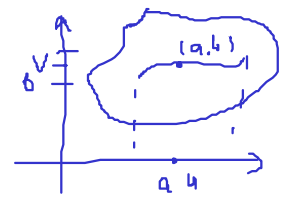


①  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  owb.,  $(a,b) \in A$ ,  $F: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  kēūp.,  $F(a,b) = 0$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \neq 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \in C(A)$

$\Rightarrow \exists U \ni a, V \ni b$ ,  $f: U \rightarrow V$  kēūp.,  $f(a) = b$ ,  $F(x, f(x)) = 0$



qūw jōw  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \in C(A) \Rightarrow f'(x) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, f(x))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, f(x))}$ ,  $x \in U$ .

②  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$  owb.,  $(a, b) \in A$ ,  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  kēūp.,  $F(a, b) = 0$ ,  $F(x, y)$   
 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \neq 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \in C(A)$

$\Rightarrow \exists U \ni a, V \ni b$ ,  $f: U \rightarrow V$ ,  $f(a) = b$  u  $F(x, f(x)) = 0$ ,  $x \in U$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_k} \in C(A) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}(x) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_k}(x, f(x))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, f(x))}$ ,  $x \in U$

① Lōkāsāwīn gā j-hā  $\cos(xy z) - z^2 + 2z = \cos(x y) + e^y - e$  zāgājē unīār - dījī  
 $z = z(x, y)$  y sūnāwīn  $(0, 1, 2)$ . Dīp.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0, 1)$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(0, 1)$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(0, 1)$ .

$F(x, y, z) = \cos(xy z) - z^2 + 2z - \cos(xy) - e^y + e$

$F(0, 1, 2) = \cos 0 - 2^2 + 4 - \cos 0 - e^1 + e = 0$

$F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = -\sin(xy z) \cdot (xy) - 2z + 2 \in C(\mathbb{R}^3)$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(0, 1, 2) = 0 - 4 + 2 = -2 \neq 0$

②  $\Rightarrow \exists U \ni (0, 1), V \ni 2$   $f: U \rightarrow V$ ,  $f(0, 1) = 2$  u  $F(x, y, f(x, y)) = 0$   
 y kēūp.

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = -yz \sin(xy z) + y \sin(xy) \in C(\mathbb{R}^3)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 1) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0, 1, 2)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(0, 1, 2)} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot 0 = 0$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 1) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0, 1, 2)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(0, 1, 2)} = \dots = - \frac{e}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}e$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)'_x = \left( \frac{-yz \sin(xy z) + y \sin(xy)}{-2z + 2} \right)'_x = \dots$  zā bēnīdī

2) Определить возможные функции  $x(y, z)$  заданные j-ном

$$e^x y + xz = y^2 \cos z.$$

$$dx(h_i) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} h_1 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} h_2 \rightarrow \text{губеренциял } y \text{ и } z \text{ од } h$$

$$dx(x(y, z)) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dz \rightarrow \text{вѳвантн губеренциял}$$

$$F(x, y, z) = e^x y + xz - y^2 \cos z \in C(\mathbb{R}^3), \quad F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \ni (x_0, y_0, z_0) : F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0, z_0) = e^{x_0} y_0 + z_0 \neq 0 \quad z_0 \neq -e^{x_0} y_0$$

$$? z = -e^x y \text{ и } F(x, y, -e^x y) = 0?$$

$$e^x y - e^x x y - y^2 \cos(y e^x) = e^x (y - x y) - y^2 \cos(-y e^x) = 0$$

↓  
за все  $e \in \mathbb{R}$   
и  $y$

⇒ знаем что по условию утих. ф'я  $x(y, z)$  у окрѳтн  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ ,  $z_0 \neq -e^{x_0} y_0$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = e^x - 2y \cos z \in C(\mathbb{R}^3), \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = x + y^2 \sin z \in C(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

⊕ ⇒ утих.  $x: U \rightarrow V$   $x = x(y, z)$  и  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ ,  $z \neq e^{-x} y$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x(y, z), y, z)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x(y, z), y, z)} = \frac{zy \cos z - e^x}{e^x y + z} \quad \text{и} \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = - \frac{x + y^2 \sin z}{e^x y + z}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x(y, z), y, z) dy + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x(y, z), y, z) dz}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x(y, z), y, z)}$$

⊓  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$  оѳт.  $(a, b) = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$

$F: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $F(a, b) = 0$ ,  $dy F = \left[ \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial y_j} \right]_{i,j=1}^n$   $\det dy F \neq 0$   $\leftarrow$  обратнѳмѳ

$F = \overline{F}(x, y) = (F_1(x, y), \dots, F_n(x, y))$ ,  $F_k: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

⇒ ∃  $U \ni a$ ,  $V \ni b$ ,  $f: U \rightarrow V$   $f(a) = b$  и  $F(x, f(x)) = 0$

и  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_k} \in C(A)$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq m \Rightarrow df(x) = - [dy F]_{n \times m}^{-1} \cdot [dx F]_{n \times m}$

$$dx F(x, y) = \left[ \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial x_i} \right]_{n \times m}$$

1) Потасовка за условием

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}z^2 \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases} \text{ заглаје умнож. фјк } f(z) = (x(z), y(z)) \text{ и } \text{околу } (1, -1, 2)$$

