

Modell tentamen | SF1626 2010-11
 SVAR och LösningarsFörslag

1. $f(x,y) = x^2 + y - 2$

a) $C=0$ ger nivåkurvan $x^2 + y - 2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow y = 2 - x^2$

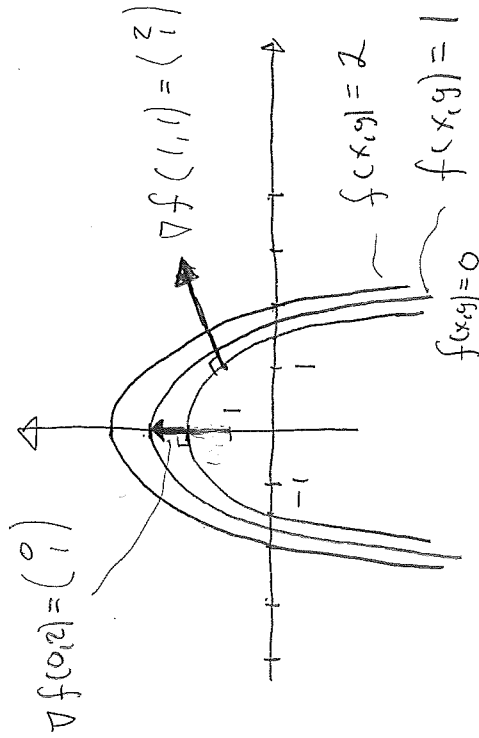
$C=1$ ger $x^2 + y - 2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = 3 - x^2$

$C=2$ ger $x^2 + y - 2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow y = 4 - x^2$

b) $\nabla f(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^T = (2x, 1)^T$

så $\nabla f(0,2) = (0, 1)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\nabla f(1,1) = (2, 1)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



c) Vi söker $\vec{v} = (\alpha, \beta)$, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$ sådan att
 $(\nabla_{\vec{v}} f)(0,2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(0,2) \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{v} = (\alpha, \beta) = (\pm 1, 0) = \underline{\underline{\text{SVAR}}}$

2. $I = \iint_T x e^{xy} dx dy$

Det är fördelaktigt att först integrera m.a.p. y.

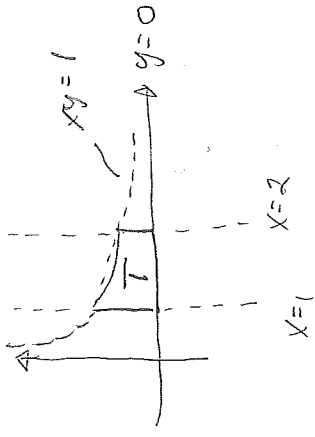
Vi beskriver därför T

$1 \leq x \leq 2$

som $T: 0 \leq y \leq 1/x$

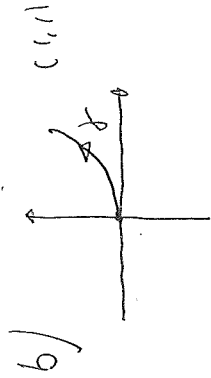
$I = \int_1^2 \int_0^{1/x} x e^{xy} dy dx = \int_1^2 [e^{xy}]_{y=0}^{1/x} dx$

$= \int_1^2 (e-1) dx = (2-1)(e-1) = \underline{\underline{(e-1) \cdot \text{SVAR}}}$



3. a) $U(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2+y^2)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(1+x^2+y^2) = \frac{x}{1+x^2+y^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{1+x^2+y^2}$

$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{1+x^2+y^2}$ på samma sätt
 Alltså $\vec{F}(x,y) = \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2+y^2}, \frac{y}{1+x^2+y^2} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) = \text{grad } U$
 v.s.B.



$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C \text{grad } U \cdot d\vec{r} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{F} = \text{grad } U \text{ } \\ \text{omgivning till } C \\ \Rightarrow \text{"oberoende av"} \\ \text{väg} \end{array} \right\}$
 $= U(\text{ändpunkt}) - U(\text{startpunkt})$
 $= U(1,1) - U(0,0) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 : \underline{\underline{\text{Svar}}}$

4. $f(x,y) = xy - x - y - 2 \cos(x-y)$, $f(1,1) = -3$
 $f'_x(x,y) = y - 1 + 2 \sin(x-y)$ $f'_x(1,1) = 0$
 $f'_y(x,y) = x - 1 - 2 \sin(x-y)$ $f'_y(1,1) = 0$

$f''_{xx} = 2 \cos(x-y)$ $f''_{xx}(1,1) = 2$

$f''_{xy} = 1 - 2 \cos(x-y)$ $f''_{xy}(1,1) = -1$

$f''_{yy} = 2 \cos(x-y)$ $f''_{yy}(1,1) = 2$

Taglars formel ger: $f(x,y) = P_2(x,y) + R_3(x,y)$

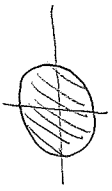
$P_2^{(1,1)}(x,y) = f(1,1) + f'_x(1,1)(x-1) + f'_y(1,1)(y-1)$
 $+ \frac{1}{2!} \left(f''_{xx}(1,1)(x-1)^2 + 2 f''_{xy}(1,1)(x-1)(y-1) + f''_{yy}(1,1)(y-1)^2 \right)$
 $= -3 + (x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y-1) + (y-1)^2$

