

Forelesning 32

MET1180

Plan:

① Om eksamen

② Gjennomgang MET11807 05/2019

① Om eksamen

- hvordan
- leveres som en PDF, hånd skrevet
 - leveres på Wiseflow
 - sterke tilbakemeldinger - ikke problem med topp/daumang
 - mulig å teste på forhånd
 - kommer epost fra BI (melding på UiS)
 - hvordan besvarelsen skrives er viktig

Eksamenstid: 5t (vanlig) + 1t (flervalg) + 1t (innlevering)

Vurdering: 40% - 60% for å bestå
helhetsvurdering
begrunnelser er viktige

- hvordan
- Oppgaver: (19-20 opps.)
litt velit.
- mange av oppgavene blir antatt som før
 - det blir flere oppgaver fra hverkes persom, ikke flervalg.
 - det kommer til å være oppgaver som er gitt geometriske

tema:

- integrasjon
- matriseregning
- funksjoner i flere variable
- derivasjon og anvendelser (max/min, vektor/est., konveks/konkav, tangent)
- funksjoner og grøter (linjer, sirkler/ellipser, parabler, hyperbler, asymptoter)

- nærved begrep
(distrikt tid / kont. tid)

② Gjennomgang 05/2019:

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 4 \\ 2a & 8 & 12 \\ 5 & 10 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 40 \\ 51 \end{pmatrix}$

a) $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$: $\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 4 & | & 11 \\ 4 & 8 & 12 & | & 40 \\ 5 & 10 & 16 & | & 51 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \leftarrow -4 \\ \leftarrow -5 \end{matrix}$
 utvidet matrise

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 4 & | & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & | & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & | & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \leftarrow -1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 4 & | & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & | & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 trappetform

$\underline{x} + 2\underline{y} + 4\underline{z} = 11$
 $\underline{-4z} = -4$
 $x = 11 - 2y - 4 \cdot (1) = \underline{7 - 2y}$
 $\underline{z = 1}$

Løsning: $(x, y, z) = (\underline{7 - 2y}, y, 1)$ med y fri

b) $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{1} & a & 4 \\ 2a & 8 & 12 \\ 5 & 10 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (8 \cdot 16 - 10 \cdot 12) - a(2a \cdot 16 - 12 \cdot 5) + 4 \cdot (2a \cdot 10 - 8 \cdot 5)$

kofaktor -
 utvidelse

$= 128 - 120 - 32a^2 + 60a + 80a - 160$
 $= \underline{\underline{-32a^2 + 140a - 152}}$

$$\underline{|A|=0}: -32a^2 + 140a - 152 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-140 \pm \sqrt{140^2 - 4 \cdot (-32) \cdot (-152)}}{2 \cdot (-32)}$$

$$= \underline{2}, \underline{19/8}$$

$$|A|=0 \text{ for } \underline{a=2} \text{ or } \underline{a=19/8}$$

$$c) \ A^{-1}: \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

(a=3)

$$|A| = -32 \cdot (3)^2 + 140(3) - 152 = \underline{-20}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 & 12 \\ 5 & 10 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} C_{11} &= +(8 \cdot 16 - 12 \cdot 10) = 8 \\ C_{12} &= -(6 \cdot 16 - 5 \cdot 12) = -36 \\ C_{13} &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{21} = -8 \quad C_{22} = -4 \quad C_{23} = 5$$

$$C_{31} = -12 \quad C_{32} = 12 \quad C_{33} = -10$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-20} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -36 & 20 \\ -8 & -4 & 5 \\ 4 & 12 & -10 \end{pmatrix}^T = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{-20} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -8 & 4 \\ -36 & -4 & 12 \\ 20 & 5 & -10 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

d) $A^7 \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}$
har nødvendig
en løsning
for $a \neq -1$

Beweis:

$$\begin{aligned} |A^7| &= |A \cdot A \cdot \dots \cdot A| \\ &= |A| \cdot |A| \cdot \dots \cdot |A| \\ &= |A|^7 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

