

Задача 34. Показать на графиках наличие
всех направлений для функции $f(x,y)$
значения

N85a Две функции $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ имеют
минимум в точке $(0,0)$, если

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

Решение $f'_x(x,y) = y \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{4x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$,
 $f'_y(x,y) = x \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{4x^3 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$, $x^2 + y^2 > 0$

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{y} = 0$$

$$f''_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(0,y) - f'_x(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1$$

$$f''_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_y(x,0) - f'_y(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f''_{xy}(0,0) \neq f''_{yx}(0,0)$$

N86 a) Показать функцию $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ не имеет
в точке $(0,0)$ направления, в котором
она непрерывна, если

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \sqrt{-\ln(x^2 + y^2)}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x = y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Решение. Дл. $\ln(x^2 + y^2) \leq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow$

$$Df = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} - \text{круг}$$

Дл. $\forall x^2 + y^2 > 0$ непрерывность функции
 f - непрерывна как композиция непрерыв. ф-ий

$$(0,0): \lim_{\substack{0 \leq x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \neq 0}} |xy| \sqrt{-\ln(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{|\text{невозм.}|}{0 \cdot \infty} \leq$$

$$\leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \neq 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \sqrt{-\ln(x^2 + y^2)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +0} \frac{z}{2} \sqrt{-\ln z} = \left| \frac{z}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sqrt{\ln z}}{2z} = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f - \text{непр. в } (0,0)$$

$$f'_x(x,y) = y \sqrt{-\ln(x^2 + y^2)} + xy \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-\ln(x^2 + y^2)}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 2x \right)$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = x \sqrt{-\ln(x^2 + y^2)} + xy \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-\ln(x^2 + y^2)}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 2y \right)$$

- непрерывна при $x^2 + y^2 > 0$

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0 = f'_y(0,0)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{y(x^2+y^2) \cdot (-\ln(x^2+y^2)) + x^2 y}{(x^2+y^2) \sqrt{-\ln(x^2+y^2)}} = 0 = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f'_y(x,y)$$

$\Rightarrow f'_x$ - непрерывна в $(0,0)$

~~$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'_x(x, \frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}) \cdot (-\ln(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})) + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}) \sqrt{-\ln(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2} \cdot (-\ln(\frac{2}{x})) + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{2}{x^2} \sqrt{-\ln(\frac{2}{x})}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x^3} (-\ln(\frac{2}{x})) + \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{2}{x^2} \sqrt{-\ln(\frac{2}{x})}}$~~

$$f''_{xx} = \frac{(y \cdot 2x \cdot (-\ln(x^2+y^2)) + y(x^2+y^2) \cdot (-\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2})) \cdot (x^2+y^2) \sqrt{-\ln(x^2+y^2)} - (y(x^2+y^2) \cdot (-\ln(x^2+y^2)) + x^2 y)^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2 \cdot (-\ln(x^2+y^2))^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-x^3 y}{(-\ln(x^2+y^2))^{3/2}} - \frac{xy}{\sqrt{-\ln(x^2+y^2)} (x^2+y^2)} + \frac{2x^2 y^2}{\sqrt{-\ln(x^2+y^2)} (x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f''_{xx}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(x,0) - f'_x(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f''_{xx}$ - непрерывна на $x^2+y^2 < 1$

Аналогично f''_{yy} непрерывна.

$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{-x^2 y^2}{(-\ln(x^2+y^2))^{3/2} \cdot (x^2+y^2)^2} + \frac{2x^2 y^2}{\sqrt{-\ln(x^2+y^2)} \cdot (x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f''_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(0,y) - f'_x(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^3 \cdot (-\ln y^2)}{y^2 \sqrt{-\ln y^2}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f''_{xy}(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{-x^2 y^2}{(-\ln(x^2+y^2))^{3/2} (x^2+y^2)^2} + \frac{2x^2 y^2}{\sqrt{-\ln(x^2+y^2)} (x^2+y^2)^2} = 0 = f''_{xy}(0,0)$$

$\Rightarrow f''_{xy}(x,y)$ - непрерывна на $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$

N 87 а) Знаям всі максимуми го функції на поверхні
 сфера $F = f(x^2+y^2+z^2)$, $(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

Розв'язок.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2x, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2y, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2z$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = f''(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 4x^2 + f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = f''(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 4y^2 + f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = f''(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 4z^2 + f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = F''_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) = f''(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2x \cdot 2y + f' = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} = f''(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2y \cdot 2z = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} = f''(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2x \cdot 2z = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z \partial x}$$

$$dF = f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot d(x^2+y^2+z^2) = f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) (2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz)$$

$$d^2 F = f''(x^2+y^2+z^2) (2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz)^2 + f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2 \cdot d(x dx + y dy + z dz) + f'''(x^2+y^2+z^2) (2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz)^2 + f'(x^2+y^2+z^2) \cdot 2 \cdot ((dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2)$$

$$\text{Ado } d^2 F = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 F = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} dz^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} dx dz + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz$$

NST $F = f(x+y, zx), (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

Pozbierzok $dF = f'_1(x+y, zx) \cdot d(x+y) + f'_2(x+y, zx) \cdot d(zx)$

$$= f'_1(\cdot, \cdot) (dx + dy) + f'_2(\cdot, \cdot) (x dz + z dx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = f'_1 + z \cdot f'_2; \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = f'_1; \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = f'_2 \cdot x$$

$$d^2 F = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 F = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} dz^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z \partial x} dz dx \quad \text{⊖}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} \cdot 1 + f''_{12} \cdot z + z \cdot f''_{21} + z^2 f''_{22} = f''_{11} + 2zf''_{12} + z^2 f''_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11} \cdot 1 + z f''_{21}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} = f''_{12} \cdot x + f'_2 + z f''_{22} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = f''_{11}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} = f''_{12} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = f''_{22} \cdot x^2$$

$$= (f''_{11} + 2zf''_{12} + z^2 f''_{22}) dx^2 + 2(f''_{11} + z f''_{21}) dx dy + 2(f''_{12} x + f'_2 + z f''_{22} \cdot x) dx dz + f''_{11} dy^2 + f''_{12} x dz dy + f''_{22} x^2 dz^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A60 } d^2F &= d(dF) = d(f_1' \cdot (dx+dy) + f_2' \cdot (xdz+zdxdx)) \\
 &= f_{11}''(dx+dy)^2 + 2f_{12}''(dx+dy)(xdz+zdxdx) + f_{22}''(xdz+zdxdx)^2 + \\
 &\quad + f_2' \cdot (dxdz + dzdxdx) = \\
 &= dx^2(f_{11}'' + 2f_{12}''z + f_{22}''z^2) + dx dy(2f_{11}'') + dy^2(f_{11}'') + \\
 &\quad + dx dz(2f_{12}''x + 2f_{22}''xz + 2f_2') + dy dz(2f_{12}'' \cdot x) + dz^2(f_{22}''x)
 \end{aligned}$$

N 88 k) $F = e^{x+y^2-z^3}$, $M(-1, 3, 2)$.

pozřít.

N 89 a) $f(x, y) = (x+1) \sin \frac{1}{y^2}$ $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = ?$

N 90 g) $f(x, y) = x^m y^n$ $\frac{\partial^{m+n}}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} f(0, 0) = ?$

9/3 N85 d), N86 d), N87 d), b), N88 p) N89 d),
N90 a), N91 d)