## ansida TV 3.2) Donivate partiale de ordinal II. Diferentiale de ord. T. Hossiana Adosada unei functio de "u ministrale

0

The first of the properties of fundic care admit toit ale "n" derivate partiale de ond I: 3f, i=tin. Numine derivate partiale de ordinal à a function, fin raport au variabile le "n", respectie "x", expressia:

(NY 1) gat gat = gat (gat) ? (A) c?= Yn

## 065:

i) function for, is, -, xx1) admite " " derivate partiale de ord. ";

Carrai partialore

$$\frac{1}{4} |(x^0) = \{\xi_{i}(x) = \frac{1}{4} |(x^0) = \{\xi_{i}(x) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \\
\frac{1}{4} |(x^0) = \xi_{i}(x) =$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}A(\frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial x^{2}})}{\partial x^{2}(\frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial x^{2}})} = \frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial x^{2}}$$

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$$\frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}A}{\partial x^{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3 \times 3^{4}}{3 \cdot 5} & (6) = \frac{340 \times}{9^{3} \cdot 5} & (6) = -15 \\ \frac{3 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 5} & (6) = -36 \\ \frac{3 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 5} & (6) = -36 \\ \frac{3 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 5} & (6) = 6 \\ \frac{3 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 5} & (6) = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3 \times 5}{3 \cdot 5} & \frac{34}{3 \cdot 5} & \frac{34}{3 \cdot 5} & \frac{340 \times}{3} & \frac{340 \times}{3} \\ \frac{3 \times 5}{3 \cdot 5} & \frac{34}{3 \cdot 5} & \frac{34}{3} & \frac{34}{3} & \frac{34}{3} & \frac{340 \times}{3} \\ \frac{34}{3 \cdot 5} & \frac{34}{3 \cdot 5} & \frac{34}{3} & \frac{$$

Maring, in bringing 50(1/1) anom: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{236}{335}(6) = \frac{949\times}{95}(6) = -15\\ \frac{945}{355}(6) = -27\\ \frac{945}{355}(6) = 27\\ \frac{945}{355}(6) = 27\\ \frac{949\times}{355}(6) = 27\\ \frac{949\times}{355}(6$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x^{2}) = \frac{\partial f}{$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = 3x_3A_{S_3} + nxA_{S_5} - 2A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} = x_3 \frac{\partial A}{\partial S_5} + 0xA_{S_5} - 2S_3 \\ \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} = x_3 \frac{\partial A}{\partial S_5} + 0xA_{S_5} - 2S_3 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = 0xA_{S_5} + 0A_{S_5} + 0A_{S$$

$$\left(\frac{35}{35}\cos\frac{35}{65}\left(\frac{35}{34}\right) = \frac{35}{37}\left(3x_3^2/34nx_4^2 - 2H_5\right) = 0x_5^2 + nx_4^2 - 18A_5$$

$$\frac{34}{35}\cos\frac{3A}{19}\left(\frac{3A}{34}\right) = \frac{3A}{3}\left(x_5^2/34nx_4^2 - 3H_5\right) = 0x_5A_5$$

$$\left(\frac{3A}{35}\sin\frac{3A}{19}\left(\frac{3A}{34}\right) = \frac{3A}{3}\left(x_5^2/34x_5^2 - 3x_3\right) = 0x_5A_5$$

$$\left(\frac{35}{35}\cos\frac{3A}{19}\left(\frac{3A}{34}\right) = \frac{3A}{3}\left(x_5A_5 + x_4A_5 + x_4A_5\right) = 3A5_3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9A_{9X}}{3L} \frac{9A_{9X}}{\phi_{0}L} \frac{9A_{9X}}{9(3L)} = \frac{9A_{9X}}{3} \left( \frac{3A_{5}}{3L} + 5A_{5}^{2} + 5A_{5}^{2} \right) = 8X5_{5} + 6A_{5}^{5} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{9X}}{3L} \frac{9X(9A_{5})}{\phi_{0}} + \frac{9X_{5}}{3} \left( \frac{9A_{9X}}{3L} \right) = \frac{9X_{5}}{3} \left( \frac{9A_{9X}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} \right) = 3X_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{9X}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{\phi_{0}} + \frac{9X_{5}}{3} \left( \frac{9A_{5}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} \right) = 3X_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{\phi_{0}} + \frac{9X_{5}}{3} \left( \frac{9A_{5}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} \right) = 3X_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{\phi_{0}} + \frac{9X_{5}}{3L} \left( \frac{9A_{5}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} \right) = 3X_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{\phi_{0}} + \frac{9X_{5}}{3L} \left( \frac{9A_{5}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} \right) + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{\phi_{0}} + \frac{9X_{5}}{3L} \left( \frac{9A_{5}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} \right) + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{\phi_{0}} + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{3L} + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{3L} + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}(9A_{5})}{3L} + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X9A_{5}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + 6A_{5}^{2} = 3$$

$$\left\{ \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} \frac{9X_{5}^{2}}{3L} + \frac{9X_$$

Teorema (crid lui Schwarz) + our posticular al teremoù lui Young

Fix \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\int\_{\inli\int\_{\in

(14.5) 35t = 32.32". (A):?=1'M or ;+?

