

1 Funkcie viacerých premenných.

1.1 Definičný obor funkcie.

V cvičeniach 1 - 31 nájdite a načrtnite definičný obor daných funkcií:

1. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - r^2}$, kde $r \geq 0$ je reálne číslo.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 \geq r^2\}$]
2. $g(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$, kde $r \geq 0$ je reálne číslo.
[$D(g) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 < r^2\}$]
3. $f(x, y) = \ln(-x - y)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x < -y\}$]
4. $g(x, y) = \arcsin \frac{y}{x}$.
[$D(g) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x > 0, -x \leq y \leq x; x < 0, -x \geq y \geq x\}$]
5. $f(x, y) = \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x}{2x - x^2 - y^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x \leq x^2 + y^2 < 2x\}$]
6. $f(x, y, z) = \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2 + z^2)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; x^2 + y^2 - z^2 < 1\}$]
7. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} + \ln(6 + 2x - y^2)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; y^2 - x^2 \geq 0 \wedge 6 + 2x - y^2 > 0\}$]
8. $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \arccos(9x^2 + 16y^2)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; 0 < 9x^2 + 16y^2 \leq 1\}$]
9. $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy}} + \arcsin(x + y)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; xy > 0 \wedge x + y \in \langle -1, 1 \rangle\}$]
10. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \ln(-x^2 - y^2 + z^2)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; 9 \geq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \wedge x^2 + y^2 < z^2\}$]
11. $f(x, y, z) = \arcsin(x^2 + y^2 - z)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; -1 \leq x^2 + y^2 - z \leq 1\}$]
12. $f(x, y, z) = \arccos(2x - 1) + \sqrt{1 - y^2} + \sqrt{y} + \ln(4 - z^2)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, -2 < z < 2\}$]
13. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1} + \ln(9 - x^2 - y^2)$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 < 9\}$]
14. $f(x, y) = yx^{\frac{x}{y}}$.
[$D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x > 0, y \neq 0\}$]

15. $f(x, y) = \arcsin [2y(1 + x^2) - 1]$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}\}]$
16. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{2x + 2y - y^2 - 5}$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x \geq 2, (y - 1)^2 \leq 2(x - 2)\}]$
17. $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{y-z}$.
 $[D(f) = \mathbf{R}^3 - \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; x \in \mathbf{R}, y \in \mathbf{R}, z = y\}]$
18. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2}$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}]$
19. $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \left(\arcsin(1 + e^{x+y}), \frac{x^2}{1-x-y} \right)$.
[Daný predpis nie je funkciou, pretože f_1 neexistuje]
20. $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = (\ln(x + y), \arcsin(\frac{y-1}{x}))$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x < 0 - x < y < 1 - x, x > 0 1 - x \leq y \leq 1 + x\}]$
21. $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{4x-y^2}}{\ln(1-x^2-y^2)}, \sqrt{\sin[\pi(x^2 + y^2)]} \right)$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} D(f) = D(f_1) \cap D(f_2), \\ \text{kde } D(f_1) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; 4x \geq y^2 \wedge x^2 + y^2 < 1 \wedge (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}, \\ D(f_2) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; 2k \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2k + 1\} \end{array} \right]$
22. $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = (\arcsin[2 + \sqrt{x+y}], \ln(x + y))$.
[Daný predpis nie je funkciou, pretože f_1 neexistuje]
23. $f(x, y) = \ln(x \ln(y - x))$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; (x > 0 \wedge y > 1 + x) \vee (x < 0 \wedge x < y < x + 1)\}]$
24. $f(x, y) = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + \arcsin(1 - y)$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; -y^2 \leq x \leq y^2 \wedge 0 < y \leq 2\}]$
25. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1} + \ln\left(2 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{3}\right)$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 \geq 1 \wedge \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{6} < 1\}]$
26. $f(x, y) = y + \arccos x + \arcsin(x + y)$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; -1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 - x \leq y \leq 1 - x\}]$
27. $f(x, y) = \ln(x \sin y) + \sqrt{y \sin x}$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x \sin y > 0 \wedge y \sin x \geq 0\}]$
28. $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{4 - z - x^2 - y^2} + \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4) - \sqrt[4]{z}$.
 $[D(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} < z \leq 4 - x^2 - y^2\}]$

$$29. \quad f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{(2 - x^2 - y^2 - z)(z - x^2 - y^2)}.$$

$$\left[D(f) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; (z \leq 2 - x^2 - y^2 \wedge z \geq x^2 + y^2) \vee \\ \vee (z \geq 2 - x^2 - y^2 \wedge z \leq x^2 + y^2) \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

$$30. \quad f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2 + z^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 1}.$$

$$[D(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; x^2 + y^2 - z^2 < 1\}]$$

$$31. \quad f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z}\right)}.$$

$$[D(f) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3; 0 < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z\}]$$

V cvičeniach 32 – 35 pre danú funkciu: a) nájdite a načrtnite definičný obor, b) zistite, čo je grafom funkcie a načrtnite ho

$$32. \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}.$$

$$[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}]$$

$$33. \quad f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2x^2 + 3y^2}.$$

$$[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}]$$

$$34. \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2 - 2x + 4y - 4}.$$

$$[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; (x - 1)^2 - (y - 2)^2 \geq 1\}]$$

$$35. \quad f(x, y) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}.$$

$$[D(f) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}]$$

$$36. \quad \text{Daná je funkcia } f(x, y) = 4 - x^2 - y^2$$

(a) načrtnite jej graf a zistite, či je ohraničená

(b) načrtnite graf zúženia $f|_A$ ak $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1\}$.

$$37. \quad \text{Daná je funkcia } f(x, y) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 4y^2}. \text{ Načrtnite graf zúženia } f|_A, f|_B$$

ak

(a) $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; 2x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 1\}$

(b) $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2; |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1\}$.

