

FORELESNING 25

EIVIND ERIKSEN, MAR 16 2016

MET1180

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MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Funksjoner i to variable og deres grader
- ② Funksjoner i flere variable ← (neste gang)
- ③ Partiell derivasjon

Pensum:

[S] 8.1-8.3

[E] 7.1

Ekscenen:

MET11801	- kontrollprøve	frist i morgen
MET11802	- flervalgs eksamen	02. mai
MET11803	- avsluttende eksamen	03. juni

① Funksjoner i to variable

Eks: $f(x,y) = xy + y^2$ ← funksjonsuttrykk i to variable (x,y)

Definisjonsområde:

$D_f =$ mengden av alle tallpar (x,y) som vi kan sette inn i funksjonen f .

$$f(x,y) = xy + y^2$$

Polynom av grad 2

$$D_f = \{ (x,y) : x,y \text{ reelle tall} \} \\ = \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ (to-dim rom)}$$

Funktionswert:

$$f(x,y) = xy + y^2$$

(x,y) : inputs

z : output

$$z = f(x,y) = xy + y^2$$

Graph til f er 3-dim.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x=0, y=0 \\
 \downarrow \\
 f(0,0) = 0 \cdot 0 + 0^2 = \underline{0} \\
 f(1,1) = 1 \cdot 1 + 1^2 = \underline{2} \\
 f(1,-1) = 1 \cdot (-1) + (-1)^2 = \underline{0} \\
 \uparrow \\
 x=1, y=-1
 \end{array}$$

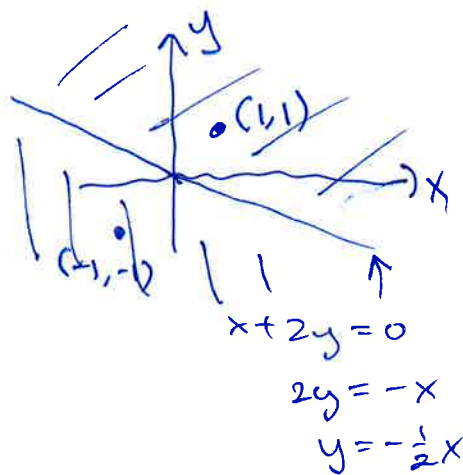
Defn: En funktion f i to variable (x,y) er en regel som tilordner en entydig verdi til hvert punkt $(x,y) \in D_f$. D_f er en delmængde av \mathbb{R}^2 .

Ex:

$$i) f(x,y) = \frac{1}{x+2y}$$

$$D_f = \{(x,y) : x+2y \neq 0\}$$

Ex: $f(1,1) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $f(-1,-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$



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

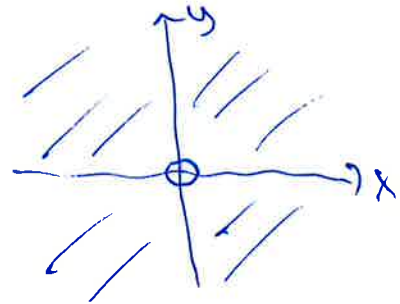
Hinweis:
 $\ln(x)$ ist defn.
 für $x > 0$

$$f(1,1) = \ln(2)$$

$$f(1,-1) = \ln(2)$$

$$D_f = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 > 0\}$$

$$= \{(x,y) : (x,y) \neq (0,0)\}$$

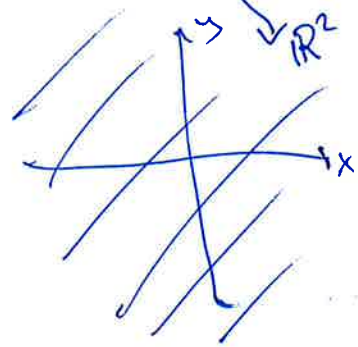


$$3) f(x,y) = xy e^{x+y}$$

$$f(1,-1) = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot e^{1+(-1)}$$

$$= -1 \cdot e^0 = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (\text{alle } (x,y) \text{ erlaubt})$$



