

Emne	Lærebok	Oppgaver
1 Tangenten til en nivåkurve	[E] 7.5	[E] 7.5.1 - 7.5.3
2 Gradienten	[E] 7.6	[E] 7.6.1 - 7.6.3

Rep: max/min  $f(x,y)$

Kandidatpkt: (1) Stasjonære pkt  $f'_x=0, f'_y=0$   
 (2) pkt der  $f'_x$  eller  $f'_y$  ikke fins  
 (3) randpkt for  $D_f$

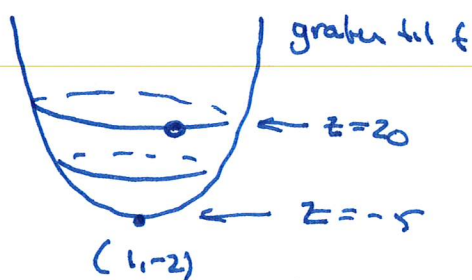
Andrederivert-testen:  $H(f)(x^*,y^*)$  —  $(x^*,y^*)$  lokalt max  
 — " lokalt min  
 — " sadelpkt

"Problemer": pkt av type (2), (3)  
 pkt av type (1) ved det  $H(f)(x^*,y^*)=0$   
 avgjør om lokale max/min er globale max/min

### ① Tangenten til en nivåkurve

Ek:  $f(x,y) = x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 4y$

Nivåkurve:  $f(x,y) = C$



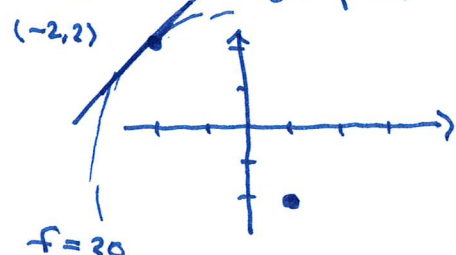
$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = C + 1 + 4$$

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

$C > -5$ : sirkel, senter  $(1, -2)$  og radius  $= \sqrt{C+5} > 0$

$C = -5$ : pkt  $(1, -2)$

$C < -5$ : ingen pkt.

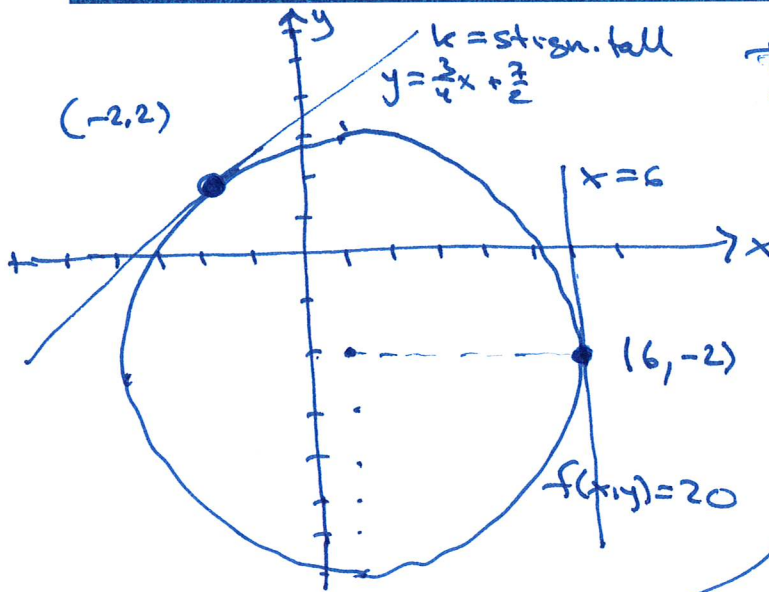


Nivåkurven til  $f$  gjennom pkt  $(-2, 2)$ :

$$f(-2, 2) = 4 + 4 + 4 + 8 = 20$$

$(-2, 2)$  ligger på nivåkurven  $f(x,y) = 20$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 25$$



