

OPPSUMMERINGSFORELESNING

EIVIND ERIKSEN, MAI 23 2017

MET1180

MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Gjennomgang i Eksamen MET1180 fra 06/2016
- ② Repetisjon av sentrale deler av kurset

Temaer:

Hoved-temaer

Derivasjon (Kap. 4) } fulg. i
Integrasjon (Kap. 5) } En variabel

Lineære likningssystemer og matriser (Kap. 6) } fulg. i flere
Funksjoner i flere variable (Kap. 7) } var.

+ diverse andre tema:

Finansmatematikk

Grenseverdier (L'Hop.)

Likninger og ulikheter

Geometri (grater, kurver) → rette linjer, sirkler
($y=ax+b$) ($x^2+y^2=r^2$)

ellipser, parabler, hyperbler

($\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$) ($y=x^2$) ($y=1/x$)

grener til $e^x / \ln(x)$

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2-s & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2-s & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 2-s \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ s+4 \\ 1-2s \end{pmatrix}$

$A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b} \Leftrightarrow \begin{aligned} (2-s)x + 3y + 3z &= 3 \\ 3x + (2-s)y + 3z &= s+4 \\ 3x + 3y + (2-s)z &= 1-2s \end{aligned}$

s er en parameter

a) Gauss når $s=8$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 & 3 & | & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 & | & 12 \\ 3 & 3 & -6 & | & -15 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \\ R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 3 & | & 12 \\ -6 & 3 & 3 & | & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -6 & | & -15 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ R_2 \cdot (-1) \\ R_3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & -9 & 9 & | & 27 \\ 0 & 9 & -9 & | & -27 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 9 & -9 & | & -27 \\ 0 & -9 & 9 & | & 27 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow R_3 + R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

en fri variabel (z), dvs uendelig mange løsn.

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 6y + 3z &= 12 \\ -9y + 9z &= 27 \Rightarrow \frac{-9y}{-9} = \frac{27 - 9z}{-9} \Rightarrow y = \underline{-3 + z} \end{aligned}$$

$$3x = 12 + 6y - 3z = 12 + 6(-3 + z) - 3z = 3z - 6$$

$$x = \frac{3z - 6}{3} = \underline{z - 2}$$

Løsning:

$$x = z - 2$$

$$y = z - 3$$

$$z \text{ er fri}$$

$$b) |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-s & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2-s & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 2-s \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2-s) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2-s & 3 \\ 3 & 2-s \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2-s \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2-s \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2-s) \cdot ((2-s)^2 - 9) - 3(3(2-s) - 9) + 3(9 - 3(2-s))$$

$$= (2-s)((2-s)^2 - 9) + 27 - 9(2-s) + 27 - 9(2-s)$$

$$= (2-s)((2-s)^2 - 9) + 54 - 18(2-s)$$

$$= (2-s)(s^2 - 4s + 4 - 9) + 54 - 36 + 18s$$

$$= -s^3 + 2s^2 + 4s^2 - 8s + 5s - 10 + 54 - 36 + 18s$$

$$= -s^3 + 6s^2 + 15s + 8$$

$$c) \underline{s=0}: \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot (C_{ij})^T = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 8$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^T = A)$$

$$C_{11} = -5 \quad C_{12} = -(-3) \quad C_{13} = 3$$

$$C_{21} = 3 \quad C_{22} = -5 \quad C_{23} = -(-3)$$

$$C_{31} = 3 \quad C_{32} = 3 \quad C_{33} = -5$$

$$A \underline{x} = \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = A^{-1} \underline{b} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -8 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Resultat:

Hvis $A\underline{x}=\underline{b}$ er et kvadratisk lineært system
(lite nøyte løsn. som uløste, dvs A kvadratisk),
Så:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{En løsning} \iff |A| \neq 0 \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ingen eller} \\ \text{uendelig mange} \\ \text{løsninger} \end{array} \right) \iff |A| = 0 \end{array}$$

d) Eksist. en løsn $\iff |A| \neq 0$

$$\underline{|A|=0}: \quad \underbrace{-s^3 + 6s^2 + 15s + 8}_{|A|} = 0$$

Alt: Se på $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8$ (heltall som er
faktorer i 8)

