Extrem de melte dintre fundiile (nodematice) care apar n descrierece fenemene lor economice de pint me o singure variabile à de 2,3,--, n variabile (ecanomice). Le exemple:

- 4) function care desorie PiB-ul (produced intern bout) al unei fan depinde de extrem de multe variabile (valorile investitiilor noi, inflatie, cursul velutor, productividatea munai, gradul de telnologisare, consumul intern, exportul, etc.) $P = P(x_1, x_2, --, x_n) Punctia P.i.B$
- e) $C_2(P, l, t) = 108,83 6,029hP + 0,164 l-0,421+t (e, f(x,y,t) = a-bx + cy-dz) este function bui T.W. Schultz care estimated curerea de zahar în S.U.A. pentru periorde 1929-1935, unde (P= preful zaliarului li = indicele (mediul al producțiai t = timpel (m anul 1929 -> t=0)$
- d) $G(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4) = 1.058 \times (0.136 \times 0.1427 \times 0.1814 \times 0.1816 \times 0.181$
- e) toate functifié de tip costerni profit core apar su problemele de programore liniaro.

```
IV. 2.1) Limite pentre function de "" noviabile (definite pe IR")
          a) IR = IR (liam)
     Fie \f: D \le R \rightarrow 112 (D = domenial de definitée al function)

\( \xi = \fac{1}{2} \)

\( \xi = \xi \in \xi \)

\( \xi = \xi \in \xi \)

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\( \xi = \xi \)

\( \
     Obs: dece xo me ste pet de acramulare = 1 xo este punct idlet fail = [-3, 2) v {5} } }
     Def: Spinen co functio fix) are limito fixito ( unt l) m pet xo, daço:
  (a) (A) (XV) NEW CD and XV is xx => f(XV) is few granges or winners
   16 (4) 830, (3) 8 50 as 1500) - 81 < 8 pentre (4) xe) car voifice 1x-x0 < 6 5 definition
                                                                                                                                                                                                         a Emore (an
            not: l= lim f(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                        vecinatati)
             6) IR" (N>2)
    Fix f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} (D = \text{domenial } n - \text{dimensional al function})
f = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) (\equiv f(X)) \xrightarrow{n} X_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) \in D \text{ an panat de acumulare } f(=)(B)(X_1)(x_1)
                                                                                                                                             a.i. XK Pusxof
  Def! Spersem co functio &(X) are limito globalo finito ( unt & = L) in pet. Xo ED, daco
(a) (A) (XM) KEN CD ON XM BY CD => $(XM) IF = 68 - definition divider
( 30 > 11X-XII : 20 dish and (3 X (A) 4 3 > 17 - (X) 1 4.0 0 5 3 (E) 6 0 5 (A) (1)
       Mot:
                                                                                                                                          definitie dimite a veniratori ( E cà de)
    (2) L= line f(X)
      (ii) L = de f(x,x,-,xu)
     (iii) L = lim franze, -, zu)
  Def 2: Spuren co fundia &(X) = f(x,,-,xi,-,xu) are limite partialo finite in raport
    au variaboila xi (= lp) in junctul X=(xi, -, xi, -, xi) dace:
     (0.2) (3) lper an: lim f(x),-,x;,x;,x;,x;,x;,-,x;) = (2)
    Obs: & fundié acun variabile i se pot assais intrum pund un limit partiale:
```

```
Def 3: Munion limite iterate ( et let) a function f(x, x, -, xu) on punctul (x, x, -, x)
              (1).31 lit = lim (lim {--- (lim for, x2,--,xu)}--) unde (i, i2, --, iu) represente 

xi, +xi, xi, xi, xi, +xi, (1).-- (vin for, x2,--,xu) --- ) o per un toe a indialer (1)?--, v
         Obs: unei functio a "" u variabile i se pot asocia n! limite iterate:
                                                                          lit, lit, ---, lit
                       Cazuri particulare:
                             i) frant g = L = \lim_{(x,y) \to (x,y_0)} = \lim_{(x,y) \to (x_0,y_0)} \int_{y\to y_0}^{y\to y_0} \sin f(x,y)
                         ii) (lp = lim f(x, yo) > limite partiale

lp = lim f(xo, yo) > limite partiale
                        (lit = lim (lim f(x,y)) > limite itrate

lit = lim (lim f(x,y))

Lit = lim (lim f(x,y))
                       Exempla:
      i) f^{2}(0^{10}) = f^{2}(0^{10}) = \frac{x+4}{x+4} = \frac{x+4}{5}
(x^{1}x^{1}) = \frac{x+4}{x+5} + \frac{x+4}{5} = \frac{5}{5}
 e_{p(0)}^{**} | e_{p(0)}^{*} | e_{p(0)}^{*} | e_{p(0)}^{**} | e_{p(0)}^{**
6,10) from $(0,4) = fin -3+45 = fin $(1,4) = for (-1+2) = -1
        \frac{1}{100} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{100} = \lim_{x \to 
                           (30) = gar tail) met x-10 = x+mx = x = gm x (1-m+x+mx) = 1-m(1) = get my = 100 = 400 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100 = 100
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Q(I: TRXTX -> R
       {fay)=xsint on X=0(0,0)
    i) bg(0) = lin f(x,y) = lin æn f = (lin x), lan fon f) = 0

y = 0

(3), der long/E1 (merginiste)
     (E) (Rp(0) = lim f(x,0) = (nu ste definite)
          ( ( ( ) = lin + (0, y) = lin 0 = 0
   (126) = lim (lim from - 0 10 mexiste ) = 3 (mexiste limbe)
           ((20) = lin (lim fixil) = gon (low x end) = lin 0 = 0
      Legatura dintre limite globalo, limitele portiale si ale iterate
 ) (a) Daco (3) ly oi dato (3) li si i el 1,-, m) => ly= lp= lp= --= lp
      Maro (3) lp (p) ou lp + (p) => ($) la
      De poete Entample on so (F) ep= ep= --- ep dar so (F) lg
   2) Analog pertru limitele iderate ni de globala:
      (a) doco (3) lie, lie on lie + lie =) lg = lie - lie = lie - lie | lie + lie =) lg = lie - lie | lie + lie =) lg = lie - lie | lie + lie =) lg = lie - lie | lie + lie =) lg = lie - lie | lie + lie =) lg = lie - lie | lie + lie =) lg = lie - lie | lie + lie + lie | lie + lie +
         (c) se poste ca so existe limitele iterate si so fie egale, dar limita globala so un exist
        TV.2.2) Continuitatea fundiilor de n-variabile
\int f = f(x_1, x_2, -x_1) = f(x) \quad \text{in} \quad \chi_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, -x_1^0) \in D - \text{punct de acumularare}.
  Spinen ca:
  a) function if, este continua partial an raport on variabile "xi, an ief1,2,-, no daco:
       f (x)=f(x)+
   b) function ... In onte continua global in junctual Xo dare:
```

