

المسألة الأولى: $\delta < \epsilon$ $\delta < \epsilon$

نفس الشيء $h = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ بحيث $\|h\| < \delta$

في \mathbb{R}^n $A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$ ونفرض $\|h\| < \delta$

$$f(c+h) - f(c) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i \cdot h_i + \eta \|h\|$$

$$\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta \|h\|}{\|h\|} = 0$$

نتبع من هذا أنه إذا كان $\|h\| < \delta_1$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(c+h) - f(c)| &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n A_i \cdot h_i + \eta \|h\| \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| |h_i| + |\eta| \|h\| \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| + |\eta| \right) \|h\| \end{aligned}$$

صحة $\|h_i\| \leq \|h\|$

وإذا كان $\|h\| < \delta_2$ فإن $|\eta| < \epsilon$ كدالة في ϵ

$$|\eta| < \epsilon \quad \text{إذا كان } \|h\| < \delta_2$$

$$|f(c+h) - f(c)| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| + 1 \right) \|h\|$$

لنضع $\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$ ، $\sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| + 1 = k > 0$ $x+h = x$

$$|f(x) - f(c)| \leq k \|x - c\| \quad \text{وذلك مما أريد } \|h\| < \delta$$

نفس الشيء $\{x_m\}$ متتالية في \mathbb{R}^n عند نقطة x

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists n_\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}^+, m > n_\epsilon \implies \|x_m - x\| < \epsilon$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{im} - x_{ci})^2} < \epsilon \implies \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{im} - x_{ci})^2 < \epsilon^2$$

$$\implies (x_{1m} - x_{c1})^2 + (x_{2m} - x_{c2})^2 + \dots + (x_{nm} - x_{cn})^2 < \epsilon^2$$

$$\implies (x_{im} - x_{ci})^2 < \epsilon^2 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\implies |x_{im} - x_{ci}| < \epsilon \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

وهذا يعني أن كل مكون $\{x_{im}\}$ من المتتالية $\{x_m\}$ يقترب من x_{ci} $i=1, \dots, n$

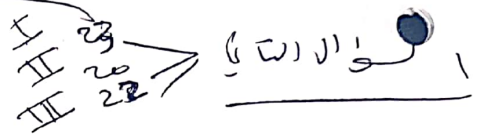
$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{n}} > 0, \exists n_{\epsilon} \in \mathbb{N}^*, m \geq n_{\epsilon} \implies |x_{cm} - x_c| < \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (c=1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies |x_{1m} - x_1| &< \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{n}} \\ |x_{2m} - x_2| &< \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{n}} \\ \vdots \\ |x_{nm} - x_n| &< \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{n}} \end{aligned} \implies \begin{aligned} |x_{1m} - x_1|^2 &< \frac{\epsilon^2}{n} \\ |x_{2m} - x_2|^2 &< \frac{\epsilon^2}{n} \\ \vdots \\ |x_{nm} - x_n|^2 &< \frac{\epsilon^2}{n} \end{aligned} \quad \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$\implies \sum_{c=1}^n (x_{cm} - x_c)^2 < n \frac{\epsilon^2}{n} = \epsilon^2 \implies \sum_{c=1}^n (x_{cm} - x_c) < \epsilon \implies \|x_m - x\| < \epsilon \quad \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists n_{\epsilon} = \max(n_{1\epsilon}, n_{2\epsilon}, \dots, n_{m\epsilon}) \in \mathbb{N}^*, m \geq n_{\epsilon} \implies \|x_m - x\| < \epsilon$$

$\mathbb{R}^n \ni x \ni \dots \ni \{x_m\}$ 5



$$\text{I} \quad \ln(1-x-y+xy) = \ln(1-x)(1-y) \quad (\text{II})$$

$$(1-x)(1-y) > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \text{ب: } (1-x) > 0, (1-y) > 0 &\implies (1 > x), (1 > y) \implies x^2 + y^2 < 2 \\ \text{ا: } (1-x) < 0, (1-y) < 0 &\implies 1 < x, 1 < y \implies x^2 + y^2 > 2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{و: } \ln(1-x)(1-y) = \ln(1-x) + \ln(1-y)$$

