

FORELESNING 27

EIVIND ERIKSEN

MAR 21, 2017

MET1180
MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Gjennomgang: Innlevering Integrasjon
 - ② Maks/min-problemer
 - ③ Linearisering
 - ④ Tangenter til nivåkurver
- } Rakk ikke dette i dag, kommer neste gang.

Innlevering: Lineære Linn. system og matriser (Kap 6)
Frist: 4. april.

① Innlevering integrasjon

$$\frac{4}{-} \text{ c) } \int \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx = \left| \frac{2}{u - \frac{1}{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{e^x} = \frac{2}{u} \right.$$

$$u = e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{u^2 - 1} du$$

$$= \int \frac{-1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{u-1} du$$

$$= -\ln|u+1| + \ln|u-1| + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\ln|e^x - 1| - \ln|e^x + 1| + C}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{2}{u^2 - 1} &= \frac{A}{u+1} + \frac{B}{u-1} \\ \boxed{2} &= A \cdot (u-1) + B \cdot (u+1) \\ \underline{u=1}: 2 &= A \cdot 0 + B \cdot 2 \\ &\underline{B=1} \\ \underline{u=-1}: 2 &= A \cdot (-2) + B \cdot 0 \\ &\underline{A=-1} \end{aligned} \right.$$

5. b) $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+5x-6} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x^2+5x-6} dx$

$$\int_2^b \frac{1}{x^2+5x-6} dx = \int_2^b \frac{1/7}{x-1} + \frac{-1/7}{x+6} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{7} \cdot \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \ln|x+6| + C \right]_2^b$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{7} \cdot \ln|b-1| - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \ln|b+6| \right) - \left(\frac{1}{7} \cdot \ln|1| - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \ln|8| \right)$$

$\downarrow$ ∞ $\downarrow$ ∞ $\downarrow$ $\frac{1}{7} \ln 8$

$\downarrow$
 b
 ∞
 $\ln a - \ln b$
 $= \ln(a/b)$

"∞ - ∞"

$$= \frac{1}{7} \ln \left(\frac{|b-1|}{|b+6|} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{7} \ln 1 = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \cdot \ln(8)$$

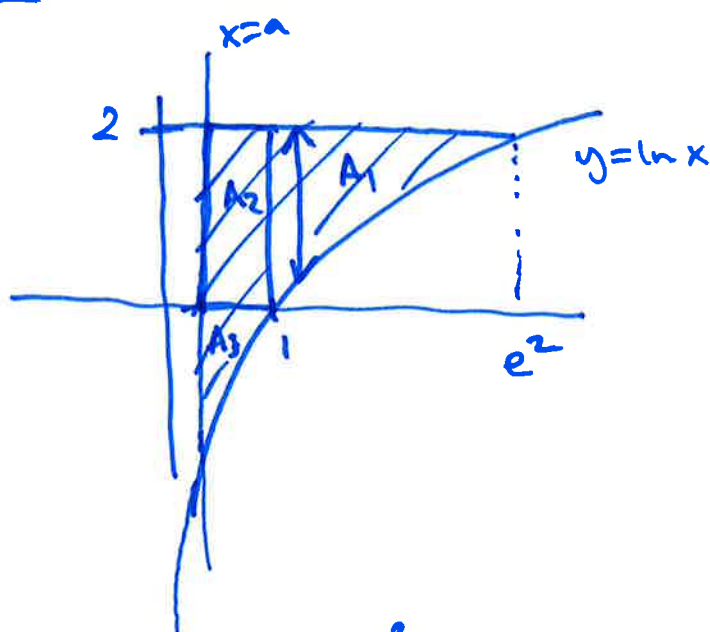
↗

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-1}{b+6} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{6}{b}} = 1$$

↘

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-1}{b+6} \cdot \frac{b}{b} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{b}}{1 + \frac{6}{b}} = 1$$

6. Området R: begrenset av $y = \ln x$



$$y = 2$$

$$\underline{x = a}$$

$$(0 < a < 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln x \, dx &= \int 1 \cdot \ln x \, dx \\ &= x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ &= x \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \int_a^{e^2} (2 - \ln x) \, dx = \left[2x - \underbrace{(x \ln x - x)}_{3x - x \ln x} \right]_a^{e^2}$$

$$= (3e^2 - e^2 \cdot \ln(e^2)) - (3a - a \ln a)$$

$$= \underline{e^2 - 3a + a \ln a}$$

$$b) \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} a \cdot \ln a = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{a}} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow -\infty \\ \searrow \infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1 \\ \frac{1}{0} = \infty \end{matrix} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{a} \cdot a^2}{-\frac{1}{a^2} \cdot a^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a}{-1} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$$c) A_{\text{real}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} (e^2 - 3a + a \ln a) = \underline{e^2}$$

② Max / min - problem:

max/min $f(x,y)$

Populasjon: Metode for å finne stasjonære pkt og klassifisere dem.

