(1) Aratati ca ecuatia $(x^2+y^2)^3-3(x^2+y^2)-2=0$ défineste impliat fundia y=J(x) întro veanatôle a prindului (1,-1). lakulati y'(1), y''(1) si determinati polinomul Taylor de gradul 2 asociat function j=j(x) în punctul X=1. Solutie: Fie F: R2-R, F(x,y) = (x2+y2)2-3(x2+y2)+2 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 6x(x^2+y^2)^2 - 6x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 6y(x^2+y^2)^2 - 6y$ 1) F de clasa Ch $2) \mp (1,-1) = 0$ 3) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x-1) = -18 \neq 0$. Atunci, exista U o recinatate deschiba a lui 1, exista Vo recinatate deschisa a lui-1 si o unica fet. y=y(x), y: U → V de clasa c² a. î. y(1) = -1 $\dot{M} \left(x^2 + \dot{y}(x) \right)^2 - 3 \left(x^2 + \dot{y}^2(x) \right) - 2 = 0$, $4 \times 6 U$. $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}, \text{ a diva} \quad y'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}(x) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y(x))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y(x))}, \text{ xeU}$ $J'(x) = -\frac{6x(x^2+y^2(x))^2-6x}{6y(x)\cdot(x^2+y^2(x))^2-6y(x)} = > y'(x) = \frac{-x}{y(x)}, y'(x) = 1$

 $y''(x) = -\frac{\gamma(x) - x\gamma'(x)}{\gamma^2(x)} = \frac{-1 - 1}{1} = 2.$

$$T_{2}(x) = y(1) + y'(1)(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}y''(1) \cdot (x-1)^{2}$$

$$= -1 + (x-1) + (x-1)^{2} = x^{2} - x + 1$$
Remarca 1. $y'(x)$ se poste rabula si fara aplianea formului derivand in raport eu x ecuatia

 $(x^2+y^2(x))^3-3(x^2+y^2(x))-2=0$, $\forall x \in U$.

Atunci

$$3(x^{2}+y^{2}(x))^{2}(2x+2y(x)y'(x))-6x-6y(x)y'(x)=0.$$

$$y'(x)=-\frac{6x(x^{2}+y^{2}(x)^{2}-6x)}{6y(x^{2}+y^{2}(x))^{2}-6y(x)}=-\frac{x}{y(x)}, +x \in U.$$

Remarca 2. In acost function g = y(x) poste fi determinata explicit. Ecuation

$$(x^2+y^2)^3-3(x^2+y^2)-2=(x^2+y^2+1)(x^2+y^2-2)=0$$

este eduvalenta ru

$$\chi^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0$$
.

Cum y(1)=-1 resultà rà.

$$y(x) = -\sqrt{2-x^2}, x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

Erident,

$$y(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}, y'(x) = 1.$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}}{(2-x^2)(1-x^2)} = \frac{2}{(2-x^2)(1-x^2)} = \frac{2}{(2-x^2)(1-x^2)} = 2$$

(2) Sa se determine extremele unei functio implicate z=z(x,y) definità de ecuatia $5x^{2}+5y^{2}+5z^{2}-2xy-2xz-2yz-72=0$ Tolutie: F: R° → R $F(x,7,2) = 5x^2 + 5y^2 + 5z^2 - 2xy - 2xz - 2yz - 72$ 2F (x, y, z) = 10x-2y-2Z 3+ (x, y, t) = 10y-2x-22 $\frac{\sigma+}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 102 - 2x - 2z$ Feste de clasa C. pe R Ecuatia F(x,7,2)=0 defenente implicit functia 3 2=2(x,y) in recinatatea unui punct (x0,70,20) ER pt care F(x0, y0, Z0) =0 si 2 (x0, y0, Z0) +0. Pentru orice (xo, yo, Zo) cu aceste propriétati, exista Ux, - recinatate deschisa a lui (x, y,) și Vz - recinatate deschusà a lui 20 si o fanctie unic determinata Z=Z(xy), Z; Uxono Vzo de Masa Car. ?. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y, f(x,y))}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y, f(x,y))} = 0, \quad \forall (x,y) \in U_{x,y}, \quad \forall (x,y) \in$ + (x,y) = Ux,, jo (x) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_i y) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_i y_i, z(x_i y)).$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_i y_i, z(x_i y)).$

Pentru a determina pot de extrem ale leu z=Z(xy) trebui rejohvat sistemul

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Din (x) regultà na pentru determinarea pot. de extrem local ale fot implicite trebuie sa rejohan sustemul.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,1,2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,1,2) = 0 \end{cases} (-2y) = 0 \\ F(x,y,2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x,y,2) = 0 \end{cases} (-2y) \begin{cases} 10x - 2y - 2z = 0 \\ 10y - 2x - 2z = 0 \end{cases} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x,y,2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x,y,2) \neq 0 \end{cases} (-2y) \begin{cases} 10x - 2y - 2z = 0 \\ 10y - 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Solutione sunt (1,1,4) si(-1,-1,-4). Frevare den areste puncte poate fi privet na punct de forma (x0,70,70) den rationamental den prima parte.

Conspunzator lui (1,1,4) avon fot implicata 2=Z, (x, y)

cu punotal vritic (1,1) si a l' 2(1,1) = 4.