1.2 Limita a spojitosť funkcie.

1. Dodefinujte funkciu $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{3 - \sqrt{xy+9}}$ tak, aby bola v bode $(0, 0)$ spojitá.
 $[f(0, 0) = -6]$

2. Dodefinujte funkciu $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$ tak, aby bola v bode $(0, 0)$ spojitá.
 $[$ Funkcia sa nedá dodefinovať v $(0, 0)$ aby bola spojitá]

3. Dodefinujte funkciu $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + x - y}$ tak, aby bola v bode $(0, 0)$ spojitá. [Funkcia sa nedá dodefinovať v bode $(0, 0)$ aby bola spojitá.]
4. Dodefinujte funkciu $f(x, y) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy+4}}{xy}$ tak, aby bola v bode $(0, 0)$ spojitá. [$f(0, 0) = -\frac{1}{4}$.]
5. Dodefinujte funkciu $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^4 - y^4}$ tak, aby bola v bode $(2, 2)$ spojitá. [$f(2, 2) = \frac{3}{8}$.]
6. Dodefinujte funkciu $f(x, y) = (2x + 3y) \cos \frac{1}{xy}$ tak, aby bola v bode $(0, 0)$ spojitá. [Funkcia sa dá dodefinovať v bode $(0, 0)$ $f(0, 0) = 0$.]
7. Daná je funkcia $f : \mathbf{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}$ predpisom

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

Zistite, či je v bode $(0, 0)$ spojitá. [Je spojitá.]

8. Daná je funkcia $f : A = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^2 : y \neq 0\} \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}$ predpisom

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(6xy)}{y} & (x, y) \in A \\ k & (x, y) = (3, 0) \end{cases}.$$

Určte číslo k tak, aby funkcia bola v bode $(3, 0)$ spojitá. [$k = 18$]

9. Daná je funkcia $f : \mathbf{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}$ predpisom

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

Zistite, či je v bode $(0, 0)$ spojitá. [Nie je.]

10. Daná je funkcia $f : \mathbf{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}$ predpisom

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

Zistite, či je v bode $(0, 0)$ spojitá. [Nie je.]

11. Daná je funkcia $f : \mathbf{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}$ predpisom

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

Zistite, či je f spojitá. [Je spojitá všade s výnimkou bodu $(0, 0)$.]

V príkladoch 12 – 30 vypočítajte limity ak existujú:

12. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \cdot [0]$
13. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,-6)} \frac{(x+y)^2-25}{x+y+5} \cdot [-10]$
14. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^4} \cdot [\text{neexistuje}]$
15. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \cos \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \cdot [\text{neexistuje}]$
16. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,3)} \frac{y-3}{x+y-5} \cdot [\text{neexistuje}]$
17. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2xy}{xy+2x-y} \cdot [\text{neexistuje}]$
18. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{x-y} \cdot [\text{neexistuje}]$
19. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^2}{x^4+y^8} \cdot [\text{neexistuje}]$
20. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,3)} \frac{\sin x+2}{(x^2-y^2+5)^2} \cdot [+\infty]$
21. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2-\sqrt{4-xy}}{xy} \cdot [\frac{1}{4}]$
22. $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (1,1,1)} \frac{\sin(x+y-z-1)}{x+y-z-1} \cdot [1]$
23. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}-2} \cdot [-4]$
24. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2+y^2) \sin \frac{1}{xy} \cdot [0]$
25. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (4,0)} \frac{\lg(xy)}{y} \cdot [4]$
26. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} \cdot [e]$
27. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-2,1)} \frac{(2x+y)^2-9}{4xy+2y^2+6y} \cdot [-3]$
28. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-y^2} \cdot [\text{neexistuje}]$
29. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,4)} \frac{4-\sqrt{x+3y+1}}{15-x-3y} \cdot [\frac{1}{8}]$
30. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{3y^2-3xy-6y}{1-\sqrt{x-y+3}} \cdot [12]$

1.3 Parciálne derivácie.

V úlohách 1 – 5 sú dané funkcie $f : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$. Zistite, či sú diferencovateľné v bode $(0,0)$, keď

$$1. f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}-1} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 1 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \cdot [\text{nie je}]$$

2. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$. [nie je]

3. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3xy}{\sqrt{2x^4+y^4}} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$. [nie je]

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

5. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$. [nie je]

6. Daná je funkcia $f: \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ predpisom

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

Vypočítajte parciálne derivácie v bode $(0, 0, 0)$ a zistite, či je funkcia v bode $(0, 0, 0)$ diferencovateľná.

$$\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0, 0) = \infty, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0, 0) = -\infty, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(0, 0, 0) \text{ neexistuje; nie je diferencovateľná.} \right]$$

V úlohách 7 – 10 pomocou definície vypočítajte parciálne derivácie funkcií v bode $\mathbf{a}$, keď f a $\mathbf{a}$ sú dané:

7. $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y) \sin(x + y)$, $\mathbf{a} = (0, \pi)$. $\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, \pi) = -\pi, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, \pi) = -\pi \right]$

8. $f(x, y) = 4x^3 - 2y^2 + 3xy^2 + 5y$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 2)$. $\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 2) = 24, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2) = 9 \right]$

9. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 4y + 5}$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 2)$.

$$\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 2) \text{ neexistuje, } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 2) \text{ neexistuje} \right]$$

10. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$, $\mathbf{a} = (0, 0)$.
 $\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0 \right]$

V úlohách 11 – 17 vypočítajte parciálne derivácie, gradient a diferenciál funkcie f v bode $\mathbf{a}$ (ak existujú), keď f a $\mathbf{a}$ sú dané:

11. $f(x, y) = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \ln(xy)$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, e)$.
 $\left[\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, e) &= \frac{3}{e^2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, e) = -\frac{1}{e^3}, \text{grad} f(1, e) = \left(\frac{3}{e^2}, -\frac{1}{e^3}\right), \\ Df(1, e)(\mathbf{h}) &= \frac{3}{e^2}h_1 - \frac{1}{e^3}h_2, \text{ kde } \mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2) \end{aligned} \right]$

12. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + y^2 - 4y + 5}$, $\mathbf{a} = (0, 0)$.
 $\left[\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \text{grad} f(0, 0) = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right), \\ Df(0, 0)(\mathbf{h}) &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}h_1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}h_2, \text{ kde } \mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2) \end{aligned} \right]$

$$13. f(x, y) = \frac{2}{(3x^2 + 4y^2)^2}, \mathbf{a} = (-1, 1). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 1) = \frac{24}{343}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, 1) = -\frac{32}{343}, \text{grad} f(-1, 1) = \left(\frac{24}{343}, -\frac{32}{343}\right), \\ Df(-1, 1)(\mathbf{h}) = \frac{24}{343}h_1 - \frac{32}{343}h_2, \text{kde } \mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2) \end{array} \right]$$

$$14. f(x, y) = x^2 y \ln(x + y), \mathbf{a} = (-1, 2). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 2) = 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, 2) = 2, \text{grad} f(-1, 2) = (2, 2), \\ Df(-1, 2)(\mathbf{h}) = 2h_1 + 2h_2, \text{kde } \mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2) \end{array} \right]$$

