

1. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+xy)^{|x|+|y|}$

$$1 \leq (1+xy)^{|x|+|y|} \leq (1+|xy|)^{|x|+|y|}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+|xy|)^{|x|+|y|} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+|xy|)^{\frac{1}{|xy|} \cdot \frac{|x||y|}{|x|+|y|}} = e^{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x||y|}{|x|+|y|}} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|}}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} 1 = 1$$

Z vety o majoritnej a minoritnej postupnosti dostávame, že celková limita je 1.

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Zistite, či existuje $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x,y)$ a určte postupné limity

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [\lim_{y \rightarrow b} f(x,y)] \text{ a } \lim_{y \rightarrow b} [\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x,y)]:$$

2. $f(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y}, a = \infty, b = \infty$

Limita neexistuje: postupnosť $(k\sqrt{y}, y)$, keď $y \rightarrow \infty$: $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k\sqrt{y}+y}{k^2y+y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{k}{\sqrt{y}}+1}{k^2+\frac{1}{y}} = \frac{\frac{k}{\sqrt{y}}+1}{k^2+0} = \frac{\frac{k}{\sqrt{y}}+1}{k^2+1} = \frac{1}{k^2+1}$. Teda pre rôzne k dostávame rôzne limity.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{y}+1}{\frac{x^2}{y^2}+1}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{y}{x^2}}{1+\frac{y}{x^2}}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

$\lim_{xy} \text{ neexistuje, } \lim_x \lim_y = 1, \lim_y \lim_x = 0$

3. $f(x,y) = \frac{y^x}{1+y^{2x}}, a = 0, b = \infty$

Limita neexistuje: postupnosť $(\frac{k}{\ln y}, y)$. Potom $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y^{\frac{k}{\ln y}}}{1+y^{\frac{k}{\ln y}}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln y \cdot \frac{k}{\ln y}}{\ln y}}}{1+e^{\frac{\ln y \cdot \frac{k}{\ln y}}{\ln y}}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^k}{1+e^{2k}}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y^x}{1+y^{2x}}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{y^x}{y^{2x}}}{\frac{1}{y^{2x}}+1}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^x}{1+y^{2x}}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\frac{1}{1+1}] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\lim_{xy} \text{ neexistuje, } \lim_x \lim_y = 0, \lim_y \lim_x = \frac{1}{2}$

4. $f(x,y) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{2x+y}, a = \infty, b = \infty$

Platí $-1 \leq \sin(\pi x) \leq 1$, preto $-\frac{1}{2x+y} \leq \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{2x+y} \leq \frac{1}{2x+y}$. Limity "krajných" funkcií existujú a sú rovné 0, preto existuje aj limita funkcie v strede a je rovná 0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{2x+y}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{y}}{\frac{2x}{y}+1}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{2x+y}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}+\frac{y}{x}}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

$\lim_{xy} = 0, \lim_x \lim_y = 0, \lim_y \lim_x = 0$

5. $f(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x-y}, a = 0, b = 0$

Limita neexistuje: postupnosť (x, kx) , $(k \neq 1)$. Potom $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+kx}{x-kx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+k)x}{(1-k)x} = \frac{1+k}{1-k}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+y}{x-y}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\frac{x}{x}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+y}{x-y}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [\frac{y}{-y}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} -1 = -1$$

$\lim_{xy} \text{ neexistuje, } \lim_x \lim_y = 1, \lim_y \lim_x = -1$

6. $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2+y^2}{1+(x-y)^4}, a = \infty, b = \infty$

Limita neexistuje: postupnosť (x, kx) , $k \geq 0$. Potom $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+k^2x^2}{1+(k-1)^4x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+k^2)\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^4}+(k-1)^2} = 0$, pre $k \neq 1$, ale pre $k = 1$, dostávame, že sa limita rovná $+\infty$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+y^2}{1+(x-y)^4}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2+y^2}{y^4}}{\frac{1}{y^4}+\frac{x^2}{y^4}-4\frac{x^3}{y^3}+6\frac{x^2}{y^2}-4\frac{xy^3}{y^4}+y^4}] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{y^4}+\frac{1}{y^2}}{\frac{1}{y^4}+\frac{x^2}{y^4}-4\frac{x^3}{y^3}+\frac{6x^2}{y^2}-4\frac{x}{y}+1}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{1 + (x - y)^4}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{1 + x^4 - 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 - 4xy^3 + y^4}] =$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} [\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{y^2}{x^4}}{\frac{1}{x^4} + 1 - 4\frac{y}{x} + 6\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 4\frac{y^3}{x^3} + \frac{y^4}{x^4}}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$\lim_{xy} \text{neexistuje}, \lim_x \lim_y = 0, \lim_y \lim_x = 0$

7. $f(x, y) = (x + y) \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{y}, a = 0, b = 0$

Označme $\alpha_n = \operatorname{arctg} n$. Ak skonštuujeme postupnosť $y_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 + n\pi}$, tak

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (x + y) \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{y}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{x}.$$

Pre $x_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_n + n\pi}$ sa potom táto limita rovná:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\alpha_n + n\pi} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha_n + n\pi) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\alpha_n + n\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}. \quad (\text{Kedže } |a_n| < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

Ak by sme zvolili $y_n = \alpha_2 + n\pi$, tak $\lim_x \lim_y = 2x \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{x}$ a zvolením tej istej postupnosti x_n , dostávame limitu $\frac{2}{\pi}$. Preto neexistuje takáto postupná limita. Zámenou označenia sa dokáže, že ani $\lim_y \lim_x$ neexistuje.

Teraz ak súčasne zvolíme $x_n = y_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_n + n^2\pi}$, tak $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow (0,0)} (x + y) \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2}{\alpha n + n^2\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}$.

Podobne, ak zvolíme $x_n = -y_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_n + n\pi}$, tak dostávame limitu rovnú 0. Takže nemôže existovať ani táto limita.

$\lim_{xy} \text{neexistuje}, \lim_x \lim_y \text{neexistuje}, \lim_y \lim_x \text{neexistuje}$

8. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4 - x - y & x \neq 2, y \neq 1 \\ 3 & x = 2, y = 1 \end{cases}, a = 2, b = 1$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,1)} 4 - x - y = 1. \quad (\text{limita prebieha cez body mimo hľadaného bodu.})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} f(x, y)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} 4 - x - y] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [3 - x] = 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} [\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x, y)] = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} [\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 4 - x - y] = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} [2 - y] = 1$$

$\lim_{xy} = 1, \lim_x \lim_y = 1, \lim_y \lim_x = 1$

9. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}, a = 0, b = 0$

Limita neexistuje: Postupnosť (x, kx) , $x \rightarrow 0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot kx}{x^2 + k^2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{(1+k^2)x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{1+k^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}. \quad \text{Hodnota závisí od } k.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 0}{x^2 + 0}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} [\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 \cdot y}{0 + y^2}] = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$\lim_{xy} \text{neexistuje}, \lim_x \lim_y = 0, \lim_y \lim_x = 0$

Určte body nespojitosťi:

10. $f(x, y) = \sin \frac{1}{x-y}$

sin je definovaný pre všetky hodnoty, zlomok pre nenulového menovateľa, preto $x - y \neq 0$, t.j. $x \neq y$.

Definičný obor funkcie: $D(f) = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x \neq y\}$. Funkcia je spojitá na svojom definičnom obore.

$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x \neq y\}, \text{ spojitá na } D(f)$

11. $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + 3y^2 + 5}{y^2 - 2x}$

Zlomok je definovaný, keď má nenulového menovateľa. Preto $D(f) = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : y^2 \neq 2x\}$. Funkcia je spojitá na svojom $D(f)$.

$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in R^2 : y^2 \neq 2x\}, \text{ spojitá na } D(f)$

12. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

Definičný obor funkcie je celé R^2 . Ak sa bod $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$, tak existuje otvorené okolie, ktoré neobsahuje bod $(0, 0)$, a preto sa na jeho body vzťahuje predpis $\cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$. Táto funkcia je definovaná a spojitá pre všetky body mimo $(0, 0)$. Zostáva preveriť spojitosť v bode $(0, 0)$, t.j. podmienku $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$. Kedže limita prebieha po bodoch mimo $(0, 0)$, tak sa na ňu vzťahuje predpis $\cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$, čiže predošlá rovnosť sa transformuje na overenie $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$, ale táto limita neexistuje. Zoberme si postupnosť

bodov tak, že $\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 2k\pi$, $k \in N$, t.j. $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2k\pi}$. (napr. $x = y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4k\pi}}$). So zvyšujúcim sa k body x, y idú k 0 a limita sa rovná 1. Podobne, ak zoberieme body tak, že $\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$, $k \in N$, t.j. $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}$ (napr. $x = y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi+4k\pi}}$), tak sa limita bude rovnať 0.

$$D(f) = R^2, \text{ spojité na } R^2 - \{(0,0)\}$$

13. $z = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$

Zlomok je definovaný, keď má nenulového menovateľa. T.j. $D(f) = \{(x,y) \in R^2 : x \neq y\}$. Funkcia je spojité na $D(f)$.

$$D(f) = \{(x,y) \in R^2 : x \neq y\}, \text{ spojité na } D(f)$$

14. $z = \sin \frac{1}{|x|-|y|}$

sin je definovaný na R , zlomok je definovaný, keď má nenulového menovateľa, preto $|x| \neq |y|$ a definičný obor je $D(f) = \{(x,y) : |x| \neq |y|\}$. Funkcia je spojité na $D(f)$.

$$D(f) = \{(x,y) : |x| \neq |y|\}, \text{ spojité na } D(f)$$

15. $z = \ln |1 - x^2 - y^2|$

ln je definovaný pre hodnoty väčšie ako 0, preto $|1 - x^2 - y^2| > 0$, čo je splnené, ak $1 - x^2 - y^2 \neq 0$. Preto definičný obor funkcie je $D(f) = \{(x,y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 \neq 1\}$. Funkcia je spojité na $D(f)$.

$$D(f) = \{(x,y) \in R^2 : x^2 + y^2 \neq 1\}, \text{ spojité na } D(f)$$

16. $f(x,y,z) = \frac{3z}{x-2y+3z}$

Zlomok je definovaný a spojity, v bodoch, v ktorých je jeho menovateľ rôzny od 0. Preto $D(f) = \{(x,y,z) \in R^3 : x - 2y + 3z \neq 0\}$. Funkcia je spojité na $D(f)$.

$$D(f) = \{(x,y,z) \in R^3 : x - 2y + 3z \neq 0\}, \text{ spojité na } D(f)$$

Totálny diferenciál:

17. $f(x,y) = x^2 - 2xy - 3y^2, A = (-1,1)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2x - 6y$$

$$\begin{aligned} Df(\mathbf{x}, A) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x - A_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y - A_y) \right) (f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(A)(x+1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(A)(y-1) = \\ &= -4(x+1) - 4(y-1) = -4x - 4y \end{aligned}$$

$$Df(\mathbf{x}, A) = -4x - 4y$$

18. $f(x,y) = e^{xy}, A = (0,0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, A) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) \cdot (x-0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \cdot (y-0) = 0(x-0) + 0(y-0) = 0$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, A) = 0$$

19. $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}, A = (0,0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, A) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) \cdot (x-0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) \cdot (y-0) = 0$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, A) = 0$$

20. $f(x,y,z) = x^5y^3z^3$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 5x^4y^3z^3, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^5y^2z^3, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3x^5y^3z^2$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}dz = 5x^4y^3z^3dx + 3x^5y^2z^3dy + 3x^5y^3z^2dz$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) = 5x^4y^3z^3dx + 3x^5y^2z^3dy + 3x^5y^3z^2dz$$

21. $f(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$, preto

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \text{ a zo symetrie } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}dx + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}dy$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}dx + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}dy$$

