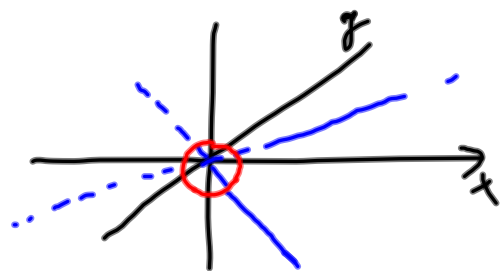


$$g(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x+iy}$$

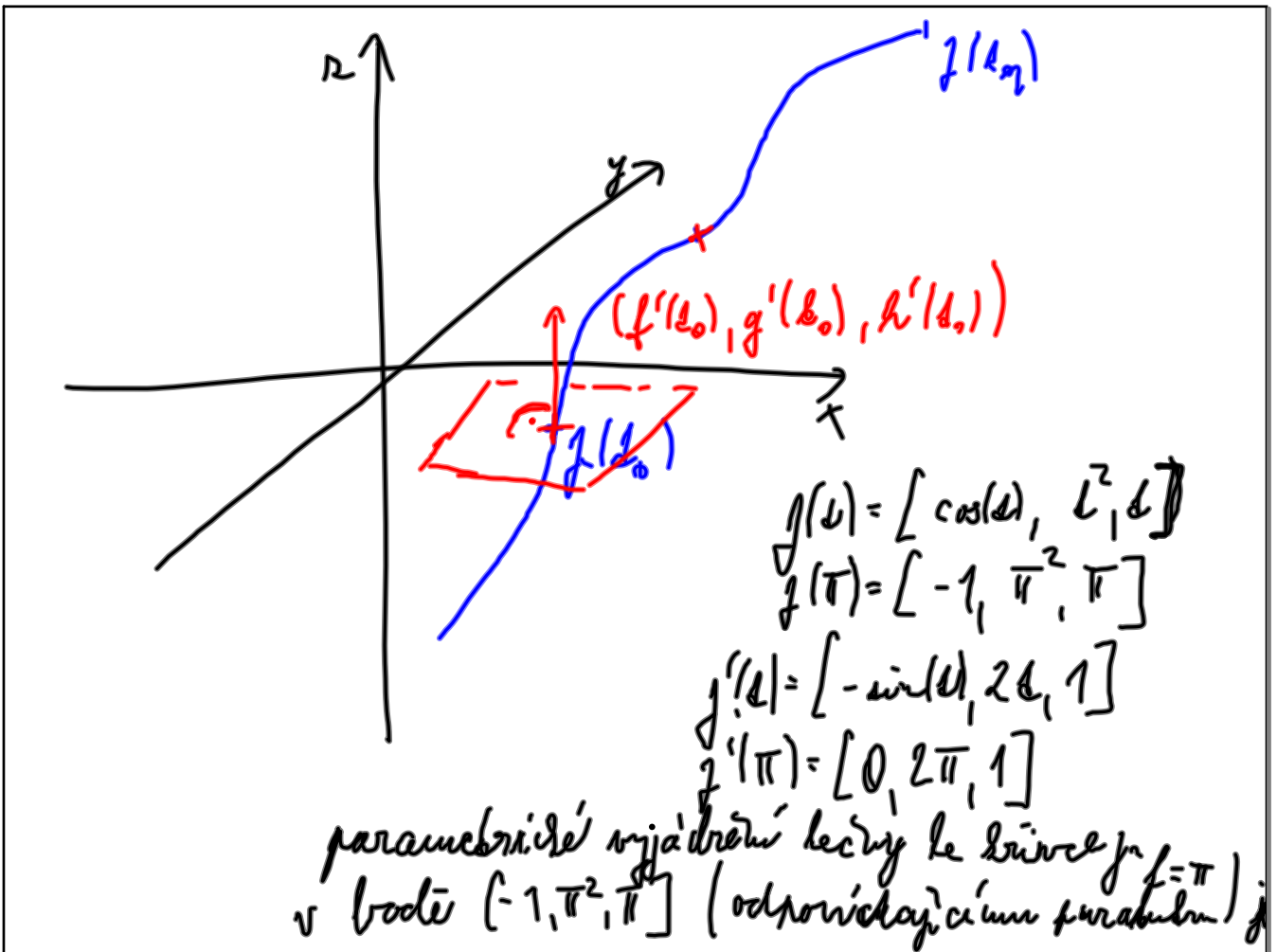
$$\mathcal{D}_g = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x=y\}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_f = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x=\pm y\} \cup \{(0, 0)\}$$