$$15. f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{y}{z}\right)^x, \mathbf{a} = (1, 4, 2). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 4, 2) = 2 \ln 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 4, 2) = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1, 4, 2) = -1, \\ \text{grad} f(1, 4, 2) = \left(2 \ln 2, \frac{1}{2}, -1\right), \\ Df(1, 4, 2)(\mathbf{h}) = 2 \ln 2 h_1 + \frac{1}{2} h_2 - h_3, \text{kde } \mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2, h_3) \end{array} \right]$$

$$16. f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - y^4}{x^4 + y^4} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}, \mathbf{a} = (0, 0). \\ \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) \text{ neexistuje}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) \text{ neexistuje} \right]$$

$$17. f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}, \mathbf{a} = (2, 1). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2, 1) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(2, 1) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \text{grad} f(2, 1) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\right), \\ Df(2, 1)(\mathbf{h}) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}h_1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}h_2, \text{kde } \mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2) \end{array} \right]$$

V úlohách 18 – 23 zistíte, či je funkcia $\mathbf{f} : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ spojite diferencovateľná a napíšte jej deriváciu a diferenciál v bode $\mathbf{a}$, ak existujú:

$$18. \mathbf{f}(x, y, z) = \left(2 \cos(xy - z), (2x - z)^2 y^3\right), \mathbf{a} = \left(\pi, 1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{je spojite diferencovateľná } D\mathbf{f}\left(\pi, 1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2\pi & 2 \\ 6\pi & \frac{27}{4}\pi^2 & -3\pi \end{pmatrix}, \\ D\mathbf{f}\left(\pi, 1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)(\mathbf{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2h_1 - 2\pi h_2 + 2h_3 \\ 6\pi h_1 + \frac{27}{4}\pi^2 h_2 - 3\pi h_3 \end{pmatrix}. \end{array} \right]$$

$$19. \mathbf{f}(x, y) = \left(e^{\frac{x}{y}}, x^y\right), \mathbf{a} = (2, 1). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{je spojite diferencovateľná } D\mathbf{f}(2, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} e^2 & -2e^2 \\ 1 & 2 \ln 2 \end{pmatrix}, \\ D\mathbf{f}(2, 1)(\mathbf{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} e^2 h_1 - 2e^2 h_2 \\ h_1 + (2 \ln 2) h_2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{array} \right]$$

$$20. \mathbf{f}(x, y) = (x \cos y, x \sin y), \mathbf{a} = \left(3, \frac{\pi}{2}\right). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{je spojite diferencovateľná } D\mathbf{f}\left(3, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ D\mathbf{f}\left(3, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)(\mathbf{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} -3h_2 \\ h_1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{array} \right]$$

$$21. \mathbf{f}(x, y, z) = (x \cos y, x \sin y, z), \mathbf{a} = \left(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right).$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{je spojitě diferencovatelná } D\mathbf{f}\left(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \\ D\mathbf{f}\left(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)(\mathbf{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} -h_2 \\ h_1 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix}. \end{array} \right]$$

$$22. \mathbf{f}(x, y, z) = (x \cos y \cos z, x \sin y \cos z, x \sin z), \mathbf{a} = (1, 0, 0). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{je spojitě diferencovatelná } Df(1, 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \\ Df(1, 0, 0)(\mathbf{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right].$$

$$23. f(x, y) = \left(x, y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right), \mathbf{a} = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right). \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{je spojitě diferencovatelná } D\mathbf{f}\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \\ D\mathbf{f}\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right)(\mathbf{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}h_1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}h_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right]$$

$$24. \text{Nech } f(x, y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \ln y. \text{Dokážte, že pro } y > 0 \text{ platí: } x \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{f(x, y)}{\ln y}. \text{ [Platí.]}$$

$$25. \text{Nech } f : \mathbf{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}, f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}. \text{ Vypočítajte } \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial y \partial x} \text{ a } \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y} \text{ ak existují. [obě neexistují.]}$$

$$26. \text{Vypočítajte } \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \text{ a } \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} \text{ ak existují, keď}$$

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = 2x^2 \frac{x^2+3y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} = 2, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} = 4x^2 y \frac{x^2-3y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^3}, \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial y \partial x} \text{ neexistuje.} \end{array} \right]$$

$$27. \text{Nech } f : \mathbf{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}, f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{Vypočítajte } \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y}. \\ \left[\frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial y \partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \right]$$

28. Ukážte, že pre funkciu $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$ platí: $\frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial z^2} = 0$. [Platí]

29. Ukážte, že pre funkciu $f(x, y) = xe^y + ye^x$ platí $\frac{\partial^3 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^3 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial y^3} = x \frac{\partial^3 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x \partial y^2} + y \frac{\partial^3 f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$. [Platí]

V úlohách 30 – 33 vypočítajte diferenciál druhého rádu funkcie f v bode $\mathbf{a}$ keď :

30. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{8 - x^2 - y^2}$, $\mathbf{a} = (0, 0)$.
 $[D^2 f(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{h}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}h^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}k^2, \text{ kde } \mathbf{h} = (h, k)]$

31. $f(x, y) = \ln(3x^2 + 2y^2)$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 0)$.
 $[D^2 f(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{h}) = -2h^2 + \frac{4}{3}k^2, \text{ kde } \mathbf{h} = (h, k)]$

32. $f(x, y, z) = \frac{z}{x^2+y^2}$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1, 0)$.
 $[D^2 f(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{h}) = -hl - kl, \text{ kde } \mathbf{h} = (h, k, l)]$

33. $f(x, y, z) = xy + \cos z - y \operatorname{tg} z$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 0, 0)$.
 $[D^2 f(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{h}) = -l^2 + 2hk - 2kl, \text{ kde } \mathbf{h} = (h, k, l)]$

V príkladoch 34 – 36 vypočítajte deriváciu funkcie $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{g} \circ \mathbf{f}$ ak $\mathbf{g}$ a $\mathbf{f}$ sú dané :

34. $\mathbf{g}(u, v) = (\cos u, uv)$, $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = (x^2 + y, y^2)$.

$$\left[\begin{aligned} D\mathbf{h}(x, y) &= D\mathbf{g}(f(x, y)) \cdot D\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(x^2 + y) & 0 \\ y^2 & x^2 + y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 1 \\ 0 & 2y \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2x \sin(x^2 + y) & -\sin(x^2 + y) \\ 2xy^2 & 2x^2y + 3y^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right]$$

