1. (15 поена) Дата је функција  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{y^6 + x^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0). \end{cases}$$

(a) Испитати непрекидност функције f.

(б) Испитати диференцијабилност функције f.

(б) Испитати диференцијабилност функције 
$$f$$
.

( $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ )

 $\frac{\partial +}{\partial x} = \frac{x^{4} + 3x^{2}y^{6}}{(x^{2} + y^{6})^{2}}$ 

Небр на околини

 $\frac{\partial +}{\partial y} = -\frac{6x^{3}y^{5}}{(x^{2} + y^{6})^{2}}$ 

Небр на околини

 $\frac{\partial +}{\partial y} = (0,0)$ 
 $\frac{\partial +}{\partial x} = (0,0)$ 
 $\frac{\partial +}{\partial x}$ 

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0,h) - f(0,0)}{h} = 0$$

$$f \quad gub \quad y(0,0) <=> f(h,k) - f(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)h + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)k + \sigma(h,k), \quad (h,k) \to (0,0)$$

$$<=> \frac{h^3}{h^2 + \kappa^6} - h = \sigma(h,k), \quad (h,k) \to (0,0)$$

$$\frac{L^{3} - h^{3} - h^{6}}{h^{2} + \kappa^{6}} = \sigma(h, \kappa) (h, \kappa) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$\langle = \rangle$$
  $\frac{-h \kappa^6}{h^2 + \kappa^6} = \sigma(h, \kappa), (h, \kappa) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 

$$\angle = > \frac{-\int_{\mathbb{R}} \kappa^{6}}{\sqrt{h^{2} + \kappa^{2}} \left( h^{2} + \kappa^{6} \right)} \xrightarrow{(h, \kappa) + (0, 0)} \bigcirc$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}$$

(в) Одредити једначину тангенте на криву која се налази у пресеку графика функције z=f(x,y) и функције  $z=\frac{x^5}{2}$  у тачки  $(1,1,\frac{1}{2})$ .

Kpuba zujy wanietwy wpatramo netta na obe woopya!

Hata teno warienwe palmy obex inspuly a y kuxslor û pecung ce naraza ûpaneng

$$z = f(x,y) \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{2 - \frac{x^3}{y^{6+x^2}}}{F(\langle y, z \rangle)} = 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{1+3}{(1+1)^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\zeta}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{x^4 + 3x^3 y^6}{(x^2 + y^6)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{6x^3 y^5}{(x^2 + y^6)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$$

Белиюр нормале у Шичи 
$$(1,1,\frac{1}{2})$$
 ус  $(\frac{3F}{3x}(1,1,\frac{1}{2}),\frac{3F}{3y}(1,1,\frac{1}{2}),\frac{3F}{3z}(1,1,\frac{1}{2}))$   
У - на шич  $-1\cdot(x-1)+\frac{3}{2}(y-1)+1\cdot(2-\frac{1}{2})=0$  /·  $2$   $-2x+2+3y-3+2z-1=0$   $(-2x+3y+2z-2=0)$  1)

Moy ūρεδα ματη ωλανί γωλαν φ y:  $z = \frac{x^5}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^5}{2} = 0$ 

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{5}{2}x^{4}$$
  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0$   $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 1$ 

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -n^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}$ 

$$\frac{-5 \times +5 + 2 - 1 = 0}{-5 \times +2 + 4 = 0}$$

$$(32)$$
  $\longrightarrow 2z = 5x - 4$   $y \int ayuro$   $y 1)$   $\longrightarrow -2x + 3y + 5x - 4 - 2 = 0$   
 $3x + 3y - 6 = 0$   
 $x + y = 2$   $\longrightarrow y = 2 - x$ 

$$y$$
-na Duniende:  $x=t$ ,  $y=2-t$ ,  $t=\frac{5t-y}{2}$ ,  $t\in\mathbb{R}$ 

2. (15 поена) Нека је 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 функција задата са:  $f(x,y) = (x+y)e^{-x^2-y^2}$ . (а) Одредити локалне екстремуме функције  $f$ .

Kanguganiu -, wajnonaphe Jame ((x,y) 
$$\in \mathbb{R}^2$$
 za roje  $\nabla f = (0,0)$ )
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{-x^2 - y^2} + (x + y) \cdot (-2x) \cdot e^{-x^2 - y^2} = e^{-x^2 - y^2} (1 - 2x^2 - 2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{-x^2y^2} (1 - 2y^2 - 2yx)$$

$$f convenience of the x = 0$$

$$\nabla f = (0,0) \ \angle = 7$$

$$e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} (1-2x^{2}-2xy) = 0$$

$$e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} (1-2y^{2}-2yx) = 0$$

$$e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} (1-2y^{2}-2yx) = 0$$

$$2xy = 1-2y^{2}$$

$$2xy = 1-2y^{2}$$

1° X=y braining y 1° 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 2 X²=1-2ײ  $\longrightarrow$  X²= $\frac{1}{4}$   $\longrightarrow$  X<sub>1</sub>= $\frac{1}{2}$   $\vee$  X<sub>2</sub>=- $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\longrightarrow M_1\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad M_2\left(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$2^{\circ} \times = -y$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $-2 \times^2 = 1-2 \times^2$   $y$  3 natu oboj enytaj o u juga