Vi sätter $h=x-1$ och $k=y-1$
 $P_2^{(1,1)} = -3 + h^2 - hk + k^2 =$
 $= -3 + \left(h - \frac{1}{2}k \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}k^2 \geq -3$

Varav följer $(x,y) = (1,1)$ är en
 minimipunkt, $\text{Eg } f_x(1,1) = f_y(1,1) = 0$
 och andragrads termerna i P_2 utgör
 en positivt definit kvadratisk form

Svar: $P_2^{(1,1)}(x,y) = -3 + (x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y-1) + (y-1)^2$

5. $f(x,y) = (x+y)e^{-x-y}$ på $D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$



f kontinuerlig på D
 D är kompakt (slutet och begränsat) \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow f$ anten största och minsta värde på D .

Eftersom f är deriverbar (i del inre av D) måste extremvärden antas (i) i inre kritisk punkt, eller (ii) på randen till D .

(i) $f'_x = e^{-x^2-y^2} + (-2x)(x+y)e^{-x^2-y^2} = e^{-x^2-y^2}(1-2x(x+y))$
 $f'_y = e^{-x^2-y^2}(-2y)(x+y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}(-2y(x+y))$
 kritisk punkt $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f'_x = 0 \\ f'_y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1-2x(x+y) = 0 \\ -2y(x+y) = 0 \end{cases}$ (*)
 (*) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-2x(x+y) = 0 \\ -2y(x+y) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x(x+y) = 2y(x+y) \\ x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = y$
 (*) & $x=y$ ger $1-2x(2x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1/2$
 dus $(x,y) = \pm(1/2, 1/2)$ är inre kritiska punkter

Obs: $\pm(1/2, 1/2) \in D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

5. forts.

Randen till $D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$
 Parametriseras som $\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$ $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

Studera f på randen:
 $h(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(\cos t, \sin t) = (\cos t + \sin t)e^{-\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t} = (\cos t + \sin t)e^{-1}$
 $= 1/e (\cos t + \sin t)$

$h'(t) = 1/e (-\sin t + \cos t) \Leftrightarrow \sin t = \cos t \Leftrightarrow t = \pi/4 \vee t = 5\pi/4$
 så $h'(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin t = \cos t \Leftrightarrow (1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2})$ resp. $(-1/\sqrt{2}, -1/\sqrt{2})$
 (vilket motsvarar (x,y))

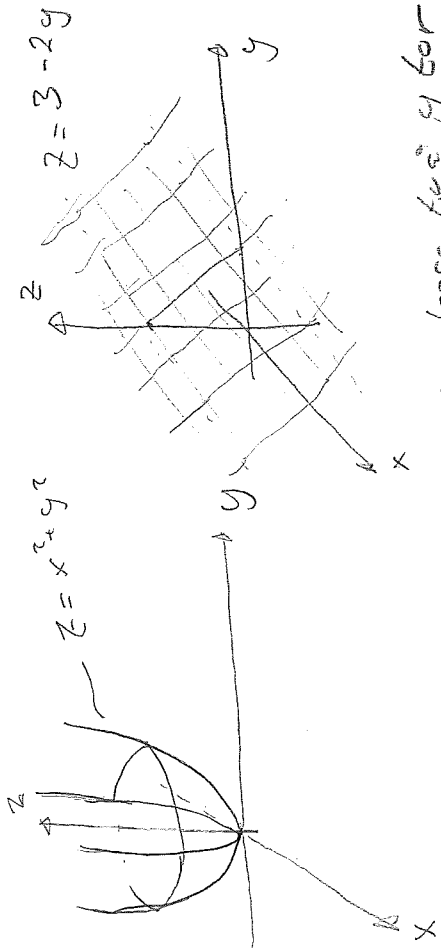
Vi jämför slutligen f:s värden i inre kritiska punkter och i punkter på randen. Som ger extremvärden på randen.

$f(1/2, 1/2) = (1/2 + 1/2)e^{-1/4 - 1/4} = e^{-1/2}$
 $f(-1/2, -1/2) = (-1/2 - 1/2)e^{-1/4 - 1/4} = -e^{-1/2}$
 $f(1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}) = (1/\sqrt{2} + 1/\sqrt{2})e^{-1} = \sqrt{2}e^{-1}$
 $f(-1/\sqrt{2}, -1/\sqrt{2}) = -\sqrt{2}e^{-1}$

