- 4) Functio care desorde PiB-ul (produced intern bout) al una fañ depinde de extrem de multe variabile (valore investifile noi, enfletie, cural valutor, productivitativa munai, gradul de telenologione, corennel intern, exportal, etc.)

 P=P(001, 22, -- , 001) fantia P.i.B
- () F(x,y) = A x 3/5 (at a, b, h ∈ IR anskate) fundice (de productio) Cobb-Daughos

 -dor processe economice (x, you and contribetile de moderate folombé in processed de

 -dor processe economice (x, you and contribetile de moderate) (proprie de anna 1924)

 F(x, x, -1, x,) = A x 1, x 2, ... x (at A, a, -1, a, ∈ IR -> roustoute) fundice Cub
 trugles ptr. " n " variation de

 trugles ptr. " n " variation de
- c) $\mathbb{Z}_{2}(\gamma, i, t) = 108,83 6,029hp + 0,164 i 0,4217t (c. f(x,y,z) = a-bx + cy-dz) artificial lui T.W. Schultz care estimatora caravea de zalar zu 511.4. pontre poriordo 1929-1935, ande (p. prepal zalarribui)

 [i = indicele (media) al produifici

 [i = timpel (in and 1929 -> t=0)$
- d) G(21,32,123,24) = 1,058 x, 136, 22 23 2314 x 1,0186 s function but R. Stone care densite carea de barre in U.S. (Harea Britanie) unde (x, = vomitul media al populationi

 22 = protal bosini

 23 = indicale media al protanilor (dible decid bossa)

