## Teorema de Funçais Implicit

Motivação

1)  $\int_{0}^{a_{1}Ne+b_{1}J+c_{1}Z} + d_{1}W = \ell_{1}$ (a2 N + 52 J + C2 t + d2 W = 12

d, 102 121,02 EIR aziazibi, bz, Ci, Cz,

duas equaçois e quatro i rem sistema de

Variaveis.

Resolver em adem a Net:

) u, ro + c, z = e, -b, y -d, w  $\begin{cases} a_2 + c_2 = l_2 - b_2 y - d_2 w \end{cases}$ 

E privel resolver o risteme em ordem a

onet service  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1c_1 - a_2c_1 \neq 0$ .

junion o juntana enta A possibilité de o resolver met depende y ew fixados.

 $n^2 + y^2 = 1$ Nos e possivel resolver glubalmente

a equação em orden a j: j = ± V1-re² (45) - (0,1) e'soluçor e, para re € 1-1,10, J=J(r)=V1-102 - (0, -1) € soluções e, para re€ J-1, 1 [, J = J (n) = - V1-12 0-0 ponto (1,0) He i solução da equação mas met é possível resolvé-la en orden a y (1,0).  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial J} = 2J ; \frac{\partial f}{\partial J} = 2; \frac{\partial f}{\partial J} = 0$ (tongula Vertical). Situação geral XERM, YERM, Maberto de IRMXIRM f: U -> IR de classe C (K) 1) C fixado em 1Rm f(x,y) = C

é rum sistema

com m-equações e

(m+m)-Varia Veis (xo, yo) el tolque f(xo, yo) = C, isto é, (xo, Jo) é rema solució do sistema. O que repretende é montron que é porrivel resolver o sistema, muna visinhanca da solução (xo, yo), em ordem a m-veriaises, digerno y,,.., Jm. (fm (n1, -, n, J1, -, ym) = Cm deverá se com (X,Y) juté de (X,Y)
equivalente a  $\int_{\gamma} J_{\gamma} = J_{\gamma} \left( N_{\gamma, -\gamma} N_{\gamma, -\gamma} \right)$ ( Jm = gm ( Ne 1, -1 Ne m ) para (~, -, ~, ) "pert" de Xo , y= (y, -, ym) X = (~, , ~ ~ ~ ) C=(C1, --, Cm).

Jerema da Função Implicita Sejam U abento de 1Rm+m × 1Rm × 1Rm e f: U → IR runa funçais de clane CK, K≥1. Seja (xo, yo) ∈ U tal que (i) f(xo, 7o) = C e 112m Qii) det  $\left[\frac{\partial J_1}{\partial J_1} - \frac{\partial J_1}{\partial J_m}\right] (x_0, y_0)$ Entai existem abents V de 12 mm e W de 12 m, com  $(X_0,Y_0) \in V \subseteq \mathcal{U}$  e  $X_0 \in W$ , e eleiste ruma funçois g: W -> 1Rm, de clare CK, tais que  $(x,y) \in V$   $\begin{cases} (x,y) \in V \\ (x,y) = C \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (x \in W) \\ (x,y) = (x \in W) \end{cases}$ 

Diz-re que a equação f(X,Y)=0 define implicitamente y como função de X numa Vizinhança da solução (Xo, Yo)

g (m) = V1-y2

Demostração

Trocando of por f-c (isto o' f(x)-c, ∀x∈u) podenos assumis que C=0 EIRM

Considere-re P: U -> IR" x IR" (x,y) ~ (x, {(x,y))

Péde dane cx, P(xo, Yo) = (xo, 0) e

 $J(Y) = \begin{cases} Id & O \\ (m \times m) & (m \times m) \end{cases}$  A

Considere-re W, = {(x,0) ∈ W, { e W = { x ∈ 12 ": (x,0) ∈ W, 4, que o' um abento de IR". Escreva-re g(x,y) = (g,(x,y), g,(x,y)) Para (X, y) E W, qualque tem-se  $(x,y) = \varphi \circ \varphi(x,y) = \varphi(\vartheta,(x,y),\vartheta_2(x,y)) =$  $= (g_1(x,y), f(g_1(x,y), g_2(x,y))$ Assin  $(x = g_1(x, y) \otimes y = f(x, g_2(x, y))$   $\forall (x, y) \in W_1$ Em particular para  $(x,0) \in W_1(C=) \times \in W$ )  $t_{em-re} \quad 0 = f(x, g_2(x, 0))$ Defina-re g:W ->1Rm pr

g(x) = g2(x,0). Tem- x que g o de classe CK,  $g(x_0) = g_2(x_{0,0}) = J_0 e$  $X \in W$  Y = g(x)  $\Rightarrow (x,y) = 0$   $(x,y) \in V$ 

Para obter a implicação contrária observe-re que se  $(x,y) \in V$  e f(x,y) = 0ent  $\mathcal{C}$   $(x,y) = (x, j(x,y)) = (x,0), x \in W.$ De  $(x,7) = \tilde{g} \circ Y(x,7) = \tilde{g}(x,0) =$  $=(g,(x,0),g_2(x,0))=(g,(x,0),g(x)),$ O condui-se que Y=g(x), com x∈W. [ Exemplo A equação (<del>\*</del>)  $2 e^2 y^3 - e^6 y^5 = -16$ pode ser resolvida em videm a re Vizinhança de (1,2).

