1º Julia 810 Ma Dupations Avoidons II

Apx (2 of 0) = lim
$$\frac{f(x_0) - \frac{1}{2}(0,0)}{3x} = (0,0)$$
 = (0,0) eivor:

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0) - \frac{1}{2}(0,0)}{x - 0} = (0,0)$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - \frac{1}{2}(0,0)}{y - 0} = (0,0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (x^3 - xy^3)}{\partial x} = \frac{(3x^2y - y^3)(x^2+y^2) - (x^3y - xy^3)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{3x^3y + 3x^2y^3 - x^2y^3 - y^5 - 9x^4y - 2x^2y^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y(x^4 + 9x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x^3 y - xy^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{\left(x^3 - 3xy^2 \right) \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) - \left(x^3 y - xy^3 \right) 2y}{\left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2} = \frac{x^5 + x^3 y^2 - 3x^3 y^2 - 3xy^4 - 2x^3 y^2 + 2xy^4 - (x^2 + y^2)^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2} = \frac{x \left(x^4 - 4x^2 y^2 - y^4 \right)}{\left(x^2 + y^2 \right)^2}$$

Esw ewapthosis
$$g$$
, h rézoles wore:
$$g(x,y) = \frac{\partial S(x,y)}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} y(x^{q} + 4x^{2}y^{2} - y^{q}) \\ (x^{2} + y^{2})^{2} \end{cases}, \quad y(x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$$h(x,y) = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} \frac{x(x^4 - 4x^2y^2 - y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \text{fin} (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & \text{fin} (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Apa:
$$\frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial g(0,0)}{\partial y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{g(0,y) - g(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-y^5}{y^5} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial h(0,0)}{\partial x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{h(x,0) - h(0,0)}{x - 0} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^5}{x^5} = 1$$

Enoplems, unappour of Seutepes prepires napolympor and
$$f$$
 620 (90) after $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ (0,0) f $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$

2) Apol n f sival artività Oa sival zna poppis
$$f(x_1, ..., x_n) = f(r)$$
.

$$\nabla f(x) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, ..., \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_1}, ..., \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_n}\right) = \frac{f'(r)}{2x_1} \left(\frac{2x_1}{2x_1}, ..., \frac{2x_n}{2x_r}\right)$$

=
$$S'(r)$$
 . $\frac{1}{r}$ $(x_1, ..., x_n) = f(r) \times \int_{r} da da = fought & Sianique$

To now and Edvan:
$$\vec{a} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b}$$
, as $\vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} \cdot$

Για το ανιδοτροφο, αφού
$$\overrightarrow{\partial} + (\overrightarrow{x}) // (\overrightarrow{x}_1, ..., \overrightarrow{x}_n) \rightarrow \overrightarrow{\partial} + (\overrightarrow{x}) = \alpha \overrightarrow{x}$$

(1ε α εταθερά \Rightarrow $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \alpha \cdot x_i \Rightarrow f = \int \alpha x_i \, dx_i + c$

Ona to
$$c$$
 siral owaponossi zwy addw x_m-1 As to β denow. Iggis: $f(x_1,...,x_m)=a$ x_i^2+c

Av
$$C = \frac{a}{2} (x_1^2 + ... + x_{i-1} + x_{i+1} + ... x_n^2)$$
 $z \delta r \epsilon = \frac{f(x_1, ..., x_n)}{2} = \frac{a}{2} r^2$

Paθμό ομοχένεια $f(tx, ty) = t^m f(x, y)$, n f sival ομοχενής (με βαθμό ομοχένεια) <math>m. And το θεώρημα του Ευθεν εχουμε: $\times \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = m \cdot f(x, y)$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = i val ομοχενείς βαθμού <math>m-1$, επομίως από το $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{i val}{2} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y} = (m-1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{i val}{2} = \frac{i val}{2} \frac{i val}{2} =$

Solo Osimpupa: $x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = (m-1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ $\times \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = (m-1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

And 11) 8'00 TE deutales 6x évosis éxame: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{m-1} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right) \quad \text{xal}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{m-1} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right)$

Avtika $\theta 167 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}$ $\delta 2 \frac{1}{2} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = m f(x, y)$

