

Oppsummering: 24/05/2018

- ① Om eksamen
- ② Repetisjon hovedtema
- ③ Eksamen 05/2017

Oppgaveregning: 1 dag kl 13-16.  
B2-060

① Om eksamen

16 delspørsmål:  $16 \times 6p = 96p$  max score  
1 bonuspm:  $6p$

Karakterskala: Uts. pkt er som  
Eksamenssett II/III

Føring er viktig på eksamen.  
Se Eksamensettene.

Ek:

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ x^2 = 9 \end{array}$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

$$\vdots$$

$$2x + 3y = 12$$

$$y^2 = 4$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

Min. forberedelse:

Eksamen 05/2017

Eksamensett 1-III

## ② Hovedtema

- Ⓐ Funksjoner i én variabel Kap. 4 (3)
- Ⓑ Integrasjon Kap 5
- Ⓒ Matriksregning Kap 6
- Ⓓ Funksjoner i flere variable Kap. 7

### Ⓐ Funksjoner i én variabel

- derivasjon  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{finne maks/min} \\ \text{finne væ. fr.} \\ \text{konveks/konkav} \\ \text{skissere graf} \end{array} \right.$  Utløstede / avtegning (verdiplanet)

- verdier og grader  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rette linjer } y = ax + b \\ \text{Sirkler } (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = r^2 \\ \text{ellipser } \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-y_0)^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ \text{parabler } y = x^2 \\ \text{hyperbel } y = 1/x \\ \text{grafiske tel } e^x \text{ og } \ln x \end{array} \right.$

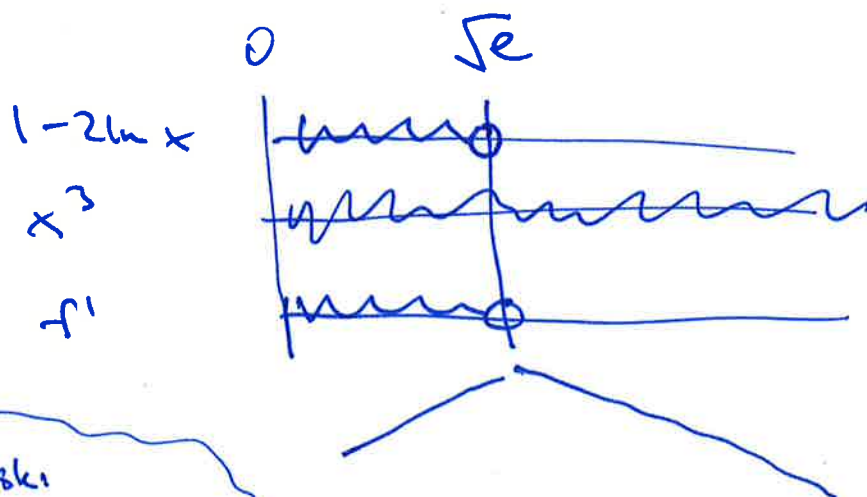
- grenseverdier (L'Hopital)

- asymptoter

Ekamen 05/2017, Oppg. 3

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}, \quad x > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad f' &= \left( \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \right)' = \frac{1/x \cdot x^2 - \ln x \cdot 2x}{x^4} \\ &= \frac{x - 2x \cdot \ln x}{x^4} = \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot (1 - 2 \ln x)}{x^{\cancel{4}+3}} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

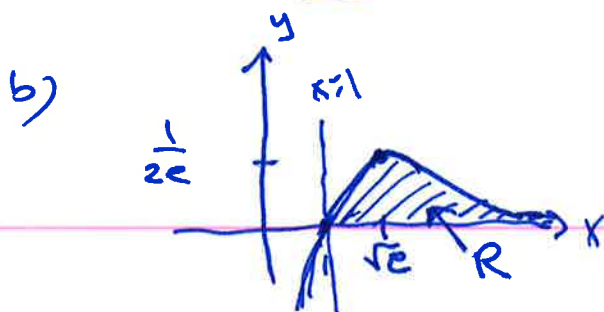


$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 2 \ln x &= 0 \\ \ln x &= 1/2 \\ x &= e^{1/2} \\ &= \sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$

Husk!

