Funkce více proměnných

Lokální extrémy funkcí více proměnných

Hledejte lokální extrémy následujících funkcí

1.
$$x^2 + y^2$$
; $x^2 - y^2$; $-x^2 - y^2$

2.
$$x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$$

3.
$$(x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$

4.
$$(2x^2 - xy + y^2/3 - 5x + 5y/3 + 10/3)e^{x+y}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} xy \ln(x^2 + y^2), & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$6. \ x + y + 4\cos x \cos y$$

7.
$$\sin x + \cos y + \cos(x - y)$$
 na intervalu $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \times \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

8.
$$x - 2y + \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) + 3 \arctan \frac{y}{x}, x \neq 0$$

9.
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 4y - 6z$$

10.
$$(ax + by + cz)e^{-x^2 - y^2 - z^2}$$
.

Implicitní funkce

11. Dokažte, že existuje okolí V bodu (1,1) takové, že množina

$$\{(x,y); x^3 + y^3 - 2xy = 0\} \cap V$$

je grafem nějaké funkce, která je třídy C^2 na nějakém okolí bodu 1. Spočtěte f'(1) a f''(1).

12. Dokažte, že existuje okolí V bodu (3,-2,2) takové, že množina

$$\{(x, y, z); z^3 - xz + y = 0\} \cap V$$

- je grafem nějaké funkce, která je třídy C^2 na nějakém okolí bodu (3,-2). Spočtěte $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(3,-2)$.
- 13. Spočtěte parciální derivace 2. řádu funkce implicitně zadané vztahem $x+y+z=\mathrm{e}^{-(x+y+z)}$.
- 14. Nalezněte první a druhý diferenciál funkce dané vztahem $z=x+\arctan\frac{y}{z-x}$.
- 15. Jsou-li $x=f(y,z),\,y=g(x,z),\,z=h(x,y)$ implicitně zadány vztahem F(x,y,z)=0, ukažte, že $f_yg_zh_x=-1.$
- 16. Napište dua dv,je-li $u+v=x+y,\,\frac{\sin u}{\sin v}=\frac{x}{y}.$
- 17. Hledejte lokální extrémy funkce z=z(x,y), dané implicitně vztahem

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2 - z^2).$$

Stacionalrní body: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) = 0$ f := 1,...,mJe ve stacionalrním bodi skuteční extrem? $Q(h) = d^2f(a)(h_1h) - \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a)h_jh_j$

(I(h) je Evadrahida forma.

indefinituí =) f nema r a extrêm (je tam sedlový bod) por/neg. semidefinitmi => nevime, musime zkoumat jimak

IMPLICITN' FUNKCE

Vita o existenci: Nedd' acR", bcR, F: R" -> R, F(a,b) = O. Nedd' existique oboli (a,6), Ede F je spojila' a y-> F(x,y) je ryze monohomni. Pak exishiji oboli Ugla) a Ug(b) t. è. \ x e Ug(a) \ J! y(x) e Ug(b) t. è. f(x,y(x))=0. Navie y(x) je spojita na $U_{\delta}(a)$.

Véta o derivaci: Je-li navic FECK a DF (a,b) + O. Pak ma xe Us(a) plah'

 $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$

$$\frac{\partial y(x)}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{\partial^F}{\partial x_i} (x_i y(x))$$

1,
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x$
 $= 0 \iff x = y = 0$.

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y$

Jediny stacional mi bod je počákel

 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$

He as we makice

= 2. II, II je jednotkova matice

Hle je pozit. definitn' => v počátku je lok. minimum.

Of = -2y = 0 (=) x=y=0.
Of = -2y = 0 (=) x=y=0.
Jediny chae. bod ja počatele

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2$
Hf = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ =) Hf ja
(Hf)_{A1} = $2 > 0$ indefinithing
V počatku nem extrem, je

tam sødlový bod.

