Pewerra-A3(4 cmep)- CENT 1

1. (15 поена) Функција f дефинисана је са

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^4 + 2y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}.$$

(а) Испитати непрекидност функције f на \mathbb{R}^2 .

$$(x,y)=(0,0)$$
?
 $0 \le |f(x,y)| = |x| \frac{y^2}{x^4 + 2y^2} = \frac{|x|}{2} \frac{2x^2}{x^4 + 2y^2} \le \frac{|x|}{2} \frac{(x,y) \to (0,0)}{2} \longrightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$

(б) Одредити парцијалне изводе функције f на \mathbb{R}^2 .

$$\frac{\partial + \cdots}{\partial x} = \frac{y^{2}(-3x^{4} + 2y^{2})}{(x^{4} + 2y^{2})^{2}} \qquad 1 \qquad \frac{\partial + \cdots}{\partial y} = \frac{2x^{5}y}{(x^{4} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$(x,y) = (o_{1}o)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{O}{h} = O \cdot (\Lambda u \times h o) = O$$

(в) Испитати диференцијабилност функције f на \mathbb{R}^2 .

$$(x,y)\neq(0,0)$$
 \neq gud (weopena: wayyvjanny resip...)
 $(x,y)=(0,0)$?

$$\langle = \rangle \frac{h \kappa^2}{\left(h^4 + 2\kappa^2\right)\sqrt{h^2 + \kappa^2}} \frac{(h, u) + (o, o)}{\left(h^3 + 2\kappa^2\right)\sqrt{h^2 + \kappa^2}}$$

$$(x_{1},y_{n}) = (\frac{1}{h},\frac{1}{h}) \xrightarrow{h \to 0}$$

$$f(x_{1},y_{n}) = \frac{\frac{1}{h},\frac{1}{h^{2}}}{(\frac{1}{h^{4}} + \frac{2}{h^{2}})\sqrt{\frac{1}{h^{2}} + \frac{1}{h^{2}}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{h^{3}}}{\frac{1+2n^{2}}{h^{4}},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{h}} = \frac{\frac{n^{5}}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow{h^{3}} \xrightarrow{h^{3}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$$

=> f wy guy y (0,0) => f guy ng
$$\mathbb{R}^2$$
 (0,0)
(F) MOKABATH $(x^4 + 2y^2)(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + \frac{3y}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)) = 2y^2 f(x, y)$.

(г) Доказати $(x^4+2y^2)(x\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y)+\frac{3y}{2}\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y))=2y^2f(x,y).$

$$\text{Neba without } = \left(\times^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2y^{2} \right) \left(\times \cdot \frac{y^{2}(-3x^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2y^{2})}{(x^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2y^{2})^{2}} + \frac{3y}{2} \frac{2x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{(x^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2y^{2})^{2}} \right) = \frac{-3x^{\frac{5}{4}}y^{2} + 2xy^{\frac{1}{4}} + 3x^{\frac{5}{4}}y^{2}}{x^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2y^{2}} = \frac{2xy^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x^{\frac{1}{4}} + 2y^{2}}$$

yeur without =
$$2y^2 \frac{xy^2}{x^4+2y^2} = \frac{2xy^4}{x^4+2y^2}$$

2. (15 поена) Дато је векторско поље $F(x, y, z) = (xz + 2zy, y + \sin z, e^{\arctan(xy)} - z).$ Израчунати $\iint F \cdot dS$ где је S унутрашња страна површи која је граница тела $T = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, z + y - 1 \ge 0\}.$$

$$\operatorname{div} f = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 + 1 - 1 = 2$$

Dûpoperguja y Oxy palan

$$\sqrt{1-x^2y^2} = 1-y$$
 $\sqrt{1-x^2y^2} = 1-2y+y^2$ $\sqrt{x^2+2y^2-2y} = 0$

$$x^{2}+2(y-2\cdot\frac{1}{2}y+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4})=0$$
 $x^{2}+2((y-\frac{1}{2})^{2}-\frac{1}{4})=0$

$$\longrightarrow \times^2 + \frac{\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

Tapo new prozaguja

$$x = r \omega_{1} \varphi$$

 $y - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} r s_{11} \varphi$ $| \Im | = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} r$



