

Matematisk analys i flera variabler ATLösningar 10/1 - 2012

(1.) Nej:  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2 + xy + 2y^2}$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, 0) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ för } \lambda \neq 0$$

(annars  $\infty$  - ej aktuellt)

$$\lim_{(x, x) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{(2\lambda + 1)x^2} = \frac{2}{2\lambda + 1}$$

(för  $2\lambda + 1 \neq 0$ , annars  $\infty$ )

$$\exists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2\lambda + 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\lambda + 1 = 2\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y), \text{ omöjligt, oansett } \lambda$$

(2.) (a)  $\nabla u(1, 1, 1) = \left( \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right)$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) = \text{grad } u(1, 1, 1)$$

$$|\text{grad } u|_{(1, 1, 1)} = \frac{2}{3} |(1, 1, 1)| = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

 $\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1 \end{matrix}$ 

(b)  $v = \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos \frac{\pi}{6}, \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) =$

$$= \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \text{ ej enhetsvektor}$$

tryckfel,  
skulle ha  
ställt  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   
i mitten

$v_0 = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$ , längd 1  $\triangle 2$   
 (metoden är densamma, oavsett  
 hur koordinaterna ser ut)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{riktningsderivatan} &= \nabla u(1,1,1) \cdot v_0 = \\ &= \left( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1,1,1) \cdot (1,0,1) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \quad |\text{grad } u|^2 = |\nabla u|^2 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4x^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2} + \frac{4y^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2} + \frac{4z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{4}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln |\text{grad } u|^2 &= \ln 4 - \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2) = \\ &= 2\ln 2 - u, \quad \text{sätt in} \end{aligned}$$

③  $x-1 = t$ , vi vill ha ett  
 polynom av  $t$  och  $y$   
 $x = t+1$

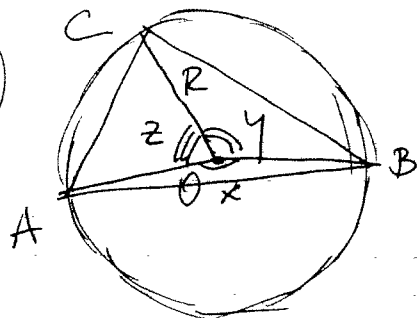
$$\begin{aligned} e^{x^2+xy} &= e^{t^2+2t+1+ty+y} = e \cdot e^{t^2+2t+ty+y} = \\ &= e \left( 1 + (t^2+2t+ty+y) + \frac{1}{2}(4t^2+y^2+4t^3+2t^2y + \right. \\ &\quad \parallel (\text{vi tar bara med termer av grad högst 3}) \\ &\quad \left. + 4t^2y + 4ty + 2ty^2) + \frac{1}{6}(8t^3+y^3+12t^2y + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 6ty^2) + \text{rest} \right) \quad \text{resten} = O((\sqrt{t^2+y^2})^4) \end{aligned}$$

$$t = x - 1$$

(3)

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = e \left( 1 + 2(x-1) + y + \right. \\ \left. + \left( 3(x-1)^2 + 3(x-1)y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right) + \right. \\ \left. + \left( \frac{10}{3}(x-1)^3 + 5(x-1)^2y + 2(x-1)y^2 + \frac{1}{6}y^3 \right) \right) + R \\ R = O \left( ((x-1)^2 + y^2)^2 \right)$$

(4)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{arean}_{ABC} &= \\ &= \text{arean}_{AOB} + \text{arean}_{BOC} + \\ &\quad + \text{arean}_{COA} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin y + \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin z =$$

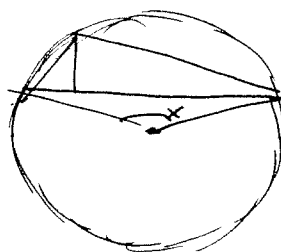
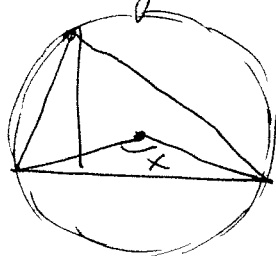
$$= \frac{1}{2} R^2 (\sin x + \sin y + \sin z), \quad R = \text{fixt}$$

Vi vill alltså hitta

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \max (\sin x + \sin y + \sin z) \\ \text{då } x + y + z = 2\pi \end{array} \right.$$

(optimering med bivillkor)

(Det är uppenbart att arean blir större när cirkelns medelpunkt ligger innanför triangeln än när den ligger utanför, givet en sida & centralvinkel:



$$\Phi(x, y, z) = \sin x + \sin y + \sin z - \lambda(x + y + z - 2\pi)$$

④

$$\pi \geq x, y, z \geq 0$$

(vi kan titta på  $\varphi^0 \geq 0$ )

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \cos x - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = \cos y - \lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = \cos z - \lambda = 0$$

$$x + y + z = 2\pi, \quad \pi \geq x, y, z \geq 0$$

$$\cos x = \cos y = \cos z = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y = z \quad (\text{se } \varphi^0 \text{ intervallet})$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y = z = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow$  triangeln liksidig

$$\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \ell^2 \cdot 3 \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \ell^2$$

$$x=0 \quad \text{ger} \quad y=z=\pi \quad \text{area}=0$$

(degenererad  $\Delta$ )

$$x=\pi$$

$$y+z=\pi$$

ger rättriangelig  $\Delta$

max: liksidig rättriangelig  $\Delta$

$$\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\ell \cdot \ell = \ell^2 < \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \ell^2$$

$\Rightarrow$  av alla sådana trianglar har den liksidiga maximal area, och den är

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \ell^2$$

(5.)

sferiske koordinater

(5)

$$r^4 = a^3 r \cos \theta \quad \text{origo} \in \text{ytan}$$

$\cos \theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  ytän och kroppen ovanför  $xy$ -planet

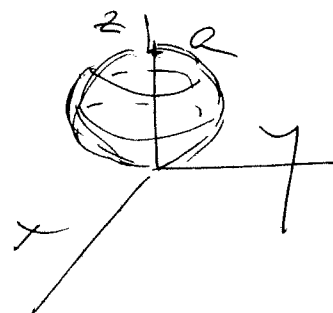
$xy$ -planet:  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow r = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  endast origo är med från  $xy$ -planet

$r_{\max}$  för  $\cos \theta = 1$  ( $\theta = 0$ )  
ger  $r = a$

Präxer när  $\theta$  varierar mot 0  
oberoende av  $\varphi \Rightarrow$  rotationsymmetri  
(kring  $z$ -axeln)

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq a \sqrt[3]{\cos \theta} \end{cases}$$



$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{a \sqrt[3]{\cos \theta}} r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\varphi =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^{a \sqrt[3]{\cos \theta}} \sin \theta \, d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta \, d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta \, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} a^3 \left[ -\cos 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} a^3 (1 - (-1)) = \frac{\pi a^3}{3}$$

potentialfält:  $\exists U: F = \nabla U$   $\triangle 6$   
både potential- och källfritt fält:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \exists U: F = \nabla U \\ \operatorname{div}(\nabla U) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \operatorname{div} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right) =$$

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

$\Rightarrow$   $\left| \begin{array}{l} F \text{ potential- och källfritt i } \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \text{om } \exists \text{ harmonisk funktion} \\ U: \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ s. a. } F = \nabla U \end{array} \right.$

Exempel:  $U(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta U = 0$$

$$F(x, y, z) = (2x, -2y, 0)$$