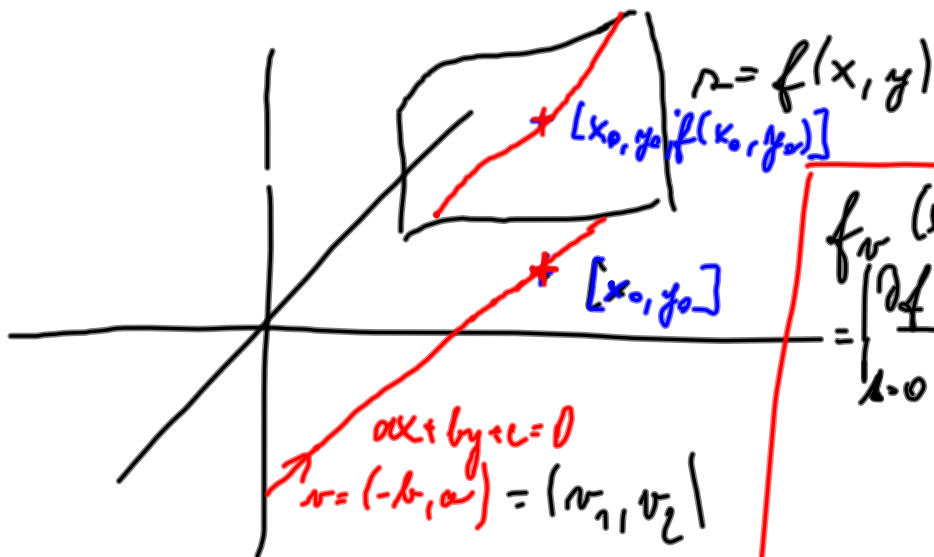
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2-y^2} & \text{pro } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x=\pm y\} \\ 0 & \text{jinaal} \end{cases}$$



$$(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \\ (\Leftrightarrow) x_n \rightarrow x_0 \ \& \ y_n \rightarrow y_0$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= -1 \\
 y &= \pi^2 + 2\pi\lambda \\
 z &= \pi + \lambda, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f_v(x_0, y_0) &= \\
 &= \left. \frac{\partial f(x_0 + \lambda v_1, y_0 + \lambda v_2)}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1 + 2h$$

$$y = 1 + h$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{(2,1)}(1,1) &= \left[\ln(1+2h) \cdot (1+h)^2 \right]'(0) = \\ &= \left[\frac{2(1+h)^2}{1+2h} + 2\ln(1+2h) \cdot (1+h) \right]'(0) = \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 y + 2xy$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{(3,1)}(2,1) &= \left[(2+3h)^2 (1+h) + 2(2+3h)(1+h) \right]'(0) = \\ &= \left[(4+12h+9h^2)(1+h) + 2(2+5h+3h^2) \right]'(0) = \\ &= 4 + 12h + 9h^2 + 4 + 12h + 9h^2 + 4 + 10 \\ &= \left[9h^3 + 27h^2 + 26h + 8 \right]'(0) = 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(x) \cdot y^2$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2}{x}$$

$$f_x(x, y) [1, 1] = 1$$

$$f_y(x, y) = 2y \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$f_y(x, y) [1, 1] = 0$$

$$f_{\vec{r}}(x, y) = v_1 f_x(x, y) + v_2 f_y(x, y)$$

$$f_{(2,1)} [1, 1] = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 = 2$$

$$g_x = 2xy + 2y$$

$$g_y = x^2 + 2x$$

$$g_{(3,1)}^{(2,1)} =$$

$$= 3 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 8 = \underline{26}$$



Rovnice tečné roviny v bodě $[x_0, y_0, z_0]$ má

...

Speciálně uvažujme graf ^{def.} funkce dvou proměnných
 tedy plochu $z = f(x, y)$. Získáme tečnou rovinu
 v bodě (x_0, y_0) : $[G(x, y, z) = z - f(x, y) = 0]$
 $1 \cdot (z - f(x_0, y_0)) - f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) - f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$

