

## Θεμα 8: Εφεύρεται λειτουργία

Εσών  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  μια διεργασίας ανάρτηση και  $h: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  η ανάρτηση με τις

$$h(r, \varphi, \theta) = f(z \cos \varphi \sin \theta, z \sin \varphi \sin \theta, z \cos \theta)$$

Να υπολογιστούν οι περικείς πλευρικοί  $\frac{dh}{dr}, \frac{dh}{d\varphi}, \frac{dh}{d\theta}$  ως  $h$  σε κάθε σημείο αναπτύξιας των περικείς πλευρικών της  $f$

Λύση:

$h = f \circ g$  και από κενόντα ακούστε εχουμε

$$\begin{aligned} Ph(z, \varphi, \theta) &= \left( \frac{dh}{dr}, \frac{dh}{d\varphi}, \frac{dh}{d\theta} \right) = DF(x, y, z) Dg(r, \varphi, \theta) = \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) \left( \frac{df}{dr}, \frac{df}{d\varphi}, \frac{df}{d\theta} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \overset{z \cos \varphi \sin \theta}{\text{cos } \varphi \sin \theta} & \overset{-z \sin \varphi \sin \theta}{\text{sin } \varphi \sin \theta} & \overset{z \cos \varphi \cos \theta}{\text{cos } \varphi \cos \theta} \\ \overset{z \cos \varphi \sin \theta}{\text{cos } \varphi \sin \theta} & \overset{z \cos \varphi \cos \theta}{\text{cos } \varphi \cos \theta} & \overset{-z \sin \theta}{\text{sin } \theta} \\ \overset{0}{\text{cos } \theta} & \overset{0}{\text{sin } \theta} & \overset{-z \sin \theta}{\text{sin } \theta} \end{pmatrix} = (\dots, \dots, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

οπότε

$$\frac{dh}{dr}(r, \varphi, \theta) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y, z) z \cos \varphi \sin \theta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y, z) z \sin \varphi \sin \theta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dh}{d\varphi}(r, \varphi, \theta) = \dots \quad \text{και} \quad \frac{dh}{d\theta}(r, \varphi, \theta) = \dots$$

## Θεμα]

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  με  $f(x,y) = xy$ . Ενώ  $R > 0$  και  $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^p, y^p \leq R^p\}$

- a) Να δηλωθούν τα κρίσιμα σημεία της  $f$  και τα είδη τους στο ευρηπέδιο  $D$   
 b) Η μεγιόν και ελάχιστη τιμή της  $f$  στο  $S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^p + y^p = R^p\}$

g) -/- τιμή  $f$  στο  $D$

## Άνων

a)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x$  Θέλω  $\begin{cases} \partial x = 0 \\ \partial y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = y = 0$  Μοναδικό K.E. στο  $(0,0)$

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

$$Hf(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ από } Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det Hf(0,0) = -1 < 0$$

Άρα το  $(0,0)$  είναι σημείο σημαντικό

b)  $h(x,y) = x^p + y^p \quad f(x,y) = xy$

$$\nabla F = \lambda \nabla h \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \partial x = \lambda x \\ \partial y = \lambda y \\ x^p + y^p = R^p \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \lambda x \\ x = \lambda y \\ x^p + y^p = R^p \end{cases} \Rightarrow x + y = \lambda(x+y) \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ ή } x+y=0$$

$$x+2y=R^p \Rightarrow x^p=\frac{R^p}{2-y} \Rightarrow x=\sqrt[p]{\frac{R^p}{2-y}}$$

$$\text{από } (x,y) = \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}\right), \left(\frac{-R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}\right)$$

$$\text{αν } x+y=0 \Rightarrow x=-y \quad \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}, \frac{-R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}\right), \left(-\frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}\right) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}\right) = f\left(\frac{-R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}, \frac{-R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}\right) = R^p \quad \text{είτε } 1+2 \text{ σημεία}$$

$$f\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}\right) = f\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt[p]{2}}\right) = -R^p \text{ γιατί } R^p \text{ και}$$

g) Η μεγιόν την στο  $D$  είναι  $R^p$  και η ελάχιστη  $-R^p$

από τη μεγιόν στην  $-R^p$

Octave 3: Enz. 2014

Να βρεθούν τα οδηγοί που κατέχουν την αποκαρκυρωμένη μορφή της  $(x-1)^p(y+1)^p+z^p=1$  στο  $(2,0,1)$

