

Tejlorov red za f-ju dvije i više promjenjivih

Prizajetimo se Tejlorovog reda za f-ju $f(x)$ jedne promjenjive u tački c :

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(c)}{k!} (x-c)^k = \\ = f(c) + \frac{f'(c)}{1!} (x-c) + \frac{f''(c)}{2!} (x-c)^2 + \frac{f'''(c)}{3!} (x-c)^3 + \dots$$

Za f-ju dvije promjenjive $z=f(x,y)$ vrijedi sljedeći Tejlorov red u tački (p_1, p_2)

$$f(x,y) \sim f(p_1, p_2) + df(p_1, p_2) + \frac{d^2 f(p_1, p_2)}{2!} + \frac{d^3 f(p_1, p_2)}{3!} + \dots$$

gdje je $dx = x - p_1$, $dy = y - p_2$, $dx^2 = (x - p_1)^2$, $dy^2 = (y - p_2)^2$, ...

Isti red možemo napisati u drugačijem obliku

$$f(x,y) \sim f(p_1, p_2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left((x-p_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-p_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(p_1, p_2)$$

Npr. $\left((x-p_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-p_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^3 f(p_1, p_2) =$

$$= \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} (p_1, p_2) (x-p_1)^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} (p_1, p_2) (x-p_1)^2 (y-p_2) +$$

$$+ 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} (p_1, p_2) (x-p_1) (y-p_2)^2 + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} (p_1, p_2) (y-p_2)^3$$

Kada uzmimo tačku $P(p_1, p_2)$ posmatramo tačku $(0,0)$ Tejlorov red postaje Maklorenov red.

Slične formule vrijede za f-je tri i više promjenjivih.

#) F-ju $f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$ razložiti po formuli Tejlora u okolini tačke $(1, 1, 1)$.

Rj:

$$f(x, y, z) = f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left((x-p_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-p_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + (z-p_3) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^k f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + R_n(x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3yz \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3xz \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 3xy \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -3y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6z \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3z$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = 6 \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = 6 \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 6 \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial z} = -3x$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial z^4} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -3$$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$$

$$d^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} dz^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} dx dz + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz$$

$$d^3 f = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} dx^3 + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} dy^3 + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} dz^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} dx^2 dy + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial z} dx^2 dz + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2 \partial x} dy^2 dx + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2 \partial z} dy^2 dz + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^2 \partial x} dz^2 dx + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^2 \partial y} dz^2 dy + 6 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} dx dy dz$$

Kako su svi parcijalni izvodi redni veći od tri jednaki nuli, to je ostatak $R_n = 0$, za $\forall n \geq 3$. Slijedi da formula Tejlora ima oblik

$$f(x, y, z) = f(1, 1, 1) + df(1, 1, 1) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f(1, 1, 1) + \frac{1}{3!} d^3 f(1, 1, 1)$$

gdje su $dx = x-1$, $dy = y-1$, $dz = z-1$.

Izračunajmo u tački $(1, 1, 1)$ vrijednost f -je i njenih diferencijala:

$$f(1, 1, 1) = 0, \quad df(1, 1, 1) = 0 dx + 0 dy + 0 dz = 0$$

$$d^2 f(1, 1, 1) = 6(x-1)^2 + 6(y-1)^2 + 6(z-1)^2 + 6(x-1)(y-1) + 6(x-1)(z-1) + 6(y-1)(z-1)$$

$$d^3 f(1, 1, 1) = 6((x-1)^3 + (y-1)^3 + (z-1)^3) - 18(x-1)(y-1)(z-1)$$

Dobijamo:

$$f(x, y, z) = 3(x-1)^2 + 3(y-1)^2 + 3(z-1)^2 + 3(x-1)(y-1) + 3(x-1)(z-1) + 3(y-1)(z-1)$$

$$+ (x-1)^3 + (y-1)^3 + (z-1)^3 - 3(x-1)(y-1)(z-1)$$

f -ja $f(x, y, z)$
razložena po formuli
Tejlora

(#) Funkciju $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$ razložiti po formuli Tejlora u okolini tačke $(1, -2)$.

$$R_n: f(x_1, x_2) = f(p_1, p_2) + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left((x_1 - p_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + (x_2 - p_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right)^k f(p_1, p_2) + R_n(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = 4x - y - 6 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = -2y - x - 3$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = 4 \quad \frac{\partial^3 f(x, y)}{\partial^2 x \partial y} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial^2 y} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f(x, y)}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^3 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial^2 y} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial^3 y} = 0$$

Data f-ja ima neprekidne parcijalne izvode proizvoljnog reda. Parcijalni izvodi reda većeg od dva su jednaki nuli pa je $R_n(x_1, x_2) = 0$ za $\forall n > 2$.

Tejlorova formula ima oblik

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &= f(1, -2) + \frac{1}{1} \left((x_1 - 1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + (x_2 + 2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right) f(1, -2) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left((x_1 - 1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + (x_2 + 2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \right)^2 f(1, -2) = \\ &= f(1, -2) + \frac{\partial f(1, -2)}{\partial x_1} (x_1 - 1) + \frac{\partial f(1, -2)}{\partial x_2} (x_2 + 2) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f(1, -2)}{\partial x_1^2} (x_1 - 1)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f(1, -2)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} (x_1 - 1)(x_2 + 2) + \frac{\partial^2 f(1, -2)}{\partial x_2^2} (x_2 + 2)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Izračunajmo ^{vrijednost f-je i} vrijednosti parcijalnih izvoda u tački $(1, -2)$:

$$f(1, -2) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot (-2) - (-2)^2 - 6 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot (-2) + 5 = 2 + 2 - 4 - 6 + 6 + 5 = 5$$

$$\frac{\partial f(1, -2)}{\partial x} = 4 \cdot 1 - (-2) - 6 = 4 + 2 - 6 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f(1, -2)}{\partial y} = -2 \cdot (-2) - 1 - 3 = 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(1, -2)}{\partial x^2} = 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(1, -2)}{\partial x \partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(1, -2)}{\partial y^2} = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= 5 + 0 \cdot (x - 1) + 0 \cdot (y + 2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 (x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) (x - 1)(y + 2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2) (y + 2)^2 \\ &= 5 + 2(x - 1)^2 - (x - 1)(y + 2) - (y + 2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

f-ja $f(x, y)$ razložena po formuli Tejlora

⊛ Funkciju $f(x, y, z) = 2x^3 - x^2y + 3yz^2 + 5xy + 4xz - 3x + y - 11$ razviti po Taylorovoj formuli u okolini tačke $(-1, 0, 1)$.

Rj. F-ja $u=f(x, y, z)$ razložena po formuli Tejlora u okolini tačke (p_1, p_2, p_3) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x, y, z) &= f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left((x-p_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-p_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + (z-p_3) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^k f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + R_n \\
 &= f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + \frac{1}{1!} \left[\frac{\partial f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial x} (x-p_1) + \frac{\partial f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial y} (y-p_2) + \frac{\partial f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial z} (z-p_3) \right] + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2!} \left[\frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial x^2} (x-p_1)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial y^2} (y-p_2)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial z^2} (z-p_3)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial x \partial y} (x-p_1)(y-p_2) \right. \\
 &+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial x \partial z} (x-p_1)(z-p_3) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial y \partial z} (y-p_2)(z-p_3) + \frac{1}{3!} \left[\frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial x^3} (x-p_1)^3 + \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial y^3} (y-p_2)^3 \right. \\
 &+ \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial z^3} (z-p_3)^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial x^2 \partial y} (x-p_1)^2 (y-p_2) + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial x^2 \partial z} (x-p_1)^2 (z-p_3) + \\
 &+ 3 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial y^2 \partial z} (y-p_2)^2 (z-p_3) + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial y^2 \partial x} (x-p_1)(y-p_2)^2 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial z^2 \partial x} (x-p_1)(z-p_3)^2 \\
 &+ 3 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial z^2 \partial y} (y-p_2)(z-p_3)^2 + 6 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3)}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} (x-p_1)(y-p_2)(z-p_3) \left. \right] + \dots + R_n = \\
 &= f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + d f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + \frac{1}{3!} d^3 f(p_1, p_2, p_3) + \dots + R_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6x^2 - 2xy + 5y + 4z - 3$	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 0, 1) = 6 + 4 - 3 = 7$	$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2 \partial x} = 0$
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x^2 + 3z^2 + 5x + 1$	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, 0, 1) = -1 + 3 - 5 + 1 = -2$	$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^2 \partial x} = 0$
$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 6yz + 4x$	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(-1, 0, 1) = -4$	$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^2 \partial y} = 6$
$f(-1, 0, 1) = -2 - 4 + 3 - 11 = -14$	$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = 4$	
$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 12x - 2y$	$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(-1, 0, 1) = -12$	$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 6z$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}(1, 0, 1) = 6$
$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6y$	$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2} = 12$
$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -2x + 5$	$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(-1, 0, 1) = 2 + 5 = 7$	$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 0$
		$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial z} = -2$, $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial z} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^2 \partial z} = 0$

$$f(x, y, z) = -14 + 7(x+1) - 2y - 4(z-1) - 6(x+1)^2 + 7(x+1)y + 4(x+1)(z-1) \\ + 6y(z-1) + 2(x+1)^3 - (x+1)^2y + 3y(z-1)^2$$

f-ja razložena po formuli
Tejlora

#) Razložiti po formuli Maklorena do četrtog reda zaključno,
 f-ju $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$

kj. $f(x,y) = f(0,0) + df(0,0) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2f(0,0) + \frac{1}{3!} d^3f(0,0) + \frac{1}{4!} d^4f(0,0)$

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$

$$d^2f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} dy^2$$

$$d^3f = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} dx^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} dx^2 dy + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} dx dy^2 + \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} dy^3$$

$$d^4f = \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} dx^4 + 4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^3 \partial y} dx^3 dy + 6 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} dx^2 dy^2 + 4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x \partial y^3} dx dy^3 + \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} dy^4$$

$$\begin{matrix} & & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & & & & & & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2x) = -x(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2y) = -y(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} y(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^2(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - y^2(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} x(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2y) = xy(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \begin{matrix} dx = x \\ dy = y \end{matrix}$$

$$df(0,0) = 0, \quad d^2f(0,0) = -(x^2+y^2), \quad f(0,0) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} &= \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2x) - 2x(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2} x^2(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot (-2x) \\ &= -3x(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^3(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} &= \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2y) - 2y(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3}{2} y^2(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot (-2y) \\ &= -3y(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 3y^3(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2y) + \frac{3}{2} x^2(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot (-2y) = -y(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^2y(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-2x) + \frac{3}{2} y^2(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cdot (-2x) = -x(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 3xy^2(1-x^2-y^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$d^3f(0,0) = 0 \quad d^4f(0,0) = -3(x^2+y^2)^2$$

$$f(x,y) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) - \frac{1}{8}(x^2+y^2)^2 - \dots$$

razlaganje f-je po formuli Maklorena

Razviti u Maklorenov red f-ju $f(x,y) = \ln(1+x+y)$.

