1H 5.7 Implisite funksjoner

Hvis x1,..., xm, y er relatert ved en likwing f(x1,..., xm, y) = 0 1

kan in forsøle å høre for y

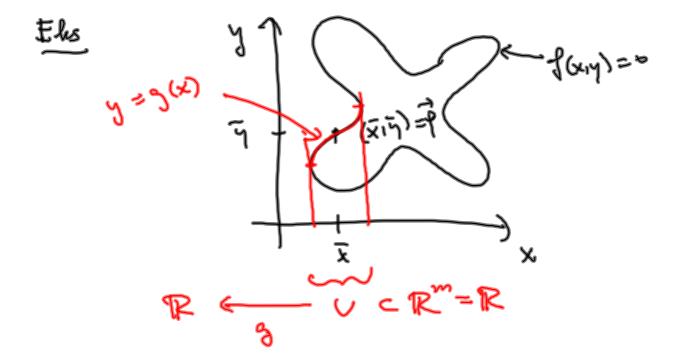
y = g(x1,..., xm)

slik at

f(x12-2) xm, g(x13-3/m)) = 0.

Sier de at y = g(x,,-,xm) er implisit mt m .

Els His  $x = x_1 of g of follows$   $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ (med  $f(x_1y_1 = x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ er  $y = g(x_1) = x^2 + (\sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 - 1 = 0$   $f(x_1, g(x_1)) = x^2 + (\sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 - 1 = 0$ 



Implisit fumbisjonsteorem 5.7.3

Gitt WCPR Expen

f:W -> TR Kontinuerlise

paratelle derivente

7=(x1,...,xm,5) EW med f(3)=0

Aveta

歌(引生0

De finnes agen U GRM

mel (x1, ..., xn) & U

og en deriverbær funktjon g:V-

slife at  $g(\bar{x}_1,...,\bar{x}_m) = \bar{y}$ 

og {(x1, ..., xm, g(x1, ..., xm)) = 0 y

for afte (X1)-1Xm) EU.

Videre er

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\bar{x}_0...,\bar{x}_m) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}(\bar{p}')$ 

for ( E i & m.

Hvis f(x1,--, Xm, g(x1,--, Xm)) = 0

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0$$

vol lije nerepelon, så 
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial f} / \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial y}$$
.

Det implisite funksjønsteorenet for

f:W-TR folger for dock omvendte

furtisjonstepremet for F:W-Pm+1

med 
$$=$$

$$\begin{cases}
X_1 \\
X_2 \\
X_3 \\
X_4 \\
X_5 \\
X_6 \\
X_6 \\
X_6 \\
X_6 \\
X_6 \\
X_7 \\
X_8 \\$$

Els 4 Gass

$$\begin{cases}
P & dryld \\
T & temperatur \\
V & volum
\end{cases}$$

$$f(p,V,T) = 0$$

$$f(p,V,T) = pV - kT$$

$$\frac{E ds}{ds} = \frac{x}{3} = 0 \quad \text{relatert vel}$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{3} ds}}{e^{\frac{1}{3} ds}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{e^{\frac{1}{3} ds}} = 0$$

$$\text{Kon forselie is disser for } y = g(x).$$

$$\text{Trivial (dissing } y = x. \text{ Ostis andre bishinger}$$

$$2^{\frac{1}{3}} = 16 = 4^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{f}(2,4) = 0.$$

$$\frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{e^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{e^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{3$$

LH 5.8 Ekstremurdisetningen La A C R f: A -> R Del f er oppal begrenset his 3 M slik at f(2) = M for de x & A. f en neled begrenset hvis J M slih at -M & f(2) for alle 2 EA. f er begrenset hvis 3 MER slih at 17(2)1 6 M for alle xEA.

PEA er et (globalt) <u>mahsimumsgruhb</u>
his  $f(\vec{x}) \in f(\vec{r})$  for alle  $\vec{x} \in A$ .  $\vec{q} \in A$  er et (globalt) minimumsgunkt
his  $f(\vec{q}) \leq f(\vec{x})$  for alle  $\vec{x} \in A$ .

Setning 5.82 La A være lukbet,
begrenset og ilehetom. Anta at  $f: A \rightarrow R$  er kortimuerlig. Da finnes  $\vec{r}: \vec{q} \in A$  Slik at

 $f(\vec{q}) \leq f(\vec{\chi}) \leq f(\vec{r})$ for all  $\vec{\chi} \in A$ . Bevis - skisse

Anta at & ibbe er oppad begrenset. For hver NEN finnes XnEA meed

f(x) >n.