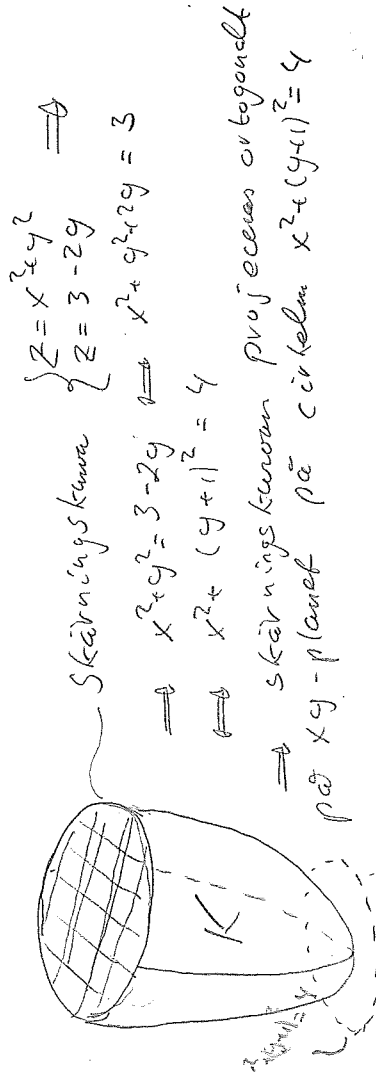
Eftersom $\sqrt{2}e^{-1} = \sqrt{2}e^{-1/2} \cdot e^{-1/2} = \sqrt{2}e^{-1/2} < e^{-1/2}$
 för

Svar: $f_{\max} = f(1/2, 1/2) = e^{-1/2}$
 $f_{\min} = f(-1/2, -1/2) = -e^{-1/2}$

6.



Den kropp som begränsas av dessa två ytor blir en "parabolisk skål" med ett lock bestående av en del av planet $z = 3 - 2y$



Kroppen K beskrivs alltså

$$\text{av } K = \begin{cases} x^2 + (y+1)^2 \leq 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 3 - 2y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol}(K) &= \iiint_K dV = \iint_K (3 - 2y - (x^2 + y^2)) \, dx \, dy \\ &= \iint_{x^2 + (y+1)^2 \leq 4} (4 - x^2 - (y+1)^2) \, dx \, dy = \end{aligned}$$

6
forts.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (4 - r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta = \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (4r - r^3) \, dr = 2\pi \left[2r^2 - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^2 \\ &= 2\pi \left(8 - \frac{2^4}{4} \right) = 8\pi \end{aligned}$$

svar: Volymen är 8π V.e.

$$7. \quad \vec{F}(x, y, z) = (P, Q, R) = (xy^2, x^2y, (x^2y^2)z^2)$$

$$\text{Cylinder } C_1 = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Flödet av } \vec{F} \text{ ut av } C_1 = \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, dS \stackrel{\text{Gauss}}{=} \iiint_{\text{Sats}} \text{div } \vec{F} \, dV$$

$$= \int \text{div } \vec{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = y^2 + x^2 + 2z(x^2y^2) = (2z+1)(x^2y^2)$$

$$= \iiint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1}} (2z+1)(x^2y^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} (2z+1) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} (x^2+y^2) \, dx \, dy = 2 \int_0^1 \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} (x^2+y^2) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r \, dr \, d\theta = 2 \cdot 2\pi \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = 16\pi$$

Svar: 16π

9.

$$Vol(E) = \iiint dV$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$$

Med nya koordinater (R, φ, θ) där

$$\begin{cases} x = aR \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ y = bR \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = cR \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$E = \left\{ (x, y, z) ; \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (R, \varphi, \theta) ; 0 \leq R \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \right\}$$

Vic får

$$Vol(E) = \iiint_{\substack{0 \leq R \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi}} \left| \frac{d(x, y, z)}{d(R, \varphi, \theta)} \right| dR d\varphi d\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial R} = a \cos \varphi \sin \theta \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} = -aR \sin \varphi \sin \theta \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = aR \cos \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial R} = b \sin \varphi \sin \theta \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} = bR \cos \varphi \sin \theta \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = bR \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial R} = c \cos \theta \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = -cR \sin \theta$$

9 forts.

Alltså är

$$\frac{d(x, y, z)}{d(R, \varphi, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \varphi \sin \theta & -aR \sin \varphi \sin \theta & aR \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ b \sin \varphi \sin \theta & bR \cos \varphi \sin \theta & bR \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ c \cos \theta & 0 & -cR \sin \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abc R^2 \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi \sin \theta & -\sin \varphi \sin \theta & \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ \sin \varphi \sin \theta & \cos \varphi \sin \theta & \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & 0 & -\sin \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{utveckla}}{\text{kvads}} \stackrel{\text{vad}}{3} abc R^2 \left(\cos \theta \underbrace{(-\sin^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta - \cos^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta)}_{-\sin \theta \cos \theta} - \sin \theta \right)$$

$$= abc R^2 \left(\underbrace{\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta}_{\sin^2 \theta} - \sin \theta \right) =$$

$$= -abc R^2 \sin \theta$$

$$Alltså är \quad Vol(E) = \iiint_{\substack{0 \leq R \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi}} abc R^2 \sin \theta dR d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= abc \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \right) \left(\int_0^{2\pi} R^2 dR \right) \left(\int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \right) = \frac{2}{3} \pi abc [-\cos \theta]_0^\pi$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Summan}}{\text{än}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} abc \quad \text{Volymen}$$