

### Flervariabelsanalys, Salsdugga 1

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#### Övningsdugga

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Personnummer: .....

Uppgift	Poäng
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	2
SUMMA:	6

Utmärkt!

1. Bestäm riktningsderivatan av  $f(x, y) = 2x + y + \ln(1 + xy)$  i punkten  $(0, 0)$  i den riktning som bildar vinkeln  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  moturs från positiva  $x$ -axeln. (1 p)

Lösning: Vill beräkna

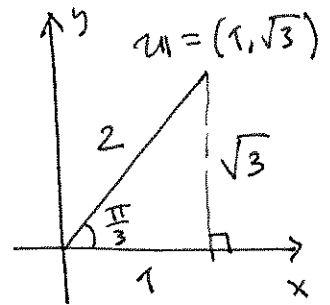
$$D_{\hat{u}} f(0, 0) = \hat{u} \cdot \nabla f(0, 0) = \frac{u}{|u|} \cdot \nabla f(0, 0)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(0, 0) = (2, 1)$$

$$\hat{u} = \frac{u}{|u|} = \frac{1}{2} (1, \sqrt{3}) = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore D_{\hat{u}} f(0, 0) = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \cdot (2, 1) = \underline{\underline{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}}$$



2. Beräkna en tangentvektor i punkten  $(1, -1, 1)$ , till skärningskurvan mellan de två ytorna  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$  och  $y^2 + z^2 = 2$ . (1 p)

Lösning: Låt  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = y^2 + z^2$

$$\nabla f(1, -1, 1) = (2, -2, 0) \text{ normalvektor till } x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ \text{i } (1, -1, 1).$$

$$\nabla g(1, -1, 1) = (0, -2, 2) \text{ normalvektor till } y^2 + z^2 = 2 \\ \text{i } (1, -1, 1).$$

$$\Pi \text{ tangentvektor} \Leftrightarrow \Pi \perp \nabla f(1, -1, 1) \text{ \& } \Pi \perp \nabla g(1, -1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi \parallel \nabla f \times \nabla g$$

$$\nabla f \times \nabla g = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-4, -4, -4)$$

$$\therefore \Pi = (1, 1, 1) \text{ (längden av } \Pi \text{ \& } \text{irrelevant!)}$$

3. Bestäm värdemängden av funktionen

(2 p)

$$f(x, y, z) = x - z$$

på ytan  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2 + y$ .

Bra!

Lösning:  $f$  kont.  $\Rightarrow V_f =$  alla värden mellan min. och max. av  $f$  (satsen om mellanliggande värden)

Vill alltså optimera  $f = x - z$  med bivillkoret  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - y - 2 = 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x - z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - y - 2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 + 2x\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y\lambda - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda(2y - 1) = 0 \xrightarrow{\lambda \neq 0} y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = -1 + 2z\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{2\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - y - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{4\lambda^2} = \frac{9}{4} \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1, y_1, z_1) = \left(-\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$(x_2, y_2, z_2) = \left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$f(x_1, y_1, z_1) = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{2 \cdot 3}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(x_2, y_2, z_2) = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore V_f = \left[-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

2p

4. Visa att om  $f(x, y)$  är harmonisk, så är även  $z = f(x^2 - y^2, 2xy)$  harmonisk, det vill säga (2 p)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

Lösning:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x^2 - y^2, 2xy) = f_1 \cdot 2x + f_2 \cdot 2y$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x f_1 + 2y f_2) = 2f_1 + 2x(f_{11} \cdot 2x + f_{12} \cdot 2y) + \\ &+ 2y(f_{21} \cdot 2x + f_{22} \cdot 2y) = 2f_1 + 4x^2 f_{11} + 4y^2 f_{22} + 8xy f_{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x^2 - y^2, 2xy) = f_1 \cdot (-2y) + f_2 \cdot 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-2y f_1 + 2x f_2) = -2f_1 - 2y(f_{11} \cdot (-2y) + f_{12} \cdot 2x) + \\ &+ 2x(f_{21} \cdot (-2y) + f_{22} \cdot 2x) = \\ &= -2f_1 + 4y^2 f_{11} + 4x^2 f_{22} - 8xy f_{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \cancel{2f_1} + 4x^2 f_{11} + 4y^2 f_{22} + \cancel{8xy f_{12}} - \cancel{2f_1} + 4y^2 f_{11} + \\ &+ 4x^2 f_{22} - \cancel{8xy f_{12}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4x^2 (f_{11} + f_{22}) + 4y^2 (f_{11} + f_{22}) =$$

$$= \{ f \text{ harmonisk} \Leftrightarrow f_{11} + f_{22} = 0 \} = 0 \quad \square$$

2p