

Kp II 113/58 :

$$d_m = ? \quad m^3 - 3(x+y)m^2 + z^3 = 0$$

$$\text{Def: } F(x, y, z, m) = m^3 - 3(x+y)m^2 + z^3$$

① $M^{-1}(x_0, y_0, z_0, m_0) \text{ punkt } F(x_0, y_0, z_0, m_0) = 0$. Punktebedg!

② $F \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^3)$

③ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial m} = 3m^2 - 6m(x+y)$ Teilpunkt $m_0 \neq 0$ a

$x_0 + y_0 \neq \frac{1}{2}$ Lösung? M^{-1} m punkt! (x_0, y_0, z_0) .
a i j k eliminare

Part: $\frac{\partial m}{\partial x} = \frac{+3m^2}{3m(m-2(x+y))} = \frac{m}{m-2(x+y)}$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial y} = \frac{3m^2}{3m(m-2(x+y))} = \frac{m}{m-2(x+y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial z} = \frac{-3z^2}{3m(m-2(x+y))}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_m = \frac{m}{m-2(x+y)}(dx + dy) - \frac{z^2}{m(m-2(x+y))} dz$$

0 v drit! $M^{-1}(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ drit! wdhre.

56) $x = f(y, z)$; $y = g(x, z)$ a $z = h(x, y)$ punkt!

$$F(y, z), g(y, z) = F(x, g(y, z), z) = F(h(y, z), h(y, z), z) = 0$$

Punktebedg, \bar{x} a M^{-1} normal! M^{-1} punkt! (x_0, y_0, z_0)

a $m \in \mathbb{R}$ punkt! $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \neq 0$; $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \neq 0$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \neq 0$ a $F \in C^1$

u M^{-1} punkt! M^{-1} punkt! \Rightarrow ex. f, g, h M^{-1} punkt!

spätene f, g :

$$f, g = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$$

Prüfung:

$$g_z = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} ; h_x = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$$

Determine the Hess $H_g g_z$ $h_x = -1$. (Prove the predictability?)

1) $z(x, y)$ is mean value theorem $F(x+z, y^{-1}, y+z, x^{-1}) = 0$

proof: 1) $F(x_0+z_0/y_0, y_0+z_0/x_0) = 0$ mean value theorem (x_0, y_0)
 $z_0 = z(x_0, y_0)$

2) $F \in C^1$ mean value theorem (x_0, y_0, z_0) $\wedge y_0 \neq 0, x_0 \neq 0$

3) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{d}{dz} (F(x_1+z_1/y_1, y_1+z_1/x_1)) = \partial_1 F(x_1+z_1/y_1, y_1+z_1/x_1) \cdot (+\frac{1}{y}) +$
 $+ \partial_2 F(x_1+z_1/y_1, y_1+z_1/x_1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ But then predictability, i.e.

$$\frac{d}{dz} (F(x+\frac{z}{y}, y+\frac{z}{x})) \neq 0.$$

Mean value theorem $F \in C^1$ has some? Mean value theorem (x_0, y_0)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - (\partial_1 F + \partial_2 F (-\frac{1}{x^2})) / (\partial_1 F / y + \partial_2 F / x)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = - (\partial_1 F (-1/y^2) + \partial_2 F) / (\partial_1 F / y + \partial_2 F / x)$$

$$\text{Determine } h_x = x \cdot z_{xx} + y \cdot z_{xy} = z - xy \rightarrow$$

$$(-x \cdot \partial_1 F + \partial_2 F / x) \frac{z}{y} + \partial_1 F / y - y \partial_2 F / (\partial_1 F / y + \partial_2 F / x) =$$

$$- (\partial_1 F + \partial_2 F) (x+y - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}) / (\partial_1 F / y + \partial_2 F / x)$$

To g_z :

$$- (\partial_1 F + \partial_2 F) (x+y - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}) = \frac{z}{y} \cdot \partial_1 F + \frac{z}{x} \cdot \partial_2 F - x \partial_1 F - y \partial_2 F - x \partial_1 F - y \partial_2 F + 2 \partial_1 F / y + 2 \partial_2 F / x$$

OK.