

## Plan

## 1 Oppgavegjennomgang: Oppgaver fra fagoppgaven

Oppgaver:

- 1 d)
- 2 b
- 5 b            6 b
- 8 a b
- 9 a b

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{1 d)} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx &= \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{u} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} du \\ & \quad \boxed{u = \sqrt{x+1}} \\ & \quad \boxed{du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx} \\ & \quad \sqrt{x} = u - 1 \\ &= 2 \int_1^2 \frac{(u-1)^2}{u} du = 2 \int_1^2 \frac{u^2 - 2u + 1}{u} du = 2 \int_1^2 \left( u - 2 + \frac{1}{u} \right) du \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2}u^2 - 2u + \ln|u| \right]_1^2 = 2(2 - 4 + \ln 2) - 2\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right) \\ &= -4 + 2\ln 2 - 1 + 4 = \underline{\underline{2\ln 2 - 1}} \end{aligned}$$

$f(-x) = -f(x)$   
symmetrisk

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{1 f)} \quad \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \sqrt{|x|} dx & \quad \boxed{|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}} \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 x \sqrt{-x} dx + \int_0^1 x \sqrt{x} dx = \int_{-1}^0 x \sqrt{|x|} dx = -A + A = \underline{\underline{0}} \\ & \quad \boxed{u = -x} \\ & \quad \boxed{du = -1 \cdot dx} \\ & \quad x \leq 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{-1}(-u) u^{1/2} du + \int_0^1 x^{3/2} dx$$

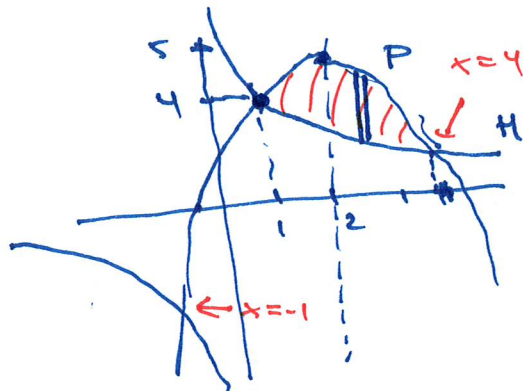
$$= \left[ \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[ \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} \right]_0^1 = \left( 0 - \frac{2}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{2}{5} - 0 \right) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

2. P: parabel w/ nullpunkt  $2 \pm \sqrt{5}$ , toppunkt  $y=5$

a)  $y = a \cdot (x-2)^2 + 5$

$x = 2 + \sqrt{5}$ :  $0 = a \cdot 5 + 5$   
 $a = -1$

P:  $f(x) = \underline{\underline{-(x-2)^2 + 5}}$



H: hyperbel w/ asympt.  $x=0, y=0$ ,  
Skjærer P i  $x=1$

$(x-a)(y-b) = c$        $a=0$  ( $x=0$  asympt.)  
 $b=0$  ( $y=0$  -lin)

$xy = c$

$y = \frac{c}{x}$

Skjærer P:  $x=1$        $\frac{c}{1} = 4$   
 $c = 4$

H:  $y = \frac{4}{x}$

Skjæringspunkt mellom PostH:

$5 - (x-2)^2 = \frac{4}{x} \quad | \cdot x$

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

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

$x + 4x^2 - x^3 = 4$

$x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 4 = 0$

$(x-1)(x^2 - 3x - 4) = 0$

$x=1$  eller  $(x-4)(x+1) = 0$

$x=4, x=-1$

b)  $\int_1^4 5 - (x-2)^2 - \frac{4}{x} dx$

$= \int_1^4 1 + 4x - x^2 - \frac{4}{x} dx$

$= \left[ x + 2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 4 \ln x \right]_1^4$

$= (4 + 32 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 64 - 4 \ln 4)$   
 $- (1 + 2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1)$

$= \underbrace{3}_{33} + 30 - \frac{64}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 4 \ln 4$   
 $\quad \quad \quad - 21 - 4 \ln 4 = \underline{\underline{12 - 4 \ln 4}}$

