Lef! Fie f: D⊆R" → iR o fundie core admite toate ale "n" derivate partiale de ord I: 2f, i=1, n. Munim derivata partiala de ordinal i a funcțiai, fi ca raport au variabilele "xi, respectie "xj., expreria.

(NO 1) $\frac{9x^29x^2}{95t}$ $\frac{9x^2}{95}$ $\left(\frac{9x^2}{9t}\right)$ $\frac{9x^2}{95}$ $\frac{9x^2}{95}$

Obs:

i) function franx, -, xu) admite "", deviote partiale de ord. ";

Carini particulare

a) $\underline{N=1}$: $f''(x) = (f(x))^{1}$

 $f_{(x)} = (x_1 + 5x_1) e_x = \int f_{(x)} = (5x_1 + 5) e_x + (x_2 + 5x_1) e_x = (2x_1 + 5) e_x$ $= x_1 + (x_2) = x_2 + (x_2 + 5x_1) e_x + (x_2 + 5x_1) e_x = (2x_1 + 5x_1) e_x$

 $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t}$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\partial A_{5}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial A_{5}}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} = x_{i}^{2} A_{5} + 5x A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} - 3A_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} - 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} - 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5}^{2} x_{5}^{2} + 3A_{5$$

$$\frac{95_{5}}{95_{5}} = \frac{95}{9} \left(\frac{95}{95} \right) = \frac{95}{9} \left(32_{5} h_{5} + nxh_{3} - 2h_{5} \right) = 8x_{5} + nxh_{3} - 18h_{5}$$

$$\frac{9A_{5}}{95_{5}} = \frac{9A}{94} \left(\frac{9A}{95} \right) = \frac{9A}{9} \left(\frac{9A}{35} \right) = \frac{9A}{35} \left(\frac{9A}{35} \right$$

$$\left(\frac{9\lambda 9x}{3t} \frac{9\lambda(9x)}{qq} - \frac{3\lambda(9x)}{3} - \frac{3\lambda(5x\lambda_3+5\lambda_3^5)}{3} - \frac{5xx_3}{3} + c\lambda_5 \frac{5}{5}\right) = \frac{9x9\lambda}{3} + c\lambda_5 \frac{9x9\lambda}{5} = \frac{9\lambda 9x}{3} + c\lambda_5 \frac{9x}{5} = \frac{9x}{3} + c\lambda_5 \frac{9x}{5} = \frac{9x}$$

$$\frac{359x}{354} = \frac{95}{9} \left(\frac{9x}{954}\right) = \frac{95}{9} \left(\frac{9x}{355}\right) = \frac{9x}{355} = \frac{95}{355} = \frac$$

$$\left(\frac{359^{2}}{354} - \frac{95}{9}\left(\frac{94}{94}\right) - \frac{95}{9}\left(\frac{35}{355} + (25)^{2} - 35_{3}\right) = 3255_{5} + 1525_{5} - 35_{5}$$

$$\left(\frac{3595}{354} - \frac{95}{9}\left(\frac{95}{94}\right) - \frac{95}{9}\left(\frac{35}{3555} + 1525_{5}\right) - 35_{5}\right) = 3555_{5} + 1525_{5} - 35_{5}$$

$$\left(\frac{9595}{354} - \frac{95}{9}\left(\frac{95}{94}\right) - \frac{95}{9}\left(\frac{95}{3555} + 1525_{5}\right) - 35_{5}\right) = 3555_{5} + 1525_{5} - 35_{5}$$

$$\left(\frac{9595}{354} - \frac{95}{9}\left(\frac{95}{94}\right) - \frac{95}{9}\left(\frac{95}{3555} + 1525_{5}\right) - 35_{5}\right) = 3555_{5} + 1525_{5} - 35_{5}$$

Teorema (crit lui Schwarz) - car particular al terremoù lui Young

Fie \\f: D \subseterm \rightarrow \in \text{function de dava } \(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \

loc relatible (exalitation):

(14.5)
$$\frac{9x'.9x'}{95t} = \frac{9x'.9x'}{95t}$$
 (A) $i = 1'N$ or $i \neq i$

Obsijonterial lui Schwarz ne spane ca în condițile desnemoi (core vor fi întot deauna satisfacute in exemple a mastee) un contento ordina in care se face devivore : mai intai in rabort on recomments "I." of aboi in rebort on "I." som nicercisa; ii) cf. orif. Qui Schwarz pentru a determina toate cele "", derivete porfiel de ord. II, ste suficient so coloulan (bive!) door "n + n2" " derivate paliale.

