

$$1. \quad f'_x = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{22-x-y-z}, \quad f'_y = \frac{2}{y} - \frac{1}{22-x-y-z}, \quad f'_z = \frac{5}{z} - \frac{1}{22-x-y-z}, \quad x+y+z < 22$$

$$\frac{3}{x} = \frac{2}{y} = \frac{5}{z}, \quad 3y = 2x, \quad 3z = 5x, \quad y = \frac{2}{3}x, \quad z = \frac{5}{3}x, \quad \frac{3}{x} = \frac{1}{22-x-2x/3-5x/3}, \quad \frac{3}{x} = \frac{3}{66-10x}, \quad x = 6$$

Испуњен је услов $6 + 4 + 10 < 22$, па је $A(6, 4, 10)$ стационарна тачка.

Довољни услови за локални екстремум

$$f''_{x^2} = -\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{(22-x-y-z)^2}, \quad f''_{y^2} = -\frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{(22-x-y-z)^2}, \quad f''_{z^2} = -\frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{1}{(22-x-y-z)^2}$$

$$f''_{xy} = f''_{yz} = f''_{zx} = -\frac{1}{(22-x-y-z)^2}$$

У тачки A је

$$f''_{x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad f''_{y^2} = -\frac{3}{8}, \quad f''_{z^2} = -\frac{3}{10}, \quad f''_{xy} = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad f''_{yz} = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad f''_{zx} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$H_f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -1/3 & -1/4 & -1/4 \\ -1/4 & -3/8 & -1/4 \\ -1/4 & -1/4 & -3/10 \end{bmatrix}, \quad m_1 = -\frac{1}{3} < 0, \quad m_2 = \frac{1}{16} > 0, \quad m_3 = -\frac{11}{1920} < 0$$

Према томе, функција f у тачки A има локални максимум, $f_{\max} = f(A) = 13 \ln 2 + 3 \ln 3 + 5 \ln 5$

2. Označimo funkcije na sledeći način:

$$P(x, y, z) = xz, \quad Q(x, y, z) = x^2y \text{ i } R(x, y, z) = y^2z,$$

pa su parcijalni izvodi

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = z, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = x^2, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = y^2.$$

Sada je odgovarajući trojni integral

$$\iint_S = \iiint_V (z + x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz.$$

Uvođenjem cilindričnih koordinata dobijamo

$$I = \iiint_V z \rho \, d\phi \, d\rho \, dz + \iiint_V \rho^3 \, d\phi \, d\rho \, dz,$$

gde je V oblast koja se nalazi između kružnog cilindra i kružnog hiperboloida u prvom oktantu do visine $z = 1$, tako da je

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \int_0^1 \rho \, d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} z \, dz + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \int_0^1 \rho^3 \, d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} dz \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \rho^5 \, d\rho + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

3. Μετάφραση κομμάτικε υπήρξαυρε με ερωτηματιου βρεγνισου πευτοι υπηε.
 φραο $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x}{2 + \sin x} dx.$

Ρευητε: Υβευκετο σενηυ $z = e^{ix}.$

$$dz = i e^{ix} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dz}{iz}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2} = \frac{z^2 + 1}{2z}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{z}}{2i} = \frac{z^2 - 1}{2iz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow I &= \int_{|z|=1} \frac{\frac{(z^2+1)^2}{4z^2}}{2 + \frac{z^2-1}{2iz}} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{\frac{2z^2(z^2+1)^2}{4iz^2(z^2-1)}}{\frac{2z^2-1}{2iz}} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{\frac{(z^2+1)^2}{z^2(z^2+4iz-1)}}{f(z)} dz \end{aligned}$$

Καταμετα υρονοβατα σενηυ. φ-je f:

$z=0$ (υοα 2. περα) υ κορετα j-ηε $z^2 + 4iz - 1 = 0$ (υοαυεαυ 1. περα)

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-4i \pm \sqrt{16+4}}{2} = \frac{-4i \pm 2\sqrt{5}i}{2} = (-2 \pm \sqrt{5})i$$

$$z_1 = (-2 + \sqrt{5})i, \quad z_2 = (-2 - \sqrt{5})i$$

$$|z_1| = \sqrt{(-2 + \sqrt{5})^2} = |-2 + \sqrt{5}| = 2 - \sqrt{5} < 1$$

$$|z_2| = \sqrt{(-2 - \sqrt{5})^2} = |-2 - \sqrt{5}| = 2 + \sqrt{5} > 1$$

\Rightarrow σασο je z_1 υαυηυαυ κομμάυρε $|z|=1$

$$\Rightarrow I \stackrel{\text{ΚΤΟ}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i (\text{Res}(f; 0) + \text{Res}(f; (-2 + \sqrt{5})i))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}(f; 0) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(z \cdot \frac{(z^2+1)^2}{z^2(z^2+4iz-1)} \right)' = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(z^2+1) \cdot 2z(z^2+4iz-1) - (z^2+1)^2 \cdot (2z+4i)}{z^2(z^2+4iz-1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-4i}{1} = \underline{\underline{-4i}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f; (-2+\sqrt{3})i) = \lim_{z \rightarrow (-2+\sqrt{3})i} (z - (-2+\sqrt{3})i) \cdot \frac{z^2(-2+\sqrt{3})^2}{z^2(-2+\sqrt{3})(z - (-2-\sqrt{3})i)} = \frac{(z^2+1)^2}{z^2(-2+\sqrt{3})(z - (-2-\sqrt{3})i)} =$$