Άριθμ.

$$f(x,y,z) = (x-2)^p + (y-0)^p + (z-1)^p = (x-2)^p + y^p + (z-1)^p \rightarrow \text{τόνος αριθμητικής χαρακτηριστικής}$$

- $h(x,y,z) = \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right) = (p(x-2), p(y+1), p(z-1))$
- $f'(x,y,z) = (p(x-2), p(y), p(z-1))$

Λογιστικές  $[f(x,y,z) - \lambda h(x,y,z)]$

$$\begin{cases} p(x-2) = p\lambda(x-1) \\ py = p\lambda(y+1) \\ p(z-1) = p\lambda z \\ (x-1)^p + (y+1)^p + z^p = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 = \lambda x-1 \Rightarrow x-\lambda x = -2 \Rightarrow x(1-\lambda) = -2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{1-\lambda}, \lambda \neq 1 \\ y = \frac{1}{1-\lambda}, \lambda \neq 1 \\ z = \frac{1}{1-\lambda}, \lambda \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{-2}{1-\lambda}\right)^p + \left(\frac{1}{1-\lambda}\right)^p + \frac{1}{(1-\lambda)^p} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-\lambda)^p} + \frac{1}{(1-\lambda)^p} + \frac{1}{(1-\lambda)^p} = 1 \Rightarrow 3 = (1-\lambda)^p \Rightarrow$$

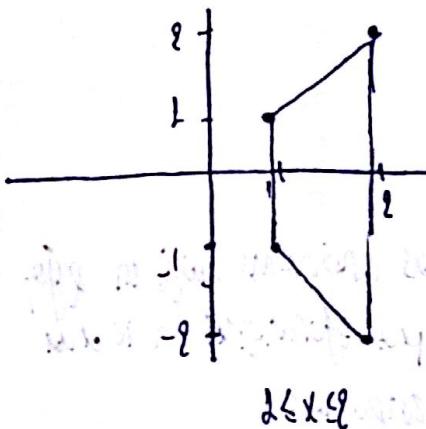
$$\lambda^p - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \Delta = 18 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{18}}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 1+\sqrt{3} \\ 1-\sqrt{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{εφαρμογή } \lambda = 1 + \sqrt{3} \\ x = \dots \\ y = \dots \\ z = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{εφαρμογή } \lambda = 1 - \sqrt{3} \\ x = \dots \\ y = \dots \\ z = \dots \end{cases}$$

## Εργα 4ο Επτ 2014

$$\int_B e^{x+y} dx dy \quad \text{Άνων: Β γραμμής με κορυφές } (1,1) (2,2) (2,-2) (1,-1)$$



Πλαίσιο της γραμμής στην οποία περνά το ρέμα είναι η ολοκληρωτή της γραμμής. Αν τις ιστούς της γραμμής έχουν τη μορφή  $y - y_0 = \lambda(x - x_0)$  και  $\lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ .

$$y - y_0 = \lambda(x - x_0) \quad \text{και} \quad \lambda = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

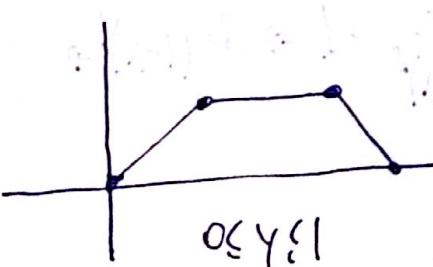
$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = -x \end{cases} \quad \text{όπου } -x \leq y \leq x$$

$$= \int_1^2 e^x (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = \int_1^2 (e^{2x} - 1) dx = \left[ \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - x \right]_1^2$$

$$\int_1^2 \int_{-x}^x e^{x+y} dy dx = \int_1^2 \int_{-x}^x e^{ex+ey} dy dx = \int_1^2 e^x [e^y]_{-x}^x dx$$

## Εργα 4ο Ιανουαρίου

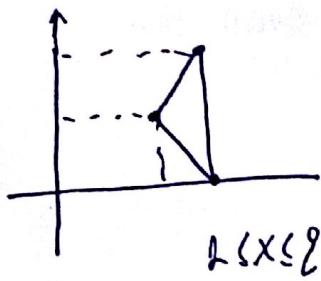
$$\int_B (x+y) dx dy \quad \text{Β: γραμμής } (0,0) (1,0) (1,1) \text{ και } (1,1)$$



