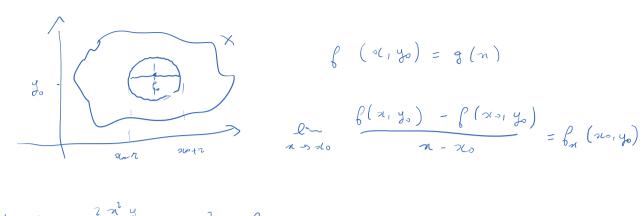
RIPASSO



$$f(xy) = \frac{2x^2y}{x} - y^2 + \log xy$$

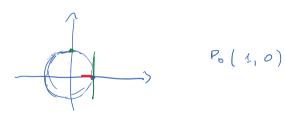
$$f_{x}(n,y) = \frac{4n^{2}y - 2n^{2}y}{n^{2}} + \frac{y}{ny}$$

$$f_y(my) = \frac{2x^2}{x} - 2y + \frac{x}{xy}$$

ban bay

se bay , byn esistens in tullo X e sous

continue in (No, yo) allea lay (No, yo) = by (xo, yo)



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \int_{0}^{x_{i}} dy = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \int_{0}^{x_{i}} dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} \int_{0}^{x_{i}} dx$$

or f mon
$$\bar{s}$$
 cort. in $(0,0)$ ma $f_n(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$

1 Mon & cort. in (0,0) ma by (0,0) = 0

in una variabile
$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = \beta'(n_0)$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = \beta'(n_0)$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

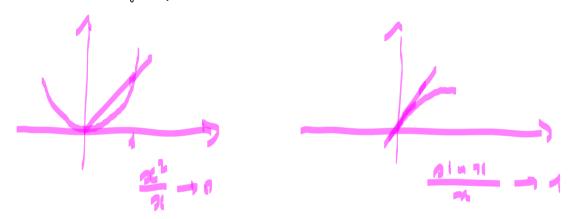
$$\lim_{\Omega \to 0} \frac{\beta(n_0 + \Omega) - \beta(n_0)}{\Omega} = 0$$

$$f(n_0 + l_0) - f(n_0) = 15 f$$

$$l_0 = n - n_0 = 15 n$$

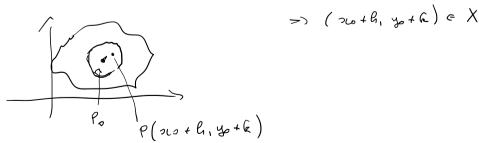
$$f'(n_0) l_1 = df(n_0) \qquad differentially d$$

$$\exists f'(n_0) = 1$$
 $\exists f'(n_0) = 1$
 $\exists f'(n_0) =$



IN DUE NAMABILI!
$$(2a_1y_0) \rightarrow (2a_1+b_1,y_0+k_1)$$

 $(2a_1y_0) \in int(X) \rightarrow 3$ $(3a_1y_0), 2 \in X$
Se $(l,k) \in B((0,0), 2) \rightarrow d((2a_1y_0+k_1,y_0+k_1), (2a_1y_0)) = \sqrt{l^2k_1^2} < 2$
 $\rightarrow (2a_1y_0) \in X$



Per riprodume in due variabili la G ci aspelliano una relatione del bip G con G con G plin. G con G plin. G con G plin. G

limo ando in h, k, ci aspettiamo df = (no,y)h+ fy (no,y) E

(nimo quedo in h, k , ci aspeticamo df = fn (no, yo) h+ fy (no, yo) &

allra l'à DIFFERENZIABILE in (20150)

TEDREMA

IP f; X -> R X C R2 a tento Po (26, 30) EX
f differentiabile in Po

75 a) l'antinua in la

6) 3 (20, 40) = e, 3 (y (20, y0) = m

OSSERV. se définians d f(P)= l l + m h = f, (no, y) h+ f, (no, y) h

(différentable du b) la différentiabilité si esprime dice ndo cle

$$\lim_{(Q_1 R) \to (0,0)} \frac{\Delta f - df}{\sqrt{R^2 + Q^2}} = 0 \qquad (\neq \times)$$

orvero DG-dG = 0 (Je2+62)

(**) é l'analoga Illa (*) in due vanishis.

