

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{|x-y|} \quad [0,0] = [x_0,y_0]$$

$$x=y \quad \sqrt{|x-x|} = |x|$$

$$M = (1,1)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|(x_0+\Delta)-(y_0+\Delta)|} - \sqrt{|x_0-y_0|}}{\Delta} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{|\Delta^2|}}{\Delta} = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta|}{\Delta} < 1$$

\Rightarrow maxinálny lim \Rightarrow existuje derivacia

10 7-16:00

$$\arcsin \frac{0,48}{1,05} = 0,475$$

$$df(x,y) = f_x(x,y) dx + f_y(x,y) dy$$

$$[x_0,y_0]$$

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + f_x(x_0,y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0,y_0)(y-y_0) +$$

$$\arcsin \frac{x}{y} = f(x,y)$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{y^2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \quad f_y(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{y^2}}} \cdot x \cdot (-\frac{2}{y^3})$$

$$\arcsin \frac{0,48}{1,05} = \arcsin \frac{0,5}{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} (-0,02) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot$$

$$(0,05) = 0,472$$

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$$1,04^{2,02} = 1,082$$

$$f(x,y) = x^y \quad [x_0,y_0] = [1,2]$$

$$f_x(x,y) = y \cdot x^{y-1}$$

$$f_y(x,y) = x^y \cdot \ln x$$

$$f(1,04; 2,02) = 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1^1 (0,04) + 1^2 \cdot \ln 1 (0,02)$$

$$= 1 + 0,08 = 1,08$$

10 7-16:10

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + 2y^2 \quad [1,1,4]$$

$$z = f(x_0,y_0) + f_x(x_0,y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0,y_0)(y-y_0)$$

$$f_x(x,y) = 2x + y = 3$$

$$f_y(x,y) = x + 4y = 5$$

$$z = 4 + 3(x-1) + 5(y-1)$$

$$z = 4 + 3x - 3 + 5y - 5$$

$$p: 3x + 5y - z - 4 = 0$$

10 7-17:19

$$\arctg \frac{x}{y} \quad [1,-1, -\frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2} (-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$f(1,-1) = \arctg(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$xy + 2z + \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

10 7-17:25

$$T_n(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + f_x(x_0,y_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0,y_0)(y-y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} (f_{xx}(x_0,y_0)(x-x_0)^2 + 2f_{xy}(x_0,y_0)(x-x_0)(y-y_0) + f_{yy}(x_0,y_0)(y-y_0)^2) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n}{i} \cdot \frac{\partial^i f(x_0,y_0)}{\partial^i x \cdot \partial^{n-i} y} \cdot (x-x_0)^i (y-y_0)^{n-i}$$

10 7-17:30

$$f(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \quad [1,1]$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot 2y = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{x^2+y^2 - x(2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2+y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{x^2+y^2 - y(2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = 0$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^2}\right) \cdot 2y = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$T_2(1,1) = \ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (x-1)(y-1) \right) = \ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)(y-1)$$

10 7-17:36

$$f(x_1, y_1, z) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad [1,1,1]$$

$$x^* = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$h = (h_1, \dots, h_n)$$

$$f(x^*+h) = f(x^*) + df(x^*)(h) + \frac{1}{2} d^2 f(x^*)(h) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} d^n f(x^*)(h)$$

$$d^k f(x^*)(h) = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_k} \frac{k!}{j_1! \dots j_k!} \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x_1^{j_1} \partial x_2^{j_2} \dots \partial x_n^{j_n}}(x^*) \cdot h_1^{j_1} \dots h_n^{j_n}$$

10 7-17:46

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \quad [1,1,1]$$

$$f_y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$f_z = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln x \cdot y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) = 0$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{xz} = y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln x \cdot y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{z^2} \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x \cdot y \right)$$

$$f_{yy} = \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$f_{yz} = \ln x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln x \cdot y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \ln x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{1}{z^3} \left(\ln x \cdot y + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$f_{zz} = \ln x \cdot y \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln x \cdot y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) + \ln x \cdot y \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) = \frac{1}{z^4} \left(\ln x \cdot y + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2$$