(10.5) (3) lg(x) def lun f(x,x,-,xu) = f(x,x,-,xu) (E) lin f(X) = f(X))

= (x) (E) (E) (E) (E)

= (x) (E) (E) (E)

1.3) Derivabilitate in déferentiabilitate poutre funçui de "nu variabile

"Memories" from high school (cosed function f=fcx)

Fie (f: D C IR > IR

) f= f(x) of x0 \in D pot de acumulare, Pp. co "f" ste continue in x6, (13) lim fx = x5x6

Atuni, dace existe limita:

lim fex)-fexo met f(xo) - devisate function fexo in xo

Obs(i) dans $f'(x_0) \neq t \infty$ (finite) =) f(x) ate derivabile in x_0 (ii) f(x) ate derivabile pe D(x) for ate derivabile in (x) f(x) f(x

de ordinalia

de ordinalia

de ordinalia

de ordinalia

de ordinalia

de function in punctul "xo";

deferentiala de ordinal I al function fox);

obs: iplace f ste derivabile in xo, alunci aven exelitatea

(*) $f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_1x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + e(x_0)(x - x_0)$ $f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0)$

ii) becard la limité (sc-sxo) in (x), aven;

(**) lim of(x) = f(xo) lim ox (=> df(xo) = f(xo) dx

wet df(xo)

wet dx

in) tangente la Ge in punctul P (50, fixo)) este decapte de ecuclie:

 $\frac{1}{4-f(x^{0})} = \frac{1}{4}(x^{0})(x-x^{0}) = \frac{1}{4}(x^{0})(x-x^{0})$

pe intervale "mia" mjural lui " so , doangente m xo la 6 p aproximoaso "boine" dalonle lui foxo

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\
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\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

113.1) Derivata partiale de ord I. Diferențiala de ord-I

Def: Fig
$$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
 $\Rightarrow_i X_o = (x_i^o, x_i^o, --, x_i^o) \in D$. Dana $f(X)$ este continua $f(X)$

glabal m Xo, numius derivata partiala de ordinal I a fanctici f(x) m panetal Xo in raport au variabila "xi", limita:

(10.6) fine
$$\frac{f(x_0', -1, x_1', x_0', x_1', x_0') - f(x_0', -1, x_0', x_0', x_0', x_0')}{x_0' - x_0'} = \frac{6x_0'}{2t}(x_0) = \frac{6x_0'}{2t}(x_0)$$

Obs: function $f(x_1,...,x_n)$ admite (N_1) derivate partiale de ord. \overline{I} (N_1) raport ou fierence nou-nosauta): $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_0)$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x_0)$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)$ (=) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)$ (=) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0)$