35. $\mathbf{g}(u, v) = (u + v, u - v, uv)$, $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = (ye^x, x \sin y)$.

$$\left[\begin{aligned} D\mathbf{h}(x, y) &= D\mathbf{g}(f(x, y)) \cdot D\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ x \sin y & ye^x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} ye^x & e^x \\ \sin y & x \cos y \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} ye^x + \sin y & e^x + x \cos y \\ ye^x - \sin y & e^x - x \cos y \\ xye^x \sin y + ye^x \sin y & xe^x \sin y + xye^x \cos y \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right]$$

36. $\mathbf{g}(u, v) = (uv, \frac{u}{v}, u)$, $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = (\ln x, \cos y)$.

$$\left[\begin{aligned} D\mathbf{h}(x, y) &= D\mathbf{g}(f(x, y)) \cdot D\mathbf{f}(x, y) = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos y & \ln x \\ \frac{1}{\cos y} & -\frac{\ln x}{\cos^2 y} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{x} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin y \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos y}{x} & -\ln x \sin y \\ \frac{1}{x \cos y} & \frac{\ln x \sin y}{\cos^2 y} \\ \frac{1}{x} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right]$$

37. Aký uhol s osou o_x zvierá dotyčnica v bode $T = (1, 1, ?)$ ku krivke určenej rovnicami $y = 1, z = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}$. Interpretujte túto úlohu geometricky a načrtnite obrázok. $[\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}]$
38. K elipsoidu $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$. Nájdite dotykovú rovinu, ktorá je rovnobežná s rovinou $4x + 2y + z = 0$.
 $[4x + 2y + z \pm \sqrt{19} = 0]$
 V úlohách 40 – 44 nájdite rovnicu dotykovvej roviny a normály ku grafu funkcie f v bode T keď je dané:
39. $f(x, y) = xy, T = (?, 2, 2)$.
 $[\tau : 2x + y - z - 2 = 0, n : x = 1 + 2t, y = 2 + t, z = 2 - t]$
40. $f(x, y) = x^4 + 2x^2y - xy + x, T = (1, ?, 2)$.
 $[\tau : 5x + y - z - 3 = 0, n : x = 1 + 5t, y = 0 + t, z = 2 - t]$
41. $f(x, y) = y2^{xy^2}$,
 (a) $T = (\frac{1}{2}, 2, ?)$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \tau : (32 \ln 2) x + (4 + 16 \ln 2) y - z - 48 \ln 2 = 0, \\ n : x = \frac{1}{2} + 32 \ln 2t, y = 2 + (4 + 16 \ln 2) t, z = 8 - t \end{array} \right]$$
 (b) $T = (2, 1, ?)$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \tau : (4 \ln 2) x + (4 + 16 \ln 2) y - z - 24 \ln 2 = 0, \\ n : x = 2 + 4 \ln 2t, y = 1 + (4 + 16 \ln 2) t, z = 4 - t \end{array} \right]$$
42. $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + y^2, T = (1, 1, ?)$.
 $[\tau : 4x + 2y - z - 3 = 0, n : x = 1 + 4t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 3 - t]$
43. $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - 4y^2, T = (2, 1, ?)$.
 $[\tau : 8x - 8y - z - 4 = 0, n : x = 2 + 8t, y = 1 - 8t, z = 4 - t]$
44. Nájdite deriváciu funkcie $f(x, y) = e^y \cos(x + y)$ v bode $\mathbf{a} = (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ v smere vektora $\mathbf{e} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$.
 $[f_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{a}) = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{3})]$
 V príkladoch 45, 46 nájdite deriváciu funkcie v bode $\mathbf{a}$ v smere jednotkového vektora $\mathbf{e}$, ktorý je určený bodmi A, B keď je dané :
45. $f(x, y, z) = 3x^3 - 4y^3 + 2z^4, A = (2, 2, 1), B = (5, 4, 6)$.
 $[f_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{a}) = \frac{52}{\sqrt{38}}]$
46. $f(x, y) = 3x^2 - 6xy^4 + 11y^5, A = (1, 1), B = (4, 5)$.
 $[f_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{a}) = \frac{124}{5}]$
47. Nech $f : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + z^3 - xyz$. Nájdite deriváciu funkcie f v bode $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1, 2)$ v smere vektora $\mathbf{e}$, ktorý zvierá so súradnicovými osami uhly $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \gamma = ?$
 $[f_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{a}) = 5]$

V úlohách 48 – 50 nájdite smer, v ktorom je derivácia v smere maximálna a hodnotu tejto derivácie, keď je dané :

48. $f(x, y) = 3x^4 + 7y^2 - 4x^2y$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 0)$.
 $\left[\mathbf{e} = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{10}} \right), f_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{a}) = 4\sqrt{10} \right]$
49. $f(x, y) = \ln \frac{x+y}{x-y}$, $\mathbf{a} = (3, 0)$.
 $\left[\mathbf{e} = (0, 1), f_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{a}) = \frac{2}{3} \right]$
50. $f(x, y) = 3x^2 - 6xy^4 + 11y^5$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1)$.
 $\left[\mathbf{e} = (0, 1), f_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{a}) = 31 \right]$
51. Nájdite deriváciu funkcie $f(x, y) = 3x^2 - 6xy + y^2$ v bode $\mathbf{a} = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ v smere ľubovoľného jednotkového vektora $\mathbf{e}$. Zistite v akom smere je derivácia
 - (a) nulová, $\left[\mathbf{e}_1 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), \mathbf{e}_2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right]$
 - (b) najväčšia, $\left[\mathbf{e}_3 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right]$
 - (c) najmenšia, $\left[\mathbf{e}_4 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \right]$

1.4 Extrémy.

V príkladoch 1 – 24 nájdite lokálne extrémy funkcií :

