

①

$$f(x,y,z) = e^{z^2} \cot(xy^3)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = -y^3 e^{z^2} \frac{1}{\sin^2(xy^3)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = -3xy^2 e^{z^2} \frac{1}{\sin^2(xy^3)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 2z e^{z^2} \cot(xy^3)$$

②

$$f(x,y) = \sin(x^3y) + y \ln(x^2)$$

$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \left(3x^2 y \cos(x^3y) + 2xy \frac{1}{x^2}, x^3 \cos(x^3y) + \ln(x^2) \right)$$

$$= \left(3x^2 y \cos(x^3y) + 2 \frac{y}{x}, x^3 \cos(x^3y) + 2 \ln(x) \right)$$

$$\nabla f(1, \frac{\pi}{3}) = \left(3 \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 2 \frac{\pi}{3}, \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + 2 \cdot 0 \right)$$

$$= \left(\cancel{\frac{7\pi}{6}} \cancel{\frac{7\pi}{6}}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Stigningsstället i rörelsen i $(1, \frac{\pi}{3})$ där
 f ovan viskert är

$$|\nabla f(1, \frac{\pi}{3})| = \sqrt{(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{6})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{6} + \frac{49}{36})\pi^2}$$

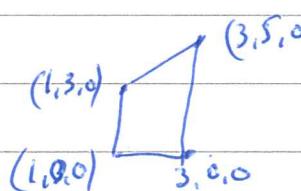
$$\sqrt{\frac{49\pi^2}{36} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{49\pi^2 + 9}}{6}$$

③ Pyramiden med forhanted grunnflate med hjørner i $(1, 0, 0), (3, 0, 0), (1, 3, 0)$ og $(3, 3, 0)$ og stoppunkt $(2, 2, 4)$ har volum

$$V = \frac{1}{3} G \cdot h \quad \text{der høyden } h = 4$$

og arealet G av grunnflaten, som er et trapéz
er

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \left[|(1, 3, 0) - (1, 0, 0)| + |(3, 3, 0) - (3, 0, 0)| \right] \cdot |(3, 0, 0) - (1, 0, 0)|$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3+5) \cdot 2 = 8,$$

$$\text{si } V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 8 \cdot 4 = \underline{\underline{\frac{32}{3}}}$$

④ a) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{xy} \\ x^2 z \\ z \cos(yz) \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{F}'(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} ye^{xy} & xe^{xy} & 0 \\ 2xz & 0 & x^2 \\ 0 & -z^2 \sin(yz) & \cos(yz) - yz \cos(yz) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{F}'(\pi, 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot e^{\pi \cdot 0} & \pi e^{\pi \cdot 0} & 0 \\ 2\pi \cdot 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 \sin 0 & \cos 0 - 0 \cos 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

46. Fortsetzung

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \pi^3 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \pi^3 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \pi^3 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5) $\frac{\arctan x}{2x^{3/4}-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2x^{3/4}} > 0 \quad \text{für } x > 5$

og $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{2x^{3/4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} [4x^{1/4}]_1^a = \infty$

Sei $\int_1^\infty \frac{\arctan x}{2x^{3/4}-1} dx$ divergent !

(6) $a_1 = 2 \quad a_{n+1} = 2\sqrt{a_n} \quad n \geq 1$

u) $a_1 = 2$ og $a_n < 4 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = 2\sqrt{a_n} < 2\sqrt{4} = 4$
 si ved induksjon $\Rightarrow a_n < 4$ for $n \geq 1$.

$$a_2 = 2\sqrt{2} > a_1 = 2, \text{ og } a_{n+1} > a_n \Rightarrow \sqrt{a_{n+1}} > \sqrt{a_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{a_{n+1}} > 2\sqrt{a_n} \Rightarrow a_{n+2} > a_{n+1} \quad n \geq 1$$

✓

si ved induksjon ~

$$a_{n+1} > a_n \quad \text{for hvr } n \geq 1$$

6b At $a_n \approx \{a_n\}$ begrenset ($a_n < 4$)

og monoton ($a_{n+1} > a_n$) si

folgen konvergerer.

$$\text{La } a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n, \text{ da } \approx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = 2 \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n}$$

$$a = 2\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$\{a_n\}$ konvergerer mot $a = 4$

$\pm a$ Kvadratrotter til i og $2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$

$$z^2 = i = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} \Rightarrow z = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}i} \text{ eller } z = e^{\frac{5\pi}{4}i}$$
$$z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{i}{2}\sqrt{2} \quad z = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{i}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$z^2 = 2 + 2i\sqrt{3} = 4e^{i\frac{7\pi}{6}} \Rightarrow z = 2e^{i\frac{7\pi}{12}} \text{ eller } z = 2e^{i\frac{19\pi}{12}}$$
$$z = \sqrt{3} + i \quad \text{eller } z = -\sqrt{3} - i$$

7.6

Hvis z_1, z_2 er kvaradrøtter til $2+2i\sqrt{3}$

$$8z^4 \Leftrightarrow P(z)^2(z - z_1)(z - \bar{z}_1)(z - z_2)(z - \bar{z}_2)$$

et reelt polynom av grad fire med z_1 og z_2

som har roddene:

$$\text{Si } P(z) = (z - (\sqrt{3} - i))(z - (\sqrt{3} + i))(z + (\sqrt{3} + i))(z + (\sqrt{3} - i))$$

$$= (z^2 - 2\sqrt{3}z + 4)(z^2 + 2\sqrt{3}z + 4)$$

$$= \underline{z^4 - 4z^2 + 16} \quad \text{har kvaradrøtter}\\ \text{til } 2+2i\sqrt{3} \text{ som rodder.}$$

8.

$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, kontinuerlig på $(0,1)$ ↗
men ikke integrerbar på $[0,1]$.

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_a^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} [\ln x]_a^1 = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} (-\ln a) = \infty,$$

$$\text{si } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} & x \in (0,1) \end{cases}$$

er kontinuerlig på $(0,1)$, men ikke
integrerbar på $[0,1]$.