

## MVE041: Flervariabelmatematik

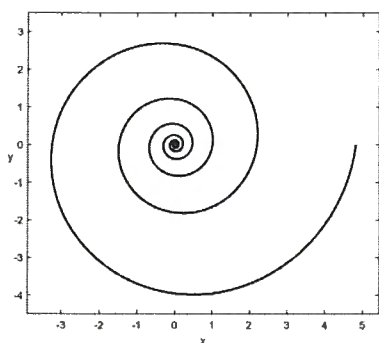
Godkäntgränsen: 4 poäng (utav 6 p)

Hjälpmedel: Skrivdon

Födelsedatum (åå-mm-dd):

Erhållna poäng:

1. Beräkna längden av den logaritmiska spiral som parametriseras av



$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (e^{t/2} \cos 4t, e^{t/2} \sin 4t), \quad \text{där } t \in (-\infty, \pi). \quad (1 \text{ p})$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} e^{t/2} \cos 4t - 4 e^{t/2} \sin 4t \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{t/2} \sin 4t + 4 e^{t/2} \cos 4t \end{pmatrix}$$

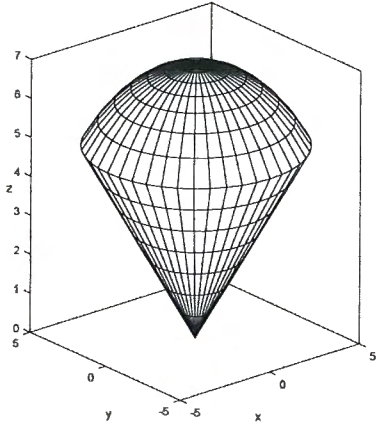
$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{r}'(t)\|^2 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{t/2} \cos 4t - 4 e^{t/2} \sin 4t\right)^2 + \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{t/2} \sin 4t + 4 e^{t/2} \cos 4t\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^{t/2 \cdot 2} + 16 \cdot e^{t/2 \cdot 2} \\ &= \frac{65}{4} e^t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_{-\infty}^{\pi} \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{65}}{2} e^{t/2} dt = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{65}}{4} e^{t/2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{65}}{4} e^{\pi/2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Beräkna trippelintegralen  $\iiint_K 1 dV$ , där kroppen  $K$  definieras av olikheterna

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 36 \quad \text{och} \quad z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}. \quad (2p)$$

Tips: Använd sfäriska koordinater. (Cylindriska k. funkar också bra, rekommenderas dock ej.)



$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \cos \varphi$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 36 \Leftrightarrow r^2 \leq 6$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 6$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r \geq 0 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{array} \right\}$$

$$z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow r \cos \varphi \geq \sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r \cos \varphi \geq r \sin \varphi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq \tan \varphi \Rightarrow 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$V = \iiint_K 1 dV = \int_0^6 dr \int_0^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \cdot 1 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi =$$

$$= \int_0^6 r^2 dr \cdot \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 d\theta$$

$$= \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^6 \cdot [-\cos \varphi]_0^{\pi/4} \cdot [\theta]_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{6^3}{3} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \underline{\underline{72 \cdot (2 - \sqrt{2}) \cdot \pi}}$$

3. Finn det globala minimumet av funktionen  $f(x, y) = y - x$  på ellipsen  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$ . (1 p)

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = y - x + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 1)$$

$$\nabla f = (-1, 1) \neq \sigma \Rightarrow \text{inga stationära punkter}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 1 + 8\lambda y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + 4y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$1 = 2\lambda x$$

$$1 = -8\lambda y$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$2\lambda x = -8\lambda y$$

(medan  $x, y, \lambda \neq 0$ )

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x = -4y$$

$$16y^2 + 4y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$20y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{20}}$$

Fall 1:  $y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{20}}$  ger  $x = -4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{20}} = -\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}$

$$f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{20}}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} - \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

MAX värde

Fall 2:  $y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{20}}$  ger  $x = 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{20}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$f\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-5}{2\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

MIN: punkten

MIN värde

4. En cirkulär paraboloid ges av ekvationen  $z = x^2 + y^2$ . Beräkna arean av dess yta ovanför enhetscirkelskivan. Jämför resultatet med arean av en hyperbolisk paraboloid som ges av ekvationen  $z = x^2 - y^2$  (ovanför enhetscirkelskivan). (2 p)

Tips:  $A = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + (f'_x)^2 + (f'_y)^2} dx dy$ . Ett variabelbyte rekommenderas.

cirk. paraboloid:  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$       $\nabla f = (2x, 2y)$

$$A = \iint_{\text{enhets-cirkel-skivan}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy.$$

Inför polära koordinater:  $x = r \cos \theta$   
 $y = r \sin \theta$

$0 \leq r \leq 1$ ,  $-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ,  $|\det J| = r$

$$A = \int_0^1 dr \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \cdot r = 2\pi \cdot \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{subst:} \\ s = 1 + 4r^2 \\ ds = 8r dr \end{array} \right| = 2\pi \cdot \int_1^5 \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{s} ds = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ \frac{s^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_1^5$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (5^{3/2} - 1^{3/2}) = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot (\sqrt{125} - 1)$$

hyp. paraboloid:  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$       $\nabla f = (2x, -2y)$

$$A = \iint_{\text{enhets-cirkel-skivan}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy = \left| \text{samma som ovan} \right|$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} (\sqrt{125} - 1)$$