

FORELESNING 25

EIVIND ERIKSEN

MAK 08, 2017

MET 1180

MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Funksjoner i to variabler og deres grater
- ② Nivåkurver
- ③ Partiell derivasjon

Pensum:

[EF] 7.1-7.3

① Funksjoner i flere variabler og deres grater

Eks:

$$f(x,y) = 2x + 3y$$

funksjons-
uttrykk

$$f(0,0) = 0$$

$$f(1,0) = 2$$

$$f(0,1) = 3$$

$$D_f = \{(x,y) : \text{ingen betingelser}\} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

Eks:

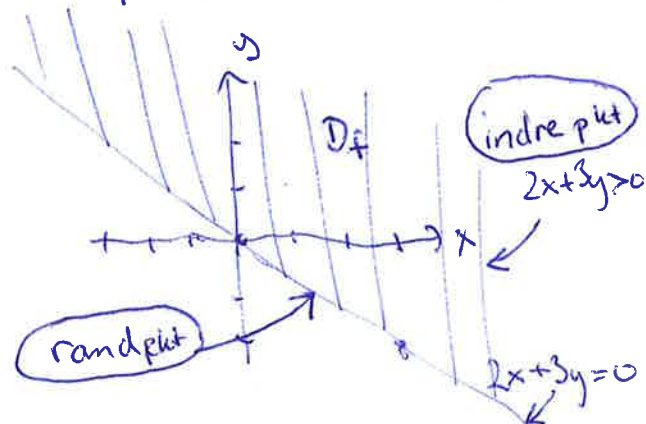
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{2x+3y}$$

$$2x+3y = 0$$

$$3y = -2x$$

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

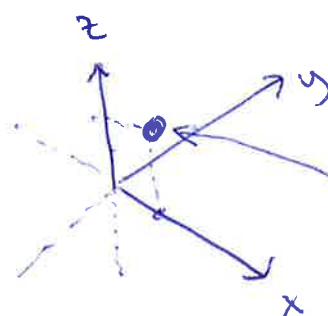
$$D_f = \{(x,y) : 2x+3y \geq 0\}$$



Grafen til en funksjon i to variable:

$$f(x,y) \rightsquigarrow \{z = f(x,y) : (x,y) \in D_f\}$$

$$D_f \quad \quad \quad = \text{grafen til } f$$



$$(1,0) \in D_f$$

$$f(1,0) = 2$$

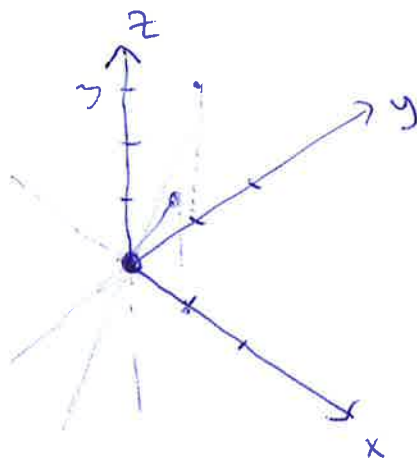
$$\{$$

$$(1,0,2)$$

Ex:

$$f(x,y) = 2x + 3y$$

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



Grafen til f består av alle tall-tripler (x,y,z) der

$$* (x,y) \in D_f$$

$$* z = f(x,y)$$

Skjæringspunktet med aksene

x-aksen: $y = z = 0$

$$0 = f(x,y)$$

$$0 = 2x + 3 \cdot 0$$

$$\underline{x = 0}$$

y-aksen:

$$x = z = 0$$

$$0 = 2 \cdot 0 + 3y$$

$$\underline{y = 0}$$

Skjæringspunkt med plan:

$x = 0$:

yz-planet

$$z = f(x,y) = 2x + 3y$$

$$(z = 3y)$$

$y = 0$:

xz-planet

$$(z = 2x)$$

Ees: $f(x,y) = \sqrt{2x+3y}$, $D_f = \{(x,y) : 2x+3y \geq 0\}$

Skjæring med xz-planel:

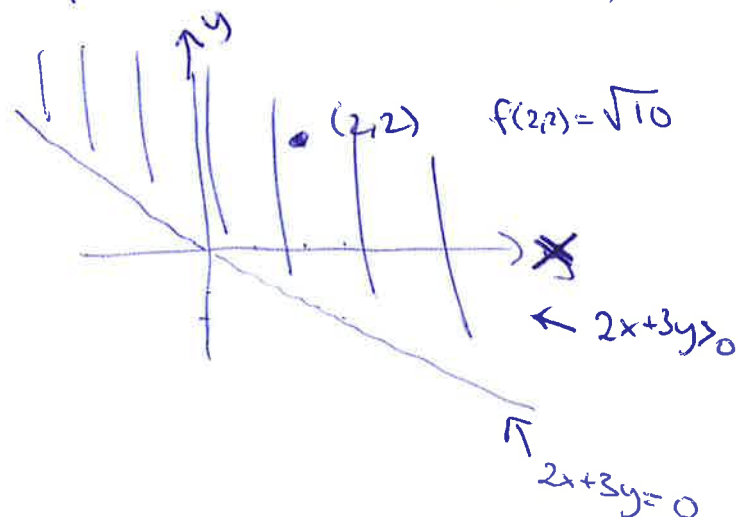
xz-planel: $y=0$

$$z = \sqrt{2x+3y}$$

$$z = \sqrt{2x} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x}$$

yz-planel: $x=0$

$$z = \sqrt{3y} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{y}$$



② Nivåkurver:

Alle punkt i høyde h:

h=0: $z = \sqrt{2x+3y} = 0$

$$2x+3y=0$$

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

h=1:

$$z = \sqrt{2x+3y} = 1$$

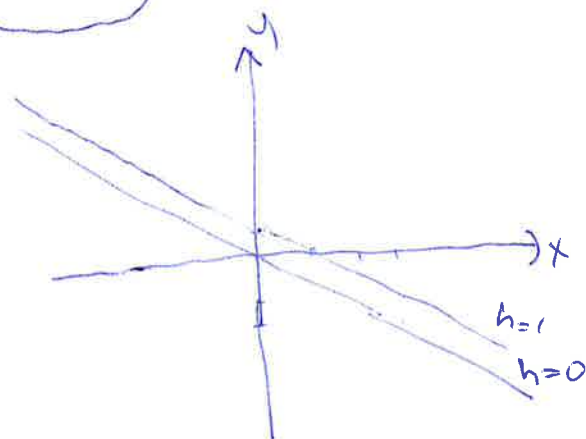
$$2x+3y=1$$

$$y = \frac{3y}{3} = \frac{1-2x}{3} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}x$$

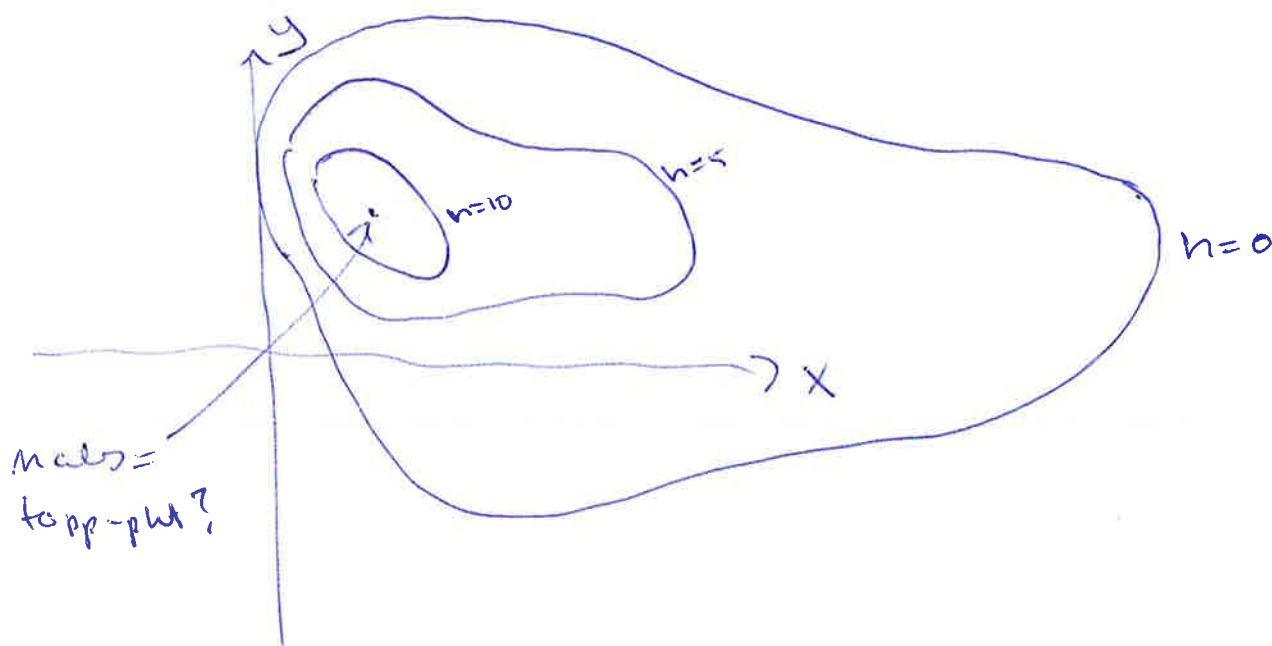
h=-1:

$$z = \sqrt{2x+3y} = -1 \quad \text{ingen pkt}$$

$z=h$



Nivåkurver: $z = h \iff f(x, y) = h$
for ulike verdier for h



Typer av funksjoner:

Polynomfunksjoner:

Ex: $f(x, y) = 2x + 3y$ (grad 1), $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 + x - y$ (grad 2)

$f(x, y) = x^5 + xy - y^3$ (grad 5)

Funksjoner med retter, potenser

Ex: $f(x, y) = 700 x^{0,5} y^{0,3}$

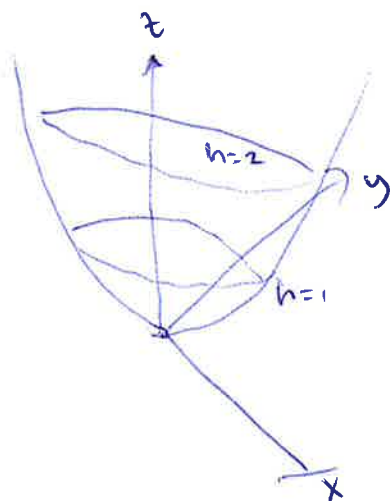
← Cobb-Douglas funksjoner

Funksjoner med logaritmer / eksponentialuttrykk:

Ex: $f(x,y) = e^{2x+3y}$
 $f(x,y) = x \ln(y) - y \ln(x)$

③ Partiell derivasjon

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

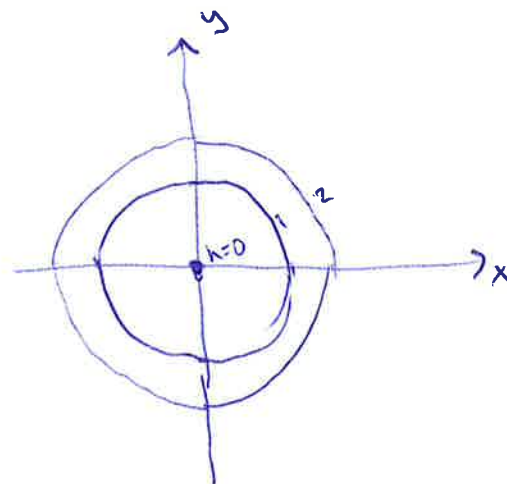


Nivåkurver:

z=0 : $x^2 + y^2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x,y) = (0,0)$

z=1 : $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
 $\Rightarrow$ sirkel m/ rad=1

z=2 : $x^2 + y^2 = 2$
 $\Rightarrow$ sirkel med $r = \sqrt{2}$



z=-1 : $x^2 + y^2 = -1$
ingen pnt.

$$\underline{f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2}$$

Partiell derivasjon m.h.t. x:

$$\begin{array}{cc} f'_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \text{"} & \text{"} \\ f'_x(x,y) & \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x,y) \end{array}$$

$$f = x^2$$

$$f' = 2x$$

$$\text{"}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 2x$$

Hvis vi tenker på y som en konstant,
for eksempel $y=1$:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \underline{y=1}: & f(x,1) = x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \text{derivert} = 2x \\ \underline{y=2}: & f(x,2) = x^2 + 4 \quad \quad \quad \text{"} \quad 2x \\ \underline{y=a}: & f(x,a) = x^2 + a^2 \quad \quad \quad \text{"} \quad 2x \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{f'_x = 2x}$$

partiell-
derivert
m.h.t. x

Formell definisjon:

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

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

Ex: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ i pkt. (1,1)

