

Løsning: MET11807 2022-05-23

b) $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -6 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & a & 7 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 10 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-1]{} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & a & 7 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 10 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-3]{} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & a+12 & -2 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 14 & 2 \end{array} \right]$

$\xrightarrow[]{} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & a+12 & -2 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 14 & 2 \end{array} \right)$ starten på Gauss-prosessen,
som er fullst for alle
verdier av a

a) $a = -12$: $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 14 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[]{} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 14 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 14 & -2 \end{array} \right)$ trappetform
eller inn overfor
 $x - 4y + 3z - 4w = 3$
 $2y - 2z + 14w = 2$
 $-2z + 14w = -2$
 $w \text{ fri}$
 $x = 4 \cdot 2 - 3(7w+1) + 4w + 3 \Rightarrow x = 8 - 19w$
 $2y = 2(7w+1) - 14w + 2 = 4 \Rightarrow y = 2$
 $-2z = -14w - 2 \Rightarrow z = 7w + 1$

Løsning: $(x_1, y_1, z_1, w) = \frac{(8-19w, 2, 1+7w, w)}{\text{vennlig mige løsninger, én frihetsgrad}}$ med w fri

b) Forklarer Gauss-eliminasjon med generell a :

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & a+12 & -2 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 14 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[]{} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 14 & 2 \\ 0 & a+12 & -2 & 14 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-1/2]{} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & a+12 & -2 & 14 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[]{} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & a+12 & -2 & 14 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-(a+12)]{} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+10 & * & * \end{array} \right)$$

hvor $* = 14 - 7(a+12) = -30 - 7a$
 $= -7(a+10)$

$* = -2 - (a+12) = -14 - a$

For a ikke å ha noen løsninger, må
piot i siste rad være i siste ledene.

Dette gir $\begin{cases} a+10 = 0 \\ -7(a+10) = 0 \\ -14 - a \neq 0 \end{cases}$ $a = -10$ gir null
i de fire første posisjonene.
Da er $-14 + 10 = -4 \neq 0$
piot i siste rad.

$a = -10$:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -4 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right)$$

Konklusjon: Ingen løsninger $\Leftrightarrow a = -10$

$$\underline{2.} \quad a) \int_0^1 (6\sqrt{x} - 11x^{\frac{5}{2}}) dx = \int_0^1 (6x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 11x^{\frac{5}{2}}) dx$$

$$= \left[6 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - 11 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{11}x^{\frac{7}{2}} \right) + C \right]_0^1 = \left[4x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 5x^{\frac{7}{2}} + C \right]_0^1$$

$$= [4x\sqrt{x} - 5x^2\sqrt{x}]_0^1 = (4-5) - 0 = -1$$

$$b) \int \frac{21-x}{9-x^2} dx = \int \frac{3}{3+x} + \frac{4}{3-x} dx = 3 \ln|3+x| \cdot \frac{1}{(-1)} + 4 \ln|3-x| \cdot \frac{1}{1} + C$$

$$= \underline{4 \ln|3+x| - 3 \ln|3-x| + C}$$

$$\frac{21-x}{9-x^2} = \frac{A}{3-x} + \frac{B}{3+x} \quad | \cdot (3-x)(3+x)$$

$$21-x = A(3+x) + B(3-x)$$

$$21-x = (3A+3B) + x(A-B)$$

!!

$$\begin{aligned} 3A+3B &= 21 \\ A-B &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+B &= 7 \\ A-B &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2A &= 6 \\ A &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= 7-A = 4 \\ B &= 7-3 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \int \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot (-2\sqrt{x}) du = \int \frac{-2(1-u)}{u} du$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} u &= 1-\sqrt{x} \\ du &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \end{aligned}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 1-u$$

$$dx = -2\sqrt{x} du$$

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

$$= \underline{2(1-\sqrt{x}) - 2 \ln|1-\sqrt{x}| + C}$$

$$d) \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = f(1) - f(0) \Rightarrow f(1) - f(0) = -A$$

siden $f(x)$ är en antiderivat
av $f'(x)$ per definition.

