

MAT1110 Repetisjon

Derivasjon med net

$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, Jacobi-matrisen

$$\vec{F}'(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

kjerneregelen: $\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \vec{F}(\vec{g}(\vec{x}))$, $\vec{F}'(\vec{x}) = \vec{F}'(\vec{g}(\vec{x})) \cdot \vec{g}'(\vec{x})$

Komponentform: $f(x_1, \dots, x_n), g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, g_m(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$h(\vec{x}) = (g_1(\vec{x}), \dots, g_m(\vec{x}))$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_i} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m} \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_i}$$

Linjærising: $T_{\vec{a}} \vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \vec{F}(\vec{a}) + \vec{F}'(\vec{a})(\vec{x} - \vec{a})$ ← den affline tilnærming som tilnærmer \vec{F} ved vinkel \vec{a} .

Newton's metode: $\vec{x}_{n+1} = \vec{x}_n - \vec{F}'(\vec{x}_n)^{-1} \vec{F}(\vec{x}_n)$

Maks- og miniprobler eller likningssett:

Stasjonært punkt: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{a}) = 0$ for alle $i=1, \dots, n$.
 ↳ lokal maks
 ↳ lokal min
 ↳ sadelpunkt

Anvendelse:

Generell: Hesse-matrisen: $H_f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_m \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_m \partial x_2} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_m \partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$

Hus: alle egenverdier har samme fortegn
 ↳ lokal maks hvis $\lambda_i < 0$
 ↳ lokal min hvis $\lambda_i > 0$
 ↳ egenverdier med ulik fortegn, så sadelpunkt.

Spesiell for funksjoner av 2 variable:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix}$$

- (i) $D < 0 \Rightarrow$ sadelpunkt
- (ii) $D > 0 \Rightarrow$
 - ↳ lokal maks hvis $A < 0$ (alt $C < 0$)
 - ↳ lokal min hvis $A > 0$ (alt $C > 0$)

Maks/min med likningssett:

Finne maks/min til $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ under likningssettene

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= b_1 \\ &\vdots \\ g_k(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= b_k \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange multiplikatordata: La $\vec{\lambda}$ være punktet der

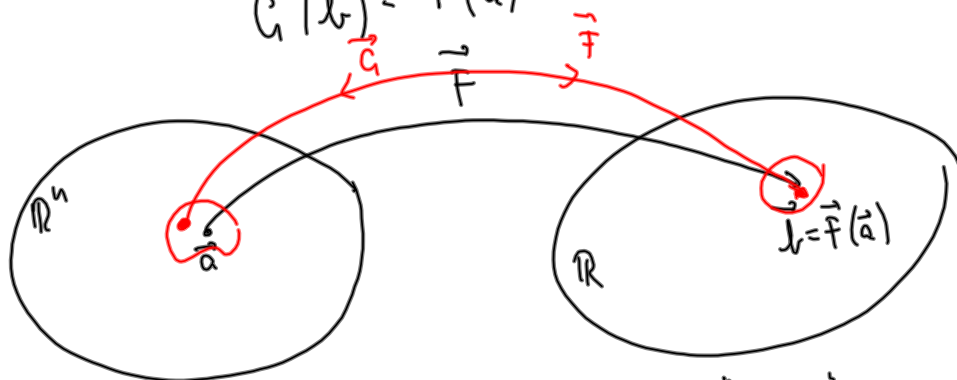
$$\left. \begin{aligned} Df(\vec{x}) &= \lambda_1 \nabla g_1(\vec{x}) + \dots + \lambda_k \nabla g_k(\vec{x}) \\ g_1(\vec{x}) &= b_1 \\ &\vdots \\ g_k(\vec{x}) &= b_k \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} n+k \text{ ubekjente} \\ n+k \text{ ligninger.} \end{array}$$

Omvendte funktioner: $\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. Dermed

$\vec{F}'(\vec{a})$ er invertibel \vec{c}

så findes der en (lokal) omvendt funktion \vec{G} defineret i et område
rundt $\vec{b} = \vec{F}(\vec{a})$, og

$$\vec{G}'(\vec{b}) = \vec{F}'(\vec{a})^{-1}$$



Implisitte funktioner: $f(\vec{x}, y) = 0 \Rightarrow y = g(\vec{x})$

Antag at $f(\vec{a}, b) = 0$ og at $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\vec{a}, b) \neq 0$, så findes
der en funktion g defineret på en omegn om \vec{a} slik at

$g(\vec{a}) = b$ og $f(\vec{x}, g(\vec{x})) = 0$. De deriverte her er givet ved

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}$$

Begrundelse: Derives $f(\vec{x}, g(\vec{x})) = 0$ m.h.p

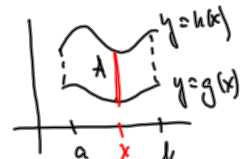
$$x_i: \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

Integrasjon

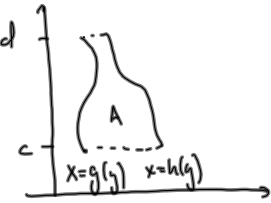
Integraller:

- Linjeintegraler
 - skalarfelt $\int_C f ds = \int_a^b f(\vec{r}(t)) v(t) dt$ $v(t) = |\vec{r}'(t)|$
 - vektorfelt $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt$
- Flateintegraler
 - skalarfelt $\iint_S f dS = \iint_A f(\vec{r}(u,v)) \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right| du dv$
 - ~~vektorfelt~~

