

Б-А 3. 2. Семестр 10 НН-31.

5. Найти уравнение касательной и нормали в точке х₀, y₀:

$$F = z^2 + x^2 + 2y^2 + 7 = 0 \quad M_0(1, 2, 3)$$

• Уравнение:

$$F'_x = 2x \quad F'_y = 4y \quad F'_z = 2z$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{2z} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{4y}{2z} \quad \text{В норме } M_0:$$

$$F'_x = -\frac{1}{3} \quad F'_y = -\frac{4}{9}$$

$$z - z_0 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 1) - \frac{4}{9}(y - 2)$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{4y}{9} + z - 10 = 0 \right)$$

• Уравнение касательной:

$$\frac{(x - x_0)}{F'_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{F'_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{F'_z} \quad \text{нормаль}$$

$$\left(\frac{x - 1}{-1/3} = \frac{y - 2}{-4/9} = \frac{z - 3}{1} \right)$$

6. Найти экстремумы функции

$$U = 4x - 3y - x^2 + y^2$$

1. Каноническое уравнение методом:

$$U'_x = 4 - 4x^2 \quad U'_y = 3y^2 - 1$$

2. Решение системы

$$\begin{cases} 4 - 4x^2 = 0 \\ 3y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad x = \pm 1 \quad M_0(1, -1) \\ y^2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad M_1(1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$$

3. Доказательство существования экстремума при $A(-B^2) > 0$ для минимума в точке M_0 .

$$H_0 = U_{xx}'' \stackrel{M_0}{=} -12 \quad B = U_{xy}'' \stackrel{M_0}{=} 0 \quad C = U_{yy}'' \stackrel{M_0}{=} -6$$

$$\cdot AC - B^2 \stackrel{M_0}{=} 12 > 0 \Rightarrow M_0 \text{ - maximum } \quad U(1, -1) = 5.$$

$$A_1 = -12 \quad B_1 = 0 \quad C_1 = 6 \quad AC - B^2 = -72 < 0 \text{ - kein Maximum}$$

(Outen: Fixpunkt an der Stelle $M_0(1, -1)$ - maximum)

7. Ausgebauter 1.0. Fixpunkt:

$$F(x, y) = x^3 + 6x^2y + 9xy^2 - 8y^3 - 2x^2 + 12xy + 7y^2$$

Linearisierte

$$F'_x = 3x^2 + 12xy + 9x + 72y^2 + 12y$$

$$F'_y = 6x^2 + 360xy + 12x + 48y$$

$$(3x^2 + 12xy + 9x + 72y^2 + 12y) = 0 \quad x = 0$$

$$(6x^2 + 360xy + 12x + 48y) = 0 \quad y = 0 \text{ - kritische Stelle}$$

$$3x^2 + 360x \cdot 0 = 0 \quad x(3x + 360) = 0$$

$$M_0 = (0, 0) \quad M_1 = (-\frac{360}{3}, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$A \quad F''_{x^2} = 6x + 72y + 9 \quad \stackrel{M_0}{=} 9 \quad \stackrel{M_1}{=} -9$$

$$C \quad F''_{y^2} = 1440 + 8y^3 + 48 \quad \stackrel{M_0}{=} 48 \quad \stackrel{M_1}{=} 48$$

$$B \quad F''_{xy} = 12x + 360y^2 + 12 \quad \stackrel{M_0}{=} 12 \quad \stackrel{M_1}{=} -4$$

$$AC - B^2 \stackrel{M_0}{=} 48 > 0 > 0$$

Outen: Fixpunkt $M_0(0, 0)$ - maximum.

8. Ausgebauter Fixpunkt:

$$z = a \cos^2 x + b \cos y \quad \text{mit } x+y = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \text{keine Argumentationsgrenze.}$$

1. Formeln für Tangentialen:

$$L = F(x, y) + \lambda(F_y(x, y)) \quad y = x + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$L = a \cos^2 x + b \cos^2 y + \lambda \left(x + y - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$L'_x = -2a \sin(x) \cos(x) + \lambda \quad L'_y = -2b \sin(y) \cos(y) + \lambda$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 0 & -2a \sin(x) \cos(\alpha) + 2 = 0 \\ L'_y = 0 & -2a \sin(y) \cos(\beta) + 2 = 0 \\ \varphi = 0 & x + y - \pi/4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= +2a \sin(x) \cos(\alpha) \\ 2 &= 2a \sin(y) \cos(\beta) \\ x &= \frac{\pi}{4} - y. \end{aligned}$$

$$a \sin(x) \cos(\alpha) = b \sin(y) \cos(\beta)$$

$$a \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-y\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-y\right) = b \sin(y) \cos(\beta)$$

$y = \frac{\pi n}{8}$, $n = -1, 3, 5, \dots$, при $\gamma = 0$. $a=b=0$.

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi n}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$\boxed{M = \left(-\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{8}\right)}.$$

- для ненулевых значений коэффициентов биссектрисы:

$$d_2 F = -2a \cos(2x) \cdot dx^2 - 2b \cos(2y) \cdot dy^2.$$

Биссектриса $M\left(\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ при $\alpha=\beta$.

$$-4a \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \boxed{(-2)^2 a} \Rightarrow \text{при } \alpha, \beta > 0 \text{ при } b \text{ максимум}$$

$\alpha \beta < 0 \Rightarrow b \text{ максимум}$