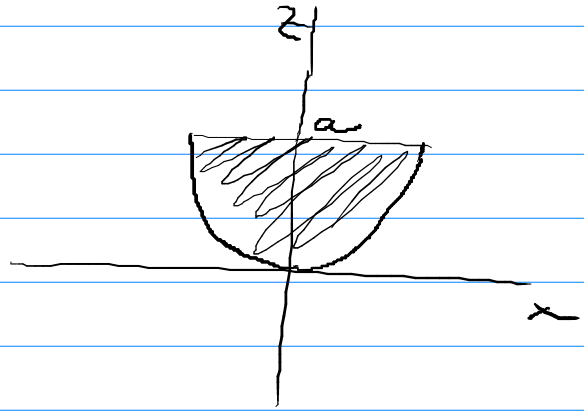
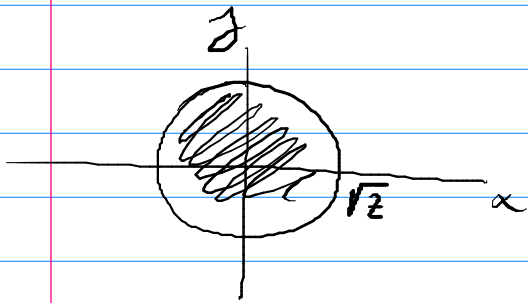


$$(2) M = \{ (x, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + z^2 \leq z; 0 \leq z \leq a \}$$



M vznikne rotací funkce $f(z) = \sqrt{z}$ ($z \in [0, a]$) kolem osy z .

$$\Rightarrow \text{objem} = \int_0^a \pi (\sqrt{z})^2 = \int_0^a \pi z = \left[\pi \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^a = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{povrch} = \int_0^a 2\pi \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{z}$$

$$= \int_0^a 2\pi \sqrt{z + \frac{1}{4}} = \left[2\pi \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(z + \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\left(a + \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{povrch "dne"} = \pi (\sqrt{a})^2 = \pi a$$

$$\text{povrch} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\left(a + \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{8} \right) + \pi a$$

3

$$M = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^4 + y^4 = 1 \}$$

největší glob. extrémy funkce $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2$

na množině M .

$$g(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 1$$

$$\nabla g = (4x^3, 4y^3)$$

$\neq \vec{0}$
(protože $(0, 0) \notin M$)

\Rightarrow v každé ^{lok.} extrému je $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$ (Lagrangeho podmínka)

$$2x = \lambda 4x^3 \Rightarrow x=0 \vee x^2 = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \quad (\Rightarrow \lambda > 0)$$

$$4y = \lambda 4y^3 \Rightarrow y=0 \vee y^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (\Rightarrow \lambda > 0)$$

$$1 = x^4 + y^4$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 1^2 \right)$$

místo kteréhokoli čísla

(*) může být 0 \Rightarrow 2 možnosti -
(jedna z nich, $1 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} (0+0)$
nemá řešení)

$$1) x, y \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{5/4}, \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad f(x, y) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) = \sqrt{5} \quad \text{max}$$

$$2) x=0 \neq y \quad \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 1, \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1, \quad f(x, y) = 1 \cdot (0+2) = 2$$

$$3) x \neq 0 = y \quad \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{1/4}, \frac{1}{\lambda} = 2, \quad f(x, y) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 0 \right) = 1 \quad \text{min}$$

Z těchto podmínek Lodi

nejmenší hodnota f je $\in [\pm 1, 0]$ ($f(1) = 1$)

největší hodnota f je $\in [\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}]$ ($f(1) = \sqrt{5}$)

Abychom ukázali, že je to glob. min. a max,
musíme zjistit, že glob. min. a max. se
skutečně nabývají.

To plyne z toho, že f je spojitá fun. (jasné)

a M kompaktní množina

(M je uzavřená: $M \subseteq [-1, 1]^2$)

(M je uzavřená: $M = g^{-1}(\{0\})$, g je spoj.,
 $\{0\}$ je uzavřená).

①

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin^2 x + 1}{2 \cos^2 x + 1} dx =$$

$$t = \tan x \quad (t(0) = 0, t(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1)$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \quad dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{t^2}{t^2 + 1} + 1}{2 \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} + 1} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2t^2 + 1}{(t^2 + 3)(t^2 + 1)} dt = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{5/2}{t^2 + 3} + \frac{-1/2}{t^2 + 1} \right] dt$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \arctan t + C$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$I = \frac{5}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\operatorname{arctg} t \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} 1$$

$$= \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{5} \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \\ \frac{1}{9} \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{array} \right.$$