5b) a=0:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -2 \cdot (-6) + 3 \cdot 6 = \frac{30}{30} \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 6 & 6 \\ 9 & -6 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 9 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b} \quad | \quad A^{-1}$$

$$\underline{A^{-1} \cdot A} \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{A^{-1} \cdot b}$$

$$\underline{x} = A^{-1} \cdot \underline{b} = \frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 9 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -6 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dvs} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6/30 \\ -6/30 \\ 14/30 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 \\ -1/5 \\ 7/15 \end{pmatrix}$$

6b

$$\underline{w} = x_1 \cdot \underline{v}_1 + x_2 \cdot \underline{v}_2 + x_3 \cdot \underline{v}_3 + x_4 \cdot \underline{v}_4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = a$$

$$4x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + 8x_4 = b$$

$$7x_1 + 2x_2 + 8x_3 + 13x_4 = c$$

velterlike.  
har løsninger

$\uparrow$   
 $\underline{w}$  er en lin.  
komb. av  
 $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3, \underline{v}_4$

det lin.-sge. har  
løsninger  
 $\uparrow$   
ingen pivøt i  
siste kolonne

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 5 & 3 & 1 & 3 & a \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 8 & b \\ 7 & 2 & 8 & 13 & c \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -4 & -5 & * \\ 0 & -7 & 21 & 28 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c-7(a-b) \\ & & & & -\frac{12}{7}(b-4(a-b)) \end{array} \right)$$

Konkl: w lin. komb. av  $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4$

$\Leftrightarrow$   
systemet har løsninger

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$c - 7(a-b) - \frac{12}{7}(b - 4(a-b)) = 0 \quad | \cdot 7$$

$$7c - 49(a-b) - 12(b - 4(a-b)) = 0$$

$$-a - 11b + 7c = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$\underline{\underline{a + 11b - 7c = 0}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} b, c \text{ fri} \\ a = -11b + 7c \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -11b + 7c \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= b \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

8.  $f(x,y) = x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 - 4x + 4y + 1$

a)  $f'_x = 2x - 4y - 4 = 0$        $2x - 4y = 4$   
 $f'_y = -4x + 10y + 4 = 0$        $-4x + 10y = -4$  } 2

Stasj. pkt:  $(x,y) = \underline{\underline{(6,2)}}$        $2x - 4y = 4$        $2x - 8 = 4$        $x = 6$   
 $2y = 4$        $y = 2$

$H(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$

$H(f)(6,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$        $\det = 4 > 0$   
 $\text{tr} = 12 > 0$

$\Rightarrow (x,y) = (6,2)$  er lokalt min  
 andredrøvet-  
 teste

$f(6,2) = 36 - 48 + 20$   
 $- 24 + 8 + 1$

b) Innen metoden  
 $f(6,2) = -7$       eneste kandidat for minimum       $= \underline{\underline{-7}}$

Er det mulig å få  $f(x,y) < -7$ ?

Alt. 1:  $x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 - 4x + 4y + 1$

$f = (---)^2 + (---)^2 - 7$

(+ andregrad-  
 uttrykk)  $= \frac{(x-2y)^2 - 4y^2 + 5y^2 - 4x + 4y + 1}{x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2}$

Konkl:  
 $f(x,y) = (x-2y-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 - 7 \geq -7$   
 $= ((x-2y)-2)^2 - 8y - 4 + y^2 + 4y + 1$

for alle  $(x,y)$

$(x-2y)^2 - 4(x-2y) + 4$

$= (x-2y-2)^2 + y^2 - 4y - 3$

$= (x-2y-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 - 4 - 3$

$f(6,2) = -7$  er min

Oppgavesettet er på to sider. Alle underpunkter vektes likt. Bestått krever minst 60% score. Alle svar skal begrunnes. Oppgaven skal leveres digitalt, som én pdf-fil.

