



BAA009 Matematika II (G)

Cvičení č. 7

Příklad 7.1. Určete parciální derivace prvního řádu funkce $f(x, y, z) = x^3 + 8x^2y + 6y^3z^4 + 9y - 4z + 7$ v bodě $A = [1, 2, -1]$.

$$f(x, y, z) = x^3 + 8x^2y + 6y^3z^4 + 9y - 4z + 7, \quad A [1, 2, -1]$$

$$f'_x = 3x^2 + 8y \cdot 2x + 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 = 3x^2 + 16xy$$

$$f'_y = 0 + 8x^2 \cdot 1 + 6z^4 \cdot 3y^2 + 9 \cdot 1 - 0 + 0 = 8x^2 + 18y^2z^4 + 9$$

$$f'_z = 0 + 0 + 6y^3 \cdot 4z^3 + 0 - 4 \cdot 1 + 0 = 24y^3z^3 - 4$$

$$f'_x(A) = 35$$

$$f'_y(A) = 89$$

$$f'_z(A) = -196$$

Příklad 7.2. Určete parciální derivace 2. řádu funkce $f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + 3y)e^{4yz}$.

$$f'_x = 2x \cdot e^{4yz}$$

$$f'_y = 3 \cdot e^{4yz} + (x^2 + 3y)e^{4yz} \cdot 4z = (3 + 4x^2z + 12yz)e^{4yz}$$

$$f'_z = (x^2 + 3y)e^{4yz} \cdot 4y = (4x^2y + 12y^2)e^{4yz}$$

$$f''_{xx} = 2e^{4yz}$$

$$f''_{xy} = f''_{yx} = 2x e^{4yz} \cdot 4z = 8xz e^{4yz}$$

$$f''_{xz} = f''_{zx} = 2x e^{4yz} \cdot 4y = 8xy e^{4yz}$$

$$f''_{yx} = (0 + 4z \cdot 2x + 0) e^{4yz} = 8xz e^{4yz}$$

$$f''_{yy} = 12z \cdot e^{4yz} + (3 + 4x^2z + 12yz)e^{4yz} \cdot 4z = (24z + 16x^2z^2 + 48yz^2)e^{4yz}$$

$$f''_{yz} = f''_{zy} = (4x^2 + 24y) e^{4yz} + (4x^2y + 12y^2) e^{4yz} \cdot 4z =$$

$$= (4x^2 + 24y + 16x^2yz + 48y^2z) e^{4yz}$$

$$f''_{zz} = (4x^2y + 12y^2) e^{4yz} \cdot 4y = (16x^2y^2 + 48y^3) e^{4yz}$$

Příklad 7.3. Určete df, d^2f funkce $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$ v bodě $A = [0, 0]$.

DIFERENCIÁL V BODĚ $A = [x_0, y_0]$

$$1. \text{ ŘÁDU : } df(A) = f'_x(A) \underbrace{(x-x_0)}_{dx} + f'_y(A) \underbrace{(y-y_0)}_{dy}$$

$$2. \text{ ŘÁDU : } d^2f(A) = f''_{xx}(A)(x-x_0)^2 + 2f''_{xy}(A)(x-x_0)(y-y_0) + f''_{yy}(A)(y-y_0)^2$$

$$3. \text{ ŘÁDU : } d^3f(A) = f'''_{xxx}(A)(x-x_0)^3 + 3f'''_{xxy}(A)(x-x_0)^2(y-y_0) + \\ + 3f'''_{xyy}(A)(x-x_0)(y-y_0)^2 + f'''_{yyy}(A)(y-y_0)^3$$

$$f(x, y) = e^x \cos y, \quad A[0, 0]$$

$$f'_x = e^x \cos y$$

$$f'_x(A) = e^0 \cdot \cos 0 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$f'_y = e^x (-\sin y) = -e^x \sin y$$

$$f'_y(A) = -e^0 \sin 0 = -1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$df(A) = \underbrace{f'_x(A)}_1 (x-0) + \underbrace{f'_y(A)}_0 (y-0) = 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y = \underline{x}$$

$$f''_{xx} = e^x \cos y$$

$$f''_{xx}(0, 0) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$f''_{xy} = f''_{yx} = -e^x \sin y$$