$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = 1-x \end{cases} \quad \text{όπου } x \leq y \leq 1$$

## Einführung 2Df, Frage 4:

0 Zeigt.  $(1,1)(8,8)(8,0)$



$$\int_D e^{x+y} dx dy$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = 8-x \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 8-x \leq y \leq x \\ 1 \leq x \leq 8 \end{array} \right\}$$

## Lösung 2015, Frage 5:

$$K = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9, x, y, z \geq 0\}$$

Oberfläche des Kreises  $Z=3$  im ersten Quadranten  
Oberfläche des Kreisrings  $0 \leq Z \leq 9 - r^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Koordinaten} \quad x = r \cos \varphi \\ & \quad y = r \sin \varphi \\ & \quad z = \text{det} = r \\ & \quad \text{det} = r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 & \leq 9 \Rightarrow \\ r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 & \leq 9 \\ r^2 (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) + r^2 & \leq 9 \\ r^2 + r^2 & \leq 9 \\ r^2 & \leq 9 \Rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq r^2 \leq 9 \Rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq 3 \quad (\text{nur } r \geq 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r \cos \varphi & \geq 0 \\ r \sin \varphi & \geq 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \cos \varphi & \geq 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \geq 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/2$$

Oberfläche eines Kreisrings um die z-Achse

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 \int_{r^2}^{9-r^2} 1 \cdot r^2 dz dr d\varphi = \dots = \frac{8 \ln 2}{8} = 1 \text{ Parameter! Der Faktor } n \text{ det muss}\downarrow \text{det}$$

## Επειρήσης 2015 Θέματα

$$\Omega = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{(x-1)^2}{4r^2} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{9r^2} \leq 1 \right\}$$

Don στον  
συντελεστήν

Εδώχεν με κενό (1,2) οπων  
ικανε παραπομπής τον  
ράδιος

κλασικές ροδίκες

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = 2r \sin \varphi$$

$$\det = 1$$

ροδίκες ειδείγενες

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 + 2r \cos \varphi \\ y &= 2 + 3r \sin \varphi \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} 2r \cos \varphi & -2r \sin \varphi \\ 3r \sin \varphi & 3r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} &= 6r \cos^2 \varphi + 6r \sin^2 \varphi = 6r \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 x^2 r^2 dr d\varphi = \dots = 18\pi$$

$$(1+2\cos\varphi)^2$$

## Επειρήση 2016 Θέματα

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctan} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} & , (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 1 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{df}{dx}(0,0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctan} \sqrt{h^2} - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctan} |h| - 1}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctan} (|h|-1)h}{h \cdot |h|} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\operatorname{arctan} h - h}{h^2} \end{aligned}$$

## ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2015 ΣΤΟΝ ΑΠΕΙΡΟΣΤΙΚΟ ΛΟΓΙΣΜΟ II

**ΘΕΜΑ 1ο.** (2) Εστω  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  η συνάρτηση με

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

- (α) Να αποδειχθεί ότι η  $f$  είναι συνεχής στο σημείο  $(0, 0)$ .
- (β) Για κάθε  $(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , με  $(u, v) \neq (0, 0)$ , να υπολογιστεί η κατευθυνόμενη παράγωγος  $f'((0, 0); (u, v))$ .
- (γ) Είναι η  $f$  διαφορίσιμη στο σημείο  $(0, 0)$ ;

**ΘΕΜΑ 2ο.** (15) Να ευρεθούν τα σημεία τοπικών ακροτάτων και τα σάγματα της συνάρτησης  $f : \mathbb{R} \times (-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  με τύπο

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + 1 - 2x \cos y.$$

**ΘΕΜΑ 3ο.** (25) Να αποδειχθεί ότι το σύνολο

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 4x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1\}$$

είναι λεία επιφάνεια στον  $\mathbb{R}^3$  και να ευρεθούν τα σημεία του με την ελάχιστη απόσταση από το σημείο  $(0, 0, 0)$ .