 (x) = gradul de abol (tora) bossi
- e) toats finisfile de tip costerni postit core apar su problemele de programose

```
14.2.1) Limbe pentre functio de "", vericinile (definide pe 12")
     a) R" = R (lian)
  Fie { f: D ≤ 12 → 12 (D = domerial de definitée al fanction)

Fie { f: D ≤ 12 → 12 (D = domerial de definitée al fanction)

pi 20€ 1) un panot de ocumulare (=1(3)(2n) nem CD a. 2. 2n 2 → 20 }
  Obs: done to me ate pot de avenualore = 1 to ate persot isolot for 0 = [-3, 2) U { 5 } }
  Def Spensen so fundia fex) are amite fuite ( tot e) in pot xo, daso:
 (a) (A) (X") MENCO of X" => X => t(X") => fels -got mipo or interns.
  14 (4) Exo 3 (3) 8 = 20 0 = 1 food - 81 < E poster (4) xeb can varifie 1x - xol < 5 = definition
                                                                                                         a Enite (an
     not: l- lim $(00)
                                                                                                        (ifotowise
      P) 15, (NSS)
  Fix \begin{cases} f: p \in \mathbb{R}_{n} - \mathbf{1} \mathbb{S} & (p = \text{governing } n - \text{given sinverse } \mathbf{1} \in \text{function}) \end{cases}
\begin{cases} f: p \in \mathbb{R}_{n} - \mathbf{1} \mathbb{S} & (p = \text{governing } n - \text{given sinverse } \mathbf{1} \in \text{function}) \end{cases}
\begin{cases} f: p \in \mathbb{R}_{n} - \mathbf{1} \mathbb{S} & (p = \text{governing } n - \text{given sinverse } \mathbf{1} \in \text{function}) \end{cases}
                                                                          an Xx Rus Xof
 Def: Sperson co functio f(X) are limite globalo finito ( mt & = L) in pct. X o & D, doce
(a) (A) (XM) NEW CD ON XM 150, XO => $(XM) 15 = T = 63 - golimbia grips, or vision
(3) (0.1) (4) E70 7(3) (2) (4) (4) - [15 (4) (4) (4) core northeas : 11X-X11<9E)
   Not;
                                                                        definition dimite on venuotati ( E à dE)
  (i) L= lim f(x)
   ii) L = ling f(25,28--,24)
           (x, -x, ) + (x, -x, )
   (iii) L = lim franzi - 120)
 Def 2: Spanen of fundia &(X) = f(x,1,-,xi,-,xn) are limite partials finite in raport
  or nangelige xo (= 2) in sunstant xo=(xi, -1xi, -xi) date:
  (02) (3) lper a7: lim f(x, -, x, 1, x, x, x, 1, -, x, )= lp
  Obs: & fundia acun porialis ( se pot assair intrue pant on limite partiale:
```

```
Def 3: Namin limite iterate ( et let ) a function for 121 - xul in punctul (x. 20, x.
                              · Christa de tipal:
    (1.3) Cit = lim (lim 1- - (lim fox, x2, x0)-) and (inite - in) representation of person for a indicion (1)-1
   Obs: unei functi a "" " variabile i ne pot asocia n' limite iterate:
                            Oit 165 -- - Oni
        Caruni particulare:
  \alpha) \frac{1}{N=5} \begin{cases} \xi = \xi(x/2) & \text{if } x^0 = \cos(4\theta) \in \emptyset \\ \xi : y \in \mathbb{N}_5 \longrightarrow \mathbb{N} \end{cases}
           (3 = 1 = 1 = line f(x,y) = line f(x,y) - limite glabale
         ii) ( lo = lim f(x, yo) > limite partiale

{ lo = lim f(x, yo) > limite partiale

yoyo
        (iii) (lit = lim (lim f(x,y)) ) limite it rate

lit = lim (lim f(x,y)) ) limite it rate
        Exemples:
  i) pa(00) = film = 3x-4+x_5+x_5 = 5

{$\xi(x^2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{x-4}{x-4} + \frac{x_5}{x_5} + \frac{x_5}{3} = \frac{x}{3} \quad \text{con} \quad \frac{x_0}{3} = 0 \left(0^{10})
30 (1+2) = lim 2+22 = lim ×(1+2) = lim(1+2) = 1 } = 10 + (0) + (0) (0) -> (X) (0)
6/10/from 2(0)A) = from - 7+2 = from 2(1+2) = gor (-1+2) = -1
  (ii) (ch(0) = line (line $(x,y)) = line (line \frac{\pi + \pi + \pi + \pi }{\pi + \pi + \p
        8(0) = one tail and mest x20 x+mx + xx + mx = for x (1-m+x+mx) = 1-m(1) 2 getsingle of
```

```
Q(f: RXR -> R
       (frail)= x zint ca x = 0(010)
    (1 (20) = din fory 1 = din con 3 = (din x) du (m 3) = 0

you (35) = 0 (mayinite)
     (3) (3) = lim f(x,0) = (on sto definite)
           ( = 0) = line 2(0,4) = line 0 = 0
   (ii) (iii) = Que (Que Loxy) = Que (Que 2004) = ? (vu exist Que de )

(00 0) = Que (Que lovo) - Q. (0 morate
          (6 p) = gim (gim texis) = gen (gim x eng) = gim 0 = 0
      Legadura dinte limba globalo, ainibele portiale of all iterate
 (E) end(A) & or gare (E) 66 or i eli- 1/2 = 04 = 64 - 65 = --= 64
      Apric (3) 66, 69, or 66+67 => (2) 64
      Des poete entample on no (3) ep=ep=-=ep dar no (3) of
   2) Avalog parton limikle iterate ji al globala:
      (a) goe (3) 6 it 16 it 26 it - 16 it = 1 6 it = 6 it = 1 
         (c) se ponte ca so existe l'inidelle ibrate qu'or fie equele, der limite globale se un aris
        TV. 2.2) Continuitatea functiilor de n-variabile
12=f(x1,x2)-1x1=f(x) in X0=(x2,x2)-1x2)=D-pant de acumularare.
  Brunger co.:
  a) fortia of aste continue positial in raport on variabile , or i celis-int doce:
       (0,6) (2) eposition f(x', -, x', x', x', x', x') = f(x', x', -, x', a', x', -, x', ) = f(X)
                                                                                                                                                                       f 60(x)=f(x)}
  o sale of luting is boddy in full of the other parties (d
```

1 3) Denivabilitate ni deferentialis litate jentra functii de "" varialis le

"Memories" from high school (come funtitor f=fcx)

Fie St. DERSIR

Stance, dans exists alimins.

line fres - tro met from - desirate funties find in to

Ose (i) date \$(00) \$ too (finite) => for ate derivabile to 20

(ii) for esta derivabile pe D (=) der eta derivabile in (41x E)

(iii) et alon = df (notatia di balonia)

df(x0) det f(x0)dx - diferentiale function to provide (x0,);

Obs: ithare of ste desirabiles in xo, atuni aven egelitatea

(*) \$(x) - \$(x0) = \$(x0) (x-x0) + E(x,x0)

100 dan x - 300

100 dan x - 300

takanipu = Dx Wandia fundaint lui x in jural in jural lui xo lui xo)

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

(xa) fin of(xo) = f(xo) fin ox (e) af(xo) = f(xo) dx

iii) tangente la Ge in punctul P (20, P(20)) este decapto de scuelie:

A-f(x0)= 2/20 (x-x0) (=1/2) A= t(x0) + t,(x0)(x-x0)

(**) tex or texo) + texo)(xxo) = aleacimetris

Je interpola "mia" to jural Oni "20" doongente to xo la Et aproximonte "loire"
Allonde Oni from