 $f(x,y) = -x^2 - y^2 = -(x^2 + y^2)$ =) y pocattu je los. maximum.

Ukážeme i přímo: 2f = -2x, 3f = -2y=) x = y = 0 je jediný stac. bod. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y^2} = -2$ $H_f = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ (He) = -2<0; def Hf=4>0 Podle Sylvestrova kriteria je Hç negativne definituri. V počátku je lokální maximum.

4) $f(x,y) = x^{3} + y^{4} - x^{2} - 2xy - y^{2}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x^{3} - 2x - 2y = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y^{3} - 2x - 2y = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y^{3} - 2x - 2y = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y^{3} - 2x - 2y = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4y^{3} - 2x - 2y = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y^{3} - 2x - 2y = 0$ $\omega_1 = (0,0), \quad \omega_2 = (1,1), \quad \omega_3 = (-1,-1).$ $H_{f} = \begin{pmatrix} 12x^{2}-2 & -2 \\ -2 & 12y^{2}-2 \end{pmatrix} = H_{f}(a_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, det H_{f}(a_{1}) = 0 =) \text{ megahivne semidef.}$ $H_{f}(a_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}, det H_{f}(a_{2}) > 0, (H_{f}(a_{2})) > 0 =) \text{ poz. def.}$ $H_{f}(a_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -2 \\ -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}, det H_{f}(a_{2}) > 0, (H_{f}(a_{2})) > 0 =) \text{ poz. def.}$ $H_{f}(a_3) = H_{f}(a_2) => \text{take' poz.def}.$ V počátku muře i nemusí byt lol. maximum. $f(q_0) = 0$. Jsou ma obolí počátkou pouse supormé hochaty? Ne! Vidime $f(x_1y) = x^4 + y^4 - (x+y)^2$. Pro x = -y je $f(x_1y) > 0$. V počátlu není extrem. V bodech az=(1,1) a az=(-1,-1) jsou lokální minima 3) f(x,y) = (x+y2) e (x+y2) $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2 \times e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} + (x^{2}+y^{2}) \cdot e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} \cdot (-2x) = 2e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} \cdot (4x - x^{3} - xy^{2}) = 0$ $\times \cdot (4 - x^{2} - y^{2}) = 0$ y. (1-x-y)=0 2 = 2ye (xy) + (xy). (xy). (-2y) = 2e (xy). (y-y3-yx) = 0 Stacionární body jsou všedny body splňující x²+y²=1 a dále počálek (0,0) The - 4xe (x2y2) x. (1-x2y2) + 2. e (x2y2) (1-x2y2) + 2xe (x2y2). (-2x) 2x2y = -4y = (x3y). x. (1-x2-y2) + 2xe (x3y). (-2y) 0 + - 4 y e (xiy). y. (1-x-y2) + 2 e (xiy) (1-x-y2) + 2ye (xiy2). (-2y) $H_{\xi}(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ poè def. =) lotalin' minimum Pro $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ je $H_f = \begin{pmatrix} -4x^2 \bar{e}^1 & -4xy\bar{e}^1 \\ -4xy\bar{e}^1 & -4y^2\bar{e}^1 \end{pmatrix} = -4\bar{e}^1 \begin{pmatrix} x^2 & xy \\ xy & y^2 \end{pmatrix}$ a det $H_f = 0$ => merningà by tostrý extrém. Funtece je očividné radiálně symetrická (při přepisu do polávních souradnie nezávisí ma φ) a $g(r) = r^2 e^r$ má v bodě r = 1 lokální maximum, pobože $g(r) = 2re^r$. $(1-r^2)$

Proto v bodech x+y=1 ma' f(x,y) neostra localmi maxima.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{x+y} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4x - y} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac$$

$$\frac{3^{2}F}{3y^{2}} = x^{k+y} \cdot \left(-x + \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{\pi}{3} + 2x^{2} \times y + \frac{\pi^{2}}{3} - 6x + \frac{\pi}{3}y + 5\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac$$