22. $f(x, y) = e^{\alpha x} \cos\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \alpha e^{\alpha x} \cos\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right) + e^{\alpha x} \cdot \left(-\sin\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right)\right) \cdot \beta y \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} = e^{\alpha x} \left(\alpha \cos\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right) + \beta \frac{y}{x^2} \sin\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \left(-\sin\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right)\right) \cdot \frac{\beta}{x} = -e^{\alpha x} \cdot \frac{\beta}{x} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right)$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy = e^{\alpha x} \left(\alpha \cos\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right) + \beta \frac{y}{x^2} \sin\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right)\right) dx - e^{\alpha x} \cdot \frac{\beta}{x} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right) dy$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) = e^{\alpha x} \left(\alpha \cos\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right) + \beta \frac{y}{x^2} \sin\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right)\right) dx - e^{\alpha x} \cdot \frac{\beta}{x} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\beta y}{x}\right) dy$$

23. $f(x, y, z) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{yz}{x^2}\right)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{yz}{x^2}\right)^2} \cdot yz \cdot \frac{-2}{x^3} = \frac{x^4}{y^2z^2} \cdot yz \cdot \frac{-2}{x^3} = -2 \frac{x}{yz}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{yz}{x^2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{z}{x^2} = \frac{x^4}{y^2z^2} \cdot \frac{z}{x^2} = \frac{x^2}{y^2z} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{yz}{x^2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{x^4}{y^2z^2} \cdot \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{x^2}{yz^2}$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}dz = -2 \frac{x}{yz}dx + \frac{x^2}{y^2z}dy + \frac{x^2}{yz^2}dz$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) = -2 \frac{x}{yz}dx + \frac{x^2}{y^2z}dy + \frac{x^2}{yz^2}dz$$

Vypočítajte približne:

Aplikácia totálneho diferenciálu pre približný výpočet hodnoty funkcie: $f(x) \doteq f(A) + df(x, A)$, (pre x s nejakého malého okolia bodu A) t.j. $f(x) \doteq f(A) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(A)(x - A_x) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(A)(y - A_y) + \dots$, (ďalšie zložky diferenciálu, ak viac premenných)

24. $\sqrt{3,03^2 + 9,01^2}$

Funkcia $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ na okolí bodu (3, 9).

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \text{ zo symetrie: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, (3, 9)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(3, 9)(x - 3) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(3, 9)(y - 9) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{90}}(x - 3) + \frac{9}{\sqrt{90}}(y - 9)$$

$$f(3,03, 9,01) \doteq f(3, 9) + df((3,03, 9,01), (3, 9)) = \sqrt{90} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{90}}(3,03 - 3) + \frac{9}{\sqrt{90}}(9,01 - 9) = 3\sqrt{10} + \frac{0,09}{3\sqrt{10}} + \frac{0,09}{3\sqrt{10}} = 3\sqrt{10} + \frac{0,18}{3\sqrt{10}} = 3\sqrt{10} + \frac{0,06}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{30,06}{\sqrt{10}} \doteq 9,5058066. \text{ "Skutočná" hodnota: } 9,5058403$$

$$\frac{30,06}{\sqrt{10}} \doteq 9,5058066 - 9,5058403$$

25. $1,05^{2,01}$

Funkcia x^y na okolí bodu (1, 2).

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(e^{y \ln x}) = e^{y \ln x} \cdot \frac{y}{x} = x^y \cdot \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{a} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(e^{y \ln x}) = e^{y \ln x} \cdot \ln x = x^y \cdot \ln x$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, (1, 2)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 2)(x - 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2)(y - 2) = 2(x - 1) + 0(y - 2) = 2(x - 1)$$

$$f(1,05; 2,01) \doteq f(1, 2) + df(\mathbf{x}, (1, 2))(1,05; 2,01) = 1 + 2(1 - 1,05) = 1 + 0,1 = 1,1$$

"Presná" hodnota: 1,103038

$$1,1 - 1,103038$$

26. $\sin 151^\circ \cotg 41^\circ$

Funkcia $\sin x \cotg y$ na okolí bodu $(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4})$, t.j. 150° a 45°

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos x \cotg y = \frac{\cos x \cos y}{\sin y} \quad \text{a} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\sin x \frac{1}{\sin^2 y} = -\frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 y}$$

$$df(\mathbf{x}, (\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4})) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4})(x - \frac{5\pi}{6}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{5\pi}{6}) - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) =$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{5\pi}{6}) - (y - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$f(151^\circ, 41^\circ) = f(\frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{180}, \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{4\pi}{180}) \doteq f(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\pi}{180} + 4 \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{1}{2} + (4 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \frac{\pi}{180} \doteq 0,554698$$

"Presná" hodnota: 0,5577097

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{8-\sqrt{3}}{360}\pi \doteq 0,554698 - 0,5577097}$$

27. $\ln(\sqrt{0,96} + \sqrt[3]{1,02} + 2)$

Funkcia $\ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} + 2)$ na okolí $(1, 1)$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3\sqrt{y}+2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)(1, 1) = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3\sqrt{y}+2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{y^2}} \right)(1, 1) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$f(0,96, 1,02) \doteq \ln 4 + \frac{1}{8}(-0,04) + \frac{1}{12} \cdot 0,02 = 2 \ln 2 - 0,005 + \frac{1}{600} \doteq 1,38296$$

"Presná" hodnota: 1,3827932

$$\boxed{2 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{600} - 0,005 \doteq 1,38296 - 1,38279}$$

Diferenciál vyšších rádov

$d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A)$:

28. $f(x, y) = e^{xy}, A = (0, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (x - A_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cdot (y - A_y) \right)^2 (f)(A) = \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(A)(x - A_x)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(A)(x - A_x)(y - A_y) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(A)(y - A_y)^2. \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= ye^{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = xe^{xy} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= y^2 e^{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{xy} + xye^{xy} = e^{xy}(1 + xy), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = x^2 e^{xy} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(A) &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(A) = 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(A) = 0 \\ d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (x - 0)(y - 0) = 2xy \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = 2xy}$$

29. $f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + xz, A = (1, 1, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (x - A_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cdot (y - A_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot (z - A_z) \right)^2 (f)(A) = \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(A) \cdot (x - A_x)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(A) \cdot (x - A_x)(y - A_y) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(A) \cdot (y - A_y)^2 + \\ &\quad + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z}(A)(x - A_x)(z - A_z) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}(A)(y - A_y)(z - A_z) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}(A)(z - A_z)^2 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= y + z, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x + z, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = x + y \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 1 \\ d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= 2(x-1)(y-1) + 2(x-1)(z-0) + 2(y-1)(z-0) = 2xy - 2x - 2y + 2 + 2xz - 2z + 2yz - 2z = \\ &= 2(xy + xz + yz - x - y - 2z + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = 2(xy + xz + yz - x - y - 2z + 1)}$$

30. $f(x, y, z) = \frac{z}{x^2+y^2}, A = (1, 1, -2)$

Vzorec vid' riešenie príkladu **29**.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = z(-1)(x^2 + y^2)^{-2}2x = -\frac{2xz}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = z(-1)(x^2 + y^2)^{-2}2y = -\frac{2yz}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2z \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2 - x(2)(x^2+y^2)(2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^4} = -2z \frac{x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4 - 4x^4 - 4x^2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = -2z \frac{y^4 - 2x^2y^2 - 3x^4}{(x^2+y^2)^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(A) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2z \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2 - y(2)(x^2+y^2)\cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^4} = -2z \frac{x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2 - 4y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^4} = -2z \frac{x^4 - 2x^2y^2 - 3y^4}{(x^2+y^2)^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(A) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2xz \cdot (-2)(x^2 + y^2)^{-3} \cdot 2y = \frac{8xyz}{(x^2+y^2)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(A) = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -\frac{2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z}(A) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = -\frac{2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}(A) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= -(x-1)^2 - (y-1)^2 + 2 \cdot 2(x-1)(y-1) + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(x-1)(z+2) + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(y-1)(z+2) = \\ &= -(x-1)^2 - (y-1)^2 + 4(x-1)(y-1) - (x-1)(z+2) - (y-1)(z+2) = -x^2 + 2x - 1 - y^2 + 2y - 1 + 4xy - \\ &\quad - 4x - 4y + 4 - xz - 2x + z + 2 - yz - 2y + z + 2 = -x^2 - y^2 + 4xy - xz - yz - 4x - 4y + 2z + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = -x^2 - y^2 + 4xy - xz - yz - 4x - 4y + 2z + 6$$

31. $f(x, y) = x^2y^2, A = (1, 1)$

Vzorec vidľ. riešenie príkladu 28.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(A) = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(A) = 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(A) = 2$$

$$d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = 2(x-1)^2 + 2 \cdot 4(x-1)(y-1) + 2(y-1)^2 = 2x^2 + 8xy + 2y^2 - 12x - 12y + 12$$

$$d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = 2x^2 + 8xy + 2y^2 - 12x - 12y + 12$$

$d^3 f(\mathbf{x}, A)$:

32. $f(x, y, z) = xyz, A = (7, 11, -10)$

$$d^3 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (x - A_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cdot (y - A_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot (z - A_z) \right)^3 = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3}(A) \cdot (x - A_x)^3 + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3}(A) \cdot (y - A_y)^3 + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3}(A) \cdot (z - A_z)^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y}(A) \cdot (x - A_x)^2(y - A_y) + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2}(A) \cdot (x - A_x)(y - A_y)^2 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial z}(A) \cdot (x - A_x)^2(z - A_z) + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial z^2}(A) \cdot (x - A_x)(z - A_z)^2 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2 \partial z}(A) \cdot (y - A_y)^2(z - A_z) + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial z^2}(A) \cdot (y - A_y)(z - A_z)^2 + 6 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}(A) \cdot (x - A_x)(y - A_y)(z - A_z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yz, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = xz, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = z, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = x$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial z} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2 \partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 1$$

$$d^3 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = 6(x-7)(y-11)(z+10)$$

$$d^3 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = 6(x-7)(y-11)(z+10)$$

McLaurinov rozvoj

$$\text{Taylorov rozvoj: } T(f, n, A) = \frac{f(A)}{0!} + \frac{df(\mathbf{x}, A)}{1!} + \frac{d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{d^n f(\mathbf{x}, A)}{n!}$$

McLaurin = Taylor v $A = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$

33. $f(x, y) = \cos(x^2 + y^2), n = 5$

Označme $C := \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ a $S := \sin(x^2 + y^2)$. Potom:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -2xS, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2yS, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2S - 2xC2x = -2S - 4x^2C,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2yC2x = -4xyC, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2S - 2yC2y = -2S - 4y^2C$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = -2C2x - 8xC - 4x^2(-S)2x = -12xC + 8x^3S$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = -2C2y - 4x^2(-S)2y = -4yC + 8x^2yS, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -2C2x - 4y^2(-S)2x = -4xC + 8xy^2S$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = -2C2y - 8yC - 4y^2(-S)2y = -12yC + 8y^3S$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} = -12C - 12x(-S)2x + 24x^2S + 8x^3C2x = (16x^4 - 12)C + 48x^2S$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^3 \partial y} = -12x(-S)2y + 8x^3C2y = 24xyS + 16x^3yC$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = -4C - 4y(-S)2y + 8x^2S + 8x^2yC2y = (16x^2y^2 - 4)C + (8x^2 + 8y^2)S$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x \partial y^3} = -4x(-S)2y + 8x2yS + 8xy^2C2y = 24xyS + 16xy^3C$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} = -12C - 12y(-S)2y + 24y^2S + 8y^3C(2y) = (16y^4 - 12)C + 48y^2S$$

$$\frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial x^5} = 64x^3C + (16x^4 - 12)(-S)2x + 96xS + 48x^2C2x = 160x^3C + (-32x^5 + 120x)S$$

$$\frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial x^4 \partial y} = (16x^4 - 12)(-S)2y + 8x^2C2y + 16yS + 8y^2C2y = (16x^2y + 16y^3)C + (-32x^4y + 40y)S$$

$$\frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial x^3 \partial y^2} = 24xS + 24xyC2y + 16x^3C + 16x^3y(-S)2y = (16x^3 + 48xy^2)C + (-32x^3y^2 + 24x)S$$