\Downarrow

$A^7 \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{b}$ har en
løsning.

$$\begin{aligned} A^7 \cdot \underline{x} &= \underline{b} \\ \cancel{(A^7)^{-1}} \cdot A^7 \cdot \underline{x} &= \cancel{(A^7)^{-1}} \cdot \underline{b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x} = \underline{\underline{(A^7)^{-1} \cdot \underline{b}}}$$

$$= (A^{-1})^7 \cdot \underline{b}$$

$$= A^{-7} \cdot \underline{b}$$

$|A^7| \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow (A^7)^{-1}$ finnes

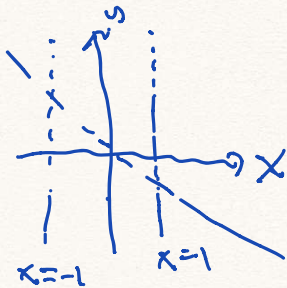
Pause:

Størker

11.15

2. $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{1-x^2}$ $(\pm 1)^3 \neq 0$

a) Asymptoter: i) Vertikale $1-x^2=0$
 $x = \pm 1$



$x=1$ og $x=-1$ vert. asympt.

ii) Horisontale/skrå:

$$x^3 : (-x^2 + 1) = -x - \frac{(x^3 - x)}{x}$$

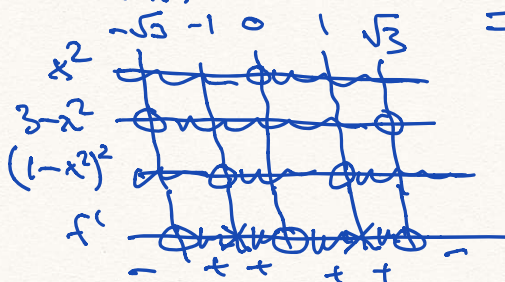
$$\frac{x^3}{1-x^2} = -x + \frac{x}{1-x^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ her } x \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$y = -x$ skrå asymptote

b) $f'(x) = \left(\frac{x^3}{1-x^2}\right)' = \frac{3x^2 \cdot (1-x^2) - x^3 \cdot (-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2}$
 $= \frac{3x^2 - 3x^4 + 2x^4}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{3x^2 - x^4}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{x^2(3-x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2}$

f antagende: $f'(x) \leq 0$

f er antagende i $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}]$
 og i $[\sqrt{3}, \infty)$



3.

$$\begin{array}{l} u=1-x \\ du=-1 \cdot dx \end{array}$$

$$a) \int 30(1-x)^5 dx = \int 30u^5 \cdot \frac{du}{-1}$$

$$= -30 \int u^5 du = -30 \cdot \frac{1}{6} u^6 + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-5(1-x)^6 + C}}$$

potens-
regel

$$b) \int \frac{12}{4-9x^2} dx = \int \frac{12}{(2-3x)(2+3x)} dx$$

Partialbruchspaltung:

$$\frac{12}{(2-3x)(2+3x)} = \frac{A}{2-3x} + \frac{B}{2+3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12 &= A \cdot (2+3x) + B(2-3x) \\ &= (2A+2B) + (3A-3B)x \end{aligned}$$

$$2A+2B=12 \quad 4A=12 \quad A=B=3$$

$$3A-3B=0 \quad A=B$$

$$= \int \frac{3}{2-3x} + \frac{3}{2+3x} dx$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\ln|2-3x| + \ln|2+3x| + C}}$$

$$\int \frac{3}{2-3x} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{3}{u \cdot (-3)} du$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} du = -\ln|2-3x| + C$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u=2-3x \\ du=-3dx \end{array}$$