Obsilvaid bui Schwarz ne spine co in anditi la teamai (con vor l'intituanina ordinational bui Schwarz ne spine co in anterest ordina in case se fice devisara e mai sulsi in report au necunature "I" is apoi in report au "a", sau viaversa; il cf. cuit dui Schwarz pentru a debermina teate ale "n", abivate pertal de ord II, este outicant sa colastam (bive!) dar "n+ n-n, deinete peliele.

Fr. (f. 12/10-16)

 $\frac{\log |\mathcal{L}_{1}|}{\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)^{2} dx} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{$ 

Def 2: Numin (matrices) bestiana atopata function f. DCR" +113, motiona potration formata cu devivatela postiale de ord. I ale funtion of jaction: (1843) H(181,252 - 25) = 
\[
\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial}{2\partial} & i) couf out bu Solwarz => (13.4) H=HT ( 4 este matrice sinotrice) ii) File Xo & D in notam on: (13.5) a = 3.7 (Xo) = a; . Atumi, oblivari : (13.6) H(X) = H(00,000 -1X0) get (001 ass - and EM" (15) Carure particulare (188,) H(21,9) = (3x 3x 3x 3x 4) ems (2xx,3) = (1810,) H(20,20) = (011 015) emply Ex by. f(xi2)= 2x3-ex3 + 2x-57+1 is 50(14) anom (& conorposon buoyage become);  $H(x^{1}A) = \begin{pmatrix} ex - 183_{S} & -3exA \\ e & 2 & ex - 183_{S} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \quad H(b) = H(vv) = \begin{pmatrix} -15 & -3e \\ e & -15 \end{pmatrix}$ P) N=2: T=T(x, A+1 , X=(x0) for 50)

Ex: bpl. tal 741= x3753+552355-3753" Sallill) anoun (ct. colonge but hacegarite): 182235+42,5 H(2,1,9,1= (525)+62,55 325,2 5x53+67555  $\frac{25.54}{15x^{4}} = 35_{5} - 35_{5} - 25_{5} + 15x^{4}s^{2} - 1845$   $15x^{4} = 35_{5}5_{5} + 15x^{4}s^{5} - 35_{5}$  = 27 + 27118 = 100141 = 8 + 15 = 100Dof 3: Numium diferentiala de ordinal il adapato function far, so, -, xo) (CO), expressio (187) 9 = 1 = 1 = 2 = 0x/3x? = 3x/3x? = 3x/3x? + 3x/3x² + - + 3x/3x? + - + 3x/3x? + 35 gray + 35 gz + - + 25 gz gray - + 35 gray - + 35 gz gray - + 1 + 8x18x1 9x19x1 + 3x ganges +--+ 8x5 gen warifold (stenow I elquexo is Inholow amostrot) snowedow in two busing A forma diferentiale de ord is rare apare in aplicații le practice: 4 0 350 garda " n-1 " Longi wigti (die phonogicalore) (expli doi cook doi) Calculand def(X) intern panet someware X=(x, x, -, x, ) eD cir, objection forms

(WR) 956(8) on \$ 5 5 000, 800 (8) quigai = 5 5 all quigai (35) a( (= a; )

ose a forma patratioa in diferilialele azquiridele (manoscutole) function

(No. (183) ji (184) = ) niednica consciedo aceste i forme potrolia este: A = 4(Xo) toc mai Previona celculato in pot. Xo