Zo symetrie:

$$\frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^3} = (16y^3 + 48x^2y)C + (-32x^2y^3 + 24y)S, \quad \frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial x \partial y^4} = (16xy^2 + 16x^3)C + (-32xy^4 + 40x)S$$

$$\frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial y^5} = 160y^3C + (-32y^5 + 120y)S$$

Hodnoty derivácií sú rovné 0, až na:

$$f(0, 0) = 1, \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} = \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} = -12, \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = -4.$$

Teda všetky diferenciály okrem nultého a štvrtého sú 0.

$$\begin{aligned} d^4 f(\mathbf{x}, (0, 0)) &= -12x^4 + 6 \cdot (-4)x^2y^2 - 12y^4 = -12(x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4) = -12(x^2 + y^2)^2 \\ T(f, 5, (0, 0)) &= 1 + \frac{1}{4!}(-12)(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$T(f, 5, (0, 0)) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^2$$

- 34.** $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y, n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = e^x \sin y, \text{ v } (0, 0) \text{ sa rovnajú 0.} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = e^x \cos y, \text{ v } (0, 0) \text{ sa rovnajú 1.} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -e^x \sin y, \text{ v } (0, 0) \text{ sa rovnajú 0} \\ \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} &= -e^x \cos y, \text{ v } (0, 0) \text{ sa rovná -1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0, 0) &= 0, df(\mathbf{x}, (0, 0)) = y, d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, (0, 0)) = 2xy, d^3 f(\mathbf{x}, (0, 0)) = 3x^2y - y^3 \\ T(f, 3, (0, 0)) &= \frac{1}{1!}y + \frac{1}{2!}2xy + \frac{1}{3!}(3x^2y - y^3) = y + xy + \frac{1}{2}x^2y - \frac{1}{3!}y^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$T(f, 3, (0, 0)) = y + xy + \frac{1}{2}x^2y - \frac{1}{3!}y^3$$

- 35.** $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 2xy, n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 3x^2 - 2y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 2x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y \\ \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} &= 6, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

Hodnoty parciálnych derivácií v bode $(0, 0)$ sú rovné:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = 0 \text{ a } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = 6 \\ T(f, 3, (0, 0)) &= f(0, 0) + \frac{1}{1!}df(\mathbf{x}, (0, 0)) + \frac{1}{2!}d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, (0, 0)) + \frac{1}{3!}d^3 f(\mathbf{x}, (0, 0)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2!}(2 \cdot (-2)(x - 0)(y - 0)) + \frac{1}{6!}(6(x - 0)^3 + 6(y - 0)^3) = x^3 + y^3 - 2xy \end{aligned}$$

$$T(f, 3, (0, 0)) = x^3 + y^3 - 2xy$$

Taylorov rozvoj:

- 36.** $f(x, y) = x^y, A = (1, 1), n = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= x^y = e^{y \ln x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= e^{y \ln x} \cdot \frac{y}{x}, \text{ v } A \text{ je 1, } \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln x} \ln x, \text{ v } A \text{ je 0,} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= y(e^{y \ln x} \frac{y}{x} - e^{y \ln x} \frac{1}{x^2}) = \frac{y}{x^2} e^{y \ln x} (y - 1), \text{ v } A \text{ je 0} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{x} (e^{y \ln x} \ln x \cdot y + e^{y \ln x}) = \frac{e^{y \ln x}}{x} (y \ln x + 1), \text{ v } A \text{ je 1} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= \ln x \cdot e^{y \ln x} \cdot \ln x = \ln^2 x \cdot e^{y \ln x}, \text{ v } A \text{ je 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^0 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= f(A) = 1, df(\mathbf{x}, A) = (x - 1)^2, d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) = 2(x - 1)(y - 1) \\ T(f, 2, A) &= 1 + \frac{1}{1!}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{2!}2(x - 1)(y - 1) = 1 + (x - 1)^2 + (x - 1)(y - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$T(f, 2, A) = 1 + (x - 1)^2 + (x - 1)(y - 1)$$

- 37.** $f(x, y) = \sin x \cos y, A = (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}), n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \cos x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\sin x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -\cos x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -\sin x \cos y \\ \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} &= -\cos x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \sin x \sin y, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -\cos x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \sin x \sin y \end{aligned}$$

V bode A sa derivácie rovnajú: $f(A) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{1}{2}$ a zvyšné sú rovné $-\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} d^0 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= f(A) = \frac{1}{2}, df(\mathbf{x}, A) = \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4}), \\ d^2 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= -\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 - (x - \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^2, \\ d^3 f(\mathbf{x}, A) &= -\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 + \frac{3}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{3}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 \\ T(f, 3, A) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1!}(\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})) + \frac{1}{2!}(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 - (x - \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^2) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{3!}(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 + \frac{3}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{3}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^3) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \\ &- \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{4}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{12}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 + \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{12}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(f, 3, A) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{4}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{12}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 + \\ &+ \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2(y - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{12}(y - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 \end{aligned}$$

Extrémy

Lokálne:

Lokálny extrém sa uvažuje len v bodoch, pre ktoré existuje celé otvorené okolie v definičnom intervali. Lokálne minimum(ostré) je bod X , taký, že existuje okolie $O(x)$ také, že pre každé $u \in O(x)$, $u \neq X$ je $f(u) \geq f(X)$ ($f(u) > f(X)$). Podobne sa definuje lokálne maximum(ostré).

38. $f(x, y) = 1 + 6x - y^2 - xy - x^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6 - y - 2x, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2y - x.$$

Kandidát na extrém dostaneme riešením sústavy: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$, t.j. $\begin{array}{l} 2x + y = 6 \\ -x - 2y = 0 \end{array}$ a $x = 4$, $y = -2$

Charakter extrému určíme výpočtom druhých parciálnych derivácií.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(A) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(A) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(A) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(A) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rohové determinanty sú -2 a 3 , t.j. majú striedajúce znamienka začínajúce záporným - záporne definitnou formu, t.j. lokálne maximum.

$$(4, -2)_{max}$$

39. $f(z, t) = 5 + 6z - 4z^2 - 3t^2$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 6 - 8z, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = -6t$. Kandidát na extrém je bod $(\frac{4}{3}, 0)$.

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = -8, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = -6, \quad \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$, striedavé znamienka rohových determinantov začínajúce zápornou hodnotu - lokálne maximum.

$$(\frac{4}{3}, 0)_{max}$$

40. $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 18xy + 215$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 18y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 18x$. T.j. $x^2 = 6y = \frac{y^4}{36}$.

Dostávame 2 kandidátov na extrém $y = 0, x = 0$ a $y = 6, x = 6$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -18, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y$$

bod $(0, 0)$: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -18 \\ -18 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, indefintná forma - sedlový bod

bod $(6, 6)$: $\begin{pmatrix} 36 & -18 \\ -18 & 36 \end{pmatrix}$, kladné rohové determinanty - kladne definitná forma - lokálne minimum

$$(0, 0)_{sedlo}, (6, 6)_{min}$$

41. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{(a-x)(a-y)(x+y-a)}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a-y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x+y-a)}} \cdot (-(x+y-a) + a - x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{a-y}}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x+y-a)}} \cdot (2a - 2x - y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a-x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-y)(x+y-a)}} \cdot (-(x+y-a) + a - y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{(a-y)(x+y-a)}} \cdot (2a - x - 2y)$$

Kandidáti na extrém: bud' derivácie rovné 0, alebo naraz nie definované:

Ak sa $x = a$, tak kedže ani druhá parc. derivácia nemá byť definovaná, tak dostávame, že bud' $y = a$ alebo $y = 0$.

Podobne, ak $y = a$, tak bud' $x = a$, alebo $x = 0$.

Ďalej pre hodnoty $x + y = a$, nie sú obe derivácie definované.

Posledná možnosť: obe derivácie definované a rovné 0 nám dáva sústavu: $x + 2y = 2a$, $2x + y = 2a$, t.j. $x = y = \frac{2}{3}a$.

Body $(a, 0)$, $(0, a)$, (a, a) , $(t, a-t)$, $t \in (0, a)$ ležia na hranici definičného oboru, t.j. neexistuje otvorené okolie týchto bodov, ktoré celé padne do $D(f)$. Teda nepripadajú do úvahy, ako body lokálnych extrémov.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a-y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{2a-2x-y}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x+y-a)}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a-y} \frac{-2\sqrt{(a-x)(x+y-a)} - (2a-2x-y)\frac{1}{2}\frac{2a-2x-y}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x+y-a)}}}{(a-x)(x+y-a)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a-y} \frac{-2(a-x)(x+y-a) - \frac{1}{2}(2a-2x-y)^2}{((a-x)(x+y-a))^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a-y} \frac{2(ax+ay-a^2-x^2-xy+ax)+\frac{1}{2}(4a^2-8ax+4x^2-4ay+4xy+y^2)}{((a-x)(x+y-a))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{a-y} \frac{y^2}{((a-x)(x+y-a))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\sqrt{a-y}(2a-2x-y)}{\sqrt{x+y-a}} \right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-y}} (2a-2x-y) - \sqrt{a-y} \right) \sqrt{x+y-a} - \sqrt{a-y} (2a-2x-y) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y-a}}}{x+y-a} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}} \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{x+y-a}}{2\sqrt{a-y}} (2a-2x-y-(a-y)) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{a-y}}{\sqrt{x+y-a}} (2a-2x-y)}{x+y-a} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}} \cdot \frac{(x+y-a)(a-2x)+(a-y)(2a-2x-y)}{\sqrt{a-y}\sqrt{x+y-a}} = \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}\sqrt{a-y}\sqrt{x+y-a}(x+y-a)} (ax-2x^2+ay-2xy-a^2+2ax+2a^2-2ax-ay-2ay+2xy+y^2) = \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x}\sqrt{a-y}\sqrt{x+y-a}(x+y-a)} (y^2-x^2+a(x-2y+a)) \\
\text{Zo symetrie: } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{a-x} \frac{x^2}{((a-y)(x+y-a))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
\text{Bod } (\frac{2}{3}a, \frac{2}{3}a) &: \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}a} \frac{\frac{4}{9}a^2}{(\frac{1}{3}a^2 \frac{2}{3}a)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a}}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}a} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}a} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}a} \frac{2}{3}a} (\frac{4}{9}a - \frac{4}{9}a + a(\frac{2}{3}a - \frac{4}{3}a + a)) = -\frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a}}. \text{ Rohové determinanty } (-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a}}, \frac{7}{64} \frac{3}{2a}) \\
\text{majú striedavé znamienka začínajúce ménosom, preto ide o bod lokálneho maxima.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(\frac{2}{3}a, \frac{2}{3}a)_{max}$$

42. $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{y+z} + \frac{y}{x+z} + \frac{z}{x+y}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{y+z} - \frac{y}{(x+z)^2} - \frac{z}{(x+y)^2} \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= -\frac{x}{(y+z)^2} + \frac{1}{x+z} - \frac{z}{(x+y)^2} \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &= -\frac{x}{(y+z)^2} - \frac{y}{(x+z)^2} + \frac{1}{x+y}
\end{aligned}$$

Kandidáti na extrém:

Porovnaním výrazov $\frac{z}{(x+y)^2}$ v $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ a $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, dostávame:

$$\frac{1}{y+z} - \frac{y}{(x+z)^2} = -\frac{x}{(y+z)^2} + \frac{1}{x+z}. \text{ Ked'že menovatele zlomkov sú nenulové, tak môžeme vynásobiť rovnosť výrazom: } (x+z)^2(y+z)^2. \text{ Dostávame:}$$

$$(x+z)^2(y+z) - y(y+z)^2 = -x(x+z)^2 + (x+z)(y+z)^2, \text{ t.j.}$$

$$(x+z)(y+z)[(x+z) - (y+z)] = y(y+z)^2 - x(x+z)^2,$$

$$(x+z)(y+z)(x-y) = y(y^2+2yz+z^2) - x(x^2+2xz+z^2)$$

$$(x+z)(y+z)(x-y) + x^3 - y^3 + 2z(x^2 - y^2) + z^2(x-y)$$

$$(x-y)[(x+z)(y+z) + x^2 + xy + y^2 + 2z(x+y) + z^2] = 0$$

$$0 = (x-y)[xy + xz + yz + z^2 + x^2 + xy + y^2 + 2zx + 2zy] = (x-y)[(x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 3xz + 3yz + 2z^2]$$

$$0 = (x-y)[(x+y+z)^2 + xz + yz + z^2] = (x-y)[(x+y+z)^2 + z(x+y+z)] = (x-y)(x+y+z)(x+y+2z)$$

Podobnou úvahou pre výrazy $\frac{y}{(x+z)^2}$ a $\frac{x}{(y+z)^2}$, resp. využitím symetrie výrazov (cyklická zámena označenia) dostávame, ďalšie podmienky:

$$(y-z)(x+y+z)(2x+y+z) = 0 \text{ a } (z-x)(x+y+z)(x+2y+z) = 0.$$

$$x+y+z=0$$

Dosadením do vyjadrení $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$ máme:

$$\frac{1}{-x} - \frac{y}{(-y)^2} - \frac{z}{(-z)^2} = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z} = 0. \text{ Dosadením } -y-z \text{ za } x \text{ platí:}$$

$-\frac{1}{-y-z} - \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{y+z} - \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{yz-z(y+z)-y(y+z)}{(y+z)yz} = \frac{-z^2-zy-y^2}{(y+z)yz}$, čitateľ je ale 0 len vtedy, ked' obe y aj z sú 0, čo nie je možné. (mimo def. obor)

$$x+y+2z=0$$

Dosadením do zvyšných dvoch podmienok máme:

$(y-z)(-z)(x-z) = 0$ a $(z-x)(-z)(y-z) = 0$. Potom, bud' $z = 0$ a $x = -y$ (nie je možné - def. obor), alebo $y = z$ a $x = -3z$, alebo $x = z$ a $y = -3z$. Z druhej podmienky dostávame body $(-3t, t, t)$ a z druhej $(t, -3t, t)$, $t \neq 0$.

Podobne uvážením podmienok $2x+y+z = 0$ a $(x+2y+z) = 0$, dostávame body ešte v tvare: $(t, t, -3t)$.

$$x=y$$

Dosadením máme: $(x - z)(2x + z)(3x + z) = 0$. Preto, bud' $x = z$, čo je $x = y = z \neq 0$, alebo $x = y$, $z = -2x$, alebo podľa predošlého prípadu $z = -3x$. Čiže ďalšie možné body extrému sú body (t, t, t) , $t \neq 0$ a $(t, t, -2t)$, $(t, -2t, t)$ a $(-2t, t, t)$, $t \neq 0$. (zo symetrie).

Charakter extrémov:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y}{(x+z)^3} + \frac{2z}{(x+y)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{(y+z)^3} + \frac{2z}{(x+y)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2x}{(y+z)^3} + \frac{2y}{(x+z)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{(y+z)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+z)^2} + \frac{2z}{(x+y)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -\frac{1}{(y+z)^2} + \frac{2y}{(x+z)^3} - \frac{1}{(x+y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{2x}{(y+z)^3} - \frac{1}{(x+z)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+y)^2}$$

(t, t, t)

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \frac{4}{t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 0, \text{ t.j. } \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{t^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{t^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{t^2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ rohové determinanty sú kladné,}$$

t.j. ide o kladne definitnú formu a lokálne minimum(hodnota = $\frac{3}{2}$).

$(-2t, t, t)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{4}{t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{5}{2t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -\frac{13}{4t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = -\frac{5}{2t^2}, \text{ t.j. } \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{t^2} & -\frac{13}{4t^2} & -\frac{13}{4t^2} \\ -\frac{13}{4t^2} & -\frac{5}{2t^2} & \frac{2t^2}{2t^2} \\ -\frac{13}{4t^2} & -\frac{5}{2t^2} & \frac{2t^2}{2t^2} \end{pmatrix}, 1. \text{ aj}$$

2. rohový determinant je záporny, a determinant celej je 0(2. a 3. riadok sa rovnajú), preto ide o sedlož bod.

Analogicky sa vyriešia prípady $(t, -2t, t)$ a $(t, t, -2t)$, teda aj tieto sú sedlovými bodmi.

$(t, t, -3t)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{2t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{5}{4t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = -\frac{3}{4t^2}, \text{ t.j. } \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{t^2} & -\frac{5}{4t^2} & -\frac{3}{4t^2} \\ -\frac{5}{4t^2} & -\frac{1}{t^2} & -\frac{3}{4t^2} \\ -\frac{3}{4t^2} & -\frac{1}{t^2} & -\frac{1}{2t^2} \end{pmatrix}, 1. \text{ a } 2.$$

rohový determinant je záporný, preto ide o indefinitnú formu, a teda sedlový bod. Analogicky sa vyšetria prípady $(t, -3t, t)$ a $(-3t, t, t)$.

$(t, t, t)_{min}, t \neq 0$

Viazané extrémy:

Metódy riešenia:

1. Vyjadrenie jednej z premenných z väzbových podmienok a dosadenie funkcie, pre ktorú hľadáme extrémy. Tým sa úloha redukuje na hľadanie lokálneho extrému funkcie s o jedna menším počtom premenných, ako mala pôvodná.

2. tzv. Metóda Lagrangeových multiplikátorov: úloha nájsť viazané extrémy funkcie f , vzhľadom na väzby zadané vyjadreniami: $g_1(x) = 0, g_2(x) = 0, \dots, g_m(x) = 0$. Skonštruuje sa funkcia $L = f + \lambda_1 g_1 + \lambda_2 g_2 + \dots + \lambda_m g_m$. Hľadajú sa lokálne extrémy tejto funkcie(výpočet prvých parciálnych derivácií) aj s charakterom kandidátskych bodov(2. parciálne derivácie). Väčšinou sa najprv dostanú hodnoty x, y, \dots v závislosti od λ_i , ale spätným dosadením do podmienok väzby(g_j) sa získajú konkrétné body, ktoré sú kandidátmi na extrém.

43. $z = xy - x + y - 1$, ak $x + y = 1$

1. metóda:

$$y = 1 - x, \text{ preto } z = x(1-x) - x + (1-x) - 1 = -x^2 - x, z' = -2x - 1, \text{ preto } x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ a } y = 1 - x = \frac{3}{2}, z'' = -2, \text{ preto ide o lokálne maximum.}$$

2. metóda: (v tomto type príkladu nevhodná, uvedená je len pre ilustráciu)

$$L = xy - x + y - 1 + \lambda(x + y - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = y - 1 + \lambda, y = 1 - \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = x + 1 + \lambda, x = -1 - \lambda$$

Dosadením x, y do väzbovej podmienky: $0 = x + y - 1 = (-1 - \lambda) + (1 - \lambda) - 1 = -2\lambda - 1$, t.j. $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$ a $(x, y) = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$.

Charakter extrému: Použitím klasickej metódy t.j. $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(A) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(A) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(A) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(A) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ dostávame, že

bod $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$ je sedlový bod. My nehľadáme extrém na každom okolí bodu A , ale len na tých bodoch, ktoré ležia na väzbe(priamka). Preto okolia bodu sú v tvare: $(-\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon, \frac{3}{2} - \epsilon)$. Kvadratická forma má tvar $(x - A_x \quad y - A_y) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x - A_x \\ y - A_y \end{pmatrix} = A(x - A_x)^2 + 2B(x - A_x)(y - A_y) + C(y - A_y)^2$, t.j. pre tento príklad $2(x + \frac{1}{2})(y - \frac{3}{2})$. Dosadenie: $2(-\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon + \frac{1}{2})(\frac{3}{2} - \epsilon - \frac{3}{2}) = -2\epsilon^2$. Pre nenulové ϵ je to vždy záporné, preto ide o záporne definitnú formu(na oblasti) a teda o maximum.

$$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})_{max}$$

44. $z = x + y$, ak $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}, a > 0$

1. metóda:

$$\frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2 x^2}, \text{ t.j. } y^2 = \frac{a^2 x^2}{x^2 - a^2}, |y| = a \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$y > 0, x > 0:$

$$y = a \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$$z = x + y = x + \frac{ax}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}, z' = 1 + \frac{a\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - ax \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}}{x^2 - a^2} = 1 + \frac{a(x^2 - a^2) - ax^2}{(x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^3}{(x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\text{t.j. } a^3 = (x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}, a^2 = x^2 - a^2 \text{ a } x = \sqrt{2}a, \text{ podmienka } (x > 0), y = \frac{a\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{2a^2 - a^2}} = \sqrt{2}a$$

$z'' = -a^3 \left((x^2 - a^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right)' = -a^3 (-\frac{3}{2})(x^2 - a^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot 2x = 3a^3 x(x^2 - a^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$. Znamienko derivácie závisí iba od hodnoty x . Pre tento prípad je to kladné, čiže ide o lokálne minimum.

$y > 0, x < 0:$

$$y = -a \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}},$$

$$z = x - a \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}, z' = 1 - \frac{-a^3}{(x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1 + \frac{a^3}{(x^2 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \text{ t.j. neexistuje taký bod, aby sa } z' = 0.$$

$y < 0, x > 0:$

$$y = -a \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}, x > 0, \text{ čo rovnako ako v predošom prípade nedáva žiadnych kandidátov na extrém.}$$

$y < 0, x < 0:$

$y = a \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$. Použije sa postup z prvého prípadu, len pri zistovaní konkrétnej hodnoty sa použije podmienka $x < 0$. T.j. $x = -\sqrt{2}a$ a $y = -\sqrt{2}a$. Druhá derivácia má ten istý predpis ako v prvom prípade. Tentokrát je záporná, t.j. lokálne maximum.