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

$$u = e^x$$

$$du = e^x \cdot dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2u}{u^2 - 1} du = \ln |u^2 - 1| + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\ln |e^{2x} - 1| + C}}$$

$$v = u^2 - 1$$

$$dv = 2u du$$

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

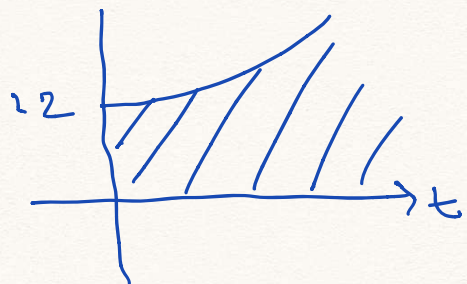
$$= \int \frac{1}{v} dv = \ln |v| + C$$

4.

a) Näverdi av leivnulekt:

$$\int_0^{\infty} I(t) \cdot e^{-rt} dt = \int_0^{\infty} 12e^{0.07t - 0.10t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} 12e^{-0.03t} dt$$



$$I(t) = 12e^{0.07t}$$

$r = 10\%$

$$= 12 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-0.03t} dt$$

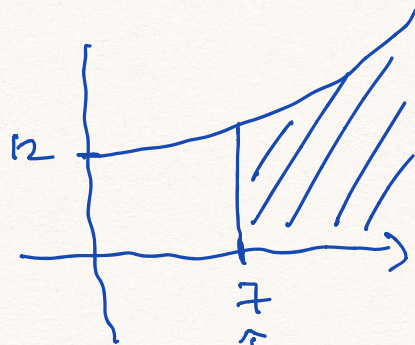
$$= 12 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{-0.03} e^{-0.03t} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

går mot 0
när $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$= -\frac{12}{0.03} \cdot (0 - 1) = \frac{12}{0.03} = \frac{12}{\frac{3}{100}} = \frac{1200}{3} = \underline{\underline{400}}$$

b) Nåvärdi av system:

$$\frac{S}{e^{0.10 \cdot 7}}$$



$S = \text{salgs-}$
 sum

Nåvärdi framtida lörint:

$$\int_7^{\infty} 12 \cdot e^{0.07t} \cdot e^{-0.10t} dt$$

$$= 12 \left[-\frac{1}{0.03} e^{-0.03t} \right]_7^{\infty}$$

$$= -\frac{12}{0.03} (0 - e^{-0.21}) = \underline{\underline{400 e^{-0.21}}}$$

$$\frac{S}{e^{0.70}} \geq 400 e^{-0.21} \quad \text{hvis } \underline{\underline{S \geq 400 e^{0.49}}}$$

Paras: Saterdag 12.10

5. $f(x,y) = y^2 - x^3 + 3x$

C: Nivåkurven til gjevnam $(-1, 2)$

$f(x,y) = 2$ sidar $f(-1, 2) = 2$

a) Stasjonære pkt: $f'_x = -3x^2 + 3 = 0$

$f'_x = f'_y = 0$

$f'_y = 2y = 0$

$\rightarrow y = 0, x^2 = 1$
 $x = \pm 1$

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

Klassifikasjon: Andrederivert-testen

$H(f) = \begin{pmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{yx} & f''_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6x & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$H(f)(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det = -12 < 0 \Rightarrow$

$(1,0)$

sadelpkt

$H(f)(-1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det = 12 > 0$

$\text{tr} = 8 > 0$

"

$\Delta \text{tr} = 6 + 2$

$\Rightarrow (-1,0)$

lokalt min

b) Tangent til C i (-1, 2):

$$y - y_0 = a(x - x_0) \quad (x_0, y_0) = (-1, 2)$$

$$a = y'(-1, 2) = - \frac{f'_x(-1, 2)}{f'_y(-1, 2)} = - \frac{0}{4} = \underline{0}$$

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

$$f'_y = 2y$$

Tangent:

$$y - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = 2}}$$

Andre stjøringspunkt:

$$f(x, 2) = 2$$

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

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

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

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

$$\underline{x = -1} \text{ eller } x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$\underline{x = -1}, \underline{x = 2}$$