① Finne stasjonære pkt

Løs FOC: $f'_x = f'_y = 0$
(førsteordens-
betingelser)

② Klassifiser hvert stasjonært pkt

Begn ut Hesse-matrisen

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

og sett inn $(x,y) = (x^*, y^*)$ for det stasjonære pkt.

$$H(f)(x^*, y^*) = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = f''_{xx}(x^*, y^*)$$

$$B = f''_{xy}(x^*, y^*)$$

$$C = f''_{yy}(x^*, y^*)$$

Ex: $f(x,y) = e^{xy}$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad f'_x &= e^{xy} \cdot (xy)'_x \\ f'_y &= e^{xy} \cdot (xy)'_y \end{aligned}$$

FOC:

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x &= e^{xy} \cdot y = 0 \\ f'_y &= e^{xy} \cdot x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y=0, x=0$$

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

Andre derivert-tester:

$$\det H = AC - B^2 > 0 \quad \text{og} \quad A > 0 \Rightarrow (x^*, y^*) \quad \underline{\text{lokalt min}}$$

$$\det H = AC - B^2 > 0 \quad \text{"} \quad A < 0 \quad \underline{\text{lokalt maks}}$$

$$\det H = AC - B^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{"} \quad \underline{\text{sadelpkt}}$$

$$\det H = AC - B^2 = 0$$

Tester kan ikke brukes

Ans: $f(x,y) = e^{xy}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'_x &= e^{xy} \cdot y = 0 \\ f'_y &= e^{xy} \cdot x = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Stasj. pkt.} \\ (x,y) = \underline{(0,0)}$$

$$H(x) = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \cdot e^{xy} & (xy+1) e^{xy} \\ (xy+1) e^{xy} & x^2 \cdot e^{xy} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow H(x)(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f''_{xx} = (e^{xy} \cdot y)'_x = y \cdot e^{xy} \cdot y = y^2 \cdot e^{xy}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''_{xy} &= (e^{xy} \cdot y)'_y = (e^{xy} \cdot x) \cdot y + e^{xy} \cdot 1 \\ &= e^{xy} \cdot (xy+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$f''_{yy} = (e^{xy} \cdot x)'_y = x \cdot e^{xy} \cdot x = x^2 \cdot e^{xy}$$

Andrederivert-testen:

$$\det H = 0^2 - 1^2 = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow (x,y) = (0,0) \text{ er et } \underline{\text{sadelpunkt}}.$$

Resultat:

Hvis (x^*, y^*) er et lokalt maks/min for $f(x, y)$,
så er enten

1) et stationært punkt.

2) et annet kritisk punkt, dvs. $\begin{cases} f'_x(x^*, y^*) \\ f'_y(x^*, y^*) \end{cases}$ ikke eks.

3) et randpunkt.

Ex: $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{u}$, $u = x^2 + y^2$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R}^2 =$ alle pkt. (x, y)

$$f'_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u'_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u'_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot 2y = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

Station. pkt.:

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

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

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

men ikke st. pkt.

pga null i nevner.

Konkl.:

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'_x(0, 0) \text{ ikke defn.} \\ f'_y(0, 0) \text{ — " —} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$ Ingen stationære pkt.
Pkt. $(0, 0)$ er kritisk pkt.

