

$$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$1) f \in C^1(\Omega)$$

$$2) f(x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0, y_1^0, \dots, y_m^0) = 0$$

$$3) (x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0, y_1^0, \dots, y_m^0) \text{ \u00e9 interno ad } \Omega \text{ (} \in \overset{\circ}{\Omega} \text{)}$$

$$4) \det \frac{\partial (f_1, \dots, f_m)}{\partial (y_1, \dots, y_m)} (x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0, y_1^0, \dots, y_m^0) \neq 0$$

$$f(x, y) = 0$$

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$$

$$\exists B(x_0, \delta) \quad \varphi: B(x_0, \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f(x, \varphi(x)) = 0$$

$$\varphi'(x) = - \frac{f_x(x, \varphi(x))}{f_y(x, \varphi(x))}$$

$$\exists \delta > 0 \quad \varphi = (\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_m) \quad \varphi: B_\delta(x_1^0 \dots x_n^0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \varphi_i(x_1^0 \dots x_n^0) = y_i^0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} f_1(x_1 \dots x_n, \varphi_1(x_1 \dots x_n), \dots, \varphi_m(x_1 \dots x_n)) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x_1 \dots x_n, \underbrace{\varphi_1(x_1 \dots x_n)}_{y_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\varphi_m(x_1 \dots x_n)}_{y_m}) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (y_i = \varphi_i(x_1 \dots x_n))$$

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_m)}{\partial(x_1 \dots x_n)} = - \left[\frac{\partial(f_1 \dots f_m)}{\partial(y_1 \dots y_m)} \right]^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial(f_1 \dots f_m)}{\partial(x_1 \dots x_n)} \right]$$

esiste per
il Hp 4)

$y_1 \dots y_m$ "PIVOT"

$x_1 \dots x_n$ "NON PIVOT"
(parameters)

$$\left[\frac{\partial(\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_m)}{\partial(x_1 \dots x_n)} \right]_{i,j} = \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_j}$$

TEOREMA DI INVERSIONE LOCALE

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

$$u = f(x, y)$$

$$v = g(x, y)$$

$$F(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} f(x, y) \\ g(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$y = F(x)$$



$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Si può risolvere l'equazione rispetto ad x ?

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ y_n = F_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{cases} \quad \exists F^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n : x = F^{-1}(y) \quad F(F^{-1}(y)) = y$$

$$F(x) - y = 0$$

$$G(x, y) = F(x) - y$$

$$G(x, y) = 0$$

La applica G il th. delle funzioni implicite.

$$\underline{\underline{G: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n}}$$

$$x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n : G(x_0, y_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow F(x_0) = y_0$$

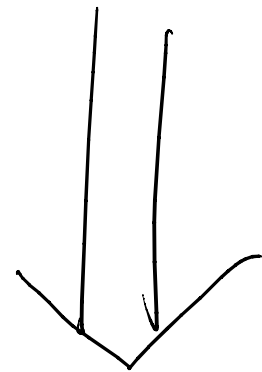
(x_0, y_0) interno a
dom $F \times \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\boxed{\det \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0} \quad \left[\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \right]_{j \cdot} = \left[\frac{\partial(G_1 \dots G_n)}{\partial(x_1 \dots x_n)} \right]_{i j} = \frac{\partial G_i}{\partial x_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial G_i(x_1 \dots x_n, y_1 \dots y_n)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j}$$

$\hookrightarrow = 0$ perché
 y_i non dipende esplicit. da $x_1 \dots x_n$

$$4) \det \frac{\partial(F_1 \dots F_n)}{\partial(x_1 \dots x_n)}(x_1^0 \dots x_n^0, y_1^0 \dots y_n^0) \neq 0$$



$$\exists \delta > 0 \quad (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) : B_{\frac{\delta}{8}}(y_1^0 \dots y_n^0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} x_1^0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n^0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(y_0) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n(y_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b) \subseteq (\varphi_1(y), \dots, \varphi_n(y), y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0 \quad \boxed{F(\varphi_1(y) \dots \varphi_n(y)) - y = 0}$$

$$c) \frac{\partial(\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_n)}{\partial(y_1 \dots y_n)} = - \left[\frac{\partial(G_1 \dots G_n)}{\partial(x_1 \dots x_n)} \right]^{-1} \frac{\partial(G_1 \dots G_n)}{\partial(y_1 \dots y_n)}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial(F_1 \dots F_n)}{\partial(x_1 \dots x_n)} \right]$$

$$\boxed{F(\varphi(y)) = y \Leftrightarrow \varphi = F^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &= \varphi_i(y_1, \dots, y_n) \\ i &= 1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \boxed{x = \varphi(y)}$$

$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ f differ.

$$z = f(x, y)$$

graph f $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} : z = f(x, y)\}$

$$z = f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

piena tangente
in $(x_0, y_0, z_0) =$
 $= (x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$