Corespondent leu (-1,-1,-4) avem fet, implicata $2=Z_2(x,y)$ cu pet. Outre (-1,-1) si a. $\hat{x} \in \{-1,-1\} = -4$. Dim (*) avem

$$\frac{\partial 2i}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{-5x + 4 + 2i(x,y)}{52i(x,y) - x - y}$$

$$\frac{\partial 2i}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{-5y + x + 2i(x,y)}{52i(x,y) - x - y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}i}{\partial x^{2}}(xy) = \frac{(32i - 5)(52i - x - y) - (y + 2i - 5x)(5 - 32i - 1)}{(52i - x - y)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}i}{\partial y^{2}}(xy) = \frac{(32i - 5)(52i - x - y) - (x + 2 - 5y)(5 - 32i - 1)}{(52i - x - y)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}i}{\partial y^{2}}(xy) = \frac{(1 + \frac{32i}{3x})(52i - x - y) - (x + 2i - 5y)(5\frac{32i}{3x} - 1)}{(52i - x - y)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}i}{\partial x \partial y}(xy) = \frac{(1 + \frac{32i}{3x})(52i - x - y) - (x + 2i - 5y)(5\frac{32i}{3x} - 1)}{(52i - x - y)^{2}}$$

(In membrul drept al relatilor de maises. Li = 2i(x, y)).

Aradon

$$\frac{\partial z_{1}}{\partial x^{2}}(\Lambda,\Lambda) = -\frac{5}{18} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial z_{1}}{\partial y^{2}}(x,y) = \frac{1}{18} ; \quad \frac{\partial^{2}z_{1}}{\partial x^{2}y}(\Lambda,\Lambda) = -\frac{5}{18}.$$

$$H_{z_{1}}(\Lambda,\Lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{18} & \frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{1}{18} & -\frac{5}{18} \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta_{1} = -\frac{5}{18} < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{18} - \frac{5}{18} \rightarrow 0.$$

Deci (1,1) she punct de maxim local pt functiq 2,(x,y) définità implicit de ecuatia data intro recinatate a lui (1,1,4).

$$H_{2_{2}}(H,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{5}{18} \end{pmatrix} \Delta_{1} > 0$$

Deci (-1,-1) este pet de minimo boal pt function 21(x,y) definità implicit de ecuatia data intro recinatate a lui (-1,-1,-4).

$$\frac{D(F,G)}{D(M,z)}(Y,Y,z) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2y & 2z \end{vmatrix} = 2z - 2y$$

Arem: 1) FMGde clasa C'

2)
$$F(1,1,-1) = G(1,1,-1) = 0$$
.

3)
$$\frac{D(F,6)}{D(4,2)}(1,1,-1) = -4 \neq 0$$
.

Atanci, exista V o reunatete deschisa a lui 1., Vo recinatate deschisa a lui (1,-1) si o unica perche de ferritie (9,2): U -> V 7=Y(x), 2=2(x) de clasa C'astfel ûnicât

$$\begin{cases} X + y(x) + 2(x) = 1 \\ X^{2} + y^{2}(x) + z^{2}(x) = 3 \end{cases}$$
 \(\text{Y} \text{X} \in U

Metoda 1. (frbs:ind formula)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{D(f,G)}{D(x,z)}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{D(f,G)}{D(f,G)}$$

$$\frac{D(f,G)}{D(x,z)}(xy,z) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2x & 2t \end{vmatrix} = 2z - 2x$$

$$\frac{D(f,G)}{D(x,x)}(x,y,z) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2y & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 2x - 2y$$

$$\frac{D(f,G)}{D(x,x)}(x,y,z) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2y & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 2x - 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x) = -\frac{2x}{2x}(x) - 2x(x) = \frac{x - 2x(x)}{2x} + x \in U$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x) = -\frac{2x}{2x}(x) - 2x(x) = \frac{y(x) - x}{2x} + x \in U$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x) = -\frac{2x}{2x}(x) - 2x(x) = \frac{y(x) - x}{2x} + x \in U$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x) = -\frac{2x}{2x}(x) - 2x(x) = -1 + 2x(x) = \frac{y(x) - 1}{2x}(x) = 0$$

Metoda 2. - denirain ambele eccuation all sustemului (x+y(x)+2(x)=1) $(x+y^2(x)+2^2(x)=3)$

Obtinem:

$$\begin{cases} 1+y'(x)+z'(x)=0 \\ 2x+2y(x),y'(x)+2z(x)z'(x)=0 \end{cases}, \forall x \in U.$$

Rezolvand sistemul obtinem

$$\gamma'(x) = \frac{x - Z(x)}{Z(x) - \gamma(x)}$$

$$Z'(x) = \frac{\gamma(x) - x}{Z(x) - \gamma(x)}$$

La fel ca mai sus, y'(1) = 1, 2'(1) = 0.

Devanère F si G sunt de clasa C², functule implicite y=y(x) si z=z(x) sunt de clasa C².

derivand $g'(x) = \frac{x - \chi(x)}{\chi(x) - g(x)}$, $\chi \in U$.

 $J''(x) = \frac{(1-z'(x))(z(x)-y(x))-(x-z(x))(z'(x)-y'(x))}{(z(x)-y(x))^2}$

Timând cont cà y(n)=1, y'(n)=1, Z(n)=-1, Z(n)=0regultà cà

$$y''(1) = \frac{(1-2'(1))(2(1)-y(1))-(1-2(1))(2'(1)-y'(1))}{(2(1)-y(1))^2}$$

$$y''(1) = \frac{-2-2(-1)}{4} = 0.$$