DI M'.

a) 15 lim & f = 0
(l, h) -(0,0)

 $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} - \frac{1$

Nuova sezione 2 Pagina

b)
$$TS$$
 e_{im} $\frac{f(x_0 + k_1, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{e_i} = e$
 $IP \Rightarrow e_{im}$ $\frac{f(x_0 + k_1, y_0 + k_0) - f(x_0, y_0) - ek - mk}{\sqrt{e^2 + b^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow fer k = 0$
 e_{im} $\frac{f(x_0 + k_1, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) - ek}{(k_1)} = 0$ (4)

 e_{im} e_{im}

Cons. altera
$$\frac{(20+8, \frac{1}{4})-6(20, \frac{1}{4})}{2} = \frac{(20+8, \frac{1}{4})-(20, \frac{1}{4})-0}{2} = \frac{(20+8, \frac{1}{4})-(20, \frac{1}{4})-0}{2} = \frac{(20+8, \frac{1}{4})-(20+8)}{2} = \frac{(20+8, \frac{1}{4})-(20$$

f è deriv. ma NON è différent. (se la fosse, sarebbe continua)

P. (0,0)

0 (0.0) -0

f (0,0) = 0 fy (0,0) =0

 $\beta(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ ē cont.

$$\begin{cases} (a_1y) = \sqrt{|a_2y|} = \sqrt{|a_2y|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = 0 \quad \text{if } (a_1a_2) = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } (a_1a_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1x) = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1x) = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1x) = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1x) = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1x) = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1x) = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a_1x) = \sqrt{|a_1a_2|} = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left(0, b\right) = 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left(0, b) = 0$ $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left(0, b\right) = 0$ \int

quindi il teon del diffi totale formisce una condit. solo suff. pu la differentiabilità.

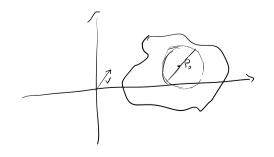
Desnema di derivatione delle funtioni composte

IP $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ apalo $f: X \to \mathbb{R}$ (71.13) $(a,b) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ $g_1 : g_2 : (a,b) \to \mathbb{R}$ t $\forall t \in (a,b)$ $(g_1(t), g_1(t)) \in X$ $f: (g_1(t), g_2(t)) \to \mathbb{R}$ t $f: (a,b) \to \mathbb{R}$ t $f: (a,b) \to \mathbb{R}$

75 3 f'(to) = f, (3, (to), 9, (bo)) 3, (b) + f, (9, (L), 9, (to)) 8, (to)

 $def. \qquad G'(t) = (s', tt), s'_1(t))$ $\left(\int_{a} (g, tt_0), g'_1(t_0), g'_1(t_0) \right) = \nabla f(G(t_0))$

quind: f'(to) = (\(\tag{C(to)}\), G'(to)) produte scalare



V = (a, b) vettore $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = |V| \mod ab \ dv V$ se |V| = 1 V verse

es. (1,0) versore dell'ant n'

Nuova sezione 2 Pagina 6

es. (2) 0) f: X or X CR2 afecto Po (No, Yp) EX V = (V1, V2) DERIVATE DIREZIONALI f(1) = f(>6 + t 1, y + t 12) oto in crementando P lungs la diretione div Osus. P (26 + tv1, y + t v2) & X? Po € X apento = D = 270 : B (Po, 2) € X se m/t/<n $J(P, P_0) = \sqrt{(2\omega + t v_1 - 2\omega)^2 + (y_0 + t v_2 - y_0)^2} = \sqrt{t^2(v_1^2 + v_1^2)} = |t| < 2 = 2$ se 3 f'(0) si dice che fammelle derivati f: J-r, r[in Po lungo la direzione v $f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0}) = f'(0) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(t)-f(0)}{t} =$

