

Emne	Lærebok	Oppgaver
1 Partiell-derivasjon	[E] 7.3	[E] 7.3.1 - 7.3.2
2 Andrederiverte og Hesse-matrisen	[E] 7.3	[E] 7.3.3 - 7.3.5

① Partiell derivasjon

$f(x,y)$ fn. i to variabler

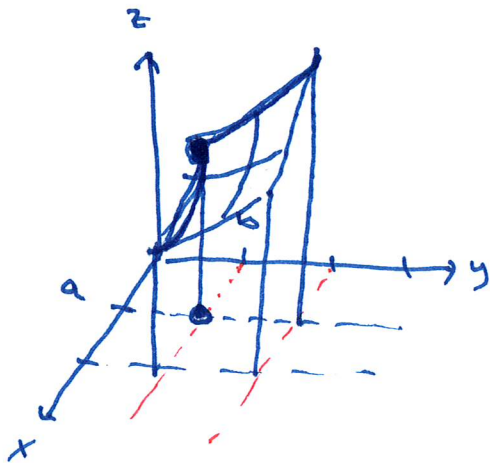
$$z = f(x,y)$$

$(x,y) = (a,b)$ punkt

Def:

$$f'_x(a,b) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h,b) - f(a,b)}{h}$$

$$f'_y(a,b) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a,b+h) - f(a,b)}{h}$$



$f'_x(a,b)$: stigningsstillet
til tangenten når vi
holder y konst., endrer x
i pkt (a,b)

$f'_y(a,b)$: —||— holder x konst.,
enderer y

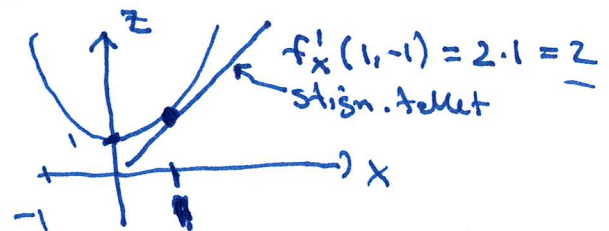
Eks:

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

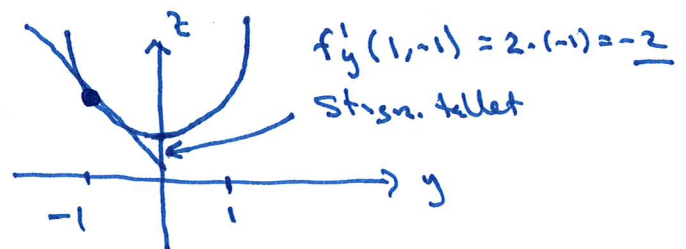
$$z = f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

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

$$f'_x: z = f(x,-1) = x^2 + 1$$



$$f'_y: z = f(1,y) = 1 + y^2$$



Beregning av de partiellderiverte f'_x , f'_y

- fra defn:

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

$$f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h,y) - f(x,y)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + y^2 - x^2 - y^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2x + h = \underline{2x}$$

- ved å bruke regneregler:

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

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x + 0 = \underline{2x} \\ f'_y = 0 + 2y = \underline{2y} \end{cases}$$

← tenk vi at y er konstant, og bruker vanlig derivertest w.h.t. x

$$f'_x(1,-1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$f'_y(1,-1) = 2 \cdot (-1) = -2$$

← x er konstant.

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

$$f'_x = 3x^2 + (xy)'_x - 0 = 3x^2 + y(x)'_x - 0 = \underline{3x^2 + y}$$

$$f'_y = 0 + x \cdot 1 - 2y = \underline{x - 2y}$$

Defn. Et stasjonært punkt for en funksjon $f(x,y)$ i to variabler er et pkt hvor $f'_x = 0$, $f'_y = 0$.

førsteordens-betvælsene

Ekse:

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

$$f'_x = 2x = 0$$

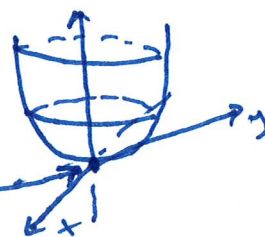
$$x = 0$$

$$f'_y = 2y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

} stasjonære pkt:

$$(x,y) = \underline{(0,0)}$$



E6:

$$f(x,y) = x^3 + xy - y^3$$

$$f'_x = 3x^2 + y = 0$$

$$f'_y = x - 2y = 0$$

FOC

$$3(2y)^2 + y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2y$$

$$12y^2 + y = 0$$

$$y(12y+1) = 0$$

$$y=0 \text{ eller } 12y+1=0$$

$$x=0$$

$$\frac{12y}{12} = \frac{-1}{12}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

