

$$Z = xe^{\frac{y}{x}}; \quad F = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$$

Находим частные производные:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + xe^{\frac{y}{x}} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) = e^{\frac{y}{x}} - \frac{y}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \left(1 - \frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} * \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} * \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) + \frac{y}{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{y^2}{x^3} e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xe^{\frac{y}{x}} * \frac{1}{x} = e^{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} * \frac{1}{x}$$

Подставим производные в функцию F, получим:

$$F = x^2 * \frac{y^2}{x^3} e^{\frac{y}{x}} * e^{\frac{y}{x}} + 2xy \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) e^{\frac{y}{x}} + y^2 e^{\frac{y}{x}} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{y^2}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} - \frac{2y^2}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y^2}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} = 0$$

Доказано.

$$z = x^2 - y^2 + 5x + 4y \quad A(3;2), B(3,05;1,98)$$

$$1) z_1 = (3,05)^2 - (1,98)^2 + 5 * 3,05 + 4 * 1,98 = 9,3025 - 3,9504 + 15,25 + 7,92 = 28,5521$$

$$\bar{z}_1 \approx z(A) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x^2 - y^2 + 5x + 4y)'_x = 2x + 5$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x^2 - y^2 + 5x + 4y)'_y = -2y + 4$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_A = 2x + 5 \Big|_{(3;2)} = 2 * 3 + 5 = 11$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_A = (-2y + 4) \Big|_{(3;2)} = -2 * 2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta x = x_1 - x_0 = 3,05 - 3 = 0,05$$

$$\Delta y = y_1 - y_0 = 1,98 - 2 = -0,02$$

$$z(A) = 3^2 - 2^2 + 5 * 3 + 4 * 2 = 9 - 4 + 15 + 8 = 28$$

$$\bar{z}_1 = 28 + 11 * 0,05 + 8(0,02) \approx 28 + 0,55 + 0 = 28,55$$

$$\frac{|z_B - \bar{z}_B|}{z_B} * 100\% = \frac{|28,5521 - 28,55|}{28,5521} * 100\% = 0,0074\%$$

$$4) z - z_0 = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) (x - x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_C (y - y_0)$$

$$z - 28 = 11(x - 3) + 0(y - 2)$$

$$z - 28 = 11(x - 3)$$

$$11x - 33 - z + 28 = 0$$

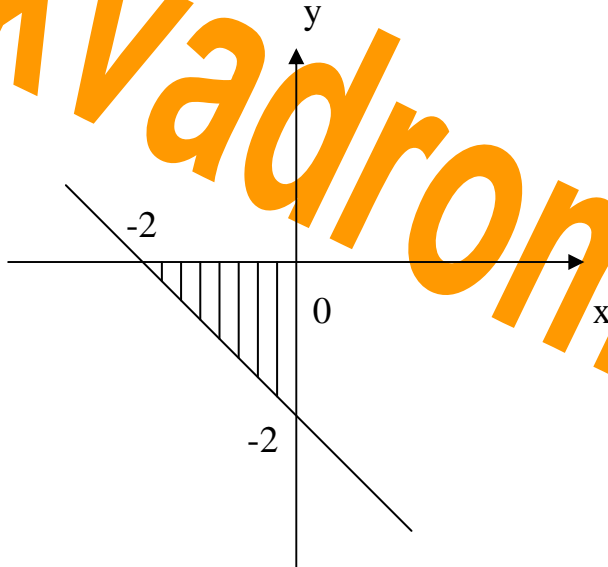
$$11x - z - 5 = 0.$$

$$z = x^2 + 2xy - y^2 + 4x; \quad x < 0 \quad y \leq 0 \quad x + y + 2 \geq 0$$

Находим стационарные точки функции:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 2y + 4 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = y \\ 4y = -4 \Rightarrow y = -1 \quad x = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$M(-1; -1)$ – стационарная точка.



Эта точка $(-1; -1)$ попала в область:

$$z(-1; -1) = 1 + 2 - 1 - 4 = -2$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = (2x + 2y + 4)'_x = 2$$

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (2x + 2y + 4)'_y = 2$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (2x - 2y)'_y = -2$$

$$\Delta = AC - B^2 = 2(-2) - 2^2 = -8 < 0$$

В $M(-1; -1)$ экстремума нет

$$z(0; -2) = 0^2 + 2 * 0 * (-2) - (-2)^2 + 4 * 0 = -4$$

При $x = 0$, будем иметь:

$$z = -y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y = 0$$

Получаем точку $(0; 0)$

$$z(0; 0) = 0^2 + 2 * 0 * 0 - 0^2 + 4 * 0 = 0$$

$$\text{При } y = 0 \quad z = x^2 + 4x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x(x + 4) = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = -4 \end{matrix}$$

Получаем точки $(0; 0)$ и $(-4; 0)$

$$z(-4; 0) = 16 + 0 - 0 - 16 = 0, \text{ но точка не входит в область.}$$

$$\text{При } y = -x - 2, \text{ имеем } z = x^2 + 2x(-x - 2) - (-x - 2)^2 + 4x = x^2 - 2x^2 - 4x - x^2 - 4x - 4 + 4x = -2x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$z' = (-2x^2 - 4x - 4)' = -4x - 4$$

$$z' = -4x - 4 = 0$$

$$z(-1) = 1 - 2 = -1$$

Таким образом:

$$z_{\text{наим}} = z(-2; 0) = z(0; -2) = -4$$

$$z_{\text{наиб}} = z(0; 0) = 0.$$

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$$z = \ln(3x^2 + 4y^2); A(1;3), \bar{a}(2;-1)$$

$$1) \overline{grad}z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{1}{3x^2 + 4y^2} \right) 6x; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{1}{3x^2 + 4y^2} \right) 8y$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_A = \frac{6}{3+36} = \frac{6}{39} = \frac{2}{13}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_A = \frac{24}{3+36} = \frac{24}{39} = \frac{8}{13}$$

$$\text{Таким образом, } \overline{grad}z(A) = \left(\frac{2}{13}; \frac{8}{13} \right)$$

$$2) \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial \bar{a}} \right|_A = \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_A \cos \alpha + \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_A \cos \beta$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a_x}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a_y}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Получаем:

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial \bar{a}} \right|_A = \frac{2}{13} * \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{8}{13} * \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4-8}{13\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{4}{13\sqrt{5}}$$

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	5,5	6,5	5,0	3,0	3,5

Будем искать функцию $y = ax + b$. Составляем выражение $S(a; b)$

$$S(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^5 (y_i - (ax_i + b))^2$$

Для составления нормальной системы уравнений (для определения коэффициентов a и b) предварительно вычисляем:

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 y_i x_i = 1 * 5,5 + 2 * 6,5 + 3 * 5 + 4 * 3 + 5 * 3,5 = 5,5 + 13 + 15 + 12 + 17,5 = 63$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^2 = 1 + 4 + 9 + 16 + 25 = 55$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 y_i = 5,5 + 6,5 + 5,0 + 3,0 + 3,5 = 23,5$$

Система принимает вид:

$$\begin{cases} 63 - 55a - 15b = 0 & 5b = 23,5 - 15a \\ 23,5 - 15a - 5b = 0 & \Rightarrow 63 - 55a - 70,5 + 45a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$10a = -7,5 \Rightarrow a = -0,75$$

$$b = \frac{23,5 + 11,25}{5} = 6,95$$

Искомая прямая имеет вид: $y = -0,75x + 6,95$