Følgen { -i } och i A har en lænvergent

derfølge (B.-W. sets)

Xnh -> P Når h -> 00

n, < n, < - · < n, < . . .

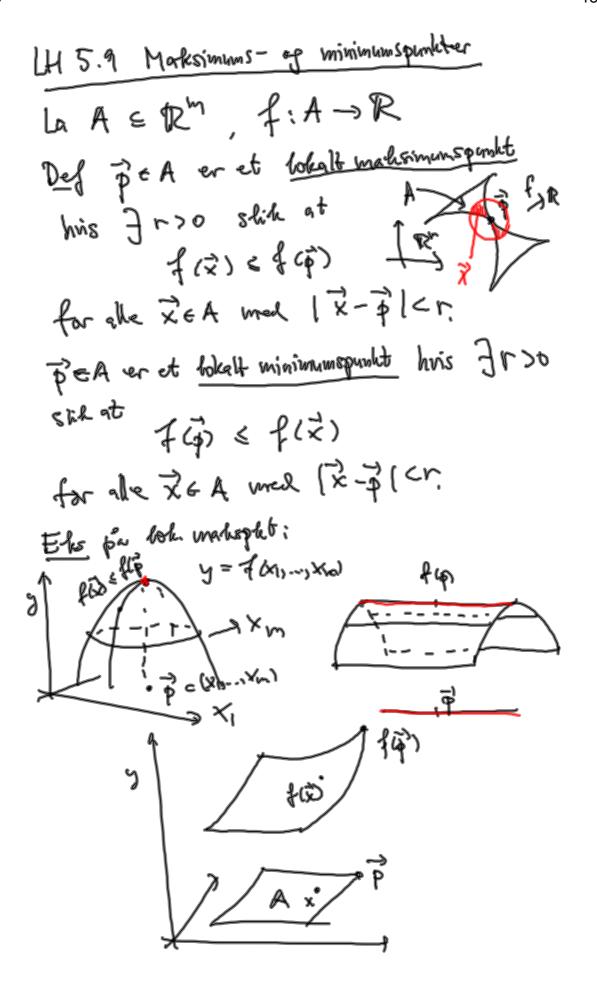
Da min  $n_{4} \leq f(\vec{x}_{n_{4}}) \longrightarrow f(\vec{p})^{ER}$ 

wir & → ∞

Siden frer kontinuertig.

Umnlig, siden na -> 00 når la -> 00.

MAT1110



Def  $\vec{\beta} \in A$  er et satelpunkt hvis

Hrso  $\vec{\beta} \times \vec{\beta} \in A$  med  $(\vec{\lambda} - \vec{\beta}) < r$  os  $(\vec{\gamma} - \vec{\beta}) < r$  of  $(\vec{\lambda}) < \vec{\beta} < r$  of  $(\vec{\lambda}) < \vec{\beta} < r$  of

Sedning 5.9.2 Derson f: A -> IR
har et lokelt maksimum (eller et
lokelt minimum) i J & A, P er
et indre purht i A, os f er
deriverbar i P, sa en \(\mathbf{f}(\bar{p})) = \tilde{0}
\text{ deriverbar i P, sa en \(\mathbf{f}(\bar{p})) = \tilde{0}}
\text{ Def feis \(\mathbf{f}(\bar{p})) = 0 \(\text{ sicr vi at P} \) er et

Etasjonart punkt for f.

Bon's For here ( $\leq i \leq m$  lean is so prefer furthsjonen  $\vec{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_{i-1}, x, p_{i+1}, \dots, p_m)$  = g(x)Som har et bokelt maloimmu i x = pi.

Fre envairabelteoien en  $g'(p_i) = 0$ ,

men  $g'(p_i) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{p})$ .

Els 
$$A = \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_1y_1) = x^3 - 3x - y^2$$

$$\nabla f(x_1y_1) = (3x^2 - 3, -2y_1)$$

His  $(x_1y_1) = \overline{y}$  or of lokalit elstremanth

when  $\nabla f(\overline{y}) = \overline{y}$  (=)  $\{3x^2 - 3 = 0$ 

$$-2y_1 = \overline{y}$$

(=)  $(x_1y_1) = (1,0)$  when  $(-1,0)$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} = x^3 - 3x - y^2$$

(1,0)