

2 parametriga vijke kõivku:

$$C: x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x + y + z = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1^2$$

jedná se o elipsu, poté provedt písací parametricky křivice.

$$x(t) = \cos t \quad y(t) = \sin t \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$z = 2 - x - y = 2 - \cos t - \sin t$$

$$\varphi(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, 2 - \cos t - \sin t) \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Uvádějme první vektorovou podle pro dle křivky.

$$\vec{F} = (y, z, x) \quad \int_C F \cdot ds = \int_0^{2\pi} F(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin t, \cos t, \sin t - \cos t) \cdot (0, \sin t, 2 - \cos t - \sin t) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2\cos t - \cos^2 t - 1 dt =$$

$$= (\sin t, 2 - \cos t - \sin t, \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t, \cos t, \sin t - \cos t) =$$

$$= -\sin^2 t + 2\cos t - \cos^2 t - \cancel{\sin t \cos t} + \cancel{\sin t \cos t} - \cos^2 t =$$

$$= -1 - \cos^2 t = \sin^2 t - 1$$

$$= 2\cos t - \cos^2 t - 1$$

$$= -2\pi + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt =$$

$$= -2\pi + 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt =$$

$$= -2\pi - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = -2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos 2t) dt =$$

$$= -2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\pi} = -2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \pi = -\frac{5\pi}{2}$$

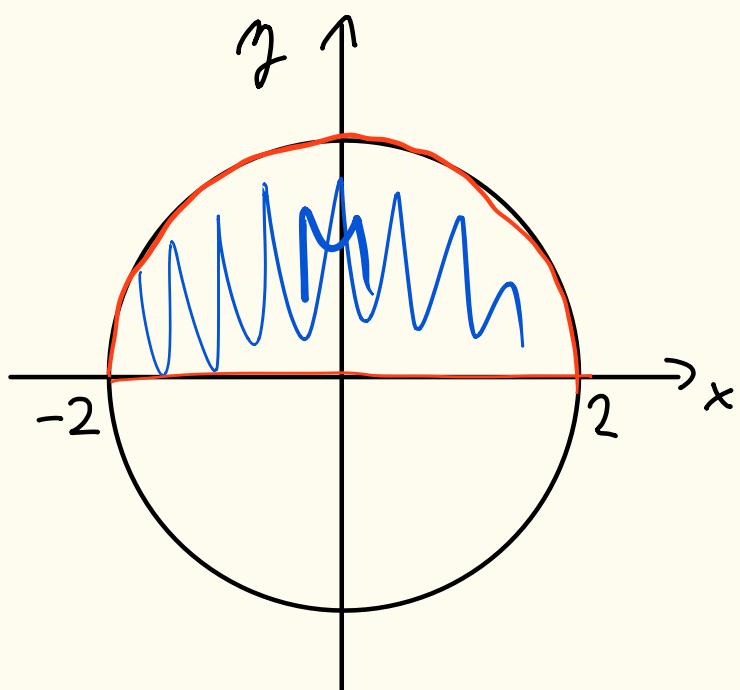
Pomocí Greenovy věty spočítat pravou rektančního pole

$$\vec{F}(x,y) = (xy^2 + x, 2x^2 + \cos y)$$

polel kladně orientované kružnici C , která je hranicí oblasti

$$E: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \quad \& \quad y \geq 0$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \iint_M \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} dA$$