Alt: Vet at $s=8$ er løsn. pga a).

$$\underline{-s^3 + 6s^2 + 15s + 8} = (s-8) \cdot (-s^2 - 2s - 1)$$

Polynom
divisjon

$$= -(s-8)(s^2 + 2s + 1)$$

$$\boxed{|A| = -(s-8)(s+1)^2}$$

$$|A|=0: \quad s=8, s=-1$$

$$|A| \neq 0: \quad s \neq 8, -1 \quad \rightarrow \text{En løsn for } \underline{\underline{s \neq 8, -1}}$$

Kramer's regel:

$$s \neq 8, -1$$

$$x = \frac{|A_1(b)|}{|A|} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ s+4 & 2-s & 3 \\ 1-2s & 3 & 2-s \end{vmatrix}}{-(s-8)(s+1)^2} = \frac{0}{|A|} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \boxed{3} & 3 & 3 \\ s+4 & 2-s & 3 \\ 1-2s & 3 & 2-s \end{vmatrix} = 3 \left((2-s)^2 - 9 \right) - 3 \left((s+4)(2-s) - 3(1-2s) \right) + 3 \left(3(s+4) - (1-2s)(2-s) \right)$$

$$= 3 \left[(\cancel{s^2} - \cancel{4s} + \cancel{4} - 9) - (-\cancel{s^2} - \cancel{2s} + \cancel{8} - 3 + \cancel{6s}) + (3\cancel{s} + \cancel{12} - (\cancel{2s^2} - \cancel{5s} + \cancel{2})) \right]$$

$$= 3 \underline{\underline{0}} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

2. $f(x) = 4 - (x^2 + 3)e^x$

$$f'(x) = - (2xe^x + (x^2 + 3) \cdot e^x) = \underline{-(x^2 + 2x + 3)e^x}$$

$$f''(x) = - ((2x + 2) \cdot e^x + (x^2 + 2x + 3) \cdot e^x)$$

$$= \underline{-(x^2 + 4x + 5)e^x}$$

$f''(x) \geq 0$	for alle x	$\leftarrow$	f konvex
$f''(x) \leq 0$	"	$\leftarrow$	f konkav

For tegn for $f''(x)$:

-1 _____

$x^2 + 4x + 5$ _____

e^x _____

f'' _____

$$x^2 + 4x + 5 = (x + 2)^2 + 1 > 0$$

f er konkav
(nærliggende konvex)

3.

$$a) \int \frac{3x-4}{x^2+x} dx = \int \frac{-4}{x} + \frac{7}{x+1} dx$$

$$= -4 \ln|x| + 7 \cdot \ln|x+1| + C$$

Integrasjonsteknikker:

- delvis
- substitusjon
- delbrøsoppsp.

$$\frac{3x-4}{x^2+x} = \frac{3x-4}{x \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} \quad | \cdot x(x+1)$$

$$3x-4 = A \cdot (x+1) + Bx$$

$$\underline{x=-1}: \quad -7 = A \cdot 0 + B \cdot (-1) \quad \underline{B=7}$$

$$\underline{x=0}: \quad -4 = A \cdot 1 + B \cdot 0 \quad \underline{A=-4}$$

$$b) \int \underbrace{18x^2}_{u'} \underbrace{\ln(x+1)}_v dx = \underbrace{6x^3}_{u \cdot v} \cdot \ln(x+1) - \int \underbrace{6x^3}_{u} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x+1}}_{v'} dx$$

$$u = 18 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 = 6x^3$$

$$u' = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3: x+1 = x^2 - x + 1 \\ \underline{-(x^3+x^2)} \\ -x^2 \\ \underline{-(-x^2-x)} \\ -x \\ \underline{-(-x-1)} \\ -1 \end{array}$$

Poly. div.