$$R_j: f(x,y) = f(p_1, p_2) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left((x-p_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-p_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^k f(p_1, p_2)$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+x+y}$	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+x+y}$	$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(-1)}{(1+x+y)^2}$
$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(-1)}{(1+x+y)^2}$	$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(-1)}{(1+x+y)^2}$	$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{2}{(1+x+y)^3}$
$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{2}{(1+x+y)^3}$	\vdots	$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{2}{(1+x+y)^3}$
$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} = \frac{-6}{(1+x+y)^4}$	$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(1+x+y)^n}$	$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = \frac{-6}{(1+x+y)^4}$
\vdots		\vdots
$\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(1+x+y)^n}$		$\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^s \partial y^t} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(1+x+y)^n}$

$$\left((x-0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) f(0,0) = \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} y = x+y$$

$$\left((x-0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 f(0,0) = \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial x^2} x^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y} xy + \frac{\partial^2 f(0,0)}{\partial y^2} y^2 = (-1)(x+y)^2$$

\vdots

$$\left((x-0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(0,0) = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! (x+y)^n, \quad f(0,0) = 0$$

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! (x+y)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (x+y)^n =$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} x^{n-k} y^k$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{k!(n-k)!} x^{n-k} y^k$$

razvoj f-je $f(x,y) = \ln(1+x+y)$
u Maklorenov red

#) F-ju $f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy}$ razviti u Tejlovov red do članova 4. reda u okolini tačke (0,0). Prikazati izgled opšteg člana.

Rj. F-ja $z = f(x, y)$ razložena po formuli Tejlora u okolini tačke (p_1, p_2) :

$$f(x, y) = f(p_1, p_2) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left((x-p_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-p_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^k f(p_1, p_2) =$$

$$= f(p_1, p_2) + \frac{1}{1!} \left[\frac{\partial f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial x} (x-p_1) + \frac{\partial f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial y} (y-p_2) \right] + \frac{1}{2!} \left[\frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial x^2} (x-p_1)^2 + \right.$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial x \partial y} (x-p_1)(y-p_2) + \left. \frac{\partial^2 f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial y^2} (y-p_2)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{3!} \left[\frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial x^3} (x-p_1)^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial x^2 \partial y} (x-p_1)^2 (y-p_2) \right.$$

$$+ 3 \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial x \partial y^2} (x-p_1)(y-p_2)^2 + \left. \frac{\partial^3 f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial y^3} (y-p_2)^3 \right] + \frac{1}{4!} \left[\frac{\partial^4 f(p_1, p_2)}{\partial x^4} (x-p_1)^4 + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(1+xy) - (x-y) \cdot y}{(1+xy)^2} = \frac{(1+xy)^2}{(1+xy)^2 + (x-y)^2} \cdot \frac{1+xy - xy + y^2}{(1+xy)^2} = \frac{1+y^2}{1+2xy+x^2y^2+x^2-2xy+y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2+y^2+x^2y^2} = \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2+y^2(1+x^2)} = \frac{1+y^2}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(-1)(1+xy) - (x-y)x}{(1+xy)^2} = \frac{(1+xy)^2}{(1+xy)^2 + (x-y)^2} \cdot \frac{-1-xy-x^2+xy}{(1+xy)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)(1+x^2)}{1+2xy+x^2y^2+x^2-2xy+y^2} = \frac{(-1)(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} = \frac{-1}{1+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = -2 \frac{(1+x^2)^2 - x \cdot 2(1+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^4} = -2 \frac{1+x^2-4x^2}{(1+x^2)^3} = -2 \frac{1-3x^2}{(1+x^2)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3}(0,0) = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = 2 \frac{(1+y^2)^2 - y \cdot 2(1+y^2) \cdot 2y}{(1+y^2)^4} = 2 \frac{1+y^2-4y^2}{(1+y^2)^3} = 2 \frac{1-3y^2}{(1+y^2)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3}(0,0) = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} = (-2) \frac{-6x(1+x^2)^3 - (1-3x^2) \cdot 3(1+x^2)^2 \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^6} = (-2) \frac{-6x-6x^3-6x+18x^3}{(1+x^2)^4}$$

$$= (-2) \frac{-12x+12x^3}{(1+x^2)^4} = (-2)(-12) \frac{x-x^3}{(1+x^2)^4} = -24 \frac{x(x^2-1)}{(x^2+1)^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}(0,0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x \partial y^3} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} = 2 \frac{-6y(1+y^2)^3 - (1-3y^2)3(1+y^2)^2 \cdot 2y}{(1+y^2)^4} =$$

$$= 2 \frac{-6y - 6y^3 - 6y + 18y^3}{(1+y^2)^4} = 2 \frac{-12y + 12y^3}{(1+y^2)^4} = 2 \cdot 12 \frac{-y + y^3}{(1+y^2)^4} = 24 \frac{y(y^2-1)}{(y^2+1)^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}(0,0) = 0, \quad f(0,0) = \arctan 0 = 0$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1!}(x-y) + \frac{1}{2!}(0+0+0) + \frac{1}{3!}((-2)x^3 + 2y^3) + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot 0 + \dots$$

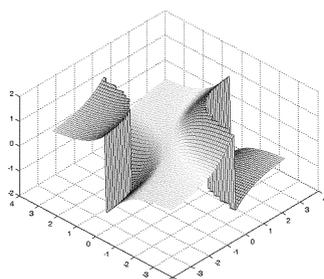
$$= x - y + \frac{-1}{3}(x^3 - y^3) + \dots = x - y + \frac{(-1)^1}{3}(x^3 - y^3) + \frac{(-1)^2}{5}(x^5 - y^5)$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}(x^{2n+1} - y^{2n+1}) + \dots$$

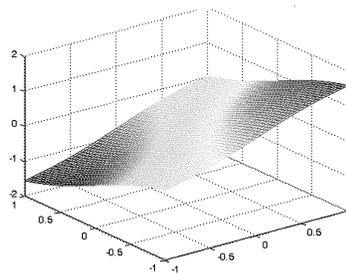
F-ja $f(x,y)$ razložena po formuli Tejlora

Dodatak.

Gratički prikazimo f -u $f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{x-y}{1+xy}$ na intervalu



na intervalu $[-\pi, \pi] \times [-\pi, \pi]$



na intervalu $(-1, 1) \times (-1, 1)$

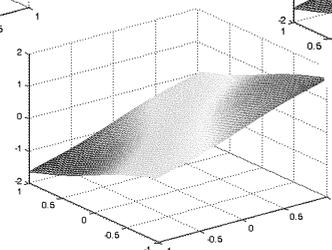
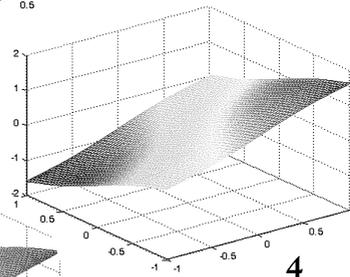
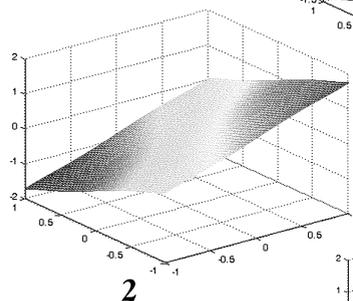
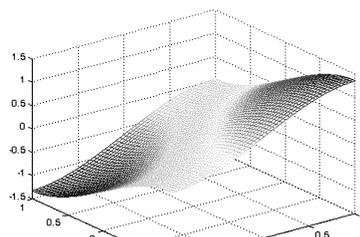
Gratički prikazimo sledeće polinome:

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^1 \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} (x^{2n+1} - y^{2n+1})$$

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^2 \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} (x^{2n+1} - y^{2n+1})$$

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^4 \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} (x^{2n+1} - y^{2n+1})$$

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^{10} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} (x^{2n+1} - y^{2n+1})$$



Šta možemo primetiti. Šta bi se desilo da smo uzeli interval $[-\pi, \pi] \times [-\pi, \pi]$ (kako bi izgledao graf?).

Zadaci za vježbu

F1

PS1

① Pokažite da f-ja $z = x \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ zadovoljava

jednačinu
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

② Pokažite da f-ja $z = e^y \cdot \varphi\left(y e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}}\right)$ zadovoljava

jednačinu
$$(x^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xyz$$

③ Pokažite da f-ja $u = x \varphi(x+y) + y \psi(x+y)$ zadovoljava

jednačinu
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

④ F-ju $f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 + xy + x + y$ razložiti po Tejlorovoj formuli u okolini tačke (1, 1).

⑤ Razviti u Tejlorov red f-ju $f(x, y) = e^{x+y}$ do članova 3. reda u okolini tačke (1, -1).

⑥ Razviti u Maklorenov red f-ju $f(x, y) = \cos x \cos y$ do članova 4. reda.

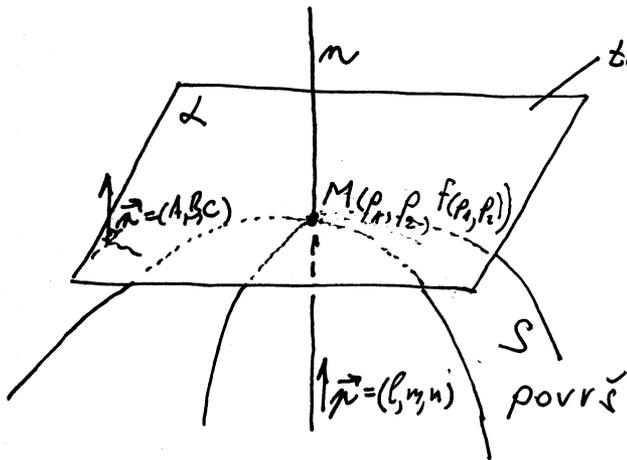
⑦ Razložiti u Maklorenov red sljedeću f-ju $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$.