$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = 4x$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2xy$$

$$\iint_D 4x - 2xy \, dA$$

polem souřadnice

$$V: \begin{aligned} 0 &\leq r \leq 2 \\ 0 &\leq \varphi \leq \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^\pi (4r^2 \cos \varphi - 2r^3 \cos^2 \varphi) \, d\varphi \, dr = \int_0^2 \left[4r^2 \sin \varphi - \frac{2r^4}{4} \sin^2 \varphi \right]_0^\pi \, dr = \int_0^2 (4r^2 - 2r^3) \, dr$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4r^2 \cos \varphi - 2r^3 \cos^2 \varphi \\ 4r^2 \cos \varphi - 2r^3 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^2 (4r^2 - 2r^3) \, dr = \int_0^2 4r^2 \, dr - \int_0^2 2r^3 \, dr = \left[\frac{4r^3}{3} \right]_0^2 - \left[\frac{2r^4}{4} \right]_0^2 = \frac{32}{3} - \frac{16}{4} = \frac{32}{3} - 4 = \frac{32 - 12}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^2 4r^2 - 2r^3 \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_{t=0}^{t=1} \, dr = \int_0^2 4r^2 - r^3 \, dr = 4 \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^2 - \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^2 = \\ &= \frac{32}{3} - \frac{16}{4} = \frac{32}{3} - 4 = \frac{32 - 12}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(4) \vec{F}(x,y,z) = (2xz + \sin y, x \cos y + z, x^2 + y)$$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2xz + \sin y & x \cos y + z & x^2 + y \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{(1-1)}_{0} e_1 + \underbrace{(2x-2x)}_0 e_2 + \underbrace{(\cos y - \cos y)}_0 e_3 = (0,0,0) \quad \text{pole je homogen funkcií}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2xz + \sin y \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \cos y + z \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = x^2 + y \quad (3)$$

$$f = x^2 z + yz + C_3(x, y)$$

Dosažení do (2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 + f + \frac{\partial C_3}{\partial y} = x \cos y + f$
 $C_3 = x \sin y + C_2(x)$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 z + yz + x \sin y + C_2(x)$$

Dosažení do (1)
 $2xz + \sin y + C_2'(x) = 2xz + \sin y$

Potenciál pole: $C_2'(x) = 0$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 z + yz + x \sin y + k, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

Příce požadovanou pro premíšení čáře:

$$f(B) - f(A) = f(1,0,1) - f(0,1,0) = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

Sem test 1

Určete kde má rovinu k plášťe

$$f: x^2 + y^2 - (x+z)^2 = 1$$

v bode A = (1, 2, 1). Jaký byl svír tuto rovinu s rovinou g: x + y + 3z = 2?

$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -2z \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -2x - 2z$$

$$\nabla f = (-2z, 2y, -2x - 2z)$$

$$\nabla f(1/2, 1) = (-2, 4, -4) = \vec{n} \dots \text{normálový vektor roviny}$$

-2 -2

Tato rovina je proto:

$$-2x + 4y - 4z + d = 0$$

Dosažením A:

$$-2 + 8 - 4 + d = 0$$

$$d = -2$$

$$-2x + 4y - 4z - 2 = 0$$

Jedná se o:

$$\vec{n} = \nabla g(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 3)$$

$$\text{Jedná se o: } \cos \alpha = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{m}|}{\|\vec{n}\| \cdot \|\vec{m}\|} =$$

$$= \frac{|-2+4-12|}{\sqrt{4+16+16} \sqrt{1+1+9}} = \frac{10}{6\sqrt{11}}$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \left(\frac{10}{6\sqrt{11}} \right)$$

Najděte maximum a minimum funkce $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 8y$

na množině $M: x^2 + y^2 \leq 5$

Rozdělim množinu na $2M$ a M^o

$\partial M: g(x,y): x^2 + y^2 - 5$

Lagrangeova multiplikácia

$$L(x,y) = f(x,y) - \lambda g(x,y)$$

$$L(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 8y - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 5)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x - 4 - 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$2x - 2\lambda x = 4$$

$$x(2 - 2\lambda) = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y - 2\lambda y + 8 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4}{2 - 2\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = -x^2 - y^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$2y - 2\lambda y = -8$$

