## Teorema du invertibilità cocale

lia  $g: IR^n \longrightarrow IR^n$ , n>2 ureare e dato bell' circhiamo la solutione du g(x)=b (4). h  $x\in IR^n$  eviento g(x)=Ax con  $A\in GL_n(IR)$ . It dut  $(A)\neq 0$  ellona:

1'eq. (4) ha solutione unica.

Voquano mudiare 1'eq. (\*) quando & e' non creare.

det la Acir aparo. Dicesso de fe CK(A; IR), k>1, e'un

DIFFEOMORFUMO de date CK e:

- (i) f: A ->> f(A) CIR" (Investica e fairestica)
- (ii) JCA) CIR 2perco
- (iii) j": f(A) → A, j" ∈ C\*(f(A); 1R")

are ACIR" specto. Diceano che  $f \in C^K(A, IR")$ , K>1, e'un DIFFEOMORFIIMO LOCALE du clare  $C^K$  de

- (i) fe'sperta
- (ii)  $\forall x \in A$ ,  $\exists S > 0 \in P$ :  $\exists S \in X > \longrightarrow |R^n \in U_n \text{ diffeomore imo}$  du danc  $C^k$

TEOREMA SON JECKCA: IR"), ACIR" Sporto. John equivalenti:

- A) f: A -> f(A) e'un outteemertume lecale de clane ck
- B) out (Jp(x)) + O H xeA

Example Volume violutions: 
$$\begin{cases} x + y \ln(x) = b, \\ x^2y + \sin(y) = b, \end{cases}$$
 can  $b = \binom{b_2}{b_1} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 

Suc  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $f(x,y) = (x+y) \cdot (x)$ ,  $x^2y + nn(y)$ ,  $f(x^2) \cdot (x^2) \cdot (x^2)$ .

Offer the following the following the first first following the first fo

Providing the elithona due number: E>0 elso tour de perogni be  $B_E(O)$  elite un'unica rollurare  $(x,y) \in B_E(O)$  du nitana carcollano (a Jordolana :  $J_{E(x,y)} = \begin{pmatrix} x+y \cos(x) & \sin(x) \\ 2xy & x^2 + \cos(y) \end{pmatrix}$  on  $J_{E(O,O)} = \begin{pmatrix} x & O \\ O & x \end{pmatrix} \implies due (J_{E(O,O)}) = 4$ 

confinite, 3990 for the one ( Itixial) +0 A (xill & Blo)

Durque fe un autreamortismo coc. du chanc coo tre 86(0).

=> bel 2>0 nu bo, bin, bircop ' & s. suche shertor est wiethior for B?(0).

Durque l'inrient f(Bs(O)) CIR' e' apertre e siconte 0=8CO) C $\theta$ (Bs(O)).

fe  $b \in B_{\epsilon}(0)$ , shown exists  $(x,y) \in B_{\epsilon}(0)$  tomate f(x,y) = b e per l'iniettivita' an  $f(x,y) \in B_{\epsilon}(0)$ .

### dun (du Korema)

A) => B).  $x_0 \in A$ , S > O tall the  $g \in C^k(B_S(x_0), IR^k)$  have a differentiation of the differential data function of the differential data function that  $g \in C^k(B_S(x_0)) = X = I_n(X)$ , down in each tall data function that the differential data function that the differential data function that

 $I_{\nu} = 1628(x) = 1^{6-1}(8(x)) 1^{8}(x)$ 

box teorema kux determinanti mottiere allona

- 8)=>A). Supportants the det( $T_{f}(x)$ )  $\neq 0$  in agric purco  $x \in A$ . Sue  $x \in A$ . Sue the detection of the

who solves to the set of the set

befinismo (a funcione  $K: \overline{B_1(x_0)} \longrightarrow \overline{B_1(x_0)}$  con

(\*)  $K(x) = x + T^{-1}(y - f(x))$ . Voquamo provare the K e'ben definite, cise' harboina  $\overline{B_1(x_0)}$  insertesso

- Idcx>-dcx0)| € || ord(£)|| · ||x-x•|| > f € (x0'x)
- dg(x) = In-T<sup>-1</sup> df(x), ma dg(x) = In-T<sup>-1</sup> oT(x)=0.
   licone ge de dasse (1 (poicie co e g), 36>0 taude
   || dg(x)|| ≤ ½ ∀ x ∈ B<sub>3</sub>(x<sub>0</sub>).

agmo sessamo aumosman cosa aumosman possa aumosman possa aumosman aumosma aumos

- becon, abboltava varea on E.

