

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 2 NAO (χαρίς πάλι ενόψει) ότι για $x \in \mathbb{R}$ κοντά στο 0

υπάρχουν θετικές λύσεις $y(x)$ της $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ με $y'(x) = -\frac{x}{y(x)}$

ΛΥΣΗ

Εδώ $n=m=1$, $x_0=0$. $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$, $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$
 $F(x_0, y_0) = F(0, y_0) = y_0^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y_0 = 1$, έτσι ώστε $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0,1) = 2 \neq 0$$

$F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2) \xRightarrow{\text{ΘΠΣ}} (\exists \delta > 0) (\forall x \in (-\delta, \delta)) \exists! y(x) \in \mathbb{R} :$

$$\therefore F(x, y(x)) = x^2 + y^2(x) - 1 = 0$$

και

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

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 3

NAO για $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ κοντά στο 0 $\exists! z(x,y)$ της $x^4 + 2x \cos y + \sin z = 0$ και υπολογίστε τις θετικές παράγωγους της z .

ΛΥΣΗ

Έστω $F(x,y,z) = x^4 + 2x \cos y + \sin z$, $(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

Προφανώς πάλι $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 0$ αφού $F(0,0,0) = 0$ ①
 $F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(0,0,0) = \cos 0 = 1 \neq 0$$
 ②

Από ①, ② $\xRightarrow{\text{ΘΠΣ}} \forall (x,y) \in B((x_0, y_0), \delta) \exists! z(x,y) \in \mathbb{R} :$

$$\therefore F(x,y, z(x,y)) = 0$$

και

$$Dz(x,y) = \nabla z(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y) \right) =$$

$$= - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y, z(x,y))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x,y, z(x,y))}$$
 ③

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y,z), \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y,z) \right) = (4x^3 + 2 \cos y, -2x \sin y)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow D_z z(x,y) = \nabla z(x,y) = \frac{1}{\cos(z(x,y))} (4x^3 + 2\cos y, -2x\sin y)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_z z(0,0) = -\frac{1}{1} (2,0) \quad \text{οπου } z(0,0) = z_0 = 0$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΗ 4^η

Να δο $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ μονα στο 0 \neq θετικες δυναεις $y(x), z(x)$ του συστηματος

ΜΕΛΗ

Εξισω

$$F(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 4 \end{pmatrix}, (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^2)$.

$x_0 = 0$. Άρα, θέλουμε να βρούμε θετικη $y_0 = y(0)$

και $z_0 = z(0)$, ετσι ωστε $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y_0^2 = 2z_0^2 \\ 2y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4z_0^2 + z_0^2 = 4 \Rightarrow z_0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, z_0 > 0 \\ y_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial (y,z)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y & -4z \\ 4y & 2z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial (y,z)} \left(0, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -2 \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \frac{\partial F}{\partial (y,z)} (x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists \delta > 0) (\forall x \in (-\delta, \delta)) \exists! (y) (x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 :$$

$$: F(x, y(x), z(x)) = 0$$

και απο ΘΝΣ γνωριζουμε ενιους

οα οι $(y) : (-\delta, \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ συνεχως διαφοριστη

$$\Leftrightarrow y : (-\delta, \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, z : (-\delta, \delta) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ συνεχως διαφορ} \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow διαφορ \Rightarrow συνεχεις και αρα $y_0 = y(0) > 0$ και

$$z_0 = z(0) > 0, \exists \tilde{\delta} \in (0, \delta) : y(x), z(x) > 0$$

$$D\left(\begin{matrix} y \\ x \end{matrix}\right)(x) = \begin{pmatrix} y'(x) \\ z'(x) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-\frac{\partial f}{\partial (y,x)}(x, y(x), z(x))}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y(x), z(x))},$$

οπότε $\frac{\partial f}{\partial (y,z)}(x, y, z) = 2 \begin{pmatrix} y & -2z \\ 2y & z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial (y,z)}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{10yz} \begin{pmatrix} z & 2z \\ -2y & y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

Άσκηση 5

Για $n=2, m=2$. ΝΔΟ \exists δευτερες ρυθεις

$u(x, y), v(x, y)$ του συστήματος

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - u^2 - v^2 = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3u^2 + 4v^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

Λύση

Εύρω

$$f(x, y, u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 - u^2 - v^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3u^2 + 4v^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R}^2)$$

Από $x=y=0$ και $u=v=0, (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$

δύο από τα οποία θα ψάξω δευτερες ρυθεις

$u(x_0) \cdot v(x_0) > 0$ από.

Εποκειν επιδοση (ερωτημα): Υπαρχουν $x \neq 0$ με

$$f(x, x, x, x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow 10x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \text{ Αρα,}$$

$$x_0 = y_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \text{ και } u(x_0, y_0) = u_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$v(x_0, y_0) = v_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial (u, v)}(x, y, u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2u & -2v \\ 6u & 8v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{με } \det \frac{\partial f}{\partial (u, v)} = -16uv + 12uv = -4uv \neq 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{Εάν } u=u_0, v=v_0$$

οπότε $(\exists \delta > 0) (\forall (x, y) \in B\left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\right), \delta\right) \exists! \left(\begin{matrix} y \\ x \end{matrix}\right)(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$F(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), v_0 = v(x_0, y_0) > 0$$