, där
 $A = \text{arean under grafen till } f'(x)$
 och x -axeln på intervallet $[0,1]$
 $\approx \text{ca } 4 \text{ rutor} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

Konklusion: $f(1) - f(0) = -A$

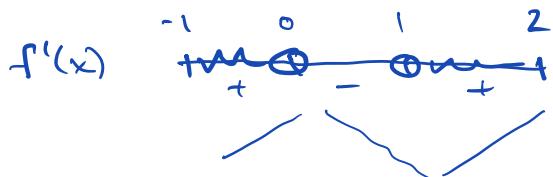
≈ -0.25

e) max/min $f(x)$:

Kandidatplot:

- i) Randplot $x = -1$, $x = 2$
- ii) Stasjonær plot: $x = 0$, $x = 1$
($f'(x)=0$)

Fortegnelse for $f'(x)$:



Mulige max: $f(2) - f(0) = \int_0^2 f'(x) dx = -A_{01} + A_{12} > 0$

$x=0, x=2$

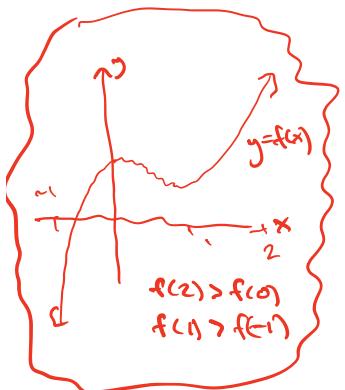
der A_{01}, A_{12} er arealet mellom grafen til $f'(x)$ og x -aksen i $[0,1]$ og $[1,2]$, og $A_{12} > A_{01}$ fra figur.

$f(1) - f(-1) = \int_{-1}^1 f'(x) dx = A_{-10} - A_{01} > 0$

der A_{-10} er arealet mellom grafen til $f'(x)$ og x -aksen i $[-1,0]$. Fra figur er $A_{-10} > A_{01}$.

Konklusjon:

$x=2$ er maksimumspunktet for f
 $x=-1$ er minimumspunktet for f



3. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = a(a^2 - 1) - 1 \cdot (a - 2) + 2(1 - 2a) = a^3 - a - a + 2 + 2 - 4a = \underline{\underline{a^3 - 6a + 4}}$$

utregning av $|A|$ for ulike a

a) $|A|=4 \neq 0$ (sett inn)

!!

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{pmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$C_{11} = -1 \quad C_{12} = 2 \quad C_{13} = 1 \\ C_{21} = 2 \quad C_{22} = -4 \quad C_{23} = 2 \\ C_{31} = 1 \quad C_{32} = 2 \quad C_{33} = -1$$

A symmetrisk $\Rightarrow \text{adj}(A)$ symmetrisk.

b) $|A| = a^3 - 6a + 4$:
 (se ovenfor)
 Se at $|A| = a^3 - 6a + 4 = 2^3 - 6 \cdot 2 + 4 = 8 - 12 + 4 = 0$
 når $a = 2$, så $a - 2$ er en faktor i
 uttrykket for $|A|$.

$$\begin{aligned} a^3 - 6a + 4 &: a - 2 = a^2 + 2a - 2 \\ a^2 - 2a^2 & \\ 2a^2 - 6a + 4 & \\ 2a^2 - 4a & \\ -2a + 4 & \\ -2a + 4 & \\ 0 & \end{aligned}$$

c) Når $a \neq 2, -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$ så er $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow A \underline{x} = \underline{0}$ gir $\underline{x} = \underline{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= a^3 - 6a + 4 = (a-2)(a^2 + 2a - 2) \\ &= (a-2)(a - (-1+\sqrt{3}))(a - (-1-\sqrt{3})) \end{aligned}$$

$|A| = 0$ for $a = 2, a = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + 2a - 2 &= 0 \\ a = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(-2)}}{2} & \\ = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} & \\ = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} & \\ = -1 \pm \sqrt{3} & \end{aligned}$$

kan lesing ved $\underline{x} = \underline{0}$

Prøver først en av verdiene $a = 2, a = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$
 og $a = 2$ gir enkelt regning:

$$\underline{a=2}: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

vet at $|A|=0$, så det
 må være mulig ene
 løsninger (siden $\underline{b}=\underline{0}$)

Løser via Gauss:

$$\begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R1 \leftrightarrow R2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R2 \rightarrow R2 - 2R1} \\ \xrightarrow{\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R3 \rightarrow R3 - R2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)} \begin{array}{l} x+2y+z=0 \\ -3y=0 \\ (z \text{ fri}) \end{array} \end{array}$$

Resultat:

$$(x, y, z) = (-2, 0, 2) \text{ med } z \text{ fri}$$

Velger for eksempel $z=1$, så får vi

$$(x, y, z) = (-1, 0, 1) : A \cdot \underline{x} = \underline{0} \text{ når } \frac{(x, y, z) = (-1, 0, 1)}{\text{og } a=2}$$

$$y=0$$

$$x = -2 \cdot 0 - 2 = -2$$

Det finnes også andre løsninger.