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Carren particulare:
        95 t(20) = F,(20) 95 = a go
  \begin{cases} q_{s}t(1) = 4eq_{x} \\ q_{s}t(x) = (x_{s}+x_{s})e_{x} \\ q_{x} \end{cases} = (x_{s}+x_{s})e_{x} 
\begin{cases} q_{s}t(x) = (x_{s}+x_{s})e_{x} \\ q_{x} \end{cases} 
\begin{cases} q_{s}t(x) = (x_{s}+x_{s})e_{x} \\ q_{x} \end{cases} 
    (ax) (ax) (ax 2) = 3x 9x 9x + 3x 9x 4 + 5 2x 9x 9x 9x 7 = (3x 9x + 3x 9x)
  ( 35 cpx + 37 cpx + 32 cps)
       E(21/15) = x5/33+5x4355-3/53! 30(11/11)
 (#) ( gztrzily) = 2 215 gzc+10xdz gł+ (czfs+10x2-12d5)gz + 5 (5x5+ cłs5)gx gl+ +
       [95+(11111) = 59x + 159x + 89x + 109x9x + 504x9x + 159x9x = 2

+ 5/exts, + 12,5/9x9x + 5/2x5x+15x2x + 025)9h9x
     formo potratico (definit pe 23) a manoscrita a: dx, dy, de
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IV Forme patratice
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Def. Numine forma patratica (definite pe 2"), funcția (aplicația) definite estiel:

Olos:

(propriotation de ninatrie a conficienți les

a) relatia (U.G) sovisã explicit (pe lang) avata antial:

$$a^{g_1} x^5 x^4 + a^{55} x_5^5 + \dots + a^{5n} x^5 x^n + \dots$$

$$(n.e_i) f(x^{i_1} x^{52} \dots x^{2n}) = \overline{a^{1i_1} x_5^i} + a^{15} x^i x^5 + \dots + a^{1n} x^i x^n + \dots$$

 $a^{n_1}x^nx^l+a^{n_2}x^nx^s+\cdots+a^{n_n}x^n$ 

p) conform andipilor de jimérie (210? = 3! oven edupipetige: al xix = 3:xix = 3:xix : (A); im deci patem resorie expresia formei patratice " f" antfel:

nu, termeni jo katici and domeni desplonghimberi (miseti),

accorda final forma intalnità in aplicativa practice (!!!)

a) ese ficienti formei potratice aj e R. formessa o matrice nu mito matricea avoi-- ata formei zatratice ji anume:

ni care veni fice dadonte condițiilor de minetrie (n relația:

d) o forma patretica " In one "" tornaci ("alixis" - "" " tornaci patraliciti ti")

(injerin; inj) exali z odka

e) (v)f-forma potrativa asen; f(0,0,-10)=0 (=> f(0,1)=0

t) wom note: E(X) = E(x1,202,--,201) ) (4) X=(x1,x2,--20) & PE

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Def 2: Spavem ca forma patratica " for 15 :
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- a) positio de fruito (=> 2(X) > 0 (WXCR = R"1404);
- p) samilasign go finita (=1) & (XI) O. (A) X C. B. ! { (B) X E. B. " o. V(XO) > }
- O regation de finite (=> \$(X) <0 ; (6) XER";
- d) seminadario getinite € > \$(X1 € 0 ! A)X € B"; ((G)X0€ B" 03 tox)=0}
- e) medificity or some (=> (3) x 2, 20 Ex av: E(x2)>0 in the 100!
- Def 3 Numin forma canonica assciata unei forme patratica the (116) sau (116") sau (116") + expressa:
- (418) f(21/22/2012) = x12/2+x2/2+ ....+x1/2 } x COR into + cooficientis Cormei potration
- (11.9) \{ \frac{A\_1 = \rangle 1\_1 \partin \frac{A\_2}{2} + \dots + \rangle 1\_2 \rangle \frac{A\_1}{2} \rangle \frac{A\_1 + \rangle 1\_2 \cdots \frac{A\_1}{2} + \dots + \rangle 1\_2 \rangle \frac{A\_1}{2} \

Stabilirea tipulai (semului) una forma pahadice nu se poste face pe forma genrale (MG"); data ènea se cuncaste forma canonica associata, acut lucru este extrem de ringle conform tecremei urmatoare:

## Tearma 1 (de corretorisare a tipulai sammulai unei forme potratice)

Fie o formă gatrălică de finită de relația (116°) a rarai formă canonică asociată este dată de relația (118). Aluni forma pătratică " f " este:

- a) positiv definité = > (4) «; > o , i= m ;
- b) semipositio definite == >(4)0(30, i=+, i) + (1) in di=0}
- c) regation definite => (4) di co i = mi
- d) reminegative definite (=>(4) Lico, c=tin; f(3) in L:=0}
- c) magetinité ou semme => (B) d; >0 vi (B) d; <0 ou igétis, -inti

Dem presonta in continuose dona metode de daterninare a formei comonice asociale unoi forme patratice ni anume:

(a) metada dui la ada; (b) molada dui Gams;