$$= 6x^3 \ln(x+1) - \int \frac{6x^3}{x+1} dx = 6x^3 \ln(x+1) - 6 \int \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx$$

$$= 6x^3 \ln(x+1) - 6 \int x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$= 6x^3 \ln(x+1) - 6 \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - \ln(x+1) \right) + C$$

$$c) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int e^u \cdot du \cdot 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} u &= \sqrt{x} \\ du &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx \end{aligned}}$$

$$= \int e^u \cdot 2u \, du = \int \underset{q}{2u} \underset{p'}{e^u} \, du$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= e^u \\ q' &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

~~$$= \int u \cdot e^u \cdot 2 \, du$$~~

$$= 2u \cdot e^u - \int 2e^u \, du$$

$$= \underline{2u e^u - 2e^u + C} = \underline{2\sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C}$$

$$d) \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx = \int_1^b \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \left[\ln|x| - \ln|x+1| \right]_1^b$$

$$= (\ln b - \ln(b+1)) - (\ln 1 - \ln 2)$$

$$= \ln b - \ln(b+1) + \ln 2$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{b}{b+1}\right) + \ln 2$$

$$\downarrow b \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\ln(1) + \ln 2 = \underline{\underline{\ln 2}}$$

$$\approx 0,693$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} \quad | \cdot x(x+1)$$

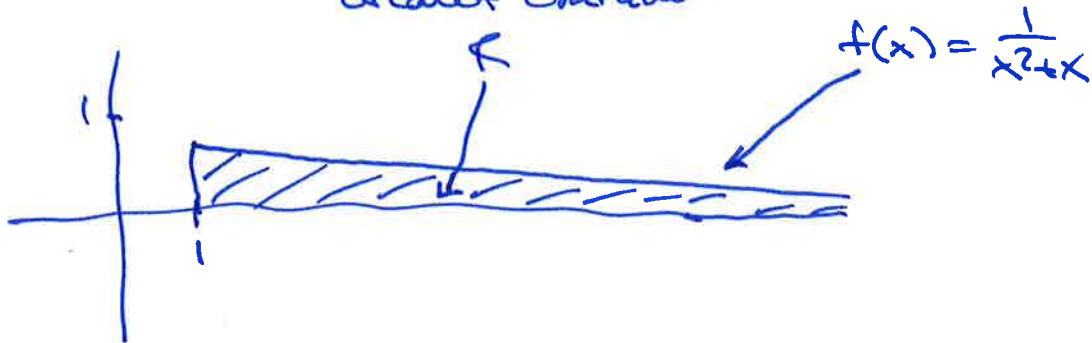
$$1 = A(x+1) + Bx$$

$$\underline{x = -1:} \quad 1 = A \cdot 0 + B \cdot (-1) \quad \underline{B = -1}$$

$$\underline{x = 0:} \quad 1 = A \cdot 1 + B \cdot 0 \quad \underline{A = 1}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx = \ln(2) \approx \underline{0,693}$$

↑
arealet området



Karakterskala:

A: 92%	} utgipkt. 100% = 96p (uten bonus)
B: 77%	
C: 58%	
D: 46%	
E: 40%	

Kontrolltid:

se lt's.

4. $f(x,y) = \sqrt{36 - x^2 - 4y^2} = \sqrt{u}$, $u = 36 - x^2 - 4y^2$

a) $f'_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u'_x = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{u}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{u}}$
 $f'_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u'_y = \frac{-8y}{2\sqrt{u}} = -\frac{4y}{\sqrt{u}}$

Stasjonære pkt.:

$f'_x = 0$ $\Rightarrow -\frac{x}{\sqrt{u}} = 0 \cdot \sqrt{u} \Rightarrow -x = 0$
 $f'_y = 0$ $\Rightarrow -\frac{4y}{\sqrt{u}} = 0 \cdot \sqrt{u} \Rightarrow -4y = 0$
 $\parallel$
 $x = 0, y = 0$
Spesielt: $u(0,0) = 36$
Oh.

