

FORELESNING 27

EIVIND ERIKSEN,

MAR 14 2018

MET1180

BI

MATEMATIKK

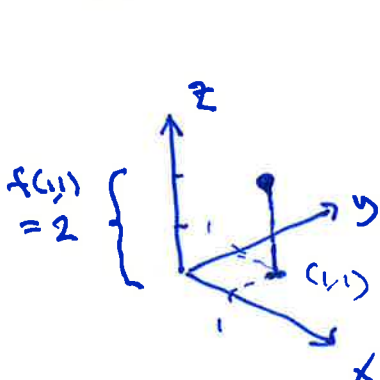
Plan:

- ① Partiell-derivasjon
- ② Hesse-matriser (nedsags)
- ③ lokale maks/min

Persum:

[E] 7.2-7.4

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

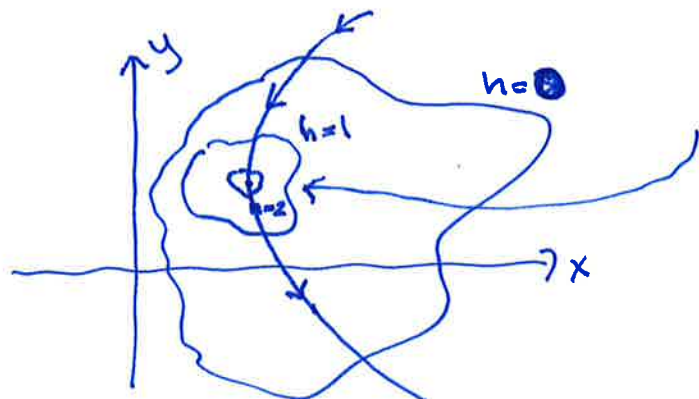


graf til f

$z = f(x,y)$
for alle (x,y)
i $D_f = \text{def. mængde til } f$.

Eksp: $f(1,1) = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2$

Nivåkurver: $f(x,y) = h$ der h er en konstant.



alle pkt (x,y)
Slik et grafen
til f har høyde $h=1$

Oppg. 2.1.3 b)

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$$f(x,y) = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y}, \quad (x,y \neq 0)$$

Nivåkur:

$$h=0, h=1, h=2$$

$h=0$: $\frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y} = 0$

$$\frac{y \cdot x}{x \cdot x} + \frac{x \cdot y}{x \cdot y} = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad (x,y) = (0,0)$$

gir null i nevner.

ders: ingen plot for $h=0$

$h=1$: $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} = 1 \quad | \cdot xy$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 = xy}$$

$$x^2 - xy + y^2 = 0$$

ender å løse for y
 $y = \dots$ (uttrykk i x)

$$y^2 - x \cdot y + x^2 = 0$$

$a=1$ $b=-x$ $c=x^2$

$$y = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$y = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{-3x^2}}{2}$$

kan løsn.
 hvis $x=0$

$$\boxed{\text{Løsn: } (0,0)}$$

ingen løsn.

$h=2$:

$$\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} = 2 \quad | \cdot xy$$

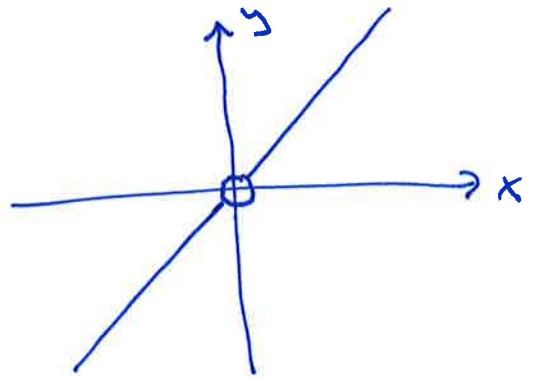
$$x^2+y^2 = 2xy$$

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 2x \cdot y + x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x \pm \sqrt{4x^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{2x \pm 0}{2}$$