$$f_x(x, y) = y^2$$

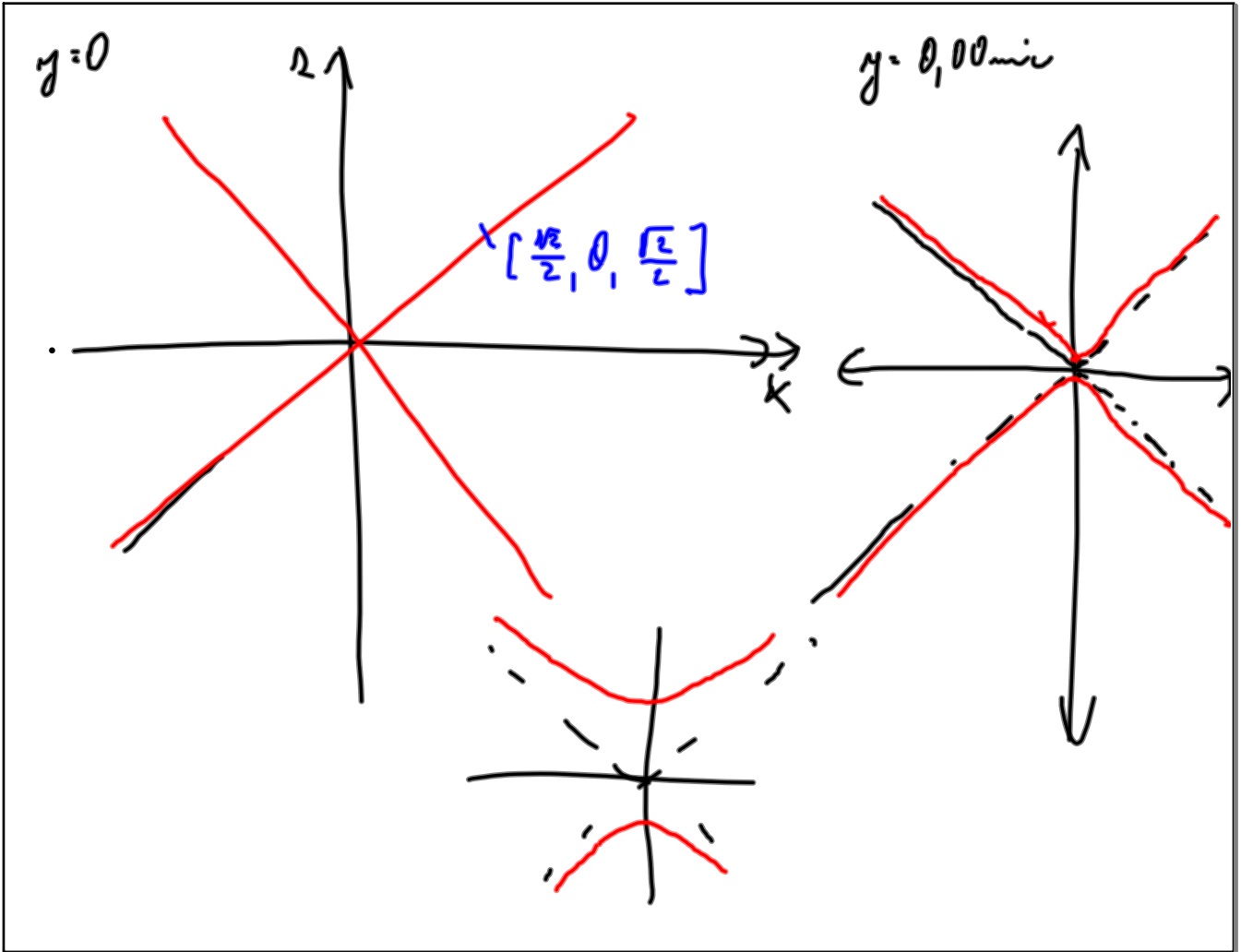
$$f_y(x, y) = 2xy$$

$$f_x(1, 1) = 1$$

$$f_y(1, 1) = 2$$

$$\Omega = 1 + 1 \cdot (x-1) + 2(y-1)$$

$$\Omega - x - 2xy + 2 = 0$$



Smírový vektor křivky dané průnikem dvou
uvažovaných ploch je smírový vektor průsečnice
těchto rovín uvažovaných ploch.

normálový vektor 1. plochy v bodě $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$:

$$(f_x, f_y, f_z) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = (\sqrt{2}, 0, \sqrt{2})$$

normálový vektor křivky 2. plochy v bodě $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

$$\underline{(-\sqrt{2}, 0, \sqrt{2})}$$

Smírovým vektorem je oba tyto vektory, tedy
smírovým vektorem průsečnice těchto rovín je
vektor $(0, 1, 0)$.

Parametrické rovnice hledané křivky kudy jsou

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y = t$$

$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$