

Meče inf f a sup f a rozhodnutí, zdarema M málym' či nily.

$$f(x,y) := e^{-(x^2+2y^2)}(x^2+y^2)$$

$$M := \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 0, y > 0\}$$

1) Vidíme $f(x,y) > 0$ na M a zároveň lim $f(x,x) = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $x \rightarrow 0$

1 inf $f = 0$ a nelym' se

2) $f(1,1) = 2 \cdot e^{-3}$ a

$$|f(x,y)| < (x^2+y^2) \cdot e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \xrightarrow{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha > 0 : \sqrt{x^2+y^2} > \alpha \Rightarrow |f(x,y)| < 2 \cdot e^{-3} = f(1,1)$$

1 $\Rightarrow \sup_M f = \sup_{M \cap [0,\alpha]^2} f$

3) Vpřetmne f na $[0,\alpha]^2$.

$[0,\alpha]^2$ je uzavřená, omezená množina $\Rightarrow f$ málym' na M

1 $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ svěle maximum.

Kde? a) Bud' vnitřní v $(0,\alpha)^2$ v krit. bodech

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = [2x + (x^2+y^2)(-2x)] \cdot e^{-(x^2+2y^2)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = [2y + (x^2+y^2)(-2y)] \cdot e^{-(x^2+2y^2)} = 0$$

1 \Rightarrow Krit body: $(0,0), (0, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (\pm 1, 0)$, ale řády nelym' vnitřní!

6) meze na hranici $y=0, x \in [0,\alpha]$ I / $y=\alpha, x \in [0,\alpha]$ II
 $y \in [0,\alpha], x=0$ III / $y \in [0,\alpha], x=\alpha$ IV

Max neurvno ležet v \underline{II} & \underline{IV} , viz 2).

Vyšetření I,

$$\text{Def: } g(x) = f(x, 0) = e^{-x^2} x^2; \quad g'(x) = e^{-x^2} (2x + x^2 \cdot (-2x))$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ nebo } x = \pm 1.$$

$$\text{Potenciální body: } f(0, 0) = 0; \quad f(1, 0) = e^{-1}$$

$$\underline{III}) \quad f(y) := f(0, y) = e^{-2y^2} y^2; \quad g'(y) = e^{-2y^2} (2y - 4y \cdot y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ nebo } y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$1 \quad \text{Potenciální body: } f(0, 0) = 0; \quad f\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = e^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{[0, \alpha]^2} f = e^{-1} \text{ a není v } M \text{ v bodě } (1, 0) \notin M.$$

~~Proble e^{-1} není v M v žádném jiném bodě $[0, \alpha]^2$, viz 2), I, III,~~

~~sup~~

Proble f je v $(1, 0)$ spjita, $(1, 0) \in \partial M \Rightarrow$

$$\sup_M f = e^{-1}.$$

Proble f není v e^{-1} v žádném jiném bodě $[0, \alpha]^2$

mez $(1, 0)$, viz 2, I, III

$$1 \quad \sup_M f = e^{-1} \text{ a není v } M.$$

Bud⁻ $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ x^\alpha \\ (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{\alpha-2}{2}} \end{cases}$. Resolvente por Meiri^d $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$

1) sprziti^r $v(0,0)$

2) ex. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$

3) ~~to~~ ^{prov^d = 3 negative} $\text{Hess. difrenci^{al} } v(0,0) \text{ a } \text{~~negativita~~ \text{poh^l ex.}}$

ad 1) Pro $\alpha \leq 0$ nec. $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0,y)$ line^{ar} $\Rightarrow d > 0$.

pro $\alpha > 0$ $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \text{deriv^{iv}} = 0$

pro $\alpha \in (0, 2]$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x,0) \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \lim$ nec

pro $\alpha > 2$: $|f(x,y)| \leq \frac{x^\alpha}{\left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^2 \cdot (x^2+y^2)} < \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \cdot x^{\alpha-2} \xrightarrow{\| (x,y) \| \rightarrow 0} 0$

a Hess lin ex.

ad 2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = 0$ pro $\alpha > 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^\alpha}{h(\sin h)^2} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \text{max.} & \alpha = 1, 2 \\ 1 & \alpha = 3 \\ 0 & \alpha > 3 \end{cases} \quad 1$$

3) Bonus: Kandidat'na TD pro $\alpha = 3$ or $(0,0)$ je

$$L: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : L(h_1, h_2) = h_1 \quad B$$

Je to TD?

$$0 \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0 \text{ or } \mathbb{R}^2} \frac{|f(h_1, h_2) - f(0,0) - L(h_1, h_2)|}{\|h\|} =$$

~~$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h_1^3 - h_1(\sin h_1)^2 - h_1(\sin h_2)^2}{(\sin h_1)^2 + (\sin h_2)^2} - h_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} =$$~~

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_1^3 - h_1(\sin h_1)^2 - h_1(\sin h_2)^2|}{((\sin h_1)^2 + (\sin h_2)^2) \cdot \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \quad \text{max. sta a? volik}$$

$$h_1, h_2 = 0 : \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h_1^3 - h_1(\sin h_1)^2|}{(\sin h_1)^2 \cdot |h_1|} = 0$$

$$h_1 = h_2 : \lim_{h_1 \rightarrow 0^\pm} \frac{|h_1^3 - 2h_1(\sin h_1)^2|}{2(\sin h_1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot |h_1|} = + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$