$$y = x, \quad x \neq 0$$



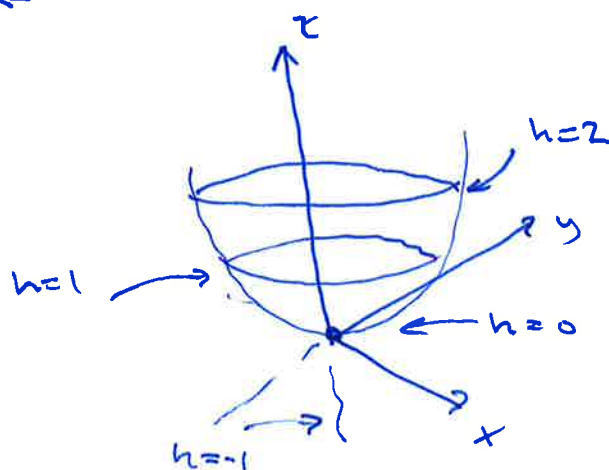
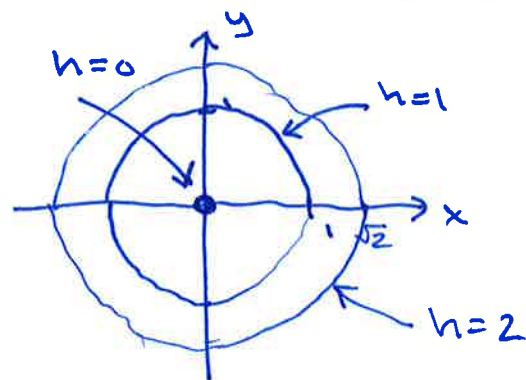
Ex: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

$h = -1$: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 = -1$
ingen pkt.

$h = 0$: $x^2 + y^2 = 0$
 $(x,y) = (0,0)$

$h = 1$: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ $y^2 = 1 - x^2$
sirkel,
radius 1
senter i (0,0)
 $y = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

$h = 2$: $x^2 + y^2 = 2$
sirkel
radius $\sqrt{2} \approx 1,4$
senter i (0,0)



Repetisjon:

① Sirkler: $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = r^2$
likningen for en sirkel med radius r
og senter i (x_0, y_0)

Ex: Oppg. 7.2.2 i [E]

a) $f(x,y) = x^2 + 5y^2$

Nivåkurver:

$h = -1$: $x^2 + 5y^2 = -1$ ingen pkt.
 $h = 0$: $x^2 + 5y^2 = 0$ $(x,y) = (0,0)$
 $h = 1$: $x^2 + 5y^2 = 1$ ellipse

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by = c$$

sirkel

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cx + dy = e$$

der $a, b > 0$, $a \neq b$

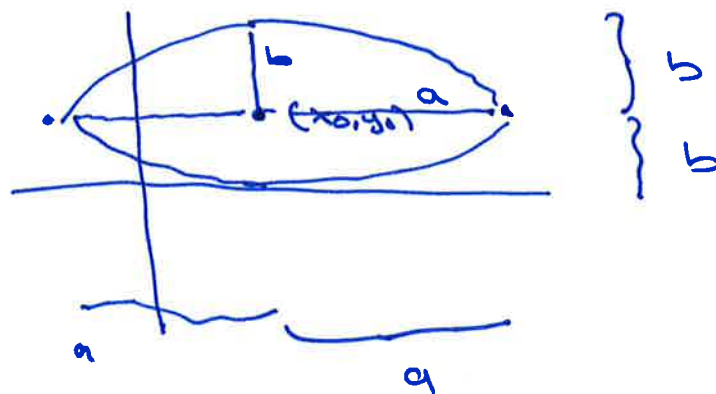
ellipse

② Ellipse:

$$\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

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Ellipse med senter i (x_0, y_0) og med halvaksler a og b .

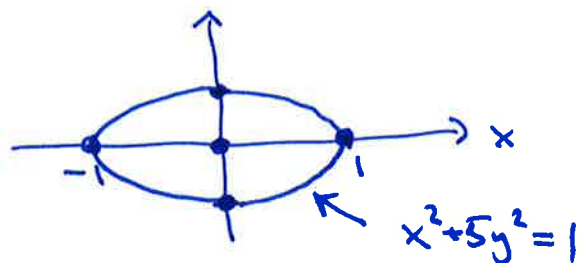


$$x^2 + 5y^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{1^2} + \frac{y^2}{1/5} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2$$

$(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$: senter i origo
Halvaksler: $a = 1$ $b = \sqrt{1/5}$



Hvis vi vet at det er en ellipse med senter $(0, 0)$:

$$\begin{aligned} y=0: \quad x^2 &= 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ x=0: \quad 5y^2 &= 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1/5 \\ &\quad y = \pm \sqrt{1/5} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) f(x,y) = 6x^2 - 10xy + 5y^2$$

