

Подготовка к РК №2 по 1А

Часть А

1) Составить уравнение касательной плоскости и нормали к поверхности S в точке M :

а) $S: z = 2x^2 - 3y^2 + x + y$, $M(1, 1, 1)$

$$\begin{cases} z'_x = 2 \cdot 2x + 1 = 4x + 1, \\ z'_y = -6y + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z'_x|_M = 5, \\ z'_y|_M = -5. \end{cases}$$

Уравнение касательной плоскости:

$$z - z_0 = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot (y - y_0)$$

$$z - 1 = 5(x - 1) - 5(y - 1)$$

$$z - 1 = 5x - 5 - 5y + 5$$

$$z - 5x + 5y - 1 + 5 - 5 = 0$$

$$z - 5x + 5y - 1 = 0 \quad \text{— уравнение касательной плоскости}$$

Уравнение нормали:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{f'_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{f'_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$$

$$\frac{x - 1}{5} = \frac{y - 1}{-5} = \frac{z - 1}{-1} \quad \text{уравнение нормали}$$

$$a) S: x^3 + y^4 + z^2 = 10, \quad M(2, -1, -1)$$

$$F(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^4 + z^2 - 10$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 3x^2, \\ F'_y = 4y^3, \\ F'_z = 2z. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F'_x|_M = 12, \\ F'_y|_M = -4, \\ F'_z|_M = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$F'_x \cdot (x - x_0) + F'_y \cdot (y - y_0) + F'_z \cdot (z - z_0) = 0$$

Уравнение касательной плоскости

$$12(x - 2) - 4(y + 1) - 2(z + 2) = 0$$

$$12x - 24 - 4y - 4 - 2z - 4 = 0$$

$$12x - 4y - 2z - 32 = 0$$

$$6x - 2y - z - 16 = 0 \quad \text{уравнение касательной плоскости}$$

$$\frac{x - x_0}{F'_x} = \frac{y - y_0}{F'_y} = \frac{z - z_0}{F'_z}$$

уравнение нормали

$$\frac{x - 2}{12} = \frac{y + 1}{-4} = \frac{z + 2}{-2}$$

уравнение нормали

$$b) S: e^{x+y+z} = \sin(x - 2y - z), \quad M(1, 2, -3)$$

$$F(x, y, z) = e^{x+y+z} - \sin(x - 2y - z),$$

$$F'_x = e^{x+y+z} - \cos(x - 2y - z),$$

$$F'_y = e^{x+y+z} + 2\cos(x - 2y - z),$$

$$F'_z = e^{x+y+z} + \cos(x - 2y - z),$$

$$F'_x|_M = 0$$

$$F'_y|_M = 3$$

$$F'_z|_M = 2$$

$$0 \cdot (x-1) + 3(y-2) + 2 \cdot (z+3) = 0$$

$$3y - 6 + 2z + 6 = 0$$

$$\boxed{3y + 2z = 0}$$

касательная плоскость

$$\boxed{\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z+3}{2}}$$

нормаль

② Исследовать на экстремум следующие ф-ции

a) $z = 9x^2 - 4xy + 6y^2 + 16x - 8y - 2$

$$\begin{cases} z'_x = 18x - 4y + 16 = 0, \\ z'_y = -4x + 12y - 8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 9x - 2y + 8 = 0 \\ -x + 3y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad | \cdot 9 \text{ " + "}$$

$$-2y + 27y + 8 - 18 = 0$$

$$25y = 18 - 8 = 10$$

$$y = \frac{10}{25} = \left(\frac{2}{5} = y\right)$$

$$x = 3y - 2$$

$$x = \frac{6}{5} - 2 = \left(-\frac{4}{5} = x\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(-\frac{4}{5}; \frac{2}{5}\right) \text{ стаци. точка}$$

$$z''_{xx} = 18 = A$$

$$z''_{yy} = 12 = C$$

$$z''_{xy} = -4 = B$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = AC - B^2 = 18 \cdot 12 - 4^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \text{ экстремум}$$

$$A = 18 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{минимум}$$

$$P\left(-\frac{4}{5}; \frac{2}{5}\right) - \text{точка минимума}$$

$$z = 9 \cdot \frac{16}{25} + 4 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} + 6 \cdot \frac{4}{25} - \frac{16 \cdot 4}{25} - \frac{16}{25} - 2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{25} (9 \cdot 16 - 32 + 24 - 64 - 16 - 50) = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ минимум}$$