Considerar d: R2 -> IR

(1,2).

(1,2).

(1,2).

(1,2).

(1,2). (\*) l'equivalente a f(4,7) = -16 (\*\*) Para aplicar o Tereme da Funças Implicita ha que verifican: i) fi de clare c² (de facts é de clareco) ii) (1,2) i solucor de equação (\*\*)

f(1,2) = 2.1.8 - 1.32 = -16

(iii) 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial R}|_{(1,2)} = \frac{1}{2} - 6 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac$$

motar: f(re(y), y) = 16, YJEW (4(3), y) del + 24 / 24 / Derivação Implicita do Tenema da Funçais Implicità tem-re  $f(x, g(x)) = 0, \forall x \in W$ Definindo  $G(x) = (x, g(x)), x \in W$ WEIRM G ) IR X IR M foG(x) = 0, AxEW Df/(x,3(x1)) X =  $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m}$ Dig - Dig Dig - Dig - Dig ...

 $m \times m$ 

in .

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} Id \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \emptyset$$

$$m \times m \qquad C$$

$$A + B C = 0$$

$$C = -B^{-1} A$$

$$\frac{\partial g_{m}}{\partial \varphi_{n}} = \frac{\partial g_{m}}{\partial \varphi_{m}}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_{m}}{\partial \varphi_{n}} = \frac{\partial g_{m}}{\partial \varphi_{m}}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_{m}}{\partial \varphi_{n}} = \frac{\partial g_{m}}{\partial \varphi_{m}}$$

Neuman nizinhance de (1,0,0,1) est ristema define implicit mente (y, v) em funcció de (v, u), je to é é possérel resolver o sisteme em adem us variances y ev (mma vizinhances de (1,0,0,1)).

- fe de done c²

$$-4(1,0,0,1)=(0,1)$$

$$- f(1,0,0,1) = (0,1)$$

$$- det \left( \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial f_2} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial f_3} \right) = det \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right)$$

$$= det \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right) \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right)$$

$$= det \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right) \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right)$$

$$= det \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right) \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right)$$

$$= det \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right) \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right)$$

$$= det \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right) \left( \int_{-2}^{2} 25V \right)$$

$$= det \left( \int_{-2}^$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$$

Civistem abentos V de IR 4 e W de IR 2,  $(1,0,0,1) \in V$ ,  $(1,0) \in W$  e exist  $(1,0,0,1) \in V$ ,  $(1,0) \in W$  e exist  $(1,0) \in W$  e  $(1,0) \in W$  e

g:W-sir² de clane c¹ (c°) tais que

 $(N, Y, U, V) \in V$   $\int (N, Y, U, V) = (0, 1)$   $\int (N, U) \in W$  ((Y, V) = g(N, U) = (0, 1) = (Y(N, U), V(N, U))

com y(1,0) = 0 e v(1,0) = 1.

Derivando som orden à variavel se:

A noin  $\begin{vmatrix}
0 + \frac{3y}{3e} \\
1 + \frac{3y}{3e}
\end{vmatrix} = 0$   $\begin{vmatrix}
0 + \frac{3y}{3e} \\
1 + \frac{3y}{3e}
\end{vmatrix} = 0$   $\begin{vmatrix}
0 + \frac{3y}{3e} \\
1 + \frac{3y}{3e}
\end{vmatrix} = 0$   $\begin{vmatrix}
0 + \frac{3y}{3e} \\
0 + \frac{3y}{3e}
\end{vmatrix} = 0$   $\begin{vmatrix}
0 + \frac{3y}{3e} \\
0 + \frac{3y}{3e}
\end{vmatrix} = 0$ 

(57)

Derivands em orden à varievel 11.

$$\begin{cases} ne + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}v^2 + 2yv \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} = 0 \\ 3v^2 ne \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} + 2yu^6 \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + 6y^2 u^5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

A sim  $1+\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\Big|_{(2,0)}=0$   $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\Big|_{(2,0)}=-1$ 

$$3 \frac{\partial V}{\partial u} |_{(1,0)} = 0$$

Para calador  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$  denivorm-re

es equavos de 0 en orden à variable de:

