

Oppgaver:

5.7: 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14

5.8: 1, 2, 3

5.9: 1a, d) 3, 4, 6, 7, 8

Teorem 5.7.3. $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$, $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \neq 0$

Da fins U_0 omegn om \bar{x} , $g: U_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ slik at $g(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}$

$$f(x, g(x)) = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\bar{x}) = \frac{-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})}$$

5.7.4: $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y, z) = xy^2e^z + z$. Da fins g definert om $(-1, 2)$ slik at $g(-1, 2) = 0$ og $f(x, y, g(x, y)) = -4$

Beweis: $\tilde{f}(x, y, z) := f(x, y, z) + 4 = xy^2e^z + z + 4$ (nullpunkt til \tilde{f} gir $f = -4$)

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial z} = xy^2e^z + 1. \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial z}(-1, 2, 0) = -1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot e^0 + 1 = -3 \neq 0$$

Fra thm 5.7.3 fins g slik at $\tilde{f}(x, y, g(x, y)) = 0$

$$f(x, y, g(x, y)) = -4. \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(-1, 2) = \frac{-\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial x}(-1, 2, 0)}{\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial z}(-1, 2, 0)} \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial x} = y^2e^z. \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial x}(-1, 2, 0) = 4e^0 = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(-1, 2) = \frac{-4}{-3} = \frac{4}{3}. \quad \text{Tilsvarende finner man } \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(-1, 2)$$

5.7.7. Stigningskallet til $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (x_0, y_0) , $y_0 \neq 0$

Definer $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1$. Hyperbelen er nullpunktene til f ,

$f(x_0, y_0) = 0$. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{b^2}$. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, Da fins g slik at

$$f(x, g(x)) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x_0) = \frac{-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{-\frac{2x_0}{a^2}}{-\frac{2y_0}{b^2}} = \frac{x_0 b^2}{y_0 a^2}$$

5.7.9: Har $\phi(x, y(x)) = C$. Vis at

$$y'(x) = \frac{-\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x, y(x))}{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x, y(x))} \quad \text{dersom } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x, y(x)) \neq 0$$

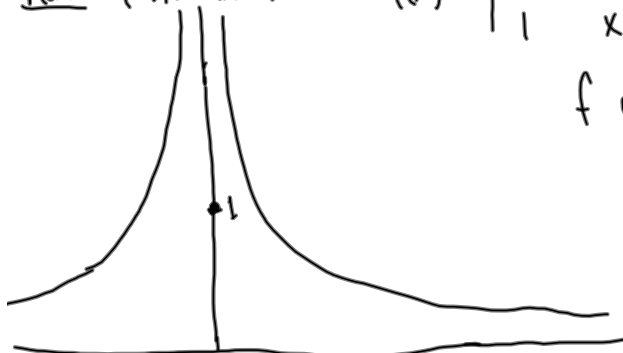
$$0 = \frac{d}{dx} C = \frac{d}{dx} \phi(x, y(x)) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x, y(x)) + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x, y(x)) y'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x, y(x)) y'(x) = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x, y(x)) \Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{-\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x, y(x))}{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}(x, y(x))}$$

5.8.2: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, positiv, kontinuerlig og $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

Da har f et maksimumspunkt

Heri: f må være kont.: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$



f er positiv, $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

men f har ikke et maksimumspunkt.

Beris for 5.8.2: Siden f er positiv, $f(0) > 0$. La $\varepsilon = f(0) > 0$

Siden $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$, velg $R > 0$ slik at $f(x) < \varepsilon$ når $|x| > R$.

Definer $A := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \leq R\}$ A er lukket og begrenset.

Restriker f , dvs φ på $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. f er kontinuerlig + A lukket/begrenset

$\Rightarrow f$ har et maksimumspunkt på A .

Dis det fins $x_0 \in A$ slik at $f(x_0) \geq f(x)$ for alle $x \in A$.

La nå x ikke være i A , $x \notin A$

$f(x) < \varepsilon = f(0) \leq f(x_0)$ så x_0 er et globalt maksimumspunkt.
 \uparrow siden $0 \in A$

Korollar 5.9.7. $A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(a)$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a)$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(a)$. $D = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = AC - B^2$

i) $D < 0 \Rightarrow a$ er et sadelpunkt

ii) $D > 0$, $A > 0 \Rightarrow a$ minimum

iii) $D > 0$, $A < 0 \Rightarrow a$ maksimum

Spesialtilfælde er

- i) $Hf(a)$ positive egenverdier $\Rightarrow a$ minimum
- ii) " " neg. " " $\Rightarrow a$ maksimum
- iii) $Hf(a)$ pos. + neg. $\Rightarrow a$ sadelpunkt

5.9.6: $f(x,y) = (x+y^2)e^x$. Finn stationære punkter (karakterisér disse)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = e^x + (x+y^2)e^x = (1+x+y^2)e^x. \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2ye^x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \begin{matrix} (1+x+y^2)e^x = 0 \\ 2ye^x = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} e^x \neq 0, \text{ så } y=0 \\ \text{da må} \\ (1+x+0^2)e^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$(-1,0)$ er stationært punkt.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^x + (1+x+y^2)e^x = (2+x+y^2)e^x. \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 2ye^x. \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2e^x$$

$$Hf(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} (2+x+y^2)e^x & 2ye^x \\ 2ye^x & 2e^x \end{pmatrix}. \quad Hf(-1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2e^{-1} \end{pmatrix}. \quad \begin{matrix} |e^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2e^{-1}| = 2e^{-2} > 0 \\ \text{og } e^{-1} > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$\Rightarrow (-1,0)$ er et minimumspunkt.

5.9.7: $f(x,y,z) = xyz - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yz - 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = xz - 2y \quad (0,0,0) \text{ stationært punkt}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = xy - 2z$$

$$yz - 2x = 0 \quad \text{i) } \Rightarrow x = \frac{yz}{2}$$

$$xz - 2y = 0 \quad \text{ii) } \text{indsatt: } \frac{yz}{2}z - 2y = 0$$

$$xy - 2z = 0 \quad \text{iii) } yz^2 - 4y = 0$$

$$z^2 = 4 \Rightarrow z = \pm 2$$

$$y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow y = \pm 2$$

$$(2, 2, 2), (-2, -2, 2), (-2, 2, -2), (2, -2, -2)$$

Finn $Hf(x,y,z)$. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = z$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} = y$. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2$. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} = x$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = -2$

$$Hf(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & z & y \\ z & -2 & x \\ y & x & -2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad Hf(0,0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \text{alle egenverdier negative} \Rightarrow (0,0,0) \text{ er et maksimumspunkt.}$$

$$Hf(2,2,2) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ positive og negative egenverdier } \Rightarrow (2,2,2) \text{ sadelpunkt.}$$

Samme for resten.