**ΘΕΜΑ 4ο.** (1,5) Να υπολογιστεί το ολοκλήρωμα  $\int_B (x + y) dx dy$ , όπου  $B$  είναι το τραπέζιο στο  $\mathbb{R}^2$  με κορυφές τα σημεία  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(3, 0)$ ,  $(2, 1)$  και  $(1, 1)$ .

**ΘΕΜΑ 5ο.** (1,5) Να υπολογιστεί ο όγκος του στερεού

$$K = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9, \quad x \geq 0, \quad y \geq 0, \quad z \geq 0\}.$$

**ΘΕΜΑ 6ο.** (1,5) Άν  $R > 0$  και

$$K = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4R^2, \quad z \geq R, \quad 0 \leq y \leq x\},$$

να υπολογιστεί το ολοκλήρωμα

$$\int_K \frac{1}{z^2} dx dy dz.$$

ΚΑΛΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

# An<sup>2</sup> Επιπέδων λανιών 2015

Θεμα 2:

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

$$|xy| \leq |x||y| \text{ as}$$

$$\alpha^3 - \beta^3 = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2)$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2)$$

$$\alpha^p - \beta^p = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^{p-1} + \dots + \beta^{p-1})$$

ε) Νύσο  $f$  ανεξίς στο  $(0,0)$

(Εντοκό,  $f$  ανεξίς στο  $(x_0, y_0)$  αν  $|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \leq |(x, y) - (x_0, y_0)|$ )

$$\left| \frac{x^3-y^3}{x^p+y^p} \right| = \frac{|x^3-y^3|}{x^p+y^p} = \frac{|(x-y)(x^p+x^p y + y^p)|}{x^p+y^p} \leq \frac{|x-y| |x^p+x^p y + y^p|}{x^p+y^p} \leq \frac{|x|+|y|}{x^p+y^p} \cdot |x^p+y^p|$$

$$\leq \frac{(|x|+|y|) (x^p+y^p)}{x^p+y^p} = |x|+|y|$$

δ) Καρευθύνουμε νερεγγός: (Εντοκό, Οι couple  $f(t) = F((x, y_0) + t(u, v)) = f(x_0 + tu, y_0 + tv)$ . Τοτε στο όριο  $F'((x_0, y_0), (u, v)) = F'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x_0 + tu, y_0 + tv) - F(x_0, y_0)}{t}$ )

$$F(t) = f(tu, tv)$$

$$F'(0) = \lim_t \frac{f(tu, tv)}{t} . \text{ Όπου } x \text{ & } y \text{ τις διανούμε για } tu \text{ & } tv \text{ με } f$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 u^3 - t^3 v^3}{t (t^p u^p + t^p v^p)} = \frac{t^3 (u^3 - v^3)}{t^p (u^p + v^p)} = \frac{u^3 - v^3}{u^p + v^p}$$

8) D.O. P. Diekopidium no  $(0,0)$

Brink 1<sup>o</sup> Bijna 1<sup>o</sup>  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{df}{dx} \text{ und } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,t) + f(t,0)}{t} - f(0,0)$

$$\frac{df}{dy}(0,0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,0+t) - f(0,0)}{t}$$

Brink 2<sup>o</sup>  $T = \left( \frac{df}{dx}(0,0), \frac{df}{dy}(0,0) \right)$  vor herleiten

Tochter Oder  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0}$   $|f(0,t) + f(t,0) - f(0,0)|$

$$\frac{f(0,0+t) + f(t,0) - f(0,0)}{t} = \frac{f(t,0)}{t} = \frac{t^3}{t} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx}(0,0) = 1$$

Andererseits gilt  $\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{f(0,t)}{t} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dy}(0,0) = -1$

9)  $T = (1, -1) \quad |f((0,0) + (h_1, h_2)) - f(0,0) - (1, -1)\left(\begin{array}{c} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{array}\right)|$

$$|f(h_1, h_2) - (h_1, h_2)| = \sqrt{\frac{h_1^2 + h_2^2}{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} |h_1 - h_2| = \sqrt{\frac{h_1^2 + h_2^2}{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} |h_1 - h_2|$$
$$= \frac{|(h_1 - h_2)h_1h_2|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}}$$

Anwendung  $\rightarrow$  Kann man den Abstand zwischen zwei Punkten im Raum ausrechnen?