Mane 8 star. bodů: $(1,0), (-1,0), (0,1), (0,-1), (\sqrt{\frac{4}{2e}}, \sqrt{\frac{4}{2e}}), (-\sqrt{\frac{4}{2e}}, \sqrt{\frac{4}{2e}}), (-\sqrt{\frac{4}{2e}}, -\sqrt{\frac{4}{2e}}, -\sqrt{\frac{4}{2e}})$ $\frac{3f}{3x^2} = \frac{2 \times y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{4 \times y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{4 \times y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ $\frac{3f}{3x^2} = \frac{2 \times y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{4 \times y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{4 \times y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ $\frac{3f}{3x^2} = \frac{2 \times y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{4 \times y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{4 \times y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

V boded
$$(1,0), (-1,0), (0,1)$$
 as $(0,-1)$ mains. H_f = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} H_{0,1}^{2} & 0 & -\infty \text{ with post off } \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix}$

7)
$$f(x_1) = \sin x + \cos y + \cos(x - y)$$
 now inherently $(0, \frac{7}{2}) \times (0, \frac{7}{2})$

3\frac{2}{3} = \cos x - \sin(x + \cos y + \cos(x - y)) = 0}{\sin y} = \cos x - \sin(x + \cos y) = 0}

\[
\frac{2}{3} = \cos x - \sin(x + \cos y) = 0}{-\sin y} = \sin(\frac{7}{2} - \cos y) = 0 \\
\text{-sin y} + \sin(x - \cos 2) = 0 \\
\text{-sin y} + \sin(x - \cos 2) = 0 \\
\text{-sin y} + \sin(x - \cos y) = \

$$H_{r}(A_{1}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2r - 4a^{2} + \frac{1}{4a^{2}} & -hab +$$

My $F(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 2xy$. Prix F(x,x) = 0. Fix apojité voude.

Dale musime ovirit, Le y -> F(x,y) je ryze monotomné na obolé bodu (1,1)

 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 2x$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,x) = 1 \neq 0$. $y \mapsto F(x,y)$ je v bodě (x,x) rostoucí

a se spojitosti derivace je taté ma oboli (1,1) yze monotomni.

Označna příslušnou implicitní funtai y= f(x) a víme f(x)=1.

$$f(\lambda) = -\frac{\partial F(\lambda, \lambda)}{\partial F(\lambda, \lambda)} = -\frac{(3x^2 - 2y)(\lambda, \lambda)}{\lambda} = -\frac{1}{2y}$$

Vysis! derivace: Budenne derivorat vztah F(x, f(x)) = 0 podle x.

Maine: $x^3 + f(x) - 2x f(x) = 0$

=> $3x^2 + 3f(x)f(x) - 2f(x) - 2xf(x) = 0$ => $f(x) = \frac{2f(x) - 3x^2}{3f^2(x) - 2x}$, f(x) = -1 oprævdu

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2f(x)-6x)\cdot(3f^2(x)-2x)-(6f(x)f(x)-2)\cdot(2f(x)-3x^2)}{(3f^2(x)-2x)^2}$$

a solted
$$f''(1) = \frac{-8 \cdot 1 - (-8) \cdot (-1)}{1^2} = \frac{-16}{1}$$

12, DG

Nejprve $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1 + \bar{z}^{x-y-z} > 0$ vande, tedy vande to uranje implicité fai z(x,y)

Deriveyine F(x,y,z(x,y)) = 0 podle $x: 1+\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{x-y-z} \cdot \left(-1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0$ $\left(\lambda + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}\right) \cdot \left(\lambda + \tilde{\xi}^{x-\lambda-\xi}\right) = 0.$

Druha zavorta je vzdy kladna, proto 32 =-1. Analogicky 32 =-1 a proto

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

A odtud de (h, k) = -2(2-x)(44)((3-x)+42) h2k2

15) F(x,y,z) = 0. Vie provadine za predpolladu, se $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \neq 0$ a $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \neq 0$. x=f(y,z). Postrebujene of, tedy derivujene prevodní predpis podle y a x je funcie or y. Podle richtelového pravidla 2F. 2f + 2F = 0. Odtud 3f = - 3f 2F = 0.

