CURS VIII

Sef: In D=B CPP, f:D > 182, ach ken Spuneur ca f este de clasa o' pe B de f are discontine partiale de orice ordini < 1 pe B sy derivatile partiale de ordini k sunt cont. pe B. f. diferentiabila pe B. df: B -> f(18,122) (df(x):181-> 12, limara (xen)) Daca dif. este dif. In acb, spuneur ca f este de 1 on' dif. In a.

dif. in a.  $d(df)(a) = d^2 f(a) : PF \rightarrow f(P, R^2)$   $d^2 f(a) \in \mathcal{L}(R, \mathcal{L}(R, R^2)) \simeq \mathcal{L}(R, R^2)$ 

diferentials de order 2 a lui for punctur a d'fla): R[x |R[-> |R^2]

aplicatio biliviara

of de more diferentiabilà pe s si d'af: s > Zn (RP, 122)
aplication

1T:R/x...xR/->R2/Tn-lunario y este diffe per a

=) of este of m+1 ora diff. in a

dutif (a) = d (dh f(a))

of the fal = d(d'f)(a)

f este de clasa o²=> f este diff. de ordui 2 pes

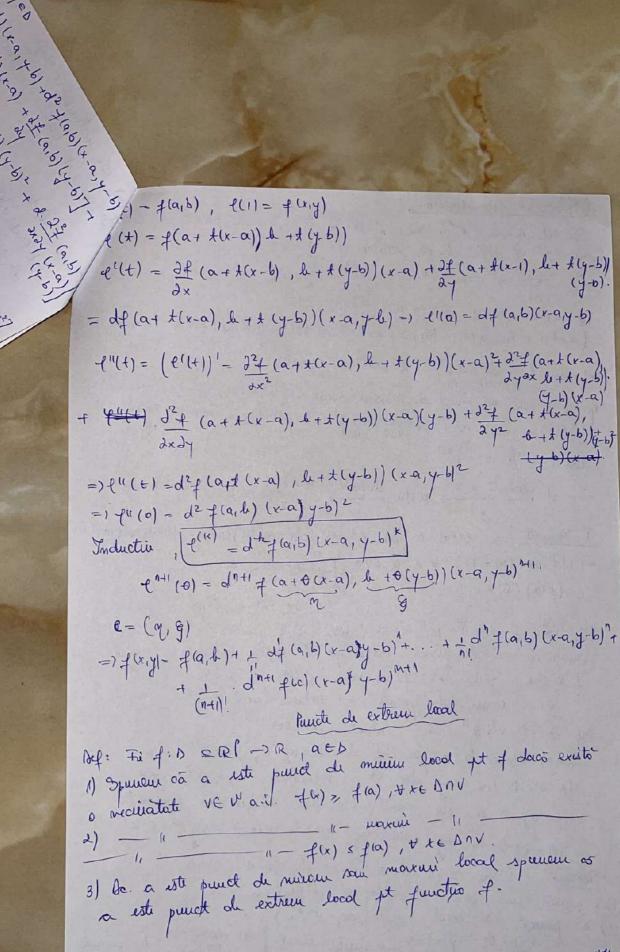
Dem: Pp. p=2, x = (x1, ..., xp) -> (x14) = D  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_p) \longmapsto (\alpha_1 b) \in \Delta$  $P_{p}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  est continua in (a,b) fû E>0 Dui A duschis => 7 x>0 ai. B((a,b),2x) = s (a+t, le+5) e B((a,5),2k) =1 + t, 6 ER 1t/ck, |6| <12 (11(a+t, b+ 6) - (a, b)11= 11(t, 2)11= (12+ 62 - 2) Stud of continues in a -) The >0, kg ch air. + (x,y) -B(a,b), he) aven / 22 (a, h) / 22 (a, h) / < 8  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$ 2+ (a,b) = lui dy (a+t,b) - 2+ (a,b) Aplicain inegalitates laprange functier pe interevalul [0, 6]. + + f(a+t', b+ 6) - f(a+t', b)-t'6 2/2 (a, b)