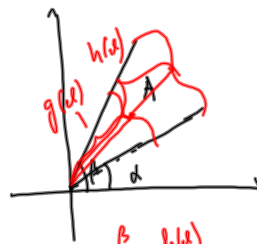
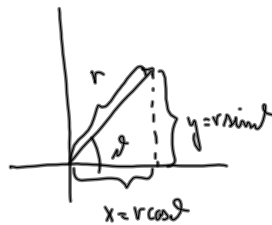
Dobbelte integraler; Områder av type I:

$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$


Områder av type II

$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int_{g(y)}^{h(y)} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$


Polar koordinater:



$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_{g(\alpha)}^{h(\alpha)} f(r \cos \alpha, r \sin \alpha) r dr d\alpha$$

↑
Jacobifaktoren

Tekna - kresjurs i

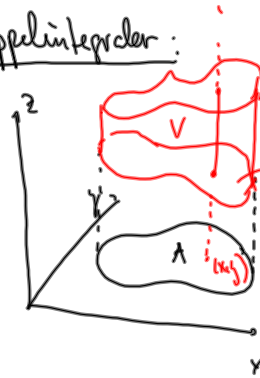
MAT1110

Fredag 8. juni kl 9-14

Pizza og brus i pausen!

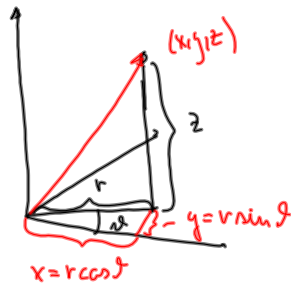
(kun for Tekna-medlemmer)

Trippelintegraler:



$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V f(x,y,z) dx dy dz \\ = \iint_A \left[\int_{g(x,y)}^{h(x,y)} f(x,y,z) dz \right] dx dy \end{aligned}$$

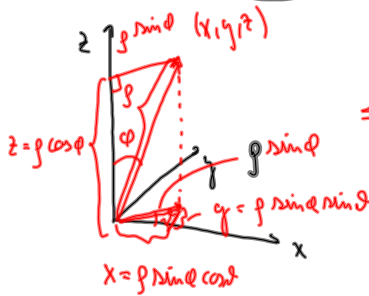
Sylinderkoordinater:



$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V f(x,y,z) dx dy dz \\ = \iiint_V f(r \cos \phi, r \sin \phi, z) r dr d\phi dz \end{aligned}$$

"V" beskrevet i sylinderkoordinater

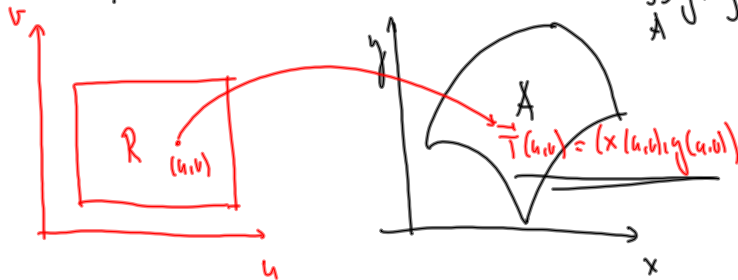
Kulekoordinater



$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V f(x,y,z) dx dy dz \\ = \iiint_V f(\rho \sin \theta \cos \phi, \rho \sin \theta \sin \phi, \rho \cos \theta) \rho^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi d\rho \end{aligned}$$

"V" beskrevet i kulekoordinater. Jacobi-faktoren

Skifte av variabel:



$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_R f(x(u,v), y(u,v)) \underbrace{\left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right|}_{\text{Jacobi-faktor}} du dv$$

$$\text{der } \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

All you need is series

- (i) Kunne konvergensteste for positive rekker og alternierende rekker
- (ii) Finne konvergenstest for potensrekker og finne summen *lit vanskelig*

Konvergenstest:

Integraltesten: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$ konverger $\Leftrightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ konverger.

Grenerammenlikningsproben: $\sum a_n, \sum b_n$ er de positive rekker.

- (i) Hvis $\sum a_n$ konverger og $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c < \infty$, så konverger også $\sum b_n$
- (ii) Hvis $\sum a_n$ diverger og $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} > 0$, så diverger også $\sum b_n$.

Brake: Gitt en rekke $\sum b_n$ med ukjent konvergenstype, finn en "kjent" rekke å sammenlikne med.

Forholdstesten / vortest: $\sum a_n$ er rekke

- (i) Hvis $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < 1$ *eller* $\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < 1$ så konverger rekke.

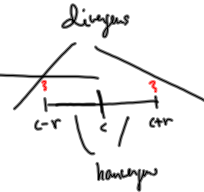
- (ii) Hvis $\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| > 1$ så diverger rekke

Hvis $\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$ så gir testen ingen konklusjon.

Alternierende rekker: Hvis $|a_n|$ avtar mot null, så kan konvergen $\sum a_n$ og

$$|a_n - a_{n+1}| < |a_{n+1}|$$

Potensrekke: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-c)^n$



Konvergenstest

Forholdstesten:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}(x-c)^{n+1}}{a_n(x-c)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} (x-c) \right| = k |x-c|$$

Konverger når $k|x-c| < 1$, dvs $|x-c| < \frac{1}{k}$
 Diverger når $k|x-c| > 1$, dvs $|x-c| > \frac{1}{k}$
 Konvergenstest $\frac{1}{k}$.

Hva skjer i endepunktene? Sett inn og se etter.

Typisk sammenlikningsproben med $\frac{1}{n^2}$

Finne summen av rekke.

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \text{ — "inkjper" } \left(n \frac{x^n}{x^{n+1}} \right) \text{ — problem.}$$

$$\frac{S(x)}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$$

Integrer:

$$\int \frac{S(x)}{x} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{x^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x} + C$$

geometrisk rekke

Deriver:

$$\frac{S(x)}{x} = \frac{1(1-x) - x(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1-x+x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

ganger med x: $S(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$