

6.6. *nilai maksimum*

(1) Nilai maksimum DPR

(83) $y' = \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{1+x^2}$

selanjutnya $\Rightarrow y(0) = 0$ b) $y(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ c) $y(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$ d) $y'(0) = 1$

Rincian
 misal misal jidud arang $y \equiv 1$ ^{0,5} jidud

$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ ^{0,5}

\downarrow
 arctang = arctan x + C

$y = \sin(\arctan x + C)$ ^{0,5}

ah pozor, jidud ke nepojout, jidud $y' \geq 0 \Rightarrow y$ must be increasing!

ada) $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \sin C \Rightarrow C = 0$ (pouk 0 absolut 2π, ne rešim, očiščiše konstan cuki!)

a) $y = \sin(\arctan x)$ ^{1b} $x \in \mathbb{R}$

b) $y(0) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \sin C \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (pouk 0 modulu 2π)
 ah pozor, pa $\arctan x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ^{0,5} | $x = \sqrt{3}$ | $y(\sqrt{3}) = 1$ a ~~to~~
 nepojout k (villo 1. divizi) $\sin y = 1$ - y vate vberne ko 1/6 vilo!

b) $y(x) = \sin(\arctan x + \frac{\pi}{6})$ $x \in (-\infty, \sqrt{3}]$ ^{1b}
 $y(x) = 1$ $x \in [\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$

c) $y(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = \sin C \Rightarrow C = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ ^{0,5}

Andopj jdu yse
 $y(x) = -1$ $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$
 $y(x) = \sin(\arctan x - \frac{\pi}{6})$ $x \in [-\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$ ^{1b}

d) $y = 1$ no $x \geq 0$ 95

ale ne lubi nikter α ka spojiti delitelj po $x \leq 0$. 95

Prilo

$$y(x) = 1 \quad x \in (-\alpha, +\infty) \quad \alpha \geq 0$$

$$y(x) = \sin(\arcsin x + \beta) \quad x \in (-\infty, -\alpha] \quad 1$$

prema $\arcsin(-\alpha) + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\beta \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$

vsebu situac $y(x) = 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$. 95

6.6

2

75) Vypíšete konvergenční množinu řady včetně krajních konvergenčních bodů
na produktu $p \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z^k \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{2^k} \right) = \frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}}.$$

Ries

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z^k \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{(-1)^k}{2^k} \right) \frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k z^k \operatorname{arctg} (k^{-p}) \frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}}$$

$$a) \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{\operatorname{arctg} (k^{-p}) \frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}}} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \quad 1$$

řada K pro $|z| < 1$, diverguje pro $|z| > 1$ 0,5

b) $|z|=1$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k e^{i\varphi k} \operatorname{arctg} (k^{-p}) \frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}}$$

~~$(-1)^k e^{i\varphi k} = e^{i(\varphi+\pi)k}$~~ $\Rightarrow \varphi \in (-\pi, \pi)$ 1

(i) $\varphi \in (-\pi, \pi)$

$\operatorname{arctg} (k^{-p}) \frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}} \searrow 0$ od jistě k_0
(vždyť pro $p \geq 0$; pro $p < 0$ je arctg omezeno, takže $\frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}} \searrow 0$ - pravidlo
de l'Hospitala i užití \sin a \cos .) 1

\Rightarrow řada $K \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$ 0,5

(ii) $\varphi = \pi$ 0,5
 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arctg} (k^{-p}) \frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}}$

$p \geq 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{arctg} k^{-p} \approx \frac{1}{2^p}$ 0,5

$p > 1$ - řada K vždy součtem $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k}$ 0,5
 $p = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2^{2(k+1)}}$ $K = \int_{0,2}^1 \frac{1}{z^{2k}} dz$ $K + 1$ součtem

Závěr Množina řada K pro $|z| < 1 \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$, diverguje pro $|z| > 1 \quad \forall p$ 0,5
pro $|z|=1, z \neq -1$ $K \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$, pro $z=-1$ K pro $p \geq 1$.

