Healmore op-un

y = x

a) Crosoro qui y: R - R zaguer yp-e? Berronemo mon:

X = R : F(x) = x, x e X

f(x) = -x, x & X

- S) Crouse nempepulnoux op-nin y: R→R zagaet yp-e? 4: x, -x, |x|, -|x|
- b) Cx. nenp. op-un y: [1;2] → R zagoëi yp-e? 21 x, -x
- 2) Ca. uenp. gr-un y:[1;2] 1R zagaés yp-e! 1:

Teopera o resbroi que un

Types f(x,y) nemp. equep. $l(x_0,y_0)$, $f(x_0,y_0)=0$, $f'_y(x_0,y_0)\neq0$, Renga $\exists \Pi = \{x_0 - a \in x \in x_0 + a, y_0 - b \in y \in y_0 + b\}$ $b(x_0 - poin)$ $f(x,y)=0 \iff f(x)=y_0$. Then f(x) here, green that $f(x) = \frac{f(x_0)}{f'_y(x_0,f(x_0))}$

F(x, f(x)) = 0 $F_{x}'(x, f(x)) + F_{y}'(x, f(x)) \cdot f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow graphyra - ne gax - bo!$

Darmena Sura + 0 repouzh zon repenennoù, koropar zabuenna (pubna go -un),

Nº 1

43 - x4+y =0, u=u(x,y)

Manin u_x' , u_y' u du b σ . (3,-2,2) u (3,-2,-1) - naga zagain u - unone venenzine vio za Forma

x=3, y=-2, u=? $u^3-34-2=0$ | u=2-pem,

$$(u-z)(u^{2}+2u+1)=0$$

$$(u-z)(u+1)^{2}=0$$

$$(u-z-1)$$

$$\frac{u^{3}-3u-2}{2u^{2}-2u^{2}}$$

$$\frac{u^{3}-2u^{2}}{2u^{2}-3u}$$

$$\frac{2u^{2}-3u}{2u^{2}-4u}$$

$$\frac{2u^{2}-4u}{2u-2}$$

$$\frac{2u-2}{2u-2}$$

$$3 u^{2} u^{2} - x u^{2} + 1 = 0$$

 $u^{2} y^{2} - \frac{1}{3u^{2} - x}$
 $u^{2} x (A) = \frac{2}{9}$ $u^{2} y (A) = -\frac{1}{9}$

$$du(3,-2,2) = \frac{2}{9} dx - \frac{1}{9} dy$$

$$3u^2du - Xdu - ud \times + dy = 0$$

$$4u = \frac{udx - dy}{3u^2 - x}$$

$$f(x-y, y-z, z-x)=0 \Rightarrow z=z(x,y)$$
 - naûm dz $f(u, v, w)$

$$dz = \frac{f'_{1} dx - f'_{2} dy + f'_{2} dy - f'_{2} dx}{f'_{2} - f'_{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x e^{u+v} + 2uv = 1 & u = u(x,y) & u(1,2) = v(1,2) = 0 & (nogramyni) \\ y e^{u-v} - \frac{u}{1+v} = 2x & v = v(x,y) & Nonian U'_x, u'y, v'_x, v'y & nym & x = 1, y = 2, u = v = 0, \end{cases}$$

April nonverse maiser u, v - spanus. yp. e. A month & T. - une inde

```
u^{3} + 2yu + xy = 0 u(1, -1) = -1 (npolymen: OK)
Navien d'a (1,-1,-1)
342du + 24dy + 2ydu + dx y + dy x =0
 du = -\frac{2u\,dy + dxy + dy x}{3u^2 + 2y}
du = dx + dy
 64du + 3 m d 4 + 2 dudy + 2 y d 4 + 2 dudy + dxdy + dxdy = 0
 d'u (3u +2y) + du'- 6u + ududy + 2 dxdy = 0
 d'u - 6 (dx +dy) + 4 dx dy + u dy + 2 dx dy = 0
 d'u = 60x2 + 12dxdy + 6dy2 - 4dxdy - 4dy2 - 2dxdy = 60x2 + 2dy2 + 60xdy
No Ty
  F: R > R x= rosy y=rsing
  Bupuzning rx, ry, 4x, 4'y repez r, 4
 Si= rysiny + rcosy qy
                                   Sizerx cosy - rsingyx
 lo=rycory=rsingly
                                   lo=rxshq+rasqqx
                                    ∆ = r
  V = - L
                                    Ar = rcosy
  Ar = -rsiny
                                    Δφ = - s'm φ
 ٧ وم - - ي ۵
                                                    y'x = - siny
                                     r'x = cos q
 r'y = sin u
 No novemy bie são dous?
 u=u(x, y)
 Permis ype xu'y-yu'x = 0
 Marphar zonena: X= rosy
 ly is byrazur repez ur, u'e
 ux = u'r rx +uy yx
```