Jednačina tangente ravnini i jednačina normale na površ

Jednačina tangente ravnini (hiperravnini) na površ S , čija je jednačina $z = f(x_1, x_2)$, u tački $M(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))$ (ako je f diferencijabilna u tački (p_1, p_2)) glasi:

$$z - f(p_1, p_2) = f'_{x_1}(p_1, p_2)(x_1 - p_1) + f'_{x_2}(p_1, p_2)(x_2 - p_2)$$

Može li se uspostaviti sličnost sa jednačinom tangente na krivu liniju $y = f(x)$ u ravnini?



tangentna ravan
 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$

$M(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))$ tačka dodira

n - normala na površ $\frac{x - p_1}{l} = \frac{y - p_2}{m} = \frac{z - f(p_1, p_2)}{n}$

Jednačina normale na površ $z = f(x, y)$ u tački $M(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))$ (ako je f diferencijabilna u (p_1, p_2)) glasi:

$$\frac{x - p_1}{f'_x(p_1, p_2)} = \frac{y - p_2}{f'_y(p_1, p_2)} = \frac{z - f(p_1, p_2)}{-1}$$

sličnost sa krivom $y = f(x)$ u ravnini:
 $k_1 \cdot k_2 = -1$, $M(p_1, p_2)$ $y - p_2 = f'(p_1)(x - p_1)$
 $k_2 = \frac{-1}{k_1}$, $y - p_2 = \frac{-1}{f'(p_1)}(x - p_1)$
 $\frac{x - p_1}{f'(p_1)} = \frac{y - p_2}{-1}$

Ako površ S ima jednačinu u implicitnom obliku $F(x, y, z) = 0$

d : $F'_x(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))(x - p_1) + F'_y(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))(y - p_2) + F'_z(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))(z - f(p_1, p_2)) = 0$

n : $\frac{x - p_1}{F'_x(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))} = \frac{y - p_2}{F'_y(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))} = \frac{z - f(p_1, p_2)}{F'_z(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))}$

∴

#) Nadi jednačinu tangentne ravni i normale na površ

a) $z = \frac{x^2}{2} - y^2$ u tački $M(2, -1, 1)$

b) $3xyz - z^3 = a^3$ u tački za koju je $x=0, y=a$

c) $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ u tački $A(1, 1, 3)$

d) $z = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$ u tački $(1, 1, \frac{\pi}{4})$ \rightarrow tj. $d: z = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(x-y)$
 $n: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}$

e) $z = \sqrt{169 - x^2 - y^2}$ \rightarrow tj. $d: 3x + 4y + 12z - 169 = 0$
 u tački $(3, 4, \frac{12}{13})$ $n: \frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-\frac{12}{13}}{\frac{12}{13}}$

f) $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{z^2}{8} = 0$ u tački $M(4, 3, 4)$ \rightarrow tj. $d: 3x + 4y - 6z = 0$
 $n: \frac{x-4}{3} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-4}{-6}$

g) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rz$ u tački $(R \cos \alpha, R \sin \alpha, R)$ ($R > 0$).

R) a) $z = f(x, y), z - f(p_1, p_2) = f'_x(p_1, p_2)(x - p_1) + f'_y(p_1, p_2)(y - p_2)$ jedn. tang. ravni;
 $z = \frac{x^2}{2} - y^2, z'_x = x, z'_x(2, -1) = 2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y, z'_y(2, -1) = 2$
 $M(2, -1, 1), f(2, -1) = 1 \quad z - 1 = 2(x - 2) + 2(y + 1)$

$\frac{x - p_1}{f'_x(p_1, p_2)} = \frac{y - p_2}{f'_y(p_1, p_2)} = \frac{z - f(p_1, p_2)}{-1}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x - 2}{2} = \frac{y + 1}{2} = \frac{z - 1}{-1}$ jedn. normale
 $2x + 2y - z - 1$ jednačina tangentne ravni;

b) Nadi tačku dodira tangentne ravni i površi;

$x=0, y=a, 3xyz - z^3 = a^3 \Rightarrow -z^3 = a^3 \Rightarrow z = -a$

Tačku dodira je $M(0, a, -a)$

$F'_x = 3yz \Rightarrow F'_x(0, a, -a) = -3a^2$

$F'_y = 3xz \Rightarrow F'_y(0, a, -a) = 0$

$F'_z = 3xy - 3z^2 \Rightarrow F'_z(0, a, -a) = -3a^2$

d: $F'_x(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))(x - p_1) + F'_y(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))(y - p_2) + F'_z(p_1, p_2, f(p_1, p_2))(z - f(p_1, p_2)) = 0$
 $-3a^2(x - 0) + 0(y - a) + (-3a^2)(z - (-a)) = 0 \Rightarrow -3a^2x - 3a^2z - 3a^3 = 0$

tj. $x + z + a = 0$ jedn. tang. ravni;
 $\frac{x - 0}{-3a^2} = \frac{y - a}{0} = \frac{z + a}{-3a^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y - a}{0} = \frac{z + a}{1}$ jednačina normale

c) tj. $d: 2x + 4y - z - 3 = 0$
 $n: \frac{x - 1}{2} = \frac{y - 1}{4} = \frac{z - 3}{-1}$

g) tj. $d: x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - R = 0$
 $n: \frac{x - R \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{y - R \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{z - R}{0}$

Na površ $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ postaviti tangentnu ravan paralelnu ravni $x + 4y + 6z = 0$.

Rj. $\beta: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$

$\beta: ? \quad \Delta \parallel \beta$

$\Delta: x + 4y + 6z = 0$

$\vec{n}_\Delta = (1, 4, 6), \quad \vec{n}_\beta \parallel \vec{n}_\Delta$

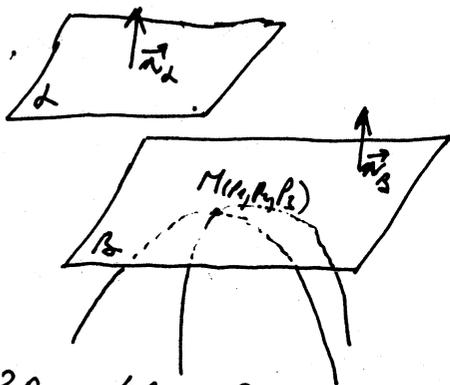
Treba nam tačka dodira tražene tangentne ravni sa površi $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$.

$$F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3)(x - p_1) + F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3)(y - p_2) + F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3)(z - p_3) = 0$$

$F'_x = 2x$

$F'_y = 4y$

$F'_z = 6z$



$$m: \frac{x - p_1}{F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3)} = \frac{y - p_2}{F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3)} = \frac{z - p_3}{F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3)}$$

Vektor normale tražene tangentne ravni je

$$\vec{n}_\beta = (2p_1, 4p_2, 6p_3)$$

$$\vec{n}_\Delta \parallel \vec{n}_\beta \Rightarrow \frac{2p_1}{1} = \frac{4p_2}{4} = \frac{6p_3}{6} \Rightarrow 2p_1 = p_2 = p_3$$

odredimo p_1, p_2 i p_3

$$p_1^2 + 2 \cdot 4p_1^2 + 3 \cdot 4p_1^2 = 21$$

$$21p_1^2 = 21$$

$$p_1 = \pm 1 \Rightarrow p_2 = p_3 = \pm 2$$

1. rješenje:

$$p_1 = -1, p_2 = p_3 = -2$$

$$-2(x+1) - 8(y+2) - 12(z+2) = 0$$

$$-2x - 8y - 12z = 42$$

$$x + 4y + 6z = -21$$

II rješenje, $p_1 = 1, p_2 = p_3 = 2$

$$2(x-1) + 8(y-2) + 12(z-2) = 0$$

$$2x + 8y + 12z - 42 = 0 \quad | :2$$

$$x + 4y + 6z = 21$$

jednačin tražene tangentne ravni

#) Odrediti jednačine normale i jednačinu tangentne ravni površi $z = \sqrt{169 - x^2 - y^2}$ u tački $(3, 4, z(3, 4))$.

Rj: $z(3, 4) = \sqrt{169 - 9 - 16} = \sqrt{144} = 12$

$$M(3, 4, 12)$$

Jednačina tangentne ravni i normale na površ $z = f(x, y)$ u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$: $z - p_3 = z'_x(p_1, p_2)(x - p_1) + z'_y(p_1, p_2)(y - p_2)$

$$\frac{x - p_1}{z'_x(p_1, p_2)} = \frac{y - p_2}{z'_y(p_1, p_2)} = \frac{z - p_3}{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{169 - x^2 - y^2}} (-2x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{169 - x^2 - y^2}} \Rightarrow z'_x(3, 4) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{169 - 25}} = \frac{-3}{12} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{169 - x^2 - y^2}} (-2y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{169 - x^2 - y^2}} \Rightarrow z'_y(3, 4) = \frac{-4}{12} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$z - 12 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 3) - \frac{1}{3}(y - 4) \quad | \cdot 12$$

$$12z - 144 = -3(x - 3) - 4(y - 4)$$

$$3x + 4y + 12z - 144 - 9 - 16 = 0$$

$3x + 4y + 12z - 169 = 0$ jednačina tangentne ravni na površ z

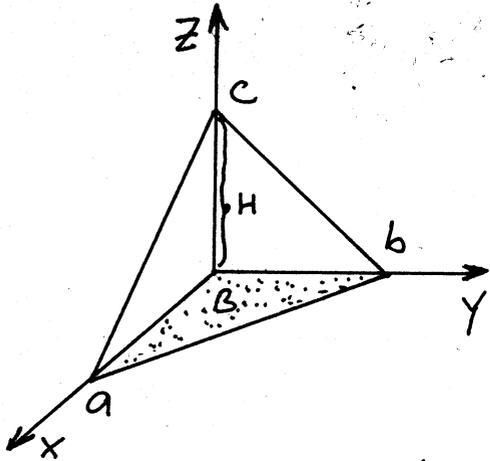
$$\frac{x - 3}{-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{y - 4}{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{z - 12}{-1} \quad | \cdot \left(\frac{1}{-12}\right)$$

$$\frac{x - 3}{3} = \frac{y - 4}{4} = \frac{z - 12}{12}$$

jednačina normale na površ z

Dokazati da tangentne ravni površi $z = \frac{1}{xy}$ tvore s koordinatnim ravnima piramide konstantne zapremine.

