SEMINAR 9

FUNCTII DIFERENTIALE

f: DERMORM NIMEIN & SI XOE DAD' 4 multimes pot. de acumulale

Cazul 1:

f: DER - R ma daivabilitatea functiei diferentiabilitatea functiei

f'Ixole Rm

4 def. este o aplicație liniară 1 funcție liniară

dfixixi = X. f'ixoi txer

18: R-SR, 18IXI= X XXER Lo functia identica

18 mot dx

df Ixol = dx · f'Ixol

Coxul 2: 1 m32

f:15 S.R. -> R. M. derivabilitatea partialà a funcției diferentiabilitatea functie

Of ixol, Of (xol, -- Of 1xol CR m - derivatele partiale intr-un pot. t daivata postjala a lui f im 9gp. cu x,

of Ixol : R n - R m

of 1x01 (x1, x2, ... xm) = x1. of (x01 + x2. of (x01+... +xm. of (xq)

dx1 = pa1: A = -> R. , pa1/x1, x2, x3, ... xml = x1 dx= pha: Rm-18, paalx1, xa1x3, -- xm1 = xa

dxn= pm: An-xA, pla/x1,x2,x3, ... xn1 = xn

of Ixol = dx1 - Of Ixol + dx2 . Of Ixol + ... olxn. Of Ixol

EX 1 Sã se studieze diferențiabilitatea funcției f: [0, 100] -> R2, fixi= Ixsimx, x2+ VXI +xecoitoq 4 Cazul 1 unde doiv = dif.

Notam cele a componente ale lui fixi

1/1 1x1 = X · Sim x f21x1= x2+ 1x

f1,2: [0,+00] -> R

cand observam trobuse sã punem cond. de existo deca exista, verif. clair. im acele puncte

f1 - desivabila pe co,101 (coms. de fundji desivabile)

f2 1x1 = 2x + 1, 4x e 10, +ol

I condição de la fractio

Vail daire in 0: $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_1(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = \lim_{X\to0} \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{x} - 0}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = \lim_{X\to0} \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{x} - 0}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$ $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{X - 0} = x + \sqrt{x} = 0 + 0 = + 0$

=> for me este desivabile im xo=0

fi deriv. pe co, to) | = f deriv. pe co, tool 1/0, tool fe deriv. pe 10, tool => f- di faentiabile pe (0, to)

df111: R-182 Le mu e tot una au dom functiei d-111 (x1 = x . f'111 +xER fix = (SIAX + XLOOX, 2x + 1) + XEIOITA PIII = (sim 1 + cost 15) df 111 fx1 = X. 151m1 + cos1, 51 fxER df 111 = dx. 15m1+co1, 51 to functia identica

f. cont. pe A10,01-op, cu Exa: Sà se studieze diferențialilitatea functioi: f:R2->R, f(x,y)= x24 (1x,y) +10,01 lim f(x,y) = lim x24 0 x2+42 x-10 (1x,y) = 10,01. y-10 11400140 y->> mu putem aplica L'Hopital! Pes 1: Studiem continuitatea functiei front pe A2 (seminal 51 1 dem. ca. im sem. 5 ->1

1 eoleme:

0 = 1 & KY141) - R1= 9(413) Daca f este dif. in $x_0 = f$ cent. in $x_0 = \frac{x^2y}{x^2+x^4} = \frac{x^4}{x^2+x^4} = \frac{x^4}{x^4+x^4} =$ f este def. in xo = f are teate deriv. partiale in xo

Pas a: La se-dom. studie el derire. partiala a function

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 y_1) = \left(\frac{x^2 y_1}{x^2 + y^2} \right)_{X}^{Y} = \frac{(x^2 y_1)^4 \cdot (x^2 + y^2) - x^4 \cdot y_1 (x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2 y_1 \times (x^2 + y^2) - x^4 \cdot y_1 (x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ Le sim function de x deci 4 este privit ca o constantà

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{(x^{2}y)}{(x^{2}+y^{2})} = \frac{(x^{2}y)' \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}) - x^{2}y |x^{2}+y^{2}|'}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= x^{2} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}) - x^{2} \cdot y |x^{2}+y^{2}| = x^{4} + x^{2} \cdot y^{2} - x^{2}y^{2} = x^{4} - x^{2}y^{2}$$

$$(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2} = (x^{2}+y^{2})^{2} = (x^{2}+y^{2})^{2} = (x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}$$

$$(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2} = (x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}$$

$$R^{2}$$
: $l_{1} = (1/0) -> x$
 $l_{2} = (0/1) -> y$
 $l_{3} = 2$
 $l_{4} = 10/10 -> y$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(0,0) + t \cdot e_1}{t} - \frac{f(0,0)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(0,0) + t \cdot (1,0)}{t} - \frac{f(0,0)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(1,0) - f(1,0)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t^2 \cdot 0}{t^2 + 0} - 0 = \frac{0}{t} = 0$$

$$= \int_{t=0}^{t} \int_{t=0}^{t} \frac{f(0,0) - 0}{t} dt$$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\int 1/0/01 + t \cdot \ell a}{t} - \int f(0/0) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\int 1/0/011 - \int 1/0/011}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{o^2 \cdot t}{o^2 + t^2} - 0 = \frac{o}{t} = 0$$

$$= \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} |q o| = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} |x_i y_i| = \int \frac{2y^3 x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \frac{(x_i y_i) \neq 1001}{(x_i y_i) = 1001}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} |x_i y_i| = \int \frac{x_i - x_i y_i^2}{|x^2 + y^2|^2} \frac{(x_i y_i) \neq 1000}{(x_i y_i) = 1000}$$

obsidie

of
$$(1,11): R^2 - R^2$$

of $(1,11): |X| = |X| \cdot of |X| =$