$$F(\bar{d},\bar{p}) = \bar{0} \qquad \Gamma(\bar{d},\bar{p},\bar{\lambda}) = \bar{\phi}(\bar{d}) + \bar{\psi}(\bar{p}) + \bar{\lambda} T \bar{f}(\bar{d},\bar{p})$$

$$[\lambda_{k}] \quad M_{k}l \qquad M_{k}l$$

Quem i grem? H, T = O => Té linear com à $\vec{H}_{d\lambda}\Gamma = \vec{\nabla}_{d}[\vec{\nabla}_{\lambda}\Gamma]^{T} = \vec{\nabla}_{d}\vec{F}^{T} = \vec{\partial}_{d}, = \vec{B}^{T}$ 1) Sobre a Amplitude da Derivada Total (TT (a) Como o TGA é afetado pelo erro nos dados e por que isso acontece? (b) O TGA concenta (b) o TGA conc e perimb c ind=0 e dec=0; varie um parâmetro de cada vez. HPAT = PP [WAT] = TPFT = AT $H_{d} \Pi \Rightarrow H_{d_{ij}} \Pi = \frac{\partial}{\partial d_{i}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial d_{i}} (\phi(\vec{a}) + \psi(\vec{p}) + \vec{\lambda}^{T} \vec{\epsilon} (\vec{a}, \vec{p}) \right]$ $= \frac{\partial}{\partial di} \left(\frac{\partial \phi(\vec{a})}{\partial di} + 0 + \frac{\partial \vec{z}}{\partial di} \right)$ $Ha_{ij}T = \frac{3^{\circ}\phi(\bar{a})}{\partial d_{i}\partial d_{j}} + \frac{3^{\circ}\xi^{T}}{\partial d_{i}\partial d_{j}} \bar{\lambda}$ penivadas segundas de F (6 Auss-Newtonn) Desprezando Har = Hap Hpr = Hpr = 2000 + Joseph O (Gawss-Newton) Hpd T≈ Ō

(3)

Just and to do .
$$\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{100} + \frac{1}{100}\sqrt{10} = 0$$

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