R. Jednačina tangentne ravni na površi $z = f(x, y)$ u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$: $z - p_3 = z'_x(p_1, p_2)(x - p_1) + z'_y(p_1, p_2)(y - p_2)$



$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ kanonični oblik jednačine ravni gdje su a, b i c odsječci koje ravan odsjeća na koordinatnim osama

$$V_{\text{piramide}} = \frac{B \cdot H}{3} = \frac{\frac{a \cdot b}{2} \cdot c}{3} = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot c}{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{x^2 y} \Rightarrow z'_x(p_1, p_2) = \frac{-1}{p_1^2 p_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{y^2} = \frac{-1}{x y^2} \Rightarrow z'_y(p_1, p_2) = \frac{-1}{p_1 p_2^2}$$

$$p_3 = f(p_1, p_2) = \frac{1}{p_1 p_2}$$

$$z - \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} = \frac{-1}{p_1^2 p_2} (x - p_1) + \frac{-1}{p_1 p_2^2} (y - p_2)$$

$$p_1^2 p_2^2 z - p_1 p_2 = -p_2 (x - p_1) - p_1 (y - p_2)$$

$$p_1^2 p_2^2 z + p_2 x + p_1 y = p_1 p_2 + p_1 p_2 + p_1 p_2 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{p_1 p_2}$$

$$\frac{x}{p_1} + \frac{y}{p_2} + p_1 p_2 z = 3 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{x}{3p_1} + \frac{y}{3p_2} + \frac{z}{p_1 p_2} = 1 \Rightarrow V_{\text{piramide}} = \frac{3p_1 \cdot 3p_2 \cdot \frac{3}{p_1 p_2}}{6} = \frac{9}{2}$$

zapremina piramide za sve tangentne ravni na površi

#) Nadite udaljenost ishodišta koordinatnog sistema od tangentne ravni (helikoïda) $y = x \operatorname{tg} \frac{z}{a}$ u tački $(a, a, \frac{\pi a}{4})$.

Rj. $F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3)(x-p_1) + F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3)(y-p_2) + F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3)(z-p_3) = 0$
 jednačina tangentne ravni na površ $F(x, y, z) = 0$.

$$y - x \operatorname{tg} \frac{z}{a} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\operatorname{tg} \frac{z}{a} \Rightarrow F'_x(a, a, \frac{\pi a}{4}) = -\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1 \Rightarrow F'_y(a, a, \frac{\pi a}{4}) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{-x}{\cos^2 \frac{z}{a}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{-x}{a \cos^2 \frac{z}{a}} \Rightarrow F'_z(a, a, \frac{\pi a}{4}) = \frac{-a}{a \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{-1}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2}$$

$$F'_z(a, a, \frac{\pi a}{4}) = -2$$

$$-1(x-a) + 1(y-a) + (-2)(z - \frac{\pi a}{4}) = 0$$

$$-x + y - 2z + a - a + \frac{\pi a}{2} = 0$$

$$-x + y - 2z + \frac{\pi a}{2} = 0$$

jednačina tangentne ravni helikoïda u tački $(a, a, \frac{\pi a}{4})$.

$$d = \frac{Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}, \quad O(0, 0, 0)$$

$$d = \frac{0 + 0 + 0 + \frac{\pi a}{2}}{\sqrt{1 + 1 + 4}} = \frac{\pi a}{2\sqrt{6}}$$

udaljenost početka koordinatnog sistema od tangentne ravni

(#) Napisati jednačinu tangentne ravni i normale na površ $2^{\frac{x}{z}} + 2^{\frac{y}{z}} = 8$ u tački $M(2, 2, 1)$.

R.) Ako površ S ima jednačinu u implicitnom obliku $F(x, y, z) = 0$ tada jednačina tangentne ravni i normale na površ S u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ se računaju po formuli:

$$d: F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3)(x - p_1) + F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3)(y - p_2) + F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3)(z - p_3) = 0$$

$$n: \frac{x - p_1}{F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3)} = \frac{y - p_2}{F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3)} = \frac{z - p_3}{F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3)}$$

$$2^{\frac{x}{z}} + 2^{\frac{y}{z}} = 8$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)'_z = (x z^{-1})'_z = (-1)x z^{-2}$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 2^{\frac{x}{z}} + 2^{\frac{y}{z}} - 8 = 0$$

$$F'_x = 2^{\frac{x}{z}} \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow F'_x(2, 2, 1) = 4 \ln 2$$

$$F'_y = 2^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow F'_y(2, 2, 1) = 4 \ln 2$$

$$F'_z = 2^{\frac{x}{z}} \ln 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{z}\right)'_z + 2^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln 2 \cdot \left(\frac{y}{z}\right)'_z = -\frac{x}{z^2} 2^{\frac{x}{z}} \ln 2 - \frac{y}{z^2} 2^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln 2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z^2} \ln 2 (x 2^{\frac{x}{z}} + y 2^{\frac{y}{z}})$$

$$F'_z(2, 2, 1) = -\ln 2 (2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 4) = -16 \ln 2$$

$$4 \ln 2 (x - 2) + 4 \ln 2 (y - 2) + (-16 \ln 2)(z - 1) = 0$$

$$4x \ln 2 + 4y \ln 2 - 16z \ln 2 + 8 \ln 2 = 0 \quad \text{jednačina tangentne ravni}$$

$$\frac{x - 2}{4 \ln 2} = \frac{y - 2}{4 \ln 2} = \frac{z - 1}{-16 \ln 2} \Rightarrow \frac{x - 2}{1} = \frac{y - 2}{1} = \frac{z - 1}{-4}$$

jednačina normale na površ

#) Naći jednačinu tangentne ravni elipsoida $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ koja na koordinatnim osama odsjeca jednake pozitivne odsječke.

f) Jednačina tangentne ravni na površ $F(x, y, z) = 0$ u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ ima jednačinu $F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3)(x-p_1) + F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3)(y-p_2) + F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3)(z-p_3)$

Nađimo jednačinu tangentne ravni na elipsoid u proizvoljnoj tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$: (U našem slučaju $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$)

$$F'_x = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{a^2}, \quad F'_y = \frac{2y}{b^2}, \quad F'_z = \frac{2z}{c^2}$$

$$F'_x(M) = \frac{2p_1}{a^2}, \quad F'_y(M) = \frac{2p_2}{b^2}, \quad F'_z(M) = \frac{2p_3}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{2p_1}{a^2}(x-p_1) + \frac{2p_2}{b^2}(y-p_2) + \frac{2p_3}{c^2}(z-p_3) = 0 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{p_1}{a^2}x + \frac{p_2}{b^2}y + \frac{p_3}{c^2}z = \frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} \quad \text{Nađimo jednačinu ravni u kanonskom obliku}$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{a^2}{p_1} \left(\frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} \right)} + \frac{y}{\frac{b^2}{p_2} \left(\frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} \right)} + \frac{z}{\frac{c^2}{p_3} \left(\frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} \right)} = 1$$

Odatle je možemo primjetiti da ako želimo da jednačina tangentne ravni na koordinatnim osama odsjeca jednake odsječke, potrebno i dovoljno je da $\frac{a^2}{p_1} = \frac{b^2}{p_2}$, $\frac{a^2}{p_1} = \frac{c^2}{p_3}$ i $\frac{b^2}{p_2} = \frac{c^2}{p_3}$ (*)
Isto tako primjetimo da je $\frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} = 1$ (ZASTO?)

(*) $\Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} p_2, \quad p_3 = \frac{c^2}{b^2} p_2$... (*)
Sad imamo: $\frac{x}{\frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} p_2}} + \frac{y}{\frac{b^2}{p_2}} + \frac{z}{\frac{c^2}{\frac{c^2}{b^2} p_2}} = 1 \quad | \cdot p_2$
Kada (*) stavimo u (**) dobijemo da je $p_2 = \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}$
tj. konačno:

$$\frac{x}{b^2} + \frac{y}{b^2} + \frac{z}{b^2} = \frac{1}{p_2}$$

$x+y+z = \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$ je jednačina tražene tangente

Izvod f-je u datom pravcu (smjeru).

Gradijent f-je.

Neka je data f-ja $u = f(x, y, z)$, diferencijabilna u oblasti $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ i $(p_1, p_2, p_3) \in D$.

Gradijentom f-je f u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ naziva se vektor označen simbolom $\text{grad} u(M)$ koji ima koordinate

$$\text{grad} u(M) = \left(\frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

Izvod f-je $u = f(x, y, z)$ u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ u pravcu prave l (ili u smjeru prave l , u smjeru vektora \vec{a} i slično) se računa po formuli

$$\frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial \vec{e}} = \text{grad} u(M) \cdot \vec{e}, \quad \text{gdje je } \vec{e} \text{ jedinični vektor}$$

$\vec{e} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$ 

Ako je vektor \vec{e} zadan kosinusima $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$, onda se izvod u pravcu vektora \vec{e} računa po

formuli

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

Gradijent f-je $u = f(x, y, z)$ u tački M je vektor čije su projekcije (na ose dekaratovog koordinatnog sistema) $f'_x(M)$, $f'_y(M)$ i $f'_z(M)$.

#) Izračunati izvod f-je $u = x^2 y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz$ u tački $T(1,1,2)$ u smjeru koji čini s koordinatnim osama uglove $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{\pi}{4}$ i $\frac{\pi}{6}$.

R.) Izvod f-je $u = f(x,y,z)$ u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ u pravcu vektora \vec{e} (\vec{e} je jedinični vektor) se računa po formuli:

$$\frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial \vec{e}} = \text{grad } u(M) \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 - 3yz$$

$$\text{grad } u(M) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(M), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(M), \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}(M) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x^2 y - 3xz$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(1,1,2) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = -4$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2z - 3xy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(1,1,2) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = -4$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}(1,1,2) = 2 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\text{grad } u(M) = (-4, -4, 1)$$

$$\vec{e} = \cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

$$\vec{e} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}}(M) = (-4, -4, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = -2 - 2\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$|\vec{e}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}}(M) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

traženo
vjerujuć
(izvod f-je u tački T
u datom smjeru)

Ⓝ) Nadi izvod f-je $u = x^2 - 3yz + 5$ u tački $T(1, 2, -1)$ u smjeru koji čini jednake uglove sa svim koordinatnim osama.

Rj. Neka je data f-ja $u = f(x, y, z)$. Ako je vektor \vec{e} zadan kosinusima $\vec{e} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ onda se izvod u pravcu vektora \vec{e} nalazi po formuli

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma.$$

\vec{e} je jedinični vektor pa $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ u našem slučaju je $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$ pa je

$$3 \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\vec{e}_1 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$\vec{e}_2 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{grad } u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$u'_x = 2x$$

$$u'_y = -3z$$

$$u'_z = -3y$$

$$\text{grad } u(T) = (2, 3, -6)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(T)}{\partial \vec{e}_1} = (2, 3, -6) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{3}}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(T)}{\partial \vec{e}_2} = (2, 3, -6) \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = \frac{-2\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(T)}{\partial \vec{e}_1} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} ; \frac{\partial u(T)}{\partial \vec{e}_2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

izvodi f-ja u tački T u smjeru koji čini jednake uglove sa svim koordinatnim osama

⊕ Nadi izvod f-je $u = xyz$ u tački $M(1,1,1)$ u pravcu vektora $\vec{e} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$. Kolika je veličina gradijenta f-je u toj tački?