Jack richteourne pravoise $0 \times 0 = 0$ of $0 \times 0 =$ z = h(x,y) a derivrigence podde $x : \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0$. Odtud $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = -$

Cellem $f_y g_{\overline{z}} h_x = -\frac{f_y}{F_z} \cdot \left(-\frac{f_z}{F_y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{F_x}{F_z}\right) = -1$

16)
$$w+v=x+y$$

$$\frac{\sin w}{\sin v}=\frac{x}{y}$$

$$F_{z}(x_{i}y_{i}w_{i}v)=\frac{\sin w}{\sin v}-\frac{x}{y}=0$$
Chame $w(x_{i}y)$, $v(x_{i}y)$

$$\frac{\sin w}{\sin v}=\frac{x}{y}$$

$$F_{z}(x_{i}y_{i}w_{i}v)=\frac{\sin w}{\sin v}-\frac{x}{y}=0$$

Verze very o implicitud funkci vysaduje memboost determinantu.

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0. \quad \operatorname{Modime}_{\det} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{\cos w}{\sin v} & -\frac{\sin w}{\sin^2 v} \cos v \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{\sin w \cos v}{\sin^2 v} - \frac{\cos w}{\sin v}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin(w+v)}{\sin^2 v}$$

Musème tedy pracouat v bodech v + ETT a wiv + km, talé y + 0

Pro zjištěmí du a dv potředujume parciální derivace u, v podle x, y.

Derivujene tedy $F_1(x,y,u(x,y),v(x,y))=0$ podle x = y. Fz (x,y, w(x,y), v(x,y))=0

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x}: \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \Lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}: \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \Lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}: \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \Lambda = 0$$

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$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}: \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \Lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x}: \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}: \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \sin v - \sin w \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\lambda}{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}: \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \sin v - \sin w \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\lambda}{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin (w+v)}{\sin^2 v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\sin w \cos v}{\sin^2 v} - \frac{\lambda}{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 v}{\sin^2 v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\sin w \cos v}{\sin^2 v} - \frac{\lambda}{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{\sin w \cos v}{\sin^2 v}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin^2 v}{\sin(w + v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos w \sin v}{\sin(w + v)} - \frac{\sin^2 v}{y \cdot \sin(w + v)}$$

Podobne derivace podle, y:

$$\frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial y}: \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 1 - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 1 - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\sin(wv)}{\sin^{2}v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\sin(wv)}{\sin^{2}v} + \frac{x}{y^{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin^{2}v}{\sin^{2}v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \left(-\frac{x}{z} + \frac{\sin(wv)}{\sin^{2}v}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin^{2}v}{\sin^{2}v}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \left(-\frac{x}{z} + \frac{\sin(wv)}{\sin^{2}v}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin^{2}v}{\sin^{2}v}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{\sin u \cos v}{\sin^2 v}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin v}{\sin(u + v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos u \sin v}{\sin(u + v)} + \frac{x \sin^2 v}{y^2 \sin(u + v)}$$

Mame výsledek $dw(w) = \left(\frac{\sin^2 v}{y \cdot \sin(u + v)} + \frac{\sin w \cos v}{\sin(u + v)}\right) w_1 + \left(\frac{-x \sin^2 v}{y^2 \sin(u + v)} + \frac{\sin w \cos v}{\sin(u + v)}\right) w_2$

$$d\widetilde{w}\left(\widetilde{h}\right) = \left(\frac{\cos n \sin v}{\sin (n + v)} - \frac{\sin^2 v}{y \cdot \sin (n + v)}\right) h_1 + \left(\frac{\cos n \sin v}{\sin (n + v)} + \frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\sin^2 v}{\sin (n + v)}\right) h_2$$

