

Stencil 5.
Variablebyte, lokala extrempunkter

Utför variabelsubstitutionen. I de fall du kan, lös differentialekvationen.

1. $2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, $\xi = x$, $\eta = x - 2y$.
2. $2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2 + 4y^2$, samma substitution som ovan.
3. $y\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, $y > 0$, $\xi = x$, $\eta = x^2 + y^2$.
4. $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 6\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, $\xi = 3x + y$, $\eta = y - 2x$.
5. $x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - y\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$, $x > 0$, $\xi = x$, $\eta = xy$.
6. $x^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - y^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, $x > 0$, $y > 0$, $\xi = xy$, $\eta = \frac{x}{y}$.

Bestäm alla stationära punkter till funktionerna nedan och avgör deras karaktär.

- 5.1.1 $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 12x - 3y$.
- 5.1.2. $f(x, y) = 3 + 2x - y - x^2 + xy - y^2$.
- 5.1.3. $f(x, y) = 3x + 6y - x^2 - xy + y^2$.
- 5.1.4. $f(x, y) = 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2 + 4x - 2y + 1$.
- 5.4.1. $f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{xy} - xy$.
- 5.4.2. $f(x, y) = \frac{8}{x} + \frac{x}{y} + y$.
- 5.6.5. $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{3} + 3x^2e^y - e^{-y^2}$.
28. $f(x, y) = 2x^3 - 6xy + 3y^2$.
29. $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{8}{x} - y$.
30. $f(x, y) = xye^{-(x^2+y^2)/2}$.
31. $f(x, y) = x \sin y$.
32. $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^2z + z^2 - 2x$.
- 5.13.2. $f(x, y, z) = 8 - 6x + 4y - 2z - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$.
- 5.13.4 $f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^2 + z^2 + 6xy - 4z$.

Svar:

Funktionerna f och g nedan antas vara tillräckligt många gånger kontinuerligt deriverbara, i övrigt godtyckliga. **1.** $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0$, $u(x, y) = f(x - 2y)$; **2.** $2\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \xi^2 + (\xi - \eta)^2$, $u(x, y) = f(x - 2y) + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{4}{3}y^3$; **3.** $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0$, $u(x, y) = f(x^2 + y^2)$; **4.** $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$, $u(x, y) = f(3x + y) + g(y - 2x)$; **5.** $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$, $u(x, y) = f(xy) + g(x)$; **6.** $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{1}{2\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} = 0$, $u(x, y) = f(xy) + xg(x/y)$;
5.1.1. $(7, -2)$, lok. min. = -39; **5.1.2.** $(1, 0)$, lok. max. = 4; **5.1.3.** inga extrempunkter; **5.1.4.** inte strngt lok. min. = 0 p linjen $y = 2x + 1$; **5.4.1.** $(-1, -1)$, lok. max. = -3 ; **5.4.2.** $(4, 2)$, lok. min. = 6 ; **5.6.5.** $(0, 0)$, lok. min. = -1 ;
23. $\frac{1}{2}$; **24.** $-\frac{1}{3}$; **25.** $\frac{1}{12}$; **26.** 1; **27.** $\frac{1}{2}$; **28.** $(0, 0)$, sadelpkt; $(1, 1)$, lok. min; **29.** $(-4, 2)$, lok. max; **30.** $(0, 0)$, sadelpkt; $(1, 1)$, $(-1, -1)$, lok. max; $(1, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, lok. min; **31.** $(0, k\pi)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, sadelpkter; **32.** $(1, 1, -\frac{1}{2})$, sadelpkt. **5.13.2.** $(-3, 2, -1)$, lok.max. = 22; **5.13.4.** $(6, -18, 2)$, lok min.= -112.