Rj.

$$\frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

izvod f-je $u = xyz$ u tački M u pravcu vektora $\vec{e} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz \Rightarrow u'_x(M) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xz \Rightarrow u'_y(M) = 1 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}} = \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy \Rightarrow u'_z(M) = 1$$

izvod f-je u tački M u pravcu vektora \vec{e}

$$|\text{grad } u(M)| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u(M)}{\partial z}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$

veličina gradijenta f-je u tački M

⊕ Nadi izvod f-je $z = x^2 - y^2$ u tački $M(1,1)$ u pravcu vektora \vec{e} , koji sa pozitivnim dijelom x ose gradi ugao $\alpha = 60^\circ$.

Rj. Ako je $\vec{e} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$ onda se izvod u pravcu vektora \vec{e} nalazi po formuli

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin \alpha = \text{grad } z \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$\text{grad } z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \quad \text{grad } z(M) = (2, -2)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y \quad M(1,1)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z(M)}{\partial \vec{e}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (-2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial z(M)}{\partial \vec{e}} = 1 - \sqrt{3}$$

izvod f-je z u tački M koji sa pozitivnim dijelom x ose gradi ugao α

Odrediti izvod f-je $u = x^2yz$ u tački $A(1, 2, 3)$ u pravcu prema tački $B(3, 2, 1)$.

R: Izvod f-je $u = f(x, y, z)$ u tački $A(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ u pravcu vektora \vec{e} (\vec{e} je jedinični vektor) računamo po formuli:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}} = \text{grad} u(A) \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$u = x^2yz \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xyz$$

$$\text{grad} u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \quad A(1, 2, 3) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2z$$

$$\text{grad} u = (2xyz, x^2z, x^2y) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^2y$$

$$\text{grad} u(A) = (12, 3, 2)$$

$$A(1, 2, 3) \quad \vec{AB} = (2, 0, -2)$$

$$B(3, 2, 1)$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{4+0+4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

\vec{AB} nije jedinični vektor

od njega ćemo napraviti jedinični vektor

$$\vec{e} = \frac{\vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}|} = \frac{(2, 0, -2)}{2\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(A)}{\partial \vec{e}} = (12, 3, 2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{12}{\sqrt{2}} + 0 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{1} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(A)}{\partial \vec{e}} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

izvod f-je u datom smjeru u tački A

#) Izračunati izvod f-je $z = \arctg xy$ u tački $A(1,1)$ u smjeru simetrane prvog kvadranta.

Rj. Nađimo gradijent f-je z

$$\text{grad } z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

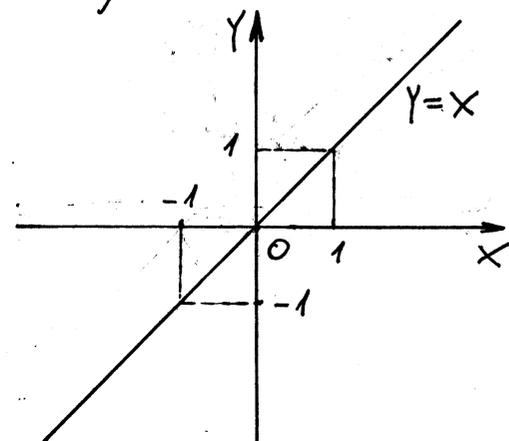
$$z = \arctg xy$$

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

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

$$\text{grad } z(A) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Simetrana prvog kvadranta je prava čije su tačke jednako udaljene od x i y ose. To je prava $y=x$.



Izvod f-je $z = f(x,y)$ u tački $A(p_1, p_2)$ u smjeru vektora \vec{e} (\vec{e} je jedinični vektor) računamo po formuli:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{e}} = \text{grad } z(A) \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$|\vec{OA}| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{e} = \frac{\vec{OA}}{|\vec{OA}|} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial \vec{e}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z(A)}{\partial \vec{e}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

izvod f-je z u datom smjeru u tački A

Izračunati ugao između gradijenta f-je u tački A(1,2,2) i gradijenta te iste f-je u tački B(-3,1,0).

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{0 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - x \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$$

na isti način

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{-2xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(1,2,2) = \frac{-1+4+4}{(1+4+4)^2} = \frac{7}{81}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(-3,1,0) = \frac{-9+1+0}{(9+1+0)^2} = \frac{-8}{100}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(1,2,2) = \frac{-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}{(1+4+4)^2} = -\frac{4}{81}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(-3,1,0) = \frac{6 \cdot 1}{10^2} = \frac{6}{100}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}(1,2,2) = \frac{-2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}{(1+4+4)^2} = -\frac{4}{81}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}(-3,1,0) = \frac{0}{100} = 0$$

$$\vec{a} = \text{grad } z(A) = \left(\frac{7}{81}, -\frac{4}{81}, -\frac{4}{81} \right) = \frac{7}{81} \vec{i} - \frac{4}{81} \vec{j} - \frac{4}{81} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = \text{grad } z(B) = \left(-\frac{8}{100}, \frac{6}{100}, 0 \right) = -\frac{8}{100} \vec{i} + \frac{6}{100} \vec{j}$$

Nadimo ugao između ove dva vektora

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \varphi(\vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

$$\cos \varphi(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{\frac{49+16+16}{81^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{81^2}} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{\frac{64+36}{100^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{100}{100^2}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

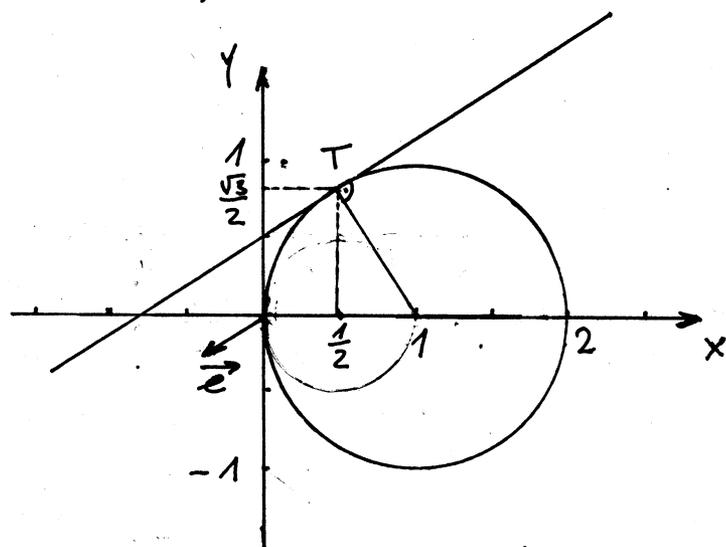
$$\cos \varphi(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{-\frac{4}{5 \cdot 81}}{\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{-4 \cdot 8 \cdot 10}{8 \cdot 81} = -\frac{8}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= \left(\frac{7}{81}, -\frac{4}{81}, -\frac{4}{81} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{8}{100}, \frac{6}{100}, 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{-7 \cdot 8}{81 \cdot 100} - \frac{4 \cdot 6}{81 \cdot 100} = \\ &= \frac{-56-24}{81 \cdot 100} = \frac{-80}{81 \cdot 100} = \frac{-8}{810} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{-4}{405} = \frac{-4}{5 \cdot 81}$$

$$\varphi = \arccos\left(-\frac{8}{9}\right) \quad \text{ugao između nara dva gradijenta}$$

Izračunati izvod f-je $z = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$ u tački $T(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ (koja leži na kružnici $x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$) u smjeru te kružnice.



Rj. $x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0$
 $x^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 - 1 + y^2 = 0$
 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

$S(1, 0)$ centar kružnice
 $r=1$ poluprečnik

u smjeru kružnice, misli se na smjer tangente na kružnicu u datoj tački

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0 \quad | \frac{d}{dx}$$

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

$$2y y' = -2x + 2 \quad | : y \quad | : 2$$

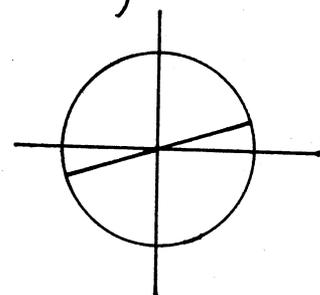
$$y' = \frac{1-x}{y}$$

$y'(T) = k = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ koeficijent pravca tangente u tački T

α - ugao koji tangenta zatvara sa pozitivnim dijelom x-ose

$$T\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \quad y'(T) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{ili} \quad \alpha = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$



\vec{e} jedinični vektor koji kreće iz koordinatnog početka; paralelan je sa tangentom

$$\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \quad \vec{e} = \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{6}, \sin \frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{6}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{grad} z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

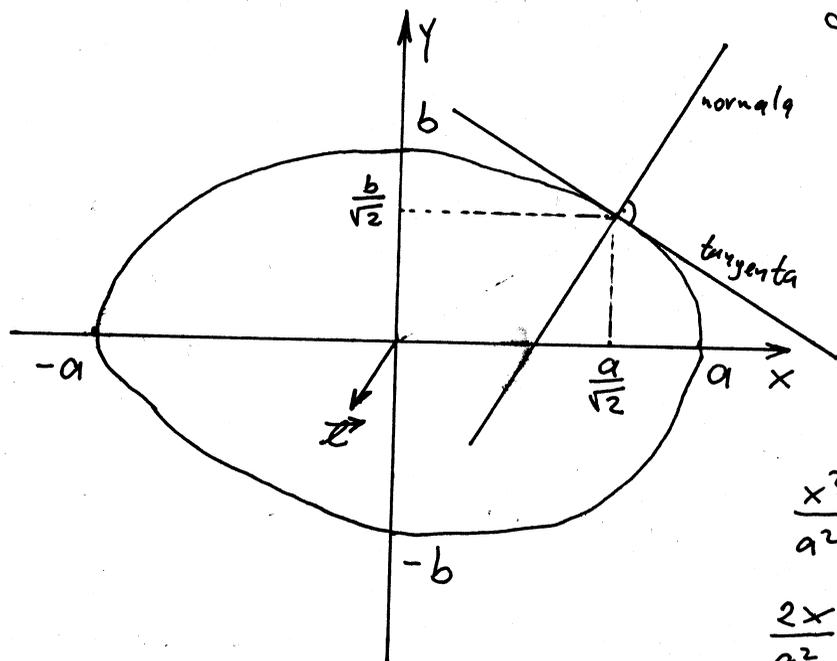
$$\operatorname{grad} z(T) = \left(\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}}, \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z(T)}{\partial \vec{e}} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

izvod f-je z u tački T u smjeru kružnice

(#) Nadi izvod f -je $z = 1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)$ u tački $M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ u smjeru unutrašnje normale u toj tački na krivu $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Rj. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ jednačina elipse, tačka $M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ pripada datoj elipsi



normala u datoj tački krive je prava koja je okomita na tangentu povučena u toj tački krive