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

10 7-17:52

$$\sin 29^\circ \cdot \operatorname{Arg} 46^\circ = 0,50203$$

$$f(x,y) = \sin x \cdot \operatorname{Arg} y \quad [x_0, y_0] = \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \cos x \cdot \operatorname{Arg} y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f_y(x,y) = \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 1$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = -\sin x \cdot \operatorname{Arg} y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = \sin x \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot (-\sin y) = 2$$

$$\sin 29^\circ \cdot \operatorname{Arg} 46^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right) + 1 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right)^2\right) + 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{180} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1\right) + \frac{\pi^2}{180^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \sqrt{3} + 1\right) = 0,4973$$

10 7-18:04

$$\ln(x^2+y^2-1) \quad [1,1; 1,2] \quad [1,1]$$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2-1} \cdot 2x = 2 \quad 0,501$$

$$f_y = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2-1} \cdot 2y = 2$$

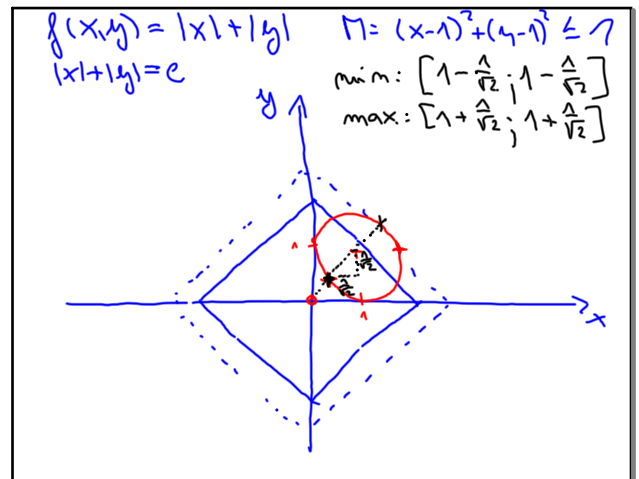
$$f_{xx} = \frac{2(x^2+y^2-1) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2-1)^2} = \frac{2(y^2-x^2-1)}{(x^2+y^2-1)^2} = -2$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{2x \cdot (-1) \cdot (x^2+y^2-1)^{-2} \cdot 2y - \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2-1)^2} \cdot 2xy}{(x^2+y^2-1)^2} = -4$$

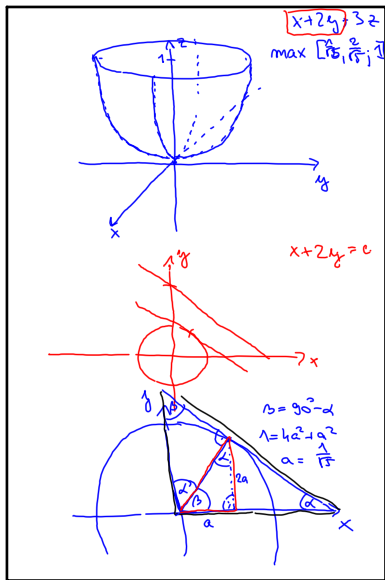
$$f_{xy} = \frac{2 \cdot (x^2+y^2-1) - 2y \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2-1)^2} = \frac{2(x^2-y^2-1)}{(x^2+y^2-1)^2} = -2$$

$$\ln(1,1^2+1,2^2-1) = \ln 1 + 2 \cdot 0,1 + 2 \cdot 0,2 + \frac{1}{2} (-2 \cdot 0,1^2 + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 0,1 \cdot 0,2 + (-2) \cdot 0,2^2) = 0,47$$

10 7-18:13



10 7-18:19



10 7-18:26