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$$\underline{h=-1}: \quad \underline{6x^2 - 10xy + 5y^2} = -1$$

$$\cancel{6x^2}$$

$$\underline{6x^2 - 10xy + 5y^2} = -1$$

$$5y^2 - 10xy + \dots = -1 - 6x^2$$

$$5(y^2 - 2xy + x^2) = -1 - 6x^2 + 5x^2$$

$$5(y-x)^2 = -1 - x^2$$

$$f(x,y) = 5(y-x)^2 + x^2 = -1 \quad \text{in your plot.}$$

$$\underline{h=0}: \quad f(x,y) = 5(y-x)^2 + x^2 = 0$$

$$y-x=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x=0$$

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

$$\underline{h=1}: \quad f(x,y) = 5(y-x)^2 + x^2 = 1$$

$$0 \leq x^2 \leq 1$$

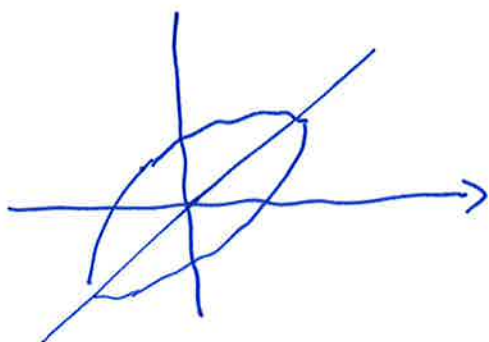
$$-1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$5(y-x)^2 = 1 - x^2$$

$$(y-x)^2 = \frac{1-x^2}{5}$$

$$y-x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{5}}$$

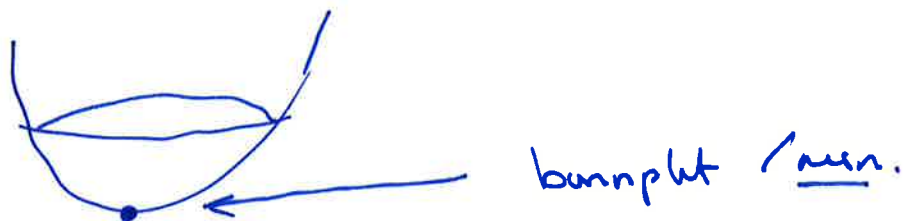
$$y = x \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{5}}, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$



$$f(x,y) = 6x^2 - 10xy + 5y^2$$

$$= 5(y-x)^2 + x^2 = h$$

Konklusjon: Bunnplet / min. ; $(0,0) : \underline{f(0,0) = 0}$



① Partiell derivasjon:

Ex: $f(x,y) = 6x^2 - 10xy + 5y^2$

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

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

$$f'_x = 12x - 10 \cdot y + 0$$

$$= \underline{12x - 10y}$$

← derivere med hensyn til x , tenker på y som en konst.

$$f'_y = 0 - x \cdot 10 + 10y$$

$$= \underline{-10x + 10y}$$

← derivere med hensyn til y , og tenker på x som en konstant

$$y = 2:$$

$$f = 6x^2 - 10x \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 2^2$$

$$f' = \underline{12x - 10 \cdot 2}$$

Ex:

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

$$\begin{cases} y=2: & x/2 \\ x=2: & 2/y \end{cases}$$

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

$$f'_y = (x \cdot \frac{1}{y})'_y = x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y} \right)'_y = x \cdot (-1) \cdot y^{-2}$$

$$= - \underline{\underline{\frac{x}{y^2}}}$$

Ex:

$$f(x,y) = \underline{\ln(x^2+y^2+1)} = \ln(u), \text{ das } u = \underline{x^2+y^2+1}$$

$$f'_x = \underline{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2+1}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{u} \cdot u'_x = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2+1} \cdot (2x)$$

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

Generelt:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f'_x, & f'_y & \text{er fultpär i } (x,y) \\ \text{"} & & \\ f'_x(x,y) & & f'_y(x,y) \end{array}$$

Tolkning:

$$\text{Ex: } f(x,y) = \ln(x^2+y^2+1)$$

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

$$f'_x(1,1) = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{1+1+1} = 2/3$$

Ex:

$$f(x,y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + 1) \quad ; \quad (1,1)$$

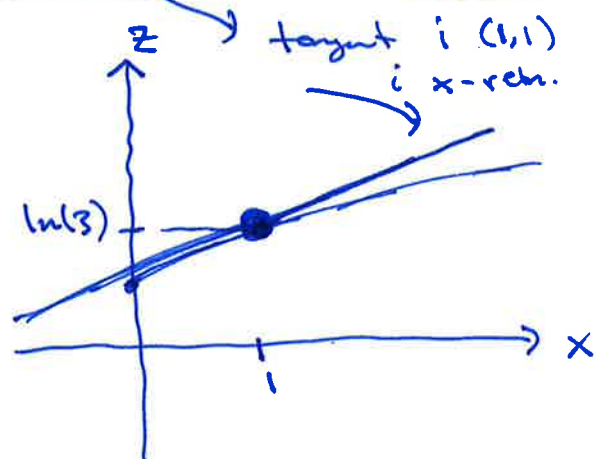
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$$f'_x(1,1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

