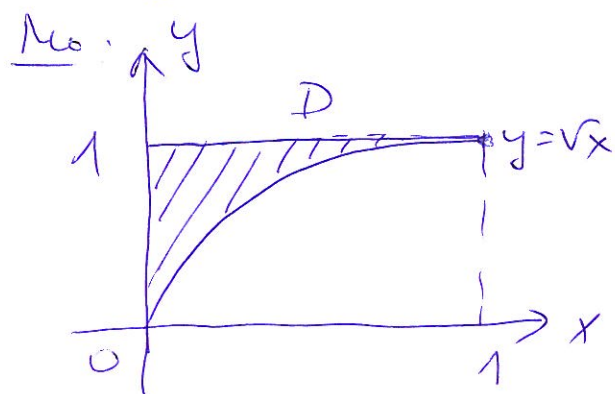


1.26 2011. 10. 21.

- ①  $\iint_D \frac{y}{x^2+1} dx dy = ?$   $D$ : az  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $x=0$  és  $y=1$   
 "szelvény" gördék által határolt  
 terület sárga az első síknyelvényben.



$D$  normálterülete is az

$$f(x,y) := \frac{y}{x^2+1} \quad (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

fü. folytonos  $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f &= \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 \frac{y}{x^2+1} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} \left( \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 y dy \right) dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{\sqrt{x}}^1 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{x^2+1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\arctan x]_0^1 - \frac{1}{4} [\ln(x^2+1)]_0^1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan 1 - \frac{1}{4} \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\ln 2}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi - 2 \ln 2}{8}}} \end{aligned}$$

- ②  $f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} y \cdot \sin x \\ x \cdot \cos y \end{pmatrix} \quad (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Biz. le, hogy  $f$   
 lokálisan invertálható a  $(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0)$  pontban, és számítsuk ki  
 a lokális inverz deriváltját az  $f(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0)$  helyen.

Aw.  $\underline{f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \cos 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \end{pmatrix}}$

- 2 -

$$f'(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} y \cos x & \sin x \\ \cos y & -x \sin y \end{pmatrix} \quad (\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2).$$

Niveau a fuchs parabolisch determinierte Wertes in f'g'wert  
 $\Rightarrow f \in C^1$ .

$$\det f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \cos 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0.$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right) \in \tilde{\xi}\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  also:

Inv.  
f. z. teil  $f|_{\xi\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right)} : \xi\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right) \rightarrow \tilde{\xi}\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  bijektiv

(Spezialfall in)  $\xi$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(f|_{\xi\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right)}\right)^{-1} \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= \left[f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0\right)\right]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} = 4 \\ (x+1) \cdot y^2 + \cos(\pi z) = z \end{cases}$$

Bis  $h_1, h_2, (y, z)$  auf "gerade"  $x$  in  $y, z$  - Wert  
 at 4 part all values klingenf'kue  $\xi'(1) = ?$

h'w-1,  $h_2, \xi(1) = (1, 1)$ .

Mw:

$$\text{Lepre } f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} - 4 \\ (x+1)y^2 + \cos(\pi z) - z \end{pmatrix} \quad (x, y, z > 0)$$

2 w'kon':  $(y, z)$

1 w'kon':  $x$ .

$$f(1, 1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 1 + 1 - 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1^2 + \cos \pi - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{matrix} \partial_{\underline{2}} f(x, y, z) = \\ \text{"} \\ (y, z) \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2x}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z} & -\frac{y}{z^2} + \frac{1}{x} \\ \underset{\uparrow \partial_y f}{2(x+1)y} & \underset{\uparrow \partial_z f}{-\sin(\pi z) \cdot \pi - 1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \partial_{\underline{1}} f(x, y, z) = \\ \text{"} \\ x \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{y} - \frac{z}{x^2} \\ y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

A faut 6 db. possible derivé et l'unité est  
 (L'ensemble  $D_f = (0, +\infty)^3$  - l'ensemble  $\Rightarrow \boxed{f \in C^1}$ )

$$\det \partial_2 f(1, 1, 1) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi(1) \in \tilde{\xi}(1, 1), \varphi: \xi(1) \rightarrow \tilde{\xi}(1, 1)$$

Imp. fu. tehl. imp. fu. up  $h_0$ :  $\varphi(1) = (1, 1)$ ,  
 $\forall x \in \xi(1) : f(x, \varphi(x)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{over}$

$$f(x, \varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (=)$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{e_1(x)} + \frac{e_1(x)}{e_2(x)} + \frac{e_2(x)}{x} - 4 = 0 \\ (x+1)e_1^2(x) + \cos(\pi e_2(x)) - e_2(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

finden  $e \in C^1$  s.

$$\begin{aligned} e'(1) &= -[\partial_2 f(1, e(1))]^{-1} \cdot \partial_1 f(1, e(1)) = \\ &= -[\partial_2 f(1, 1, 1)]^{-1} \cdot \partial_1 f(1, 1, 1) = \\ &= -\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}}} \end{aligned}$$

4  $\begin{cases} f(x,y) := e^{xy} & (x,y) \in (0,+\infty)^2 \\ g(x,y) := x^2 + y^2 - 1 & (-1,1) \end{cases}$

potenzieren um  $\lambda$  fiktives Nebenbedingung  
Lagrange -  $\{g=0\}$  fiktive Nebenbedingung

Def:  $F(x,y) := f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y) = e^{xy} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$   
 $(x,y) \in (0,+\infty)^2$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_1 F(x,y) = y e^{xy} + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ \partial_2 F(x,y) = x e^{xy} + 2\lambda y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \{g=0\} : & x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$e^{xy}(y-x) + 2\lambda(x-y) = 0$$

$$(y-x)(e^{xy} - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ x=y \quad e^{xy} = 2\lambda \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x^2 &= 1 \\ x^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$2\lambda y + 2\lambda x = 0 \quad | :2$$

$$\lambda(y+x) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \lambda=0 \quad y=-x \\ \parallel \quad \quad \quad 2x^2=1 \\ y=0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x^2=1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Welle}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \quad \text{CO} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \lambda_1 = -\frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{Vergl.} \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \lambda_2 = -\frac{e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Result

$$\left[ C = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \quad \lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \right]$$

•  $g'(x,y) = (2x, 2y) \Rightarrow g'(c) = \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \neq (0,0)$   
 $\Rightarrow g'(c)$  "lin. f. u. b. t. u."

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad F''(x,y) &= \begin{bmatrix} y^2 e^{xy} + 2\lambda & e^{xy} + yx \cdot e^{xy} \\ e^{xy} + xy e^{xy} & x^2 e^{xy} + 2\lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ (x,y) &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F''\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet g'(c)h = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad h_1 + h_2 = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ -h_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(h_1 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}).$$

A quadratische  $h$ -quadrat.

$$Q(h) = \langle F''(c) \cdot h, h \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \cdot \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ -h_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ -h_1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ -h_1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \cdot \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -4h_1 \\ 4h_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ -h_1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \cdot (-8h_1) = -4\sqrt{e}h_1 < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \forall h_1 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

c. quadratische WZ. Maximum bedeutung

$$\text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f(c) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}.$$