### Oppgave 1.

Regn ut:

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{a) } \int_0^7 x^2 \sqrt{x} \, dx & \text{b) } \int_1^2 \ln(\sqrt{x}) \, dx & \text{c) } \int_1^2 \frac{6}{x^2-9} \, dx & \text{d) } \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} \, dx \\ \text{e) } \int_{-1}^0 x \sqrt{-x} \, dx & \text{f) } \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{|x|} \, dx & \text{g) } \int_1^{e^2} \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} \, dx & \end{array}$$

### Oppgave 2.

Parabelen P skjærer  $x$ -aksen i  $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{5}$  og har et topp-punkt med  $y = 5$ . Hyperbelen H har asymptoter  $x = 0$  og  $y = 0$ , og skjærer P i  $x = 1$ .

- Finns likningen til parabelen P og til hyperbelen H, og tegn inn P og H i samme koordinatsystem.
- Finns arealet av området i første kvadrant som er begrenset av P og H.

### Oppgave 3.

Vi velger den kontinuerlige funksjonen  $f(t) = 100 \cdot e^{\sqrt{t}}$  som modell for en kontinuerlig kontantstrøm (i millioner kr per år) etter  $t$  år. Finns samlet kontantstrøm de første 25 årene, og sett opp et uttrykk for nåverdien av denne kontantstrømmen når vi bruker diskonteringsrente  $r$ .

### Oppgave 4.

Bruk Gauss-eliminering til å løse det lineære systemet  $Ax = b$ . Vis elementære radoperasjoner, marker pivot-posisjonene i trappeformen, og angi antall løsninger.

$$\text{a) } (A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 2 & 7 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 & -17 & 12 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{b) } (A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 & 13 \end{array} \right)$$

### Oppgave 5.

Det lineære systemet  $Ax = b$  er gitt ved

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & a & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

der  $a$  er en parameter.

- Regn ut  $|A|$ .
- Finns  $A^{-1}$  når  $a = 0$ , og bruk dette til å løse det lineære systemet i dette tilfellet.
- Bestem alle verdier av  $a$  slik at  $Ax = b$  har en entydig løsning.
- Finns alle løsninger av det lineære systemet i de tilfellene hvor det er uendelig mange løsninger.

**Oppgave 6.**

Vi ser på følgende 3-vektorer:

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 8 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

- Skriv vektoren  $\mathbf{v}_3$  som en lineær-kombinasjon av vektorene  $\mathbf{v}_1$  og  $\mathbf{v}_2$  hvis det er mulig.
- Bestem alle verdier av  $a, b, c$  slik at  $\mathbf{w}$  er en lineærkombinasjon av vektorene  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$  og  $\mathbf{v}_4$ .
- Bestem alle vektorer  $\mathbf{w}$  slik at  $\mathbf{w} \perp \mathbf{v}_2$ .

**Oppgave 7.**

Løs matriselikningen  $XA = AX$  for  $X$  når

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Oppgave 8.**

Vi ser på funksjonen  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 - 4x + 4y + 1$ .

- Finn eventuelle stasjonære punkter for  $f$  og klassifiser disse.
- Avgjør om  $f$  har maksimums- eller minimumsverdier.

**Oppgave 9.**

Vi ser på funksjonen  $f(x, y) = x^2y^3 + y^2 - 2y + 1$ .

- Finn eventuelle stasjonære punkter for  $f$  og klassifiser disse.
- Avgjør om  $f$  har maksimums- eller minimumsverdier.

Løsning: MET 11806 03/2023

$$1. a) \int_0^7 x^2 \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^7 x^{5/2} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{7} x^{7/2} \right]_0^7 = \frac{2}{7} (7^2 \sqrt{7} - 0) = 2 \cdot 7^2 \sqrt{7} = \underline{98\sqrt{7}}$$

$$b) \int_1^2 \ln(\sqrt{x}) dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} [x \ln x - x]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} (2 \ln 2 - 2) - \frac{1}{2} (1 \cdot \ln 1 - 1) = \underline{\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$c) \int_1^2 \frac{6}{x^2-9} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+3} dx = [\ln|x-3| - \ln|x+3|]_1^2 = (\ln 1 - \ln 5) - (\ln 2 - \ln 4) = 0 - \ln 5 - \ln 2 + 2 \ln 2 = \ln 2 - \ln 5 = \underline{\ln(2/5)}$$