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad / \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2y}{b^2} y' = 0, \quad M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}}{a^2} + \frac{2 \cdot \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}{b^2} y' = 0$$

$k = y'(M) = \text{tg } \alpha$ koeficijent pravca tangente na krivu u tački M
 $k_N \cdot k_T = -1$

$$\frac{2}{b\sqrt{2}} y' = \frac{-2}{a\sqrt{2}}$$

$\text{tg } \varphi = \frac{a}{b}$ koeficijent pravca normale na krivu u tački M

$$y' = -\frac{b}{a}$$

\vec{e} je jedinični vektor čiji je početak u $(0,0)$ i koji je paralelan sa normalom

$$y - y_1 = k(x - x_1)$$

$$\vec{e} = \left(x, \frac{a}{b}x\right), \quad x = ?$$

$$|\vec{e}| = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad -x \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}x^2} = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad x = \frac{-b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$(x_1, y_1) = (0, 0)$$

$$y = \frac{a}{b}x$$

$$\vec{e} = \left(\frac{-b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \frac{-a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)$$

$$\text{grad } z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{a^2}$$

$$\text{grad } z(M) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z(M)}{\partial \vec{e}} = \text{grad } z(M) \cdot \vec{e}$$

$$= \frac{b\sqrt{2}}{a\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} + \frac{a\sqrt{2}}{b\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

izvod f -je z u tački M u datom smjeru

Zadaci za vježbu

PRIMENA DIFERENCIJALNOG RAČUNA FUNKCIJA VIŠE PROMENLJIVIH

§ 1. Tajlorova formula. Ekstremumi funkcija više promenljivih

Tajlorova formula

3242. $f(x, y) = x^3 + 2y^3 - xy$; razviti funkciju $f(x+h, y+k)$ po stepenima od h i k .

3243. $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 6xy - 39x + 18y + 4$; naći priraštaj koji dobija funkcija kad nezavisno promenljive, polazeći od vrednosti $x=5, y=6$, pređu na vrednosti $x=5+h, y=6+k$.

3244. $f(x, y) = \frac{xy^3}{4} - yx^3 + \frac{x^2y^2}{2} - 2x + 3y - 4$; naći priraštaj koji dobija funkcija kad nezavisno promenljive, polazeći od vrednosti $x=1, y=2$, pređu na vrednosti $x=1+h, y=2+k$. Zadržavajući članove do drugog stepena zaključno — izračunati $f(1,02; 2,03)$.

3245. $f(x, y, z) = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dxy + Eyz + Fzx$; razviti $f(x+h, y+k, z+l)$ po stepenima od h, k i l .

3246. Razviti $z = \sin x \sin y$ po stepenima razlika $\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ i $\left(y - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$; naći članove prvog i drugog stepena i R_2 (ostatak drugoga reda).

3247. Funkciju $z = x^y$ razviti po stepenima razlika $(x-1)$ i $(y-1)$ idući do članova trećeg stepena zaključno. Koristeći dobijeni rezultat izračunati $1,1^{1,02}$ (bez upotrebe tablica).

3248. $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$; razviti $f(x+h, y+k)$ po stepenima od h i k zadržavajući članove do trećeg stepena po h i k zaključno. Koristeći dobijeni rezultat izračunati $e^{0,1} \sin 0,49\pi$.

3249. Naći nekoliko prvih članova Tajlorovog reda za funkciju $e^x \sin y$ razvijenu u okolini tačke $(0,0)$.

3250. Naći nekoliko prvih članova Tajlorovog reda za funkciju $e^x \ln(1+y)$ razvijenu u okolini tačke $(0,0)$.

U zadacima 3251 — 3256 date funkcije razviti u Tajlorov red za $x_0=0, y_0=0$.

$$3251. z = \frac{1}{1-x-y+xy}. \quad 3252^*. z = \arctg \frac{x-y}{1+xy}.$$

$$3253. z = \ln(1-x) \ln(1-y).$$

$$3254. z = \ln \frac{1-x-y+xy}{1-x-y}. \quad 3255. z = \sin(x^2 + y^2).$$

$$3256. z = e^x \cos y.$$

3257. Funkciju z definisanu implicitno jednačinom

$$z^3 - yz - xy^2 - x^3 = 0$$

za $x \neq 1$ i $y \neq 1$, i vrednošću $z=1$ za $x=y=1$, razviti u red po stepenima razlika $x-1$ i $y-1$ i naći nekoliko prvih članova toga reda.

3258. Izvesti približnu formulu

$$\frac{\cos x}{\cos y} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)$$

za dovoljno male vrednosti $|x|$ i $|y|$.

Lokalne ekstremne vrednosti

U zadacima 3259 — 3267 naći stacionarne tačke datih funkcija.

3259. $z = 2x^3 + xy^2 + 5x^2 + y^2$. 3260. $z = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$.

3261. $z = xy(a - x - y)$. 3262. $z = (2ax - x^2)(2by - y^2)$.

3263. $z = \sin x + \sin y + \cos(x + y)$ ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$, $0 < y < \frac{\pi}{4}$).

3264. $z = \frac{a + bx + cy}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}}$ 3265. $z = y\sqrt{1+x} + x\sqrt{1+y}$.

3266. $u = 2x^2 + y^2 + 2z - xy - xz$.

3267. $u = 3 \ln x + 2 \ln y + 5 \ln z + \ln(22 - z - y - z)$.

3268. Na sl. 60 predstavljene su nivoske linije funkcije $z = f(x, y)$. Kakve osobenosti pokazuje ova funkcija u Tačkama A, B, C, D, i na pravoj EF?

3269. Funkcija z definisana je implicitno jednačinom

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 8xz - z + 8 = 0.$$

Naći njene stacionarne tačke.

3270. Funkcija z definisana je implicitno jednačinom

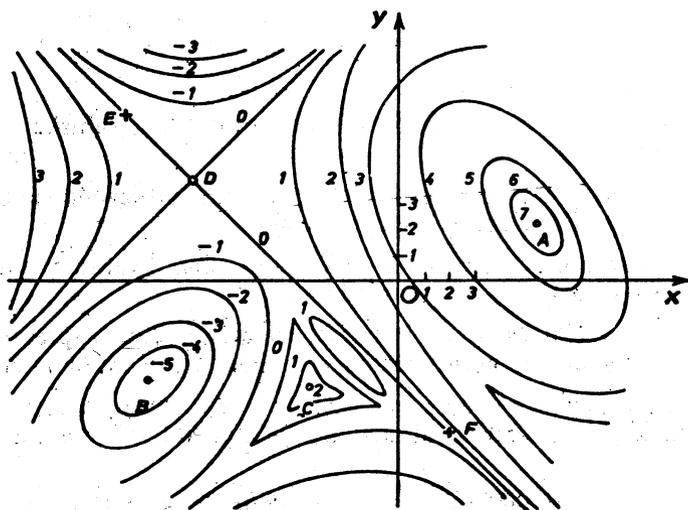
$$5x^2 + 5y^2 + 5z^2 - 2xy - 2xz - 2yz - 72 = 0.$$

Naći njene stacionarne tačke.

3271*. Naći tačke ekstremuma funkcije

$$z = 2xy - 3x^2 - 2y^2 + 10.$$

3272. Naći tačke ekstremuma funkcije $z = 4(x - y) - x^2 - y^2$.



Sl. 60

3273. Naći tačke ekstremuma funkcije $z = x^2 + xy + y^2 + x - y + 1$.

3274. Uveriti se da funkcija $z = x^2 + xy + y^2 + \frac{a^3}{x} + \frac{a^3}{y}$ ima minimum u

tački $x = y = \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$.

3275. Uveriti se da za $x = \sqrt{2}$, $y = \sqrt{2}$ i za $x = -\sqrt{2}$, $y = -\sqrt{2}$ funkcija $z = x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2$ ima minimum.

3276. Uveriti se da za $x=5$, $y=6$ funkcija $z=x^3+y^2-6xy-39x+18y+20$ ima minimum.

3277. Naći stacionarne tačke funkcije $z=x^3y^2(12-x-y)$, koje zadovoljavaju uslov $x>0$, $y>0$ i ispitati njihov karakter.

3278. Naći stacionarne tačke funkcije $z=x^3+y^3-3xy$ i ispitati njihov karakter.

Ekstremne vrednosti u datoj oblasti

3279. Naći najveću i najmanju vrednost funkcije $z=x^2-y^2$ u krugu $x^2+y^2<4$.

3280. Naći najveću i najmanju vrednost funkcije $z=x^2+2xy-4x+8y$ u pravougaoniku $0<x<1$, $0<y<2$.

3281. Naći najveću vrednost funkcije $z=x^2y(4-x-y)$ u trouglu koji obrazuju prave $x=0$, $y=0$, $x+y=6$.

3282. Naći najveću i najmanju vrednost funkcije $z=e^{-x^2-y^2}(2x^2+3y^2)$ u krugu $x^2+y^2<4$.

3283. Naći najveću i najmanju vrednost funkcije

$$z = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x+y)$$

u pravougaoniku $0<x<\frac{\pi}{2}$; $0<y<\frac{\pi}{2}$.

3284. Pozitivan broj a razložiti na tri proizvodnja sabirka tako da njihov proizvod bude minimalan.

3285. Pozitivan broj a predstaviti u obliku proizvoda četiri pozitivna množitelja tako da njihov zbir bude minimalan.

3286. U ravni Oxy naći tačku za koju je zbir kvadrata odstojanja od pravih $x=0$, $y=0$, $x+2y-16=0$ minimalan.

3287. Kroz tačku (a, b, c) postaviti ravan tako da zapremina tetraedra koji ta ravan obrazuje sa koordinatnim ravnima, bude minimalna.

3288. Date su tačke $A_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), \dots, A_n(x_n, y_n, z_n)$; u ravni Oxy naći tačku za koju će zbir kvadrata odstojanja od svih datih tačaka biti minimalan.

3289. Date su tri tačke $A(0, 0, 12)$, $B(0, 0, 4)$ i $C(8, 0, 8)$; u ravni Oxy naći tačku D tako da poluprečnik sfere koja prolazi kroz tačke $ABCD$ bude minimalan.

3290. U loptu prečnika $2R$ upisati pravougli paralelepiped maksimalne zapremine.

Uslovne ekstremne vrednosti

U zadacima 3291 — 3296 naći ekstremne vrednosti funkcija.

3291. $z=x^m+y^m$ ($m>1$) za $x+y=2$ ($x>0$, $y>0$).

3292. $z=xy$ za $x^2+y^2=2a^2$.

3293. $z=\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}$ za $\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{y^2}=\frac{1}{a^2}$.

3294. $z=a\cos^2x+b\cos^2y$ za $y-x=\frac{\pi}{4}$.

3295. $u=x+y+z$ za $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}=1$.