$x = x^*$  maks/min-pt  
 $f(x^*)$  maks/min-verdi

$$x = \sqrt{e} \text{ globalt maks. pkt.} \\ f_{\text{maks}} = f(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{\ln(\sqrt{e})}{(\sqrt{e})^2} = \frac{1/2}{e} = \frac{1}{2e} \text{ maks. verdi.}$$

ingen globale min

$$\text{Areal}(R) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

## Ⓑ Integrasjon:

- Integrasjonsregler

$$\begin{cases} \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \\ \int e^x dx = e^x + C \\ \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \end{cases}$$

- Beslutte interval

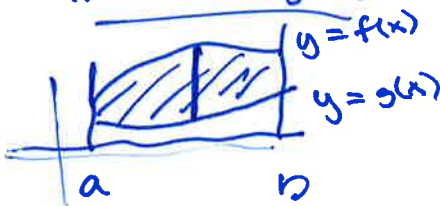
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b \\ = F(b) - F(a)$$

Substitusjon

delvis integrasjon

delbrøtspalting

- Areal beregning



$$A = \int_a^b f(x) - g(x) dx$$

Eksemen 05/2017, Oppg 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{3}{(2-x)^4} dx &= \int_0^1 3 \cdot (2-x)^{-4} dx \\ &= \cancel{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{3}} \cdot (2-x)^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{(-3)} + C \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{(2-x)^3} \right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \underline{\underline{7/8}} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \int \frac{2e^x}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{2x}{u + 1/u} \cdot \frac{du}{u}$$

$$\boxed{u = e^x \\ du = e^x \cdot dx}$$

$$= \int \frac{u \cdot 2}{u \cdot u + 1/u} du = \int \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1} du$$

$$= \int \frac{2u}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{2u} = \int \frac{1}{v} dv$$

$$\boxed{v = u^2 + 1 \\ dv = 2u \cdot du}$$

$$= \ln |v| + C = \ln(u^2 + 1) + C = \underline{\underline{\ln(e^{2x} + 1) + C}}$$

$$c) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \ln x dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x - \int (-1/x) \cdot 1/x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$\boxed{u = -1/x \quad v = \ln x \\ u' = 1/x^2 \quad v' = 1/x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{-1} x^{-1} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$3b) A = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = -\frac{\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{b} + 1 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln b}{b} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/b}{1} = 0$$

fordi b vokser raskere

## © Matriseregning

- Gauss for å løse lin.-system
  - determinanter
  - matrisemultiplikasjon
- $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$  er kvadratisk lin.-system.

$|A| \neq 0 \rightarrow$  én løsn.  $\underline{x} = A^{-1} \cdot \underline{b}$

$|A| = 0 \rightarrow$  } ingen løsn  
eller  
uendelig mange  
løsn.
- inverse matriser
  - Kronecker's regel

Eksempel 05/2017, oppg 1

a)  $a=1$ : 
$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 - R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

trappetern

$$2z = -3 \rightarrow z = -3/2$$

$$2y + 2z = 2 \rightarrow 2y = 2 - 2z = 5 \rightarrow y = 5/2$$

$$2x + 2y = 4 \rightarrow 2x = 4 - 2y = -1 \rightarrow x = -1/2$$

En løsn.  $(x, y, z) = (-1/2, 5/2, -3/2)$

b)

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

$$|A| = 2 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot (4 - 0) = -8$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
Kofaktorene

