

4. cvičení

Metodou Jacobiánu určete extrémy funkce F na dané množině.

- 1** $F(x, y) = 2x - y + 1, x^2 + y^2 = 5$
- 2** $F(x, y) = e^{xy}, x^2 + y^2 = 8$
- 3** $F(x, y) = x - \sqrt{3}y + 1, x^2 + y^2 = 4$
- 4** $F(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^2, 4x^2 + y^2 = 4$
- 5** $F(x, y) = 3xy, x^4 + y^4 = 32$
- 6** $F(x, y) = (x - y)^6, x^2 + 4y^2 = 20$
- 7** $F(x, y) = (x - y)^7, x^2 + 4y^2 = 20$
- 8** $F(x, y) = \operatorname{arctg}(xy), x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = 3$
- 9** $F(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2, x^3 - y^3 = 27$
- 10** $F(x, y) = 5 - x^2 - y^2, x^4 - y^4 = 1$
- 11** $F(x, y) = x^2y^2, x^5 + y^5 = 2$
- 12** $F(x, y) = xy, x^5 + y^5 = 2$
- 13** $F(x, y) = \operatorname{arctg}(xy), x^3 + y^3 = 2$
- 14** $F(x, y) = \operatorname{arctg}(xy), x^3 - y^3 = 2$

Výsledky: **1** $\min = F(-2, 1) = -4, \max = F(2, -1) = 6$; **2** $\min = F(2, -2) = F(-2, 2) = e^{-4}, \max = F(2, 2) = F(-2, -2) = e^4$; **3** $\min = F(-1, \sqrt{3}) = -3, \max = F(1, -\sqrt{3}) = 5$; **4** $\min = F(0, 2) = F(0, -2) = -8, \max = F(1, 0) = (-1, 0) = 1$; **5** $\min = F(2, -2) = F(-2, 2) = -12, \max = F(2, 2) = F(-2, -2) = 12$; **6** $\min = F(2, 2) = F(-2, -2) = 0, \max = F(-4, 1) = F(4, -1) = 5^6$; **7** $\min = F(-4, 1) = -5^7, \max = F(4, -1) = 5^7$; **8** $\min = F(1, -1) = F(-1, 1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \max = F(1, 1) = F(-1, -1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$; **9** $\min = F(3, 0) = 9, \sup = \infty$; **10** $\inf = -\infty, \max = F(-1, 0) = F(1, 0) = 4$; **11** $\min = F(\sqrt[5]{2}, 0) = F(0, \sqrt[5]{2}) = 0, \sup = \infty$; **12** $\inf = -\infty, \max = F(1, 1) = 1$; **13** $\inf = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \max = F(1, 1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$; **14** $\min = F(1, -1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \sup = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

★ Určete extrémy funkce

$$F(x, y) = x + y$$

na množině

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

Jak vypadá tato množina?

Jak vypadají lokální extrémy?