Одредити  $x'(z), y'(z), x''(z), y''(z)$ .

$$F(x, y, z) = \left( \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2}_{F_1}, \underbrace{x + y + z - 2}_{F_2} \right) \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$F(1, -1, 2) = \left( \underbrace{1+1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4}_{F_1}, \underbrace{1-1+2-2}_{F_2} \right) = (0, 0)$$

$$d_{(x,y)} F = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_{(x,y)} F(1, -1, 2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det(d_{(x,y)} F(1, -1, 2)) = 4 \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow d_{(x,y)} F(1, -1, 2)$  инвертибилно

$\Rightarrow \exists U \ni 2$  и  $V \ni (1, -1)$ ,  $f: U \rightarrow V$  инв. и  $f(z) = (1, -1) = (x(z), y(z))$   
 $f(z) = (x(z), y(z))$  и  $F(f(z), z) = 0$

$x'(z) = ?$   
 $y'(z) = ?$

$$df(z) = \begin{bmatrix} x'(z) \\ y'(z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_{(x,y)} F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det d_{(x,y)} F(x, y, z) = 2x - 2y = 2(x-y) \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left( d_{(x,y)} F(x, y, z) \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2(x-y)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2y \\ -1 & 2x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_z F(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$df = - \left( d_{(x,y)} F(x, y, z) \right)^{-1} \cdot d_z F(x, y, z) = - \frac{1}{2(x-y)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2y \\ -1 & 2x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2(x-y)} \begin{bmatrix} -z - 2y \\ z + 2x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x'(z) = \frac{z + 2y(z)}{2(x(z) - y(z))}, \quad y'(z) = - \frac{z + 2x(z)}{2(x(z) - y(z))}$$

$$x'(2) = -1, \quad y'(2) = -1$$

$$y''(z) = - \left( \frac{z+2x(z)}{2(x(z)-y(z))} \right)' = - \frac{(1+2x'(z))2(x(z)-y(z)) - 2(x'(z)-y'(z))(z+2x(z))}{4(x(z)-y(z))^2}$$

$$x'(z) = \frac{z-2}{-} = 0, \quad y'(z) = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y''(z) = - \frac{(1+0) \cdot 2 - (-1) \cdot (4)}{2 \cdot 4} = - \frac{2+4}{8} = -\frac{6}{8}$$

②  $z = z(x, y)$  загавѡа са  $F(x+z, y+z) = 0, F \in C^\infty$ . Опрекуѡа  $dz$ .

$$dz = \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ?$$

$$G: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$G(x, y, z) = (x+z, y+z) \in C^\infty$$

$$H = F \circ G: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(x, y, z) = 0 \rightarrow \text{загаје умѡа. } \text{ѡје } z = z(x, y)$$

$$F(x+z, y+z)$$

$$H \in C^\infty \Rightarrow \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial H}{\partial z}} = - \frac{\frac{\partial (F \circ G)}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial (F \circ G)}{\partial z}} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}}$$

$$\int F \cdot dG$$

$$u = x+z, \quad v = y+z$$

$$dF(u, v) = \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \right]$$

$$dG(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} = \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \dots$$

③ Опрекуѡа нок. эквѡ. умѡа. ѡје  $z = z(x, y)$

$$\text{загаје } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z = 10$$

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0$$

$$f \in C(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x_1, y_1, z) = e^z - 4 \neq 0 \rightarrow \underline{z_0 \neq \ln 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists U, V \ni z_0 \quad \exists z(x, y) : U \rightarrow V$$
$$(x_0, y_0) \quad z(x_0, y_0) = z_0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 2, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + 2 \in C(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

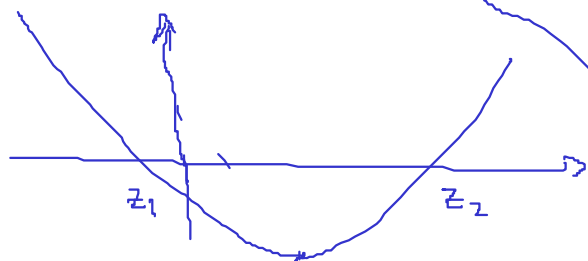
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = - \frac{2x-2}{e^{z(x,y)}-4} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = - \frac{2y+2}{e^{z(x,y)}-4}$$

$(x_1, y_1) \rightarrow$  локал. экстр. в  $z$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x_1 - 2}{\dots} = 0 \quad \frac{2y_1 + 2}{e^{z(x_1, y_1)} - 4} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, y_1 = -1$$

$$F(1, -1, z) = 0 = 1 + 1 + e^z - z - 2 - 4z - 10 = 0$$

$$g(z) = e^z - 4z - 12 = 0 \quad \rightarrow g'(z) = e^z - 4$$



$$g(\ln 4) = -12 < 0$$

$$z \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow g(z) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$z \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow g(z) \rightarrow +\infty$$

Итак  $g$  имеет два решения  
 $z_1, z_2 \neq \ln 4$

$(x_1, y_1)$  — два локальных экстр. локальные миним. для  $z(x, y)$

откуда  $z$  имеет два значения миним. в окрестности  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$   
или  $(x_1, y_1, z_2)$

... — минимумов  $z$  в каждой точке изобразим ...