Stasjonære pkt:

$$(x,y) = (0,0), (-\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{12})$$

$f=0$
kandidat
min?

$$f = (-\frac{1}{6})^3 + (-\frac{1}{6})(-\frac{1}{12}) - (-\frac{1}{12})^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{216} + \frac{1}{72} - \frac{1}{144} = -\frac{1 \cdot 2}{216 \cdot 2} + \frac{1 \cdot 6}{72 \cdot 6} - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{144 \cdot 3}$$

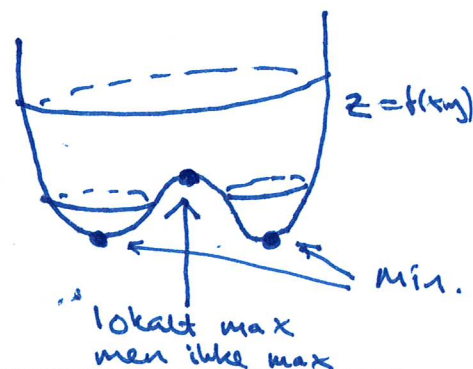
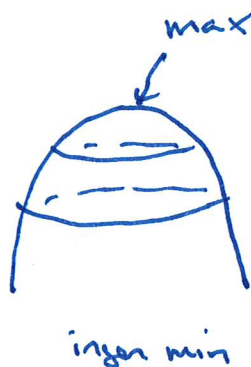
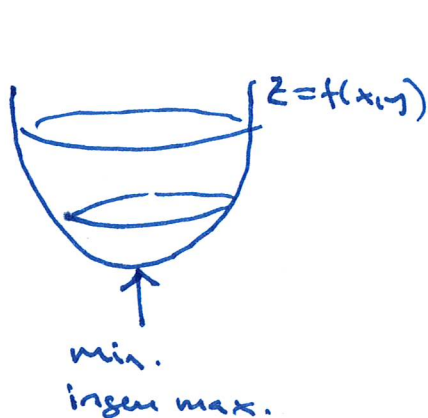
$$= \frac{-2+6-3}{432} = \frac{1}{432} > 0$$

kandidat
max?

Stasjonære pkt = kandidater for max/min.

Defn.

Et pkt $(x,y) = (a,b)$ er et maksimumpkt (eller globalt maks. pkt) for f hvis $f(a,b) \geq f(x,y)$ for alle pkt (x,y) , og et min. pkt (globalt min. pkt) for f hvis $f(a,b) \leq f(x,y)$ for alle (x,y) .



② Andre deriverte og Hesse-matrisen

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

$$f'_x(x,y) = 3x^2 + y$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = x - 2y$$

} første ordens
partiell-
deriverte

$$f''_{xx} = (3x^2 + y)'_x = 6x + 0 = \underline{6x}$$

$$f''_{xy} = (3x^2 + y)'_y = 0 + 1 = \underline{1}$$

$$f''_{yx} = (x - 2y)'_x = 1 - 0 = \underline{1}$$

$$f''_{yy} = (x - 2y)'_y = 0 - 2 = \underline{-2}$$

} andre ordens
partiell-
deriverte

Defn. av Hesse-matrisen:

$$H(f)(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} f''_{xx}(x,y) & f''_{xy}(x,y) \\ f''_{yx}(x,y) & f''_{yy}(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$$

Eks: $H(f)(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$f = x^3 + xy - y^2$
 $f'_x = 3x^2 + y$
 $f'_y = x - 2y$

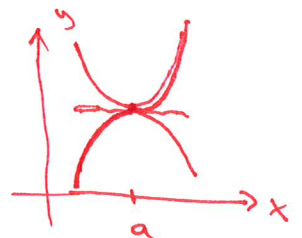
Fakta: For (nesten) alle funksjon $f(x,y)$,
så er $f''_{xy} = f''_{yx}$ \Leftrightarrow $H(f)$ er symmetrisk.

Minner om
én variabel:

$$f(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \underline{x=a}$$



$$f''(a) > 0 \quad \text{(konveks)}$$

$$f''(a) < 0 \quad \text{(konkav)}$$