Tangent:

$$y - 2 = k \cdot (x + 2)$$

$$\text{Finner } k = y'(-2, 2)$$

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 4y = 20$$

$$2x - 2 + 2y \cdot y' + 4y' = 0$$

$$f'_x \cdot 1 + f'_y \cdot y' = 0$$

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

$$\frac{(2y + 4)y'}{2y + 4} = - \frac{(2x - 2)}{2y + 4}$$

$$y' = - \frac{2x - 2}{2y + 4}$$

$$y'(x, y) = - \frac{x - 1}{y + 2}$$

$$y'(-2, 2) = - \frac{-3}{4} = 3/4$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{3}{4}(x + 2)$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{6}{4} + \frac{8}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{2}}}$$

Tangenten  
til nivåkurven

$$f(x, y) = 20$$

$$\text{i } (-2, 2)$$

Resultat:

Når vi bruker implisitt derivasjon mhp  $x$  på en nivåkurve  $f(x, y) = c$ , så får vi:  $f'_x \cdot 1 + f'_y \cdot y' = 0$

$$\text{Dvs: } \boxed{y' = - \frac{f'_x}{f'_y}}$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{f'_y \cdot y' = - f'_x}{f'_y} \cdot \frac{1}{f'_y}$$

Ex: Nivåkurven til  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 4y$  i pkt. ~~(6, -2)~~ (6, -2)

$$y' = - \frac{x-1}{y+2} = \frac{5}{0} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} f'_x \neq 0 \\ f'_y = 0 \end{matrix}$$

Formelen  $y' = -\frac{f'_x}{f'_y}$  gjelder når  $f'_y \neq 0$ .

Unntak:

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'_y = 0 \\ f'_x \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$  tangenten er en vertikal rett linje  
 $x = x_0$  ("stign.tallet er  $\pm \infty$ ")

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'_y = 0 \\ f'_x = 0 \end{array} \right\}$  "singularitet"

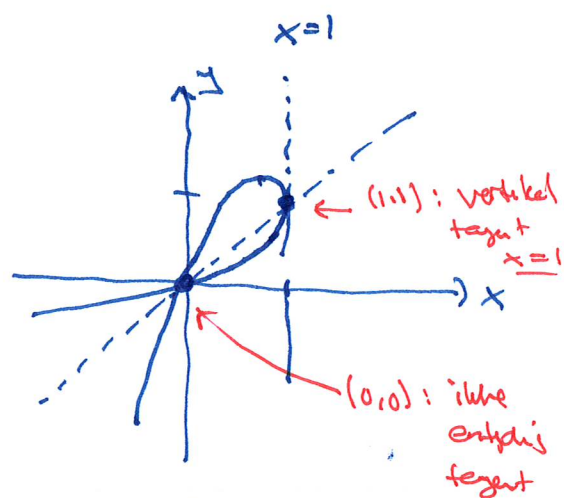
Ex:  $f(x,y) = x^3 - 2xy + y^2 = 0$

$$f'_x = 3x^2 - 2y$$

$$f'_y = -2x + 2y$$

$$y'(1,1) = -\frac{f'_x(1,1)}{f'_y(1,1)} = -\frac{1}{0}$$

$$y'(0,0) = -\frac{0}{0}$$



$$x=y: f(x,x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x^2 = 0$$

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

$$x=0, x=1$$

Ex: Produksjonsfunksjon

$$f(K,L) = 200 K^{1.2} L^{0.8} = C$$

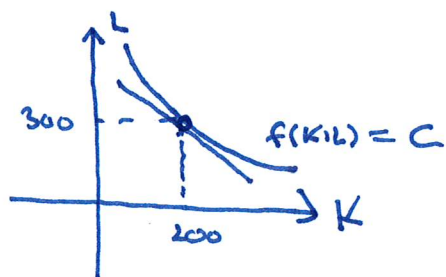
$$f'_K = 200 \cdot 1.2 K^{0.2} L^{0.8}$$

$$f'_L = 200 \cdot K^{1.2} \cdot 0.8 \cdot L^{-0.2}$$

Marginal  
Substitusjonsbrev

$$-\frac{f'_K}{f'_L} = -\frac{200 \cdot 1.2 K^{0.2} L^{0.8}}{200 \cdot K^{1.2} \cdot 0.8 \cdot L^{-0.2}}$$

$$= -1.5 \frac{L}{K}$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} K=200 \\ L=300 \end{array} \right\} -\frac{f'_K}{f'_L} = -1.5 \cdot \frac{300}{200}$$

$$= -2.25$$

② Gradienten til f

Gradienten til f i pkt.  $(x_0, y_0)$ :  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \begin{pmatrix} f'_x(x_0, y_0) \\ f'_y(x_0, y_0) \end{pmatrix}$   
(en vektor)

