

Jméno :

1. Na maximálním možném intervalu najděte primitivní funkci k funkci

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{(\cos x)^4 + 1} + \frac{7e^x - 10}{e^{2x} - 4e^x + 5} .$$

(12 bodů)

2. Spočítejte obsah rovinné oblasti ω , která je ohraničená grafy funkcí $y = x \arctg x$, $y = x^2$ a přímkou $x = 1$.

(8 bodů)

nebo

2. Vypočítejte objem tělesa, které je ohraničené rovinou $z = 0$ a plochami $z = 4 - y^2$ a $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$. (10 bodů)

3. Je dána funkce

$$f(x, y) = \arcsin \frac{y}{x+1}$$

- Najděte definiční obor D funkce f a načrtněte jej.
- Vypočítejte $\nabla f(0, 0)$;
- Ukažte, že funkce f má v bodě $(0, 0)$ totální diferenciál a diferenciál v tomto bodě určete.
- Napište rovnici tečné roviny a normály ke grafu f v bodě $(0, 0, 0)$.
- Nabývá funkce f globálních extrémů ve svém definičním oboru nebo lokálních extrémů uvnitř?

(10 bodů)

4. Je dána rovnice

$$z^3 + y^3 z^2 - xyz + x^3 - 2 = 0 .$$

- Ukažte, že touto rovnicí je definována implicitně funkce $z = f(x, y) \in C^2(U(1,1))$, pro kterou je $z(1,1) = 1$.
- Určete $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1)$ a $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1)$.
- Pomocí Taylorova polynomu 1. stupně určete přibližně hodnoty $f(x, y)$ v okolí bodu $(1, 1)$.
- Určete $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(1,1)$.

(10 bodů)

nebo

4. Vysvětlete, proč existují globální extrémy funkce f na množině M a tyto globální extrémy najděte, je-li

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + 12xy + 2y^2 \quad \text{a} \quad M = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 4x^2 + y^2 \leq 25\} . \quad (10 \text{ bodů})$$

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9) $x \in \mathbb{R}$ (f ži'nyta' f oe $\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f$ auo' \mathbb{R} p'imev. f ei)

$$\int \left(\frac{\sin x \cos x}{(\cos x)^4 + 1} + \frac{7e^x - 10}{e^{2x} - 4e^x + 5} \right) dx = \underline{I_1 + I_2}$$

$$\underline{I_1} = \int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\cos^4 x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x = t}{2 \cos x (-\sin x) dx = -dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \underline{-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(\cos^2 x) + C, x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\underline{I_2} = \int \frac{7e^x - 10}{e^{2x} - 4e^x + 5} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} e^x = t \\ x = \ln t \\ x' = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \right| \stackrel{2VS}{=} \int \frac{7t - 10}{t(t^2 - 4t + 5)} dt =$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \int \frac{2t - 1}{t^2 - 4t + 5} dt = -2 \ln t + \int \frac{2t - 4}{t^2 - 4t + 5} dt + 3 \int \frac{1}{(t-2)^2 + 1} dt$$

($t > 0$)

$$= -2 \ln t + \ln(t^2 - 4t + 5) + 3 \operatorname{arctg}(t-2) + C =$$

$$= \underline{-2x + \ln(e^{2x} - 4e^x + 5) + 3 \operatorname{arctg}(e^x - 2) + C, x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

Prilod po parcia'iu' elnef

$$\frac{7t-10}{(t^2-4t+5)t} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2-4t+5}$$

$$7t-10 = A(t^2-4t+5) + Bt^2 + Ct,$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A+B = 0 \quad B=2 \\ -4A+C = 7 \quad C=-1 \\ 5A = -10 \Rightarrow A=-2 \end{array}$$

10) $S = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x \operatorname{arctg} x) dx$, arctg^v

1) $x^2 - x \operatorname{arctg} x \stackrel{L}{=} x=0 \vee x = \operatorname{arctg} x \stackrel{R}{=} x=0$

2) $\forall \in (0,1)$ ži' $\operatorname{arctg} x \leq x \Rightarrow x \operatorname{arctg} x \leq x^2$

(Dl' nepi. $x - \operatorname{arctg} x = \varphi(x)$, $\varphi(0)=0$, $\varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ ži' \nearrow (vėles. $\forall \in (0,1)$ (p'imev. $\forall \in (0,1)$)
 dl' $\varphi(x) > 0 \forall \in (0,1)$, a tef $x > \operatorname{arctg} x \forall \in (0,1)$)

Výsledek integrálu:

$$\int_0^1 (x^2 - x \arctan x) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 \arctan x + \arctan x - 1 \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{5}{6}}}$$

$$\int_0^1 x \arctan x dx \stackrel{\text{pp.}}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} u' = x \quad u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v = \arctan x, \quad v' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{array} \right| = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2+1-1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 \arctan x - x + \arctan x \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}}}$$

Uvěz:

2) $V(\Omega) = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$, kde Ω je objemová' $z=0, z=4-y^2$ a $y = \pm \frac{x^2}{2}$

$$0 \leq z \leq 4-y^2, \quad \& \quad y^2 \leq 4 \Leftrightarrow |y| \leq 2, \quad \text{a pak } \underline{\underline{\frac{x^2}{2} \leq y \leq 2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \& \quad \underline{\underline{x^2 \leq 4 \text{ a } |x| \leq 2}}$$

a odhad: (F. metoda)

$$V(\Omega) = \int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{2}}^2 dy \int_0^{4-y^2} dz = \int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{2}}^2 (4-y^2) dy = \int_{-2}^2 \left[4y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{\frac{x^2}{2}}^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^2 \left(\frac{16}{3} - \left(2x^2 - \frac{x^6}{24} \right) \right) dx = 2 \int_0^2 \left(\frac{16}{3} - 2x^2 + \frac{x^6}{24} \right) dx =$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{16}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 24} \right]_0^2 = 2 \left(\frac{32}{3} - \frac{16}{3} + \frac{4 \cdot 2^7}{7 \cdot 24 \cdot 3} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{7 \cdot 16 - 16}{21} \right) =$$

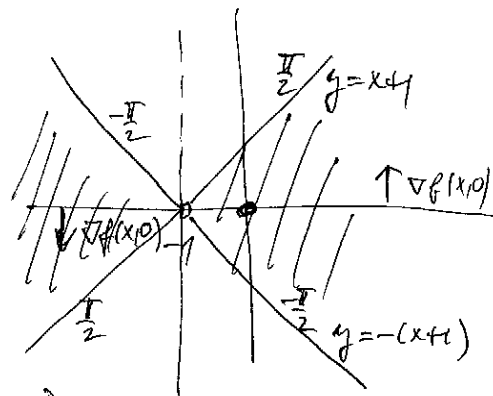
$$= \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 16}{21 \cdot 7} = \underline{\underline{\frac{32}{7} \cdot 2 = \frac{64}{7}}}$$

3)

$f(x,y) = \arcsin \frac{y}{x+1}$

a) $Df = \{ [x,y] \in \mathbb{R}^2; x \neq -1 \wedge \left| \frac{y}{x+1} \right| \leq 1 \} =$
 $\{ [x,y] \in \mathbb{R}^2; x \neq -1 \wedge |y| \leq |x+1| \}$

D areu' arei olinovet, arei man. mundus



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

$\nabla f(0,0) = (0,1)$ (vredeti $|x|0$ je $\nabla f(x,0) = (0, \frac{1}{x+1})$
 arei "reputovilo" neshu, $\rightarrow 0$ per $x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $(0,0) \in Df$

c) $f \in C^1(D^\circ) \Rightarrow f_x$ def. v D° (g. v $D^\circ = \{ [x,y] \in \mathbb{R}^2; x \neq -1 \wedge \left| \frac{y}{x+1} \right| < 1 \}$)
 $(0,0) \in D^\circ \Rightarrow f_x$ def. v $(0,0)$ (arei zde spytate' pare. derivace)

a) $df(0,0)(h_1, h_2) = h_2$ $(df(0,0)(h_1, h_2) = h_2)$

d) levo' unies: $z = f(x_0, y_0) + \nabla f(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0, y - y_0)$, tj:

zde $z = 0 + y$, tj: $y - z = 0$

namerla se grafu f v $(0,0,0)$: $(x,y,z) = t(0,1,-1), t \in \mathbb{R}$

e) $\nabla f(x,y) \neq (0,0) \wedge D^\circ \Rightarrow$ f arei' lok. rel. maxima

no konice: $y = x+1, x \neq -1$ arei' $1 - \frac{\pi}{2} = f(x, x+1)$
- gel maximum
(arei')

$y = -(x+1), x \neq -1$ $f(x, -(x+1)) = \arcsin(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$
- arei' glol. minimum

4) $(F(x,y,z) \equiv) \underline{z^3 + y^3 z^2 - xyz + x^3 - 2 = 0} \quad (*)$

a) ? je rovnice! $F(x,y,z) = 0$ def. v okolí! bodu $(1,1,1)$ implicitně
 funkce $z = f(x,y)$ (s. $f(1,1) = 1$)

Podpoklady užití implicitně funkce:

- 1) $F(1,1,1) = 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$
- 2) $F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$
- 3) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1,1,1) = 3z^2 + 2y^3 z - xy \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 4 \neq 0$ } impl. fun.