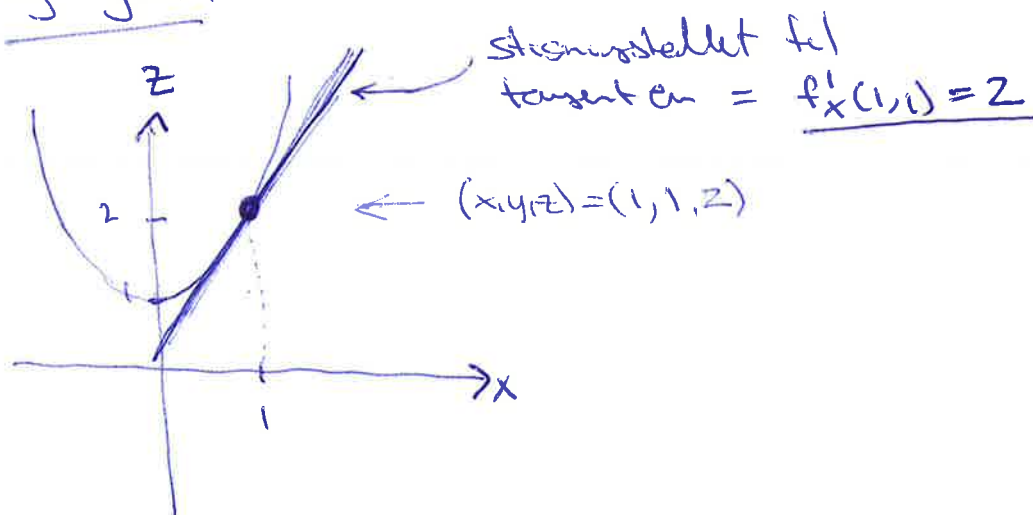
$$\begin{array}{l} f'_x = \underline{2x} \\ f'_y = 2y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f'_x = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x+h)^2 + y^2] - [x^2 + y^2]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} \\ = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 - x^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h) = \underline{2x} \end{array}$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow f'_x = \underline{2x} \quad f'_y = \underline{2y}$$

1 $(x,y) = (1,1)$: $f(1,1) = 2$
 $f'_x(1,1) = \underline{2}$
 $f'_y(1,1) = \underline{2}$

Skjæring mellom grafen

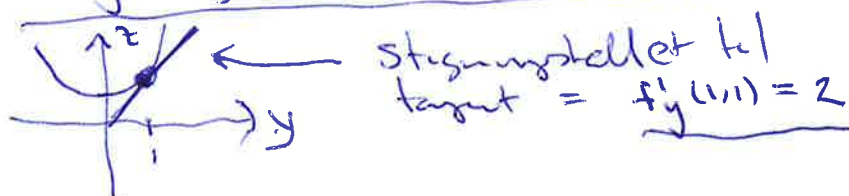
og $y=1$:



$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$z = 1 + 1 \rightarrow z' = 2x$$

Skjæring mellom grafen og $x=1$:



$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$z = 1 + y^2$$

Utrekning av partiell derivertevha derivasjons-
reglene

Eks: $f(x,y) = 2x + 3y$

$$f'_x = \underline{2} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} x \text{ varierer} \\ y \text{ konstant} \end{array}$$

$$f'_y = \underline{3} \quad \begin{array}{l} y \text{ varierer} \\ x \text{ konstant} \end{array}$$

Eks: $f(x,y) = x^5 - y^3$

$$f'_x = \underline{5x^4}$$

$$f'_x(x,y)$$

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

$$f'_y(x,y)$$

$$f'_x(1,1) = 5$$

$$f'_y(1,1) = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$

Eks: $f(x,y) = x^5 - xy + y^3$

$$(xy)'_x = y \cdot (x)'_x = y \cdot 1$$

$$f'_x = 5x^4 - (xy)'_x + 0$$

$$= 5x^4 - [(x)'_x \cdot y + x \cdot (y)'_x] + 0$$

$$= 5x^4 - (1 \cdot y + x \cdot 0)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{5x^4 - y}}$$

$$f'_y = 0 - (xy)'_y + 3y^2$$

$$= -x \cdot 1 + 3y^2 = \underline{\underline{-x + 3y^2}}$$

Ex: $f(x, y) = \ln(xy - x - y) = \ln(u)$, der $u = \underline{xy - x - y}$

$$f'_x = \frac{1}{u} \cdot (\underbrace{u'_x}) = \frac{1}{u} \cdot (y \cdot 1 - 1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{y-1}{xy-x-y}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot (\underbrace{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}})$$

$$f'_y = \frac{1}{u} \cdot u'_y \leftarrow = \frac{1}{u} \cdot (x \cdot 1 - 1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{x-1}{xy-x-y}}}$$