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = A^{-1} \cdot \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 5/2 \\ -3/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

c) En løsn.  $\iff |A| \neq 0$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 2 & 1-a \\ 2 & 1+a & 2 \\ 1-a & 2 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} = (1+a) \cdot [(1+a)^2 - 4] - 2(2(1+a) - 2(1-a)) + (1-a) \cdot (4 - (1+a)(1-a))$$

$$= (1+a)((1+a)^2 - 4) - 8a + (3+a^2)(1-a)$$

$$= (1+a)(a^2 + 2a - 3) - 8a + 3 - 3a + a^2 - a^3$$

$$= \underline{a^2 + 2a - 3} - \cancel{a^3} + \underline{2a^2} - \underline{3a} - \underline{8a} + \underline{3} - \underline{3a} + \underline{a^2} - \cancel{a^3}$$

$$= \underline{4a^2 - 12a} = \underline{4a(a-3)}$$

$$|A|=0 : a=0, a=3$$

$$|A| \neq 0 : \underline{a \neq 0, a \neq 3} \quad \text{gir en løsn.}$$

d) Inn løsninger: Mutluse kandidater a=0 a=3  
Brøder Gauss Gauss  
(se løsning)

## ① Funksjoner i flere variabler

- partiell derivasjon

→ stasjonære pkt

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

↙

klassifikasjon

$$H(f) = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$$

- eigenverdiene

- nivåkurver

- max/min med likebetydser

\* ved innsettning / omstrukturering

\* ved å se på punkter på randen:

max  $xy$  når  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  og  $0 \leq y \leq 1$

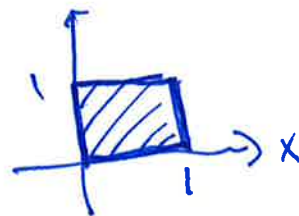
\* Lagrange.

$f$  definit på lukket og begrenset mengde her max/min

max  $xy$  når  $x+y=3$

$$\boxed{y=3-x}$$

= max  $x \cdot (3-x)$   
uten likebetydser





Eksamen 05/2017, Oppg 4.

$$f = \frac{2x + 3y - 6}{xy} = \frac{2x}{xy} + \frac{3y}{xy} - \frac{6}{xy} = \frac{2}{y} + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{6}{xy}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) f'_x &= -\frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{6}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^2 y} \\ &= \frac{-3y}{x^2 y} + \frac{6}{x^2 y} = \frac{6-3y}{x^2 y} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f''_y &= -\frac{2}{y^2} - \frac{6}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) = \frac{-2 \cdot x}{y^2 \cdot x} + \frac{6}{x y^2} \\ &= \frac{6-2x}{x y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_x = 0: \quad \begin{aligned} 6 - 3y &= 0 \\ \underline{y} &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_y = 0: \quad \begin{aligned} 6 - 2x &= 0 \\ \underline{x} &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Stasjonere pkt:  
 $(x, y) = (3, 2)$

Sadelpkt

$$b) f''_{xx} = +\frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{6}{y} \cdot \left(-2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = \frac{6}{x^3} - \frac{12}{x^3 y} \rightarrow \frac{6}{27} - \frac{12}{54} = 0 \quad A:$$

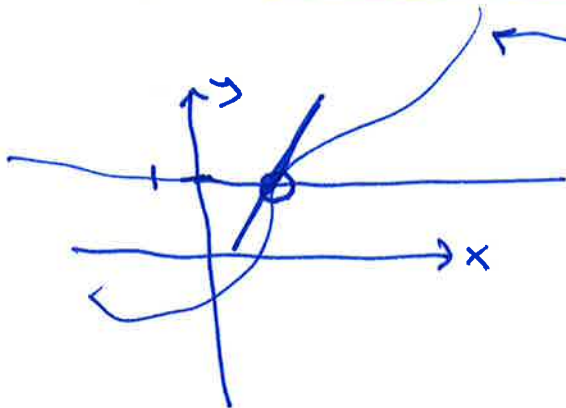
$$f''_{xy} = \frac{6}{x^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) = \frac{-6}{x^2 y^2} \rightarrow B = -\frac{6}{36} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$H(f) = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & C \end{pmatrix} \quad \det H(f) = 0 - \frac{1}{36} = -\frac{1}{36} < 0$$

c) Kun ett stasjonært pkt, som er saddelpkt

Derfor: luper maks  
luper min

d)  $f(x,y)=5$  skjærer  $y=1$  i et pkt  $(x,y)$ :



