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 Plan
 

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- 1 Funksjoner i to variabler
  - 2 Grafer og nivåkurver
  - 3 Lineære funksjoner
  - 4 Partiell derivasjon
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Repetisjon:

 i) Regneregler  
for matriser:

$$a) |AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

$$b) (AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$$

$$c) (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

 ii) Determinant:

Hvis en rad er en lineær kombinasjon av de andre radene i  $A$ , så er  $|A| = 0$

Hvis en kolonne i  $A$  er en lineærkombinasjon av de andre kolonnene, så er  $|A| = 0$

$$1 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) - 1 \cdot (3 \cdot 4) + 2 \cdot (15 - 16)$$

$$= 9 - 7 - 2 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

Ex:

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$R(3) = R(1) + R(2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

# ① Funksjoner i to variable

Eks: 1)  $f(x,y) = \underbrace{3x + y}_{\text{lineært uttrykk}}$

lineær funksjon

2)  $f(x,y) = \underbrace{x^2 + y^2}_{\text{andregrads-uttrykk}}$

kvadratisk funksjon

3)  $f(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$

rasjonell funksjon

Generelt:  $f(x,y) =$  funksjonsuttrykk i to variable  $x,y$

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

$(x,y)$	$f(x,y) = z$
$(0,0)$	$f(0,0) = 0$
$(1,0)$	$f(1,0) = 1$
$(0,1)$	$f(0,1) = 1$
$\vdots$	

} uavhengige variable (input)
} funksjonsverdi (output)

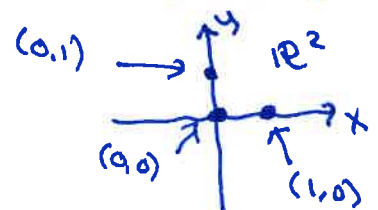
Definisjonsområde:  $D_f$

alle tallpar  $(x,y)$  som vi tillater å sette inn i  $f$

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

$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$

(alle tallpar  $(x,y)$  i det 2-dim. koord. systemet)



Ekse:  $f(x,y) = 3x + y$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$f(1,0) = \frac{1+0}{1-0} = 1$$

$$f(1,2) = \frac{1+2}{1-2} = -3$$

$$f(-1,-1) = \frac{-1-1}{-1+1} = \frac{-2}{0}$$

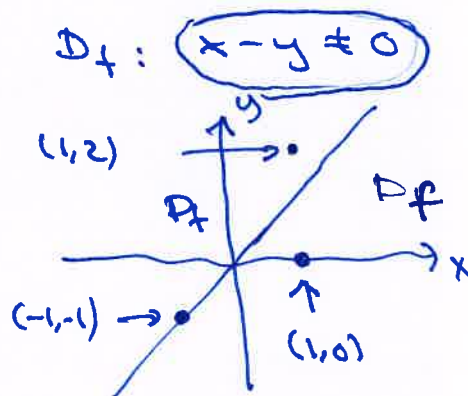
ikke definert

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2 - \text{alle tallpar } (x,y)$$

$$D_f = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x-y \neq 0 \}$$

alle tallpar  $(x,y)$

slik at  $x-y \neq 0$



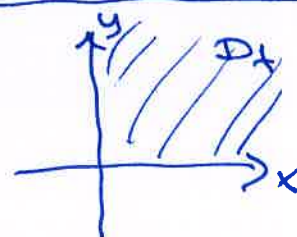
$$f(x,y) = 23 \cdot x^{1/2} y^{0.7}$$

$$y^{0.7} = y^{7/10} = \sqrt[10]{y^7}$$

$$(-1)^{0.7} : \text{ikke definert}$$

$$D_f: x,y \geq 0$$

Cobb-Douglas funksjoner



Verdimengde:  $V_f$  - alle funksjonsverdier

$z = f(x,y)$  vi kan oppnå ved å sette inn alle  $(x,y)$  i  $D_f$ .

Ekse:  $f(x,y) = 3x + y$

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

$$V_f = (-\infty, \infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

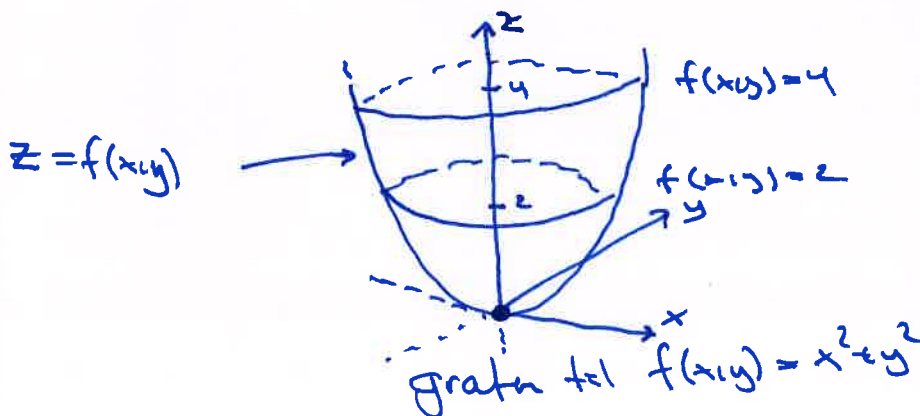
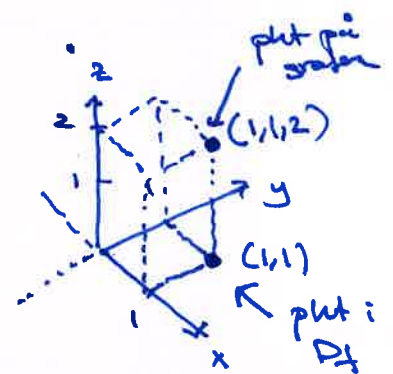
$$V_f = [0, \infty)$$