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot y + 2y \frac{\partial^{2}y}{\partial x^{2}} \cdot y + 2y \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot y + 2y \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0$$

(58)

$$e=1$$
,  $y=0$ ,  $u=0$ ,  $V=1$ 

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\Big|_{(1,0)} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}\Big|_{(1,0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\Big|_{(1,0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial v}\Big|_{(1,0)} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial e^2} \Big|_{(1,0)} = 0 \quad e \quad \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial n^2} \Big|_{(1,0)} = \frac{4}{9}$$

Le quisernes calcular  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial n \partial u}|_{(1,0)} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial u \partial v}|_{(2,0)}$ 

podema deiver en equações de (2) em adem à variant re en cer equações de (2) em adem à variant re.



Corolamo (do Tenera da Ferrago Implicitz) |

Sejam U abento de IR", f: U -> IR rema

funció de clane ca, ce IR, e xo rem

ponto regular de Na (f), isto e f /xo) = c e

Df(xo) ≠ ō'.

Entir existe um abento V ta xo e V

e V \( Na (f) \), im gráfi \( \sigma \).

den: Como Xo e porto regular existe

feli,-, my tal gre of 1 xo #0

OAssim, existem Vabento de IRM, XSEV, Wabento de IRM-1 a exista g: W -> IR de clarre c<sup>1</sup> teis que

f(x) = c  $\begin{cases} (e_1 - 4 | e_{i-1} | e_{i-1} | e_{i+1} |$ 

NC(8) AV = 4 (10,1,100,-1,810,100,100,100,1,000), 00-11-100,1,000

U about de In Multiplicadors de [60]

Lagrange

J. U -> IR de classe c1 (cr, 11,21) Nc(f) = { (re, y) & U: + (re, t) = C}, c=cc1, cm  $\int_{m}^{\infty} (x, y) = 0$ (10, 70) dis-re un part regular de Nc(1) pe //20,70) = c e not linear Df, (No,71), --, Dfm (No,71) mente independents. Considerando a motoriz de abiana de de la (10,70):

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial \sigma_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial \sigma_{m}} & \frac{\partial f_{1}}{\partial \sigma_{m}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}}{\partial \sigma_{m}} \\
\frac{\partial f_{m}}{\partial \sigma_{n}} & \frac{\partial f_{m}}{\partial \sigma_{m}} & \frac{\partial f_{m}}{\partial \sigma_{m}}
\end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{f(t)(\omega_{1}, \lambda_{0})}_{(\omega_{2}, \lambda_{2})}$$

de une facil rests gre (10, 7, 1) é parts reflor me  $J(t) | v_i, J_i)$  adits Ruce pub- metais mxm de determinate ma mulo. (prtant envolvento me variaveis) No gre se sege vana orper que tal onetwis e'  $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_m}$   $\frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_m}$   $\frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_m}$   $\frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_m}$ 

Pel Tenende freg Inglich undning gre bidnete No (1) o' un grahiw:

(6/2) Nc(f) N V = { (m, g(m)) i n EW } sendo g de danse c1(ck), Vasento, (00,70) EV, 10 = (10,1-, 10m), Waberto. g(n) = (g, (n, -, rent, g, (n, -, rent), --, gm (re, -, rem)) No part reglar (00,70) define-re: espaço momal a Nc(1) m (12,71): span { Df, (No,70), ---, Dfm (No,70) } = V ge i me spay rectional de dimeni ( m espaced afin mond a No (1) en (res, 7s):

 $\left\{ (*, J) \in \mathbb{N}^{n} \times \mathbb{N}^{m} : (N_{0} - N_{0}, y - y_{0}) \in V \right\} =$   $= \left\{ (N_{0}, J_{0}) \right\} + V$ 

## espaça tongete a Not) em (00.71)

T(0,70) Nc(1) = {VEIR MEM: V|Df: 10,70) = 0,

4i∈ \ 1, ..., m \

qu'in espace rectoral de dimense m

array afin tangente a No (4) em (40, 70):

۶(00, y0) } + T(00,70) Nc (1) =

 $= \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m} : (x - \infty_s, y - y_o) \in \mathbb{T}_{(x_s, y_o)} N_c(y) \right\}.$ 

