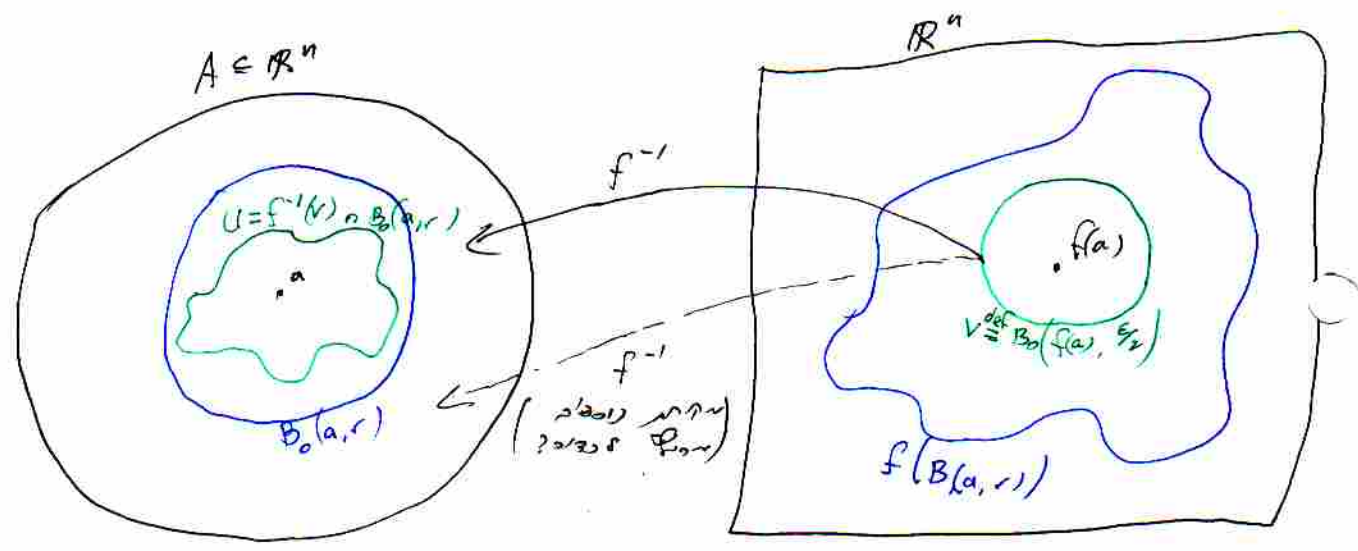


משפט הפיתוח המקומי

$f \in C^1(A, \mathbb{R}^m)$ ,  $J_f(a) \neq 0$   
 $a \in A$ ,  $B(a, r) \subset A$   
 $f(B(a, r)) \supset B(f(a), \epsilon)$   
 $f^{-1}$  is a homeomorphism between  $B(f(a), \epsilon)$  and  $B(a, r)$ .

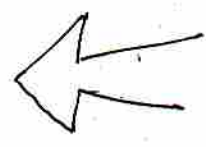


$V = B_0(f(a), \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \subset f(B_0(a, r))$

$u, v$  are points,  $u = f^{-1}(v) \cap B_0(a, r)$   
 $v \in U \iff u \in V$   
 $u \in V \iff v \in U$

$Df^{-1}(y) = [Df(f^{-1}(y))]^{-1}$   
 This is the derivative of the inverse function at point y.

$a \in U \subset A$   
 $f(a) \in V \subset \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\forall \delta > 0 \exists \epsilon > 0$  such that  $f^{-1}$  is a homeomorphism between  $B(f(a), \epsilon)$  and  $B(a, \delta)$ .  
 $f^{-1} \in C^1(V, U)$



משפט הפיתוח המקומי  
 $f \in C^1(A, \mathbb{R}^m)$ ,  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $J_f(a) \neq 0$ ,  $a \in A$