 $(x_{1/2}) = (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} - \alpha^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2} - z^{2}) = 0$

a=0: Povnici F(x,y,z)=0 aphinje jen bod (x,y,z)=(0,0,0). Nemaine zidnou fci

Rob redt' at 0 a Dino 2>0

 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 \cdot \left(x^2 y^2 + z^2\right) \cdot 2z + 2a^2 z = 2z \cdot \left(a^2 + 2\left(x^2 y^2 + z^2\right)\right), \text{ tody potřebujeme } z \neq 0.$

Dale pracujeme v bodech, éde 240 a 2=0 výrešíme zvlášť [z tam mení jednoznačné, mení tam extrém]

Deriviple F(x,y,z(x,y)) podle x = y: $2 \cdot (x+y+z^2) \cdot (2x+2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) - \frac{z}{\alpha} \cdot (2x-2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0$

 $2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\cdot\left(x^2+2(x^2+z^2)\right)=2x\cdot\left(x^2-2(x^2+z^2)\right)$

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{z} \cdot \frac{a^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{a^2 + 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$

Podobně $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{\alpha^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{\alpha^2 + 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$. $\forall z = 0$ masterne mimo zočátek v bodech $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$

V pocattre maine jen Z=0, kde nam véta o implicitmé foi nefunguje.

Doserenia X+y+z= $\frac{a^2}{z}$ do $F(x_1y_1z)=0$: $\frac{a^4}{4}-a^2(\frac{a^2}{z}-z^2-z^2)=0 = \frac{a^2}{8}$ a tedy X+y= $\frac{a^2}{8}$

Ze zadání je zřejmě, že máme dvě takto zadané fce, jedna je kladná a otruhá záporna.

Polud =1≥0, pak ====== €0.

Dale potrebujeme druhé derivace v boded, bleré jeme nasti, tj. xty = 32.

 $\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{2-2(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})+x\cdot\left(-4x-4z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)\right)\cdot z\cdot\left(\alpha^{2}+2(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})\right)-x\cdot\left(\alpha^{2}-2(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})\right)\cdot \left(\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x}\cdot\left(\alpha^{2}+2(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})\right)+z\cdot\left(4x+4z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)\right)}{z^{2}\cdot\left(\alpha^{2}+2(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})\right)^{2}}$

Vycíslime v stacionárnich bodech, lde mane $a^2-2(x^2y^2+z^2)=0$, ax=0, $x^2y^2+z^2=a^2$

a dostavaine $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(B) = \frac{-4x^2 \cdot 2a^2 - 0}{\frac{a^2}{8} \cdot (2a^2)^2} = \frac{-16x^2}{a^4}$. Podobne $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(B) = \frac{-16y^2z}{a^4}$

 $\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\chi \cdot \left(-4y - 4z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \cdot z \cdot \left(a^{2} + 2\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)\right) - \chi \cdot \left(a^{2} - 2\left(x + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)\right) \cdot \dots}{z^{2} \cdot \left(a^{2} + 2\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)\right)^{2}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x \partial y} \left(z\right) = \frac{16xyz}{a^{2}}$

 $H_{f}(B) = -\frac{16z}{a^{4}} \begin{pmatrix} x^{2} & xy \\ xy & y^{2} \end{pmatrix}.$ Mahice $\begin{pmatrix} x^{2} & xy \\ xy & y^{2} \end{pmatrix}$ je pozitivne semidefinitm', příslušna kvadratickal

forma ja Q(h) = xhy + y2h2+ 2xyhyhz = (xhy+yh2) > 0

Odtud: pro 4 20 je Hlp(B) regatione semidef. a v bodech B jsou lokalui neostrai maxima.

pro $z \leq 0$ je $H_{p}(B)$ pozitivné semidef. a v bodech B jsou loralmi neostral minima.