

Dara M = O(0,0). atunci r=0 ni relativile (x) remt valable
HAER

Dara M $\neq O(0,0)$ dara \neq my gosette moto-un contended de lungume 2π , de obicei $(0,2\pi)$ sau $(-\pi,\pi)$ aturnaisarierea este runicai.

$$(h, \theta) = (\text{bondonate prlane all lini M.}$$

$$\phi: [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

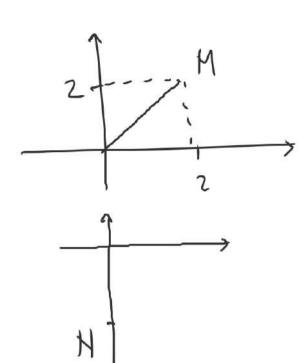
$$\phi(h, \theta) = (h \cos \theta, R \sin \theta)$$

$$(v, \infty) \times [0, 2\pi) \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [v, o] \text{ by the distribution of extended ability } (v, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [v, o] \text{ by the distribution of extended ability } = (v, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2 \cdot (v, o) \text{ by the distribution of extended ability } = (v, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2 \cdot (v, o) \text{ by the distribution of extended ability } = (v, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2 \cdot (v, o) \text{ by the distribution of extended ability } = (v, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2 \cdot (v, o) \text{ by the distribution of extended ability } = (v, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2 \cdot (v, o) \times$$

F; U - V, V, V deschiri in R. Daca 1) F byechra' 2) F de clasa C 3) $J_{+}(x) \neq 0$, $\forall x \in U$ Hunai F este difeomorfeson de clasa C. ϕ : $D=(0,\infty)\times(0,2\pi)$ $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{(x,0) \mid x \neq 0\}$ esti défennation de clasa C' (soh. de wordonate) pt. ca 1) phijectura 2) plus de clasa C'3) det Jø [r, 7) = 0, + (r, 7) \in A.

$$M(2,2)$$
, $12=2\sqrt{2}$, $\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$N(0,-2)$$
, $h=2$, $A=\frac{3\pi}{2}$



2) Pentru o valija suma dentre lengeme, latime si inalteme trebuie sa un depassasca 1 m. Ce dimensioni trebuil sa avoi bagajul pentru a avea volum maxim? Tolutie X, y, 2- demensionile valizier, X, y, 270. X+y+2=1. , V=xy2 2 = 1-x-y f(x,y) = xy(1-x-y), D = |(x,y)| x70,470, x74<13. $\begin{cases} \frac{3+}{3} = x - 2xy - x^2 = x(1-2x-3) \times \frac{1+0}{2} \\ \frac{3+}{3} = x - 2xy - x^2 = x(1-2y-x) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 1 - 2x - y = 0 \\ 1 - 2y - x = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} -2y & | -2x-2y \\ 1-2x-2y & | -2x \\ & -2x \end{pmatrix} \\
& + f(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
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& + f(\frac$$

Exercitii. De ce $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ can este pet de extrem este raspunsul la problemà? 3) Determinate punctele curbei x²+xy+y²=1 care seint cele mai departate de origine Johnhu $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 = d((x,y),(0,0))$ Tubue sa supf, $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 + xy = 1\}$.

g: R-3R g(x,y) = x2+xy+y2 A= g'(f13) => A molnisa

f13- molnisa in R

g continua f continua pe A

A compada (pt ca este inclusa ni mayunta) mayunta) mayunta A.

Altfel Pd a arata ca A este inclusa aplicam urmatoana Tenema (Vezi Semestrul I). Thoremai Fre (X,d) sp metric. O multime F CX este inchisa daca si ruman daca pt once sin convergent (Xa)non CF, lum Xm EF. Fre $(x_n, y_n)_{n \ge 1} \subset A$ $a.\tilde{n}$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} (x_n, y_n) = (a,b)$; $deai \xrightarrow{x_n \to a} b$. $(x_n,y_n)_{n\geq n}$ $\subset A \Longrightarrow x_n+x_ny_n+y_n=1, \forall n\geq 1.$ Deci 1= lum (xn+xn/n+yn) = a+ab+b=) (a,b) EA si atunci (din Teorema), rejultà ca A este inchisa.

7, 9: RL - R. +(x,y)= x+y2 g(x,y)=x²+xy+y²-1. P² deschusa mif, grænt de clasa C¹ $L(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y) = x^2 + \lambda (x^2 + xy + y^2 - 1)$ $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0. \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} (=) \begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda x + \lambda y = 0. \\ 2y + 2\lambda y + \lambda x = 0. \end{cases} = 0. \begin{cases} 2+\lambda (x-y) = 0. \\ 2y + 2\lambda y + \lambda x = 0. \end{cases}$ g(x,y)=0- $\begin{cases} -2 \times -14 = 0 \\ -2 \times -14 = 0 \end{cases}$ =7 X=-} 了 次--2, -2X-3y=0 -2X-3y=0

Pt
$$\lambda_{=}^{-2}$$
: $(1,-1)$, $(-1,1)$

punctule crutice conditionate

Pt $\lambda_{=}^{-2}$: $(\frac{1}{15},\frac{1}{15})$, $(-\frac{1}{15},-\frac{1}{15})$

punctule crutice conditionate

$$f(-1,1) = f(1,-1) = 2$$

$$f(\frac{1}{15},\frac{1}{15}) = f(-\frac{1}{15},-\frac{1}{15}) = \frac{2}{3}$$

De ci maxemul distontei de la origine la centra este 2. Moltane pt pet (1,-1) ni (-1,1) 4) Avatati ca f: [o, i] - R, f(x)= x ede entegrabila
Riemann ni calc Joxdx folosind door sum Darboux. Solutie-Trebuesa anatam la \fdx = \fdx Δ= {o< \(\frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n} = 1\), m∈N* mi= infff(x) | XE[[], i] = [] Mi = sup /f(x)/ x ∈ [(-1) (1) = 1. $\Delta_{N}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{i-1}{N^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1-1}{N^{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{N^{2}} = \sum$ $\Delta_{A}(t) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} \cdot \frac{2h}{2h^2} = \frac{n^2 - n}{2h^2} \left\{ S_{A}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{n^2 + n}{2h^2} \right\}$

Aug.
$$S_{\Delta_n}(t) \leq \sup_{\Delta} S_{\Delta}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \inf_{\Delta} S_{\Delta}(t)$$

Aug. $S_{\Delta_n}(t) = \sup_{\Delta} \frac{n^2 - n}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Linf $S_{\Delta_n}(t) = \inf_{\Delta} \frac{n^2 + n}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Deci $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$. Deci f este int. Riemann $\lim_{\Delta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$

Exercitic. Reportation exercitive f closured down August Riemann.

5) Aratatica $F \cdot \mathbb{R}^2 - \mathbb{R}^2$, F(x,y) = (y-2x, y+2x) este difeo. de clasa C Folorned sommbarea de coordonate. $\int \mathcal{M} = \sqrt{-2} \times$ $V = \sqrt{+2} \times$ transformati ecuator 3x2 - 43fz=0 si gasite sol generalà Solutie F bijectura, F de clasa $J_{+}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det J_{+}(x,y) = -4 \neq 0, \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$ Deci Feste défermateur.

$$\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial u^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial u^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial v^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial v^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial u^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}g}{\partial u^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -16 \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right) = 0 \implies \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(v, v \right) = h(v)$$

=>
$$g(v,v) = H(v) + G(u)$$
, unde H este o primitiva
 $f(x,y) = H(y+2x) + G(y-2x)$