$$\frac{6}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+3}$$

$$6 = A(x+3) + B(x-3)$$

$$A=1, B=-1$$

$$d) \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{u} 2\sqrt{x} du = \int \frac{2(\sqrt{x})^2}{u} du = \int \frac{2(u-1)^2}{u} du$$

$$= \int \frac{2(u^2 - 2u + 1)}{u} du = \int (2u - 4 + 2/u) du = [u^2 - 4u + 2 \ln|u|]_1^2 = (4 - 8 + 2 \ln 2) - (1 - 4 + 2 \ln 1) = \underline{2 \ln 2 - 1}$$

$$e) \int_{-1}^0 x \sqrt{-x} dx = \int x \sqrt{u} (-1) du = \int -u \sqrt{u} (-1) du = \int u^{3/2} du$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} \right]_1^0 = (0) - (2/5) = \underline{-2/5}$$

$$f) \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{|x|} dx = \int_{-1}^0 x \sqrt{-x} dx + \int_0^1 x \sqrt{x} dx = -2/5 + \left[ \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} \right]_0^1 = -5/2 + (2/5) - (0) = \underline{0}$$

Kan også se dette ved symetri:  $f(x) = x\sqrt{|x|}$   
 gir  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  dvs:



$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = -A + A = 0$$





3. Totalt konstant ström:

$$\int_0^{25} f(t) dt = \int_0^{25} 100 e^{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int 100 e^u \cdot 2\sqrt{t} du$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} u = \sqrt{t} \\ du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt \end{matrix}}$$

$$= 200 \int_0^5 e^u \cdot u du = 200 [u e^u - e^u]_0^5$$

$$= 200 (5e^5 - e^5) - 200(0 - 1) = 200e^5(4) + 200$$

$$= \underline{800e^5 + 200}$$

Uttryck för värdet:  $\int_0^{25} f(t) e^{-rt} dt = \int_0^{25} 100 e^{\sqrt{t}} e^{-rt} dt$

4. a)  $\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 2 & 7 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 & -17 & 12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-1} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & -6 & -5 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 2 & 7 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 & -17 & 12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \downarrow 3 \\ \downarrow 5 \end{matrix}}$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & -6 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -10 & -13 & -2 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 & -42 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-3} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 2 & -6 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -10 & -13 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

z fri

$$-3w = 3 \quad w = -1$$

$$5y = 10z + 13(-1) - 2 = 10z - 15 \quad y = 2z - 3$$

$$-x = -2(2z - 3) + 6z + 5(-1) - 3 = 2z - 2 \quad x = -2z + 2$$

Vändelös märke lösning:  $(x, y, z, w) = (-2z + 2, 2z - 3, z, -1)$

med z fri

b)  $\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 & 13 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \downarrow 3 \\ \downarrow 2 \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -8 & 11 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 10 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 13 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 10 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 13 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \downarrow 7 \\ \downarrow 7 \end{matrix}}$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 3 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-1} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{3} & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\cdot -2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 3 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-1} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{3} & 6 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

ein Lös.

$$3z = 6 \quad z = 2$$

$$-y = -(2) - 1 = -3 \quad y = 3$$

$$x = -3(3) + 3(2) + 2 = -1 \quad x = -1$$

Lösung:

$$(x|y|z) = \underline{\underline{(-1, 3, 2)}}$$

5.

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & a & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & a \end{vmatrix} = a(a^2 - 9) - 2(2a - 6) + 3(6 - 2a) \\ = a(a-3)(a+3) - 4(a-3) - 6(a-3) \\ = (a-3)(a(a+3) - 4 - 6) \\ = (a-3)(a^2 + 3a - 10) = \underline{\underline{a^3 - 19a + 30}} \\ = \underline{\underline{(a-3)(a-2)(a+5)}}$$

Siehe at  $a=3$   
gibt at 2. und 3.  
rad er (siehe, dass  
 $|A|=0$ , so  $a=3$   
er Faktor in  $|A|$ )

$$b) \underline{a=0}: A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = (-3)(-7)5 = 30 \neq 0 \\ \Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ existiert}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 6 & 6 \\ 9 & -6 & 4 \\ 6 & 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 9 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 9 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{30} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -6 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} -1/5 \\ -1/5 \\ 7/15 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

c)  $Ax = b$  hat  $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$   
endlich Lös.