 $=> x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = m(m-1) f(x,y)$

Φ α) ξοιω ενάρτηση g, πίτοια ώστε g(t) = f(r(t)), με $t \in C_0, t \infty$). H g είναι ενέχνης στο $C_0, t \infty$) ως αίνθεση των συνεχών f, r. E_{n-1} πλίον: $g'(t) = \nabla f(\gamma(t)) \cdot r'(t) = r'^2(t) = 0 \Rightarrow g$ αύξουσα

Αρα, για $t_1 = t_2$ μι $t_0 \in C_0, t \infty$) ισχύι: $f(r(t)) \leq f(r(t))$, επάνος $f(r(t)) \leq f(r(t))$, επάνος f(r(t)), επάνος $f(r(t)) \leq f(r(t))$,

β) Aφού lim r(t)= (πο, γο, zο), η r εξίνει αδυμπωματικά 600 Α(πο, γο, zο)

για t = του, επομένως lim r'lt)=0, επλαδή το Α αποτελεί φίσμο

επισο

δημείο ins r. It f ωστόσο αποτελεί τον περιορισμό της πάνωστην r, ως

το Α θα είγαι και αυτό κρίσιμο σημείο της ξ.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{EW}}{\partial \mathcal{E}_{W}} = \frac{\mathcal{U}}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad y=v \quad z=-w \quad \text{ and } \quad v \quad \text{Jacobian opique a sival:}$$

$$\frac{\partial (x,y,z)}{\partial (u,v,w)} = \begin{vmatrix} xu & xv & xw \\ yu & yv & yw \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$|zu = zv = zw| = 0 \quad 0 \quad -1|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} 2 n \cdot \frac{1}{9} \sin^2(\frac{9}{4}) \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{n}{29}$$

The value of the superfixed of the second o

$$\frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \theta = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot x = x \cos y, \quad y = x \sin y \quad x = x \cos \theta = x \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \theta = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot x \sin \theta = x \quad x = x \cos \theta = x \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \theta = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot x \sin \theta = x \quad x = x \cos \theta = x \cos \theta$$

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$$\frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \theta = x \cos \theta = x \cos \theta$$

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$$\frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial y} \cdot \theta =$$

Apa: $\begin{cases}
(2x-1) dx dy = \int \int (2r cosp-1)r dr dp = \int \int (2r^2 cosp-r) dr dp = \\
(t)
\end{cases}$ $= \left((2 cosp-1) dx dy = \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) r dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cosp-1) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \right) dr dp = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} \left(\frac{9}{4} (2 cos$

$$= \int \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos p - \frac{1}{2}\right) dp = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{q}} \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos p - \frac{1}{2}\right) dp + \int_{3\sqrt{q}}^{q} \left(\frac{2}{3} \cos p - \frac{1}{2}\right) dp =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{7}{8} - \frac{7}{2} - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{30}{4} = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$y) | Y_3 | H | = (t, -t), \quad \mu \in t \in [-\frac{1}{2}, 0] \text{ opa } \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} f_{x = t} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (H) dH = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{$$

Tedica,
$$\begin{cases} y \ y \ x + n^2 \ dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2q} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{0}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2q} = -\frac{q}{q} \end{cases}$$

Engrisms, to O. Green Enaly Ordera.

$$90\%$$
 $y = x - y$, $w = x + 3y \Rightarrow x = 3u + w$, $y = \frac{w - u}{4}$. H Jacobian

$$\iint \frac{3u+w}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} du dw = \iint \frac{3u+w}{4} du dw$$

$$(x-y)^{2} + (x+3y)^{2} \le 1 \Rightarrow u^{2} + w^{2} \le 1 \Rightarrow r^{2}(0)^{6} + r^{2}(0)^{6} + r^{2}(0)^{6} \le 1 \Rightarrow r^{2}(0)^{6} + r^{2}(0)^{6} = r^{2}(0)^{6$$

$$= 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$E_{XOVAL}: \vec{AB} = (-1,0,3), \vec{AS} = (-1,2,0),$$

$$\vec{B} = (-1,2,0),$$

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$$\vec{B} = (-1,0,3), \vec{AS} =$$

$$z = 3 - 3x - \frac{3}{2}y$$

$$= \int_{X=0}^{1} \int_{Y=0}^{2} \frac{(3-3x-\frac{3y}{2})^{2}}{2} dy dz = \int_{X=0}^{1} \frac{(3-3y-\frac{3}{2}a)^{3}}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx =$$