uy = u'r - ry + uq · q'y

```
u'y = 42 · sin 4 + 44 · cos4
  ux= ur. cosy - up. siny
                                              - rsing (ur cosy - u'y siny) = u'y
  rcosy · (w' siny wy wy · cosy)
  u'y = 0
  4p-e u=f(r)
    r= Jx2+y2
  Oil u= F(x2+y2)
  (y-z)z/x + (y+z) z/z = 0 z= = (x,y)
  Bahnena: notore negat repenentione 4=y-z, v=y+z
             hobar q-us x=x(u,v).
  dz = z'xdx + z'ydy = z'x (x', du +x',dv) + z 'ydy = z'xx',(dy-dz) +
 dx = x'udu + x'vdv + z'x x'v (dy+dz) + z'ydy
 (=x x'u + z'x x'v + z'y) dy + (-z'x x'u + z'x x'v - 1) dz = 0
  dy, de-nponzbaronoue => kosqu-son you mue =0.
\begin{cases} z'_{x} \times x'_{y} + z'_{x} \times x'_{y} + z'_{y} = 0 \\ -z'_{x} \times x'_{y} + z'_{x} \times x'_{y} = 0 \end{cases}
\begin{cases} z'_{x} = \frac{1}{x'_{y} - x'_{y}} \\ z'_{y} = -\frac{x'_{y} + x'_{y}}{x'_{y} - x'_{y}} \end{cases}
   Rogeraberen.
\frac{y}{x' \sqrt{x''}} - v\left(\frac{x'' + x''}{x' \sqrt{x''}}\right) = 0
                                                \frac{u}{v} = \chi'_u + \chi'_v
  No T3
  f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2, u = \mathbb{R}^2 \cos y, v = \mathbb{R}^2 \sin y
 1) D-in, 200 J = / v'x v'y | x 0, no f ne sl-cs
```

2) Mairin $f(R^2)$ -un-le znorenin f. $\int = \begin{vmatrix} e^* \cos y & -e^* \sin y \\ e^* \sin y & e^* \cos y \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x} > 0$

He 9b-u duentiulnoù le very reprogramative:
$$u(r, q) = u(r, q + 2\pi)$$

$$v(r, q) = v(r, q + 2\pi)$$

Frespenyuse op-un neckonskur repenennum

$$u = F(x_1, ..., x_n)$$

Neodn. ye. e: Eam & Tronke non descriptingua Fgusque, To
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = \dots = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n} = 0$$
 (changer)

$$d^{2}F(\bar{x}_{o}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{x_{i}x_{i}}^{"}(\bar{x}_{o})dx^{2} + 2\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} f_{x_{i}x_{j}}^{"}(\bar{x}_{o})dx_{i}dx_{j}$$

Ucceyobanne Kb. gropu

1. Nymbegenne le kononureum lug
$$k(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E_i \chi_i^{(i)}$$
, $E_i = 0, \pm 1$
From lug ognozuaren e Tornoviero yo reperianolore E_i

Thomoreni, organization les E; = +1

Digning, onprez => bee E; = -1

Neonprez =>
$$\exists E_i = 1 \text{ in } \exists E_j = -1$$

$$\beta = (\beta_{ij})$$

A , O 2, ..., On

Novom, onney e=> lee 1:>0

Nº1

$$\begin{cases} xy=2 \\ x^2+y^2=5 \end{cases} => \begin{cases} x=\pm 2, \pm 1 \\ y=\pm 1, \pm 2 \end{cases}$$

$$u'_{xx} = 6y$$
 $u'_{xy} = 6x$

$$\frac{d^{2}f(z, i)}{6} = dx^{2} + dy^{2} + 4dxdy \qquad \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}\right) \quad \Delta_{1} > 0, \quad \Delta_{2} < 0 \quad - \text{ recompley}.$$

$$\frac{d^{2}F(1,2)}{6} = 2dx^{2} + 2dy^{2} + 2dxdy \qquad \left(\begin{array}{c} 21\\12\\12\\\end{array}\right) \begin{array}{c} A_{1}>0\\ A_{2}>0 \end{array} - howmin. oney, -min$$

$$U = xyz \left(16-x-y^{-2}z\right), \quad x,y,z=0$$

$$U = 16xyz \cdot x^{2}yz \cdot xy^{2}z \cdot 2xyz^{2}$$

$$U_{x} = 16yz \cdot 2xyz \cdot y^{2}z \cdot 2yz^{2}, \quad U_{y} = 16xz \cdot x^{2}z \cdot 2xyz \cdot 2xz^{2}$$

