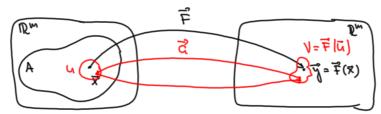
## Invent furbojansteren

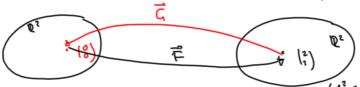
Minner am (katrenjan): F: A → R"



Derson F'(x) er insulular, os finns el en lobel vivos a og C'(以)= デ(タジュ

Ebsempel, F: R2 → R2

Vis al F has en inces funkjon & defind i en onegn om (2) ship of \$\overline{G}(2.1) = (0), og firm \$\overline{G}(2.1)\$.



Speller find al F(0,0) = (2): F(0,0) = (020+0-2.0+2)=(=

Vi mà nà ozello el F'(0,0) en sinceleller. Vi has

$$\underbrace{F}_{1}(x^{1}t^{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9x}{9t^{2}} & \frac{9t^{2}}{9t^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{9t^{2}} & \frac{9}{9t^{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7x - \lambda & -8x - \lambda \\ 3x + \lambda & x_{5} - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\vec{F}'(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  som er mulebar ni len deleminaden er forhjellig fra 0.

Ifølge inne furbopuste sem har F en lokel innovalfrest i en amega am F (0,0) = (2)

 $V_i$  wh  $\vec{C}'(\hat{a},i) = \vec{F}'(o,o)^{-1}$   $V_i$  finner dem musem på vaulig mête:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & | 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & | 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & | 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & | 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 \\ 1 & 2 & | 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & | 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & | -1$$

Alba on C'(2,1)= (2). De gahillderieck: C(u,v)

$$C_{1}(3^{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3}$$

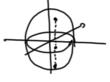
Sommehenge en afte gett ud lepuisjer og ihle fulssjoner:

f(x1,x2,.,xn,y)=0

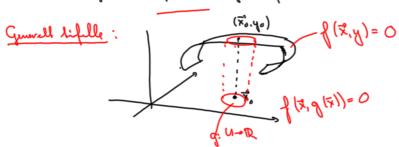
Quoter meg isteden y som funterjon av x,,,x, dus

J pà fall { (x1, x2, ., x2, q(x1, 2x1) } = 0

Ebsemped: Kule:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$ Lösev for  $z : z^2 = 1 - x^2 - y^2$   $z = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 



To l'amigu: en for mobre og en for our Indebale.



Implisité funtojouséeren: Cente et A < R en el épent emvàde og et f: A - R han hantimulig partiellerinde. Aula al f(xo,yo) = 0 up 3f (xo,yo) = 0. Do fines les en aning ham to of en derivedor funtajon of: U > IR shik I \$ (₹, g(x))=0 for alle \$\$ U.

g er denverbar og

Begrundse for formelen for 300.

3x + 3x - 3x = 0

Elisempel: exy2-2=0 Ser al (0.0,1) en en lioning e - 1 = 0

Qushen à live for 2 m.h.p. x.y, dus i wil ha en funkjon 2= 9 (x,4) slih d 5 x d d (x,1) - d (x,2) = T

Bruher in plant funkgansteren med / (xight) = exy2-2

Son pa 3 = e x y = x y - 1, 3 (0,0,1) - e . 0.0 - 1 = -1+0

Dette betyg at ligningen 2xy2-2=0 han en losuring 2 = 9 (4, y) i el anvode vunde (0,0) med g/0,0) = 1

Ag - = \frac{52}{34} \ \frac{52}{34} - = \frac{52}{34} \ \frac{52}{34} - = \frac{52}{34} Sd = - Afrage 1 , Sd = ....

Ebsempl: I mange amendelser (fysikt, kjemi, dearcum) arlieden man med generalle sommenhenger



J(x1, x2, -- ) xm, y) = 0 

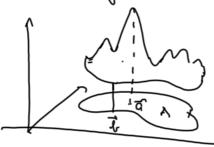
V: lunher efte på én av skindren som en funksjon av de la ardi: p(V,T): {(p(V,T),V,T)=0 Davinen .w. p. b. r. 36 30 + 3f = 0 = 30 = - 30

## Ehrhemalier dischwingen

f: [a,b] - R, komfinelig = f har moles.

Ehshemalierdischung for fruhgarer av fler varieble; Onte al ACR<sup>m</sup> er en lukhel, begrensel mengde og al f: A - IR en hanhanelig. De han f make of minimusserder på Az der el fines publis a, b & A slik at

f(b) = f(x) = f(a) for all x = A.



Beistla malnimuspenhl):

d= supffs). x & A} ( & ban lunhos à

var as).

La {x\_n} vou en folge i A shih d

from -> a. Siden Exos en

begunsel, han den ved Bolzans-WeierAvars en hanningel defolge {xnk} med et gensepentel act (husk d'Aerlubbel). Da en fakal velg au (xn) f(a)=limf(xnz)= x

Erden ringen funhogamourdier han veur done enn d, mo a vere el malsimunopent. QED.