Funktions Typen:

a) Polynome au Grad 1:

$$f(x,y) = ax + by + c \quad (a,b,c \text{ konstant})$$

b) Polynome au Grad 2:

$$f(x,y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f$$

(a,b,c,d,e,f konstant)

Ex: $f(x,y) = 2x + 3y - 1$ poly grad 1

$f(x,y) = xy + y^2$ poly grad 2

c) Polynomier av høyyere grad

Ex: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^3 - x + 1$ grad 3
 $f(x,y) = 3x^2y - x^2$ "

d) Rasjonale funksjoner

Ex: $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ $D_f = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}$
 $= \{(x,y) : (x,y) \neq (0,0)\}$

Polynomier er definert på hele \mathbb{R}^2 , rasjonale funksjoner er definert der nevner $\neq 0$.

e) Cobb-Douglas funksjoner:

Defn: En Cobb-Douglas funksjon har formen

$$f(x,y) = C \cdot x^a y^b, \quad D_f = \{(x,y) : x > 0, y > 0\}$$

der C, a, b er konstanter.

Ex: $f(x,y) = 100 \cdot x^{1,25} y^{-0,25} = 100 x^{5/4} y^{-1/4}$

$$= 100 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^5} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{y}}$$

$$= 100 \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^5}}{\sqrt[4]{y}}$$

$D_f:$
 $x^5 > 0 \rightarrow x > 0$
 $y > 0$

Ex: (Frisch-Haavelmo)

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$$x = A \cdot \frac{m^{2,08}}{p^{1,5}} \quad (A \text{ positiv konstant})$$

x : melkeforbruk
 p : relativ pris på melke
 m : inntekten til en husholdning

$$x = f(p, m) = A \cdot p^{-1,5} \cdot m^{2,08} \quad \text{Cobb-Douglas funksjon.}$$

$$\underline{f(x, y) = C \cdot x^a \cdot y^b}$$
$$z = C \cdot x^a \cdot y^b$$

$$\ln(z) = \ln(C \cdot x^a \cdot y^b)$$
$$= \ln C + \ln(x^a) + \ln(y^b)$$

$$\ln z = \ln C + a \cdot \ln x + b \cdot \ln y$$

Grater:

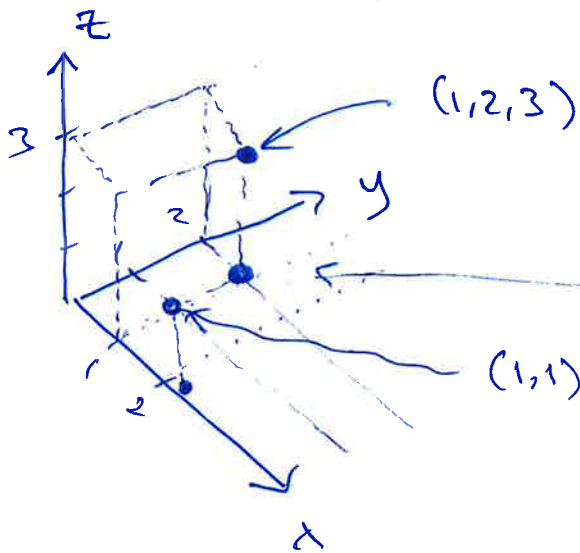
Defn: Hvis $f(x, y)$ er en funksjon i to variable med definisjonsområde D_f , så er grate til f mengden av alle trepler

$$(x, y, z)$$

der (x, y) er i D_f og $z = f(x, y)$.

Vi tegner grater til f i et tre-dimensjonalt koordinatsystem med x, y, z -akser. Det blir en to-dimensjonal flate i 3-rommet.

