

Pr: $f(x,y) = \frac{\cos(11x+11y^2)}{4x^2-3y^2x^2} - \frac{\cos 8x + 2 \sin y}{4x^2-3y^2x^2}$

$$f'_x = \frac{\cos(11x+11y^2)}{4x^2-3y^2x^2} \cdot (-\sin(11x+11y^2)) \cdot 11 - \frac{(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot 0)(4x^2-3y^2x^2) - (\cos 8x + 2 \sin y)(8xy - 6y^2x^2)}{(4x^2-3y^2x^2)^2}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{\cos(11x+11y^2)}{4x^2-3y^2x^2} \cdot (-\sin(11x+11y^2)) \cdot 22y - \frac{2 \cos y (4x^2-3y^2x^2) - (\cos 8x + 2 \sin y)(12x^2y - 6yx^2)}{(4x^2-3y^2x^2)^2}$$

Pr: $f(x,y) = \log_3(x^2y+14x)$

du. 1. radu

$$f'_x = \frac{2x^2y + 14}{(x^2y+14x) \ln 3} \quad f'_y = \frac{x^2}{(x^2y+14x) \ln 3} \quad \text{da 1. radu}$$

$$f''_{xx} = \frac{4x^2y \ln 3(x^2y+14x) - (2x^2y+14) \ln 3 (2x^2y+14)}{\ln^2 3 (x^2y+14x)^2} \quad f''_{yy} = \frac{4x^2(x^2y+14x) \ln 3 - x^2(2x^2y+14) \ln 3}{\ln^2 3 (x^2y+14x)^2} \quad \text{da 2. radu}$$

$$f''_{xy} = \frac{2x(x^2y+14x) \ln 3 - (2x^2y+14) x^2 \ln 3}{\ln^2 3 (x^2y+14x)^2} \quad f''_{yx} = \frac{0 - x^2 \cdot x^2 \ln 3}{\ln^2 3 (x^2y+14x)^2}$$

detalnu exhin-g

Pr: $z = x^2 + (y+3)^2 - 3$

du. 1. radu

$$z'_x = 2x \quad 2x=0 \rightarrow x=0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{stacionar' bod} \\ A[0; -3] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$z'_y = 2(y+3) \quad 2y+6=0 \rightarrow y=-3$$

du. 2. radu:

$$\Delta_2(A) = \begin{vmatrix} z''_{xx}(A) & z''_{xy}(A) \\ z''_{xy}(A) & z''_{yy}(A) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0 \rightarrow \text{lokal' minimum}$$

$z''_{xx} = 2 > 0$
 $z''_{xy} = 0$
 $z''_{yx} = 0$
 $z''_{yy} = 2$

$$\Delta_2(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 0 = 4 > 0 \rightarrow \text{lokal' minimum}$$

ak $z''_{xx}(A) > 0 \rightarrow$ lokal' minimum
 $< 0 \rightarrow$ lokal' maximum

Pr: $z = x^2 - x^2 + 3x - 5y + 4$

du. 1. radu:

$$z'_x = -2x + 3 \quad -2x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Nac. bod} \\ A[\frac{3}{2}; \frac{5}{2}] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$z'_y = -5 \quad 2y - 5 = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{5}{2}$$

du. 2. radu:

$$\Delta_2(A) = \begin{vmatrix} z''_{xx}(A) & z''_{xy}(A) \\ z''_{xy}(A) & z''_{yy}(A) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 < 0 \quad \text{NEHA' EXTREM}$$

$A \rightarrow$ sedlong' bod

$z''_{xx} = -2$
 $z''_{xy} = 0$
 $z''_{yx} = 0$
 $z''_{yy} = 2$

Pr: $z = 24 - x^2 - y^2 + xy + 36y$

du. 1. radu

$$z'_x = -2x + y \rightarrow -2x + y = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} -2x + 24 = 0 \\ -2x - 24 = 0 \\ x = 12 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$z'_y = -2y + x + 36 \rightarrow -2y + x + 36 = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} -2x + y = 0 \\ 2x - 4y = -72 \\ -3y = -72 \\ y = 24 \end{array} \right\} \text{St. bod } A[12; 24]$$

