1) naerbrêde definient obor fundece f(x,4) = 1x2+22-4 2) Uncede parcialne desirace promiho radu f(x,y) = e. cos (x-2y) 3) Uniele normálor vektor keine noving le plose 12 + xy + 2x12+1=0 N bode [2,1,-1]. 4) Uræle body, og blených muse mill funkce 12 = 2x 3 + xy2 - 5x2 + y2 loba'lni extrémy. 5) Typoutlejte neurait integral I hix dx 6) Uriele jestlije mnozina splnigier '
Agto nerovnosti 1-y 20, 7=x2-1 kompaledmi.

A-resent 2 12 x 1) x2+72-420 x2+52 ≥ 4 2) fx = ex. cos(x-2y)+ex. (-sis(x-2y)).1 =  $e^{x}$  cos(x-2y) -  $e^{x}$  sin (x-2y) Sy=-e\* sin (x-2). (-2) = 2e\* sin (x-2) 3) je so implicism' funkce, norma'lor velstor (Fx, Fy, Fz) nebo (fx, fg, -1)  $F_{x}^{2} = y + 2z \qquad F_{x}^{2}(T) = 1 - 2 = -1$   $F_{y}^{2} = x \qquad F_{y}^{2}(T) = 2$   $F_{x}^{2} = 2z + 2x \qquad F_{y}^{2}(T) = -2 + 2 \cdot 2 = 2$   $\int_{y}^{2} = -\frac{F_{y}^{2}}{F_{z}^{2}} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$   $\int_{z}^{2} = \int_{z}^{2} -\frac{F_{y}^{2}}{F_{z}^{2}} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$ 6x2+32-10x=0==> y=0 6x2-10x=0 4)  $a_{x}' = 6x^{2} + y^{2} - 10x$   $a_{5}' = 2yy + 2y$ (2+5+2)=0(3) 2y(x+1)=0x(6x-10)=0x=0 x= 5 5=0 X=-1 $\begin{array}{c} x = -1 \\ 6 + 5^2 + 10 = 0 \\ y^2 X - 16 \end{array}$ podesiele body LO, 07; [3,0] 5)  $\int \frac{\ln^3 x}{x} dx = \left| \frac{1}{dl} = \frac{\ln x}{x} \right| = \int 1^2 dl = \frac{1^3}{3} = \frac{\ln^3 x}{3} + C$ 72×21 TEDY: 6) 1-020 je usarina i onesena => 1/1/ 124 je kompalstne!

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1) nachnike definicim oboz  $f(x,y) = \ln x - \sqrt{y} + 3$ B 2) uncese fig, kde f(x,y) = 34-1 3) Uræke roomici normally funkce  $x^2-y^2+z^2-6=0$  vobode [1,2,-3]. 4) Urcë le loka'lm' extremy fundece  $12 = xy - x^2 - y^2 + x + y$ 5) Typoutlejte neurist irlegrall

1/1x - x + 3 - 1 dx

6) Vypoussejse neurais integral Jeon 3x dx

B-noim

1) 
$$x > 0$$
 $x + 3 \ge 0$ 
 $x = 4$ 
 $x =$ 

1) nacroné de définient obor fundée f(x,y) = arcsin(x-2) + Vy2) Uniede Sig v bode [1,2] f(x14) = cos(2x-xy)+cos 4 3) napiste romici normally funkce 12=x2-2xy+2,2 v bode-[2,3]. 4) Uræle body, ve klerich milse mil funkce  $f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 loka'lm'$ varané extrémy na mnosine x+y-3=0. 5) Typoutlejle neurily integral  $\int \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^2}{3x} dx$ 6) Uncele prom'parcia'lne' derivace 1. ra'der funkce: Je? - x lny + 12? - 2+y = 0

C-reserve

1) 
$$-1 \le x - 2 \le 1$$
 $1 \le x \le 3$ 

2)  $\int = \cos(2x - xy) + \cos(2x - xy) \cdot (2 - xy)$ 
 $\int_{xy}^{y} = -\cos(2x - xy) \cdot (2 - xy) \cdot (2 - xy) - \cos(2x - xy) \cdot (-1)$ 
 $\int_{xy}^{y} \int_{x}^{y} = -\cos(2x - xy) \cdot (-1) \cdot (2 - xy) - \cos(2x - xy) \cdot (-1)$ 
 $\int_{xy}^{y} \int_{xy}^{y} \int_{xy}^{y} = -\cos(2x - xy) \cdot (-1) \cdot (2 - xy) - \cos(2x - 2) \cdot (-1) = 0$ 

3) mormalory velous pouragin ( $\int_{xy}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} -1$ )
 $\int_{x}^{y} = 2x - 2x \quad \int_{x}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} = -2x + 4y \quad \int_{x}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} = -4 + 12 = 8 \quad x = 2 - 2k$ 
 $\int_{y}^{y} = -2x + 4y \quad \int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} = -4 + 12 = 8 \quad x = 2 - 2k$ 
 $\int_{y}^{y} = -2x + 4y \quad \int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} = -4 + 18 = 10$ 

4) douzonal meloda -> ba pjadnik normalina podniky
 $x + 4y - 3 = 0$ 
 $\int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \int_{y}^{y}$ 

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- 1) Nacrobne le definien obor funde  $f(x,y) = \ln(y-x+1) + arccos(x)$ 2) Une Se vosechny parcial n' derivace druhé ho ra'du funde  $f(x,y) = x+x^{2-2y}$ 3) napis Se rovnici beené roviny funde  $x=3x^2+2y^2+x+y$  a bode AE-1,2). 4) Une Se body, ve kberých můse met funde f(x,y) = 2xy valzané extrémy na mnosině  $x^2+y^2=x^2$ .
  - 5) Vypoussejle neuristy integral  $\int (3x-1) \cdot e^{x} dx$
  - 6) Uniele obë parcialm'derivace promiho rådu funkce  $x+j_1^2+j_2^2-e^{j_2}=0$ v bode [2,-1,0].

1 D-nesen -15 251 1) 4-x+1>0 -25 x 5 2 5>x-1 2) fx = 1+ex-3.2+ fy = ex-5.(-2) 8"x = ex-5. 2x. 2x + ex-5. 2 fry = ex-3. (-2). 2x = fyx 8/1 = ex2-27.(-2).(-2) 3)  $z_0 = 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + (-1) + 2 =$   $f_X^1 = 6x + 1 \quad f_X^1(T) = -5$   $f_X^2 = 4y + 1 \quad f_Y^2(T) = 9$ 3+8+1=12 1: a=-5(x+1)+3(y-2)+12 D=-5x+3y+1 4) unaime promoce Jakobianu  $|2y| = 0 \quad |2| = 0 \quad |2| = 0 \quad |2| = 1$   $|2x| = 0 \quad |2| = 1$  |2x| = 1[1:1] [1,-1] [-1, 1] [-1,-1] v=ex == (5)  $\int (3x-1) \cdot e^{x} dx = \left| u = 3x-1 \right|$  $= (3x-1)e^{x} - \int 3e^{x} dx = (3x-1)e^{x} - 3e^{x} + e$ fx(2,-1,0)= -1 = 1 S'\_ = - F'\_2 = - 22 - e^2 Sig(2,-1,0) = + 1 = -2