$$f(x,y) = \frac{2x+3y-6}{xy} = 5$$

$$2x + 3y - 6 = 5xy$$

$$y=1$$

Skjæringspkt:  $(x,y) = (-1,1)$

$$2x + 3 \cdot 1 - 6 = 5x \cdot 1$$

$$2x - 3 = 5x$$

$$-3x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

Tangent:

$$y - y_0 = a \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$y - 1 = a \cdot (x + 1)$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{3}{8}(x + 1)$$

$$y = \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{3}{8} + 1$$

$$y = \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{11}{8}$$

$$a = y'(-1,1)$$

$$= - \frac{f'_x}{f'_y}(-1,1)$$

$$= - \frac{3}{-8} = + \frac{3}{8}$$

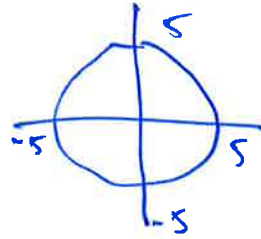
$$= - \frac{3}{-8} = + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$f'_x(-1,1) = 3$$

$$f'_y(-1,1) = -8$$

} fra a)

5. a)  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$



Begrenset fordi

$$-5 \leq x \leq 5$$

$$-5 \leq y \leq 5$$

b)  $L = x^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 4y^3 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} L'_x &= 4x^3 + 4xy^2 - 2 \cdot 2x = 0 \\ L'_y &= 4x^2y - 12y^2 - 2 \cdot 2y = 0 \\ & \quad x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \cdot (4x^2 + 4y^2 - 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$y \cdot (4x^2 - 12y - 2\lambda) = 0$$

1)  $x=0, y=0$   $0 \neq 25$  unnt

2)  $x=0, -12y - 2\lambda = 0$   $y^2 = 25 \rightarrow y = \pm 5$

$$\frac{2\lambda}{2} = -\frac{12y}{2} \quad \lambda = -6y$$

Løsning:  $(x, y; \lambda) = (0, 5; -30), (0, -5; 30)$   
 $f = -500$   $f = 500$

3)  $4x^2 + 4y^2 = 2\lambda, y=0: x^2 = 25 \rightarrow x = \pm 5$

$$2\lambda = 4x^2 = 100$$

$$\lambda = 50$$

Løsning:  $(x, y; \lambda) = (5, 0; 50), (-5, 0; 50)$   
 $f = 625$   $f = 625$

$$4) \quad \begin{aligned} 4x^2 + 4y^2 &= 2\lambda &\rightarrow 4 \cdot (x^2 + y^2) &= 4 \cdot 25 = 100 = 2\lambda \\ 4x^2 - 12y &= 2\lambda && \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda = 50} \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$4x^2 - 12y = 100$$

$$4(25 - y^2) - 12y = 100$$

$$100 - 4y^2 - 12y = 100$$

$$-4y(y + 3) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{y=0 eller y=-3} \\ & \text{x}^2 = 25 - 9 = 16 \\ & \text{x} = \pm 4 \end{aligned}$$

Løsning:

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y; \lambda) &= (4, -3; 50) \\ f &= 256 + 108 + 100 \\ &= \cancel{288} + 364 = \underline{652} \end{aligned}$$

$$(-4, -3; 50)$$

$$f = \underline{652}$$

c) Løs Lagrangeproblemet.

$x^2 + y^2 = 25$  er begrenset  $\Rightarrow$  det fins maks/min

6 kandidat pnt:  
(sammenlign  
fn. verdener)

$$\begin{aligned} f(\pm 4, -3) &= \underline{652} \text{ er maks} \\ f(0, 5) &= \underline{-500} \text{ er min} \end{aligned}$$

Dejant:

$$g = x^2 + y^2$$

$$g'_x = g'_y = 0$$

$$2x = 2y = 0 \rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0)$$

Men  $x^2 + y^2 = 0 \neq 25$   
ikke dejant