Ex (P: 1210-12)

Ex 1 7: 15, 15, 15 J=fix,-,x10) are n=10=100 deriv. partiale de ord II. Dor este suficient 20 colorlan door $10 + \frac{2}{N_5 - N} = 10 + \frac{2}{100 - 10} = 10 + \frac{2}{30} = 10$ Def 2: Numin (matricea) horriana atasata fundici f:DCR">172, motricea
potratica formata cu derivatele partiale de ord. II ale fundici ;f,, activa:

(18.3)
$$H(x_1, x_2, -x_1) = \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x^2}{3x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_1}{3x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_1}{3x^2} + \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_1}{3x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_1}{3x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_1}{3x^2} + \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_2}{3x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_1}{3x^2} + \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_2}{3x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_2}{3x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^3x_2}{3x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} \frac{3x^2}{3x^2} + \frac{3$$

i) conf. Grid. lui Solmarz => (13.4) H=HT (Hoste matrice sinetrico)

ii) Fie Xo & D on votam ou: (3.5) a; = 3t (Xo) = a; . Atuni, obliver:

Cosure particulare

a) N=5: = tishin) Xo=(xo)

(173,)
$$H(x^{1}A) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} dx}{\partial 5^{2}} & \frac{\partial^{2} dx}{\partial 5^{2}} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial 5^{2}} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial 5^{2}} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{N}_{S}(2x^{1}A) = (13.9,) H(x^{0}A^{0}) = \begin{pmatrix} a^{S1} & a^{SS} \\ a^{11} & a^{1S} \end{pmatrix} \text{eng}$$

Ex ph. f(x,y) = 3x3y -6xy3+3x-2y+1 in Po(1,1) aven (cf. coloubler pracedente foots):

$$H(x^{1}A) = \begin{pmatrix} ex-18x^{2} & -3ex^{2}A \\ ex-18x^{2} & -3ex^{2}A \end{pmatrix} = 1 + (L) = H(L^{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} -15 & -36 \\ ex-18x^{2} & -3ex^{2}A \end{pmatrix}$$

P) N=3: == f(x)215), X=(x0)20150)

$$(4.3_{11}) H(x^{1}A^{1}S) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{350}{356} & \frac{350}{356} & \frac{350}{356} \\ \frac{350}{356} & \frac{350}{356} & \frac{350}{356} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{3}^{3}(2\alpha^{1}A^{1}S) \Rightarrow (3.9_{11}) H(x^{0}A^{0}S_{0}) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^{11} & \alpha^{12} & \alpha^{12} \\ \alpha^{21} & \alpha^{22} & \alpha^{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex: bpt: tar245] = x5253+58355-3253 v. bo(1114) anom (ct. colorescent bracegoing);

$$H(x^{1}A^{1}s) = \begin{cases} 8x^{4}55 + 10x^{4}5 - 355 & 9x^{5}5 + 10x^{3} - 18A5 \\ 5x^{5}5 + 6A_{5}55 & 15x^{4} & 3x^{5}55 + 10x^{5}A_{5}5 - 355 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 10 & 9 & -8 \\ 8 & 15 & 9 \\ 5 & 8 & 10 \end{cases}$$

(5

Def 3: Namina diferentiala de ordinal II atapata functiei fix, x, -, x,) EC(0), expresión

Aplicand viet. lui Schwarz (totaleauna valatoil in exemple le voastre) oblinem forma diferentialei de ord. ii care apare in aplicații le practice:

"" " forman by per pia

(18.4,) 9\$\frac{1}{5}(X) = \frac{9\pi^2}{3\frac{1}{5}} q^{\pi} + \frac{9\pi^2}{3\frac{1}{5}} q^{\pi} + \frac{9\pi^2}{3\frac{1}{5}} q^{\pi} q^{\pi} + \frac{9\pi^2}{3\frac{1}{5}} q^{\pi} q^{\p

" " " lænen mæti (dreptanghialore)

(egeli doi cak doi)

Calculand d'\$\f(X) intrus panet some core \(X = (x_1, x_2, -1, x_n) \in O \in R, obtinen forma diferentiable de ord. I intrus panet find:

(135)
$$d^2f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \stackrel{\text{init}}{\stackrel{\text{init}}{=}} \frac{\partial x_i \partial x_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} (x_0) dx_i dx_j = \stackrel{\text{init}}{=} \stackrel{\text{init}}{\stackrel{\text{init}}{=}} \alpha_{ij}^{ij} dx_i dx_j$$

sou.

(11.5') def(Xo) = and x + ased x + - + and x + 2 are deformed to the condender - - + 2 and x under of the condender of the condender (manoscatabor) function of the condender (manoscatabor) function of [!!!) Den (11.3") is (11.4) =) modrice associate a caste i forme potrolice ste; A = H(Xo) to comai busiana cel culeto in pet. Xo

se vidica la outerea a I

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Carun particulare:
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(x)
$$\begin{cases} d^2f(x) = (x^2 + hx + z)e^x \\ d^2f(x) = (x^2 + hx + z)e^x$$

(4)
$$\begin{cases} d^2 f(x) = (x^2 + h^2 t + z) e^{x} d^{3}x \\ d^2 f(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} d^{3}x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a_{11} & a_{22} \\ a_{32} & a_{32} \\ a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{35} & a_{35} \\ a_{35} &$$