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = -1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$f''_{yy} = -e^x \cos y$$

$$f''_{yy}(0, 0) = -1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$d^2f(A) = 1(x-0)^2 + 0(x-0)(y-0) - 1(y-0)^2 = \underline{\underline{x^2 - y^2}}$$

			1				
			1	1			
		1	2	1			$(a+b)^1$
	1	3	3	1			$(a+b)^2$
1	4	6	4	1			$(a+b)^3$
							⋮

Příklad 7.4. Určete Taylorův polynom stupně n funkce f v bodě A

a) $f(x, y) = y \ln x, A = [1, 2], n = 2,$

b) $f(x, y) = 3x^2y + \sin^2 x + 5y - 2, A = [0, 0], n = 3.$

TAYLORŮV POLYNOM STUPNĚ n FUNKCE $D=f(x, y)$
V BODĚ $A[x_0, y_0]$

$$T_n(A) = f(A) + \frac{df(A)}{1!} + \frac{d^2f(A)}{2!} + \dots + \frac{d^n f(A)}{n!}$$

$$f(x) = T_n(A) + R_n(A)$$

$A=[0, 0] \rightarrow$ MACLAURINŮV POLYNOM

a) $D = y \ln x, A[1, 2], n = 2$

$$f'_x = y \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{y}{x} = yx^{-1}$$

$$f'_y = \ln x$$

$$f''_{xx} = y \cdot (-1)x^{-2} = -\frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$f''_{xy} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''_{yy} = 0$$

$$f(A) = 0$$

$$f'_x(A) = 2$$

$$f'_y(A) = 0$$

$$f''_{xx}(A) = -2$$

$$f''_{xy}(A) = 1$$

$$f''_{yy}(A) = 0$$

$$df(A) = f'_x(A)(x-x_0) + f'_y(A)(y-y_0) = 2(x-1) + 0(y-2) = 2(x-1)$$

$$d^2f(A) = f''_{xx}(A)(x-x_0)^2 + 2f''_{xy}(A)(x-x_0)(y-y_0) + f''_{yy}(A)(y-y_0)^2 =$$

$$= -2(x-1)^2 + 2 \cdot 1(x-1)(y-2) + 0(y-2)^2 = -2(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)(y-2)$$

$$T_2(A) = 0 + 2(x-1) + \frac{-2(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)(y-2)}{2!} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2(x-1) - (x-1)^2 + (x-1)(y-2)}}$$

Příklad 7.4. Určete Taylorův polynom stupně n funkce f v bodě A

a) $f(x, y) = y \ln x, A = [1, 2], n = 2,$

b) $f(x, y) = 3x^2y + \sin^2 x + 5y - 2, A = [0, 0], n = 3.$

$$T_3(A) = f(A) + \frac{df(A)}{1!} + \frac{d^2f(A)}{2!} + \frac{d^3f(A)}{3!}$$

$$f(A) = -2$$

$$f'_x = 6xy + 2 \sin x \cos x = 6xy + \sin 2x$$

$$f'_x(A) = 0$$

$$f'_y = 3x^2 + 5$$

$$f'_y(A) = 5$$

$$df(A) = 0(x-0) + 5(y-0) = 5y$$

$$f''_{xx} = 6y + \cos 2x \cdot 2 = 6y + 2 \cos 2x$$

$$f''_{xx}(A) = 2$$

$$f''_{xy} = 6x$$

$$f''_{xy}(A) = 0$$

$$f''_{yy} = 0$$

$$f''_{yy}(A) = 0$$

$$d^2f(A) = 2(x-0)^2 + 2 \cdot 0(x-0)(y-0) + 0(y-0)^2 = 2x^2$$

$$f'''_{xxx} = 2(-\sin 2x) \cdot 2 = -4 \sin 2x$$

$$f'''_{xxx}(A) = 0$$

$$f'''_{xyx} = 6$$

$$f'''_{xyx}(A) = 6$$

$$f'''_{xyy} = 0$$

$$f'''_{xyy}(A) = 0$$

$$f'''_{yyy} = 0$$

$$f'''_{yyy}(A) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^3f(A) &= f'''_{xxx}(A)(x-x_0)^3 + 3f'''_{xyx}(A)(x-x_0)^2(y-y_0) + 3f'''_{xyy}(A)(x-x_0)(y-y_0)^2 + f'''_{yyy}(A)(y-y_0)^3 \\ &= 0(x-0)^3 + 3 \cdot 6(x-0)^2(y-0) + 3 \cdot 0(x-0)(y-0)^2 + 0(y-0)^3 \\ &= 18x^2y \end{aligned}$$

$$T_3(A) = -2 + 5y + \frac{2x^2}{2!} + \frac{18x^2y}{3!} = \underline{\underline{-2 + 5y + x^2 + 3x^2y}}$$

Příklad 7.5. Určete lokální extrémů funkce $f(x, y) = e^{x-y}(x^2 - 2y^2)$.