$$f(0+h, 0+k) - f(0,0) = \frac{1}{n!} (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^n f(0,0) \quad \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{-1}{1-x} \implies f_x(0,0) = -1 = -1! \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f(0,0) &= 0 \\ f_x(0,0) &= -1 \\ f_{xx}(0,0) &= -2 \\ f_{xxx}(0,0) &= -6 \\ f_{xxxx}(0,0) &= -24 \\ f_{xxxxx}(0,0) &= -120 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{-(-1)(-1)}{(1-x)^2} \implies f_{xx}(0,0) = -2 = -2!$$

$$f_{xxx}(x,y) = \frac{-2(-1)(-1)(-1)}{(1-x)^3} \implies f_{xxx}(0,0) = -6 = -3!$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}(x,y) = \frac{-(-2)(-3)}{(1-x)^4} \implies \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}(0,0) = -24 = -4!$$

$$\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n}(x,y) = \frac{-(-n+1)!}{(1-x)^n} \implies \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n}(0,0) = -(-n+1)!$$

$$\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial y^n}(x,y) = \frac{-(n-1)!}{(1-y)^n}, \quad \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial y^n}(0,0) = \frac{-(n-1)!}{1^n}$$

$$f_n(1-h)(1-k) - 0 = (-h-k) \frac{1}{2!} (h^2 + k^2) - \frac{2!}{3!} (h^3 + k^3) - \dots - \frac{(n-1)!}{n!} (h^n + k^n)$$

$$f_n(1-h)(1-k) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{h^i + k^i}{i}$$

$$f_n(1-x)(1-y) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x^i + y^i}{i}$$

$$f(a+h, b+k) - f(a,b) = h f_x(a,b) + k f_y(a,b) + \eta \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{h^2 k}{h^6 + 2k^2} - 0 = 0 + 0 + \eta \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{h^2 k}{(h^6 + 2k^2)(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}$$

$$\eta = \frac{h^3}{(h^6 + 2h^2)(2h^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{h^3}{h^3 (h^4 + 2) 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{(h^4 + 2) 2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

(0,0) is not a local extremum of f

$$f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 3y(x^2 + y^2) + 2y^2$$

$$f_x(x,y) = 2(2x)(x^2 + y^2) - 3y(2x) = 4x^3 + 4xy^2 - 6xy$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 2(2y)(x^2 + y^2) - 3(x^2 + y^2) - 3y(2y) + 4y$$

$$f_x(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$-f(x, \alpha x) = (x^2 + \alpha^2 x^2)^2 - 3\alpha x (x^2 + \alpha^2 x^2) + 2\alpha^2 x^2$$

$$= x^4 + \alpha^4 x^4 + 2\alpha^2 x^4 - 3\alpha x^3 - 3\alpha^3 x^3 + 2\alpha^2 x^2$$

$$f_x(x, \alpha x) = 4x^3 + 4\alpha^4 x^3 + 8\alpha^2 x^3 - 9\alpha x^2 - 9\alpha^3 x^2 + 2\alpha^2 x$$

$$f_{xx}(x, \alpha x) = 12x^2 + 12\alpha^4 x^2 + 24\alpha^2 x^2 - 18\alpha x - 18\alpha^3 x + 2\alpha^2$$

$$f_{xx}(0, 0) = 2\alpha^2 > 0 = f(0, 0)$$

$$\text{5/} \quad \left(\frac{\delta}{2}, 0\right) \in N((0, 0), \delta), \quad f\left(\frac{\delta}{2}, 0\right) = \frac{\delta^4}{16} > 0 = f(0, 0)$$

$$\text{5/} \quad \left(0, \frac{\delta}{2}\right) \in N((0, 0), \delta) \quad f\left(0, \frac{\delta}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\delta^2}{4}\right)^2 - 3\frac{\delta}{2}\frac{\delta^2}{4} + 2\frac{\delta^3}{4}$$

$$f\left(0, \frac{\delta}{2}\right) = \frac{\delta^2}{16}(\delta^2 - 6\delta + 8) < 0 = f(0, 0)$$

$$\delta^2 - 6\delta + 8 < 0$$

2/

$$(\delta - 2)(\delta - 4) < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < \delta < 2 \\ \delta - 4 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 4 < \delta < 2$$

مفاج

$$\delta - 2 > 0$$

$$0 < \delta < 4$$

معتاد

آن نه (در 10) غير صواب

6