2. metóda:

$$L = x + y + \lambda(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{a^2})$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{2\lambda}{x^3}, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 1 - \frac{2\lambda}{y^3}, \quad \text{t.j. } x = y = 3\sqrt{2}\lambda$$

Dosadením x, y do väzby dostávame: $\frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$, t.j. $x^2 = 2a^2$, t.j. $|x| = \sqrt{2}a$, $x = \pm\sqrt{2}a$. Príslušné $\lambda = \frac{x^3}{2}$ je pre kladné x rovné $\sqrt{2}a^3$, a pre záporné $-\sqrt{2}a^3$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = \frac{6\lambda}{x^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6\lambda}{y^4}$$

pre $\lambda > 0$: $\begin{pmatrix} > 0 & 0 \\ 0 & > 0 \end{pmatrix}$, t.j. pozitívne definitná forma a lokálne minimum

pre $\lambda < 0$: $\begin{pmatrix} < 0 & 0 \\ 0 & < 0 \end{pmatrix}$, t.j. negatívne definitná forma a lokálne maximum

$$(-\sqrt{2}a, -\sqrt{2}a)_{max}, (\sqrt{2}a, \sqrt{2}a)_{min}$$

45. $z = x^2 + y^2$, ak $\frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q} = 1$

1. metóda: $\frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q} = 1 \quad (\cdot pq)$, $qx + py = pq$, $y = \frac{pq - qx}{p} = q - \frac{q}{p}x = q(1 - \frac{1}{p}x)$

$$z = x^2 + y^2 = x^2 + q^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{p}\right)^2, z' = 2x + 2q^2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{p}\right) \frac{-1}{p} = -\frac{2q^2}{p} + 2x \left(1 + \frac{q^2}{p^2}\right),$$

$$x = \frac{2q^2}{p} \cdot \frac{1}{2(1 + \frac{q^2}{p^2})} = \frac{2q^2}{p} \cdot \frac{p^2}{2(p^2 + q^2)} = \frac{pq^2}{p^2 + q^2}, y = q(1 - \frac{x}{p}) = q(1 - \frac{q^2}{p^2 + q^2}) = q \frac{p^2}{p^2 + q^2} = \frac{p^2 q}{p^2 + q^2}$$

$$z'' = 2(1 + \frac{q^2}{p^2}) > 0, \text{ lokálne minimum}$$

2. metóda:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(\frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q} - 1) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} &= 2x + \frac{\lambda}{p}, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{\lambda}{q}, \quad \text{t.j. } x = -\frac{\lambda}{2p}, y = -\frac{\lambda}{2q}, \quad \frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q} - 1 = -\frac{\lambda}{2p^2} - \frac{\lambda}{2q^2} - 1 = 0 \quad (.4p^2q^2), \\ -\lambda(2q^2 + 2p^2) - 4p^2q^2 &= 0, \quad \text{t.j. } \lambda = -\frac{2p^2q^2}{p^2+q^2} \text{ a } x = \frac{pq^2}{p^2+q^2}, y = \frac{p^2q}{p^2+q^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} &= 2 = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \text{t.j. } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ kladne definitná forma, lokálne minimum} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{pq^2}{p^2+q^2}, \frac{p^2q}{p^2+q^2} \right) \min}$$

46. $u = \cos x \cos y \cos z$, ak $x + y + z = -\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= -\pi - x - y, \quad \text{preto } u = \cos x \cos y \cos(-\pi - x - y) = \cos x \cos y [\cos(-\pi) \cos(x+y) + \sin(-\pi) \sin(x+y)] = \\ &= -\cos x \cos y \cos(x+y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -\cos y [-\sin x \cdot \cos(x+y) - \cos x \sin(x+y)] = \cos y \cdot \sin((x+y)+x) = \cos y \sin(2x+y) \\ \text{Zo symetrie, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \cos x \sin(x+2y). \end{aligned}$$

Kandidáti na extrém: $x, y \in (-\pi, \pi)$, preto $x+2y, 2x+y \in (-3\pi, 3\pi)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 0, \quad \text{ak } \cos y = 0, \quad \text{alebo } \sin(2x+y) = 0, \quad \text{t.j. vzhľadom na obmedzenie hodnôt dostávame:} \\ y &\in \{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\}, \quad \text{alebo } 2x+y \in \{-2\pi, -\pi, 0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi\}. \end{aligned}$$

Z $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, zase dostávame:

$$x \in \{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\}, \quad \text{alebo } x+2y \in \{-2\pi, -\pi, 0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi\}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \cos y \cdot \cos(2x+y) \cdot 2 = 2 \cos(2x+y) \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\sin y \cdot \sin(2x+y) + \cos y \cos(2x+y) = \cos((2x+y)+y) = \cos(2x+2y)$$

Symetria, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2 \cos(x+2y) \cos x$

Ak $y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, potom $x \in \{-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\}$, alebo $x-\pi (= 2y) \in \{-2\pi, \dots, 3\pi\}$, t.j. $x \in \{-\pi, \dots, 4\pi\}$, obmedzením sa na interval $(-\pi, \pi)$, dostávame 4 kandidátov pre $x \in \{-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\}$.

Podobnou úvahou dostávame pre $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x \in \{-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\}$

Zo symetrie výrazu dostávame, že predošlé platí aj pre body s vymenenými súradnicami.

Takže kandidáti tohto druhu sú:

$$(-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}), (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}), (\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}), (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}): \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ sedlový bod}$$

$$(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0), (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0), (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi), (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi): \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ sedlový bod}$$

$$(0, -\frac{\pi}{2}), (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), (\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}), (\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}): \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ sedlový bod}$$

Ďalším typom kandidátov sú tie body, pre ktoré

$x+2y, 2x+y \in \{-2\pi, \dots, 3\pi\}$. Doplňaná matica je symetrická, t.j. stačí doplniť iba prvky nad diagonálou. Body, ktoré sú mimo $(-\pi, \pi) \times (-\pi, \pi)$, nie sú zobrazené.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} x+2y/2x+y & -2\pi & -\pi & 0 & \pi & 2\pi & 3\pi \\ -2\pi & (-\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{3}) & & & & & & \\ -\pi & & (-\frac{\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3}) & (\frac{\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{3}) & & & & \\ 0 & & & (0, 0) & (\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3}) & & & \\ \pi & & & & (\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}) & (\pi, 0) & & \\ 2\pi & & & & & (\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}) & & \\ 3\pi & & & & & & (\pi, \pi) & \end{array}$$

$$(\pi, \pi), (0, \pi), (\pi, 0), (0, 0): \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ lokálne minimum - hodnota } -1.$$

$$(-\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{3}), (\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}), (-\frac{\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3}), (\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}), (\frac{\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{3}), (-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}), (-\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}), (\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3}): \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ lokálne maximum - hodnota } \frac{1}{8}$$

Samozrejme, že ten istý charakter majú body, ktorých súradnice sa líšia od horeuvedených o nejaké násobky 2π .

Maximá:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, -\frac{2\pi}{3} + l\pi, -(k+l-\frac{1}{3})\pi\right), k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \\ & \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + l\pi, -(k+l+\frac{7}{3})\pi\right), k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \\ & \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2l\pi, -(2k+2l+\frac{4}{3})\pi\right), k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \\ & \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{3} + 2l\pi, -(2k+2l+\frac{2}{3})\pi\right), k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \\ & \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2l\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, -(2k+2l+\frac{3}{3})\pi\right), k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \\ & \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2l\pi, -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, -(2k+2l+\frac{4}{3})\pi\right), k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

Minimá: $(k\pi, l\pi, -(1+k+l)\pi)$, $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$

Maximá: $(-\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, -\frac{2\pi}{3} + l\pi, -(k+l-\frac{1}{3})\pi)$, $(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + l\pi, -(k+l+\frac{7}{3})\pi)$, $(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2l\pi, -(2k+2l+\frac{4}{3})\pi)$, $(-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{3} + 2l\pi, -(2k+2l+\frac{2}{3})\pi)$, $(-\frac{\pi}{3} + 2l\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, -(2k+2l+\frac{3}{3})\pi)$, $(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2l\pi, -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, -(2k+2l+\frac{4}{3})\pi)$, $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ Minimá: $(k\pi, l\pi, -(1+k+l)\pi)$, $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$
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47. $u = xyz$, ak $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$

1. metóda: $z = \pm\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}$

$$u = \pm xy\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \pm y(\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}}) = \pm y(\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}}) = \pm y(\frac{3-2x^2-y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}})$$

Zo symetrie: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \pm x(\frac{3-x^2-2y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}})$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \pm y \frac{-4x\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}-(3-2x^2-y^2)\frac{-x}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}}}{3-x^2-y^2} = \pm y \frac{-4x(3-x^2-y^2)+x(3-2x^2-y^2)}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} = \\ &= \pm xy \frac{-12+4x^2+4y^2+3-2x^2-y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} = \pm xy \frac{-9+2x^2+3y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \pm \frac{3-2x^2-y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}} \pm y \frac{-2y\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}-(3-2x^2-y^2)\frac{-y}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}}}{3-x^2-y^2} = \pm \frac{3-2x^2-y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}} \pm y \frac{y(-2(3-x^2-y^2)+3-2x^2-y^2)}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} \\ &= \pm \frac{3-2x^2-y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}} \pm y^2 \frac{-3+y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} = \pm \frac{(3-2x^2-y^2)(3-x^2-y^2)-3y^2+y^4}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} = \\ &= \pm \frac{[(3-y^2)-x^2][(3-y^2)-2x^2]-y^2(3-y^2)}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} = \pm \frac{(3-y^2)^2-3x^2(3-y^2)-y^2(3-y^2)}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} = \pm \frac{(3-y^2)(3-3x^2-2y^2)}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Zo symetrie: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \pm xy \frac{-9+3x^2+2y^2}{\sqrt{3-x^2-y^2}(3-x^2-y^2)}$

Kandidáti na extrém: nulové parciálne derivácie, alebo neexistujúce.

Ak $x^2 + y^2 = 3$, tak $z = 0$: tieto sú však sedlové body, pretože pri malej zmene hodnôt x, y existujú 2 hodnoty z v takomto okolí, ktoré majú opačné znamienka. (Teda aj súčin má opačné znamienka a teda na ľubovoľnom okolí existujú hodnoty aj väčšie aj menšie.)

Podobne, ak $x = 0, y = 0$, tak dostávame sedlový bod. (zdôvodnenie vid. v 2. metóde)

Posledná možnosť $2x^2 + y^2 = 3 = x^2 + 2y^2$, nám dáva dvojice (x, y) , také že $|x| = |y| = 1$

$(1, 1), (-1, -1)$: $\begin{pmatrix} \mp 4 & \mp 4 \\ \mp 4 & \mp 4 \end{pmatrix}$, pozitívne semidefinitná forma (pre +) a negatívne definitná pre -. Takže

Body $(1, 1, -1), (-1, -1, -1)$ sú minimá a $(1, 1, 1), (-1, -1, 1)$ maximá

$(1, -1), (-1, 1)$: $\begin{pmatrix} \pm 4 & \mp 4 \\ \mp 4 & \pm 4 \end{pmatrix}$, pozitívne semidefinitná forma pre + a negatívne semidefinitná pre -.

Body $(1, -1, 1)$ a $(-1, 1, 1)$ sú minimá a $(1, -1, -1), (-1, 1, -1)$ maximá.

2. metóda: $L = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3)$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = yz + 2x\lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = xz + 2y\lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = xy + 2z\lambda$$

Ak $x = 0$, tak bud' $y = z = 0$, alebo $\lambda = 0$. Podobne pre $y = 0$ a $z = 0$.

Ak $\lambda = 0$, tak opäť aspoň jedna z hodnôt y resp. z sa musí rovnať 0. Použitím podmienky z väzby dostávame kandidátov: $(0, 0, \pm\sqrt{3})$, $(0, \pm\sqrt{3}, 0)$ a $(\pm\sqrt{3}, 0, 0)$. Tieto body sú však sedlové. Stačí (pre $(0, 0, \pm\sqrt{3})$) raz zvoliť $(\epsilon, \epsilon, \pm\sqrt{3-2\epsilon^2})$ a druhýkrát $(\epsilon, -\epsilon, \pm\sqrt{3-2\epsilon^2})$. Tieto hodnoty majú opačné znamienka, teda pre ľubovoľné okolie $(0, 0, \pm\sqrt{3})$ existujú hodnoty menšie aj väčšie, čo je podmienka sedlového bodu. Ostatné 4 body sa dokážu úplne rovnako, len sa cyklicky zamení označenie.

Nech teraz, žiadne z x, y, z nie je rovné 0. Potom musí platiť $-2\lambda = \frac{xy}{z} = \frac{xz}{y} = \frac{yz}{x}$. Týmto dostávame kandidátov v tvare (x, y, z) , kde $|x| = |y| = |z| = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2} = 2\lambda \\ \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} &= z, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial z} = y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y \partial z} = x.\end{aligned}$$

Pre body $(1, 1, 1), (1, -1, -1), (-1, 1, -1), (-1, -1, 1)$ je $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$.