3) Množička fcn

75)
$$y(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin^2 x (1-\cos x)}{(x^2+y^2)^\alpha \ln(x+y^2)} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Uvažujme v bodě (0,0) no parametru α , log \neq

- a) f je spojité v (0,0)
- b) f má v (0,0) parciální derivace
- c) f má v (0,0) spojitě parciální derivace
- d) f má v (0,0) totální diferenciál

Rozvrh

a) Spojitost: $\sin x \sim x \Rightarrow$ máme chování v (0,0) $\left| \frac{x^2 y}{(x^2+y^2)^\alpha \ln(x+y^2)} \right| \leq \frac{1(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)^\alpha |2(x+y^2)|}$ 1

$\rightarrow 0$ pro $\alpha \leq 1$ (Tady to úplně urobíme jen pokud ano)

7) Tedy f je v (0,0) spojitá pro $\alpha \leq 1$. 0,5

b) Parciální derivace - existují? $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0$, analog $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$. 1

c) Spojitost:

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2 \sin x \cos x (1-\cos x)}{(x^2+y^2)^\alpha \ln(x+y^2)} + \frac{4\alpha x^3 \sin^2 x (1-\cos x)}{(x^2+y^2)^{\alpha+1} \ln(x+y^2)} - \frac{2x \cdot \sin^2 x (1-\cos x)}{(x^2+y^2)^\alpha \ln(x+y^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{x+y^2}$ 1

$\sim \frac{x y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^\alpha \ln(x+y^2)} + \frac{x^5 y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\alpha+1} \ln(x+y^2)} + \frac{x^3 y}{(x^2+y^2)^\alpha \ln(x+y^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{x+y^2}$ 1

a vte a doo dejmo

$\frac{r^3}{r^{2\alpha} \ln r} \Rightarrow 3 \geq 2\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}$ zkusíme spojitost derivací 1

d) Totální diferenciál

2 definieren ($df(q_0)\bar{h} = \vec{0} \cdot \bar{h}$)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(q_0)}{\|h\|} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 h_1 (1 - \cos h_2)}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\alpha + \frac{1}{4}} h_1 (h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\alpha}} \quad 0,5$$

(note that using polar coordinates, where $\|h\| = (h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{1/2}$)

$$\Rightarrow \sim \frac{h_1^2 h_2^2}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\alpha + \frac{1}{4}}} \cdot \frac{1}{h_1 (h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{\alpha}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \leq 1$$

$$\alpha \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

~~1~~ 1

(9) Menentukan α dan β agar lokal edun pada

(53) $f(x,y,z) = 2x^2 - xy + 2xz - y + y^3 + z^2$
 Menentukan lokal edun, maka α dan β dengan menggunakan (pernyataan 3).

Jawab

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x - y + 2z \Rightarrow y = -2z$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x - 1 + 3y^2 \quad z - 1 + 3(4z^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2x + 2z \Rightarrow x = -z$$

$$12z^2 + z - 1 = 0$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+48}}{24} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad x_2 = +\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad y_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ +\frac{1}{3} & +\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} = A_1 \\ = A_2 \end{matrix} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ +\frac{1}{3} & +\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}} \right\} \text{0,5}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4 & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6y \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1 & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = 2 & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 2 \end{matrix} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = 2 \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{1}$$

$$A_1: \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = 4$$

$$D_2 = -13$$

$$D_3 = -26 + 12 - 14 \quad \text{0,5}$$

\rightarrow independ. new edun

$$A_2: \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = 4$$

$$D_2 = 15$$

$$D_3 = 20 - 16 = 4 \quad \text{0,5}$$

\rightarrow per. def. \rightarrow min. \rightarrow 0,5

$$(f_{\min} = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{6}{9} + \frac{8}{27} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8-21}{27} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{13}{27}}})$$