( ) Vogleano cha provore che k è una convovore. Ivano x, x e Bocx.)

$$|K(X) - K(\bar{X})| = |X - T^{-1}(f(X) - y) - (\bar{X} - T^{-1}(f(\bar{X}) - y))|$$

$$= |X - T^{-1}(f(X)) - (\bar{X} - T^{-1}(f(\bar{X})))|$$

$$= |g(X) - g(\bar{X})| \qquad \text{four in precious in a frequency of the precious in the following of the precious in the pre$$

=> k e' una conkernore.

Income  $B_1(x_0)$  e completo en la distanta enedicada da IR<sup>n</sup>, der teorema ar punto fisso de Bonech tegre che esiste un (unico) punto  $X \in \overline{B_1(x_0)}$  tale che X = K(X) (=,  $0 = T^{-1}(f(X) - y)$  (=, f(X) - y = 0 (=) f(X) = y.

(2) Blossing opiesing & blording and 3 W>O familie Axize Bl(xº) lips

Westa duruguaghanto dumonte cre & e'miedus, perche' te

 $x \neq \overline{x} = 3 f(\overline{x}) \neq f(\overline{x})$ . Lee invertive e anche biletina, dunque  $3 f^{-1}$  inversa truin aperto e moutre

osses qu'è cipschiterana e decontegiente e continua.

bobhuamo quindu mortiste (4)

$$|x - \overline{x}| = |g(x) + \tau^{+}(f(x)) - g(\overline{x}) - \tau^{-}(f(\overline{x}))|$$

$$\leq |g(x) - g(\overline{x})| + ||\tau^{-}|| |f(x) - f(\overline{x})|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}|x - \overline{x}| + ||\tau^{-}|| |f(x) - f(\overline{x})|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{2||\tau^{-}||} \cdot ||x - \overline{x}|| \leq |f(x) - f(\overline{x})|$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} \frac{\lambda}{2||\tau^{-}||} \cdot ||x - \overline{x}|| \leq |f(x) - f(\overline{x})|$$

(3) Rimane da piocare cre ca funciore inversa e ou claire  $C^4(f(B_S(x_0)), B_S(x_0))$ .

Aovo cre  $f^{-1}$ e F-oufferenuable in  $y_0 = f(x_0)$ 

onargal

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \text{ off}(x_0)(x - x_0) + \text{ } \in x_0(x) \text{ done } \frac{\text{Ex_0(x)}}{|x - x_0|} \xrightarrow{x \to x_0} 0$$

~ Invertendo sika

il differentati e invertibili perde per ipoteri il determinane della matrici Tacabulana e diverno da 0

lollitrico x=8\_(A) 1 x=2\_(A) 6 kono

Rimare da convolure de  $F_{y\circ(y)} \longrightarrow 0$ 

$$(=) \frac{|f(x)-f(x)|}{\in x^{\circ}(x)} \xrightarrow{f(x)\to f(x^{\circ})} o$$

conclusions (A)

⊗ 3<sup>-1</sup> è dufferentable in yo

antecernary innerso arr

antecernary innerso arr

(1) of (10) = of (10)

(2) of (10) = of (10)

(3) of (10) = of (10)

but teorena true makine meno deduciano de le mete de  $T3^{-1}(y_0)$  tona función de dependiona inmodia continua da  $y_0$ . Lo siesso ergonemo prova de  $3^{-1}e'$  du dans  $C^K$ 

or Approve arus, biengrous are ubsite on Boustin (roam e, eusposo)

## TEOREMA DELLA FUNTIONE IMPLICITA

## Premeria

For  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  e considerano l'equatione f(x,y)=0, il <u>luogo decli teri</u>.