Earli:  $\int N^2 + 7^2 + 2^2 + w^2 = 10$ 

$$f_{1}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{2}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{3}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{4}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{5}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{5}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{7}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{7}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{7}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{7}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{7}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{7}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{7}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$f_{7}(x,1,+,\omega) = N^{2} + y^{2} + 2^{2} + \omega^{2}$$

$$\nabla f_{1}(1,2,-1,-2) = (2,4,-2,-4)$$

$$\nabla f_{1}(1,2,-1,-2) = (1,1,1,1)$$

$$\nabla f_{1}(1,2,-1,-2) = (1,1,1,1)$$

$$= (N, 7, 1, \omega) = \alpha(2, 4, -2, -4) + \beta(1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$y - n = 2x$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = 3\pi - 2J$$

$$\omega = 4\pi - 3J$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2\alpha + \beta}{3}$$

$$\frac{3-1}{2+1} = \frac{2\alpha + \beta}{3} = \frac{(--)}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2+1} = \frac{-2\alpha + \beta}{3}$$

$$\left| \frac{(v,1,1,\omega)}{(v,1,1,\omega)} \right| \frac{(2,4,-2,-4)=0}{(4,1,1,\omega)} = 0$$

$$| N + 2J - \overline{t} - 2W = 0$$

$$| N + J + \overline{t} + W = 0$$

$$y = 3\omega + 2t$$

$$w = -4\omega - 3t$$

$$0 = 2\omega + t - 2y$$

$$2\omega + t - 2y + t + t + t + \omega = 0$$

$$y = 3\omega + 2t$$

$$R = 2\omega + t - 6\omega - 4t = 0$$

$$= -3t - 4\omega$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (N-1, y-2, 2+1, \omega+2) \mid (2, 4, -2, -4) = 0 \\ (N-1, y-2, 2+1, \omega+2) \mid (1, 1, 1, 1) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int J = 3\omega + 22 + 10$$

$$R = -4\omega - 32 + 10$$

$$(1,2) = -6 + 2 = + 0$$

$$-2 = -6 + 2 = + 0$$

$$0 = -6 + 2 = + 0$$

$$0 = -6 + 2 = + 0$$

den and outer van amin ge

No (flow = } (re, 81e 1); NEW) 9-1/20

No (equipped)

g 60) = (8,1 M, - , Mm1, - - , gm (M), - Mm1)

Size d'une auve de dame et atid en No (1) to d(0) = 100, 10) e 2'(0) \neq 0.

tem-ne gra

-n q q r  $J_{i} \circ \chi(t) = C_{i}, \forall i \in \{1,...,m\}$ 

 $\mathcal{D}_{i}(\chi(0)) | \chi'(0) = 0, \forall i \in \{1, ..., m\}$ 

p.n def: d'(0) ∈ T(no,70) Nc(f).

Agar para cada i E 31,... m?

trx; = No (8)

 $\times$ ; (0) = (00, g(00)) = (40,70)

 $V_{i} = \alpha_{i}^{\prime}(0) = (0, 0, 1, 0, 0), \frac{\partial \beta_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{i}} \Big|_{(0, 0, 1)}$ 

Cada Vi i utgral a Dfj (jasaber...)

 $V_{i} \mid \mathcal{D}_{j}(N_{0}, \gamma_{0}) = \frac{\partial f_{j}}{\partial N_{i}} + \sum_{s=1}^{m} \frac{\partial f_{j}}{\partial \gamma_{s}} \cdot \frac{\partial g_{s}}{\partial N_{i}} = 0$ (i'a derivary applicated)

recordant go

ys = gs (~,...,~)

(8)

Gs V. nd m- rectors L.I. :. genom Tho. 70) Nc(1).

for w + i' ~ wet de Trong, Nc(1)

 $W = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \beta_i V_i$ 

B(+) = ( 1 + B1 + , ..., en + Bnt, g, [Bo(+1)), ..., gm (Bo(+1))

## Par contruct:

pr de clame c1

. B(0) = (M0, Y0)

. P(+) ∈ Nc (+)

·  $\beta'(0) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \beta_i V_i \longrightarrow par- veiticay$ .

B'(0) = (B1, B2, -, Bm, \sum \frac{\omega\_{\sigma\_j}}{\delta\_{\sigma\_j}} \frac{\omega\_{\sigma\_j}}{\delta\_{\sig

#

Cordano (egeneralização do moto do do multiplicado rende Lagrange) J:U-) m, uahet de marm, J d dans c2, C=(C1,-2 Cm/E/1/2. ch: U - ) In & dame ct. Se Xo é pont de extremo local de hen No (1) en to ø xo é part suplan de Nc (1) « La o' pouto régular de Nc (1) l Th(x) & span & Df, (x), ... Df (x)) den: sej- v me værte 99 de Tx Nolt) (aditudo pe Xo é replan)

e XIII une aux de clane c1, tEJ-EET ta.tn x, e Ne(f) . < v (0) = × o · d'(0) = 1 -----> IR hody: 3-8,8C local e t=0. Ani  $0 = \left( \ln x \right)'(0) = D \ln \left( x \right) \left( x \right) \left( x \right) = 0$ = Dh(x) ) V Viggo verlhe refe

med .