1. $f(x, y) = 2x^3 - xy^2 + 5x^2 + y^2$.
 $[f(0, 0) = 0 \text{ relatívne minimum, v bodoch } (1, 4), (1, -4), \left(-\frac{5}{3}, 0\right) \text{ nemá extrémy}]$
2. $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$.
 $[f\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = -\frac{e}{2} \text{ relatívne minimum}]$
3. $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 18xy + 215$.
 $[f(6, 6) = -1 \text{ relatívne minimum, v bode } (0, 0) \text{ nemá extrém}]$
4. $f(x, y) = 27x^2y + 14y^3 - 69y - 54x$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} f(1, 1) = -82 \text{ relatívne minimum,} \\ f(-1, -1) = 82 \text{ relatívne maximum,} \\ \text{v bodoch } \left(\frac{\sqrt{14}}{3}, \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}\right), \\ \left(-\frac{\sqrt{14}}{3}, -\frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}\right) \text{ nemá extrémy} \end{array} \right]$$
5. $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy + 2$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} f(-1, -1) = 3 \text{ relatívne maximum,} \\ \text{v bode } (0, 0) \text{ nemá extrém} \end{array} \right]$$
6. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy - x - y + 2$.
 $[f(1, 1) = 1 \text{ relatívne minimum}]$

7. $f(x, y) = x^3 + 8y^3 - 6xy + 5$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(1, \frac{1}{2}) = 4 \text{ relatívne minimum,} \\ \text{v bode } (0, 0) \text{ nemá extrém} \end{array} \right]$
8. $f(x, y) = 5xy + \frac{25}{x} + \frac{8}{y}, x > 0, y > 0$.
 $[f(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{4}{5}) = 30 \text{ relatívne minimum}]$
9. $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}xy + (47 - x - y)(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4})$.
 $[f(21, 20) = 282 \text{ relatívne maximum}]$
10. $f(x, y) = xy(2 - x - y)$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{8}{27} \text{ relatívne maximum,} \\ \text{v bodoch } (0, 0), (0, 2), (2, 0) \text{ nemá extrém} \end{array} \right]$
11. $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(2y^2 + x^2)$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(0, 0) = 0 \text{ relatívne minimum,} \\ f(0, 1) = \frac{2}{e}, f(0, -1) = \frac{2}{e} \text{ relatívne maximum,} \\ \text{v bodoch } (1, 0), (-1, 0) \text{ nemá extrém} \end{array} \right]$
12. $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2 + 4xy - 2y^2$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = -12, \\ f(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = -12, \\ \text{relatívne minimum,} \\ \text{v bode } (0, 0) \text{ nemá extrém} \end{array} \right]$
13. $f(x, y) = (1 - x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}(1 - y^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(0, 0) = 1 \text{ relatívne maximum;} \\ \text{v bodoch priamok } x = 1, x = -1, \\ y = 1, y = -1 \text{ sú lokálne minimá.} \end{array} \right]$
14. $f(x, y) = x^2y^2(1 - x - y)$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5}) = \frac{16}{3125} \text{ relatívne maximum,} \\ \text{v bodoch } \{(x, 0) \wedge x > 1\} \text{ a } \{(0, y) \wedge y > 1\} \\ \text{sú lokálne maximá, pre ktoré } f(., .) = 0; \\ \text{v bodoch } \{(x, 0) \wedge x < 1\} \text{ a } \{(0, y) \wedge y < 1\} \\ \text{sú lokálne minimá, pre ktoré } f(., .) = 0; \\ \text{v bodoch } (0, 1) \text{ a } (1, 0) \text{ nemá extrém} \end{array} \right]$
15. $f(x, y) = x^2y^2(3 - 4x + 6y)$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(\frac{3}{10}, -\frac{1}{5}) = \frac{27}{12400} \text{ relatívne maximum,} \\ \text{v bodoch } \{(x, 0) \wedge x > \frac{3}{4}\} \text{ a } \\ \{(0, y) \wedge y < -\frac{1}{2}\} \text{ sú lokálne maximá,} \\ \text{pre ktoré } f(., .) = 0; \text{ v bodoch } \\ \{(x, 0) \wedge x < \frac{3}{4}\} \text{ a } \{(0, y) \wedge y > -\frac{1}{2}\} \text{ sú lokálne minimá,} \\ \text{pre ktoré } f(., .) = 0; \\ \text{v bodoch } (\frac{3}{4}, 0) \text{ a } (0, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ nemá extrém} \end{array} \right]$

16. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy + 2z + x$.
 $[f(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -1) = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ relatívne minimum}]$
17. $f(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + 3x + 2y^2 + 2yz + 2y + 2z^2 - 2z$.
 $[f(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1) = -\frac{7}{4} \text{ relatívne minimum}]$
18. $f(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + y^2 + 2z - xy - xz$.
 $[v \text{ bode } (2, 1, 7) \text{ nemá extrém}]$
19. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 4y - 6z$.
 $[f(-1, -2, 3) = -14 \text{ relatívne minimum}]$
20. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$.
 $[v \text{ bode } (0, 0, 0) \text{ nemá extrém}]$
21. $f(x, y, z) = 6x^2 + 5y^2 + 14z^2 + 4xy - 8xz + 2yz + 1$.
 $[f(0, 0, 0) = 1 \text{ relatívne minimum}]$
22. $f(x, y, z) = y^2 + 2z^2 + 2x - xy - xz$.
 $[v \text{ bode } (\frac{8}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) \text{ nemá extrém}]$
23. $f(x, y, z) = 2x - y + z - yz - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$.
 $[f(1, -1, 1) = 2 \text{ relatívne maximum}]$
24. $f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^2 + z^2 + 12xy + 2z$.
 $[f(24, -144, -1) = -6913 \text{ relatívne minimum; v bode } (0, 0, -1) \text{ nie je extrém}]$

Nájdite lokálne extrémny funkcie a nakreslite graf funkcie f , ak:
25. $f(x, y) = 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.
 $[f(0, 0) = 2 \text{ minimum}]$
26. $f(x, y) = -x^2 + 4x - y^2 - 6y - 9$.
 $[f(2, -3) = 4 \text{ maximum}]$
27. $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + 2x - 2y$.
 $[v \text{ bode } (-1, -1) \text{ nie je extrém}]$
28. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, nájdite jej prvú a druhú deriváciu v príslušnom bode, keď $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 10y + 4 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (6, 8)$.
 $[g'(6) = -\frac{4}{3}, g''(6) = -\frac{25}{27}]$
29. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, nájdite jej prvé derivácie v príslušnom bode, keď $x^2 + y^2 + z^5 + 2x - y - 4 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 0, 1)$.
 $[\frac{\partial g(1,0)}{\partial x} = -\frac{4}{5}, \frac{\partial g(1,0)}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{5}]$

30. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, nájdite jej prvú a druhú deriváciu v príslušnom bode, keď $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 3y + 2 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (0, 1)$.
 $[g'(0) = 2, g''(0) = 10]$
31. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, nájdite jej prvú a druhú deriváciu v príslušnom bode, keď $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + x + y - 2 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1)$.
 $[g'(1) = -1, g''(1) = -8]$
32. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno zistite, či je v danom bode extrém, keď $x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (-1, 0)$.
 $[je, g(-1) = 0 \text{ je relatívne maximum}]$
33. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno zistite, či je v danom bode extrém, keď $x^4 + y^3 + 2x^2y + 2 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, -1)$.
 $[je, g(1) = -1 \text{ je relatívne maximum}]$
34. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, zistite či je v danom bode extrém, keď $x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (-3, -2)$.
 $[je, g(-3) = -2 \text{ je relatívne minimum}]$
35. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, zistite či je implicitne určená funkcia g v danom bode konvexná alebo konkávna, ak $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 4x + 2y - 2 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1)$. [konkávna]
36. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno zistite rovnicu dotykovej roviny funkcie g v danom bode.. $x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 2, -3)$.
 $[\frac{1}{3}(x-1) - \frac{2}{3}(y-2) - z - 3 = 0]$
37. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom $3x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 21 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (2, 2, 1)$ je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, zistite rovnicu dotykovej roviny funkcie g , ak dotyková rovina má byť rovnobežná s rovinou $6x + 4y + z = 0$.
 $[12x + 8y + 2z - 21 = 0]$
38. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + y^4 + 2x_1 - x_2 - 4 = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 0, 1)$ je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, zistite rovnicu dotykovej roviny.
 $[4x_1 - x_2 + 4y - 8 = 0]$
39. Zistite, či danou rovnicou a bodom $\ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) - \arctg(\frac{y}{x}) = 0$, $\mathbf{a} = (1, 0)$ je implicitne určená funkcia. Ak áno, zistite rovnicu dotyčnice ku grafu funkcie g v bode $\mathbf{a}$.
 $[x - y - 1 = 0]$

V príkladoch 40 – 49 nájdite viazané extrémy danej funkcie na množine M .

40. $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3$, $M = \{(x, y); x + y - 3 = 0\}$.
 $[f(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{27}{4} \text{ je relatívne minimum}]$
41. $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$, $M = \{(x, y); 2x - y = 0\}$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(\frac{12}{27}, \frac{24}{27}) = -\frac{32}{81} \text{ je relatívne minimum,} \\ f(0, 0) = 0 \text{ je relatívne maximum} \end{array} \right]$
42. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, $M = \{(x, y); x^2 + 4y^2 - 1 = 0\}$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(0, \frac{1}{2}) = f(0, -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ sú relatívne minimá,} \\ f(1, 0) = f(-1, 0) = 1 \text{ sú relatívne maximá} \end{array} \right]$
43. $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 3x + 10$, $M = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 - 9 = 0\}$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(\frac{\sqrt{27}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) = 19 - \frac{27}{4}\sqrt{3} \text{ je relatívne minimum,} \\ f(-\frac{\sqrt{27}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) = 19 + \frac{27}{4}\sqrt{3} \text{ je relatívne maximum,} \\ \text{v bode } (0, -3) \text{ nie je extrém} \end{array} \right]$
44. $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y$, $M = \{(x, y); x^2 - 2x + 2y^2 + 4y = 0\}$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(0, 0) = 0 \text{ je relatívne minimum,} \\ f(2, -2) = 0 \text{ je relatívne maximum} \end{array} \right]$
45. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, $M = \{(x, y); \frac{x}{p} + \frac{y}{q} = 1\}$.
 $\left[f\left(\frac{pq^2}{p^2+q^2}, \frac{p^2q}{p^2+q^2}\right) = \frac{p^2q^2}{p^2+q^2}, p, q - \text{pevné je minimum} \right]$
46. $f(x, y) = x + y$, $M = \{(x, y); \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2}, a > 0\}$
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(\sqrt{2}a, \sqrt{2}a) = 2\sqrt{2}a \text{ je relatívne minimum,} \\ f(-\sqrt{2}a, -\sqrt{2}a) = -2\sqrt{2}a \text{ je relatívne maximum} \end{array} \right]$
47. $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$, $M = \{(x, y); x + y = 2\}$.
 $[f(1, 1) = 2 \text{ je relatívne minimum}]$
48. $f(x, y) = xy - x + y - 1$, $M = \{(x, y); x + y = 1\}$.
 $[f(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ je relatívne maximum}]$
49. $f(x, y) = xy - x + y - 1$, $M = \{(x, y); y = x^2\}$.
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(-1, 1) = 0 \text{ je relatívne maximum,} \\ f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}) = -\frac{32}{27} \text{ je relatívne minimum} \end{array} \right]$
50. Daným bodom $\mathbf{p} = (1, 4)$ veďte priamku tak, aby súčet kladných úsekov ohraničených na súradnicových osiach bol najmenší. (Nakreslite obrázok!).
 $[2x + y - 6 = 0]$
51. Do kužela o výške 9 a polomere 3 vpíšte valec najväčšieho objemu (Nakreslite obrázok!).
 $[r = 2, v = 3]$
- V príkladoch 52 – 59 nájdite najväčšiu a najmenšiu hodnotu, ktorú nadobúda daná funkcia na kompaktnej množine M .

52. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, $M =$ úsečka pq , $p = (-1, 4)$, $q = (1, 0)$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \max f = f(-1, 4) = 17, \\ \min f = f\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{4}{5} \end{array} \right]$$
53. $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$, $M =$ obdĺžnik (aj s vnútrom) určený bodmi $\mathbf{a} = (0, -1)$, $\mathbf{b} = (2, -1)$, $\mathbf{c} = (2, 2)$, $\mathbf{d} = (0, 2)$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \max f = f(2, -1) = 13, \\ \min f = f(1, 1) = -1 = f(0, -1) \end{array} \right]$$
54. $f(x, y) = 3xy$, $M = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \max f = f(1, 1) = 3 = f(-1, -1), \\ \min f = f(-1, 1) = -3 = f(1, -1) \end{array} \right]$$
55. $f(x, y) = 2 - x^2 - y^2 + 2x - 2y$, $M = \{(x, y); x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 2y \leq 0\}$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \max f = f(1, -1) = 4, \\ \min f = 2 = f(u, v), \\ \text{kde } (u-1)^2 + (v+1)^2 = 2 \end{array} \right]$$
56. $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16$, $M = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq 25\}$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \max f = f(-5, 0) = 101, \\ \min f = f(5, 0) = -19 \end{array} \right]$$
57. $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^2 + 4xy - 6x - 1$, $M = \{(x, y); x \geq 0, y \geq 0, y \leq 3 - x\}$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \max f = f(0, 0) = -1, \\ \min f = f(0, 3) = -19 \end{array} \right]$$
58. $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 3x + 10$, $M = \{(x, y); x \geq y, x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \max f = f\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 14.5 + \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ \min f = f(2, 1) = 7 \end{array} \right]$$
59. $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy + 2y^2 - 15x + 20$, $M = \{(x, y); x \leq 5, x^2 - y^2 \geq 1\}$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \max f = f(5, -2\sqrt{6}) = 43 + 10\sqrt{6}, \\ \min f = f(4, 1) = -10 \end{array} \right]$$
60. Za akých predpokladov môžu byť rovnice $x = r \cos \vartheta$, $y = r \sin \vartheta$ riešené pre r , ϑ ako funkcie x , y . Kde je inverzná funkcia diferencovateľná.
61. Riešte rovnice $x = r \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi$, $y = r \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi$, $z = r \sin \vartheta$ pre r , ϑ , φ ako funkcie premenných x , y , z . Kedy je táto inverzia diferencovateľná.
62. Ukážte, že $\mathbf{f} : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$, $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = (x^3 + 2xy + y^2, x^2 + y)$ je lokálne invertovateľná v okolí bodu $(1, 1)$. Vypočítajte $D\mathbf{f}^{-1}(4, 2)$ a nájdite afinnú aproximáciu $\mathbf{f}^{-1}(u, v)$ v okolí bodu $(4, 2)$.
63. Nech $\mathbf{f} : \mathbf{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$, $\mathbf{f}(x, y, z) = (x + y + z, xy + yz + zx, xyz)$. Nech a, b, c sú rôzne reálne čísla. Ukážte, že $\mathbf{f}$ má inverziu $\mathbf{g}$ v okolí bodu $\mathbf{a} = (a, b, c)$ a že $J_{\mathbf{g}}(\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{a})) = [(c - b)(a - c)(b - a)]^{-1}$.

1.5 Integrály.

V úlohách 1 - 6 vypočítajte dvojné integrály:

1. $\iint_I x^2 y \cos(xy^2) dx dy, I = \langle 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle \times \langle 0, 2 \rangle.$
 $[-\frac{\pi}{16}]$

2. $\iint_I y e^{x+y} dx dy, I = \langle 0, 2 \rangle \times \langle 0, 1 \rangle.$
 $[e^2 - 1]$

3. $\iint_I \frac{1}{(2x+y+1)^2} dx dy, I = \langle 0, 4 \rangle \times \langle 0, 1 \rangle.$
 $[\ln \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}]$

4. $\iint_I \frac{y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy, I = \langle 0, 1 \rangle \times \langle 0, 1 \rangle.$
 $[\ln \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{3}}]$

5. $\iint_I \ln(1+x)^{2y} dx dy, I = \langle 0, 1 \rangle \times \langle 0, 1 \rangle.$
 $[2 \ln 2 - 1]$

6. $\iint_I \frac{1}{(1-xy)^2} dx dy, I = \langle 2, 3 \rangle \times \langle 1, 2 \rangle.$
 $[\ln(\frac{6}{5})]$

V úlohách 7 – 19 vypočítajte dvojné integrály. Načrtnite obrázok množiny A .

7. $\iint_A \cos(x+y) dx dy, A = \{(x, y); 0 \leq x \leq \pi, x \leq y \leq \pi\}.$
 $[-2]$

8. $\iint_A |xy| dx dy, A = \{(x, y); 1 \leq |x| \leq 2, 1 \leq |y| \leq 2\}.$
 $[9]$

9. $\iint_A y e^x dx dy, A = \{(x, y); y^2 \leq x \leq y+2\}.$
 $[\frac{1}{2}(e^4 + 5e)]$

10. $\iint_A (x+y) dx dy, A = \{(x, y); 0 \leq x \leq 2, y \leq x \leq 2y\}.$
 $[\frac{7}{3}]$

11. $\iint_A \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy, A = \{(x, y); 0 \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq x, x \leq 2\}.$
 $[\frac{9}{4}]$

12. $\iint_A (3x^2 + 2y) dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x^2 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, x \geq 0\}.$
 $[\frac{39}{70}]$

13. $\iint_A |x| dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x^2 \leq y, 4x^2 + y^2 \leq 12\}.$
 $[4\sqrt{3} - \frac{10}{3}]$

14. $\iint_A \frac{x}{3} dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x \leq 2 + \sin y, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, y \leq 2\pi\}.$
 $[\frac{3}{2}\pi]$

15. $\iint_A xy dxdy$, $A = \{(x, y); x - 4 \leq y, y^2 \leq 2x\}$.
 $\left[\int_{-2}^3 \left(\int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{y+4} xy dx \right) dy = \frac{975}{16} \right]$
16. $\iint_A \sqrt{xy - y^2} dxdy$, $A = \{(x, y); 0 \leq y \leq 3, \frac{x}{10} \leq y \leq x\}$.
 $[162]$
17. $\iint_A (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$, A je ohraničená krivkami $y = 0$, $y - x + 1$, $y = x + 1$.
 $[\frac{1}{3}]$
18. $\iint_A (x^2 + y) dxdy$, A je ohraničená krivkami $y = \frac{1}{2}x$, $y = 2x$, $xy = 2$, $x \geq 0$.
 $[\frac{17}{6}]$
19. $\iint_A \frac{1}{x+y+1} dxdy$, A je trojuholník KLM , $K = (1, 2)$, $L = (5, 2)$, $M = (4, 4)$.
 $[\frac{72}{5} \ln 18 - 16 \ln 16 + \frac{8}{5} \ln 8]$
V úlohách 20 – 23 vypočítajte plošný obsah rovinných obrazcov určených množinou A , keď
20. A je ohraničená krivkami: $y = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)^2$ a $x^2 + y^2 = 4$.
 $[\pi - \frac{4}{3}]$
21. A je ohraničená krivkami: $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$, $y^2 = x + 1$ a obsahuje bod $(0, 0)$.
 $\left[8 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) \right]$
22. $A = \{(x, y); 0 \leq y \leq x, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$.
 $[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}]$
23. $A = \{(x, y); x \leq y \leq \sqrt{3x}, 4x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 8x\}$.
 $[\pi - 6 + 3\sqrt{3}]$
V úlohách 24 – 35 použitím vhodnej transformácie vypočítajte dané integrály a načrtnite obrázok A .
24. $\iint_A \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dxdy$, $A = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$.
 $[\frac{\pi}{6}]$
25. $\iint_A xy^2 dxdy$, $A = \{(x, y); 2y \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4y\}$.
 $[0]$
26. $\iint_A \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dxdy$, $A = \{(x, y); \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$.
 $[\frac{2}{3}\pi ab]$
27. $\iint_A \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy$, $A = \{(x, y); \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2\}$.
 $[-6\pi^2]$

