**1.** (15 поена) Функција f дефинисана је са

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ A, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

(a) Одредити  $A\in\mathbb{R}$  тако да функција f буде непрекидна на  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

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

$$(x,y) \neq (0,0) \qquad \underbrace{2+ = \frac{\times (\ln(x^2y^2+1)}{2}}_{2}$$

$$\underbrace{2+ = \frac{\times (\ln(x^2y^2+1)}{2}}_{2}$$

$$(x_{i,j}) = (0,0)$$

$$\frac{2 \pm (0,0)}{h^{2}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^{2} \ln |h|}{2h} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{h \to 0} |h - \ln |h| = 0$$

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

( $x,y$ ) $\neq$ 10,0) Паруијалич йошћоје , нейр на немој ополини Дите ( $x,y$ )  $=$   $(x,y)$  $\neq$ 0,0)  $=$   $(x,y)$  $=$ 

$$L = \int \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (0,0)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})}{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(h^2 + k^2)}{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(h^2 + k^2)}{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(h^2 + k^2)}{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(h^2 + k^2)}{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(h^2 + k^2)}{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2)}{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \ln(h^2 + k^2)}{(h^2 + k^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(h_1 k) \to (h^2 + k^2)} \frac{(h^2 +$$

h= fory K= psin4 (hin) -10,0) (=) f-0...

-) f gud ka IRZ

(г) Одредити једначину тангентне равни на график функције f у тачки (1,0,f(1,0)).

$$Z = 1 - \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2} \ln(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}) \longrightarrow \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2} \ln(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}) + 2z - 2 = 0$$

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$$y-$$
иа шин  $\bar{i}$  равич  $1 \cdot (x-1) + 0 \cdot (y-0) + 2 \cdot (z-1) = 0$   $x-1+2z-2=0$   $x+2z-3=0$ 

**2.** (15 поена) Решити диференцијалну једначину  $xy' + y = y^3 \ln x, \ x > 0.$ 

$$\frac{1}{x} = -2 y^{-3} \cdot y' = -2 y'^{-3} \cdot y' = -2 y'$$

Peyene numerous 
$$\Delta j$$
  $\pm (x) = e^{-\int \rho x dx} \left( c + \int g(x) e^{\int \rho x dx} dx \right)$ 

$$\int \rho x dx = -2 \int \frac{dx}{x} = -2 \ln |x|^{\frac{x}{2} - 2} \ln x$$

$$\int g(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx = \int -2 \frac{\ln x}{x} e^{\ln x} \frac{dx}{dx} = -2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{x^2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

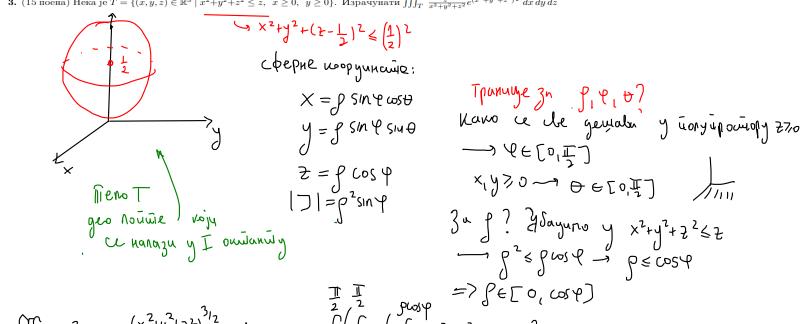
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (x) = e^{2 \ln x} \left( c + \frac{1}{x^2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) = cx^2 + \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2} = cx^2 + lux + \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \in \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow y^2 = \frac{2}{2cx^2 + 2lux + 1} \quad u \quad y = 0$$

4 y= D Jeine p-He (cuniyaapho)

3. (15 поена) Нека је  $T = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le z, \ x \ge 0, \ y \ge 0\}$ . Израчунати  $\iiint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{z^2}{-2(1-z^2)+2} e^{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz$ 



$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{3}/2} dxdydz = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{3}/2} dxdydz = \int_{$$

$$= -\frac{11}{18}e^{\circ} + \frac{11}{18}e + \frac{11}{18}(0-1) = -2\frac{11}{18} + \frac{11}{18}e = \boxed{\frac{11}{9}(\frac{e}{2}-1)}$$

4. (15 поена) Дато је векторско поље  $F(x,y) = (2xye^{x^2y}, x^2e^{x^2y}).$ 

(a) Показати да  $\int_{(1,0)}^{(2,2)} F \cdot dr$  не зависи од избора путање  $\mathfrak{Q}(\lambda, \gamma)$ 

Bermopino Ine F gebunnaro na  $IR^2 \sim IR^2$  apoino isbezaro  $IR^$ 



(б) Да ли је векторско поље F градијентно? Ако је одговор потврдан, наћи неку функцију чији је градијент једнак веткроском пољу F.

$$F = (P_1Q) = P = (5|x, 5|y) \longrightarrow 5|x = P = 2xyex^2y 1)$$

$$f'y = Q = x^2ex^2y 2)$$

$$f(x,y) = \int 2xyex^2y dx = e^{x^2y} + c(y) / y \longrightarrow 5|y = x^2e^{x^2y} + c(y)$$

$$x^{2}e^{x^{2}y} = a = y^{4} + 2e^{x^{2}y} + c(y)$$

$$(y) = 0 \longrightarrow c(y) = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

 $\longrightarrow$  jegna wanta dja (noja zapolotala  $F=\nabla f$ ) je  $f(x,y)=e^{x^2}y$ 

(в) Израчунати  $\int_{(1,0)}^{(2,2)} F \cdot dr$ .

Colob 
$$f = Pf$$
 had a AIBED a C upouzborna upuba koja ax cuaja

Taga baina:

$$\int_{C} F \cdot dr = f(B) - f(A)$$
The hand  $f(A) = f(A) = f(A) = f(A) = f(A) = f(A)$ 

The hand  $f(A) = f(A) = f(A) = f(A) = f(A)$ 

$$=) \int_{(1,0)}^{(2,2)} f \cdot d\Gamma = f(2,2) - f(1,0) = e^{2^{2} \cdot 2} - e^{1^{2} \cdot 0} = e^{8} - 1$$