

$$f(x, y) = xy + e^x. \quad F(u, v) = f(\underbrace{u+v}, \underbrace{u-v}).$$

$$g^1(u, v) = u + v$$

$$g^2(u, v) = u - v$$

$$x = g^1(u, v) \quad y = g^2(u, v)$$

$$g(u, v) = (g^1(u, v), g^2(u, v))$$

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

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$$

$F = f \circ g$

$$\nabla F = F'(u, v) = f'(g(u, v)) \cdot g'(u, v) = \nabla f \cdot (g^1', g^2')$$

$$\nabla F = \nabla f \cdot (\nabla g^1, \nabla g^2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_u & F_v \end{pmatrix}_{1 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & f_y \end{pmatrix}_{1 \times 2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} g^1_u & g^1_v \\ g^2_u & g^2_v \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_u \\ F_v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_x g^1_u + f_y g^2_u \\ f_x g^1_v + f_y g^2_v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(u, v) = f(u+v, u-v)$$

$$x = g^1(u, v) = u+v$$

$$f(x, y) = xy + e^x$$

$$y = g^2(u, v) = u-v$$

$$F_u(u, v) = f_x(g^1(u, v), g^2(u, v)) \cdot \underbrace{x_u}_{g^1_u}(u, v) + f_y(g^1(u, v), g^2(u, v)) \cdot \underbrace{y_u}_{g^2_u}(u, v)$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = y + e^x \\ f_y(x, y) = x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_u = g^1_u(u, v) = 1 \\ x_v = g^1_v(u, v) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_u = g^2_u(u, v) = 1 \\ y_v = g^2_v(u, v) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_u(u, v) = ((u-v) + e^{u+v}) \cdot 1 + (u+v) \cdot 1 = 2u + e^{u+v}$$

$$F_v(u, v) = f_x(u+v, u-v) \cdot \underbrace{x_v}_{g^1_v} + f_y(u+v, u-v) \cdot \underbrace{y_v}_{g^2_v}$$

$$= ((u-v) + e^{u+v}) \cdot 1 + (u+v) \cdot (-1) = -2v + e^{u+v}$$

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 + 2x)^2 - (x^2 + y^2) = 0$$

$$(0, 1) : f(0, 1) = 0 \quad h: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{J} \text{ de } f$$

$$f_x(0, 1) = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = h(y)$$

$$f_x(x, y) = 2(x^2 + y^2 + 2x)(2x + 2) - 2x \quad f_y(0, 1) = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow y = g(x)$$

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

$f(0, 0) = 0$
 $f_x(0, 0) = 0$
 $f_y(0, 0) = 0$

$g: A \rightarrow B$ di +

$(-1, 0)$: $f(-1, 0) = 1 - 2 - 1 = \underline{0}$

$f_y(-1, 0) = 2(1 - 2) \cdot 0 - 0 = 0 \rightarrow$ pelo T.F.I. não sei se a eq $f(x, y) = 0$ def. $x = g(y)$

$f_x(-1, 0) = 2(1 - 2)(-2 + 2) - 2(-1) = 2 \neq \underline{0}$

$\Rightarrow \exists! h: \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{J}$ tal $x = h(y)$ satisfaz a eq $f(x, y) = 0$
 diferenciável

$$y = g(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} = \boxed{}$$

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2 + 2x)^2 - (x^2 + y^2) = 0$$

$$2(x^2 + y^2 + 2x)(2x + 2yy' + 2) - (2x + 2yy') = 0$$

$$y' = \boxed{}$$

$$x = h(y)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{f_y}{f_x} = \boxed{}$$

$$2(x^2 + y^2 + 2x)(2xx' + 2y + 2x') - 2xx' + 2y = 0$$

$$x' = \boxed{}$$

$$b(1, 0)$$