

27.6

2) V rámci dotazu na parametrach $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ vyskúšajte konvergenciu radu

(6b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{n^p} \right)}{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{n^q} \right)} \right)}$$

Riešenie: pre $p \geq 0, q \geq 0$ je $\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{n^p} &\approx \frac{1}{n^p} \\ \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{n^q}} &\approx n^{+q} \end{aligned} \right\} 1b$
pre $p < 0, q < 0$ je $\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{n^p} &\approx \frac{1}{n^p} \\ \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{n^q}} &\approx \frac{1}{n^q} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{arctg má nulovú} 1b$

Práve môžeme pre $p \geq 0, q \geq 0$

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{n^p}}{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{n^q} \right)} \right)} \approx \frac{1}{n^p \ln(1+n^q)} \approx \frac{1}{q n^p \ln(1+n)} \quad p \rightarrow \infty \quad 1b$$

z integračnej kritéria rada K pre $p \geq 1$

(pre $p=1$ $\sum \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ diverguje, pretože $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = [\ln \ln x]_2^{\infty} = +\infty$) 0.5
 $p < 1$ k tomu ššie. Preto $p > 1, q < 0$ k konvergencii, $\approx \frac{1}{n^p C}$

Pre $p < 0$ rada diverguje (pre 0 rada \rightarrow medzupriem: rily, kedy budú menšie nulovou kritériom - $q < 0$, nulo má, ale dajú si pre $\frac{1}{n^p}$, rily konvergencii nedať) 1b

Záver Rada K pre $p > 1, q \in \mathbb{R}$ 1b
D pre $p \leq 1, q \in \mathbb{R}$.

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Odpověď, u funkce u(x,y)

$$e^{4x} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$e^{4x} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Definuj' me obě funkce $x=y=1, u=0, v=\frac{\pi}{4}$ pro hledání funkce
 $u=u(x,y)$ a $v=v(x,y)$ spočítá $du(1,1)$ a $dv(1,1)$.

Řešení

- zkontroluj' determinant bodů pletu rovnost ($\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$)
- vypočítá se me obě funkce dle bodů funkce hledání

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u}(1,1,0,\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v}(1,1,0,\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial u}(1,1,0,\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v}(1,1,0,\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

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\Rightarrow Funkce $u=u(x,y)$ a $v=v(x,y)$ leme dle $(1,1,0,\frac{\pi}{4})$ definovat a tyto funkce jsou hledání!

Počítáme

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}\right) \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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$$du(1,1) = h_1 + h_2$$

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

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12.6.

1) Nalezište a klasifikujte lokální extrémy funkce ($a, b > 0$)

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$$f(x, y) = xy \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$$

na množině $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$.

Pro tyto extrémy globálního extrému existují na množině $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$?

Řešení

Funkce je na dané oblasti rovinné množiny vepředu, proto lokální extrém (pokud je) se nachází uvnitř,

tedy $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$. Tedy

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} + 2 \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} \cdot \left(-\frac{2x}{a^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} + 2 \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} \cdot \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2}\right)$$

} 16

Proto $0 = y \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) - \frac{x^2 y}{a^2}$
 $0 = x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) - \frac{y^2 x}{b^2}$ 0,53

a) $y=0 \Rightarrow x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) = 0$ $[0, 0]$ $[\pm a, 0]$ } 0,53

b) $x=0 \Rightarrow y \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) = 0$ $[0, 0]$ $[0, \pm b]$

To ale nejsou všechny extrémy, protože $x=0$ resp. $y=0$ nemusí být lokální extrém (v lib. bodě je uvnitř, hledáme uvnitř množiny, tedy uvnitř $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} < 1$) 0,53

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \quad \text{či} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$
$$\frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$

Některé body $\frac{x}{a} = \pm \frac{y}{b}$
Proto $3 \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ } 16

Některé body (uvažujeme vnitřní množinu, kde je lokální extrém)
 $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $\frac{x}{a} = -\frac{y}{b} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 0,53

Proto a) $f(x, y)$ má na množině vepředu maximum i minimum
b) $f(x, y) = 0$ na množině $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$
c) body $[\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} a, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} b]$ leží uvnitř množiny
d) $f(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} b) > 0$ $f(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} a, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} b) > 0$ $f(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} b) < 0$ $f(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} a, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} b) < 0$ } 1,6

Jani amba nolennet bay g'leatke i loddin'edey a p'do,
 re n' baw'ed $(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{b\sqrt{3}}{3})$, $(-\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{b\sqrt{3}}{3})$ ne'ed ke lodd'ed maxim
 (hodude ji $\frac{ab}{3} \sqrt{1-\frac{3}{3}}$ = $\frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}$)
 a n' baw'ed $(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{b\sqrt{3}}{3})$, $(-\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{b\sqrt{3}}{3})$ ne'ed ke lodd'ed min
 (hodude ji $-\frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}$).

Alternativa: z'low'ed y'p'it d'ad'ed d'ev'ant (1,13)

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-3xy}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}} + \frac{x^3y}{(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2})^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-3xy}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}} - \frac{y^3x}{(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2})^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}} - \frac{\frac{y^2}{b^2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}} - \frac{\frac{x^2}{a^2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}} - \frac{\frac{x^2y^2}{a^2b^2}}{(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2})^{3/2}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{b}{a\sqrt{3}}(-\frac{3}{3}-1) & -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{a}{b\sqrt{3}}(-\frac{3}{3}-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_1 < 0 \quad (\text{de'ed l'edey})$$

$$D_2 > 0$$

$$\text{andey} \quad D_1 > 0, D_2 > 0 \quad (\text{min' l'edey}).$$