$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\Gamma^{3} - \frac{\Gamma}{2} \right) d\Gamma = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^{4}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1-8}{16} = \frac{1}{32\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

3. (15 поена) Дата је диференцијална једначина $y' = \frac{2x+y}{2x}, x > 0$. Пистим $y' = \frac{1}{2x}y = 1$ Лимеариа

I Hazum
$$y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = 1$$
 Numeapha

$$y' = \frac{2 \times +y}{x} \longrightarrow y' = \frac{2 \times +y}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{2x+y}{x}$$
 $y' = \frac{2+\frac{y}{x}}{2}$ $y' = f(\frac{y}{x})$

$$\underline{\text{Mena}}: \ \ \ \neq = \frac{y}{x} \longrightarrow \ \ y = \neq \times \ \ / \longrightarrow \ \ \ y' = \neq x + \neq$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{1}x + 2 = \frac{2+2}{2} \Rightarrow 2^{1}x = \frac{2+2-22}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}x = \frac{2-2}{2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{2-z} = \frac{dx}{2x}$$
 Obje cho genung ca $z-2$. Ha wpajy hemo bugenin unda ce gamaba ze $z=2$

$$\longrightarrow - |\mathcal{L}_{1}|_{\frac{2}{2}-2} = \frac{1}{2} |\mathcal{L}_{1}|_{\times}|$$

$$|z-2| = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x}}$$
, CER

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 \qquad y = c\sqrt{x} + 2x, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 \qquad x = c\sqrt{x} + 2x, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

(б) Одредити партикуларно решење које задовољава услов
$$y(1) = 1$$
.

4. (15 поена) Нека је
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 задата са $f(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2xy - 5y + x$.

(a) Одредити локалне екстремуме функције f.

(а) Одредити локалне екстремуме функције
$$f$$
.

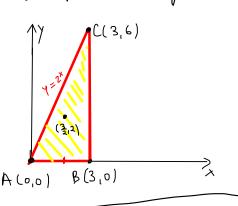
 $\frac{2+}{2+} = 0$
 $\frac{2+}{2+} =$

$$\frac{3^{2}+7}{3^{2}+7}=5$$

$$\frac{3^{2}+7}{3^{2}+7}=4$$

$$\frac{3\times 34}{3^{2}+7}=\frac{349x}{3^{2}+7}=-5$$

(б) Одредити највећу и најмању вредност функције на скупу $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \leq 3, y \geq 0, y \leq 2x\}.$



$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2xy - 5y + x.$$

$$f(x,y) = x^{2} + 2y^{2} - 2xy - 5y + x.$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}, 2\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2} + 2 \cdot 2^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} + 8 - 6 - 10 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9 + 6}{4} - 8 = \frac{15 - 32}{4} = -\frac{17}{4}$$

$$f(A) = 0$$
, $f(B) = 9 + 3 = 12$

$$f(c) = f(3,6) = 9 + 72 - 36 - 30 + 3 = 18$$

$$+ (36) = 3 + 11 - 36 - 30 + 3 = 18$$

AB:
$$(t_{10})_{1} = 0 < t < 3$$

$$g(t) = f(t_{10}) = t^{2} + t \longrightarrow g(t) = 2t + 1 \longrightarrow g(t) = 0 < = 7 + t = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(t) = f(3,t) = g + 2t^2 - Gt - 5t + 3 = 2t^2 - 11t + 12$$

$$g'(t) = 4t-11 \longrightarrow g'(t) = 0 \leftarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\longrightarrow (3,\frac{11}{4}) \qquad \frac{11}{4} < 6 \qquad \sqrt{ (3,\frac{11}{4})} \in BC \qquad (\text{ Kangugu\vec{w}})$$

$$f(3,\frac{11}{4})^{\frac{11}{2}} - \frac{25}{8}$$

CA:
$$(t, 2t)$$
, $t \in (0,3)$
 $g(t) = f(t, 2t) = t^2 + 8t^2 - 4t^2 - 10t + t = 5t^2 - 9t \longrightarrow g'(t) = 0 \longleftrightarrow t = \frac{9}{10}$
 $f(\frac{9}{10}) \frac{18}{10}) = -\frac{81}{20}$

(в) Одредити
$$f(D)$$
 \longrightarrow $f(D) = [fmin, fmax] (D Islegan, freig и коуотел R)$