Stasjonære pkt.: $(x,y) = (0,0)$

b) $f''_{xx} = \frac{-1 \cdot \sqrt{u} - (-x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-2x)}{u} = \frac{-\sqrt{u} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{u}}}{u}$
 $= \frac{(\sqrt{u} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{u}}) \cdot \sqrt{u}}{u \cdot \sqrt{u}} = \frac{-u - x^2}{u\sqrt{u}}$
 $= \frac{(-36 + x^2 + 4y^2) - x^2}{u\sqrt{u}} = \frac{4y^2 - 36}{u\sqrt{u}}$

$$f''_{xy} = \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{u}} \right)'_y = \frac{0 \cdot \sqrt{u} - (-x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-8y) \cdot \sqrt{u}}{u \cdot \sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{-4xy}{u\sqrt{u}}$$

$$f''_{yy} = \left(\frac{-4y}{\sqrt{u}} \right)'_y = \frac{(-4 \cdot \sqrt{u} - (-4y) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot (-8y)) \cdot \sqrt{u}}{u \cdot \sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{-4u - 16y^2}{u\sqrt{u}} = \frac{-4(36 - x^2 - 4y^2) - 16y^2}{u\sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{4x^2 - 144}{u\sqrt{u}}$$

$$H(f)(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} f''_{xx}(0,0) & f''_{xy}(0,0) \\ f''_{xy}(0,0) & f''_{yy}(0,0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-36}{144} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{144}{36-6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det H(f)(0,0) = AC - B^2 > 0 \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ er lokalt maks. ved } \underline{\text{annenderderivert-testen}}$$

$$A = -\frac{36}{144} < 0$$

c) Lin approx. til f i (4,2):

$$L(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot (y - y_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(4,2) \\ &+ f'_x(4,2) \cdot (x-4) \\ &+ f'_y(4,2) \cdot (y-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(4,2) - \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{u(x_0, y_0)}} \cdot 1 \\ &= f(4,2) - \frac{4}{\sqrt{u(4,2)}} \cdot (x-4) - \frac{4 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{u(4,2)}} \cdot (y-2) \\ &= \underline{\underline{2 - 2(x-4) - 4(y-2)}} \end{aligned}$$

d) Maks/min-verdier: Globale maks/min, felleisverdi

Vkt: Et stationært pkt (0,0), lokalt maks.

~~Ingen lokale min $\Rightarrow$ ingen globale min~~

Andre kritiske pkt: $u=0$

$$f = \sqrt{u}$$

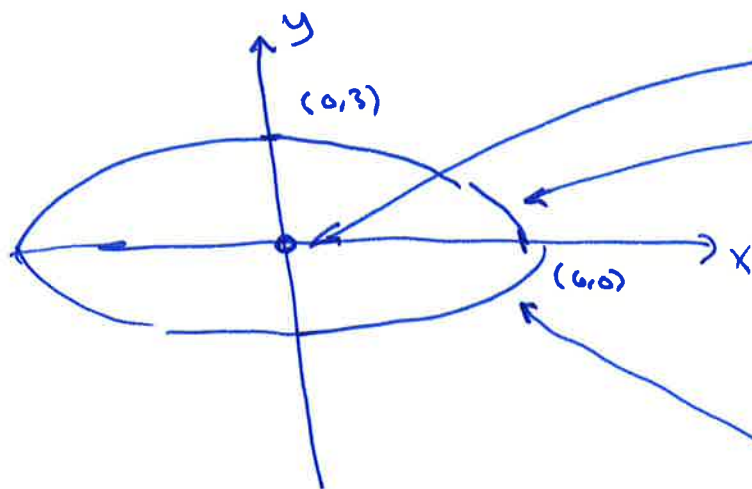
$$f'_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{-4y}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$36 - x^2 - 4y^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + 4y^2 = 36}$$

Ekst: (6,0)
(0,3)



Stasjon: (0,0)

Andre kretsløse: $x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$

$$\frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{4y^2}{36} = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{6^2} + \frac{y^2}{3^2} = 1$$

Randplot:

$$D_f: 36 - x^2 - 4y^2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{Rand: } x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$$

