SEMINAR 10

Derevatele partiale ale functiiler Romprese. Princte de extrem local

EXERCITUL1 fice g: 102 sir ofunctil diferentiabile i f: R2 sR defenita print(stiy) = g(sty, x2+y2). H(x,y) e R2. Sa se calcule se derivatele partiale slefunctili f.

REBOLVARE f(x,y)= g(xy, x2+42)=g(u(xy), v(xy)), lunde re(x,y)=xy si v(x,y)= x2+y2+(x,y)e122.

Consideram ca funcția g definde de variable les v

ox (x14)= 24 (x(x,4), v(x,4)) 2x (x14)+09 (x14)+09 = 4 29 (x,y, x2+y2)+ 2x,09 (xy,x2+y2) +(x,y)ep2.

of (x,4)= of (n(x,4), v(x,4)) on (x,4), of (n(x,4), nox) 04 (*14) = 09 (x4, x2+42). (x4) 4+09 (x4, x2+42) (x2+42) 4= = 20 0 (xy, x2+y2) + 24 0 g (xy, x2+y2) + (xy) er2.

EXERCITION2 tre g: R2 > R o functie déferentiables ni f: RXRX > R définité print (25 y) = g (24 x x) x (25 y) & RXRT. Sa ce calculere derivatele partiale ale fundilié.

EXERCITIVE & Fre g: R » R ofunctie derevalila si f: 12 - 12 definita pren flogy) = oe glosty) +(xy) e GRZ. Sa se calculere derivable partiale ale fundale f. EXERCITION 4 saise determine pernetile de extrem local alefunctie f: 122 3 R defenita prin flotig)= 244+43-423-342+34 4 (254) e 122. PEZOLVARE flunctil continua pe 12² 3 De= p. DE (X,4)= 4x3-12x2 +(E,4) e122 OH (X,4)= 342-64+3 +(264)e122 =) f functée diferentiable per For The function continue pe 122 multime deschisa Determinam punctele critice revolvand sistemal 1 2 (26,4)=0 pe multimea R2 $\begin{cases} 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 0 \\ 34x^2 - 6y + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 4x^2(x-3) = 0 \\ 3(y^2 - 2y + 1) = 0 \end{cases}$ (x2(x-3)=0 T(y-A)2=0 3E2 (3E-3)=0=) X1=0, X2=3 (3-1)2=0=) 41=1 Sixtemul are solutile (0, 1), (3,1) (0,1), (3,1) e 122 =) C= { (0,1), (3,1) }

Studien déferentiabilitates de ordin a. 0x2 (xy)= 0x (xy) (xy) = (xx2 12x2) x = 12x-24x 040x (xy)=0x (24)(xy)= (34)(xy)= (342-64+3)x=0 +(xy)ep2 024 (xy)=0x (34)(xy)=(xx3-12x2)y=0 +(xy)ep2 024 242 (x,y)= 24 (24) (x,y)= (342-64+3) 4= 64-64(x,y) en 1 2 multime deschesa ferte functie déforentiabila pero2 = D2 = p. Aplicam oriteraid lui sylvester in punctele oritace in care feste diferentiabilà de douci ori $H_{\xi}[0,1] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2}(0,\Lambda) & \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2}(0,1) \\ \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2}(0,\Lambda) & \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2}(0,1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in H_{\xi}(R)$ 12=0 Vai ne putem pronunta in (0,0) au agritorul oraterailai lui Sylvester => 6,9 004 $H_{34}(3,11) = \begin{pmatrix} 324 \\ 312 \\ 311 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 311 \\ 312 \\ 311 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 324 \\ 311 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 311 \\ 311 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

PU = 36 20 Neene pertem pronunta de (3,1) au signitarul outeriului lui Sylvester > (3,1) EDG D0=0 Du = { (OIN), (31)4 varificam au signiforal defenitie daca (9,4/si (34) sunt pernete de extrem local. avaluam semul diferentei fixy - flo,1 rand (sery) e v, ve v (q1) f(xt,y) = floin) = 264-4x3+43-3y2+3y=1 = 969(x-4) +4(y2-3y+3)-1 F(4,1A)-f(0,1A)= 13(1-4)+1-1=1(1-4) LOYNENT f(-1,1)-f(0,1)=-10(-1,-4)+1-1= 14+4 20 Angrak -(0,1) muerte punct deextrem local al functiei f Evaluam semuel déférenter f(3/4)-f(3/1) cand (x,y) & V, V & V (34) flx,y1-fl3,1)= x3(x-4)+y(y2-3y+3)+26 f(3,1+4)-f(3,4)=(1+4)3-3(1+4)2+3(1+4)-4= =(1+1,-1)3= 1,3>0 Ynewx 7(3,1-4)- f(3,1)=(1-4)3-3(1-4)2+3(1-4)-1= = (1-1)3=-T TO ANENA

(3.1) nu este pund de extrem local al function f. E= p EXERCITION Så se determine punctele de entrem local all functie f: 12 312, floty)= x4+x2+2xy+y2 Achhers. EXERCITION 5 faire curate ca ecuatia 2x2+2y2+22-8x2-2-8=0 are o infinitate de

solutie definite implicit sub-forma == f(xy) in recinatatea punctului (0,2,0). sa se calculere 02 (0,2) 2/ 04 (0,2).

REZOLVARE Alegen function f: 123 = 12, f(x) y, 2)= = 2x2+ 2y2+22-8x2-2-8

0x (x, y, 2) = 40 = 82 V (x, y, 2) E 123

04 (x, y, z)= 4y +(x, y, z)en23

0 (x, 14, 2)= 22-8x-1 4(26)4, 2) en23

of the sty of function continue pe 123

123 multime deschisa

- · flunctie de clasa C pe 123
- · +(0,2,0)=0
- · 0x (0,2,0) =-1 + 0

Aplicam teorema functiiler implicite 3 kg, 122 >0 a.l. B((0,2), 121) x B(0, 12) CR3, (3!) 9: B((0,2), 121) -> B(0, 122) functie de clasaco astfel incat 9(0,2)=0 [f(x,y, e(x,y))=0 +(x,y) eB((0,2), 1/4). f (x, y, P(x,y))= 0 + (x,y) e B ((92), R) = ecuatia fixy, z=0 are o infinitate de solutie de forma 2= ((5/4), cu (5/4) € B((92), 1/4). $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0,2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,2,0) = 0$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(0,2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,2) = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,2,0) = -1$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(0,2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,2) = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,2,0) = -8$ EXERCITION 6 la la arate ca ecuatia 2-43+ +2764 +2=0 are o infinitate de solution definite implacit subforma y= e(x) in recinatatea princtului (1,-1). Sà se calculere y'(s), y''(s).