Koordinatsystem:



Ans: $(1, 2, 3)$

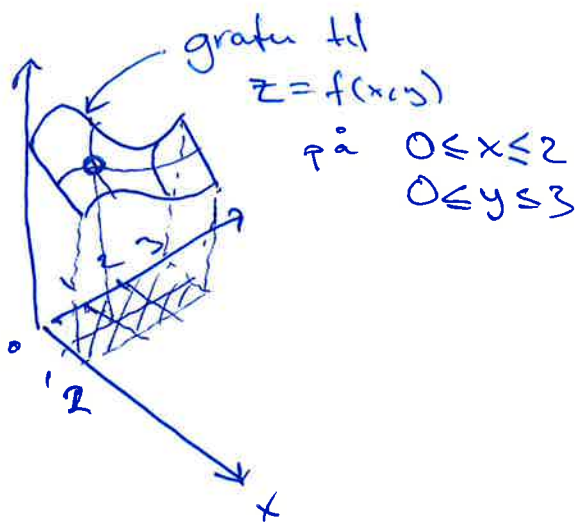
$$x=1, y=2, z=3$$

$(1, 2) / (1, 2, 0)$

Graten: $f(x, y) = xy + y^2 - 3$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$ (alle pnt i xy-planet)

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) &= (1, 2) \\ f(1, 2) &= 1 \cdot 2 + 2^2 - 3 \\ &= 6 - 3 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

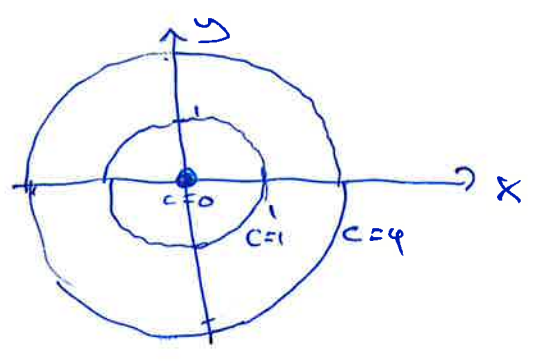
$(x, y) = (1, 2) : z = f(1, 2) = 3 \rightarrow (1, 2, 3)$ på
graten til f .
 $(x, y) = (1, 1) : z = f(1, 1) = -1$
 \vdots
 $\rightarrow (1, 1, -1)$



Nivåkurver:

Ex: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

Nivåkurve for c: $f(x,y) = c$
 $x^2 + y^2 = c$

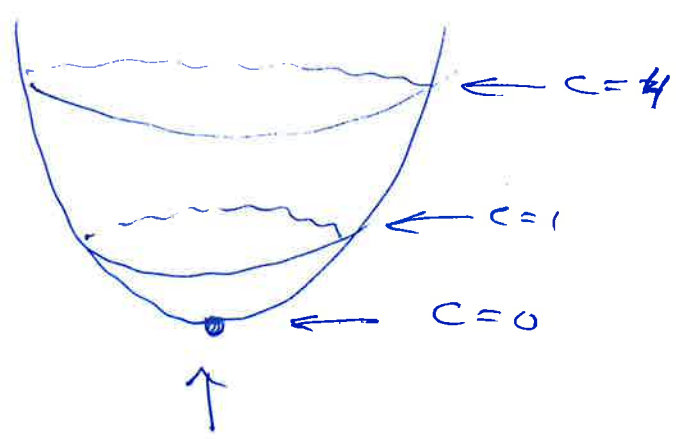


$c=1: x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$c=4: x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$c=0: x^2 + y^2 = 0$

$c=-1: x^2 + y^2 = -1$
ingen pld.

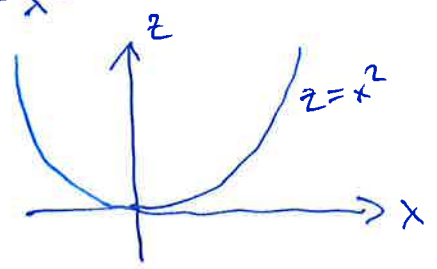


humppt.