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{36 - x^2 - 4y^2}$$

$$f(0,0) = \underline{6}$$

$$f(x,y) = \underline{0}$$

$$\text{når } x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$$

Globalt min verdi:

$$f(x,y) = \underline{0} \text{ for alle } (x,y) \text{ på ellipsen}$$

$$\text{Siden } f(x,y) = \sqrt{u} \geq 0 \text{ for alle } x,y.$$

Globalt maks-verdi:

$$f(0,0) = \underline{6}$$

$$\text{fordi } u = 36 - x^2 - 4y^2 \leq 36$$

$$\text{og } \sqrt{u} \leq \sqrt{36} = 6$$

5. $\max/\min x+2y - \sqrt{36-x^2-4y^2}$ når $x^2+4y^2=36$
 $= \max/\min x+2y$ når $x^2+4y^2=36$

a) $x^2+4y^2=36$: punkt med $y' = \frac{1}{2}$

Betragtning: $\underbrace{x^2+4y^2}_{g(x,y)} = \underbrace{36}_a$ nivåkurven for g i høyde 36

$$y' = - \frac{g'_x}{g'_y} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \frac{2x}{8y} = \frac{1}{2} \quad | \cdot 8y$$

$$-2x = 4y$$

$$\underline{y = -x/2}$$

Setter inn i $\underline{g(x,y)=36}$: $x^2+4y^2=36$

$$x^2+4(-x/2)^2=36$$

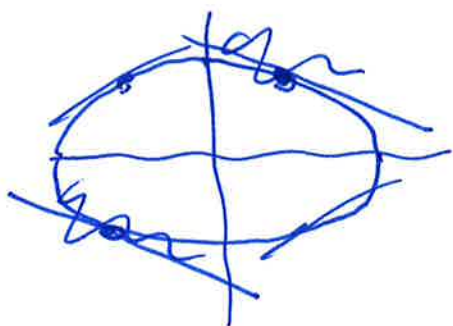
$$x^2+x^2=36$$

$$2x^2=36$$

$$x^2=18$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{18}$$

Løsning: $(x,y) = (\sqrt{18}, -\sqrt{18}/2),$
 $(-\sqrt{18}, \sqrt{18}/2) //$

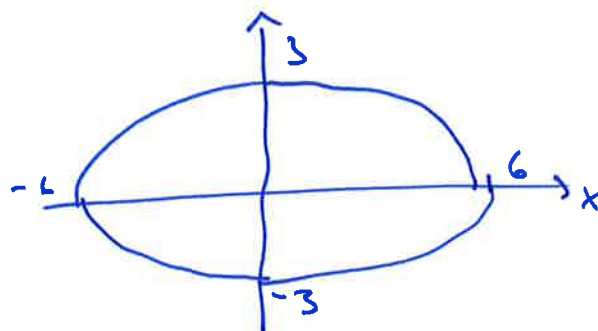


b) $x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$

Begrunnet, siden

$$-6 \leq x \leq 6$$

$$-3 \leq y \leq 3$$



Ellipse

c) max/min $\overbrace{x+2y}^{f(x,y)}$ nær $x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$

$$L = x + 2y - \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2)$$

Foc: $\begin{cases} L'_x = 1 - \lambda \cdot 2x = 0 \\ L'_y = 2 - \lambda \cdot 8y = 0 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 = 36 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2\lambda x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \\ 8\lambda y = 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4\lambda} \end{matrix}$

C:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2\lambda}\right)^2 + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4\lambda}\right)^2 = 36$$

$$\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} = 36 \quad | \cdot 4\lambda^2$$

$$1 + 1 = 144\lambda^2 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = \frac{2}{144} = \frac{1}{72}$$

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{72}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{72}}} = \frac{\sqrt{72}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{36 \cdot 2}}{2} \\ &= 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Kandidatpnt: $(x, y, \lambda) = (3\sqrt{2}, 3/2\sqrt{2}; 1/\sqrt{72}) \quad f = 6\sqrt{2}$
 $(-3\sqrt{2}, -3/2\sqrt{2}; -1/\sqrt{72}) \quad f = -6\sqrt{2}$

Konklusjon:

Siden D er begrenset, fins maks/min pga. ekstremverdisetn.