Ci donardiano quando tota equatione definica impulitamente una funione  $x \longmapsto y(x)$  is f(x,y(x))=0

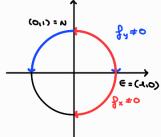
# exemple &(x,y) = x2+y2-1

Upplie "explication" (lequalism f(x,y)=0 answerance (invience (inconferentia)  $M = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : f(x,y)=0\}$ .

$$\nabla f(x,y) = 2(x,y) = 1 \nabla f(x,y) + (0.0)$$

$$N := (0,1) \in M$$

Porro especurare  $y(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ , -1 < x < 1, otherendo in remiciconference contexts herefold north.



Managamente, E:=(1,0) EM e porro espuradre con remiculconferento converto rel polo est, ottenendo  $\chi(y)=\sqrt{1-y^2}$ .

depende dat fatto de le decirate partiale nontano 0.

# Conradusuore euritace

f∈ C1(R2), f(0,0)=0 e f(0,0)>0. AUDIO.

- · per continuità delle dell'atte partiale prime 36,0, 1,00 te fycxiy1,00 te
- , where  $\lambda \mapsto \xi(o',u') > 0$
- ear f(x', u')>0 be adur  $x \in (-1, 1)$ be continuity on f' > uoup or radrose g sucoup by buckey shows f(x'-u')<0

per ul teoreme deglu seri, Y IXICE & y=ycx) E(-m,n) te fcx,y(x))=0 Perca stretta monatoria, que so punto è unica

bunque, it grafico della funtare X - y(x) descrive l'inviene degli zeri duf (rec rettangolo (- 8, 8) x (- 1/4, 1/4)).

Teorema du Dini

p,q∈IN\*, n=p+q. IR\*= IR\* x IR\*. bota una funcare noporour

 $g:\mathbb{R}^{2}\longrightarrow\mathbb{R}^{9}$  ,  $g=(g_{1},...,g_{9})$  , definance a matrici Tacobiane partial

$$\frac{3x}{9q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9x'}{9q'} & \cdots & \frac{9x^b}{9q'} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{9x'}{9q'} & \cdots & \frac{9x^b}{9q'} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{wornce} \quad d \times b$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial q}{\partial y_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial q}{\partial y_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial q}{\partial y_n} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{where } q \times q$$

(OUL bins). A CIRP x IRP sperso, & ECK(A, IRP), K>1, (xo, yo)EA. TEOREMA

supponemo de

(2) 
$$\operatorname{dir}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial f}\left(x_{\bullet},y_{\bullet}\right)\right)\neq 0$$

Allowa 3 8>0 e n>0, 3 q E Ck(Bs(xo), Bn(40) tunuore epucuto to

siki deuko rienorida taho cousenco ven'inieve taho cousenco ven'inieve BICX =) x B m (Cyo)

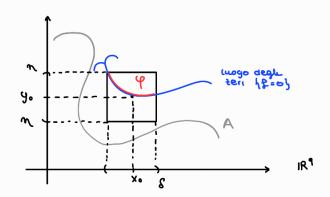
(i) B(CX0) x Bm(y0) CA perco prendure fin pricale perco dunque cx0, y0) p. to interno

= (it) {(x, \phi(x)) \in IR" : x \in B\_{C(x\_0)} \rangle = \((x,y) \in B\_{C(x\_0)} \times B\_{A(C(y\_0)} : \frac{1}{6}(x,y) = 0\)

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -\left(\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \xi(x', \delta(x))}\right), \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi(x', \delta(x))} \qquad 4 \times \xi \beta \xi(x')$$

dove  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$  induca companie Texphana de  $\phi$  e edema simende un producto de matrice.

udes cutipus' reskurgene sakun neskangala incom il luago deglu teri coinciali con ul gretico du una ternivare



dim

ACIR" Aperto

Allow  $\exists$   $\delta$ ,  $\eta$  >0  $\exists$   $\varphi \in C^k \subset B_S(x_0)$ ,  $B_m(y_0)$ ) where  $\{(x,y) \in B^p \times R^q : x \in B_S(x_0)\}$ 

Definiano  $F: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  foire a inducata come vettore colonial F(x,y) = (x, f(x,y))  $(x,y) \in A$ 