Ответ: $P\left(-\frac{4}{5}; \frac{2}{5}\right)$ точка минимума

$$z = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ минимум}$$

$$z = 1 + 6x + 8y - 2x^2 - 4xy - 5y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} z'_x = 6 - 4x - 4y = 0, \\ z'_y = 8 - 4x - 10y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \\ 4 - 2x - 5y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ -- "}$$

$$-1 + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} \quad x = 4 - 5y = 4 - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{7}{3} = x$$

$$z''_{xx} = A = -4$$

$$z''_{xy} = B = -4$$

$$z''_{yy} = C = -10$$

$$P\left(\frac{7}{3}; \frac{1}{3}\right) \text{ стая. точка}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = AC - B^2 = 40 - 16 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ экстремум}$$

$$A < 0 \Rightarrow \text{максимум}$$

$$P\left(\frac{7}{3}; \frac{1}{3}\right) - \text{точка максимума}$$

$$z|_p = 1 + 6 \cdot \frac{7}{3} + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{49}{9} - 4 \cdot \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{9} =$$

$$= 15 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{131}{9} = \frac{135 + 24 - 131}{9} = \frac{28}{9} = 4\frac{1}{9}$$

Ответ. $P\left(\frac{7}{3}; \frac{1}{3}\right)$ - точка максимума

$$z = \frac{28}{9} - \text{максимум}$$

б) $z = y^3 - x^2 + 2xy - y^2 - 3y$

$$\begin{cases} z'_x = -2x + 2y = 0, \\ z'_y = 3y^2 + 2x - 2y - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ 3y^2 - 2(x - y) - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y = 1 \\ x = 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y = -1 \\ x = -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P_1(1, 1) - \text{стационарные точки} \\ P_2(-1, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} z''_{xx} = A = -2, \\ z''_{xy} = B = 2, \\ z''_{yy} = C = 6y - 2. \end{cases}$$

$$P_1(1, 1): D = AC - B^2 = 2(6y - 2) - 4 \Big|_{y=1} = -8 - 4 = -12 < 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ экстремумов нет

$$P_2(-1, -1): D = AC - B^2 = 2(6y - 2) - 4 \Big|_{y=-1} = 16 - 4 = 12 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ экстремум есть

$A < 0 \Rightarrow$ в т. $P_2(-1, -1)$ максимум

$$z|_{P_2(-1, -1)} = -1 - 1 + 2 - 1 + 3 = 2$$

Ответ. $P_2(-1, -1)$ - точка максимума

$$z|_{P_2(-1, -1)} = 2 - \text{максимум}$$

3) Исследовать ф-цию на экстремум:

a) $z = x^2 + y^2$ при условии $x + y = 1$

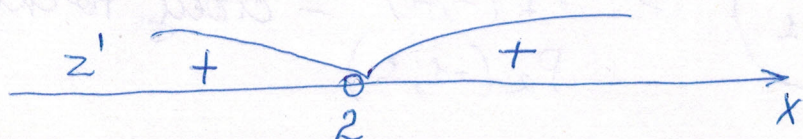
$$y = 1 - x$$

$$z = x^2 + (1 - x)^2 = x^2 + 1 - 2x + x^2 = 2x^2 + 1 - 2x$$

$$z'_x = 4x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = -1$$

$P(2, -1)$ — стая точка



$\Rightarrow$ нет точек экстремума

b) $z = x + y$ при условии $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = x + y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$2\lambda x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2\lambda}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_y = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$2\lambda y = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2\lambda}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{4\lambda^2} = 1$$

$$4\lambda^2 = 2$$

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{если } \lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{если } \lambda = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$P_1 \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$P_2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2x & 2y \\ 2x & 2\lambda & 0 \\ 2y & 0 & 2\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -8y^2\lambda - 8\lambda x^2 = -8\lambda(y^2 + x^2)$$