$$y(2 - 2\lambda) = -8$$

$$-x^2 - (-2\lambda)^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{-8}$$

$$-x^2 - 4x^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$-8x = 4y$$

$$-5x^2 = -5$$

$$-2x = y$$

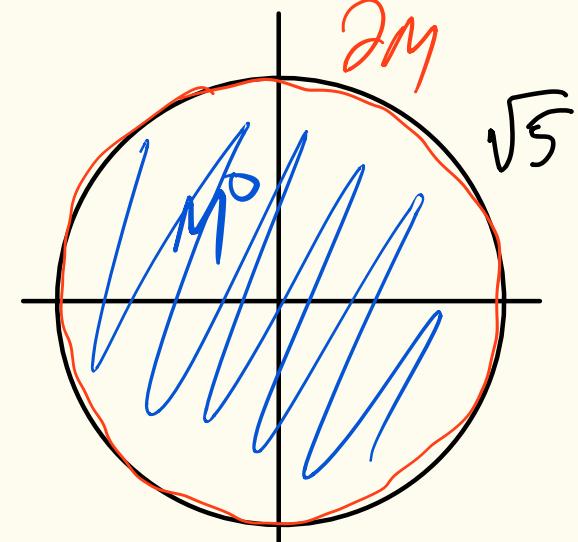
$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1 \quad y = \mp 2$$

Dva počítače body: $(1, -2)$ $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 8y$
 $(-1, 2)$

Dosazení do původní funkce: $f(1, -2) = 1 + 4 - 4 - 16 = -15$

\rightarrow jsou extrémní hodnoty omezené funkce $f(-1, 2) = 1 + 4 + 4 + 16 = 25$



Povnitříh M⁰:

Musí mít plnít $\nabla f(x,y) = (0,0)$ aby všecky byly syl extém

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + 8 = 0$$

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$2y = -8$$

$$y = -4$$

Počet zdalek bod M⁰: (2, -4)

Po dosazení bodu (2, -4) zjistí

$$\text{do } M^0: \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 5$$

$$4 + 16 \leq 5$$

Nepatří, v souště (2, -4)

není extém, jelikož
není v M⁰.

(2.) Loh. extremy funkce

$$f(x,y) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2 \quad Df = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{extrem}$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (3x^2 - 8x + 2y, 2x - 2y) = (0,0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 8x + 2y \quad 3x^2 - 8x + 2y = 0$$

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

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

$$x = y$$

2 body mohou záležet extrem (0,0)

$$3x^2 - 8x + 2x = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 6x-8 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\Delta_1 = -8 < 0} \text{neg. def.} \quad \xrightarrow{\Delta_2 = 12 > 0} \text{slabší. kritérium}$$

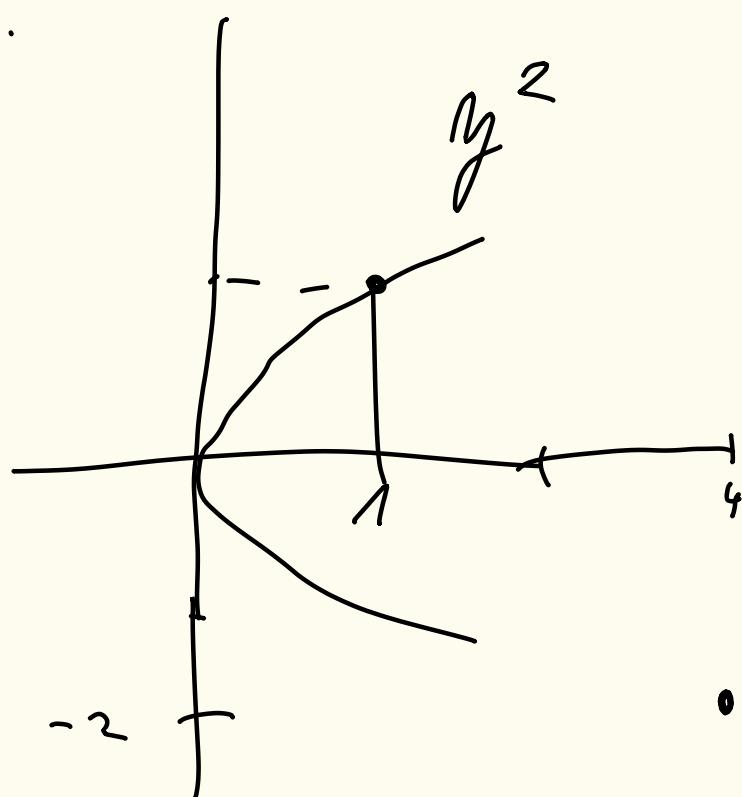
$$Hf(2,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\Delta_1 = 4 \text{ indefinitur}} \begin{matrix} x=0 & x=2 \\ y=0 & y=2 \end{matrix} \quad \xrightarrow{\Delta_2 = -12 \text{ secund. krit.}}$$