Defn.: Et kritisk pkt er et pkt (x^*, y^*) som er
stationært eller slik at $\begin{cases} f'_x(x^*, y^*) \\ f'_y(x^*, y^*) \end{cases}$ ikke eksisterer

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} : \quad f(0,0) = \sqrt{0} = 0$$

$$\geq 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{minimumspkt!}$$



Randpkt:

Ex: $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x+y} = \sqrt{u}, u = x+y$

$$f'_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y}}$$

$$f'_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y}}$$

① Stasjon. pkt:
ingen

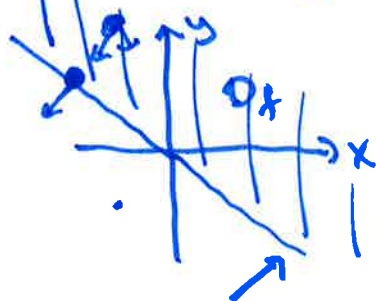
② Andre kritiske pkt:

$$x+y=0$$

$$\cancel{x+y=0}$$

Df: $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x+y}$

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



$$x+y=0 \Rightarrow y=-x$$



Ex:

$$f(x) = x^3 + x - 1, \quad D_f = [0,1]$$

$$f' = 3x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$3x^2 = -1$$

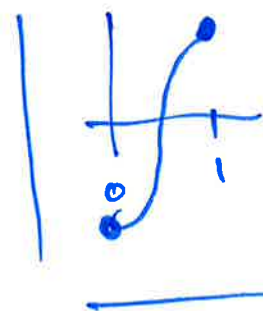
$$x^2 = -1/3$$

ingen stasjon. pkt.
supre kritiske pkt.

Randpkt:

Min $\rightarrow x=0 : f(0) = -1$

Max $\rightarrow x=1 : f(1) = 1$



③ Randpkt. $\{(x,y) : x+y=0\}$

Defn: (x^*, y^*) er randpkt for $f(x,y)$

hvis i) (x^*, y^*) er i D_f

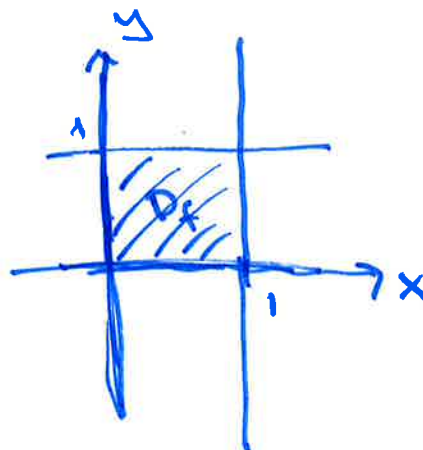
ii) Det fins pkt uendelig nært (x^*, y^*)
som er utenfor D_f .

Konkl: Kandidater for max/min = Alle (x,y) s.a. $x+y=0$

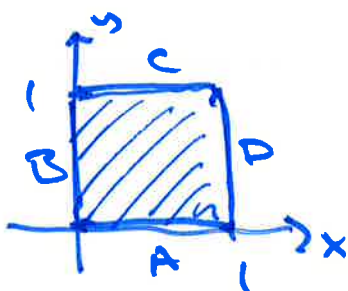
Min: Alle (x,y) med $x+y=0$ $f(x,y)=0$ (linjen)

Ex: $f(x,y) = e^{x+y} = e^u, u = x+y$, $D_f: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'_x &= e^{x+y} \cdot 1 = e^{x+y} = 0 \\ f'_y &= e^{x+y} \cdot 1 = e^{x+y} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Foc}$$



- ① Innen stasjonære pkt.
- ② Innen kritiske pkt.
- ③ Rand pkt: A, B, C, D



Blant pkt p²
rader A+B+C+D:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max: } f(1,1) &= \underline{\underline{e^2}} \\ \text{Min: } f(0,0) &= \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$

<u>A:</u> $y=0$ $0 \leq x \leq 1$	$f(x,y) = e^{x+y} = e^x$ $(e^x)' = e^x > 0$ <u>Min:</u> $f(0,0) = 1$ <u>Max:</u> $f(1,0) = e \approx 2.7$
<u>B:</u> $x=0$ $0 \leq y \leq 1$	$f = e^{0+y} = e^y$ $(e^y)' = e^y > 0$ <u>Min:</u> $f(0,0) = 1$ <u>Max:</u> $f(0,1) = e$
<u>C:</u> $y=1$ $0 \leq x \leq 1$	$f = e^{x+1}$ $(e^{x+1})' = e^{x+1} > 0$ <u>Min:</u> $f(0,1) = e$ <u>Max:</u> $f(1,1) = e^2$
<u>D:</u> $x=1$ $0 \leq y \leq 1$	$f = e^{1+y}$ $(e^{1+y})' = e^{1+y} > 0$ <u>Min:</u> $f(1,0) = e$ <u>Max:</u> $f(1,1) = e^2$