Pre body $(1, 1, -1), (1, -1, 1), (-1, 1, 1), (-1, -1, -1)$ je $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$.

Matica druhého diferenciálu je $\begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda & z & y \\ z & 2\lambda & x \\ y & x & 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$. Táto matica dáva indefinitnú formu. Je potrebné sa obmedziť len na body z hranice. Toto je však veľmi pracné.

$(1, 1, 1)$: Body z okolia sú v tvare:

$$(1 + \epsilon, 1 + \delta, \sqrt{3 - (1 + \epsilon)^2 - (1 - \delta)^2}) = (1 + \epsilon, 1 + \delta, \sqrt{1 - 2(\epsilon + \delta) - (\epsilon^2 + \delta^2)}), \text{ t.j.}$$

$$f = (1 + \delta)(1 + \epsilon)\sqrt{1 - 2(\delta + \epsilon) - (\epsilon^2 + \delta^2)}.$$

$$\text{Platí: } \sqrt{1 - 2(\epsilon + \delta) - (\epsilon^2 + \delta^2)} \leq (1 - \epsilon)(1 - \delta).$$

$$\sqrt{1 - 2(\epsilon + \delta) - (\delta^2 + \epsilon^2)} ? (1 - \epsilon)(1 - \delta) / 2 \quad (\text{obe strany sú kladné, preto ekviv. úprava } \epsilon, \delta \leq 1)$$

$$1 - 2\epsilon - 2\delta - \delta^2 - \epsilon^2 ? (1 - 2\epsilon + \epsilon^2)(1 - 2\delta + \delta^2) = 1 - 2(\epsilon + \delta) + \epsilon^2 + \delta^2 + 4\delta\epsilon - 2\delta^2\epsilon - 2\delta^2 + \delta^2\epsilon^2$$

$$0 ? 2\delta^2 + 2\epsilon^2 + \delta\epsilon(4 - 2\delta - 2\epsilon + \delta\epsilon) = 2\delta^2 + 2\epsilon^2 + \delta\epsilon(2 - \delta)(2 - \epsilon)$$

Ak jedno z ϵ alebo δ je rovné 0, tak porovnávame 0 s výrazom $2\delta^2$ resp. $2\epsilon^2$, t.j. $? = \leq$.

Nech teraz obe ϵ, δ sú nenulové. Možno písat $\epsilon = k\delta$, pre nejaké $k \in R - 0$. Dosadením do pôvodnej nerovnosti dostávame:

$$\begin{aligned}2\delta^2 + 2k^2\delta^2 + k\delta^2(2 - \delta)(2 - k\delta) &= 2\delta^2 + 2k^2\delta^2 + 4k\delta^2 - 2k(k + 1)\delta^2 + k^2\delta^4 = \delta^2(1 + 2k + k^2) + \\ + \delta^2[(1 + 2k + k^2) - 2k(k + 1)\delta + k^2\delta^2] &= \delta^2(1 + k)^2 + \delta^2[(1 + k)^2 - 2(k + 1) \cdot k\delta + k^2\delta^2] = \\ = \delta^2(k + 1)^2 + \delta^2(k\delta - (k + 1))^2 &\geq 0\end{aligned}$$

Na základe tejto nerovnosti možno funkciu f na rýdzom okolí bodu $(1, 1, 1)$ ohraničiť:

$$f \leq (1 - \epsilon)(1 - \delta)(1 + \epsilon)(1 + \delta) = (1 - \epsilon^2)(1 - \delta^2) \leq 1$$

Preto je bod $(1, 1, 1)$ je bodom maxima.

$(-1, -1, 1)$

$$\text{Funkcia } f = (-1 + \epsilon)(-1 + \delta)(\sqrt{1 + 2(\epsilon + \delta) - \epsilon^2 - \delta^2}) = (1 - \epsilon)(1 - \delta)\sqrt{1 + 2(\epsilon + \delta) - \epsilon^2 - \delta^2}$$

Nahradením $\epsilon = -\epsilon'$, $\delta = -\delta'$ sa dostávame k tomu, že $f = (1 + \epsilon')(1 + \delta')\sqrt{1 - 2(\epsilon' + \delta') - \epsilon'^2 - \delta'^2} \leq (1 + \epsilon')(1 + \delta')(1 - \epsilon')(1 - \delta') \leq (1 - \epsilon'^2)(1 - \delta'^2) \leq 1$. T.j. opäť je bod $(-1, -1, 1)$ maximom.

Zámenou premenných dostávame, že aj body $(-1, 1, -1)$ a $(1, -1, -1)$ sú bodmi maxima. (Pod zámenou sa myslí nasledovné: namiesto $(1 + \epsilon, 1 + \delta, \sqrt{})$ sa bude uvažovať $(1 + \epsilon, \sqrt{}, 1 + \delta)$, resp. $(\sqrt{}, 1 + \epsilon, 1 + \delta)$.)

$(-1, -1, -1)$: Body okolí sú v tvare $(-1 + \epsilon, -1 + \delta, -\sqrt{1 + 2(\epsilon + \delta) - \epsilon^2 - \delta^2})$

$$\text{Funkcia } f = (-1 + \epsilon)(-1 + \delta)(-\sqrt{1 + 2(\delta + \epsilon) - \delta^2 - \epsilon^2}) = -(1 - \epsilon)(1 - \delta)(\sqrt{1 + 2(\delta + \epsilon) - \delta^2 - \epsilon^2}).$$

Dostávame, až na znamienko rovnakú funkciu ako pre bod $(-1, -1, 1)$. Preto aj v odvodzovaní nerovností sa výrazy násobia -1 , čo má za následok zmenu nerovností na opačné. Preto, platí:

$f \geq -(1 - \epsilon^2)(1 - \delta^2) \geq -1$, čím dostávame, že $(-1, -1, -1)$ je minimom.

$(1, 1, -1)$: Body okolí sú v tvare $(1 + \epsilon, 1 + \delta, -\sqrt{1 - 2(\delta + \epsilon) - \delta^2 - \epsilon^2})$ a funkcia $f = (1 + \epsilon)(1 + \delta)(-\sqrt{1 - 2(\delta + \epsilon) - \delta^2 - \epsilon^2}) = -(1 + \epsilon)(1 + \delta)\sqrt{1 - 2(\delta + \epsilon) - \delta^2 - \epsilon^2}$.

Opäť, až na znamienko sa lísi od prípadu $(1, 1, 1)$, preto sa nerovnosti zmenia na opačné a namiesto maxima, dostávame minimum.

Body $(1, -1, 1)$ a $(-1, 1, 1)$ sa vyriešia zámenou premenných, takou istou ako pre $(1, -1, -1)$ a $(-1, 1, -1)$ a sú to body minima.

Maximá: $(1, 1, 1), (1, -1, -1), (-1, 1, -1), (-1, -1, 1)$, hodnota 1
Minimá: $(-1, -1, -1), (-1, 1, 1), (1, -1, 1), (1, 1, -1)$, hodnota -1

48. $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, ak $x + y - 3z + 7 = 0, x - y + z - 3 = 0$

1. metóda:

Väzbové podmienky tvoria sústavu. Sčítaním rovníc dostávame, že $2x - 2z + 4 = 0$, t.j. $x = z - 2$.

Dosadením do prvej z rovníc dostávame: $z - 2 + y - 3z + 7 = 0 = y - 2z + 5$, čiže $y = 2z - 5$.

Máme vyjarené x, y, z . Po dosadení do vyjadrenia u máme:

$$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (z - 2)^2 + (2z - 5)^2 + z^2 = 6z^2 - 24z + 29,$$

$u' = 12z - 24$, čiže kandidát na extrém: $z = 2$. $u'' = 12 > 0$, t.j. lokálne minimum.

$x = z - 2 = 0$, $y = 2z - 5 = -1$. Teda bod $(0, -1, 2)$.

2.metóda:

$$L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda_1(x + y - 3z + 7) + \lambda_2(x - y + z - 3)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2z - 3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2.$$

$$\text{Teda } x = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2, \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2, \quad z = \frac{3}{2}\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2.$$

Dosadením do väzbových podmienok dostávame:

$$-7 = x + y - 3z = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 - \frac{9}{2}\lambda_1 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda_2 = -\frac{11}{2}\lambda_1 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda_2$$

$$3 = x - y + z = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 = \frac{3}{2}\lambda_1 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda_2, \text{ t.j.}$$

$-4\lambda_1 = -4$, $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = -1$ a príslušný kandidát: $(0, -1, 2)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2} = 2, \text{ ostatné parciálne derivácie sú 0. Dostávame maticu } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Rohové determinanty } |2| = 2 > 0, \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} \right| = 4 > 0, \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right| = 8 > 0, \text{ preto lokálne minimum.}$$

$$(0, -1, 2)_{min}$$

Globálne (absolútne):

Hľadanie globálnych extrémov prebieha v dvoch krokoch. Najprv sa nájdú všetky lokálne extrémy funkcie, ktoré sú vo vnútri danej oblasti. Zaznamená sa bod, charakter extrému a hodnota funkcie v danom bode.

Ďalšie body, ktoré môžu byť extrémami sú body z hranice oblasti. Takže v ďalšom sa rieši úloha o viazaných extrémoch, pričom väzba bude hranica oblasti. Opäť sa zaznamená bod, charakter extrému a hodnota funkcie.

Nakoniec sa vyberie bod s maximálnou hodnotou a bod s minimálnou hodnotou.

49. $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^2 + 4xy - 6x - 1$ na oblasti $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, y \leq -x + 3$

Oblast je trojuholník s vrcholmi $(0, 0), (3, 0), (0, 3)$.

1. lokálne extrémy:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 4y - 6, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4y + 4x$$

Kandidát na extrém: $x = 1, y = 1$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -4, \text{ t.j. } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ sedlový bod (striedavé znamienka začínajúce kladnou hodnotou).}$$

T.j. vo vnútri oblasti nie sú žiadne extrémy.

2. extrémy na hranici:

$$\text{hrana } (0, 0) — (3, 0): \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}t, \quad t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \text{ t.j. } x = 3t, y = 0$$

$$f = 9t^2 - 18t - 1, \quad f' = 18t - 18, \text{ teda } t = 1, \text{ hranica hrany}$$

$$\text{hrana } (0, 0) — (0, 3): \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}t, \quad t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \text{ t.j. } x = 0, y = 3t$$

$$f = -18t^2, \quad f' = -36t, \quad t = 0, \text{ hranica hrany}$$

$$\text{hrana } (3, 0) — (0, 3): \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}t, \quad t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \quad x = 3 - 3t, y = 3t$$

$$f = (3 - 3t)^2 - 2 \cdot (3t)^2 + 4(3 - 3t) \cdot 3t - 6(3 - 3t) - 1 = 9(1 - t)^2 - 18t^2 + 36(1 - t) - 18(1 - t) - 1 = 9 - 18t + 9t^2 - 18t^2 + 18 - 18t - 1 = -9t^2 - 36t + 26, \quad f' = -18t - 36, \quad t = -2, \text{ t.j. mimo hrany}$$

hranice hraníc, t.j. vrcholy trojuholníka:

$(0, 0)$: Body okolo bodu sú v tvare (δ, ϵ) , $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$, $f = O(\delta^2) + O(\epsilon^2) + O(\delta\epsilon) - 6\delta - 1$. Existuje rýdze okolie, na ktorom sú hodnoty menšie ako $f(0, 0) = -1$, preto $(0, 0)$ je bod maxima s hodnotou -1 .

$(3, 0)$: Body okolo sú v tvare $(3 - \delta, \epsilon)$, $0 \leq \epsilon \leq \delta$, $f = (3 - \delta^2) - 2\epsilon^2 + 4(3 - \delta)\epsilon - 6(3 - \delta) - 1 = 9 - 6\delta + O(\delta^2) + O(\epsilon^2) + 12\epsilon + O(\delta\epsilon) - 18 + 6\delta - 1 = -10 + 12\epsilon + O(\delta^2) + O(\delta\epsilon) + O(\epsilon^2)$. Existuje okolie, ktorom sú hodnoty väčšie rovné ako $f(3, 0) = -10$, t.j. minimum s hodnotou -10 .