$z''_{xy} = 1 < 0$
 $z''_{yx} = 1$
 $z''_{xx} = -2$
 $z''_{yy} = -2$

$$\Delta_2(A) = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 1 = 3 > 0 \rightarrow \text{IC EXTREM}$$

A je lokal' minimum

Pr: $z = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy + 2$

du. 1. radu

$$z'_x = 3x^2 + 3y \quad 3x^2 + 3y = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y = 0 \rightarrow y = -x^2$$

$$z'_y = 3y^2 + 3x \quad 3y^2 + 3x = 0 \rightarrow y^2 + x = 0 \rightarrow x = -y^2$$

$x = 0 \rightarrow x^3 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^3 = -1 \rightarrow x = -1$

$A = [0; 0]$
 $B = [-1; -1]$

$z''_{xx} = 6x$	A	B
$z''_{xy} = 3$	3	3
$z''_{yx} = 3$	3	3
$z''_{yy} = 6y$	0	-6

$\Delta_2(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 9 = -9 < 0$
 A sedlong' bod

$\Delta_2(B) = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 - 9 = 27 > 0$
 B na lokal' maximum

Pr: $z = 2x^2 + y^2 + 3x^2 - 3y - 12x + 1$

du. 1. radu

$$z'_x = 4x + 6x - 12 \quad 6x^2 + 6x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+2) = 0 \rightarrow x = 1; -2$$

$$z'_y = 2y - 3 \quad 3y^2 - 3 = 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

$A[1; 1]$ $B[-1; -1]$ $C[-2; 1]$ $D[-2; -1]$

$z''_{xx} = 12x + 6$	A	B	C	D
$z''_{xy} = 0$	18	18	-18	-18
$z''_{yx} = 0$	0	0	0	0
$z''_{yy} = 6y$	6	-6	6	-6

$\Delta_2(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 18 \cdot 6 - 0 > 0 \rightarrow A$ lokal' minimum

$\Delta_2(B) = \begin{vmatrix} 18 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 18 \cdot (-6) - 0 < 0 \rightarrow B$ sedlong' bod

$\Delta_2(C) = \begin{vmatrix} -18 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-18) \cdot 6 - 0 < 0 \rightarrow C$ sedlong' bod

$\Delta_2(D) = \begin{vmatrix} -18 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 18 \cdot 6 - 0 > 0 \rightarrow D$ lokal' maximum

Pr: $z = y^2 + 3x^2y - 18x - 30y$

du. 1. radu

$$z'_x = 6xy - 18 \quad 6xy - 18 = 0 \rightarrow xy = 3 \rightarrow x = \frac{3}{y}$$

$$z'_y = 3y^2 - 30 + 3x^2 \quad 3y^2 + 3x^2 - 30 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 10$$

$\frac{9}{y^2} + y^2 = 10 \quad | \cdot y^2$

$$y^4 - 10y^2 + 9 = 0 \quad | y^2 = t$$

$$t^2 - 10t + 9 = 0$$

$$(t-9)(t-1) = 0$$

$$t = 9 \quad t = 1$$

$$y^2 = 9 \quad y^2 = 1$$

$$y = \pm 3 \quad y = \pm 1$$

$A[3; 1]$
 $B[-3; -1]$
 $C[-1; -3]$
 $D[1; 3]$

$z''_{xx} = 6y$	A	B	C	D
$z''_{xy} = 6x$	18	-18	-6	6
$z''_{yx} = 6x$	18	-18	-6	6
$z''_{yy} = 6y$	6	-6	-18	18

$\Delta_2(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 18 \\ 18 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 - 18^2 < 0 \rightarrow$ sedlong' bod

$\Delta_2(B) = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -18 \\ -18 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 - (-18)^2 < 0 \rightarrow$ sedlong' bod

$\Delta_2(C) = \begin{vmatrix} -18 & -6 \\ -6 & -18 \end{vmatrix} = (-18)^2 - 36 > 0 \rightarrow$ lokal' maximum

$\Delta_2(D) = \begin{vmatrix} 18 & 6 \\ 6 & 18 \end{vmatrix} = 18^2 - 36 > 0 \rightarrow$ lokal' minimum