 $\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t$ ( II F(+) -760) || = 1+1 || JF (+\*) ||) 11 f(a+t, b+6) - f(a+t,b) - 6 2/2 (q,b) - f(a,b+6)+f(0)|| < + 6, ter , HI < te , ++ rute o sit Aplie mig. Lagrange function: 5' F 3 (a+1\*, b+ 51) - 6 2 4 (a, b) pe [0, 6]. (9 E) G(61) (11 G(6)-610)116 161.11 d G(6x) 11 , 5 \* intre or 5. 5\* entre of 5., 15\* 1,1+1 < x € Acci # + 6 € 12 HI < hc, 151 < hg aven: 11 f(a+1, b+6) - f(a++, b) - f(a, b+6) + f(a) - 32 carb) 11 < 2

 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$  $\frac{\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1b_1,b_1) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1b_1)}{\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1b_1) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1b_1)} = \frac{\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1b_1)}{\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1b_1)} = \frac{\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a_1b_1)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{$  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (a_1 b) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} (a_1 b)$ Coolari Fa fis -> R, D=S=RP de clasa c² pe s. Atuci Hill E L 1,..., ph 1 22 f (a) = 22 f (a) 1 + a e s. Oles: 1) f. A = B = RI de closa c2, a ∈ B d2 fla) : R x ILP > R  $\frac{d^{2} + (a) (u_{1}v) = \frac{p}{2}}{d^{2} + (a) (u_{1}v)} = \frac{p}{2} \frac{d^{2} + (a) (u_{1}v)}{d^{2} + (a) (u_{1}v)} = \frac{p}{2} \frac{d^{2} + (a) (u_{$ 2) f. oh closa c2, a ED Mathices ( 22 f (a) ) 22 f (a) = Hyla) s.n. dridxp HASSIANA  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}$  (a)  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_2}$  (a)  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3}$  (b) (MATRICEA HASSIANA) associate function of the punctula  $\left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_p \partial x_l}(\alpha) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_p \partial x_p}(\alpha)\right)$ 

(a) este matriceo. d2f(a)  $d^{2}f(a)(u,v) = (u, up) Hf(a) \left( \begin{array}{c} \omega_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \omega_{p} \end{array} \right) = \underbrace{\int_{i,j=1}^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x_{i}^{2} \partial x_{j}^{2}}}_{(a)}(a) u_{i} u_{j}^{2}$ Toloria notatio  $d^{2}f(a)(u_{1}u) = d^{2}f(a)(u)^{2} = d^{2}f(a)(u)$   $d^{2}f(a)(u)^{2} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}\partial x^{2}}(a) \quad u_{1}u_{1}^{2}$  $d^2f(a) = \int_{|\dot{\beta}|=1}^{1} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) dx_i dx_j$ f de closa C3  $d^3 \neq (a)(u,u,v) = d^3 \neq (a)(u)^3 = \frac{1}{|j|} \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^j \partial x^j \partial x^k} (a) \cdot u_i \cdot u_j \cdot u_k$ TENSELLE (KOUNG) Fi De De RI, f: D- R de dont où difle ma (de dasae?) Alunci defla) este simetrica (d2f(a)(u,u) = d2 f(a)(v,u), + u,v ERP) Def: Fû D=BERP f: D-> R, acb Pp. ca f este de n ea difle pe D. Atunci: Thua (1) =  $f(\alpha) + \frac{1}{1!} df(\alpha) (x-\alpha) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f(\alpha) (x-\alpha, x-\alpha) + \dots + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f(\alpha)$ =  $f(\alpha) + \frac{1}{2!} df(\alpha) (x-\alpha) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f(x-\alpha)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} d^n f(\alpha) (x-\alpha)^n$ =  $f(\alpha) + \frac{1}{2!} df(\alpha) (x-\alpha) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f(x-\alpha)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} d^n f(\alpha) (x-\alpha)^n$ se numeste POLINOM TAYLOR de grand ne rasociait function of in punctul a. (Tynia -) policion in p voriabile) e) Fix Es. Atunei: Rfnin, a(x) = f(x) - Tfinia(x) s.n. RESTUL TAYLOR de ordin n asociat functui of the punctulus a.

