

ДЗ# 1

Глава 1; § 2; № 51

Воскресить, является ли функцией

$$u = \begin{cases} xy / (x^2 + y^2), & \text{если } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{если } x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

а) непрерывной по  $x$

б) непрерывной по  $y$

в) непрерывной

$$u = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

1) Провер. по  $x$ :

$$x^2+y^2=0 \Leftrightarrow x=y=0 \Rightarrow y_0=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u(x, y_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = u(0, y_0) \Leftrightarrow \text{непр.}$$

по  $x$  в  $(0; 0)$

2) Провер. по  $y$ :

$$x_0=0$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} u(x_0, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = u(x_0, 0) \Leftrightarrow \text{непр. по } y$$

в  $(0; 0)$

3) Непрерывность:

$$y=kx$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow kx}} \frac{xx}{x^2+(kx)^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow kx}} \frac{kx^2}{x^2+k^2x^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow kx}} \frac{kx}{x(1+k^2)} =$$

$$= \frac{k}{1+k^2}$$

- зависит от  $k \Leftrightarrow$  не непрерыв в  $(0; 0)$



Глава 1; § 3; № 14

Найти точки, в которых градиент функции  $f$  равен нулю если:

а)  $f(x, y) = (5x + 7y - 25) e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)}$

б)  $f(x, y, z) = 2y^2 + z^2 - xy^2 - yz + 4x + 1$

а)  $f(x, y) = (5x + 7y - 25) e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)}$

$$\begin{cases} e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} (-10x^2 + x(50 - 19y) - 7y^2 + 25y + 5) = 0 \\ e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} (-5x^2 + x(25 - 17y) - (4y^2 + 50y + 7)) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -10x^2 + x(50 - 19y) - 7y^2 + 25y + 5 = 0 \\ -5x^2 + x(25 - 17y) - (4y^2 + 50y + 7) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

б)  $f(x, y, z) = 2y^2 + z^2 - xy^2 - yz + 4x + 1$

$$\begin{cases} 4 - y^2 = 0 \\ -2(x - 2)y - z = 0 \\ 2z = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{7}{4} \\ y = 2 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$



Табла 1; § 3; № 16

Найти дифференциал функции  $f(x; y; z)$ , если:

а)  $f = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  ; б)  $f = e^{xy \sin z}$  ;

в)  $f = (xy)^z$  ; г)  $f = x^{y/z}$

б)  $f = (xy)^z = e^{z \ln(xy)}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{z \ln(xy)} z \frac{1}{xy} y = (xy)^z \frac{z}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (xy)^z \frac{z}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = e^{z \ln(xy)} \ln(xy)$$

$$df = (xy)^z \left( \frac{z}{x} dx + \frac{z}{y} dy + \ln(xy) dz \right)$$

г)  $f = x^{y/z}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{y/z \ln x} y/z \frac{1}{x} ; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^{y/z} \frac{\ln x}{z} ;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = x^{y/z} y \ln x \left( -\frac{1}{z^2} \right) \quad df = x^{y/z} \frac{1}{z} \left( y/x dx + \ln x dy - \frac{y \ln x}{z} dz \right)$$

а)  $f = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} ;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} ;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$df = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} (x dx + y dy + z dz)$$

$$b) f = e^{xyz} \sin z$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{xyz} \sin z \cdot y \sin z$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{xyz} \sin z \cdot x \sin z$$

$$df = e^{xyz} \sin z (y \sin z dx + x \sin z dy + x y \cos z dz)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = e^{xyz} \sin z \cdot x y \cos z$$

Tiaba 1; §4; N 21

Teorema  $d^3 f$ , eku:

$$a) f = x^2 y; \quad b) f = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(y-x); \quad c) f = \sin(x^2 y)$$

$$a) f = x^2 y; \quad df = 2xy dx + x^2 dy;$$

$$d^2 f = 2y d^2 x + 2x dy dx + 2x dx dy = 2y d^2 x + 4x dx dy$$

$$d^3 f = 4d^2 x dy + 2d^2 x dy = 6d^2 x dy$$

$$2) f = xyz; \quad df = x y dz + x dy z + y dx z$$

$$d^2 f = dx dy z + dx y dz + dy dx z + x dy dz + y dx dz + x y d^2 z$$

$$d^3 f = 6dx dy dz$$



$$\underline{8)} f = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy^2 + 3x^2y$$

$$df = (3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6xy)dx + (3y^2 + 6xy - 3x^2)dy$$

$$\frac{\partial(df)}{\partial x} = (6x - 6y)dx + (6y - 6x)dy$$

$$\frac{\partial(df)}{\partial y} = (6y - 6x)dx + (6y + 6x)dy$$

$$d^2f = (6x - 6y)dx^2 + (6y - 6x)dx dy + (6y - 6x)dx dy + (6y + 6x)dy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial(d^2f)}{\partial x} = 6dx^2 - 12dx dy + 6dy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial(d^2f)}{\partial y} = -6dx^2 + 12dx dy + 6dy^2$$

$$d^3f = 6(dx^3 + dy^3 + 3dx dy (dy - dx))$$

$$\underline{9)} f = \sin(x^2 + y^2) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2x; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2y$$

$$df = \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2x dx + \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2y dy$$

$$\frac{\partial(df)}{\partial x} = \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2x - \sin(x^2 + y^2) 4x^2 - \sin(x^2 + y^2) 4xy dy$$

$$\frac{\partial(df)}{\partial y} = 2\cos(x^2 + y^2) dy - \sin(x^2 + y^2) 4y^2 dy - \sin(x^2 + y^2) 4xy dx$$