Andre stjøringspunkt:

$$(x, y) = \underline{\underline{(2, 2)}}$$

$$C: \begin{cases} f(x, y) = 2 \\ \text{og} \\ \text{tangent: } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

Ukt at $x = -1$
er en løsning

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 3x - 2 : (x+1) = x^2 - x - 2 \\ \underline{-(x^3 + x^2)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^2 - 3x - 2 \\ \underline{-(x^2 + x)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x - 2 \\ \underline{-2x - 2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

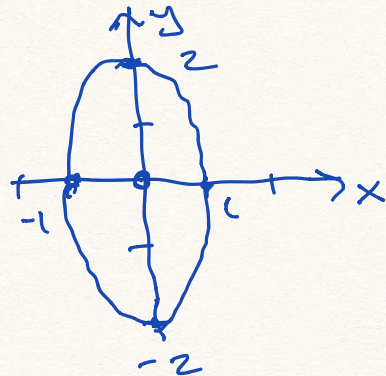
$$c) \quad 4x^2 + y^2 = 4 : 4$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Ellipse, senter (0,0),

halvaksler $\frac{a=1}{b=2}$



Begrenset: Ja

fordi $-1 \leq x \leq 1$
 $-2 \leq y \leq 2$

for alle (x,y) på kurven

$$d) \quad \max f = y^2 - x^3 + 3x \quad \text{når} \quad 4x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

i) Ellipsen begrenset betyr at det finnes
et maks ved ekstremverdiene.

ii) Kandidatplet:

- ualige: kandidat plet \rightarrow begrenset

- degenerert løsning: Ingen

(siden det er en ellipse, er
det ingen tillatte plet med degl.
løsning.)

Lagrange: $L = y^2 - x^3 + 3x - \lambda \cdot (4x^2 + y^2)$

FOC $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L'_x = -3x^2 + 3 - \lambda \cdot 8x = 0 \\ L'_y = 2y - \lambda \cdot 2y = 0 \\ c \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

Lagrange-
bedingung

ii) $2y(1-\lambda) = 0$ $y=0$ oder $\lambda=1$

$y=0$	$\lambda=1$
<p>iii) $4x^2 = 4$ $x^2 = 1 \quad x = \pm 1$</p> <p>i) $-3x^2 + 3 - \lambda \cdot 8x = 0$ $\lambda = 0$ sind $x = \pm 1$ \Downarrow $(x, y; \lambda) = (\underline{1, 0; 0}), (\underline{-1, 0; 0})$ $f = 2 \quad f = -2$</p>	<p>i) $-3x^2 + 3 - 8x = 0$ $-3x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$ $x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4(-3) \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot (-3)}$ $= \frac{8 \pm 10}{-6} = -3, \frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>iii) $x = -3$: $4 \cdot 9 + y^2 = 4$ $y^2 = -32$ unlös</p> <p><u>$x = \frac{1}{3}$</u>: $4 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + y^2 = 4$ $y^2 = 4 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{32}{9}$ $y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{32}{9}}$</p>
<p><u>$(x, y; \lambda) = (\frac{1}{3}, \pm \sqrt{\frac{32}{9}}, 1)$</u> <u>$f = \frac{32}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + 1 = \frac{122}{27}$</u></p>	

Konklusjon: $f_{\max} = f\left(\frac{1}{3}, \pm\sqrt{\frac{32}{9}}\right) = \underline{\underline{122/27}}$
med $\lambda=1$

(fordi ellipser er
begrenset og det
finns et maks. kant
ordinære hand.dot(plot))

Degenerert bilbet:

$$\underbrace{4x^2 + y^2 = 4} : \underbrace{a}$$

$g(x,y)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g'_x = 8x = 0 \\ g'_y = 2y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (x,y) \\ = (0,0) \end{array}$$

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

Siden $(0,0)$ ikke passer
i bilbet., er det
ingen tillatte pnt med
degenerert bilbet.