$\begin{cases} > 0 \text{ min} \\ < 0 \text{ max} \end{cases}$

$$F''_{xx} = 2\lambda$$

$$F''_{xy} = 0$$

$$F''_{yy} = 2\lambda$$

$$P_1 \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right): \begin{cases} F''_{xx} = \sqrt{2} \\ F''_{xy} = 0 \\ F''_{yy} = \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow d^2F = F''_{xx} dx^2 + 2F''_{xy} dx dy + F''_{yy} dy^2$$

$$d^2F = \sqrt{2} dx^2 + \sqrt{2} dy^2 = \sqrt{2} (dx^2 + dy^2) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{в т. } P_1 \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \text{ условный минимум}$$

$$P_2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right): \begin{cases} F''_{xx} = -\sqrt{2} \\ F''_{xy} = 0 \\ F''_{yy} = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow d^2F = F''_{xx} dx^2 + 2F''_{xy} dx dy + F''_{yy} dy^2$$

$$d^2F = -\sqrt{2} dx^2 - \sqrt{2} dy^2 = -\sqrt{2} (dx^2 + dy^2) < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{в т. } P_2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \text{ условный максимум}$$

$$Z_{\min} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$Z_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = +\sqrt{2}$$

Aufgabe: $z_{\min} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\sqrt{2}$

$z_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \sqrt{2}$

b) $z = xy$ unter Nebenbedingung $\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{1} = 1$

$F(x, y, \lambda) = xy + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{1} - 1 \right)$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = y + \frac{2}{3}x \cdot \lambda = 0, & y = -\frac{2}{3}x\lambda \\ F'_y = x + 2y\lambda = 0, & \leftarrow \\ F'_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{1} - 1 = 0 & \leftarrow \end{cases}$$

$x + 2\lambda \left(-\frac{2}{3}x\lambda \right) = 0$

$x - \frac{4}{3}x\lambda^2 = 0$

$x \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}\lambda^2 \right) = 0$

$x = 0$

$1 - \frac{4}{3}\lambda^2 = 0$

$\Downarrow$

$\frac{4}{3}\lambda^2 = 1$

$y = 0$

$\lambda^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\emptyset$

$y = \mp \frac{2}{3}x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x = y$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3}x & 2y \\ \frac{2}{3}x & \frac{2}{3}\lambda & 1 \\ 2y & 1 & 2\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$$

$= \frac{4}{3}xy + \frac{4}{3}xy - \frac{8}{3}y^2\lambda - \frac{8}{9}x^2\lambda =$

$= \frac{8}{3}xy - \frac{8}{3}\lambda \left(y^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 \right)$

$\frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 = 1$

$\frac{2}{3}x^2 = 1$

$x^2 = \frac{3}{2}$

$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x: x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; x = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x: x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; x = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Канонические точки:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ P_2 \left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \end{array} \right\} \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_3 \left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ P_4 \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \end{array} \right\} \lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} F''_{xx} = \frac{2}{3}\lambda, \\ F''_{xy} = 1, \\ F''_{yy} = 2\lambda. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2F = F''_{xx} dx^2 + 2F''_{xy} dx dy + F''_{yy} dy^2$$

Уравнение связи: $\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{1} = 1$

$$\frac{2}{3}x dx + 2y dy = 0$$

$$2y dy = -\frac{2}{3}x dx$$

$$dy = -\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{y} dx$$

$$dy = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{y} dx$$

для точек P_1 и P_2

$$dy = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dx = dy$$

Для точек P_3 и P_4 : $dy = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dx = dy$

$$d^2F = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} dx^2 + 2 dx dy + 2\sqrt{3} dy^2$$

P_1 и P_2 : $d^2F = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} dx^2 + dy^2 \right) + 2 dx dy =$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} dx^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dx \right)^2 \right) +$$

$$+ 2 \cdot dx \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dx = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} dx^2 + \frac{1}{3} dx^2 \right) +$$

$$+ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dx^2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} dx^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dx^2 =$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} dx^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{условный минимум}$$

P_3 и P_4 : $d^2F = 2\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} dx^2 + dy^2 \right) + 2 dx dy =$

$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} dx^2 + \frac{1}{3} dx^2 \right) + 2 dx \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dx \right) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) dx^2 = -\frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} dx^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$$

условный максимум

$$Z_{\min} = Z|_{P_1, P_2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$Z_{\max} = Z|_{P_3, P_4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Ответ: $Z_{\min} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; $Z_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$