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IV. Forme patratice
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Def! : Numin forma patratica (definita pe R"), functica (aplicația) definite artfel:

(11.6)
$$\begin{cases} f: \mathbb{R}^N \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f(x_i, x_2, ..., x_N) \stackrel{def}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_j \cdot x_i \cdot y_i^* \quad \alpha, i : (x) \alpha_{ij} = q_i \cdot i \cdot q_i \cdot y_i = q_i \cdot i \cdot q_i \cdot y_i = q_i \cdot i \cdot q_i \cdot y_i = q_i \cdot q_i \cdot$$

Op2:

(proprietation de nivetrie a conficienți de

a) relatia (11.6) souisa explicit (pe lang) avata astfel:

$$a^{81}x^5x^4 + a^{55}x_5^5 + \dots + a^{5N}x^5x^{N+1}$$

$$(11.6,) f(x^{1/3}x^{5/3} - 1/3x^{N}) = a^{1/3}x_5^1 + a^{1/3}x^{1/3}x^{1} + \dots + a^{1/3}x^{1/3}x^{N+1}$$

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

b) conform condition de jumétrie (x) a; = a; aven egalitatile: a; x; x; = a; x; x; ; (A) ij=111 deci palem resorie expresia formei patralice " ?" astfel:

"" termeni patrolici "" derneni dreptunglinderi (mixti),

acearsa find forma intalnità in aplicative practice (!!!)

a) coeficientir former patratier a; ETR, formessa o matrice numito matricea avai-- ata formei zatratice je anume:

ni care venifica datorite conditiilor de remetrie (or relatia:

d) o forma patrotica " f" are "" termeni ("a; x; " - " " - " " termeni patroliciti= "")

"a; x; x; " - " " termeni dreptunghiulari

(i,j=1,"; i+j) epali z cakz.

e) (v)f-forma postralica aven: \$(0,0,-,0)=0 (=> \$(0,0)=0

t) non nota: E(X) = E(x1/2151-120)) (A) X=(x1/x21-120) EVE

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Def 2: Sourem ca forma patratica "I" ste:
```

a) positio definito (=> f(X) > 0; (W) X C R" = R" < 0, 3;

b) semipositio de finite (=> f(X)>,0; (B) X ER ; £(B) X ER as. f(Xo)=0 }

e) regatio de finita (=> \$(X) <0; (A) X E PX ;

d) seminegation definito () f(X) (0; (1)X CR, ; ((3)X O CR, a: f(XO) = 0 }

e) medefinité ca senn (=> (3) xo, Yo e R* a.r.: f(xo)>0 m f(Yo)<0;

Def 3 Numin forma canonica asserata unei forme patratica Edefinido au (11.6) sau (11.6") + expressa:

(11.8) fcx1,x2,...,x1) = x142+ x242++ x142 ; x1612, i=1,11 + coeficienti; former potration

(11.9) $\begin{cases} \mathcal{J}_{i} = b_{ij} x_{i} + b_{i2} x_{2} + \dots + b_{in} x_{in} \\ \mathcal{J}_{i} = b_{2i} x_{i} + b_{22} x_{2} + \dots + b_{2n} x_{in} \end{cases}$ forme liniare $\begin{cases} \mathcal{J}_{i} = b_{ij} x_{i} + b_{i2} x_{2} + \dots + b_{2n} x_{in} \\ \mathcal{J}_{i} = b_{ij} x_{i} + b_{in} x_{2} + \dots + b_{in} x_{in} \end{cases}$ forme liniare $\begin{cases} \mathcal{J}_{i} = b_{ij} x_{i} + b_{i2} x_{2} + \dots + b_{in} x_{in} \\ \mathcal{J}_{i} = b_{ij} x_{i} + b_{in} x_{2} + \dots + b_{in} x_{in} \end{cases}$

Stabilirea tipulai (semulai) unei forme patralice nu se pocte face pe forma generale (11.6"); dara însă se cuncaște forma canonică associată, acest lucru ete extrem de rimple conform teoremei urmatoare:

Teorema 1 (de caracterizare a tipului/semmului unei forme patratice)

Fie o forma patralica de finità de relation (11.6") a carei forma canonica associata este dato de relation (11.8). Atunci forma patralica "f" este:

a) positiv definite (=> (4) x; >0, i=1, n;

b) semipositio definite (=)(4)di>o, i=1, n; +(1) in di=0}

c) regation definite (> (+) di co , i= min;

d) seminegative definite (=>(4)dico, i=Tin; \$(3) in 2:=0}

e) redefinité ca semm (=>(E)d; >0 m (E)d; <0 cu ijel1,2,-,m?;

Vous presenta in continuore donc metode de determinare a formei cononice asociate unai forme patratice n'anume:

(a) metoda du la coloi; (b) metoda lui Gaus;