28. $\iint_A \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq ax\}.$
 $\left[\frac{a^3}{3} \left(\pi - \frac{4}{3}\right)\right]$
29. $\iint_A (12 - 3x - 4y) dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 4\}.$
 $[25\pi]$
30. $\iint_A \arctg \frac{y}{x} dx dy, A = \{(x, y); 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9, \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x\}.$
 $\left[\frac{\pi^2}{6}\right]$
31. $\iint_A (x - y) dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq x + y\}.$
 $[0]$
32. $\iint_A (1 - 2x - 3y) dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}.$
 $[4\pi]$
33. $\iint_A y dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, y \leq x\}.$
 $\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}a^3\right]$
34. $\iint_A \sin\left(\pi\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) dx dy, A = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}.$
 $\left[\frac{1}{4}\right]$
35. $\iint_A \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy, A = \{(x, y); y \leq \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}.$
 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}(1 + r^2) \ln(1 + r^2) - r^2\right]$
V úlohách 36 – 49 vypočítajte trojné integrály. Načrtnite obrázok množiny A .
36. $\iiint_A (1 - x) y z dx dy dz, A = \{(x, y, z); x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, z \leq 1 - x - y\}.$
 $\left[\frac{1}{144}\right]$
37. $\iiint_A z dx dy dz, A = \{(x, y, z); x \geq 0, y \geq 0, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}\}.$
 $\left[\frac{\pi}{8}\right]$
38. $\iiint_A z^2 dx dy dz, A = \{(x, y, z); x \geq 0, y \geq 0, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}\}.$
 $\left[\frac{\pi}{15}(2\sqrt{2} - 1)\right]$
39. $\iiint_A (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz, A = \{(x, y, z); x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq r^2\}.$
 $\left[2\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{5}\pi r^5\right]$
40. $\iiint_A (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz, A = \{(x, y, z); x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z, z \leq 2\}.$
 $\left[\frac{16}{3}\pi\right]$
41. $\iiint_A \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz, A = \{(x, y, z); x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq z\}.$
 $\left[\frac{\pi}{10}\right]$

42. $\iiint_A \frac{xy}{\sqrt{z}} dx dy dz$, $A = \left\{ (x, y, z); x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 0 \leq z \leq c, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 0 \right\}$.
 $\left[\frac{a^2 b^2 \sqrt{c}}{36} \right]$
43. $\iiint_A (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$, $A = \{ (x, y, z); 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9, z \geq 0 \}$.
 $\left[\frac{844}{15} \pi \right]$
44. $\iiint_A x^2 y z dx dy dz$, $A = \{ (x, y, z); x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \leq 0, 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9 \}$.
 $\left[-\frac{1}{840} \right]$
45. $\iiint_A x y z dx dy dz$, $A = \{ (x, y, z); x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \}$.
 $\left[\frac{1}{48} \right]$
46. $\iiint_A (2x + 3y - z) dx dy dz$, A je ohraničená plochami $z = 0$, $z = a$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $x + y = b$, $a > 0$, $b > 0$.
 $\left[\frac{ab^2(-6a+20b)}{24} \right]$
47. $\iiint_A \frac{1}{(x+y+z+1)^8} dx dy dz$, A je štvorsten ohraničený rovinami $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, $x + y + z = 1$.
 $\left[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{8} \right]$
48. $\iiint_A z dx dy dz$, A je ohraničená plochami $z^2 = 4(x^2 + y^2)$ a $z = 2$.
 $\left[\pi \right]$
49. $\iiint_A x dx dy dz$, A je ohraničená plochami $x^2 + y^2 = -2z + 9$, $z = 0$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$.
 $\left[\frac{81}{5} \right]$
- V úlohách 50 – 63 nájdite objem množiny A . Načrtnite obrázok!
50. $A = \{ (x, y, z); x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y^2 \}$.
 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4} \right]$
51. $A = \left\{ (x, y, z); -1 \leq x \leq 1, \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{2}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \leq z \leq 4 \right\}$.
 $\left[\pi(2 - \sqrt{2}) \right]$
52. $A = \{ (x, y, z); x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 12, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4z \}$.
 $\left[\frac{48\sqrt{3}-40}{3} \pi \right]$
53. $A = \{ (x, y, z); x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4 \}$.
 $\left[\frac{16}{9} (3\pi - 4) \right]$
54. $A = \left\{ (x, y, z); 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9, z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right\}$.
 $\left[\frac{19}{3} \pi (2 - \sqrt{2}) \right]$
55. A je ohraničená plochami $z = 6 - x^2 - y^2$ a $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.
 $\left[\frac{32}{3} \pi \right]$

56. A je ohraničená plochami $z = 4 - y^2$, $z = y^2 + 2$, $x = -1$, $x = 2$.
 $[8]$
57. A je ohraničená plochami $z = x^2 + y^2$ a $z = x^2 + 2y^2$, $y = x$, $y = 2x$, $x = 1$.
 $[\frac{7}{12}]$
58. A je ohraničená plochami $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = z^2$, $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + z^2 = 1$.
 $[4\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})]$
59. A je ohraničená plochami $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, $z = 5$ a $x + y + z = 8$.
 $[117\pi]$
60. A je ohraničená plochami $2z = x^2 + y^2$, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.
 $[\frac{4}{3}\pi]$
61. A je ohraničená plochami $z = 0$, $z = 2 - y$, $y = x^2$.
 $[\frac{32}{15}\sqrt{2}]$
62. A je ohraničená plochami $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, $x^2 + y^2 = z - 2$.
 $[\frac{7}{2}\pi]$
63. A je ohraničená plochami $x = 0$, $z = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = 3$, $x + 2z = 3$.
 $[\frac{9}{2}]$