$$f(0,0) = 0$$

$$f(1,0) = 0$$

f

(10)  $h_1 = \rho_{\text{hg}} \left| \frac{\rho_{\text{hg}}^p}{(\rho_{\text{hg}}^p)^{k_p}} \right|^{\frac{1}{k_p}} = \frac{\rho}{\gamma^{k_p}}$

$$(11) h=0 \quad f(h_1, h_2) = f(0,0) = 0$$

To opro  $\nabla$  opa u f Juv eiv  
despopinu

Defn 2

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 1 - 8x \cos y$$

Tonika arporde

Twice Bnhe L<sup>2</sup>: Bpikape  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  var tivai  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$   
ve Bpikape kpipe oncia  $(x_0, y_0)$

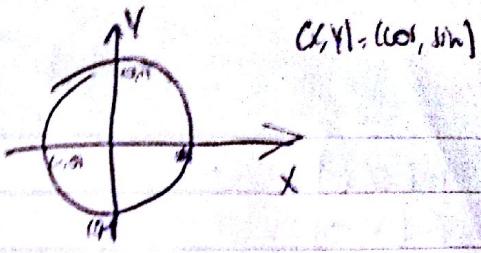
Bnhe 2<sup>o</sup>: Bpikape var nivata  $Hf(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix}$  kpipe  
Bpikape var nivata

Bnhe 3<sup>o</sup> Bpikape zo det  $Hf(x_0, y_0)$   $H(x_0, y_0)$   
no wkt xainre  
mpuro dnt

Bnhe 4<sup>o</sup> Av det  $Hf(x_0, y_0) > 0$  var  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} > 0$  fixare telius  
Av  $\det Hf(x_0, y_0) < 0$   $L_3 < 0$  -1- msplo

Av  $-1/1 < 0$  negatvo msplo

Av  $= 0$  Juv



$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 1 - 2x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 2 \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x \sin y$$

$\bullet \text{Av } x=0 \cos y=0 \rightarrow y=\pm \frac{\pi}{2}$      $\cos y = \cos 0$

$(0, \pm 1), (0, \mp \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2x = 2 \cos y \\ 2x \sin y = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \cos y \\ x = 0 \text{ or } \sin y = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$\bullet \text{Av } \sin y = 0 \rightarrow y=0 \text{ or } y=\pi \text{ on permutar}$

$y=0 : x = \cos 0 = 1$

(1, 0)

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = 2 \sin y$$

$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \sin y \\ 2 \sin y & 2x \cos y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det Hf(x, y) = 2 \cdot 2 \cos y - 4 \sin^2 y = 4 \cos y - 4 \sin^2 y$$

•  $\det Hf(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 4 \cos 0$

so  $f_{xx}(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

•  $\det Hf(0, -\pi/2) = 4 \cos 0$

so  $f_{xx}(0, -\pi/2)$

•  $\det Hf(1, 0) = 4 \cos 0$   $f_{xx}(1, 0)$

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

Definizione:

critico:

Nel dominio:  $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : h(x, y, z) = C\}$ , con  $\partial S = \left\{ \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} = 0 \right\}$   
 Sono i 3 equazioni che devono essere verificate.

Avendo le 3 equazioni  $h(x, y, z) = C$  non si ha

Tranquillo critico: Avendo  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  un punto dove verificare la  
 condizione critica:

$$f(x, y, z) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + \dots \text{ Anno Lagrange } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

Azione:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$$

:

$$h(x, y, z) = 4x^2 + y^2 - z^2$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 8x, \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 2y, \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} = -2z$$

Appunto critico minimo  $(0, 0, 0)$   $40^2 + 0^2 - 0^2 = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 0$  sono 3 righe

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \lambda \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8x = 8\lambda x \\ 2y = 2\lambda y \\ -2z = -2\lambda z \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x(1-\lambda) = 0 \\ y(1-\lambda) = 0 \\ z(1+\lambda) = 0 \end{cases} \bullet \begin{array}{l} \text{Av } \lambda = 0 \quad x = y = z = 0 \\ h(0, 0, 0) = 1 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 \end{array}$$

oppure  $\lambda \neq 0$

i) Avendo  $y = z = 0, x \neq 0 \quad x = \pm 1/2$

ii) Avendo  $x = z = 0, y \neq 0 \quad y = \pm 1$

iii) Avendo  $x = y = 0, z \neq 0 \quad z = -1$  adattato!

