Intro à la thorno Outils nathanatiques - Mrivie (1 on pluneurs vaische) > Forms differentieles: $\omega(x,y) = P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$ _ Différentielle d'une fontion: soil f: (2,y) + for, y) alors sa différentelle s'éart: d' (x,y) = (f) obe + (2) dy

_ lemme de l'oincré: soit une forme différentièle $\omega(xy) = P(x,y) dx + Q(xy) dy$ alors so $\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)_{x} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right)_{x}$ il existe we foretion of don't we cot be differentially On earlier $\left(\frac{P(x,y)}{P(x,y)} = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)_{x}\right)_{x}$ —, foretions implicates: we manier on reprixtor be bipudence d'une variable x en deux var. Les indipolantes (y.3) et le Jeson classifie "1.2 we application = = {(y, z)

On a parfoir seioin à une representation plus siriclement, ce qui ex fect gran à des fonctions implicates Pour note le despedence de a er (y, zh, on eaire: F(x, y, z) = 0. $\Delta \in \mathbb{R}$: $F: (x,y,y) \mapsto x - J(y,y)$ Exert $F(x, y, 3) = 0 \implies x - J(y, 3) = 0$ = x = f(y, z)Une forction impricate F(x, y, 3) = 0 princt auxi d'intervertir les rèles de x, y et z. $\begin{pmatrix}
x = j(y, z) \\
y = g(z, x)
\end{pmatrix}$ thisrine der $\begin{cases}
y = h(x, y)
\end{cases}$ thisrine der $\begin{cases}
y = h(x, y)
\end{cases}$ En thomas X g X V XT

Eas. (
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$$
) $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$ = variety indipedents

$$dx (y, y) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy$$

$$dy (3, x) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy$$

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