

106.

1) Pomocí metody integrace podle některé nové proměnné

(65)  $\frac{y}{x} + (y^3 - \ln x) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad y(1) = 1.$

Nápis / integrace podle druhé nové proměnné  $(y = \mu(x))$ .

Roz

Přepisujeme rovnici

$$\mu(y) \frac{y}{x} dx + \mu(y)(y^3 - \ln x) dy = 0 \quad 15$$

Podle metody  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu(y) \frac{y}{x}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu(y)(y^3 - \ln x)) \quad 16$

$$\mu(y) \cdot \frac{y}{x} + \frac{d\mu(y)}{dy} = \mu(y) \frac{3y^2}{x} - \frac{\mu(y)}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\mu(y)}{dy} = -\frac{2}{y} \quad 15$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = -\frac{2}{y} dy$$

$$\ln \mu = C \ln y^{-2}$$

$$\mu(y) = K \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \quad 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^2} dx + \mu(y) \left( y - \frac{\ln x}{y^2} \right) dy = 0$$

$$V(x,y) = \frac{1}{y} \ln x + \varphi(y) \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = y \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = C + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \quad 16$$

$$V(x,y) = \frac{1}{y} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} y^2 = K \quad 0.75$$

$$y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2}$$

Rozšířením je  $\frac{1}{y} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0.75$

(ke všem, a  $x = x(y)$ ).

16.6.

2) Pro kľuč hodnoty  $p, q > 0 < a \in \mathbb{R}$  konvergenci řade

65) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{p(p+1) \dots (p+n-1)}{q(q+1) \dots (q+n-1)} \right)^a \quad ?$$

Rěšení

Řadna  
$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} =$$

$$\left( \frac{p+n}{q+n} \right)^a = \left( 1 + \frac{p-q}{q+n} \right)^a$$

$$= \left( 1 + \frac{p-q}{n} + \frac{(-q)(-q)}{n(q+n)} \right)^a$$

$$= 1 + a \cdot \frac{p-q}{n} + \underbrace{-a \cdot \frac{(-q)(-q)}{n(q+n)}}_{\frac{C_n}{n^2}} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$
  
C<sub>n</sub> konstanta

⇒ Dle Gaussova kritéria řade konverguje pro  $a \cdot (p-q) > 1$  a  
diverguje pro  $a \cdot (p-q) \leq 1$

10.6.

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Overite, že podaj

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$$e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}$$

definuj na okoli bodu  $x=y=1, u=0, v=\frac{\pi}{4}$  hľadaj funkciu  $u=u(x,y)$  a  $v=v(x,y)$ .  
• Vektori  $du(1,1)$  a  $dv(1,1)$ .

### Riešenie

• Vypočítaj po časti body / rovnice súvisia ( $\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ )

• Vypočítaj po časti funkcie hľadaj

$$F_1(u,v,x,y) = e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$F_2(u,v,x,y) = e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}$$

2b

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u} (0, \frac{\pi}{4}; 1, 1) = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} \Big|_{(0, \frac{\pi}{4}; 1, 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v} (0, \frac{\pi}{4}; 1, 1) = -e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \Big|_{(0, \frac{\pi}{4}; 1, 1)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \neq 0$$

2b

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial u} (0, \frac{\pi}{4}; 1, 1) = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} \Big|_{(0, \frac{\pi}{4}; 1, 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} (0, \frac{\pi}{4}; 1, 1) = e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \Big|_{(0, \frac{\pi}{4}; 1, 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Funkcie majú Jacobianu  $\neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists$  hľadaj funkcie  $u=u(x,y)$  a  $v=v(x,y)$  na okolí daných bodov.

### Implicitná derivácia

$$e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{u}{x^2}\right) + e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (1, 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} (1, 1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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$$-e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cdot \sin \frac{v}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{v}{y^2}\right) + e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{v}{y^2}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + e^{\frac{u}{x}} \cdot \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

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$$+ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad 9,3$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(1,1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(1,1) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \quad 9,3$$

Tief

$$du(1,1)(h_1, h_2) = \frac{1}{2} h_1 + \frac{1}{2} h_2$$

$$dv(1,1)(h_1, h_2) = -\frac{1}{2} h_1 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) h_2$$

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4) Nalezněte lokální extrém funkce

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$$f(x, y, z) = xyz + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{2}{z}$$

na  $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x=0 \vee y=0 \vee z=0\}$ .

Nalezněte (pokud ž) také body ve kterých má tato funkce extrém. Nežijí-li funkce globální extrém? Uvažte!

Rěšení:

Máme bod, kde je jediné možné místo, kam funkce klesne. Proto se extrém bude nacházet v bodě, kde  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0$ . 15

1. bod

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= yz - \frac{4}{x^2} &\Rightarrow x^2 yz &= 4 \\ 0 &= xz - \frac{2}{y^2} &\Rightarrow xy^2 z &= 2 \\ 0 &= xy - \frac{2}{z^2} &\Rightarrow x y z^2 &= 2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{y} = 2 \\ \frac{x}{z} = 2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x}{2} \\ y = \frac{x}{2} \end{array} \quad 0,5/6$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 = 16 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2 \quad y = z = \pm 1$$

Něme dva povolitě body  $[2, 1, 1] \in [-2, -1, -1]$  15

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2, 1, 1) &= \frac{8}{x^3} = 1 & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(2, 1, 1) &= \frac{4}{y^3} = 4 & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} &= 1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}(2, 1, 1) &= \frac{4}{z^3} = 4 & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} &= 2 \end{aligned} \quad 15$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$D_1 = 1$

$D_2 = 3$

$D_3 = (16 + 2 + 2) - (4 + 1 + 1) = 8$

15  $\Rightarrow$  v dané bodě se nachází lokální minimum

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  první znaménko  $\Rightarrow$

15 v dané bodě se nachází lokální maximum

Zjistíme pro povolené  $y, z \neq 0$  že  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x, y, z) = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x, y, z) = -\infty \Rightarrow$  funkce nemá globální extrém. 15