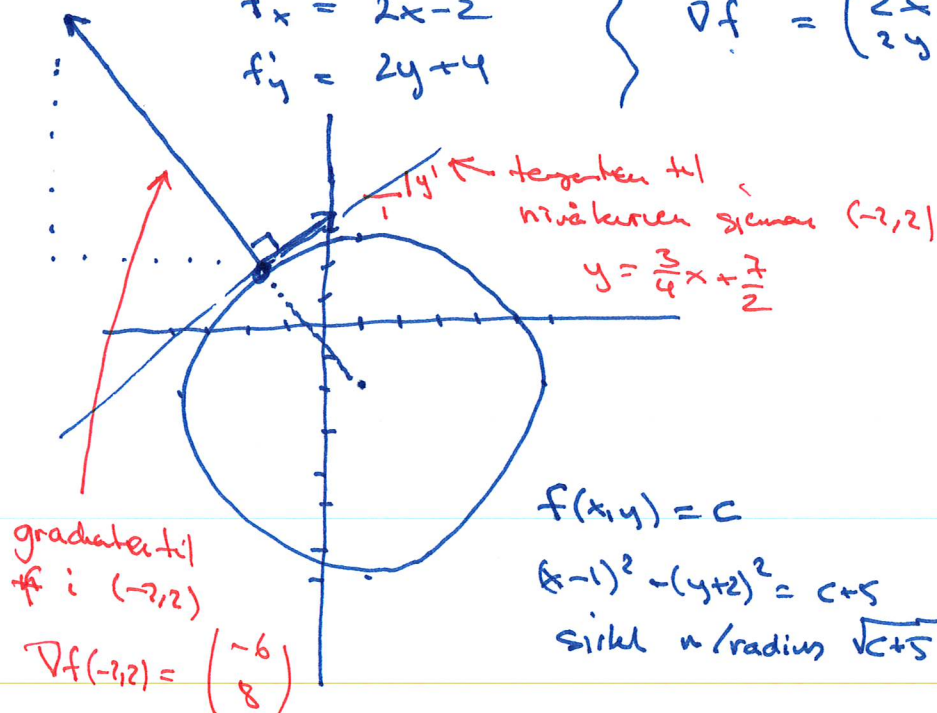
Exo:  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 4y$

$$f'_x = 2x - 2$$

$$f'_y = 2y + 4$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2x - 2 \\ 2y + 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(-2, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tolkning:

Gradienten til  $f$  i et pkt peker i den retning hvor  $f$  vokser raskest

Resultat: Gradienten står normalt på tangenten til nivåkurven.

Vektor langs tangenten:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -f'_x/f'_y \end{pmatrix}$

Spøk:  $\nabla f \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f'_x \\ f'_y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -f'_x/f'_y \end{pmatrix} = f'_x \cdot 1 + f'_y \cdot (-f'_x/f'_y) = f'_x - f'_x = 0$

1. eks: tangent:  $y = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{2}$        $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

Vektor  
legg  
tegner:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3/4 \end{pmatrix}$        $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3/4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 7/2 \end{pmatrix}$

Gradient  $\nabla f(-2, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3/4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-6) + 3/4 \cdot 8 = -6 + 6 = 0$

Oppgaver, 9a

$f(x) = \int_0^x 2ze^{-z^2} dz$        $f'(x) = (F(x) - F(0))' = F'(x) - 0$

"       $= \underline{\underline{2xe^{-x^2}}}$

$[F(z)]_0^x = F(x) - F(0)$

der  $F'(z) = 2ze^{-z^2}$

e)  $f(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} 2ze^{-z^2} dz = \int_0^u 2ze^{-z^2} dz$  med  $u = \sqrt{x}$

$f'(x) = F(u) \cdot u' = 2ue^{-u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \cancel{2\sqrt{x}} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2\sqrt{x}}} = \underline{\underline{e^{-x}}}$