

$$z = \frac{y^2}{3x} + \arcsin(xy)$$

$$F = x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2$$

Находим частные производные:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}} * y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{3x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}} * x$$

Подставляем в функцию F, получим:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 \left( -\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}} \right) - xy \left( \frac{2y}{3x} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}} \right) + y^2 &= -\frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{yx^2}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}} - \frac{2}{3} * y^2 - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}} + y^2 = \\ &= -\frac{y^2}{3} - \frac{2y^2}{3} + \frac{3y^2}{3} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$z = 3x^2 - xy + x + y; \quad A(1;3); B(1,06;2,92).$$

$$1) z_1(B) = z(B) = 3 * (1,06)^2 - 1,06 * 2,92 + 1,06 + 2,92 = 3,3708 - 3,0952 + 1,06 + 2,92 = 4,2556.$$

$$2) \bar{z}_1(B) = z(A) + z'_x(A) \Delta x + z'_y(A) \Delta y$$

$$z(A) = 3 - 3 + 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$z'_x = 6x - y + 1; z'_x(A) = 6 - 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$z'_y = -x + 1; z'_y(A) = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta x = 1,06 - 1 = 0,06$$

$$\Delta y = 2,92 - 3 = -0,08$$

$$\bar{z}_1(B) = 4 + 4 * 0,06 + 0(-0,08) = 4 + 0,24 = 4,24$$

$$3) \varepsilon = \frac{|z_1(B) - \bar{z}_1(B)|}{z_1(B)} * 100\% = \frac{|4,2556 - 4,24|}{4,2556} * 100\% \approx 0,37\%$$

4) Уравнение касательной плоскости:

$$z - z_0 = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_c (x - x_0) + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_c (y - y_0)$$

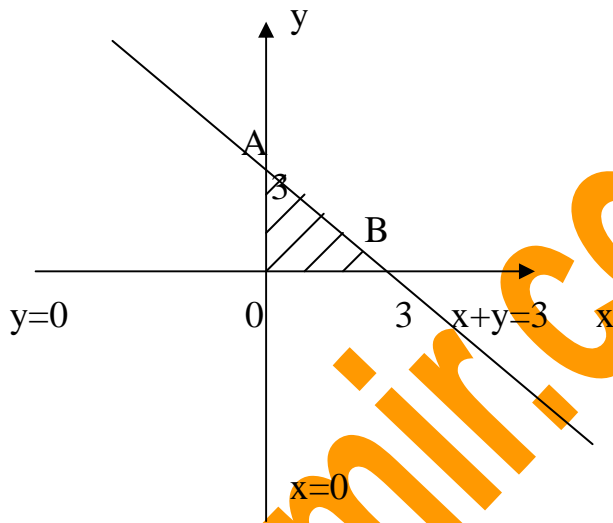
Получаем:

$$z - 4 = 4(x - 1) + 0(y - 3) \quad \text{или}$$

$$z - 4 = 4(x - 1) \quad \text{или}$$

$$z - 4x = 0.$$

$$z=x^2+2y^2+1, \quad x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \leq 3.$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow p_1(0;0); z(p) = 1$$

При  $x=0$   $z=2y^2+1$ ;  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y = 0 \Rightarrow p_1(0;0)$

При  $y=0$   $z=x^2+1$ ;  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow p_1(0;0)$

При  $x=3-y$ ;  $z=(3-y)^2+2y^2+1$ ;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2(3-y) + 4y = -6 + 6y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$y=1; x=3-1=2 \Rightarrow$$

$$p_2(2;1)$$

$$z(p_2) = 4 + 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$z(A) = 2 \cdot 9 + 1 = 19$$

$$z(B) = 9 + 1 = 10$$

Ответ:  $z_{\text{наим}} = z(0;0) = 1$

$$z_{\text{наиб}} = z(A) = 19.$$

$$z = 2x^2 + 3xy + y^2; A(2;1), \bar{a}(3;-4)$$

$$1) \overline{\text{grad}z(A)} = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(A); \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(A) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x + 3y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(A) = 2 * 4 + 3 * 1 = 8 + 3 = 11$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(A) = 3 * 2 + 2 * 1 = 6 + 2 = 8$$

$$\overline{\text{grad}z(A)} = (11;8)$$

$$2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial \bar{a}}(A) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(A) \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(A) \cos \beta$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a_x}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{9+16}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a_y}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \bar{a}}(A) = 11 \frac{3}{5} + 8 * \left( -\frac{4}{5} \right) = \frac{33-32}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

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x	1	2	3	4	5
y	4,5	5,5	4,0	2,0	2,5

Подберём параметры  $a$  и  $b$  так, чтобы функция  $y=ax+b$  наилучшим образом описывала рассматриваемую зависимость.

Параметры  $a$  и  $b$  находятся из системы уравнений:

$$\begin{cases} a \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \\ a \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + b n \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \end{cases}$$

Составим расчётную таблицу:

i	$x_i$	$y_i$	$x_i^2$	$x_i y_i$
1	1	4,5	1	4,5
2	2	5,5	4	11
3	3	4,0	9	12
4	4	2,0	16	8
5	5	2,5	25	12,5
$\Sigma$	15	18,5	55	48

Система уравнений примет вид:

$$\begin{cases} 55a + 16b = 48 \\ 15a + 5b = 18,5 \end{cases}$$

$$5b = -15a + 18,5$$

$$55a - 45a + 55,5 = 48$$

$$10a = -7,5 \Rightarrow a = -0,75, b = \frac{11,25 + 18,5}{5} = 5,95$$

Искомая линейная функция имеет вид:

$$y = -0,75x + 5,95.$$