rovnice (*) je v okolí $(1,1,1)$ def. implicitně funkce $z = f(x,y)$

1) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,1)$: $3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^3 \cdot 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - yz - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 3x^2 = 0$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (3z^2 + 2y^3 z - xy) = -3x^2 + yz$
 $v(1,1): \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1) \cdot 4 = -2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1,1) = -\frac{1}{2}}}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,1)$: $3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 3y^2 z^2 + 2y^3 \cdot z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - xz - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (3z^2 + 2y^3 z - xy) = +xz - 3y^2 z^2$
 $v(1,1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,1) \cdot 4 = -2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1,1) = -\frac{1}{2}}}$

c) a leč $\underline{f(x,y) \doteq f(1,1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-1) - \frac{1}{2} (y-1)}$
 $\underline{f(x,y) \doteq 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(y-1)}$
 $(f(1,02; 0,96) \doteq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,02 - \frac{1}{2}(-0,04) = \underline{1,07})$

d) $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(1,1)$: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} (3z^2 + 2y^3 z - xy) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (6z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 6y^2 z + 2y^3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x) =$
 $= z + y \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$
 $v(1,1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(1,1) \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{2} (6 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) + 6 \cdot +2(-\frac{1}{2}) - 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(1,1) \cdot 4 = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(1,1) = \frac{1}{4}}}$

met



$f(x,y) = x^2 + 12xy + 2y^2$, $M = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 4x^2 + y^2 \leq 25\}$

(i) glob. minimum f uo M

(i) f je spojitá uo M , M je kompaktní množina (M - uzavřená a omezená) \Rightarrow f má v M glob. extrém. \Rightarrow $M = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 4x^2 + y^2 \leq 25\}$, kde $\partial M = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 4x^2 + y^2 = 25\}$ je spojitá křivka

2) M je omezená $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$
 \Rightarrow f má v M glob. extrém

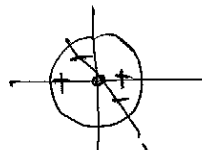
(ii) extremum f uo M

1) v $M^\circ = \{(x,y); 4x^2 + y^2 < 25\}$: f má (spíše) derivace v $M^\circ \Rightarrow$

\Rightarrow f má v M° glob. extrém \Rightarrow i' lok. \Rightarrow $\nabla f(x,y) = (2x + 12y, 4y + 12x) = (0,0)$

$\therefore \begin{cases} x + 6y = 0 \\ 3x + y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x,y) = (0,0) \in M^\circ, f(0,0) = 0$

(konečně zde extrém ani lokalizovat)



$f(x,-x) = 3x^2 - 12x^2 = -9x^2 < 0$
 $y = -x$

tedy $H_f(0,0) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 12 \\ 12 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 12^2 < 0$

2) na hranici $\partial M = \{(x,y); 4x^2 + y^2 = 25\}$

uvážeme Lagr. multiplikátor: $G(x,y) = 4x^2 + y^2 - 25$, $\nabla G(x,y) = (8x, 2y) \neq \vec{0}$ uo ∂M

extremum může být jen v bodech,

tedy $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla G$, λ

$\begin{cases} 2x + 12y = \lambda \cdot 8x \\ 4y + 12x = \lambda \cdot 2y \\ 4x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (1-4\lambda)x + 6y = 0 \\ 6x + (2-\lambda)y = 0 \end{cases}$ a $4x^2 + y^2 = 25$, $f(x,y) \neq f(0,0)$

\Rightarrow $\begin{vmatrix} 1-4\lambda & 6 \\ 6 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$ (máme smyčkový determinant)

$(\lambda-2)(4\lambda-1) - 36 = 0$

$4\lambda^2 - 9\lambda - 34 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 + 544}}{8}$

$\frac{84 \cdot 16 = 204}{544}$

$= \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{625}}{8} = \frac{9 \pm 25}{8} = \frac{34}{8} = \frac{17}{4}$

2

$\lambda_1 = -2$:

$$6x + 4y = 0$$
$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x$$

$$4x^2 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 = 25$$
$$25x^2 = 100$$
$$x^2 = 4 \quad | \quad x = \pm 2$$
$$y = \mp 3$$

$\lambda = \frac{17}{4}$

$[2, -3]$ a $[-2, 3]$

$\lambda_2 = \frac{17}{4}$:

$$6x + (2 - \frac{17}{4})y = 0$$
$$6x - \frac{9}{4}y = 0$$
$$2x - \frac{3}{4}y = 0$$
$$8x - 3y = 0$$
$$y = \frac{8}{3}x$$

$$4x^2 + \frac{64}{9}x^2 = 25$$
$$36x^2 + 64x^2 = 25 \cdot 9$$
$$100x^2 = 25 \cdot 9$$
$$x^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$
$$x = \pm \frac{3}{2}$$
$$y = \pm \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{3}$$

$[\frac{3}{2}, 4]$ a $[-\frac{3}{2}, -4]$

a pak bef :

$f(2, -3) = f(-2, 3) = 4 - 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 9 = 22 - 72 = -50$ - glob. minimum
 $f(\frac{3}{2}, 4) = f(-\frac{3}{2}, -4) = 4 + 12 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cdot 16 = 4 + 72 + 32 = 108$ - glob. max f