

### A... skupina

1(a) Kedy funkciu  $f \subseteq R^n \times R$  nazývame differencovateľnou vo vnútornom bode  $\bar{a}$  oboru definície  $D(f)$ ? (2,5 body)

Nech  $\bar{a}$  je vnútorný bod  $D(f)$  funkcie  $f \subseteq R^n \times R$ .  
 $f$  nazývame differencovateľnou v bode  $\bar{a}$   
ak existujú  $\left[ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_k} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}}$  pre  $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  
a existujú funkcie  $\varepsilon_k \subseteq R^n \times R$  také  
 $\exists \lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} \varepsilon_k(\bar{x}) = \varepsilon_k(\bar{a}) = 0$  (t.j. spojiteľnosť  $\bar{a}$ )  
a  $f(\bar{x}) - f(\bar{a}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \frac{\partial f(\bar{x})}{\partial x_k} \right]_{\bar{x}=\bar{a}} (\bar{x}_k - \bar{a}_k) + \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_k(\bar{x})(\bar{x}_k - \bar{a}_k)$

(b) Aká je nutná a postačujúca podmienka k differencovateľnosti funkcie  $f \subseteq R^n \times R$  vo vnútornom bode  $\bar{a} \in D(f)$ ?

$f$  je differencovateľná vo vnútornom bode  $\bar{a} \in D(f)$  vtedy a len vtedy ak  $\lim_{\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{a}} \frac{f(\bar{x}) - f(\bar{a}) - Df_{\bar{a}}(\bar{x})}{\|\bar{x} - \bar{a}\|} = 0$  (2,5 body).

A) ② Pre funkciu  $f(x,y) = (x-2)\ln y$  nejdite:

(spolu 15) (a) obor definicie  $D(f)$  (uokreslite)

funkcia je definovaná pre všetky  $x \in \mathbb{R}, y > 0$

$\therefore D(f) = (-\infty, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$

(b) stacionárne body f:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \ln y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 1 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (x-2) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2 \text{ (amejostne } y \neq 0) \end{array} \right.$$

jediný stac. bod je  $\underline{(2,1)}$

(c) lokálne extremy f:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x-2}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right]_{\bar{a}} = 0, \quad \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right]_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 0, \quad \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \right]_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=1}} = 1$$

$$H_f(2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{f má } n(2,1)$$

sedloviý bod  $\Rightarrow$  neutrálne lokálne extremum.

(d) dôbly kroké roviny ku grafu f  
v bode  $\bar{b} = (1, 1, ?)$

$$z = (x-2)\ln y \Rightarrow f(1,1) = -1 \cdot \ln 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{b} = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$g(x_1, y_1, z) = (x-2)\ln y - z \Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \ln y, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{x-2}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = -1$$

$$\nabla g(\bar{b}) = (0, -1, -1), \quad \nabla g(\bar{b}) \cdot (\bar{x} - \bar{b}) = 0$$

$$g = 0 \cdot (x-1) - 1 \cdot (y-1) - 1 \cdot (z-0) = 0 \Rightarrow -y + 1 - z = 0$$

$$g \equiv y + z - 1 = 0$$