$|A|=0: a=2, 3, -5 \Rightarrow$  endlich Lös. für  $a \neq 2, 3, -5$

d) Múltiple values of  $a$  and infinitely many solutions:  $a=2, 3, 5$

$$\underline{a=2}: \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

infinitely many solutions:

$$2 \text{ free } y-z = -2 \Rightarrow y = z-2$$

$$2x = -2(z-2) - 3z + 1 = -5z + 5 \Rightarrow x = -5z/2 + 5/2$$

$$\underline{\text{solution:}} \quad (x, y, z) = \left( -5z/2 + 5/2, z-2, z \right) \text{ with 2 free}$$

$$\underline{a=3}: \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \text{no solution.}$$

$$\underline{a=-5}: \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -5 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1, R_3 \leftrightarrow R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 21 & 7 \\ 0 & -15 & 5 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & -15 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 21 & 7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot (-1/15)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & -2 & 21 & 7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 20 & 20 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \cdot 1/20} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot (-1/2)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot 6} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot 1/6} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 + 8R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 - 9R_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \cdot (-1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

no solution.

16. a)  $\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \leftrightarrow x\underline{v}_1 + y\underline{v}_2 = \underline{v}_3$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 & 8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \cdot 1/5} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 3/5 & 1/5 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 - 4R_1, R_3 - 7R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 3/5 & 1/5 \\ 0 & -1 & 19/5 \\ 0 & -1 & 23/5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 3/5 & 1/5 \\ 0 & -1 & 19/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot (-1)} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 3/5 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 1 & -19/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 + 3/5 R_2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -11/5 \\ 0 & 1 & -19/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \cdot (-5/4)} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 11/4 \\ 0 & 1 & -19/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 - 11/4 R_3} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -19/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \cdot 5/4} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -19/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 + 19/5 R_3} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 \cdot 1/5} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

one solution.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -7y = 21 \quad y = -3 \\ x + 2(-3) = -4 \quad x = 6 - 4 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{v_3 = 2\underline{v}_1 - 3\underline{v}_2}}$$

$$b) \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 5 & 3 & 1 & 3 & a \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 8 & b \\ 7 & 2 & 8 & 13 & c \end{array} \right)^{-1} \quad \underline{w} = x\underline{v}_1 + y\underline{v}_2 + z\underline{v}_3 + w\underline{v}_4$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -4 & -5 & a-b \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 8 & b \\ 7 & 2 & 8 & 13 & c \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} -4 \\ -7 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -4 & -5 & a-b \\ 0 & -7 & 21 & 28 & b-4(a-b) \\ 0 & -12 & 36 & 48 & c-7(a-b) \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ -12/7 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -4 & -5 & a-b \\ 0 & -7 & 21 & 28 & -4a+5b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \underbrace{c-7(a-b) - \frac{12}{7}(b-4(a-b))}_{\neq} \end{array} \right)$$

w lin. kombinasjon av  $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3, \underline{v}_4$

$\Leftrightarrow$  lin. system er konsistent

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{\neq} = 0: \quad c - 7(a-b) - \frac{12}{7}(b - 4(a-b)) = 0 \quad | \cdot 7$$

$$7c - 49(a-b) - 12b + 48(a-b) = 0$$

$$7c - 12b - (a-b) = 0$$

$$-a - 11b + 7c = 0 \quad | \cdot (-1)$$

$$\underline{a + 11b - 7c = 0}$$

Konklusjon: w lin. komb. av  $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2, \underline{v}_3, \underline{v}_4$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $a + 11b - 7c = 0$

$$c) \underline{w} \perp \underline{v}_2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{w} \cdot \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{3a + b + 2c = 0}$$

$$\underline{\text{Løsning:}} \quad \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b/3 - 2c/3 \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \frac{b}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{c}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ = s \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$b, c \text{ fri}$

$$3a = -\frac{b+2c}{3}$$

$$a = -\frac{b+2c}{3}$$

7.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $x = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$XA = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ d & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = XA$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c=b \\ d=a \\ a=d \\ b=c \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} c, d \text{ fri} \\ a=d \\ b=c \end{array}$$