Spiller degenerert rolle her:

Ingen henderstatistikk
ved degenerert
situasjoner.

$$g(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$$

$$g'_x = 2x = 0$$

$$g'_y = 8y = 0$$

$$x=0, y=0$$

ikke tillatt.

//

$$f(3\sqrt{2}, 3/2 \cdot \sqrt{2}) = 6\sqrt{2} \quad \underline{\text{maks}}$$

$$f(-3\sqrt{2}, -3/2 \cdot \sqrt{2}) = -6\sqrt{2} \quad \underline{\text{min}}$$

d) maks/min $\boxed{x+2y - \sqrt{36-x^2-4y^2}}$ når $x^2+4y^2 \leq 36$
 $f(x, y)$

→ se (c).

→ Spiller en rolle for størrelsen på
innen i ellipsen.

$$f'_x = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{u}} = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{u}} = 0 \quad | \cdot \sqrt{u}$$

$$f'_y = 2 - \frac{4y}{\sqrt{u}} = 2 + \frac{4y}{\sqrt{u}} = 0 \quad | \cdot \sqrt{u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{u} + x &= 0 \\ 2\sqrt{u} + 4y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sqrt{u} &= -x \\ 2 \cdot (-x) + 4y &= 0 \\ 2x &= 4y \\ \underline{x} &= \underline{2y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{36-x^2-4y^2} + x &= 0 \\ \sqrt{36-4y^2-4y^2} + 2y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{36 - 8y^2} = -2y$$

$$36 - 8y^2 = 4y^2$$

$$36 = 12y^2$$

$$y^2 = 3$$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

setter ~~av~~ $y = -\sqrt{3}$

$$x = 2y = -2\sqrt{3}$$

Stasjonært pkt.:

$$(x, y) = (-2\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3})$$

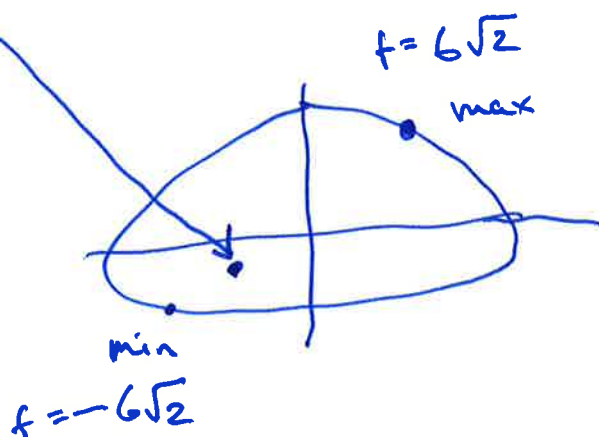
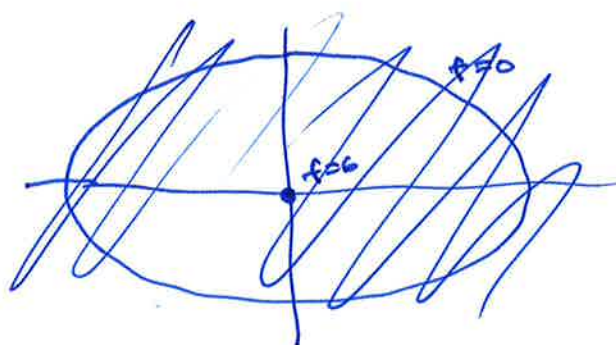
$$\begin{aligned} f(-2\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}) &= -2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{12} \\ &= -6\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 36 - x^2 - 4y^2 \\ &= 36 - 12 - 12 = 12 \end{aligned}$$

ok

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 4y^2 &< 36 \\ 0 &< 36 - x^2 - 4y^2 \end{aligned}$$



max: $f = 6\sqrt{2}$
min: $f = -6\sqrt{2}$