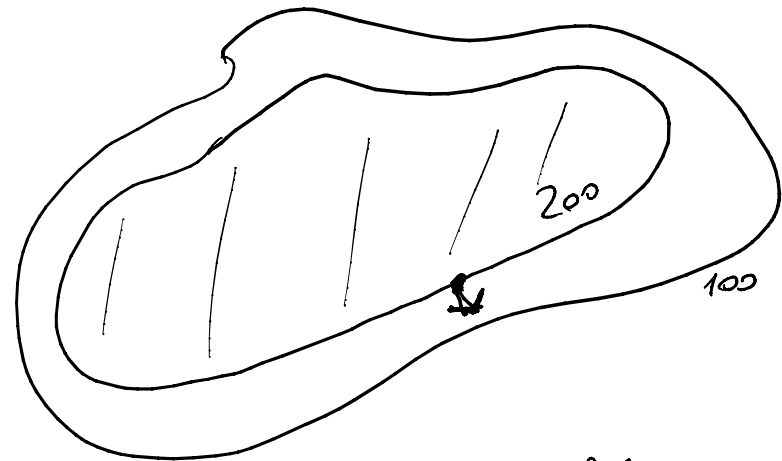
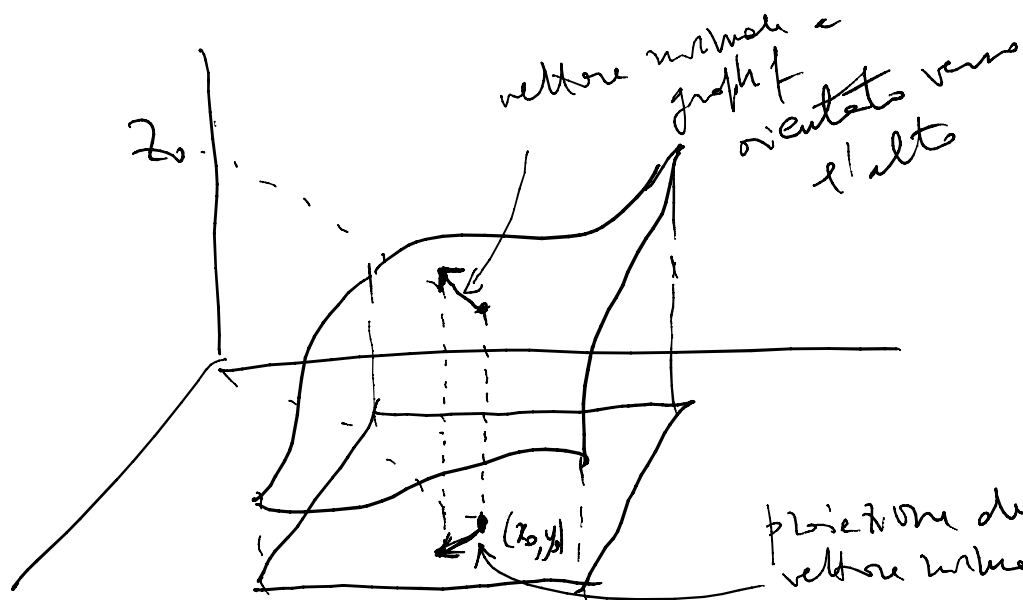
$$-f_x(x_0, y_0)x - f_y(x_0, y_0)y + z =$$

$$= \underbrace{f(x_0, y_0)}_{z_0} - f_x(x_0, y_0)x_0 - f_y(x_0, y_0)y_0$$

$\vec{v} =$
 \uparrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} -f_x(x_0, y_0) \\ -f_y(x_0, y_0) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

VEETTORE NORMALE orientato
verso l'alto (III componente > 0)

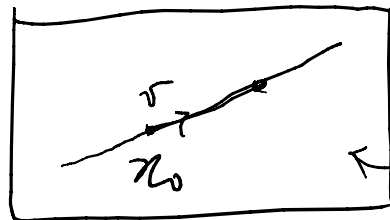


proiezione del vettore normale orientato verso l'alto $= -\nabla f(x_0, y_0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(x_0) = \frac{\nabla f(x_0) \cdot v}{\| \nabla f(x_0) \| \| v \|}$$

\parallel
 $df(x_0, v)$

sotto l'ipotesi che f sia differenziabile



\leftarrow dom f

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(x_0) \right| \leq \frac{\| \nabla f(x_0) \|}{\| v \|}$$

\uparrow
Schwarz

e l'inequante vale se
 $v = \lambda \nabla f(x_0)$

ne segue che la direzione v in cui la pendenza $\partial_v f$ ha modulo massimo se v è un multiplo di $\nabla f(x_0)$.

Si osserva però che

- se $v = \lambda \nabla f(x_0)$ $\lambda > 0$ si ha $\partial_v f(x_0) = \nabla f(x_0) \cdot (\lambda \nabla f(x_0)) = \lambda |\nabla f(x_0)|^2 \geq 0$

- se $v = \lambda \nabla f(x_0)$ $\lambda < 0$ si ha $\partial_v f(x_0) = \lambda |\nabla f(x_0)|^2 \leq 0$

Dunque, se $v = \lambda \nabla f(x_0)$ $\lambda > 0$ f CRESCe ($\partial_v f \geq 0$), mentre se

se $v = \lambda \nabla f(x_0)$ $\lambda < 0$ f DECRESCe

La direzione di $\nabla f(x_0)$ e dei suoi multipli positivi (vettori equivalenti)

è la DIREZIONE DI MASSIMA PENDENZA ASCENDENTE.

L'opposta è detta DIREZIONE DI MASSIMA PENDENZA DISCENDENTE.