

LMA320 Flervariabelanalys 5 juni 06

1. Låt $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2$, $g(x,y,z) = xy + yz$.
 $f(3,2,-1) = 9 + 8 = 17$, $g(3,2,-1) = 6 - 2 = 4$, så
 $(3,2,-1)$ ligger på skärningskurvan mellan
 $x^2 + 2y^2 = 17$ och $xy + yz = 4$.

$$\nabla f(3,2,-1) = (2x, 4y, 0)_{(3,2,-1)} = (2 \cdot 3, 4 \cdot 2, 0) = 2(3, 4, 0)$$

$$\nabla g(3,2,-1) = (y, x+z, y)_{(3,2,-1)} = (2, 2, 2) = 2(1, 1, 1)$$

En tangentvektor till kurvan är därför

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ så tangentens elev. } \begin{cases} x = 3 + 4t \\ y = 2 - 3t \\ z = -1 - t \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{2.} \begin{cases} u = x^2 + y^2 \\ v = \frac{x}{y} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z'_x = z'_u u'_x + z'_v v'_x = 2xz'_u + \frac{1}{y} z'_v \\ z'_y = z'_u u'_y + z'_v v'_y = 2yz'_u - \frac{x}{y^2} z'_v \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(PDE)} \quad z = \frac{y^2}{x} z'_x - y z'_y = \left(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y}\right) z'_v = \left(\frac{1}{v} + v\right) z'_v = \\ = \frac{1+v^2}{v} z'_v \iff z'_v - \frac{v}{v^2+1} z = 0.$$

$$\text{Int. faktor } e^{\int -\frac{v}{v^2+1} dv} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln(v^2+1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2+1}}$$

$$\text{Så (PDE)} \iff \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2+1}} z \right) = 0 \iff \frac{z}{\sqrt{v^2+1}} = f(u), \quad f \in C^1$$

$$\text{Så } z = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{y^2} + 1} f(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{y} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{y} g(x^2 + y^2)$$

3. $f(x,y) = (x^2 + y) e^{-x^2 - y^2} \rightarrow 0$ då $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow \infty$ så max och min antas i stationära punkter.

$$f'_x = 2x - 2x(x^2 + y) = 0 \iff x = 0 \text{ el. } x^2 + y = 1$$

$$f'_y = 1 - 2y(x^2 + y) = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad y = \frac{1}{2}, x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(0, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e} \quad f_{\min} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e}$$

$$f(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}e} = f_{\max} \quad \text{ty } (4e)^{\frac{1}{4}} = e < 4 = (\sqrt{2})^4$$

4. Max och min av $f(x,y) = xy$

$$\text{då } g(x,y) = x^4 + x^2y^2 + 4y^4 \leq 160.$$

Inre punkter:

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = y \\ f'_y = x \end{cases} \quad \nabla f = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow x=y=0; \quad \underline{f(0,0)=0.}$$

Randen:

$$\nabla g = (4x^3 + 2xy^2, 2x^2y + 16y^3) \quad \text{så}$$

$$\nabla f // \nabla g \Leftrightarrow 0 = \begin{vmatrix} y & 2x^3 + xy^2 \\ x & x^2y + 8y^3 \end{vmatrix} = 8y^4 - 2x^4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 2y^2, \text{ vilket insatt i } g(x,y) = 160$$

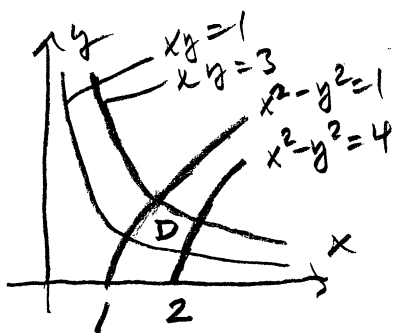
$$\text{ger } (4+2+4)y^4 = 160 \Leftrightarrow y = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(\pm(2\sqrt{2}, 2)) = 4\sqrt{2} = \max, \quad f(\pm(2\sqrt{2}, -2)) = -4\sqrt{2} = \min.$$

5. Polära koordinater ger

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{r}{(1+r^2)^{3/2}} dr = \pi \left[-(1+r^2)^{-1/2} \right]_0^{\infty} = \pi.$$

6.

