

FORELESNING 14

EIVIND ERIKSEN

NOV 09, 2017

MET 1180

BI

MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Funksjoner som ikke er deriverbare overalt.
- ② Implisitt derivasjon
- ③ Den andre deriverte og krumning.

Periode:

[§§ 4.4-4.5,
4.7

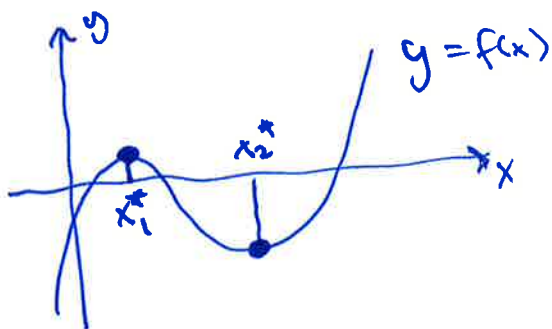
Maks/min - problemer:

$f(x)$: funksjon

$x = x^*$ er et maksimumspkt for f (globalt maks)
hvis $f(x^*) \geq f(x)$ for alle andre $x \in D_f$

— er et minimumspkt for f (globalt min)
hvis $f(x^*) \leq f(x)$ for alle andre $x \in D_f$

I så fall er $f(x^*)$ maksimums / minimums-verdien.



$x = x^*$ er et lokalt maksimumspkt
hvis $f(x^*) \geq f(x)$ for alle pkt.
 $x \in$ nærheten av x^* .

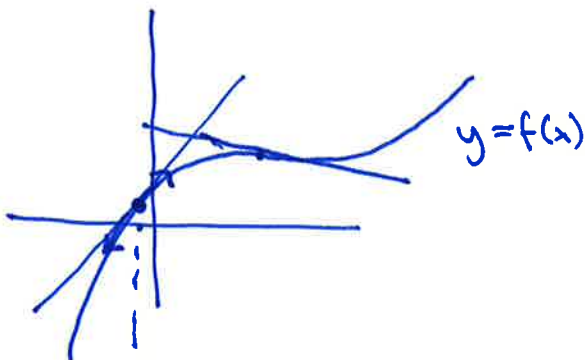
$x = x^*$ er et lokalt minimumspkt.
hvis $f(x^*) \leq f(x)$ for alle pkt.
 $x \in$ nærheten av x^* .

* ingen maks/min
* x_1^* lokalt maks,
* x_2^* lokalt min

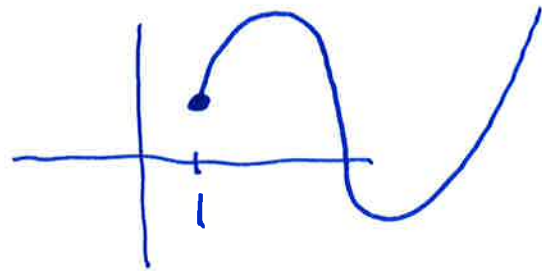
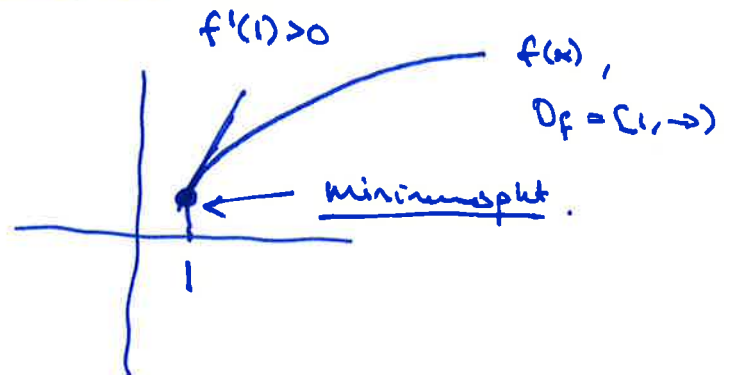
Hvordan finne maks/min - pkt.

$x = x^*$ er maks/min $\Rightarrow$

- i) $f'(x^*) = 0$ stasjonære pkt. eller
- ii) $f'(x^*)$ finnes ikke (knikke) pkt. eller
- iii) x^* randpkt for D_f .



