=20 mi F(x,y,2(x,y))=0, H(x,y) = 0, H(x,y) = 0. - 3x (x,y, 2(x,y)) 7x (xy) = 37 (K,Y, 2(K,Y)) , Hayle Uxono. 37 (x,y,z(x,y)) 37 (x,y)= 37 (K,Y, 2 (K,Y))

Pentru a determina pot de extrem local ale fot emplicate trubuu så ryskråm sistemul.

$$\begin{cases}
F(x,y,z)=0 \\
\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y,z)=0
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ for a tubuse is a arism.} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y)=0.$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y,z)=0
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ for a tubuse is a arism.} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y)=0.$$

15x2+5y2+52-2xy-2xz-7yz-72=0. 102-2X-27+0.

10 - 2x - 22 = 0.

Solutiile sent (1,1,4), (-1,-1,-4)

tie care dontre punctele (1,1,4) ni (-1,-1,-4) poate fi privat ca pet de forma (xo, yo, 20) de mai sus. Louspunzator lui (1,1,4) aven functia impliat à 2,=2,(xy) in Z1(111)=4 m pt com (111) este pet outre longume ato lui (-1,-1,-4) aven functia impliata Z==2 (xy) Cu 22(-1,-1)=-4 pt care (-1,-1) este pernet vitic. 9x (x,1,3:(x,3)) 10x-2y-22i(x,y) = -5x+y+2i(x,y) 9x (xi) = 10+; (x,y)-2x-2y 5-2; (xy)-x-y 3F (xy, 2; (xy)) 109-2X-27i(Xy) -5y+X+2i(xy)  $\frac{3\lambda}{35!}(x'\lambda) =$ 52i(x.y) -X- y 107: (x,y)-2x-2y

$$\frac{\partial \pm i}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{-5x+1+5i(x,y)}{5\pm i(x,y)-x-2} = \frac{18}{5\pm i(x,y)-x-2} - \frac{18}{5\pm i$$

$$H_{21}(I_{11}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3^{2}t_{1}}{3\chi^{2}} & (I_{11}) & \frac{3^{2}t_{2}}{3\chi^{2}} & (I_{11}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{18} & \frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{1}{18} & -\frac{5}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{1} = -\frac{5}{18} < 0 \qquad = 3 \qquad (I_{11}) \text{ ade pot du maxem local}$$

$$\Delta_{2} > 0 \qquad = 3 \qquad (I_{11}) \text{ ade pot du maxem local}$$

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$$\Delta_{1} = -\frac{5}{18} < 0 \qquad = 3 \qquad \text{fund lui } (I_{11}, 1)$$

$$H_{22}(-I_{1}-I_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} & \Delta_{1} > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} & \Delta_{2} > 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-1, -1) \text{ pot du minim pt fol implication } \pm 2$$

$$H_{21}(I_{11}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3^{2}t_{1}}{3\chi^{2}} & (I_{11}) & \frac{3^{2}t_{2}}{3\chi^{2}} & (I_{11}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{18} & \frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{1}{18} & -\frac{5}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

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