Konkl.:

$$X = c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + d \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

med  $c, d$  fri  
(alle linear komb. av  $A$  og  $I$ )

$$(a, b, c, d) = (d, e, c, d)$$

$$= c \cdot (0, 1, 1, 0) + d \cdot (1, 0, 0, 1)$$

$c, d$  fri

8. a)  $f'_x = 2x - 4y - 4 = 0$   
 $f'_y = -4x + 10y + 4 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x - 4y = 4 \\ -4x + 10y = -4 \end{array}$$

lin sys.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 10 & -4 \end{array} \right] \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{x=6} \\ 2x = 4 \cdot 2 + 4 = 12 \\ \underline{y=2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x - 4y = 4 \\ 2y = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} \textcircled{2} & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & \textcircled{2} & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

Stasjonære pkt:  $(x, y) = (6, 2)$

$$H(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det H(f) = 2 \cdot 10 - (-4)^2 = 20 - 16 = 4 > 0$$

$$\text{tr } H(f) = 2 + 10 = 12 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow (6, 2)$  er lokalt min ved andrederivert-testen

$$f(6, 2) = 6^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 2^2 - 4 \cdot 6 + 4 \cdot 2 + 1 = 36 - 48 + 20 - 24 + 8 + 1 = -7$$

b) Gjør variabelbytte  $\begin{cases} u = x-6 \\ v = y-2 \end{cases}$  slik at stasjonær pkt.  
 blir  $u=v=0$ . Dette gir  $x = u+6$ ,  $y = v+2$ , og:

$$\begin{aligned} f(u,v) &= (u+6)^2 - 4(u+6)(v+2) + 5(v+2)^2 - 4(u+6) + 4(v+2) + 1 \\ &= \underline{u^2 + 12u + 36} - 4(\underline{uv} + 2\underline{u} + \underline{6v} + 12) + 5(\underline{v^2} + 4\underline{v} + 4) \\ &\quad - 4u - 24 + 4v + 8 + 1 \\ &= u^2 - 4uv + 5v^2 + 12u - 8u - 24v + 20 - 4u + 4v \\ &\quad + 36 - 48 + 20 - 24 + 8 + 1 \\ &= u^2 - 4uv + 5v^2 - 7 = \underline{(u-2v)^2 + v^2 - 7} \geq -7 \end{aligned}$$

Dermed er  $(u,v) = (0,0)$ , eller  $(x,y) = (6,2)$ , globalt  
 min pkt, og  $f_{\min} = \underline{-7}$ .

Funksjonen  $f$  har ikke noe (lokalt eller globalt) maks.

9. a)  $f'_x = 2xy^3 = 0 \quad x=0 \text{ eller } y=0$   
 $f'_y = x^2 \cdot 3y^2 + 2y - 2 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} 2y-2=0 \\ y=1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -2=0 \\ \text{ingen pkt} \end{array}$

Stasjonære pkt:  
 $(x,y) = (0,1)$   $(x,y) = (0,1)$

$$H(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y^3 & 2x \cdot 3y^2 \\ 2x \cdot 3y^2 & x^2 \cdot 6y + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(f)(0,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \det H(f)(0,1) = 4 - 0 = 4 > 0 \\ \text{tr} \quad -11- = 2+2 = 4 > 0 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow (x,y) = (0,1)$  er lokalt min.  
 ved andrederivert-testen

b) Maksimi: ingen

Minimimi:  $f(0,1) = 1 - 2 + 1 = 0$  lokalt min.

$$f(1,-3) = 1(-3)^3 + (-3)^2 - 2(-3) + 1 = -27 + 9 + 6 + 1 = -12 < 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  ingen minimum siden  $f(0,1) = 0$  ikke er globalt min

(Faktisk har vi:  $f(1,y) = y^3 + y^2 - 2y + 1 \rightarrow -\infty$  når  $y \rightarrow -\infty$ .)