

1. Rozhodněte, zda podmínka $F_y(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \neq 0$ je nutná vě větě o implicitních funkcích v \mathbb{R}^2 .

Přesněji: Rozhodněte, zda existuje funkce $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a bod $[\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}] \in \mathbb{R}^2$ takové, že $F(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 0$, $F_y(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 0$, ale přesto na nějakém okolí bodu $[\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}]$ pro každé x existuje právě jedno y takové, že $F(x, y) = 0$?

2. Ukažte, že vztahy $x = u + v^2$ a $y = u^2 - v^3$ definují na nějakém okolí bodu $[3, 3]$ funkce $u(x, y), v(x, y)$, které splňují $u(3, 3) = 2$, $v(3, 3) = 1$. Dále, spočítejte $z_{xy}(3, 3)$, pokud funkce z je na tomto okolí definována jako

$$z(x, y) = 2u(x, y)v(x, y).$$

→ ověříme pro bod $[3, 3]$, tudíž přímo dosadíme.

$$F_1(x, y, u, v) = u + v^2 - x \quad u(3, 3) = 2 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

$$F_2(x, y, u, v) = u^2 - v^3 - y \quad v(3, 3) = 1 \Rightarrow v = 1$$

Předpoklad 1:

$$F_1(x, y, u, v) = F_1(3, 3, 2, 1) = 2 + 1 - 3 = 0$$

$$F_2(x, y, u, v) = F_2(3, 3, 2, 1) = 4 - 1 - 3 = 0$$

Předpoklad 2: (nenulový determinant)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2v \\ 2u & -3v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Ue parit VOIF.

$$z(x, y) = 2u(x, y)v(x, y) \quad \text{Chceme } z_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$z_x(x, y) = 2u_x(x, y)v(x, y) + 2u(x, y)v_x(x, y)$$

Potřebujeme tedy spočítat:

$$z_{xy}(x, y) = \underline{2u_{xy}(x, y)} \cdot v(x, y) + \underline{2u_x(x, y)} \cdot \underline{v_y(x, y)} + \underline{2u_y(x, y)} \cdot \underline{v_x(x, y)} + 2u(x, y) \cdot \underline{v_{xy}(x, y)}$$

$$F_1(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = 0 = F_2(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) \quad \text{na okolí } [3, 3]$$

$$F_1(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = u(x, y) + (v(x, y))^2 - x$$

$$F_2(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = (u(x, y))^2 - (v(x, y))^3 - y$$

Nejdříve spočítáme první derivace:

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x}(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = u_x(x, y) + 2v(x, y)v_x(x, y) - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = 2u(x, y)u_x(x, y) - 3(v(x, y))^2v_x(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x}(3, 3, 2, 1) = u_x(3, 3) + 2 \cdot v_x(3, 3) - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow u_x(3, 3) = 1 - 2v_x(3, 3)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}(3, 3, 2, 1) = 4u_x(3, 3) - 3v_x(3, 3) = 0 \rightarrow 4 - 8v_x(3, 3) - 3v_x(3, 3) = 0$$

$$v_x(3, 3) = \frac{4}{11}$$

$$u_x(3, 3) = \frac{5}{11}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = u_y(x, y) + 2v(x, y)v_y(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y}(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = 2u(x, y)u_y(x, y) - 3(v(x, y))^2v_y(x, y) - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}(3, 3, 2, 1) = u_y(3, 3) + 2v_y(3, 3) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow u_y(3, 3) = -2v_y(3, 3)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y}(3, 3, 2, 1) = 4u_y(3, 3) - 3v_y(3, 3) - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -8v_y(3, 3) - 3v_y(3, 3) = 1$$

$$v_y(3, 3) = -\frac{1}{11}$$

$$u_y(3, 3) = \frac{2}{11}$$

Nyní na základě prvníh derivací spočítáme druhé derivace

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x \partial y} (x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = u_{xy}(x, y) + 2 \cdot v_x(x, y) \cdot v_y(x, y) + 2 v(x, y) \cdot v_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x \partial y} (x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y)) = 2u_y(x, y) \cdot u_x(x, y) + 2 \cdot u(x, y) \cdot u_{xy}(x, y) - \overbrace{6v(x, y)}^{12} \cdot v_y(x, y) \cdot v_x(x, y) - 3(v(x, y))^2 \cdot v_{xy}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x \partial y} (3, 3, 2, 1) = u_{xy}(3, 3) + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{11} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{11}\right) + 2 \cdot v_{xy}(3, 3) = 0 \quad \leftarrow u_{xy}(3, 3) = -2v_{xy}(3, 3) + \frac{8}{121}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x \partial y} (3, 3, 2, 1) = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{11} \cdot \frac{3}{11} + h \cdot u_{xy}(3, 3) - 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{11}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{11}\right) - 3 \cdot v_{xy}(3, 3) = 0$$

$$\frac{12}{121} + h \cdot u_{xy}(3, 3) + \frac{24}{121} - 3v_{xy}(3, 3) = 0$$

$$\frac{36}{121} + h \cdot u_{xy}(3, 3) - 3v_{xy}(3, 3) = 0$$

$$\frac{36}{121} - 8v_{xy}(3, 3) + \frac{32}{121} - 3v_{xy}(3, 3) = 0$$

$$\frac{68}{121} - 11v_{xy}(3, 3) = 0$$

$$v_{xy}(3, 3) = \frac{68}{11^3}$$

$$u_{xy}(3, 3) = -\frac{136}{11^3} + \frac{88}{11^2}$$

$$u_{xy}(3, 3) = -\frac{68}{11^3}$$

Takže nyní:

$$2_{xy}(x, y) = \underline{2u_{xy}(x, y)} \cdot v(x, y) + \underline{2u_x(x, y)} \cdot \underline{v_y(x, y)} + \underline{2u_y(x, y)} \cdot \underline{v_x(x, y)} + \underline{2u(x, y)} \cdot \underline{v_{xy}(x, y)}$$

$$2_{xy}(x, y) = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{68}{11^3}\right) + \frac{6}{11} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{11}\right) + \frac{4}{11} \cdot \frac{4}{11} + h \cdot \frac{68}{11^3} = \frac{-96}{11^3} - \frac{66}{11^3} + \frac{176}{11^3} + \frac{272}{11^3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{26}{11^2}}}$$