f'_x : x varierer
 y konst. $y=1$

tangenten

har stign. tall = $\frac{2}{3}$

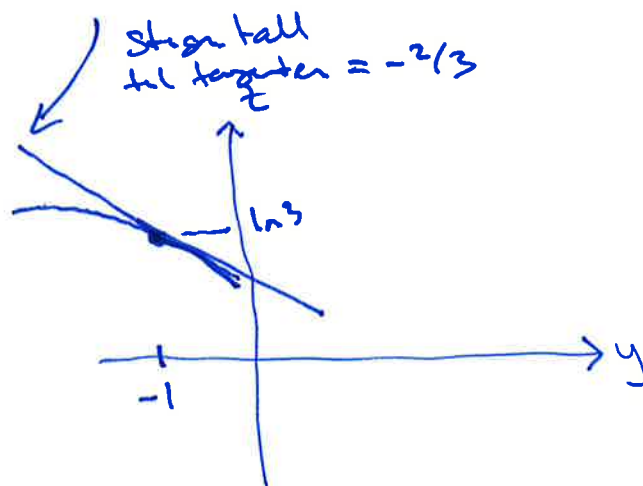


Dersom vi starter i $(x,y)=(1,1)$
og endrer x litt (men y
er konstant $y=1$), så vil
funksjonsverdien $f(x,y)$ endre
seg med $\frac{2}{3}$ per enhet
endring i x .

$$z = f(x, 1) \\ = \ln(x^2 + 2)$$

$$f'_y(1, -1) = \frac{-2}{3} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{2}{3}}}$$

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



$$z = f(1, y) \\ = \ln(y^2 + 2)$$

Ex: $f(x,y) = xy$

$$f'_x = y$$

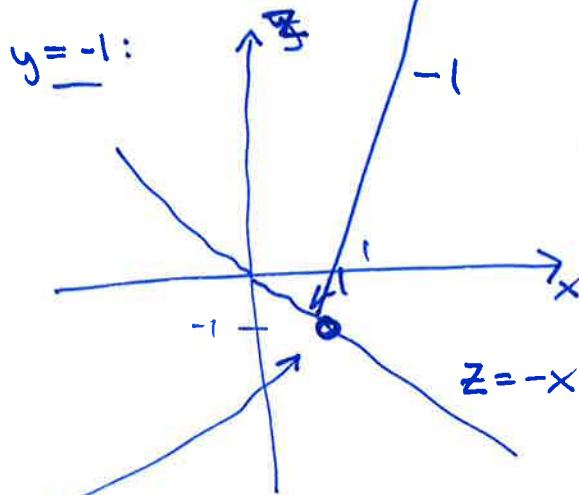
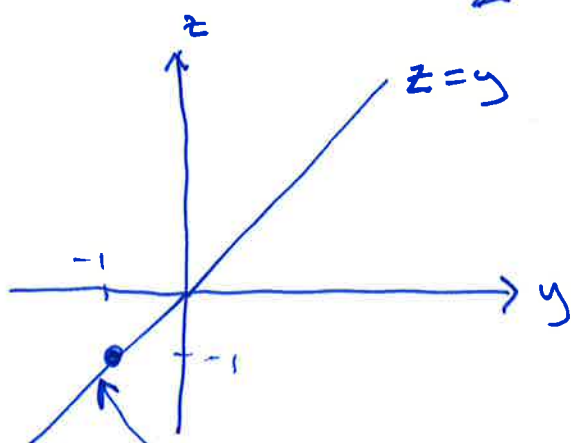
$$f'_y = x$$

$$(1, -1)$$

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

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

$$\underline{x=1:}$$



$$(1, -1)$$

Oppsummering: ① For en funksjon $f(x,y)$, kan vi regne ut
 f'_x og f'_y
 (første ordens partiell deriverte)

② For hvert pkt (a,b) , så gir

$$f'_x(a,b) \text{ og } f'_y(a,b)$$

som kan tolkes som stigningsfall til
høyder.

Defn:

Et stationary pt (critical pt) for f is
 a pt. s.t. at

$$\boxed{f'_x = f'_y = 0}$$

first order
 conditions
 (Foc)

Ex: $f(x,y) = xy$

$$f'_x = y = 0$$

$$f'_y = x = 0$$

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

↑
 stationary pt
 for $f = xy$.

Ex: $f(x,y) = x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2 - x + y + 7$

$$f'_x = 2x - 3y - 1 = 0$$

$$f'_y = -3x + 4y + 1 = 0$$

to solve i to
 solve

$$2x - 3y = 1$$

$$-3x + 4y = -1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{3/2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{array} \right)$$

Stag. pt:

$$\underline{\underline{(-1, -1)}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{1-3}{2} \\ y = -1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2x - 3y = 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}y = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Hvis f har et lokalt maks/min,
så er det et stationært pkt.

lokalt maks/min $\Rightarrow$ stationært pkt.

Dette betyr at stationære pkt = kandidater for
maks/min