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}} = e^{-x^{2} - y^{2}} \left( ux^{3} + ux^{3} y - 6x - 2y \right) \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{1}} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = e^{-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}} \left( u \cdot \frac{1}{8} + u \cdot \frac{1}{8} - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ = -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-x^{2} - y^{2}} \left( uy^{3} + uxy^{3} - 6y - 2x \right)$$

$$= -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial x \partial y}{\partial z + 1} = 6 - x_{3} \lambda_{3} \left( -3 \times + \lambda^{3} \lambda_{3} \times (x + \lambda) - 5\lambda \right) = \frac{\partial x \partial x}{\partial z + 1} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial x \partial x}{\partial z + 1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = 6 - \frac{1}{2} \left( -1 + 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \right) = -6 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D^{2}f(M_{1}) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx}^{1}(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) & f_{xy}^{1}(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) \\ f_{xy}^{1}(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) & f_{yy}^{1}(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (regard Mullope)

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 9e^{-1} - e^{-1} = \frac{9}{e} > 0$$

$$A_{1} = -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 0$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 9e^{-1} - e^{-1} = \frac{9}{e} > 0$$

$$A_{1} = -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 0$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 9e^{-1} - e^{-1} = \frac{9}{e} > 0$$

$$A_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 9e^{-1} - e^{-1} = \frac{9}{e} > 0$$

$$A_{4} = -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < 0$$

$$A_{5} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{6} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -4e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{6} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{6} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

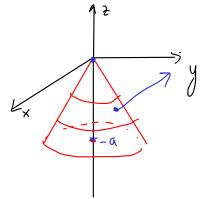
$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} -3e^{-\frac{1}{2}} & -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}$$

3. (15 поена) Нека је површ  $\Pi$  спољашња страна дела конуса  $z^2=x^2+y^2$  између равни z=-a и z=0, за неко  $a\geq 0.$  Израчунати површински интеграл:

$$\iint_{\Pi} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy.$$



Вектор пормале показује спова

$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \longrightarrow z = - \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$$

Παραπειίρης εμπο ασδρώ και ρα φικ φ-γε  $z = z(x_1y)$   $D = ((x_1y)|x_1^2+y_2^2 \in a^2)$   $Z: D \to \mathbb{R}$ 

Ako je 5 Muhum nene d-je 
$$= 2(x,y)$$

waga je spegna vapanew puzavuja:  $C(x,y) = (x,y,2(x,y))$ 

w umamo  $-|x| = (1,0,2|x|)$ ,  $-|y| = (0,1,2|y|)$ 
 $|x| = |x| = |x|$ 

Разукамо поришети:

X

$$\begin{aligned}
& (-\frac{1}{2}x, -\frac{1}{2}y) \\
&= (-\frac{1}{2}x, -\frac{1}{2}y) \\
&= (\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{1}{1}) \\
&= (\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{y}{$$

$$F(x_1y_1z) = (x_1^2y_1^2z^2)$$

$$I = \iint_{(x_1^2 y_1^2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^{\bullet}} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) dxdy = 0$$

$$= \iint \left( \frac{\chi^3}{\chi^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^3}{\chi^2 + y^2} + \chi^2 y^2 \right) d\chi dy = \begin{vmatrix} \chi = \Gamma \cos \theta & \theta \in [-\Pi, \Pi] \\ y = \Gamma \sin \theta & \Gamma \in [0, a] \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left( r^{2} \omega s^{3} \theta + r^{2} s i n^{3} \theta + r^{2} \right) r dr d\theta =$$

$$=\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(\cos^3\theta + \sin^3\theta + 1)\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}^3 dr dr dr = \frac{\alpha^4}{4}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(\cos^3\theta + \sin^3\theta)d\theta + \frac{\alpha^4}{4}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}d\theta$$

$$=0$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^4}{4} \cdot 2\pi = \boxed{\frac{\alpha^4\pi}{2}}$$

4. (15 поена) Израчунати троструки интеграл

$$=:\underline{\int}$$

$$D = \left\{ (x_1 y_1) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 2x, \ x^2 + y^2 \le 2y \right\}$$

$$T = \iint_{D} \times \left( \int_{0}^{y} dz \right) dx dy = \iint_{D} \times y dx dy = (x) \qquad y = 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \qquad \text{goin geo yillene upy#nuye}$$

$$y = 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$
 godu geo yrbene upymnuye  
 $y = \sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2}$  îopuu geo ûrde

$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| 0 \le x \le 1, 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{2x-x^2} \right\}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2} \leq 2 \times \longrightarrow (\times -1)^{2}+y^{2} \leq 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{2} - x^{3} - x + 2x\sqrt{1 - x^{2}} - x + x^{3}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx - \int_{0}^{1} x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d(1 - x^{2})}{2x\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{9} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(1 - \times^{2}\right)^{3/2} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4 - 3}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$