$$d^2f = \cos(x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial(df)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(df)}{\partial y} = 8xy \sin(x^2 + y^2) dy dx \cos(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$(d^2f)'_x = -2\sin(x^2 + y^2) 2x (dx^2 + dy^2) - 8x \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx^2 - 4x^2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2x dx - 8xy \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy - 8xy \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2x dx dy - 8y^2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2y dy$$

$$(d^2f)'_y = -2\sin(x^2 + y^2) 2y (dx^2 + dy^2) - 4y \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2y dy - 8x \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy - 8xy \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2y dx dy - 8y \sin(x^2 + y^2) 2y dy - 4y^2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) 2y dy$$

$$d^3x = (x^3 dx^3 + 2x^2 y dx^2 dy + y^2 x dy^2 dx + x^2 y dx^2 dy + 2xy^2 dx dy^2 + y^3 dy^3) = (x^3 dx^3 + y^3 dy^3)$$

Тема 1 ; § 2 ; № 29

Найти  ~~$f(x, y) = \varphi(x, y) + \psi(y/x)$~~

$$f(x, y) = \varphi(x) + \psi(y + e^x), \text{ где } f(0, y) = y^2 \\ f(x, -e^x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(0) + \psi(y+1) = y^2 \\ \varphi(x) + \psi(0) = x^2 + 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \psi(y+1) = y^2 - \varphi(0) \\ \varphi(x) = x^2 - \psi(0) + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(y) = (y-1)^2 - \varphi(0) \quad \psi(y+e^x) = (y+e^x-1)^2 - \varphi(0)$$

$$f(x, y) = \varphi(x) + \psi(y+e^x) = x^2 + 1 + (y+e^x-1)^2 - (\varphi(0) +$$

$$+ \psi(0)) = [f(0, -1) - \varphi(0) + \psi(0) = 1] =$$

$$= \varphi(x) + \psi(y+e^x) = x^2 + (y+e^x-1)^2$$



Глава 1; § 4; № 31

Доказать, что функция  $u = \frac{C_1 e^{-kr} + C_2 e^{kr}}{r}$ ,

где  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ,  $k, C_1, C_2$  - постоянные, удовлетворяет уравнению ~~Лапласа~~ Тельманды

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = k^2 u$$

$u = \frac{C_1 e^{-kr} + C_2 e^{kr}}{r}$ ,  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ,  $k, C_1, C_2$  - const

~~$u = \frac{C_1 e^{-kr} + C_2 e^{kr}}{r}$~~

~~$(\frac{e^{-kr}}{r} + \frac{e^{kr}}{r})$~~

$$u'_x = \frac{1}{r} (C_2 e^{kr} \cdot kr'_x - C_1 e^{-kr} \cdot kr'_x) - \frac{r'_x}{r^2} (C_1 e^{-kr} + C_2 e^{kr})$$

$$= \frac{kr'_x}{r} (C_2 e^{kr} - C_1 e^{-kr}) - \frac{r'_x}{r^2} (C_1 e^{-kr} + C_2 e^{kr})$$

$$u''_{xx} = \frac{kr''_{xx}}{r} = \frac{kr''_{xx}}{r} (C_2 e^{kr} \cdot kr'_x + C_1 e^{-kr} \cdot kr'_x) + \frac{kr'_x r''_{xx} - kr''_{xx} r}{r^2} (C_2 e^{kr} - C_1 e^{-kr}) - \frac{r'_x}{r^2} (C_2 e^{kr} \cdot kr'_x - C_1 e^{-kr} \cdot kr'_x) + \frac{r''_{xx} \cdot r^2 - r'_x{}^2 r}{r^4} (C_1 e^{-kr} + C_2 e^{kr})$$

$$(C_1 e^{-kr} + C_2 e^{kr}) = \left( \frac{kr'_x r''_{xx}}{r^2} + \frac{r''_{xx} \cdot r - r'_x{}^2}{r^3} \right) (C_2 e^{kr} + C_1 e^{-kr}) +$$

$$+ \frac{kr'_x r''_{xx} - kr''_{xx} r}{r^2} (C_2 e^{kr} - C_1 e^{-kr}); \quad u''_{yy} \text{ и } u''_{zz} \text{ аналогично}$$

~~$r'_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$~~ ,  $r'_{xx} = \frac{\Delta(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$ ;

$$r'^2_x + r'^2_y + r'^2_z = 1 \quad r''_{xx} + r''_{yy} + r''_{zz} = \frac{2}{r}$$



$$u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} + u''_{zz} = \left( \frac{k^2(r^2 + r'^2 + r''^2)}{r} + \frac{(r''_{xx} + r''_{yy} + r''_{zz})}{r^3} \right) r^2$$

$$-2(r'_x(r'_x + r'_y + r'_z)) \left( C_1 e^{kr} + C_2 e^{-kr} \right) + \frac{k^2(r''_{xx} + r''_{yy} + r''_{zz})}{r^2} - 2k(r'_x + r'_y + r'_z)$$

$$+ \frac{r'_y(r'_y + r'_z)}{r^2} \left( C_2 e^{kr} - C_1 e^{-kr} \right) =$$

$$= \left( \frac{k^2}{r} + \frac{2-2}{r^3} \right) \left( C_1 e^{kr} + C_2 e^{-kr} \right) + \frac{2k-2k}{r^2} \left( C_2 e^{kr} - C_1 e^{-kr} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{k^2}{2} \left( C_1 e^{-kr} + C_2 e^{kr} \right)$$