Příprava		2 (2 15)
N 10.	$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ ; stacionární bou Hessova matice	f''(2,1,5)
		3;1} , druhájsou kladná → Hessian je indefinitní, tomto bodě minimum ani maximum
	6) má vlastní čísla 52.	3,03 a > Hessian je pozitivne semidefinitní; estli funkci kná rtomto bodě lokalní extrem
		1,1} > Hessian je pozitivně definitní, 0 bodě minimum
N 40.2	d) $f(x,y) = 3x - x^3 - 3xy^2$	7 - (A) 7
	$f'(x,y) = [3-3x^2-3y^2, -$	6xy]
	$\begin{cases} 3 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 = 0 \\ -6xy = 0 \end{cases} xy$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
		A = (0,1) $C = (1,0)B = (0,-1)$ $D = (-1,0)$
	$f''(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} -6x & -6y \\ -6y & -6x \end{bmatrix}$	$f''(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad f''(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
	26k - 185 - 1 121 - 488 - 1786	$f''(c) = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix}  f''(\mathcal{D}) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
	$f''(A) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -6 \\ -6 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 36$	$\lambda^2 - 36 = 0$ Hessian je indefinitní; $\lambda^2 = 36$ sedlo $\lambda = \pm 6$
	$f''(B) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 6 \\ 6 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 36$	$\lambda^2 - 36 = 0$ Hessian je indefinitní, $\lambda = \pm 6$ sedlo
	$f''(C) = \begin{vmatrix} -6-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-6-\lambda)^2$	$36 + 12\lambda + \lambda^2 = 0$ Hessian je negativně definitní $D = 144 - 4.36 = 0$ lokální maximum $\lambda_{12} = \frac{12 \pm 0}{2} = -6$
	$f''(\mathcal{D}) = \begin{vmatrix} 6-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (6-\lambda)^2$	$36 - 12\lambda + \lambda^2 = 0$ Hessian je pozitivně definitní $D = 144 - 4.36 = 0$ lokalní minimum $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{12\pm0}{3} = 6$

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e) f(x,y) = 6xy^2 - 2x^3 - 3y^4
        f'(x,y) = [6y^2 - 6x^2; 12xy - 12y^3]
                                                              6y^{2} - 6x^{2} = 0
6(y^{2} - x^{2}) = 0
(y + x)(y + x) = 0
             \begin{cases} 6y^2 - 6x^2 = 0 \\ 12xy - 12y^3 = 0 \end{cases}
                                                                                             y+x=0
y=-x
                                                                  y-x=0
                                                                                                                    -12x^{2}+12x^{3}=0
12x^{2}(-1+x)=0
             y = x: 12x^{2} - 12x^{3} = 0
12x^{2}(1-x) = 0
                                                                                                                 x = 0 - (+x = 0)
                               x = 0 1 - x = 0
                                                                                                                 (0;0) x = 1

C = (1;-1)
                      A = (0,0) x = 1

B = (1,1)
                                                                                       f''(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} f''(B) = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 12 \\ 12 & -24 \end{bmatrix} f''(C) = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & -12 \\ -12 & -24 \end{bmatrix}
          f''(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} -12x & 12y \\ 12y & 12x - 36y^2 \end{bmatrix}
           f''(A) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 \qquad \lambda^2 = 0 Hessian je
           f"(B) = |-12-1 12 | = (-12-2)(-24-2) - 144
                                                                                                                    \lambda^2 + 36\lambda + 144 = 0
                                                                                                                   D = 1296 - 4.144 = (\sqrt{120})^{2}
\lambda_{1} = \frac{36 - \sqrt{120}}{2} < 0
\lambda_{2} = \frac{36 + \sqrt{120}}{2} < 0
                                 12 -24-1
                                                                Hessian je negativně definitní;
lokální maximum
          f''(C) = |-12 - \lambda| - 12 = (-12 - \lambda)(-24 - \lambda) - 144 \times^2 + 36x + 144 = 0
                                                                                                        D = 1296 - 4 \cdot 144 = (V_{\overline{120}})^2
\lambda_1 = \frac{36 - 4720}{2} < 0
                               -12 -24 -X
                                                                                                       \lambda_2 = \frac{-36 + \sqrt{20}}{2} < 0
                                                             Hessian je negotivne definitní,
lokalní maximum
N10.6 f(x,y) = x^2 - y + \sin(y^2 - 2x)
                 f'(x,y) = [2x - 2\cos(y^2 - 2x); -1 + 2y\cos(y^2 - 2x)]
                 f''(x_1y) = \begin{cases} 2 - 4\sin(y^2 - 2x) & 4y\sin(y^2 - 2x) \\ 4y\sin(y^2 - 2x) & 6\cos(y^2 - 2x) - 4y \end{cases}
                                          4y \sin (y^2 - 2x)  2\cos(y^2 - 2x) + 4y^2 \sin (y^2 - 2x)
                 Iterace: x +1 = x - f"(x +) - f'(x +)
                \begin{bmatrix} x_{k+1} \\ y_{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ y_k \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 4\sin(y_k^2 - 2x_k) & 4y_k \cdot \sin(y_k^2 - 2x_k) \\ 4y_k \cdot \sin(y_k^2 - 2x_k) & 2\cos(y_k^2 - 2x_k) - 4y_k^2 \cdot \sin(y_k^2 - 2x_k) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2x_k - 2\cos(y_k^2 - 2x_k) \\ -1 + 2y_k \cos(y_k^2 - 2x_k) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} 
              \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 4\sin(-1) & 4\sin(-1) \\ 4\sin(-1) & 2\cos(-1) - 4\sin(-1) \end{bmatrix}
                                                                                                              \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2\cos(-1) \\ -1 + 2\cos(-1) \end{bmatrix}
```