3296. $u = xyz$ za $\begin{cases} 1) x+y+z=5, \\ 2) xy+xz+yz=8. \end{cases}$

3297*. Dokazati da važi nejednakost

$$\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n} > \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right)^2.$$

3298. $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 18y$, pri čemu je $3x^2y - y^3 - 6x = 0$. Dokazati da funkcija $f(x, y)$ dostiže ekstremum u tačkama $x = y = \pm\sqrt{3}$.

3299. Naći minimum funkcije $u = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2$, pri čemu su a, b, c pozitivne konstante, a x, y, z su vezani realizacijom $x + y + z = 1$.

3300. Naći najveću i najmanju vrednost funkcije

$$u = y^2 + 4z^2 - 4yz - 2xz - 2xy$$

pod uslovom $2x^2 + 3y^2 + 6z^2 = 1$.

3301. U ravni $3x - 2z = 0$ naći tačku za koju je zbir kvadrata odstojanja od $A(1, 1, 1)$ i $B(2, 3, 4)$ minimalan.

3302. U ravni $x + y - 2z = 0$ naći tačku za koju je zbir kvadrata odstojanja od ravni $x + 3z = 6$ i $y + 3z = 2$ minimalan.

3303. Date su tačke $A(4, 0, 4)$, $B(4, 4, 4)$, $C(4, 4, 0)$. Na površini lopte $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ naći tačku S tako da zapremina piramide $SABC$ bude: a) maksimalna, b) minimalna. Proveriti tačnost rezultata metodama elementarne geometrije.

3304. Naći pravougli paralelepiped date zapremine V čija je površina minimalna.

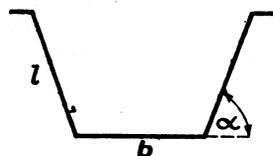
3305. Naći pravougli paralelepiped date površine S čija je zapremina maksimalna.

3306. Naći zapreminu najvećeg pravouglog paralelepipeda koji se može upisati u elipsoid sa poluosama a, b i c .

3307. Šator date zapremine ima oblik cilindra sa konusnim završetkom. U kom odnosu moraju stajati dimenzije šatora da bi količina materijala, potrebnog za njegovu izradu, bila minimalna?

3308. Presek kanala ima oblik jednakokrakog trapeza date površine; kolike moraju biti njegove dimenzije da bi kvašena površina kanala bila najmanja? (sl. 61)

3309. Od svih pravougljih paralelepipeda koji imaju datu dijagonalu naći onaj čija je zapremina maksimalna.



Sl. 61

3310. Odrediti spoljne dimenzije otvorenog (bez poklopca) sanduka koji ima oblik pravouglog paralelepipeda sa datom debljinom zidova α i datom zapreminom V , tako da bi količina materijala potrebnog za njegovu izradu bila minimalna.

3311. Odrediti paralelepiped najveće zapremine čiji zbir svih 12 ivica ima datu vrednost $(12a)$.

3312. Oko date elipse opisati trougao najmanje površine, čija je osnova paralelna velikoj osi elipse.

3313. Na elipsi $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ naći tačku čije je odstojanje od prave $3x - y - 9 = 0$ minimalno, odnosno maksimalno.

3314. Na paraboli $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 4y = 0$ naći tačku najbližu pravouglu $3x - 6y + 4 = 0$.

3315. Na paraboli $2x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2 - x - y = 0$ naći tačku najbližu pravou $9x - 7y + 16 = 0$.

3316. Naći maksimalno odstojanje tačaka površine

$$2x^2 + 3y^2 + 2z^2 = 6$$

od ravni $z = 0$.

3317. Naći stranice pravougloug trougla date površine S čiji je obim minimalan.

3318. U prav eliptični konus čije su poluose osnovne a i b cm, a visina H cm, upisana je prizma sa pravougaonom osnovom tako da su osnovne ivice paralelne osama elipse, a presek dijagonala osnovne leži u centru elipse. Kolike moraju biti osnovne ivice i visina prizme da bi njena zapremina bila maksimalna, i kolika je ta maksimalna zapremina?

3319. Naći pravilnu trostranu piramidu date zapremine, čiji je zbir svih ivica minimalan.

3320. Date su dve tačke elipse; odrediti položaj treće tačke elipse tako da površina trougla čija su temena pomenute tačke — bude maksimalna.

3321. Odrediti onu normalu elipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ čije je odstojanje od koordinatnog početka maksimalno.

3322. Na obrtnom elipsoidu $\frac{x^2}{96} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ naći tačku čije je odstojanje od ravni $3x + 4y + 12z = 288$ minimalno, odnosno maksimalno.

3323. Date su ravne krive $f(x, y) = 0$ i $\varphi(x, y) = 0$. Pokazati da će rastojanje između tačaka (α, β) i (ξ, η) , od kojih prva leži na prvoj a druga na drugoj krivoj, imati ekstremnu vrednost ako su ispunjeni sledeći uslovi.

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{x=\alpha, y=\beta} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}\right)_{x=\xi, y=\eta}}{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)_{x=\alpha, y=\beta} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}\right)_{x=\xi, y=\eta}} = 1$$

Koristeći se ovim rezultatom naći najkraće rastojanje između elipse $x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 - 16y - 8 = 0$ i prave $x + y - 8 = 0$.

§ 4. Skalarno polje. Gradijent. Izvod u određenom pravcu

Gradijent

3439. 1) $\psi(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy + 3y - 1$. Naći komponente gradijenta u tački $(1, 2)$.

2) $u = 5x^2y - 3xy^3 + y^4$. Naći komponente gradijenta u proizvoljnoj tački.

3440. 1) $z = x^2 + y^2$. Naći grad z u tački $(3, 2)$.

2) $z = \sqrt{4 + x^2 + y^2}$. Naći grad z u tački $(2, 1)$.

3) $z = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$. Naći grad z u tački (x_0, y_0) .

3441. 1) Naći najveći uspon (nagib) površi $z = \ln(x^2 + 4y^2)$ u tački $(6, \ln 100)$.

2) Naći najveći uspon površi $z = x^y$ u tački $(2, 2, 4)$.

3442. Odrediti pravac najbržeg menjanja funkcije $\varphi(x, y, z) = x \sin z - y \cos z$ u koordinatnom početku.

3443. 1) $z = \arcsin \frac{x}{x+y}$. Naći ugao između gradijenata ove funkcije u tačkama (1, 1) i (3, 4).

2) Date su funkcije $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ i $z = x - 3y + \sqrt{3xy}$. Naći ugao između gradijenata tih funkcija u tački (3, 4).

3444. 1) Neka je $z = \ln\left(x + \frac{1}{y}\right)$; naći tačku u kojoj je grad $z = r - \frac{16}{9}j$.

2) Neka je $z = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$; naći tačku u kojoj je $|\text{grad } z| = 2$.

3445. Dokazati sledeće relacije (φ i ψ su diferencijabilne funkcije, c je konstanta):

$$\text{grad}(\varphi + \psi) = \text{grad } \varphi + \text{grad } \psi; \quad \text{grad}(c + \varphi) = \text{grad } \varphi;$$

$$\text{grad}(c\varphi) = c \text{ grad } \varphi; \quad \text{grad}(\varphi\psi) = \varphi \text{ grad } \psi + \psi \text{ grad } \varphi$$

$$\text{grad}(\varphi^n) = n\varphi^{n-1} \text{ grad } \varphi; \quad \text{grad}[\varphi(\psi)] = \varphi'(\psi) \text{ grad } \psi.$$

3446. $z = \varphi(u, v)$, $u = \psi(x, y)$, $v = \xi(x, y)$. Pokazati da je

$$\text{grad } z = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \text{ grad } u + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \text{ grad } v.$$

3447. 1) $u(x, y, z) = x^3 y^2 z$. Naći komponente vektora grad u u tački (x_0, y_0, z_0) .

2) $u(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. Naći grad u .

3448. Pokazati da funkcija $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ zadovoljava relaciju $u = 2 \ln 2 - \ln(\text{grad } u)^2$.

3449. Dokazati da: ako su x, y, z funkcije nezavisno promenljive t onda je

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(x, y, z) = \text{grad } f \cdot \frac{dr}{dt},$$

pri čemu je

$$r = xi + yj + zk.$$

3450. Koristeći obrazac izveden u prethodnom zadatku naći gradijent funkcije:

1) $f = r^2$; 2) $f = |r|$; 3) $f = F(r^2)$; 4) $f = (ar)(br)$; $f = (abr)$; pri čemu su a i b konstantni vektori.

Izvod u određenom pravcu

3451. 1) Naći izvod funkcije $z = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy + 1$ u tački $M(3, 1)$ u pravcu vektora \overrightarrow{MP} , ako je $P(6, 5)$.

2) Naći izvod funkcije $z = \arctg xy$ u tački (1, 1) u pravcu simetrale prvog kvadrata.

3) Naći izvod funkcije $z = x^2y^2 - xy^3 - 3y - 1$ u tački (2, 1) u pravcu koji vodi prema koordinatnom početku.

4) Naći izvod funkcije $z = \ln(e^x + e^y)$ u koordinatnom početku u pravcu određenom uglom α prema x -osi.

3452. Naći izvod funkcije $z = \ln(x + y)$ u tački (1, 2) parabole $y^2 = 4x$ u pravcu te parabole.

3453. Naći izvod funkcije $z = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$ u tački $\left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ koja leži na krugu $x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$ u pravcu tog kruga.

3454. Dokazati da izvod funkcije $z = \frac{y^2}{x}$ u svakoj tački elipse $2x^2 + y^2 = 1$, u pravcu normale na elipsu, ima vrednost nulu.

3455. 1) Naći izvod funkcije $u = xy^2 + z^3 - xyz$ u tački $M(1, 1, 2)$ u pravcu vektora \overrightarrow{MP} koji sa koordinatnim osama zaklapa uglove od 60° , 45° i 60°

2) naći izvod funkcije $w = xyz$ u tački $A(5, 1, 2)$ u pravcu vektora \overrightarrow{AB} pri čemu je $B(9, 4, 14)$.

3456. Naći izvod funkcije $u = x^2y^2z^2$ u tački $A(1, -1, 3)$ u pravcu koji vodi prema tački $B(0, 1, 1)$.

3457. Dokazati da izvod funkcije $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ u proizvoljnoj tački $M(x, y, z)$ u pravcu koji od te tačke vodi prema koordinatnom početku, ima vrednost $-\frac{2u}{r}$, pri čemu je $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

3458. Dokazati da je izvod funkcije $u = f(x, y, z)$ u pravcu njenog gradijenta jednak modulu tog gradijenta.

3459. Naći izvod funkcije

$$u = \frac{1}{r}, \text{ gde je } r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

u pravcu njenog gradijenta.