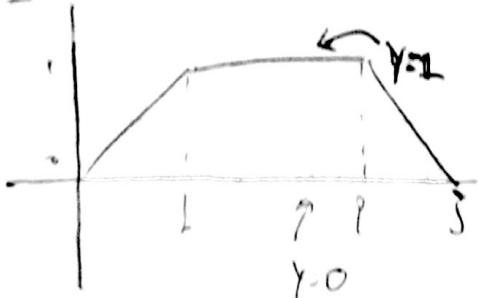
$$f(\pm\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(0, \pm 1, 0) = 1$$

Aps ro nášocienpo smer zo  $(\pm\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0)$   
 $P(x, y, z) = (x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (z-0)^2$  do  $(0, 0, 0)$

## Odpis 4. Calculus Bc III pdf str

Nám:



$$(0,0), (3,0), (1,1), (0,1)$$

$$\text{• } y = \lambda x + \beta$$

$$\bullet (0,0) \in (\varepsilon) \quad 0 = 0 + \beta \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 0}$$

$$\bullet (3,0) \in (\varepsilon) \quad 0 = 3\lambda + \beta \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 0} \quad y = 0$$

$$\bullet (3,0) \in (\varepsilon) : 0 = 3\lambda + \beta$$

$$(8,1) \in (\varepsilon) : \frac{1 = 8\lambda + \beta}{1 = \lambda, \beta = 3} \quad \boxed{y = -x + 3}$$

$$\bullet (1,1) : \beta = 0$$

$$(1,1) : 1 = \lambda \quad \boxed{y = x}$$

$$\int (x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left( \int_y^{3-y} (x+y) dx \right) dy = \dots$$

## Odpis 5.

Príkaz:

$$\text{Tlôdiky: } \Omega = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \alpha^2\}, \alpha > 0$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$\Omega = \{(r, \varphi) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 < r \leq \alpha, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi\}$$

$$\det D(r, \varphi) = r$$

$$Dg(r, \varphi, \varphi) = \begin{matrix} \cancel{\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \end{matrix}$$

## Kulivspike

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, xy \geq 0, 0 \leq z \leq b\} \text{, } a, b > 0$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi \quad \text{def. } r$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$z = z$$

$$g(B) = \{(r, \varphi, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq z \leq b\}$$

## Ecpalptkij

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2, xy, yz \geq 0\}$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$\text{def. } r \sin \theta$$

$$g(B) = \{(r, \varphi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}, \theta \neq 0$$

## Aum

$$K = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$$

$$K = \{0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, x, y \geq 0\}$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi \quad y = r \sin \varphi \quad z = z$$

$$0 \leq z \leq r - r^2 \cos \varphi = r^2 (\cos^2 \varphi - 1) \stackrel{1 \leq \cos^2 \varphi}{\Rightarrow} 0 \leq z \leq r^2$$

$$0 \leq z \leq r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 \geq z \Rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = 0 &\Rightarrow r \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ y = 0 &\Rightarrow \sin \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{r^2 - z^2}} \int_0^r r dr dz d\varphi = \frac{\pi r^3}{4}$$

Übung 6:

$$K = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4R^2, z \geq R, 0 \leq y \leq x\}, \int_K \frac{1}{z^2} dx dy dz$$

Eigenschaften

$$x = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$r^2 \cdot \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \leq 4R^2$$

$$r^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \leq 4R^2 \Leftrightarrow r^2 \leq 4R^2 \Leftrightarrow r \leq 2R$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2R \Rightarrow 0 \leq r \cos \varphi \sin \theta \leq 2R$$

$$r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \leq r \cos \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$\sin \varphi = \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$0 = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \varphi \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \varphi = 0 \\ \sin \theta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi = 0 \\ \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$z = R \Rightarrow r \cos \theta = R$$

Aps

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_0$$

$z \geq R$  je  $\rho = R$  except  $\rho \cos \theta = R \Rightarrow R \cos \theta \geq R \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$

Aus

$$\boxed{0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

objoura pnu no fomur A

$$\int_0^R \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\rho^2 \sin \theta}{\rho \cos \theta} \right) d\rho d\theta = \frac{\pi R^2}{8} \quad \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} =$$

Edduun

~~zelleg paces~~  
→ Nipravne Podeszi

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 + r \cos \theta \\ y &= 2 + r \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

Bpirku nv objoura