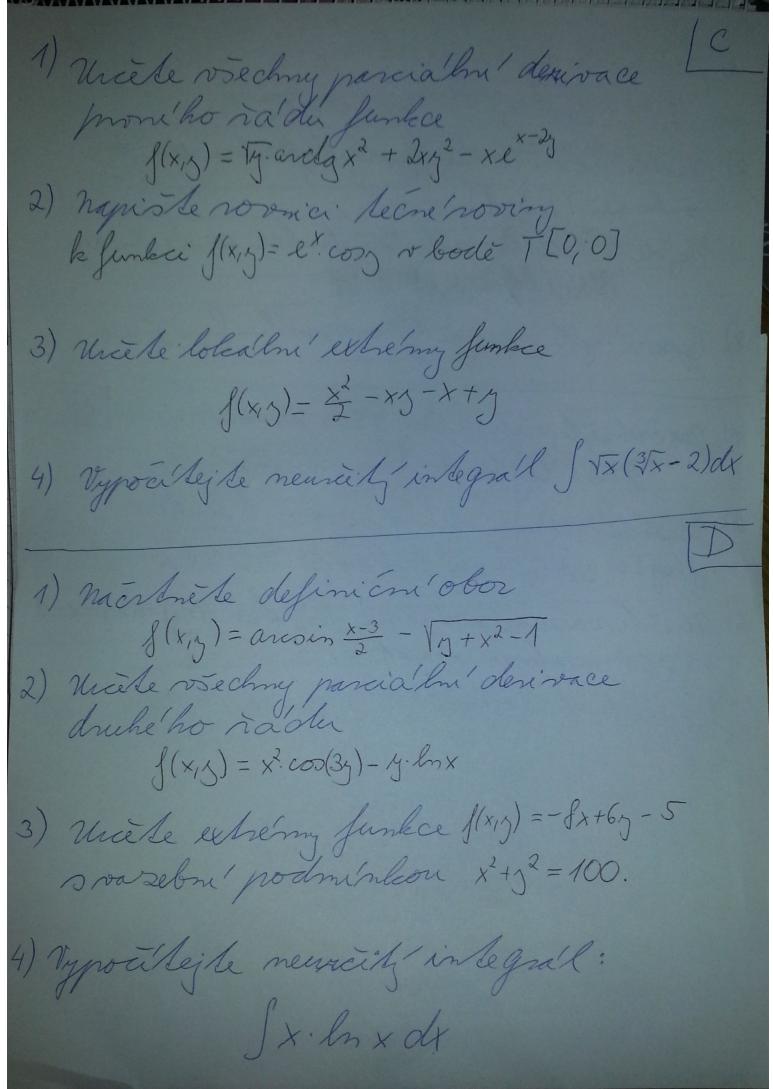
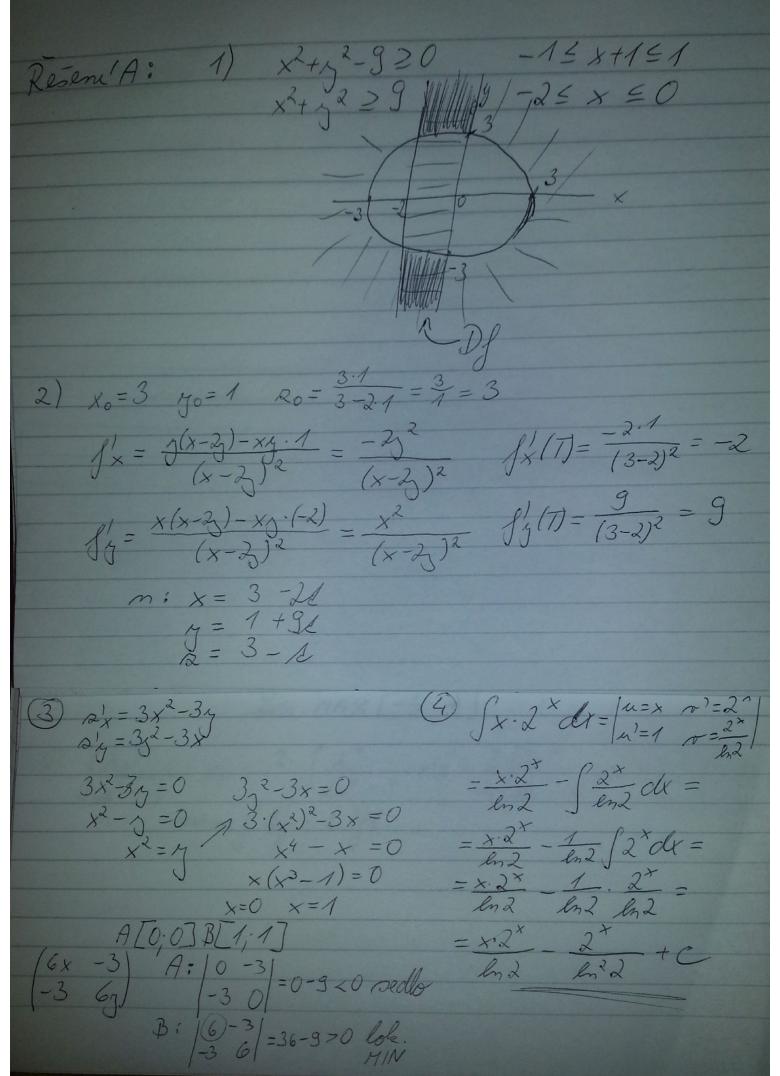
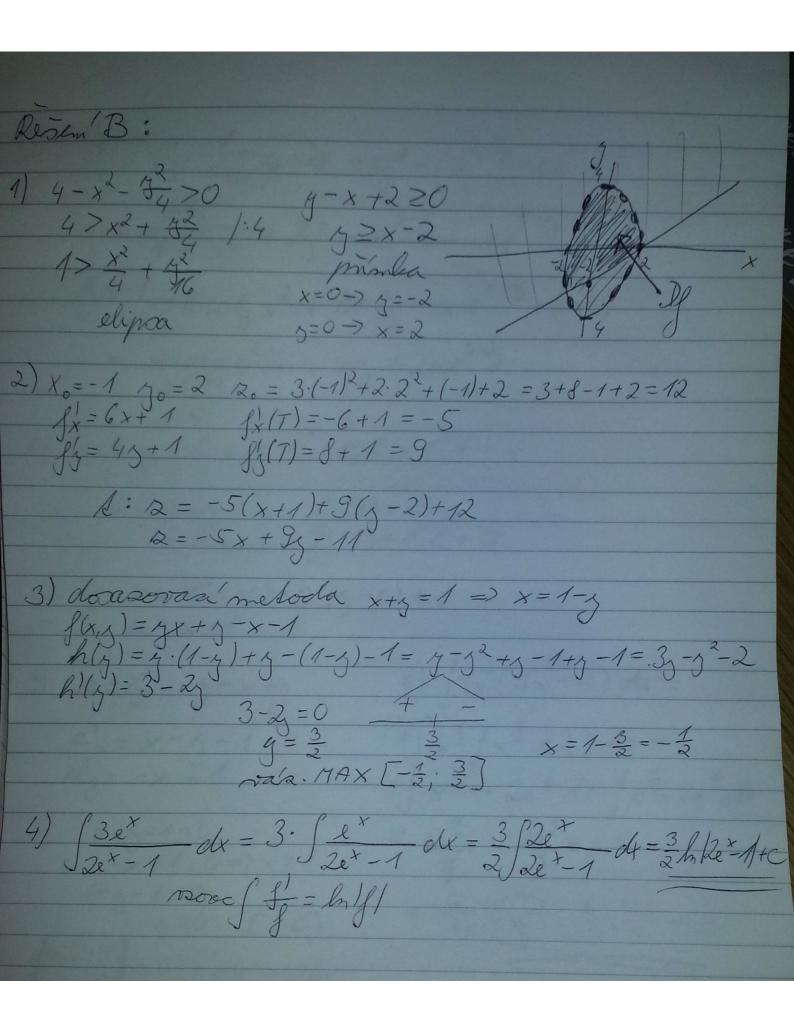
1) Nierbnise definien obor funkce $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 3} + arccos(x+1)$ 2) Uncese rovnici normally k funkci 2= xy x-24 x bode T[3;1]. 3) najde le lolea lou et tre my funkce 2= x3+3-3×4 4) Vypoulsejse neurais integral fx. 2° dx 1) nacrbnete defini ém'obor fundece $f(x) = \log(4-x^2-\frac{x^2}{4}) - \sqrt{\eta-x+2}$ 2) Wicese roonice seene noving le funkce f(x/y) = 3x2+32+x+y v bode TE-1,2). 3) Urcele varane extrémy funkce $f(x_{13}) = x + y - x - 1$ s podmunkou x + y = 1. 4) Typociskejse neuraiss' insegnal & 3 t de +





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Desen'C:
1) 8/x = 1/3. 1+(x²)2. 24 + 2/2 - (ex-3+xex-3) = 2+1/2 - 2 - 2 x-3 - xex-4 15= 1 andy x2 + 2x.2y - xex-2y. (-2) = andgx + 4xy + 2xex-y 2) x0=0 y0=0 20= l.cos0=1.1=1 $f_{x}^{*}=e^{x}\cos y$ $f_{y}^{*}(T)=1$ $f_{y}^{*}=e^{x}\cdot(-\sin y)$ $f_{y}^{*}(T)=1.0=0$ $A: D = 1(x-0)+0\cdot(y-0)+1$ D = x+14) /1x(3/x-2) dx = 3) R= 2 -xy-x+y = (x2.(x3-2)dx = $\Delta_{x} = x - j - 1$ $\Delta_{z} = -x + 1$ = \(\times \frac{3+2}{6} - 2x^\frac{1}{2} dx = \int \times \frac{5}{6} - 2x^\frac{1}{2} dx $\begin{array}{c} x - 5 - 1 = 0 \\ -x + 1 = 0 =) \times = 1 \\ 1 - 5 - 1 = 0 \\ 5 = 0 \quad \boxed{1;0} \\ 1 - 1 = 0 - 1 \ge 0 \text{ sedlo} \end{array}$ $=\frac{1}{2}$ = 6 6/x11 - 4/x3 +C Funkce nema lok. ethemy.