$f'(x) \neq 0$ kan ikke
være maks/min

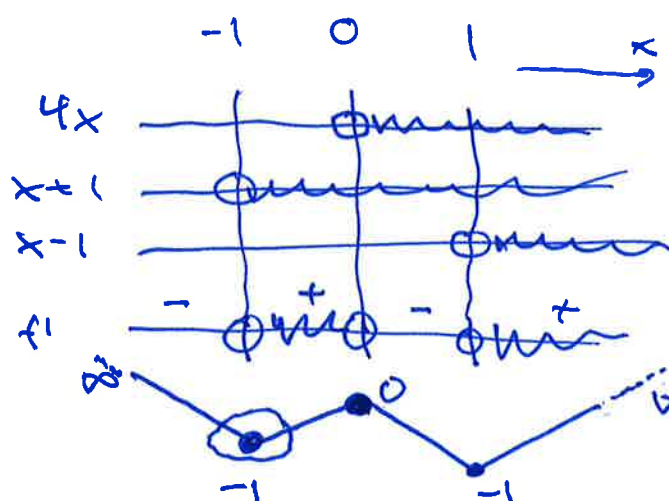


Ekse: $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2$, $D_f = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$ $\leftarrow$ ingen randpkt.
Finne maks/min.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 4x^3 - 2 \cdot 2x = \underline{4x^3 - 4x} \quad \leftarrow f'(x) \text{ elimineres i alle pkt.} \\ &= 4x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{finne stasjonære pkt.} \\ 4x &= 0 \text{ eller } x^2 - 1 = 0 \\ \underline{x=0} \quad \quad \underline{x=\pm 1} \quad \quad \underline{x=0, x=1, x=-1} \end{aligned}$$

Kandidater for maks/min: $\underline{x=0}$, $\underline{x=1}$, $\underline{x=-1}$

Fortegningsdiagram for $f'(x) = 4x \cdot (x^2 - 1)$
 $= 4x \cdot (x+1)(x-1)$



$x=0$: lokalt maks

$x=\pm 1$: lokalt min

Maks = Globalt maks: ingen

Min = Globalt min: $x=\pm 1$
 min-verdi = -1

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^4 - 2x^2 = \infty$$

$$x^2 \cdot (x^2 - 2)$$

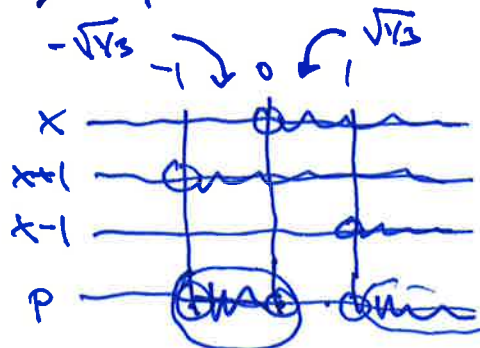
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^4 - 2x^2 = \infty$$

Ek. $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - x}$, $D_f = [-1, 0] \cup [1, \infty)$

Finn D_f :

$$x^3 - x \geq 0$$

$$x \cdot (x^2 - 1) = x(x+1)(x-1) \geq 0$$



Randpkt: $x = -1, x = 0, x = 1$ ← kandidat for maks/min.

$$f'(x) = \left(\sqrt{x^3 - x} \right)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3 - x}} \cdot u' = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{x^3 - x}}$$

Stasjonære pkt: $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2\sqrt{x^3 - x}} = 0$

$$3x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1/3$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{1/3}$$

$x = \sqrt{1/3}$: ikke med i D_f

$x = -\sqrt{1/3}$: stasjonært pkt

① Kritische pkt der $f'(x)$ iM für

Ex: $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - x}$, $D_f = [-1, 0] \cup [1, \infty)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2\sqrt{x^3 - x}}$$

Pkt der $f'(x)$ iM für:

$$x^3 - x = 0 : \quad x = -1, x = 0, x = 1$$

andere null $\rightarrow f'(x)$ für alle

$$x^3 - x < 0 : \quad \text{dieses. Quadrat hat ein negatives Teil}$$

$\parallel$
iM in D_f .

Kritische pkt der $f'(x)$ iM für:

$$x = -1, x = 0, x = 1$$

$$\underline{f(-1) = 0} \quad \underline{f(0) = 0} \quad \underline{f(1) = 0}$$

Kontroll: $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - x}$ für kandidaten für max/min:

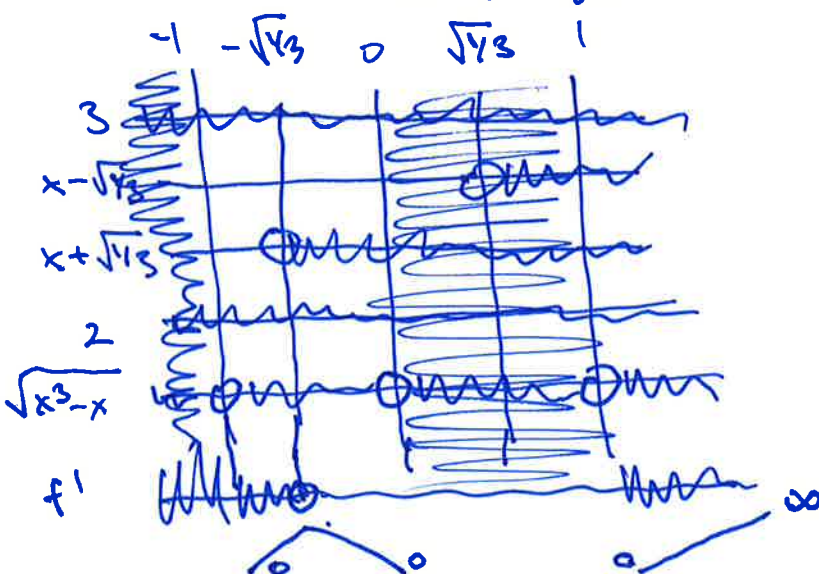
$$\begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{1/3} \\ x = -1, 0, 1 \\ x = -1, 0, 1 \end{cases}$$

Faktorisieren für $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2\sqrt{x^3 - x}}$

$$= \frac{3(x - \sqrt{1/3})(x + \sqrt{1/3})}{2\sqrt{x^3 - x}} \quad \sqrt{1/3} \approx 0,5$$

$$D_f = [-1, 0] \cup [1, \infty)$$

Konklusion: lokal max $x = -\sqrt{1/3}$
in der global max.
globale min: $x = 0$,
 $x = \pm 1$



② Implizit ableitung:

Ex:

$$xy = 1$$

implizit form

$\Downarrow$

$$y = 1/x$$

explizit form

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y' = (1/x)' = (x^{-1})' = -1 \cdot x^{-2} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

Implizit ableitung:

$$xy = 1$$

$$(xy)' = (1)'$$

$$(x)' \cdot y + x \cdot (y)' = 0$$

$$1 \cdot y + x \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\frac{x \cdot y'}{x} = \frac{-y}{x}$$

$$y' = \underline{\underline{-y/x}} = -\frac{(1/x)}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Ex:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 8$$

implizit: $(x^2 + y^2)' = (8)'$

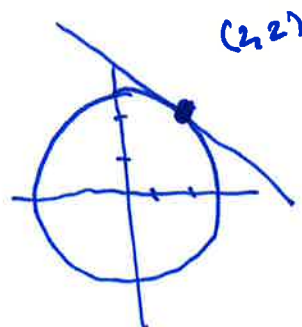
$$(x^2)' + (y^2)' = 0$$

$$2x + 2y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\frac{2y \cdot y'}{2y} = \frac{-2x}{2y}$$

$$y' = -x/y$$

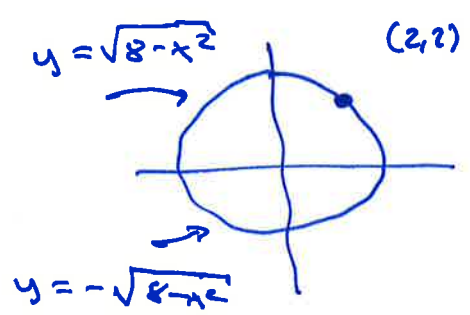
Strecke
zentrum (0,0)
radius $\sqrt{8} \approx 2.8$



$$y'(2,2) = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

" $-\frac{2}{2}$

Ex: $x^2 + y^2 = 8$
 $y^2 = 8 - x^2$
 $y = \pm \sqrt{8 - x^2}$



$(x,y) = (2,2) : y = \sqrt{8 - x^2} = \sqrt{u}, u = 8 - x^2$
 $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u' = \frac{-2x}{2 \cdot \sqrt{8 - x^2}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{8 - x^2}}$
 $y'(2,2) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{4}} = -1$

implizit:
 $y = y(x)$

$x^2 + y^2 = 8$
 $x^2 + y(x)^2 = 8$
 $(x^2 + y(x)^2)' = (8)'$
 $2x + 2y(x) \cdot y'(x) = 0$
 $\frac{2y(x) \cdot y'(x)}{2y(x)} = \frac{-2x}{2y(x)}$
 $y'(x) = -\frac{x}{y(x)}$

Ex:

$xy \cdot (x+y) = 4$
 $x^2y + xy^2 = 4$
 $(x^2y + xy^2)' = (4)'$
 $(x^2 \cdot y(x))' + (x \cdot y(x)^2)' = 0$
 $2x \cdot y + x^2 \cdot y' + 1 \cdot y^2 + x \cdot 2y \cdot y' = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 y' + 2xy \cdot y' = -2xy - y^2 \\ \frac{(x^2 + 2xy)y'}{x^2 + 2xy} = \frac{-2xy - y^2}{x^2 + 2xy} \\ y' = -\frac{2xy + y^2}{x^2 + 2xy} \end{array} \right.$$

Partiell derivasjon:

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$$f(x,y) = xy(x+y) \quad (=4) \\ = x^2y + xy^2$$

$$f'_x = y \cdot 2x + y^2 \cdot 1 = \underline{2xy + y^2} \quad \leftarrow \text{tenker på } y \text{ som en konstant.}$$

$$f'_y = (x^2y)'_y + (xy^2)'_y \quad \leftarrow \text{tenker på } x \text{ som en konstant} \\ = x^2 \cdot (y)'_y + x \cdot (y^2)'_y \\ = x^2 \cdot 1 + x \cdot 2y = \underline{x^2 + 2xy}$$

Implisitt derivasjon uha partiell derivasjon:

$$f(x,y) = c \quad \rightsquigarrow \text{implisitt derivasjon}$$

$$f'_x + f'_y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$f'_y \cdot y' = -f'_x$$

$$y' = - \frac{f'_x}{f'_y}$$

$$y' = - \frac{2xy + y^2}{x^2 + 2xy}$$

③ Andraderiverte os krumning.

Ekse: $f(x) = x^3 - x$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

$$f''(x) = (3x^2 - 1)' = \underline{\underline{6x}}$$

høyere
ordens
deriverte

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'''(x) = (6x)' = 6 \\ f^{(4)}(x) = (6)' = 0 \\ \vdots \end{array} \right.$$

Skilvennede:

$f''(x)$: den
andraderiverte
tel. x.

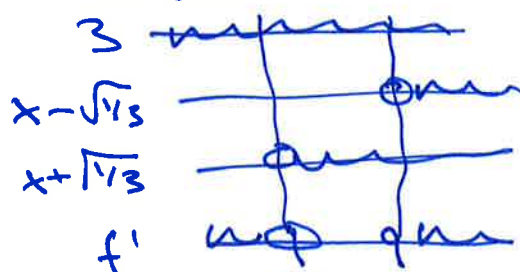
Anvendelser av den andraderiverte

$$f(x) = x^3 - x$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

$$= 3 \cdot (x - \sqrt{1/3})(x + \sqrt{1/3})$$

$$-0.5 \approx -\sqrt{1/3} \quad \sqrt{1/3} \approx 0.5$$



$f'(x)$ voksende



$$f''(x) > 0$$

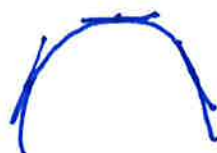


grafen til f har positiv
krumning

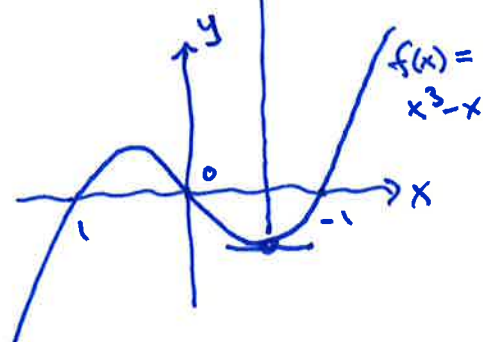
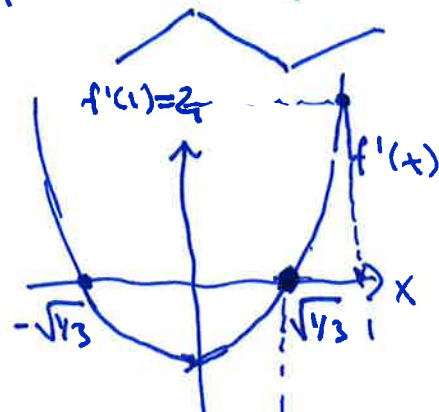
$f'(x)$ avtakende



$$f''(x) < 0$$



grafen til f
har negativ
krumning



Tolkning av $f''(x)$:

$$f''(x) > 0$$

:



positiv krumning
($f'(x)$ voksende)

$$f''(x) < 0$$

:



negativ krumning
($f'(x)$ avtagende)

Ekse: $f(x) = x^3 - x$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

$$f''(x) = \underline{6x}$$