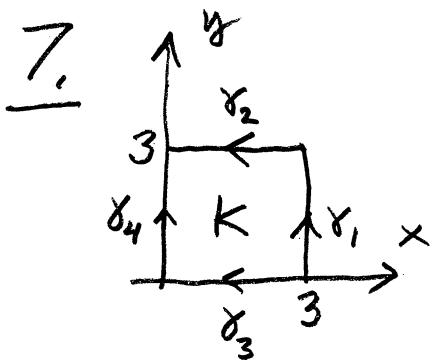


$$\text{Låt } u = x^2 - y^2, \quad v = xy$$

$$\frac{d(u,v)}{d(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & -2y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} = 2(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\iint_D (x^4 - y^4) dx dy = \int_1^4 \left(\int_1^3 \frac{x^4 - y^4}{2(x^2 + y^2)} dv \right) du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 \left(\int_1^3 (x^2 - y^2) dv \right) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 u du \int_1^3 dv = \left[\frac{1}{2} u^2 \right]_1^4 = \frac{15}{2}$$



$$\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \quad \text{s\u00e5} \quad \int_{\gamma} = \int_{\gamma_1} + \int_{\gamma_2};$$

p\u00e5 γ_1 \u00e4r $x=3$, $dx=0$ och
 p\u00e5 γ_2 \u00e4r $y=3$, $dy=0$, s\u00e5

$$\int_{\gamma} (x^2 - y^2) dx + 2xy dy = \int_0^3 6y dy + \int_3^0 (x^2 - 9) dx =$$

$$= [3y^2]_0^3 + \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 9x \right]_3^0 = 27 - 9 + 27 = 45.$$

Alternativt kan man anv\u00e4nda att $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_3 - \gamma_4$ g\u00e5r
 ett varv runt K i positiv led, s\u00e5 Greens formel ger

$$\int_{\gamma} - \int_{\gamma_3 + \gamma_4} = \iint_K; \quad y=0, dy=0 \text{ p\u00e5 } \gamma_3, \quad x=0, dx=0 \text{ p\u00e5 } \gamma_4$$

s\u00e5 $\int_{\gamma} (x^2 - y^2) dx + 2xy dy = \int_3^0 x^2 dx + \int_0^3 0 dy + \iint_K (2y + 2y) dx dy =$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_3^0 + \int_0^3 dx \int_0^3 4y dy = -9 + 3[2y^2]_0^3 = -9 + 3 \cdot 18 = 45.$$

8. $f(x, y) = \frac{xy^5}{x^2 + y^6}, \quad (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \quad f(0, 0) = 0.$

a) $f(x, 0) = 0$ f\u00f6r alla x , s\u00e5 $f'_x(x, 0) = 0$ f\u00f6r alla x .

b) $f'_x(x, y) = y^5 \frac{x^2 + y^6 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^6)^2} = y^5 \frac{y^6 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^6)^2}$

c) $f'_x(0, y) = y^5 \cdot \frac{y^6}{(y^6)^2} = \frac{1}{y}$ saknar gr\u00e4nsv\u00e4rde
 d\u00e5 $y \rightarrow 0$.

Anm. $f(0, y) = 0$ s\u00e5 $f'_y(0, y) = 0$ f\u00f6r alla y .

$$\frac{|f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{|x| |y|^5}{(x^2 + y^6) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{|x| |y|^3}{x^2 + y^6} \cdot \frac{|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot |y| \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot |y| \rightarrow 0, \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0),$$

s\u00e5 f \u00e4r diffbar i $(0, 0)$.