$$U_{x}^{2} = 16xy \cdot x^{2}y - xy^{2} \cdot 4xyz$$

$$\begin{cases} yz\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)=0 & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 2x+y+2z=16 & y=4\\ x+y+2z=16 & y=4\\ x+y+4z=16 & z=2 \end{array} \right. \\ (x) \left(16-x-y-4z\right)=0 & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x+y+2z=16 & y=4\\ x+y+4z=16 & z=2 \end{array} \right. \\ (x) = -2yz=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xy}^{2} = -2xz=-16 & u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right. \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-yz=-8 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right. \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-yz=-8 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right. \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-yz=-8 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right. \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right. \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right. \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2yz=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 \end{array} \right) \\ (x) = z \left(16-2x-y-2z\right)-2z=-16 & \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{xz}^{2} = y\left(16-2$$

No 3

$$U = X^4 + y^4 - 2x^2$$
 $U_x^1 = 4x^3 - 4x$
 $U_y^2 = 4y^3$
 $U_{xx}^2 = 12x^2 - 4x$
 $U_{yy}^2 = 12y^2$
 $U_{xy}^2 = 0$
 $U_{xy}^3 = 0$

u(t1+0x,0y)-u(t1,0)=(t1+0x4)+0y4-2(t1+0x)+1=

 $= \Delta x^{4} + 40x^{3} + 40x^{4} + 40x^{4} + 40x^{4} = 40x^{2}(4x-2)^{2} + 6y^{4} > 0$

No T5

B crows or il grapma d'I nown. norgangey.

d) Monet on sino South min? Da.

S) Momer in down max? Ket (beerga etito vidant ak u sy, vão nyupamjenne >0 - bing d'f)

B) He down skerpenyna? Da

Nº 4

2 x dx + zydy + z udn + zdx - zdy + zdu = 0

$$du = -\frac{(x+1)dx + (y-1)dy}{u+2}$$

$$u^{2} + 4 u - 5 = 0$$
 $u = 1, -5; (-1, 1, 1), (-1, 1, -5)$

$$d^{2}u = \frac{-dx^{2}-dy^{2}}{U+2}$$

$$d^{2}u \left(-1,1,1\right) = -dx^{2}-dy^{2} - cignus, conjug. (Max)$$

$$d^{2}u \left(-1,1,-5\right) = \frac{dx^{2}}{3} + \frac{dy^{2}}{3} - nozom, conjug. (Min)$$

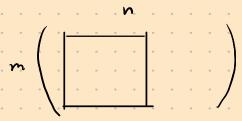
Yeroburin zkerpenyu

Forma $\bar{x}^{\circ} = (x^{\circ}_{1}, ..., x^{\circ}_{n})$ ray ex genobrown succeptury on $f(\bar{x})$ ryn yes. $(*) \stackrel{=}{\leftarrow} 3670$: $\forall \bar{x} \in \mathcal{U}_{S}(x_{\circ})$ ryn bun. yn - $\bar{m}(*) \rightarrow f(\bar{x}) > f(\bar{x}^{\circ})$

$$\varphi$$
-us larganina $\mathcal{L}(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}) + \lambda, \varphi, (\bar{x}) + \dots + \lambda_m \varphi_m(\bar{x})$ give $x = \bar{x}$

$$\mathcal{L}(x)|_{x} = f(x)|_{x} \quad \forall \lambda$$

Meden years Physic
$$f(x)$$
 in $\psi_i(x)$ near-graph ℓ $U_{\delta}(x^{\circ})$, range $rg\left(\frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial x_j}\right)_{i=1...m} = m$



Type Fian X, ..., Xm lapan. repez Xm, ..., Xn (nesho)

Pyris X° - T. yee surip. f(x) nym bon. (x)

Torger 3 2, ..., 2m: X° - Cray. T. qp-un Narparmu

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial d}{\partial x_1} = -\frac{\partial d}{\partial x_n} = 0 \\ \psi_1 = -\frac{\partial d}{\partial x_n} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial d}{\partial x_n} = -\frac{\partial d}{\partial x_n} = 0 \\ \psi_1 = -\frac{\partial d}{\partial x_n} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Money

$$n=2, m=1$$

$$u = \{n \times y, x^3 + xy + y^3 = 0\}$$

$$d = \{n \times y + \lambda (x^3 + xy + y^3)\}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{x} + \lambda (3x^3 + y) = 0$$

$$d = \frac{1}{y} + \lambda (3y^2 + x) = 0$$

$$d = \frac{1}{x} + xy + y^3 = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} = -\lambda (3x^{2} + y)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} = -\lambda (3y^{2} + x)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{xy} = -\lambda \cdot \frac{3x^{2}}{y} - \lambda$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{xy} = -\lambda \frac{3y^2}{x} - \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^{3}}{y} = \frac{y^{3}}{x} = \frac{y^{3}}{x} = \frac{y^{3}}{y} = \frac{y^{3}}{x}$$

$$2x^{3} + x^{2} = 0$$

$$X_1 = 0 - 100$$
 norm. $X_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$

$$x=y=-\frac{1}{2}$$
, $\lambda=0$ - boznomno yen murp.!