(0, 3): Body v okoliach sú v tvare $(\delta, 3 - \epsilon)$, $0 \leq \delta \leq \epsilon$, $f = \delta^2 - 2(3 - \epsilon)^2 + 4\delta(3 - \epsilon) - 6(\delta) - 1 = O(\delta^2) + O(\epsilon^2) + 6\epsilon + 12\delta + O(\delta\epsilon) - 6\delta - 1 - 18 = -19 + 6\delta + 6\epsilon + O(\delta^2) + O(\delta\epsilon) + O(\epsilon^2)$. Existuje okolie, na ktorom sú hodnoty väčšie rovné, ako $f(0, 3) = -19$, t.j. ide o bod minima s hodnotou -19 .

Minimá: $(3, 0) : f = -10$, $(0, 3) : f = -19$. Menšia hodnota je v $(0, 3)$.

Maximá: $(0, 0) : f = -1$.

$$(0, 3)_{min}, f = -19, (0, 0)_{max}, f = -1$$

- 50.** $f(x, y) = xy^2(4 - x - y)$ na oblasti ograničenej krivkami $x = 0, y = 0, x + y = 6$

Oblast' je trojuholník s vrcholmi $(0, 0), (6, 0), (0, 6)$.

1. Lokálne extrémy:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^2(4 - x - y + x(-1)) = y^2(4 - 2x - y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x(2y(4 - x - y) + y^2(-1)) = x(8y - 2xy - 2y^2 - y^2) = xy(8 - 2x - 3y)$$

Podmienky sú: $(y = 0 \vee 4 = 2x + y) \wedge (x = 0 \vee y = 0 \vee 2x + 3y = 8)$. $y = 0$ (hranica), $x = 0$ (hranica), $(4 = 2x + y, 8 = 2x + 3y)$, $y = 2$, $x = 1$ (vnútro)

Charakter extrému:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2y^2, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2y(4 - 2x - y) + y^2(-1) = y(8 - 4x - 3y), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = x(8 - 2x - 3y + y(-3)) = 2x(4 - x - 3y)$$

Pre $(1, 2)$: $\begin{pmatrix} -8 & -4 \\ -4 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$. Rohové determinanty majú striedavé znamienka začínajúce mínusom, t.j. záporne definitná forma a bod $(1, 2)$ je lokálne maximum, $f = 4$.

2. Extrémy na hranici:

hrana $(0, 0) — (6, 0)$: $y = 0, x \in \langle 0, 6 \rangle$. Hodnoty sú rovné 0. Ked' si zoberieme bod tvaru $(a, 0)$, kde $a \in (0, 6)$. Body okolí takého bodu sú v tvare: $(a + \epsilon, \delta)$, kde $\delta \geq 0, -a < \epsilon < 6 - a$. Potom $f = (a + \epsilon)\delta(4 - a - \epsilon - \delta)$. Ked' sa $0 < a < 4$, tak existuje okolie, na ktorom sú hodnoty väčšie rovné 0, preto tieto body sú lokálne minimá s hodnotou 0. Pre $4 < a < 6$, zase máme okolia, na ktorých sú hodnoty menšie rovné ako 0, t.j. lokálne maximá s hodnotou 0. Bod $(4, 0)$ nie je bod extrému.

hrana $(0, 0) — (0, 6)$: $x = 0, y \in \langle 0, 6 \rangle$. Opäť sa hodnoty rovnajú 0. Vnútorné body sú v tvare $(0, a)$, kde $a \in (0, 6)$. Body okolí sú $(\delta, a + \epsilon)$, kde $\delta \geq 0$ a $-a < \epsilon < 6 - a$. Potom $f = \delta(a + \epsilon)^2(4 - \delta - a - \epsilon)$. Opäť pre $0 < a < 4$ dostávame minimá s hodnotou 0 a pre $4 < a < 6$ maximá s hodnotou 0. $(0, 4)$ nie je bod extrému.

hrana $(6, 0) — (0, 6)$: $(6 - t, t), t \in \langle 0, 6 \rangle$.

$$f = (6 - t)t^2(4 - 6 + t - t) = -2(6 - t)t^2$$

$$f' = -4t(6 - t) - 2t^2(-1) = -24t + 6t^2, t = 0, \text{ alebo } t = 4. (t = 0 \text{ je hranica hranice})$$

$$f'' = -12 + 6t, \text{ pre } t = 4 \text{ je } f'' > 0, \text{ t.j. minimum } (2, 4) \text{ hodnota } f = -64$$

Hranica hranice, t.j. vrcholy trojuholníka:

$(0, 0)$: Body okolí (δ, ϵ) , $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$. Funkcia $f = \delta\epsilon^2(4 - \delta - \epsilon)$, čiže existuje okolie, na ktorom sú hodnoty $\geq 0 = f(0, 0)$. $(0, 0)$ lokálne minimum s hodnotou 0.

$(6, 0)$: Body okolí $(6 - \delta, \epsilon)$, $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$. Funkcia $f = (6 - \delta)\epsilon^2(4 - 6 + \delta - \epsilon) = (6 - \delta)\epsilon^2(-2 + \delta - \epsilon)$. Existuje okolie, ktorom sú hodnoty menšie rovné ako $0 = f(6, 0)$, t.j. $(6, 0)$ je lokálne maximum s hodnotou 0.

$(0, 6)$: Body okolí $(\delta, 6 - \epsilon)$, $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$. Funkcia $f = \delta(6 - \epsilon)^2(4 - \delta - 6 + \epsilon) = \delta(6 - \epsilon)^2(-2 - \delta + \epsilon)$. Existuje okolie, na ktorom sú hodnoty menšie rovné ako $0 = f(0, 6)$, preto ide o lokálne maximum s hodnotou 0.

Maximá: $(a, 0), (0, a), 4 < a \leq 6$: $f = 0$, $(1, 2)$: $f = 4$. Globálne maximum je $(1, 2)$ s hodnotou 4.

Minimá: $(a, 0), (0, a), 0 \leq a < 4$: $f = 0$, $(2, 4)$: $f = -64$. Globálne minimum je $(2, 4)$ a má hodnotu -64 .

$$(1, 2)_{max}, f(1, 2) = 4; (2, 4)_{max}, f(2, 4) = -64$$

- 51.** $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ na obdĺžniku s vrcholmi $A = (0, -1), B = (2, -1), C = (2, 2), D = (0, 2)$

1. Lokálne extrémy f :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x, \text{ t.j. } y = x^2 \text{ a } x = y^2, \text{ čiže } y = y^4, y(y^3 - 1) = 0 = y(y - 1)(y^2 + y + 1) = 0$$

Kvadratická rovnica má záporný diskriminant, preto vyhovujú len $y = 0$ alebo $y = 1$. Potom $x = y = 0$ alebo $x = y = 1$. Bod $(0, 0)$ je na hranici oblasti. Len bod $(1, 1)$ je vo vnútri oblasti. Charakter extrému:

$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y$. V bode $(1, 1)$ sú hodnoty derivácií: $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$. Rohové determinanty sú kladné, preto ide o bod lokálneho minima. $(1, 1)_{min}, f = -1$

2. Extrémy na hranici oblasti:

hrana AB : rovnica $\vec{x} = A + \vec{AB}t$, t.j. $\begin{array}{rcl} x & = & 0 & + & 2t \\ y & = & -1 & + & 0t \end{array}$, $t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$.

Funkcia $f = (2t)^3 + (-1)^3 - 3(2t)(-1) = 8t^3 - 1 + 6t$, $f' = 24t^2 + 6$, teda $t^2 = -\frac{1}{4}$

hrana BC : rovnica $\vec{x} = B + \vec{BC}t$, t.j. $\begin{array}{rcl} x & = & 2 & + & 0t \\ y & = & -1 & + & 3t \end{array}$, $t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$.

Funkcia $f = 8 + (3t - 1)^3 - 3(2)(3t - 1) = (3t - 1)^3 - 6(3t - 1) + 8$

$f' = 3(3t - 1)^2 \cdot 3 - 18$, t.j. $(3t - 1)^2 = 2$, $3t - 1 = \pm\sqrt{2}$, $t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{3}$

$f'' = 18(3t - 1) \cdot 3 = 54(3t - 1)$, pre $3t - 1 > 0$ lokálne minimum

$t = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{3}$: $x = 2$, $y = 3t - 1 = \sqrt{2}$, t.j. $(2, \sqrt{2})_{min}$, hodnota $f = 8 + 2\sqrt{2} - 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}$

$t = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{3} < 0$: mimo strany BC

hrana CD : rovnica $\vec{x} = C + \vec{CD}t$, t.j. $\begin{array}{rcl} x & = & 2 & - & 2t \\ y & = & 2 & + & 0t \end{array}$, $t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

Funkcia $f = (2 - 2t)^3 + 2^3 - 3(2 - 2t)2 = (2 - 2t)^3 - 6(2 - 2t) + 8$

$f' = 3(2 - 2t)^2(-2) - 6(-2) = -6(2 - 2t)^2 + 12$, t.j. $(2 - 2t)^2 = 2$

$f'' = -12(2 - 2t)(-2) = 24(2 - 2t)$

$2 - 2t = \sqrt{2}$, $(\sqrt{2}, 2)_{min}$, hodnota $f = 2\sqrt{2} + 8 - 6\sqrt{2} = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}$

$2 - 2t = -\sqrt{2}$: mimo strany CD

hrana DA : rovnica $\vec{x} = D + \vec{DA}t$, t.j. $\begin{array}{rcl} x & = & 0 & + & 0t \\ y & = & 2 & - & 3t \end{array}$, $t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$

Funkcia $f = 0 + (2 - 3t)^3 = (2 - 3t)^3$

$f' = 3(2 - 3t)^2(-3) = -6(2 - 3t)^2$, $2 - 3t = 0$, t.j. $t = \frac{2}{3}$

$f'' = -12(2 - 3t)(-3) = 36(2 - 3t)$

$f''' = -108$, bod nie je bodom extrému. $(0, \epsilon)$ a $(0, -\epsilon)$ sa líšia znamienkom, preto na ľubovoľnom okolí existujú hodnoty menšie aj väčšie.

hranice hraníc, t.j. vrcholy obdĺžnika:

A , $f = -1$, body v okoliach sú v tvare $(\delta, -1 + \epsilon)$, $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$

$f(x, y) = \delta^3 + (-1 + \epsilon)^3 - 3\delta(-1 + \epsilon) = O(\delta^2) - 1 + 3\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2) + 3\delta + O(\delta\epsilon) = -1 + 3\delta + 3\epsilon + O(\delta^2) + O(\epsilon^2) + O(\delta\epsilon)$. Pre dostatočne malé hodnoty ϵ a δ existuje rýdze okolie, na ktorom sú hodnoty väčšie, t.j. A je minimum.

B , $f = 13$, body v okoliach sú v tvare $(2 - \delta, -1 + \epsilon)$, $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$, potom

$f(x, y) = (2 - \delta)^3 + (-1 + \epsilon)^3 - 3(2 - \delta)(-1 + \epsilon) = 8 - 12\delta + O(\delta^2) - 1 + 3\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2) + 6 - 3\delta - 6\epsilon + O(\delta\epsilon) = 13 - 12\delta - 3\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2) + O(\delta^2) + O(\delta\epsilon)$. Pre dostatočne malé hodnoty ϵ a δ dokážeme nájsť okolie, na ktorom sú hodnoty iba menšie. Preto bod B je maximum.