 $T_{2}(x,y) = f(a_{1}b) + df(a_{1}b)(x-a_{1}y-b) + d^{2}f(a_{1}b)(x-a_{1}y-b) + d^{2}f(a_{1}b)(x-a_{1}$ Ex: B=B= R2 f: B -> R (a,b) = D Tf12(a16) (x1y) = f(a16) +df(a16) (x-a, y-b) +d2 f(a16) (x-a, y-b) + [ 22 (a16) (x-a)2 + 22 f (a16) (y-b)2 + d. 27 (a16) (y-b) (y-b)2 + d. 27 (4-6) To(r,y) = T2(x,y)+[ 2 2 (a,b)(x-a) + 24 (a,b)(y-b) + + 3 224 (a,b)(x-a)2, (y-b) +3-224 (a,b)(x-a)(y-b)2. TEOREMA (TAYLOR CLIRESTUL LAGRANGE) Fi b= b= RP, D comera f: b-) R de n-100' defle, atd. Atomice , pl V x = s, existà c pe signettul de capite a si la a. i  $f(x) = \overline{f}_{(n+1)}(x) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} d^{n+1} f(c)(x-a)^{n+1}$ adica f(x) = f(a) + 1 df(a) (x-a) + ... + 1 dh f(a) (x-a) 1/2 df(c) Pp. p-2 a - (a, b) x=(x1,...xp)+> (x,y) T(15), (x,y)], e=(n, &) Fi 1270 de 13((916),1) e) Tu (xiy) Gb. Sefinere (: [0,1] -> IR ((+) = f(a++(x-a), h++(y-b)) l'est derivabilo (diferentiabilo) de m+1 sai t (a++(x-a), b+ t(y-b)) +> 1 ...) Aplicain teoremo Taylor ou rest laprange functui of (in jurul lui) -(1) = -(10) + 1 -(10)(1-0) + 1 -(10)(1-0) 2+ ... + 1 -(10)(1-0) + 1 -(10) und a este inclus intra o of 1. =1 \(\ell(1) = \(\ell(0)\) + \(\frac{1}{1!}\) \(\ell(0)\) + \(\frac{1}{2!}\) \(\ell(10)\) + \(\frac{1}{n!}\) \(\ell(0)\) \(\frac{1}{(n+1)}\) \(\ell(0)\)



TEOREMA LUI TERMAT Fi f: b = B = RP ->12 1/ ach a.t. a este punct de extranlocal it of diffe in a Alunce of (a) =0. lie. le (a) =0, tie 11, ... p) Fû verl', uto From a.t. Blan) eb (a+t-u e Bla, 1) (=) 1 (a+tu) -a|| < h (=) |tu|| = |tt| || || || < te -> |tl < || || || || || Definere f: (-k, 2) -> R (tt) - y(a+tu) bar of diffe on o(2) of derivab. in o. T. Fermat => (10)=0. Dui e14) = of (a+tu)(u)=> (10)=df(a)(u) =) df (a) + (u) = to } + u ∈ 12, u +0. (=) df(a) - 0 df (a) (6) = a df (a)=0 1=1p Ay: Fi f : D = D'SRP -> R difu , aisi. Spureur ca a vote punct orutic pt of doco de f(x) = 6  $f(x) = x^3 + f(x) = 3x^2 + f(0) = 6$ . OFIR our este pient de extrem local by: Fi B: R/x R2 -> R biliniar simetric (b) o) Atunci Bin por out, de Bluu) >0, tuer ugo. (B<0) B. S.n. mp. olf. de. B(yu) <0, the R?, U≠0. (B>0) B. Sn. por remolifation de B(yu) >0, the R? (B<0) B. Sn. rup. remolif. de. B(yu) ≥0, the R? Texemo (I) Fi f. N=DeIRP-)R de cls. c', a ED 1) a punct max lead => of(a)=0; def(a) =0. 2) a punct mi local -) affa | =0; d2fa) =0 d2fa) =0 | -> mani d2fa) =0 | -> mani d2fa) =0 | -> mani d2fa) =0 | -> mani