FCx,y) = (x, f(x,y))

$$\Delta L(x^i,\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3x}{3\xi}(x^i,\lambda) & \frac{3\lambda}{3\xi}(x^i,\lambda) \\ \frac{3\xi}{3\xi}(x^i,\lambda) & \frac{3\lambda}{3\xi}(x^i,\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\Rightarrow \text{ are } JF(x_0,y_0) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}(x_0,y_0) \neq 0 \quad (per hp)$ 

teorema della funcore

house 
$$\partial G = F^{-1} : B \longrightarrow B_d \times B_m$$
  
Aureno  $G = (G_1, G_2)$ .

overo ae

= F(G(Cx,y), G(x,y))

= (G(Cx(y), &(G(Cx(y)), G(Cx(y))))

na suora

betinizno dunque  $\varphi: B_{\delta}(x_{\bullet}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{9}$ 

ψ(x) := 6, (x, 0)

e' de dane ck.

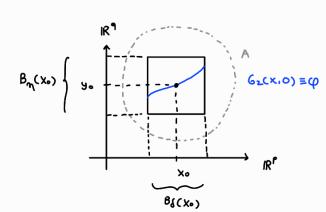
Vertice  $J: f(x, \phi(x)) = f(x, G(x, o)) = 0$ .

Ventuo  $C: \pi a \circ n a \circ (x,y) \in B_{\delta}(X_{\bullet}) \times B_{\eta_{\delta}}(y_{\bullet}) \leftarrow f(x,y) = 0$ .

A = A(x)

= (x, G,(x,0)) = (x,Q(x))

=> y= \(\phi(x) => (x,y) \(\xi\) (\(\phi(\phi)\).



bunque

$$0 = \frac{3x}{9} (x'(\pi(x)) + \frac{3\lambda}{9} (x'(\pi(x)))$$

$$= \frac{3x}{9} (x'(\pi(x)) + \frac{3\lambda}{9} (x'(\pi(x)))$$

hun intoine de (xo,yo) nha de  $\frac{38}{39}$  (x,Q(x)) e'invertible, dunque

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}(x) = -\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}(x, \varphi(x))\right)^{-1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}(x, \varphi(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}(x, \varphi(x))$$
(a.  $\varphi$  deve trolvere quelto include quelto quelto include quelto quelto include quelto quelto quelto include quelto que

exemple 
$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 for  $g(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$ 

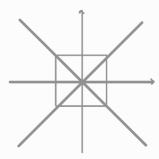
• 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4 \neq 0$$

La tesi de bini non voll:

durque non tutte le poteri del teprema

nicutaro verficate.

mati, & & C1.



from e patro de fundre, entre e vuato de siriema de viterimento

#### Ja g: R3 ---> R everuses

Provare de f=0 définire una femere de hain OEIR un punto de sella.

Voglio vedere se rieico 2d espectare una delle coordinate in funcione

delle eltre due. Guardo U gratunte

Aer DIN 3 6, M>0 3 Φ € C ((-5, 5) × (-1/4)) tour cre

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 3x & 0 = 0 \\ 3x + 3x & 0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \psi_{x} = -\frac{3x}{3x} \Rightarrow \psi_{x}(0,0) = 0$$

unque la turnore impulsos na un punto citico reutorigire du plano conterano.

Derivate feconde:

$$\frac{(g_f)_r}{(g_{xx} + g_{xx} + g_{xx} + g_{xy})g_f - g_x \cdot x}$$

$$\frac{g_{xx} + g_{xx} + g_{xx} + g_{xy} \cdot g_{xy} \cdot x}{g_{xy} \cdot g_{xy} \cdot g_{xy$$

=> 
$$\phi_{xx}(0) = -\frac{2}{3}x^{x}(0) = -\left[xA_{s}e_{xA}\right]^{x=A=s=0} = 0$$

$$= -\frac{(3^{5})_{5}}{(3^{84} + 9^{82} (4))^{2} - 3^{8} \cdot *}$$

$$\cdot \quad \phi^{84} = -\frac{3^{4}}{3} \frac{9^{5} (x' \theta' \phi(x))}{3^{8} (x' \theta' \phi(x))}$$

- · y e'al classe C2, alunque non my serve calcolore (pyx (0) = .1
- · 114000 Q44 (0) =0

$$H\varphi(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies \text{out}(H\varphi) = -4 < 0$$

$$=> 0 e^{2} p.40 \text{ out terms of } \varphi.$$