Práce vektorového pole $\vec{F}(x,y) = (y, -2x)$ model orientované kruhy
 $x = y^2$ jdoucí z $(1,1)$ do $(4,-2)$.

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

parametrisace C

$$\varphi(t) : (t^2, t) \quad t \in [1, -2]$$



$$\int_a^b F(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = 0$$

$$(t, -2t^2) \cdot (2t, 1)$$

$$= 2t^2 - 2t^2 = 0$$

$$\int_a^b F(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$$

Spočítejte hmotnost kružnice

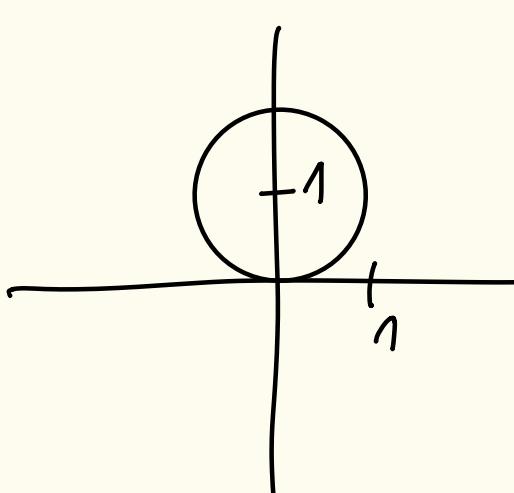
$$\int_C xy \, ds$$

$$C: x^2 + y^2 = 2y$$

Parametrisace kružnice:

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0$$

$$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$



$$\|\varphi'(t)\| = \|(-\sin t, \cos t)\| =$$

$$x = \cos t \quad y = \sin t + 1$$

$$\varphi(t) : (\cos t, \sin t + 1)$$

$$= \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} = 1$$

(kružnice je jednotková)

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos t (\sin t + 1) dt = \begin{cases} \sin t = u \\ \cos t dt = du \end{cases} = \int_0^0 u + 1 = 0$$

$$\int_C 1 ds = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 dt = [t]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi$$

- 1/3+** směrová derivace
 Limity, Lagrange, 1. od. ekvivalence, teoriční výpočet
 (extremum), (Hessian), (vlastnosti, využití)
 $x = v \cos \varphi$, $y = v \sin \varphi$, $\text{let } (\int \Phi(x,y)) = v$
- 2/3+** změna počtu integrace + polární souřadnice

- 3/3+** parametrisace
 potenciál, fyzikální, kinematika, objem tělesa
 moment zemězdlosti, průseček vektorních pole, (Gaussov) int.
 (Gauss)

Green

$$\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi = 1$$

$$\sin 2\varphi = 2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos 2\varphi = \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi = \frac{1 - \cos 2\varphi}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \varphi = \frac{1 + \cos 2\varphi}{2}$$

$$\int_C f(\varphi(t)) \rightarrow \text{šířka}$$

$$\int_C 1/\|\varphi'(t)\| \rightarrow \text{délka hrany}$$

$$\int_C F \cdot dS = \int_a^b F(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t)$$

průseček vekt. pole