 $\frac{1}{4(x)} = 1^{10028} - \dots \text{ (Argor develop)}$ $\frac{1}{4(x)} = (x_{3})_{1} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = 3 \times \frac{1}{4(x)} = \frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4(x)} = (x_{3})_{1} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = 3 \times \frac{1}{4(x)} = \frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4(x)} = \frac{1}{4(x)} \times \frac{1}{4(x)} = \frac{1}{4($

1131) Derivate partiale de ord I. Diferențiala de ord-I

Defi: Fig $\{f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ $w_i : X_0 = (\alpha_0^1, \alpha_0^2, \dots, \alpha_0^n) \in \mathcal{D}: D^{\alpha_0} = f(X) \text{ site continue}$

glabal in Xo, avania derivata partiale de ordinal I a fantici fa) in pantal X

Obs: fundia $f(x_1,...,x_n)$ admik "" a derivate basiliale de erol I (" raport cu france now-nosarta): $\frac{\partial +}{\partial x_1}(x_0), \frac{\partial +}{\partial x_2}(x_0), \dots, \frac{\partial +}{\partial x_n}(x_n) \subset 1$ $\frac{\partial +}{\partial x_n}(x_n), \dots, \frac{\partial +}{\partial x_n}(x_n)$

Casini particulare;

(2) (x) 2) = (x) 3 - (

 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} (x^2 x^2) = 3005 - 18x x_3^2 - 5 \\ \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} (x^2 x^2) = 2005 - 18x x_3^2 - 5 \end{cases} = 3 \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} (x^2 x^2) = -14 \\ \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} (x^2 x^2) = 6205 - 14 \\ \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} (x^2 x^2) = 6205 - 14 \\ \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} (x^2 x^2) = -14 \end{cases}$

Des i) den (0.6) as observe at derivata: It no object devivand function I, in raport on variable no. (111)

i) derivatele partiale de ord I ount functii la randal le constante (111)

ii) derivatele partiale de ord I ount functii la randal le cons depend de varia
hile le: 21,21-32 ; celabate int-un punct devin evident nijte enclarte.

$$\frac{35}{35}(X^0) = 8im \frac{35}{5(40^{150})} - \frac{35}{5}(X^0)$$

$$\frac{37}{35}(X^0) = 8im \frac{3-30}{5(40^{150})} - \frac{3-30}{5(40^{150})} = \frac{5}{6}(X^0)$$

$$\frac{35}{35}(X^0) = 8im \frac{3(2)}{5(40^{150})} - \frac{3(2)}{5(40^{150})} = \frac{5}{6}(X^0)$$

$$\frac{35}{35}(X^0) = 8im \frac{3(2)}{5(40^{150})} - \frac{3(2)}{5(40^{150})} = \frac{5}{6}(X^0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial t}(x^{1}A^{1}S) = 335A_{5} + (xA_{5}S - 2A_{5}S - 3A_{5}S - 3A_$$

function of expression:

Obs: Dara not (x) a: = 3+ (xa), i= 1, v., obliven expressa diferentiala de crat. I relaulati in protecti X de forma:

$$(124) df(X_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i^2}(X_0) dx_i^2 = 0, dx_1 + 0 = dx_2 + - + 0 \times dx_4 - \frac{forms liviava}{stable}$$

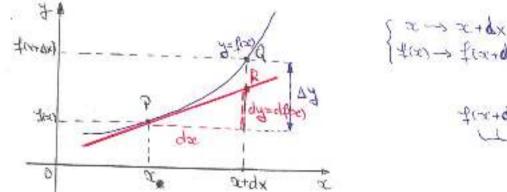
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i^2}(X_0) dx_i^2 = 0, dx_1 + 0 = dx_2 + - + 0 \times dx_4 - \frac{forms liviava}{stable}$$

Cozur particulare:

Exemple:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{q \, d(t)}{q \, t} = t \, |t| \, q \, x = 3 \, e \, q \, x \\ \frac{q \, t(x)}{q \, t} = \frac{1}{q \, t} (x) \, q \, x = (s \, x \, e_x \, x \, e_y) \, q \, x = \frac{x \, (s + x) \, e_y \, x}{x} \\ \frac{1}{q \, t} (x) = x_g \, e_x \quad i \quad x^{n=1} \end{cases}$$

Tuber pu love gornatico a diferentialia



 $\begin{cases} x \rightarrow x + dx \\ \pm (x) \rightarrow f(x + dx) = f(x) + f(x) + f(x) = f(x) dx \\ & = f(x + dx) - f(x) = f(x) dx \\ & = f(x + dx) - f(x) = f(x) dx \\ & = f(x + dx) - f(x) = f(x) + f(x) = f(x) =$

deci descriptio a aproximane (liniario) a variation (austeri/descriptioni) franction fox) atuna cand variante macada "x" suferio o variatio (f. vico) "dx".