LOKÁLNÍ EXTRÉMY

1) STACIONÁRNÍ BODY : $f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0 \wedge f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$

$$2) D(A) = \begin{vmatrix} f''_{xx}(A) & f''_{xy}(A) \\ f''_{yx}(A) & f''_{yy}(A) \end{vmatrix}$$

$D(A) > 0$ V BODĚ A JE LOKÁLNÍ EXTRÉM

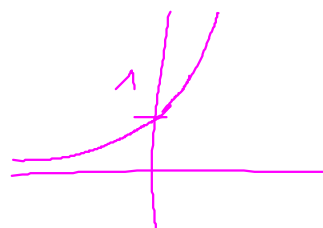
$D(A) < 0$ V BODĚ A NENÍ LOKÁLNÍ EXTRÉM

$D(A) = 0$ NELZE ROZHODNOUT (MŮŽE, ALE NEMUSÍ BÝT)

3) $f''_{xx}(A) < 0$ LOKÁLNÍ MAXIMUM

$f''_{xx}(A) > 0$ LOKÁLNÍ MINIMUM

$$e^{x-y}(x^2 - 2y^2)$$



$$1. \quad f'_x = e^{x-y}(x^2 - 2y^2) + e^{x-y}(2x) = e^{x-y}(x^2 + 2x - 2y^2)$$

$$f'_y = e^{x-y}(-1)(x^2 - 2y^2) + e^{x-y}(-4y) = e^{x-y}(-x^2 + 2y^2 - 4y)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2x - 2y^2 = 0 \\ -x^2 + 2y^2 - 4y = 0 \end{array} \right\} + \Rightarrow 2x - 4y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2y$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 4y^2 + 4y - 2y^2 = 0 \\ 2y^2 + 4y = 0 \\ y^2 + 2y = 0 \\ y(y + 2) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{ll} y_1 = 0 & \vee \quad y_2 = -2 \\ x_1 = 0 & \quad \quad x_2 = -4 \end{array}$$

Příklad 7.5. Určete lokální extrémy funkce $f(x, y) = e^{x-y}(x^2 - 2y^2)$.

\Rightarrow STACIONÁRNÍ BODY : $A[0, 0]$, $B[-4, -2]$

2.

$$f''_{xx} = e^{x-y}(x^2 + 2x - 2y^2) + e^{x-y}(2x + 2) =$$

$$= e^{x-y}(x^2 + 4x - 2y^2 + 2)$$

$$f''_{xy} = e^{x-y}(-1)(x^2 + 2x - 2y^2) + e^{x-y}(-4y) =$$

$$= e^{x-y}(-x^2 - 2x + 2y^2 - 4y)$$

$$f''_{yy} = e^{x-y}(-1)(2y^2 - 4y - x^2) + e^{x-y}(4y - 4) =$$

$$= e^{x-y}(x^2 - 2y^2 + 8y - 4)$$

$$A : f''_{xx}(A) = 2$$

$$f''_{xy}(A) = 0$$

$$f''_{yy}(A) = -4$$

$$B : f''_{xx}(B) = e^{-2} \cdot (-6)$$

$$f''_{xy}(B) = e^{-2} \cdot 8$$

$$f''_{yy}(B) = e^{-2} \cdot (-12)$$

$$A : \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -8 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{NEMÍ EXTRÉM}$$

$$B : \begin{vmatrix} -6e^{-2} & 8e^{-2} \\ 8e^{-2} & -12e^{-2} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-4}(72 - 64) = 8e^{-4} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{JE EXTRÉM}$$

3

$$f''_{xx}(B) = -6e^{-2} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{LOKÁLNÍ MAXIMUM}$$

$$\text{v } B[-4, -2]$$