Doctatornoe yer-e: (**) - nprograppo yer-s chazer

dx.,..,dxm larpam. repez dxm.,...,dxn

Myers f, 4: - glanger nemp. grupep. & Us (x°), x°, 2: - pens. cu-un

nom yp-in c nom neigh.

d' L (x') | (xx) - kbeegp-gropin or n-m negal grips-orb.

b nen exonnationer onp-ex supposition yet surspening a cere april e.

bein d' L (x') go negrianolun rosom un orphus, onleg-negrianoluy nomes ne gliuse,
to tak bee seno. Unare nyuna nogetanolus. Eun noted negeranolum apopusa
horyanpey-nyuna gon versegolenul.

Thrump (bie not me)
$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \lambda \cdot 6x = -4 + 16 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = -28$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \lambda \cdot 6y = -28$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + \lambda \cdot 6y = -28$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -28 dx^2 - 28 dy^2 + 16 dx dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -2 dx^2 - 7 dy^2 + 4 dx dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -7 dx^2 - 7 dy^2 + 4 dx dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -7 dx^2 - 7 dy^2 + 4 dx dy$$
Then sino, $37.0 = (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) - 3600 \sin x$ manually m.

Mpunep 2

$$U = 1 - 4x - 8y$$

$$\lambda^{2} - 8y^{2} = 8$$

$$L = 1 - 4x - 8y + \lambda (x^{2} - 8y^{2} - 8)$$

$$L_{x} = -4 + 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$L_{y} = -8 - 16\lambda y = 0$$

$$x^{2} - 8y^{2} = 8$$

$$X = -4y$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$y = \pm 1$$

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{x}$$

$$d_{xx}^{2} = 2\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \qquad d_{yy}^{2} = -16\lambda = \pm 8 \qquad d_{yy}^{2} = 0$$

$$d^{2}d = 2\lambda(dx^{2} - 8dy^{2}) \qquad d^{2}d\Big|_{xx}^{2} = \pm 4dy^{2}$$

$$(44) \quad 2\times dx - 16y dy = 0 \qquad \bigoplus (-4, 1) - naion. onpey = 2 yea. min$$

$$dx = 8y \frac{dy}{x} = -2dy \qquad \bigoplus (4, 1) - sigming. onpey = 2 yea. max$$

Thrumep 3
$$U = xy, \quad x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$L = xy + \lambda(x^{2} + y^{2} - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{x} = y + 2\lambda x = 0 & \lambda = -\frac{y}{2x} = -\frac{x}{2y} \\ A_{y} = x + 2\lambda y = 0 & 2x^{2} = 2y^{2} = 2x^{2} = 2y^{2} = 2x^{2} = 2y^{2} = 2y^{2}$$

Noynegin:
$$\left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{12}, -\frac{1}{12}\right), \left(\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}\right)$$

$$L''_{xx} = 2\lambda \qquad L'_{xy} = 2\lambda \qquad L''_{xy} = 1 \qquad (2\lambda \mid 1) \qquad \Delta_1 = 2\lambda \qquad -\text{Longrangley. Graphen}$$

$$d^2 L^2 = 2\lambda dx^2 + 2\lambda dy^2 + 2dxdy \qquad (1 2\lambda) \qquad \Delta_2 = 4\lambda^2 - 1$$

Orber 1
$$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$
yes. min yes. max

Monnes 4

$$u = 2x^{2} + 12xy + y^{2}$$

$$x^{2} + 12xy + 3(x^{2} + 2y^{2} - 25)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_{x} = 4x + (2y + 2x\lambda = 0) \\ L'_{y} = (2x + 2y + \beta y \lambda = 0) \end{cases} (1) \begin{cases} x(z + \lambda) + 6y = 0 \\ 6x + y(1 + 4\lambda) = 0 \end{cases} - (0, 0) \text{ ne nographi nog yet is chapted }$$

Uradu y (1) dum pem-2 repose (9,0):
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2+\lambda & 6\\ 6 & 1+4\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-34+9\lambda + 4\lambda^2 = 0 = 5$$
Danel number unispensor. une elns.

Orber: $n_{ym} \lambda = 2$; glor yer min, $n_{ym} \lambda = -\frac{12}{4}$; glor yer max