6. $\min f(x,y) = x$ near $y^2 - x^3 + 3x = 2$

Lagrange: $L = x - \lambda (y^2 - x^3 + 3x)$

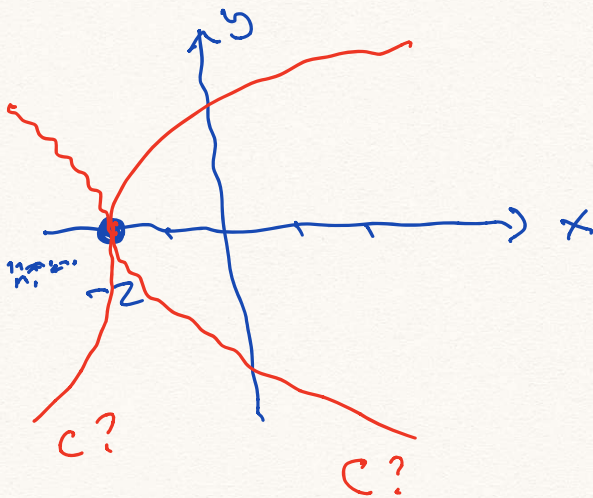
$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{For } \left. \begin{array}{l} L'_x = \\ L'_y = \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1 - \lambda \cdot (-3x^2 + 3) = 0 \\ -\lambda \cdot 2y = 0 \\ y^2 - x^3 + 3x = 2 \end{array} \\
 \text{C } \{
 \end{array}$$

ii) $-2\lambda y = 0$ $\lambda = 0$ oder $y = 0$

$\lambda = 0$	$y = 0$
i) $\lambda = 0$ unmöglich	ii) $-x^3 + 3x = 2$ $x^3 - 3x + 2 = 0$ $\leftarrow x=1: \text{OK}$ $(x-1)(x^2+x-2) = 0$ $\leftarrow \text{poly. div.}$ $\underline{x=1}$ oder $x^2+x-2=0$ $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = 1, -2$ $\underline{x=1}, \underline{x=-2}$
	i) $\underline{x=1}$ $1 - \lambda \cdot 0 = 0$ unmöglich. $\underline{x=-2}$: $1 - \lambda \cdot (-8) = 0$ $\lambda = -1/9$ $(x,y,\lambda) = (-2, 0; -1/9)$

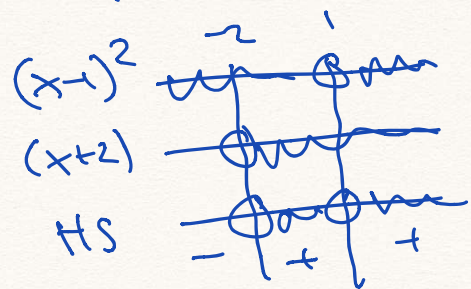
min $f = x$ när $y^2 - x^3 + 3x = 2 \leftarrow C$

Kandidatpunkt: $(x, y, \lambda) = (-2, 0, -1/9)$
 $f = -2$

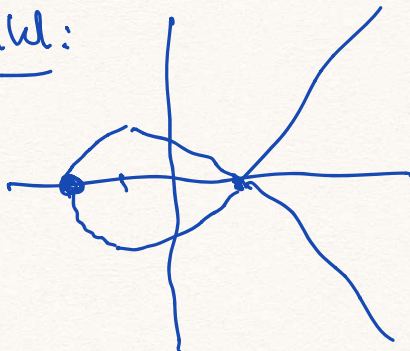


$C: y^2 - x^3 + 3x = 2$
 $y^2 = x^3 - 3x + 2$

$x^3 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)^2(x+2)$



Konkl:



$f_{\min} = -2$ i $(-2, 0)$

$x < -2:$

$x^3 - 3x + 2 < 0$

$y^2 = k \quad k < 0$

Umöjligt