Utsnitt: $y=0$

$z = f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 = x^2$

$z = x^2$



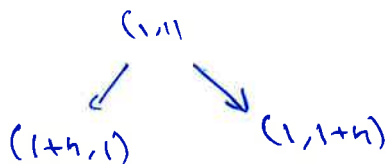
② Partiell derivatives

Ex: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

$(x,y) = (1,1)$: $f(1,1) = 2$

En var:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$



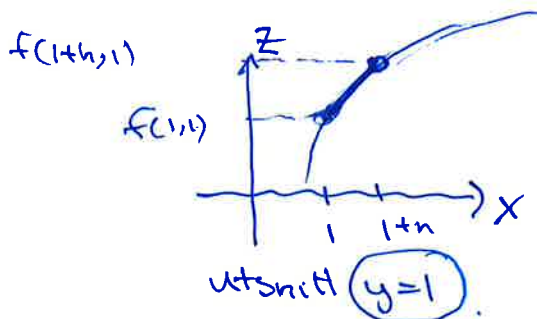
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h, 1) - f(1, 1)}{h}$$

||

$$f'_x(1, 1)$$

$$\Delta x = (1+h) - 1 = h$$

$$\Delta z = f(1+h, 1) - f(1, 1)$$



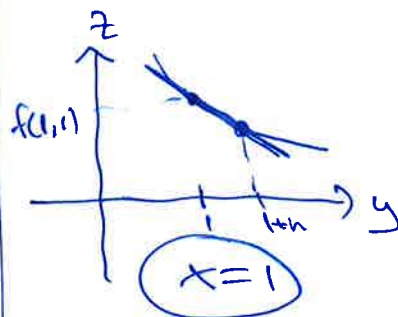
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1, 1+h) - f(1, 1)}{h}$$

||

$$f'_y(1, 1)$$

$$\Delta y = (1+h) - 1 = h$$

$$\Delta z = f(1, 1+h) - f(1, 1)$$



Utgang:

$$f'_x(1, 1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h, 1) - f(1, 1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(1+h)^2 + 1^2] - [1^2 + 1^2]}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 2h + h^2 - 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2 + h) = \underline{2}$$

f'_x : partiell derivasjon m.h.t. x
(y er konstant)

$$f = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow f'_x = 2x + 0 = \underline{\underline{2x}}$$

f'_y : partiell derivasjon m.h.t. y
(x er konstant)

$$f = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow f'_y = 0 + 2y = \underline{\underline{2y}}$$

Ex: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

$$f'_x = \underline{\underline{2x}} \quad f'_y = \underline{\underline{2y}}$$

$(x,y) = (1,1)$: $f'_x(1,1) = 2$
 $f'_y(1,1) = 2$

$(x,y) = (0,1)$: $f'_x(0,1) = 0$
 $f'_y(0,1) = 2$

Ex: $f(x,y) = xy + y^2$

$$f'_x = (y \cdot x)'_x + (y^2)'_x = y + 0 = \underline{\underline{y}}$$

$$f'_y = (xy)'_y + (y^2)'_y = x \cdot 1 + 2y = \underline{\underline{x + 2y}}$$

Exs: i) $f = x^2 y - y^3 + 2x - 1$

ii) $f = x e^{xy} - y e^x$

iii) $f = \ln(x+y)$

i) $f'_x = 2x \cdot y + 2 = \underline{2xy + 2}$

$f'_y = x^2 \cdot 1 - 3y^2 = \underline{x^2 - 3y^2}$

ii) $f'_x = 1 \cdot e^{xy} + x \cdot e^{xy} \cdot (xy)'_x - y \cdot e^x$
 $= \underline{e^{xy} + xy e^{xy} - y e^x}$

$f'_y = x \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x - e^x \cdot 1 = \underline{x^2 e^{xy} - e^x}$

iii) $f'_x = \frac{1}{x+y} \cdot (x+y)'_x = \underline{\frac{1}{x+y}}$

$f'_y = \frac{1}{x+y} \cdot (x+y)'_y = \underline{\frac{1}{x+y}}$