 $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int (x_0 + t v_1, y_0 + t v_2) - \int (x_0, y_0)}{t}$ $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int (x_0 + t v_1, y_0 + t v_2) - \int (x_0, y_0)}{t}$ $= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int (x_0 + t v_1, y_0 + t v_2) - \int (x_0, y_0)}{t}$

se v=(0,1) (no, yo) = fy (xo, yo)

f(t) è compate mediante f e $g(t) = \infty + tv_1$, $g_2(t) = g_2 + tv_2$

quindi les calc. f'(0) faccio niferiment al tesz. di derivat. dello funt, compose ottenendo

TEOREMA Se l'è diff in (20, 4) albra VV

3 ly (20, 4) = (7 l(20, 4), V)

Trodold scalare

DIM. $f'(0) = G_n(x_0, y_0) g'(0) + G_g(x_0, y_0) g'_2(0)$

 $\rho = 1 \dots \qquad \mu = 2$

$$V_{1}(x,y) = \frac{3}{3}x^{2}y - \frac{y}{y} + \frac{x^{3}}{2}$$

$$V_{2}(x,y) = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}y + \frac{1}{3}x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$V_{3}(x,y) = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{1}{3}y^{2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$V_{4}(x,y) = \frac{3}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{1}{12}y = \frac{1}{12}y$$

$$V_{5}(x,y) = \frac{3}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{1}{12}y = \frac{1}{12}y$$

$$V_{7}(x,y) = \frac{3}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{3}{12}y^{2} - \frac{1}{12}y = \frac{1}{12}y$$

$$V_{7}(x,y) = \left(\frac{3}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{3}{3}y^{2} - \frac{1}{12}y^{2}\right)$$

$$V_{7}(x,y) = \left(\frac{3}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{3}{3}y^{2} - \frac{1}{12}y^{2}\right)$$

$$V_{7}(x,y) = \left(\frac{3}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{3}{3}y^{2} - \frac{1}{12}y^{2}\right)$$

$$V_{7}(x,y) = \left(\frac{3}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{3}{3}y^{2}\right)$$

$$V_{7}(x,y) = \left(\frac{3}{3}x^{2}y^{2} + \frac{3}{3}y^{2}\right)$$

$$V_{7}(x,y) = \frac{2}{3}x^{2}y^{2}$$

 $n: \alpha > 1 + b + c = 0$ $V = (b_1 - \alpha)$ V = (1, 2) $V = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})$

$$\nabla \beta (x_1 y) = \left(\frac{2 x^2 y^3 + 6 y^4 - 6 x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + 3y)^2}, \frac{6 x^3 y^2 + 18 x y^3 - 6 x y^3}{(x^2 + 3y)^2} \right) = \left(\frac{6 y^4 - 2 x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + 3y)^2}, \frac{6 x^3 y^2 + 12 x y^3}{(x^2 + 3y)^2} \right)$$

$$\int_{W} (1, 1) = \frac{6}{16} \frac{1}{16} + \frac{18}{16} \frac{2}{16} = \frac{5}{16} \frac{1}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{16}$$

$$\beta(\pi_1 y) = \arg (\pi_1 y) + 3 \pi y^3$$

$$\beta(\pi_1 y) = \arg (\pi_1 y) + 3 \pi y^3$$

$$\beta(\pi_1 y) = 2\pi y + 3 \pi y^3$$

$$\beta(\pi_1 y) = 2\pi y + 3 \pi y^3$$

$$\gamma = \dim (\pi_1 y) + 3 \pi y^3$$

$$\gamma = \dim (\pi_1 y) + 3 \pi y^3$$

$$\gamma = (\pi_1 y)$$

$$\ell_{w}(z_{1}) = \frac{33}{\sqrt{10}} * - \frac{20}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{13}{\sqrt{10}}$$

ES. DI FUNT. CHE HA LE DUE DER PART, MA NON ALTRE DIRET.

Se
$$v_1 = 0$$
 off. $v_2 = 0$ (assi) il raft in even. for zero
$$\exists \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(0, 0 \right) = 0 \quad , \quad \exists \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(0, 0 \right) = 0$$