C , $f = 4$, body v okoliach sú v tvare $(2 - \delta, 2 - \epsilon)$, $\epsilon, \delta \geq 0$

$f(x, y) = (2 - \delta)^3 + (2 - \epsilon)^3 - 3(2 - \delta)(2 - \epsilon) = 8 - 12\delta + O(\delta^2) + 8 - 12\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2) - 12 + 6\epsilon + 6\delta + O(\delta\epsilon) = 4 - 6\epsilon - 6\delta + O(\epsilon^2) + O(\delta^2) + O(\delta\epsilon)$. Opäť bod C je maximum.

D , $f = 8$, body v okoliach sú v tvare $(\delta, 2 - \epsilon)$, $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$

$f(x, y) = \delta^3 + (2 - \epsilon)^3 - 3\delta(2 - \epsilon) = O(\delta^2) + 8 - 12\epsilon + O(\epsilon^2) - 6\delta + O(\delta\epsilon) = 8 - 12\epsilon - 6\delta + O(\delta^2) + O(\epsilon^2) + O(\delta\epsilon)$.

D je maximum.

Minimá: $A : f = -1$, $(1, 1) : f = -1$, $(2, \sqrt{2}) : f = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}$, $(\sqrt{2}, 2) : f = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}$. Teda v A a $(1, 1)$ sa dosahuje minimálna hodnota -1 .

Maximá: $B : f = 13$, $C : f = 4$, $D : f = 8$. Maximum je v B a má hodnotu 13.

Minimum: $(0, -1), (1, 1)$, hodnota -1 ; Maximum: $(2, -1)$, hodnota 13

52. $f(x, y) = \cos x \cos y \cos(x + y)$ na štvorci $A = (0, 0)$, $B = (\pi, 0)$, $C = (\pi, \pi)$, $D = (0, \pi)$

1. lokálne extrémy:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos y(-\sin x \cos(x + y) - \cos x \sin(x + y)) = -\cos y \sin(2x + y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \cos x(-\sin y \cos(x + y) - \cos y \sin(x + y)) = -\cos x \sin(x + 2y)$$

Body x, y musia byť zo štvorca, preto $x, y \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle$

$\text{Z } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$ dostávame, že $\cos y = 0$, alebo $\sin(2x + y) = 0$, t.j. $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$, alebo $2x + y = 0$, alebo $2x + y = \pi$.
 Podobne z $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$ dostávame, že $\cos x = 0$, alebo $\sin(x + 2y) = 0$, čiže $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, alebo $x + 2y = 0$, alebo $x + 2y = \pi$.

Ak nastáva jedna z podmienok $2x + y = 0$ alebo $x + 2y = 0$, tak z kladnosti x, y vyplýva, že $x = y = 0$. Dostávame bod z hranice. Zostávajú 4 prípady:

$$x = y = \frac{\pi}{2}: (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}), \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x + 2y = \pi: y = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ t.j. } (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}), \quad 2x + y = \pi, y = \frac{\pi}{2}: x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ t.j. } (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}), \\ 2x + y = x + 2y = \pi: x = y = \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ t.j. } (\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2 \cos y \cos(2x + y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \sin y \sin(2x + y) - \cos y \cos(2x + y) = \cos(2x + 2y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2 \cos x \cos(x + 2y)$$

$$(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}): \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ sedlový bod}$$

$$(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}): \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ sedlový bod}$$

$$(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}): \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ sedlový bod}$$

$$(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}): \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ lokálne minimum, hodnota } f = -\frac{1}{8}$$

2. extrémy na hranici:

$$\text{hrana } AB: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle, x = \pi t, y = 0$$

$$f(x, y) = \cos(\pi t) \cos 0 \cos(\pi t) = \cos^2(\pi t)$$

$f' = -2 \cos(\pi t) \sin(\pi t) \cdot \pi = -\pi \sin(2\pi t)$, $t = 0, t = \frac{1}{2}, t = 1$. $t = 0$ a $t = 1$ sú z hranice hranice, preto do úvahy prichádza len $t = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$f'' = -\pi \cos(2\pi t) \cdot 2\pi = -2\pi^2 \cos(2\pi t), \text{ pre } t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ je } f'' > 0, \text{ t.j. lokálne minimum, bod } (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0), f = 0.$$

$$\text{hrana } BC: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \end{pmatrix} t, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle, x = \pi, y = \pi t$$

$f = \cos \pi \cos(\pi t) \cos(\pi + \pi t) = -\cos(\pi t)(-\cos(\pi t)) = \cos^2(\pi t)$. Dostávame tú istú funkciu ako v predošom prípade, preto opäť extrém nastáva pre $t = \frac{1}{2}$, t.j. lokálne minimum v bode $(\pi, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $f = 0$.

$$\text{hrana } CD: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \pi \\ \pi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle, x = \pi - \pi t, y = \pi$$

$f = \cos(\pi - \pi t) \cos \pi \cos(2\pi - \pi t) = (-\cos(\pi t))(-1) \cos(\pi t) = \cos^2(\pi t)$. Podobne ako predtým dostávame, že $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ je lokálne minimum a $f = 0$.

$$\text{hrana } DA: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \pi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\pi \end{pmatrix} t, t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle, x = 0, y = \pi - \pi t$$

$f = \cos 0 \cos(\pi - \pi t) \cos(\pi - \pi t) = (-\cos(\pi t))(-\cos(\pi t)) = \cos^2(\pi t)$, t.j. pre $t = \frac{1}{2}$ je $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ lokálne minimum, $f = 0$

hranice hraníc, t.j. vrcholy štvorca:

$A: f = 1$ body okolí sú v tvare (δ, ϵ) , $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$. $f = \cos \delta \cos \epsilon \cos(\delta + \epsilon)$. Ak aspoň jedna z hodnôt δ alebo ϵ je nenulová, tak pre dostatočne malé hodnoty ϵ a δ (napr. $\delta, \epsilon < \frac{\pi}{4}$) dostávame hodnoty ostro menšie ako 1. Takže bod A je lokálne maximum s hodnotou 1.

$B: f = 1$ body okolí sú v tvare $(\pi - \delta, \epsilon)$, $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$

$$f = \cos(\pi - \delta) \cos \epsilon \cos(\pi - \delta + \epsilon) = -\cos \delta \cos \epsilon (-\cos(\epsilon - \delta)) = \cos \delta \cos \epsilon \cos(\epsilon - \delta) \leq \cos \delta \cos \epsilon \leq 1.$$

Opäť, ak aspoň jedna z hodnôt $\delta(\epsilon)$ je nenulová, tak dostávame ostro menšiu hodnotu ako 1. Existuje rýdze okolie $(\pi, 0)$ s hodnotami ostro menšími ako 1.

$C: f = 1$ (skrátene) body okolí $(\pi - \delta, \pi - \epsilon)$, $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$

$f = \dots = \cos \delta \cos \epsilon \cos(\delta + \epsilon)$. Situácia je rovnaká ako pre bod A , preto C je tiež lokálne maximum s hodnotou 1.

$D: f = 1$ (skrátene) body okolí $(\delta, \pi - \epsilon)$, $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$

$f = \dots = \cos \delta \cos \epsilon \cos(\delta - \epsilon)$. Kedžže $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$, možno tento prípad previesť na prípad pre B , t.j. D je lokálne maximum s hodnotou 1.

Minimá: $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}): f = -\frac{1}{8}, (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0), (\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}), (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi), (0, \frac{\pi}{2}): f = 0$. T.j. bod $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$ je minimum.

Maximá: A, B, C, D : $f = 1$

Minimum: $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$, hodnota $-\frac{1}{8}$, Maximum: $(0, 0), (\pi, 0), (\pi, \pi), (0, \pi)$, hodnota 1
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53. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, na kruhu $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$

Hodnota funkcie f závisí od vzdialenosťi bodu kruhu od stredu kruhu - druhá mocnina vzdialenosťi. Táto vzdialenosť môže byť od 0 do 2 (polomer kruhu) vrátane. Preto f nadobúda len hodnoty od 0 do 4. Minimum je v strede kruhu $(0, 0)$ a maximum sa dosahuje na hraničnej kružnici.

$\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = 4\}_{max}, (0, 0)_{min}$
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54. $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$, na oblasti $1 \geq x \geq y^2 + z^2$

Funkcia f nemá lokálne extrémy. (Prvé parciálne derivácie sú stále rovné 1.) Útvar je kužel' s osou rovnou osi x , vrcholom $(0, 0, 0)$ a základňa v rovine $x = 1$ je kruh s polomerom 1, výška 1. Hranica oblasti je teda plášť a podstava. Plášť tvoria body v tvaru $(t, \sqrt{t} \cos \varphi, \sqrt{t} \sin \varphi)$, kde $t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$ a $\varphi \in \langle -\pi, \pi \rangle$. Funkcia f je na plášti rovná: $f(x, y, z) = g(t, \varphi) = t + \sqrt{t} \cos \varphi + \sqrt{t} \sin \varphi$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi} = \sqrt{t}(\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi)$$

Vnútro plášta dostávame, pre hodnoty $t \in (0, 1)$. Podmienky na lokálny extrém nám dávajú, že $\cos \varphi = \sin \varphi$. Na $\langle -\pi, \pi \rangle$, to môže nastaviť pre nasledovné φ : $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ a $\varphi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$.

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}: \text{Z } \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \text{ dostávame: } 0 = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}(\sqrt{2}), \text{ t.j. } \sqrt{t} \text{ sa má rovnat' zápornému číslu, čo nie je možné.}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}: \text{Opäť z } \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \text{ máme: } 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}\sqrt{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t}}, \text{ t.j. } t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{4}t^{-\frac{3}{2}}(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi), \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t \partial \varphi} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}(\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi), \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \varphi^2} = -\sqrt{t}(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)$$

$$\text{Pre } t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ a } \varphi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ t.j. lokálne minimum v bode } (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}), \text{ hodnota } f = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Podstavu tvoria body tvaru: $(1, t \cos \varphi, t \sin \varphi)$, $t \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$, $\varphi \in \langle -\pi, \pi \rangle$. Vnútro pre $0 < t < 1$. Na podstave sa funkcia f rovná:

$$f(x, y, z) = h(t, \varphi) = 1 + t \cos \varphi + t \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi, \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial \varphi} = t(\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi).$$

Dostávame podmienky: $t = 0$, alebo $\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi = 0$, ale pre $t = 0$ je bod hranice.

$\cos \varphi = \sin \varphi$: Teda $\varphi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$, alebo $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$. Ale $\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = 2 \sin \varphi$, čo nie je 0 pre tieto hodnoty φ .

Hranica plášta je bod $(0, 0, 0)$ a $x = 1, y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

Hranica podstavy je opäť $x = 1, y^2 + z^2 = 1$ a bod $(1, 0, 0)$.

V $(0, 0, 0)$ je hodnota $f = 0$.

V $(1, 0, 0)$ je hodnota $f = 1$.

Hranica podstavy resp. plášť: $x = 1, y = \cos \varphi, z = \sin \varphi, \varphi \in \langle -\pi, \pi \rangle$.

Funkcia $f(x, y, z) = k(\varphi) = 1 + \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi$. $k' = \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi, k'' = -\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi$.

Z podmienky $\cos \varphi = \sin \varphi$ dostávame $\varphi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$, alebo $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

Pre $\varphi = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$ je $k'' > 0$, t.j. ide o lokálne minimum, hodnota $1 - \sqrt{2}$.

Pre $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ je $k'' < 0$, t.j. ide o lokálne maximum, hodnota $1 + \sqrt{2}$.

Minimálna hodnota je $-\frac{1}{2}$ v bode $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$.

Maximum je zase $1 + \sqrt{2}$ v $(1, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$.

Minimum: $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$, $f = -\frac{1}{2}$, Maximum: $(1, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$, $f = 1 + \sqrt{2}$