von 1. Periode

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{z \rightarrow (-2+\sqrt{3})i} \frac{(z^2+1)^2}{z^2(-2+\sqrt{3})(z - (-2-\sqrt{3})i)} = \frac{4(2\sqrt{3}-3)^2}{4(\sqrt{3}-7)(-2+\sqrt{3})i - (-2-\sqrt{3})i} = \frac{4(2\sqrt{3}-3)^2}{4(2\sqrt{3}-3)^2} = \\ & = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{4(12-12\sqrt{3}+9)}{(4\sqrt{3}-7) \cdot 2\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{6}{(4\sqrt{3}-7) \cdot 2\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{-6}{\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{6i}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}i}{1} = \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{3}i}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \pi i (-4i + 2\sqrt{3}i) = \pi \underbrace{0}_{i^2=-1} \underbrace{2i}_{i^2=-1} (\sqrt{3}-2) = \boxed{2\pi(2-\sqrt{3})}$$

4. Разложим у Фурьева ред функцију $f(x) = (x-\pi)x(x+\pi)$ на интервалу $[-\pi, \pi]$, а затим докажићемо разлагања на две суму функција пера $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^6}$.

Решење: $f(x) = x \underbrace{(x^2-\pi^2)}_{\text{чворна}} \rightarrow$ нечворна $\varphi-j\alpha \Rightarrow a_0 = a_n = 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ се представља сумом чворних Фурјеових пера

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{x(x^2-\pi^2)}_{=x^3-\pi^2x} \cdot \underbrace{\sin nx dx}_{\text{чворна } \varphi-j\alpha \Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 2 \int_0^{\pi}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{n} x(x^2-\pi^2) \cos nx \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{(3x^2-\pi^2)}_u \cos nx dx$$

$$du = 6x dx$$

$$v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx$$

$$u = 3x^2 - \pi^2$$

$$v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} (3x^2-\pi^2) \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{6}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{x \sin nx dx}_{\substack{du=dx \\ v=-\frac{1}{n} \cos nx}} =$$

$$= -\frac{12}{\pi n^2} \left(-\frac{1}{n} x \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right) = \frac{12}{\pi n^3} \cdot \underbrace{\cancel{\pi} \cos n\pi}_{=(-1)^n} = \frac{12 \cdot (-1)^n}{n^3}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

→ параметр Фурьеєк пєг ф-їє f на інтервалу $[-\pi, \pi]$ є

$$\boxed{12 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3} \sin nx}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^6} = ?$$

Парсєвалєвє яєгнєтєвє:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \underbrace{x^2(x^2 - \pi^2)^2}_{=f^2(x)} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \underbrace{\frac{144}{n^6}}_{b_n^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2(x^4 - 2\pi^2 x^2 + \pi^4) dx = 144 S$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{x^7}{7} \Big|_0^{\pi} - 2\pi^2 \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \pi^4 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) = 144 S$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^7}{7} - \frac{2\pi^7}{5} + \frac{\pi^7}{3} \right) = 144 S$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{15\pi^6 - 42\pi^6 + 35\pi^6}{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} = \frac{144}{\pi} S$$

$$\frac{8\pi^6}{105} = 144 S \implies S = \frac{1}{144} \cdot \frac{8\pi^6}{105} = \boxed{\frac{\pi^6}{945}}$$

1. $\vec{A} = (2x(py-z), x^2-xy, z^2-px^2)$

$\text{div } \vec{A} = p(2y-1) \quad \{ p=0 \Rightarrow \text{div } \vec{A} = 0 \}$
 $\text{rot } \vec{A} = (0, -2x(1-p), 2x(1-p)) \quad \{ p=1 \Rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{A} = \vec{0} \}$

(I) $p=0 \Rightarrow \vec{A}$ не соленоидно поле.

(II) $p=1 \Rightarrow \vec{A}$ не консервативно поле

(III) $p \neq 0 \wedge p \neq 1 \Rightarrow \vec{A}$ не поле

За $p=1 \Rightarrow \vec{A} = (2x(y-z), x^2-y, z^2-x^2)$

$u(x,y,z) = ?$ (консервативна)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 2x(y-z) & \text{a) интегрируем по } x \text{ и получим:} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= x^2 - y & u(x,y,z) = x^2(y-z) + \varphi(y,z) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= z^2 - x^2 & \text{б) } \varphi \text{ найти методом сравнения:} \\ & & \varphi(y,z) = -\frac{y^2}{2} + \theta(z) \\ & & \text{в) } \theta \text{ найти методом} \\ & & \text{уравнивания } z^3/3 + C \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$u(x,y,z) = x^2(y-z) - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3} + C$

2. Странно же всё же не А). Гораздо
 проще решить задачу № 3.