## ② Grafer og nivåkurver

Defn: Grafen til en funksjon  $f$  i to variable består av alle  $(x, y, z)$ , der  $(x, y) \in D_f$  og  $z = f(x, y)$ .

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

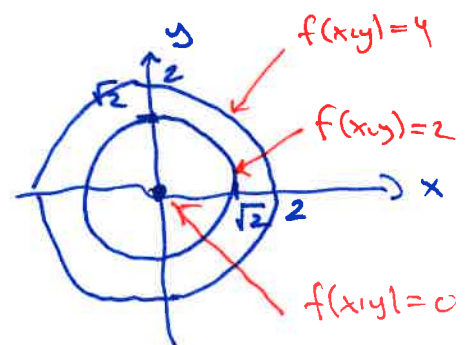
Ekso:  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow z = x^2 + y^2$   
 $(x, y) = (1, 1) \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (x, y, z) \\ = (1, 1, 2) \end{array}$



Grafen til  $f$   
 = flate

Defn: Nivåkurver:  $f(x, y) = c$  for en konstant  $c$   
 alle pkt. på grafen til  $f$  i høyde  $z = c$

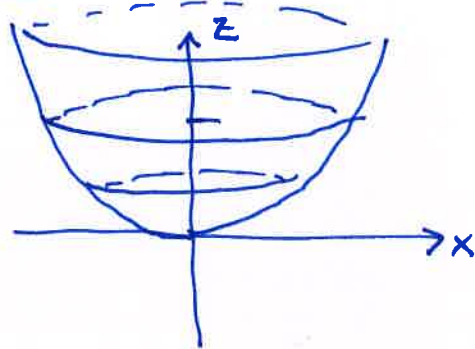
Ekso:  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$   
 $f(x, y) = 2$ :  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$  } sirkler  
 $f(x, y) = 4$ :  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  } pkt.  
 $f(x, y) = 0$ :  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$  } pkt.  
 $f(x, y) = -1$ :  $x^2 + y^2 = -1$  } ingen pkt.



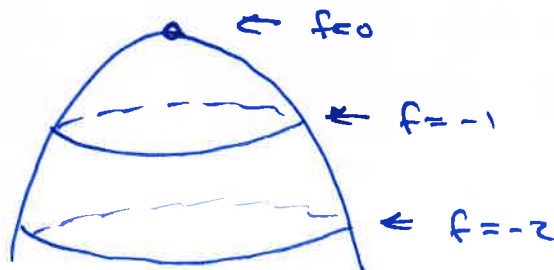
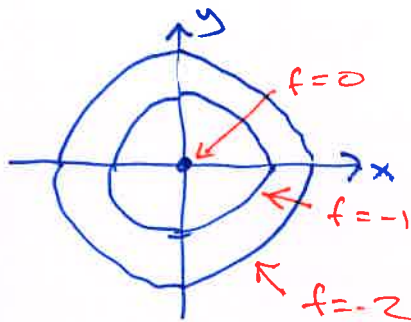
$z = f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

Kutt:  $y = c$

$c=0$ :  $z = x^2$



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



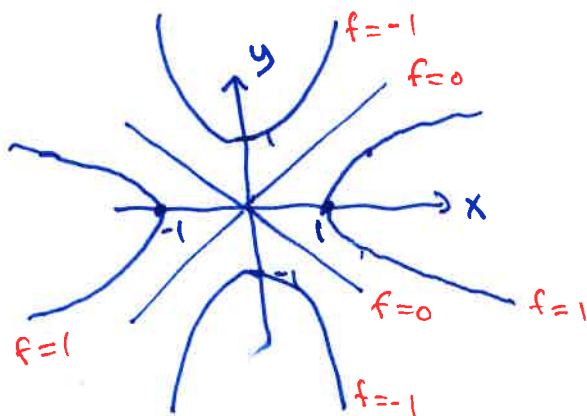
Nivåkurver:

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

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

$f(x,y) = -1 : -x^2 - y^2 = -1$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$   
sirkel

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



Nivåkurver:

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

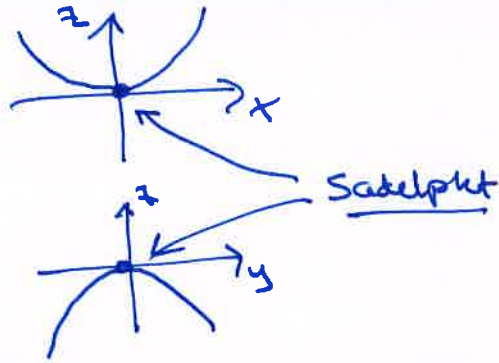
$f(x,y) = 1 : x^2 - y^2 = 1$   
 $y^2 = x^2 - 1$   
 $y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

$f(x,y) = -1 : x^2 - y^2 = -1$   
 $y^2 = x^2 + 1$

$y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

$$\underline{y=0}: z = x^2$$

$$\underline{x=0}: z = -y^2$$



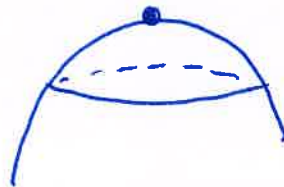
Oppsummering:

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$



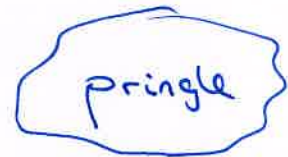
minimum

$$z = -x^2 - y^2$$



maksimum

$$z = x^2 - y^2$$



Saddelpkt

### ③ Lineære funksjoner

Def: En lineær funksjon i to variable har form

$$f(x,y) = ax + by + c$$

der  $a, b, c$  er konstanter.

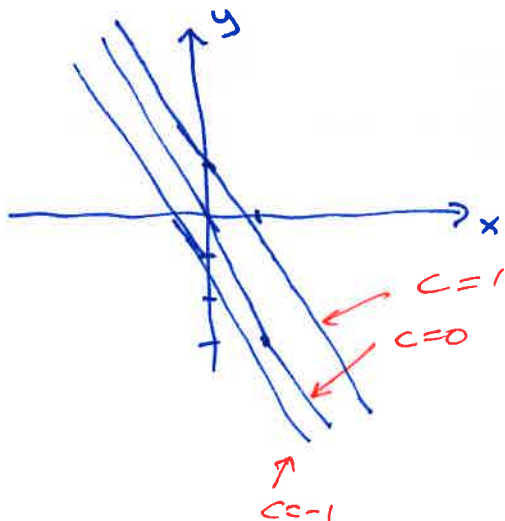
Ex:  $f(x,y) = 3x + y$

$$f(x,y) = x + y - 1$$

Resultat: Grafen til  $f$  er et plan  $\iff$   $f$  er lineær

Et plan: ingen krumning

Ex:  $z = 3x + y$



Nivåkurver:  $f(x,y) = c$

C=0:  $3x + y = 0 : y = -3x$

C=1:  $3x + y = 1 : y = -3x + 1$

C=2:  $3x + y = 2 : y = -3x + 2$

C=-1:  $3x + y = -1 : y = -3x - 1$

$z = ax + by :$

$(c=0)$

$ax + by + z = 0$

$(a \ b \ -1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$f(x,y) = ax + by$   
(linear form)

$\underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

kalles normalvektoren  
til planet  $z = ax + by$ .

Ex:  $z = 3x + y$

$\underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Grat til  $z = 3x + y$  består av alle  
vektorer som står normalt på  $\underline{n}$ .

Innreprodukt / produktet:

$\underline{u}, \underline{v} :$  n-vektorer

$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = \langle \underline{u}, \underline{v} \rangle = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + \dots + u_n v_n$   
 $= \underline{u}^T \cdot \underline{v} = (u_1 \ u_2 \dots u_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$   
mult. av matriser

Ex: 1)  $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = (1 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 5$

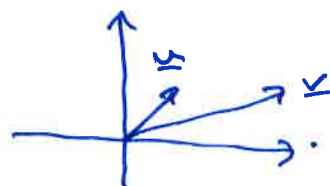
2)  $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = (2 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

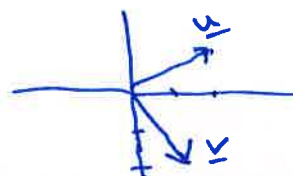
Resultat:

$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = 0 \iff \underline{u} \perp \underline{v}$

$\uparrow$   
 $\underline{u}$  normalt på  $\underline{v}$   
(90°)



$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = 5$



$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = 0$



Eles:  $\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = (1 \ 2 \ -1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 0 = 4$$

Hvilke  
vektorer  
står  
normalt  
på  $\underline{u}$ ?

$$\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}_1 = 0$$

$$\underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v}_2 = 0$$

Alle vektorer som  
står normalt på  $\underline{u}$ :

$$\underline{u} \cdot \underline{v} = 0 \quad \text{med} \quad \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1 \ 2 \ -1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2y + z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= y \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x + 2y - z = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$y, z$  fri

$$x + 2y - z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \underline{-2y + z}$$

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = ax + by + c$$

Grafen kan beskrives geometrisk:

- plan

- normalvektor:  $\underline{n} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

- skjæring med z-aksen:  $c$