Rješenja

$$3242. x^3 + 2y^3 - xy - h(3x^2 - y) + k(6y^2 - x) + 3xh^2 - hk + 6yk^2 + h^3 + 2k^3.$$

$$3243. \Delta z = 15h^2 - 6hk + k^2 + h^3.$$

$$3244. \Delta z = -2h + 7k - 4h^2 + 4hk + 2k^2 - 2h^3 - h^2k + \frac{5}{2}hk^2 + \frac{1}{4}k^3 - h^3k + \frac{1}{2}h^2k^2 + \frac{1}{4}hk^3; f(1,02; 2,03) \approx 2,1726.$$

$$3245. Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dxy + Eyz + Fzx + (2Ax + Dy + Fz)h + (2By + Dx + Ez)k + (2Cz + Ey + Fx)l + Ah^2 + Bk^2 + Cl^2 + Dhk + Ekl + Fhl.$$

$$3246. z = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(y - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - 2 \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left(y - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2\right] - \frac{1}{6} \left[\cos \xi \cos \eta \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 + 3 \sin \xi \cos \eta \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \left(y - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 3 \cos \xi \sin \eta \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left(y - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 + \sin \xi \cos \eta \left(y - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3\right].$$

$$3247. z = 1 + (x-1) + (x-1)(y-1) + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2(y-1) + \dots; z \approx 1,1021.$$

$$3248. e^x \left[\sin y + h \sin y + k \cos y + \frac{1}{2}(h^2 \sin y + 2hk \cos y - k^2 \sin y) + \frac{1}{6}(h^3 \sin y + 3h^2k \cos y - 3hk^2 \sin y - k^3 \cos y) \right] + \dots; z_1 \approx 1,1051.$$

$$3249. y + xy + \frac{1}{2}x^2y - \frac{1}{6}y^3 + \dots$$

$$3250. y + \frac{1}{2!}(2xy - y^2) + \frac{1}{3!}(3x^2y - 3xy^2 + 2y^3) + \dots$$

$$3251. 1 + (x+y) + \dots + \frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{x-y} + \dots$$

$$3252^*. x - y - \frac{1}{3}(x^3 - y^3) + \frac{1}{5}(x^5 - y^5) - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}(x^{2n+1} - y^{2n+1}) + \dots \text{ uzeti u obzir}$$

$$\text{da je } \arctg \frac{x-y}{1+xy} = \arctg x - \arctg y.$$

$$3253. \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{n} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n y^m}{nm}.$$

$$3254. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(x+y)^n - x^n - y^n}{n}. \quad 3255. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}.$$

$$3256. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m y^{2m}}{(2m)!} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^m y^{2n}}{m! (2n)!}.$$

$$3257. z = 1 + (x-1) + \frac{1}{4}(y-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)(y-1) + \frac{9}{64}(y-1)^2 + \dots$$

$$3259. (0, 0), \left(-\frac{5}{3}, 0\right), (-1, 2), (-1, -2).$$

$$3260. \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right). \quad 3261. (0, 0), (0, a), (a, 0), \left(\frac{a}{3}, \frac{a}{3}\right).$$

$$3262. (0, 0), (0, 2b), (a, b), (2a, 0), (2a, 2b). \quad 3263. \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

$$3264. \left(\frac{b}{a}, \frac{c}{a}\right). \quad 3265. \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right). \quad 3266. (2, 1, 7). \quad 3267. (6, 4, 10).$$

3268. A i C su tačke maksimuma, B — tačka minimuma; u okolini tačke D površ ima oblik „sedla“, duž prave EF funkcija zadržava konstantnu vrednost.

$$3269. (-2, 0), \left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right). \quad 3270. (1, 1), (-1, -1).$$

3271*. Da bismo se uverili da je nađena tačka — tačka maksimuma dovoljno je predstaviti funkciju u obliku $z = 10 - (x-y)^2 - 2x^2 - y^2$.

$$3272. (2, -2). \quad 3273. (-1, 1). \quad 3277. \text{ U tački } (6, 4) \text{ funkcija dostiže maksimum.}$$

3278. U tački $(0, 0)$ nema ekstremuma; u tački $(1, 1)$ funkcija dostiže minimum.

3279. Najveću i najmanju vrednost funkcija dostiže na granici oblasti: najveću $z = 4$ u tačkama $(2, 0)$ i $(-2, 0)$, a najmanju, $z = -4$, u tačkama $(0, 2)$ i $(0, -2)$. U stacionarnoj tački $(0, 0)$ nema ekstremuma.

3280. Najveća vrednost $z = 17$ u tački $(1, 2)$; najmanja vrednost $z = -3$ u tački $(1, 0)$; stacionarna tačka $(-4, 6)$ leži van date oblasti.

3281. Najveća vrednost $z = 4$ u stacionarnoj tački $(2, 1)$ (ova tačka je, prema tome, tačka ekstremuma); najmanja vrednost $z = -64$ u tački $(4, 2)$ koja leži na granici oblasti.

3282. Najmanju vrednost $z = 0$ funkcija dostiže u tački $(0, 0)$; najveću vrednost $z = -\frac{3}{e}$ u tačkama $(0, \pm 1)$.

$$3283. z_{\max} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} \text{ u tački } \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), z_{\min} = 0 \text{ u tački } (0, 0) \text{ (na granici oblasti).}$$

3284. Svi sabirci moraju biti jednaki među sobom.

3285. Svi množitelji moraju biti jednaki među sobom.

$$3286. \left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{16}{5}\right). \quad 3287. \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 3.$$

$$3288. x = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}, y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n}. \quad 3289. (3, \sqrt{39}, 0); (3, -\sqrt{39}, 0).$$

3290. Kocka. 3291. U tački $(1, 1)$ je $z = 2$ — minimum.

3292. (a, a) ili $(-a, -a)$, $z = a^2$ (maksimum), $(a, -a)$ ili $(-a, a)$, $z = -a^2$ (minimum).

3293. $(-a\sqrt{2}, -a\sqrt{2})$, $z = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}$ (minimum), $(a\sqrt{2}, a\sqrt{2})$, $z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}$ (maksimum).

3294. Stacionarne tačke $x = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{b}{a}$, $y = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{a}{b}$.

3295. $(3, 3, 3)$, $u = 9$ (minimum).

3296. Kad su vrednosti dveju nezavisno promenljivih -2 , a vrednost treće -1 , funkcija dostiže minimum -4 ; kad su vrednosti dveju nezavisno promenljivih $-\frac{4}{3}$, a vrednost treće $\frac{7}{3}$, funkcija dostiže maksimum $-\frac{112}{27}$.

3297*. Treba naći minimum funkcije $\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}$ pod uslovom $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = A$.

Uopšte, važi relacija $\frac{\sum x_i^k}{n} \geq \left(\frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right)^k$, za $k > 1$.

3299. $u_{\min} = \frac{abc}{bc+ca+ab}$ za $x = \frac{bc}{bc+ca+ab}$; $y = \frac{ac}{bc+ca+ab}$; $z = \frac{ab}{bc+ca+ab}$.

3300. $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \pm \frac{1}{3}$, $z = \pm \frac{1}{6}$. 3301. $\left(\frac{21}{13}, 2, \frac{63}{26}\right)$.

3302. $(3, -1, 1)$. 3303. a) $(-2, 0, 0)$; b) $(2, 0, 0)$.

3304. Kocka. 3305. Kocka. 3306. $\frac{8abc}{3\sqrt{3}}$.

3307. Ako je R poluprečnik osnove šatora, H — visina cilindričnog dela, a h — visina konusnog završetka, onda moraju važiti sledeće relacije: $R = \frac{h\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $H = \frac{h}{2}$.

3308. Ako je b osnovica, l — krak, a α — ugao na osnovii trapeza, onda mora biti $l = b = \frac{2\sqrt{A}}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$, pri čemu je A data površina preseka; tada je kvašena površina $u = -2\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{A} \approx 2,632\sqrt{A}$.

3309. Kocka. 3310. Svaka od osnovnih ivica je $2\alpha + \sqrt{2v}$, a visina je dva puta manja $\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2v}$.

3311. a^3 (kocka). 3312. Minimalna površina ima vrednost $3\sqrt{3}ab$.

3313. $x = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$, $y = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$. 3314. $\left(-\frac{5}{9}, \frac{1}{9}\right)$. 3315. $(3, 5)$. 3316. $z_{\max} = 2$.

3317. Stranice trougla su $\sqrt{2S}$, $\sqrt{2S}$ i $2\sqrt{S}$.

3318. Visina je $\frac{H'}{3}$, osnovne ivice su $\frac{2a\sqrt{2}}{3}$ i $\frac{2b\sqrt{2}}{3}$, a zapremina $V = \frac{8}{27}abH$.

3319. Tetraedar.

3320. Normala elipse u traženoj tački mora biti normalna na pravou koji spaja date tačke.

3321. Normalu povući u tački sa koordinatama

$$\left(\pm a \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+b}}, \pm b \sqrt{\frac{b}{a+b}} \right).$$

3322. $\left(9, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8} \right); \left(-9, -\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{3}{8} \right)$. 3323. $2\sqrt{2}$.

3439. 1) $\{-2, 1\}$; 2) $\{10xy-3y^3, 5x^2-9xy^2+4y^3\}$.

3440. 1) $6i+4j$; 2) $\frac{1}{3}(2i+j)$; 3) $\frac{-y_0i+x_0j}{x_0^2+y_0^2}$.

3441. 1) $\operatorname{tg} \varphi \approx 0,342$, $\varphi \approx 18^\circ 52'$; 2) $\operatorname{tg} \varphi \approx 4,87$, $\varphi \approx 78^\circ 24'$.

3442. Negativni deo y -osa.

3443. 1) $\cos \alpha \approx 0,99$, $\alpha \approx 8^\circ$; 2) $\cos \alpha \approx -0,199$, $\alpha \approx 101^\circ 30'$.

3444. 1) $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{4}\right); \left(\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$; 2) tačke koje leže na krugu $x^2+y^2=\frac{2}{3}$.

3447. 1) $\{3x_0^2y_0^2z_0, 2x_0^3y_0z_0, x_0^3y_0^2\}$; 2) $\frac{xi+yj+zk}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} = \frac{r}{|r|}$, gde je r — vektor položaja tačke.

3450. 1) $2r$; 2) $2\frac{r}{|r|}$; 3) $2F'(r^2)r$; 4) $a(br)+b(ar)$; 5) $a \times b$.

3451. 1) 0; 2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; 3) $\sqrt{5}$; 4) $\frac{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{2}$.

3452. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$. 3453. $\frac{1}{2}$. 3455. 1) 5; 2) $\frac{98}{13}$. 3456. 22. 3459. $\frac{1}{r^2}$.