Carvi particulare:

$$\frac{3A}{9t}(x^{0}, 2^{0}) = \lim_{x \to x^{0}} \frac{A - 2^{0}}{t(x^{0}, 2^{0}) - t(x^{0}, 2^{0})} \stackrel{=}{=} t^{A}(x^{0}, 2^{0})$$

$$\frac{3X}{3t}(x^{0}, 2^{0}) = \lim_{x \to x^{0}} \frac{x - x^{0}}{t(x^{0}, 2^{0}) - t(x^{0}, 2^{0})} \stackrel{=}{=} t^{A}(x^{0}, 2^{0})$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial z}(x^{i}A) = 305 - 18xA_{5} - 5 \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial z}(x^{j}A) = 6xA_{5} + 3 \end{cases} = 3 \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial z}(x) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial z}(1/1) = -14 \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial z}(x) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial z}(1/1) = 3 \end{cases}$$

Obs i) der (10.6) se observa ca derivata: 2º se obline derivand function, f, in raport au variabable "xi" ca ja cum alelable recursante ar fi constante (!!!) ii) derivatele partiale de ord. I sunt funcții la rânderl lot care depund de varia--hileli: 21,20,- xn; calculate intrun pund devin evident niste constante.

$$\frac{35}{35}(x^0) = \sin \frac{5-50}{5(x^0)^{40}} = \frac{5-50}{5(x^0)^{40}} = \frac{5}{5}(x^0)$$

$$\frac{37}{35}(x^0) = \sin \frac{4(x^0) + 5}{5(x^0)^{40}} = \frac{5}{5}(x^0)$$

$$\frac{3x}{35}(x^0) = \sin \frac{1}{5}(x^0) + \frac{5}{5}(x^0) + \frac{5}{5}(x^0) = \frac{5}{5}(x^0)$$

$$\frac{3x}{35}(x^0) = \sin \frac{1}{5}(x^0) + \frac{5}{5}(x^0) + \frac{5}{5}(x^0) = \frac{5}{5}(x^0)$$

$$\frac{3x}{35}(x^0) = \sin \frac{1}{5}(x^0) + \frac{5}{5}(x^0) + \frac{5}{5}(x^0) = \frac{5}{5}(x^0)$$

$$\frac{35}{35}(x^{1}A^{1}5) = 35x^{3}55 + 10x^{3}55 - 3455$$

$$\frac{34}{35}(x^{1}A^{1}5) = 5553 + 10x^{3}55 - 353$$

$$\frac{34}{35}(x^{1}A^{1}5) = 5x^{3}53 + 10x^{3}55 - 353$$

$$= 1$$

$$\frac{3x}{35}(x^{1}A^{1}5) = 5x^{3}453 + 5x^{3}55$$

$$= 1$$

$$\frac{3x}{35}(x^{1}A^{1}5) = \frac{3x}{35}(x^{1}A^{1}1) = 1$$

functici "+" expressia:

(13.7)
$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} dx^1 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} dx^2 + - - + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} dx^2 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} dx^2$$

Obs: Dara net: (x) a; = 32; (Xo), i=1, v., oblinen expressa diferentialei de 07d. I calculati in princtul Xo de forma;

$$(12.7)df(X_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(X_0)dx_i = a_1dx_1 + a_2dx_2 + \dots + a_Ndx_N = \frac{forma \ liviava}{fin}$$
difornitielle wanosault

Cazur particulare:

p)
$$\overline{n=5}$$
: $q \xi(x^{1}x) = \frac{9x}{5t}qx + \frac{9x}{5t}qx$

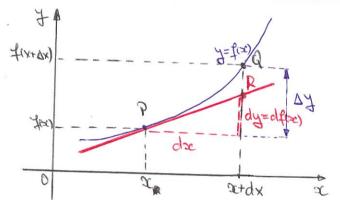
Exemple:

a)
$$f(x) = x^2 e^x$$
 $f(x) = x^2 e^x$ f

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (b^2) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (b^2) dx + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (b^2) dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (b^2) dx + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (b^2) dx$$

df(Po)det st (Po)dx + st (Po)dy + st (Po)dz = 4dx + 4dy - 2dz - forma liviava ou 3 vouabel

Interpretore geométrice a diferentialei



$$\begin{cases} x \longrightarrow x + qx \\ f(x) \longrightarrow f(x + qx) \stackrel{n}{\sim} f(x) + f(x) dx \\ \begin{cases} x \longrightarrow x + qx \\ \end{cases} \stackrel{nol}{\sim} f(x) + f(x) dx \end{cases}$$

deci d'ex ste o aproximare (liviare) a variatiei (ousteri/descrestorii) funcției fix) aturii cârd vaune vascula "x " sufero o variatie (f. vice), dx...