$$4. \quad f(x,y) = x^2y - 5xy^2 + xy^3$$

$$\text{a)} \quad \begin{aligned} f'_x &= 2xy - 5y^2 + y^3 = y(2x - 5y + y^2) = 0 \\ f'_y &= x^2 - 10xy + 3xy^2 = x(x - 10y + 3y^2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} y=0 \text{ oder } 2x - 5y + y^2 = 0 \\ x=0 \text{ oder } x - 10y + 3y^2 = 0 \end{array}}$$

$$\text{i)} \quad x=0, y=0 : \quad (x,y) = \underline{(0,0)}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad y=0, x - 10y + 3y^2 = 0 : \quad x=0 \rightarrow (x,y) = \underline{(0,0)}$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad x=0, 2x - 5y + y^2 = 0 : \quad y^2 - 5y = y(y-5) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (x,y) = \underline{(0,0)}, \underline{(0,5)} \\ y=0 \text{ oder } y=5 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad \begin{cases} 2x - 5y + y^2 = 0 \\ x - 10y + 3y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= 10y - 3y^2 \\ 2(10y - 3y^2) - 5y + y^2 &= 0 \\ -5y^2 + 15y &= 0 \\ -5y(y-3) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} y=0 & \text{oder } y=3 \\ x=0 & y=30-27=3 \end{array}$$

$$(x,y) = \underline{(0,0)}, \underline{(3,3)}$$

Konklusion: Stasjonære punkt for f er $\underline{(0,0)}, \underline{(0,5)}, \underline{(3,3)}$

$$\text{b)} \quad H(f) = \begin{pmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{yx} & f''_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y & 2x - 10y + 3y^2 \\ 2x - 10y + 3y^2 & -10x + 6xy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{(0,5)}: \quad H(f)(0,5) = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 25 \\ 25 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det = 10 \cdot 0 - 25^2 = -625 < 0$$

(0,5) er seddipunkt

$$\underline{(3,3)}: \quad H(f)(3,3) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \det = 6 \cdot 24 - 3 \cdot 3 = 144 - 9 = 135 > 0 \\ \text{tr} = 6 + 24 = 30 > 0 \end{array}$$

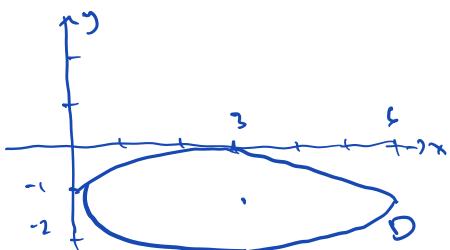
(3,3) er lokalt minimum

5. max $f(x,y) = x+3y$ när $x^2-6x+9y^2+18y+9=0$

a) D: $x^2-6x+9y^2+18y+9=0$

$$x^2-6x+9+9(y^2+2y+1)+9=x+9 \quad | :9$$

$$\frac{(x-3)^2}{9} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{1} = 1 \quad \text{ellipse, sentrum } \underline{(3,-1)}, \text{ halvaxer } a=\sqrt{9}=3, b=\sqrt{1}=1$$



D er begrenset siden
 $0 \leq x \leq 6$
 $-2 \leq y \leq 0$

b) $L = x+3y - \lambda(x^2-6x+9y^2+18y+9)$

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 1 - \lambda(2x-6) = 0 \\ L_y &= 3 - \lambda \cdot (18y+18) = 0 \\ x^2-6x+9y^2+18y+9 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange-betingelser

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2x-6} = \frac{3}{18y+18}$$

$$18y+18 = 3(2x-6)$$

$$18(y+1) = 6(x-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x-3 = 3 \cdot (y+1)}$$

Setter inn i ellipselikni:

$$\frac{(x-3)^2}{9} + \frac{(y+1)^2}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{3^2(y+1)^2}{9} + (y+1)^2 = 1$$

$$2(y+1)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow (y+1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

D er begrenset, så problemet har max ved ekstremverdien.
 Ingen tilhørende punkt med de givne
 betingelsene siden D er en
 ellipse
 !!
 max = kandidatpunkt med
 størst verdi

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{2(x-3)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3(\pm\sqrt{12})} \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{6\sqrt{12}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-3 &= 3 \cdot (\pm\sqrt{12}) \\ x &= 3 \pm 3\sqrt{12} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} y+1 = \pm\sqrt{12} \\ y = -1 \pm \sqrt{12} \end{cases}$$

Kandidatpunkter: $(x_1, y_1, z) = (3 + 3\sqrt{12}, -1 + \sqrt{12}, \frac{1}{6\sqrt{12}})$, $f = 6\sqrt{12}$

$(3 - 3\sqrt{12}, -1 - \sqrt{12}, \frac{-1}{6\sqrt{12}})$ $f = -6\sqrt{12}$

Ser af $d_{\max} = 6 \cdot \sqrt{12} = \frac{6 \cdot \sqrt{1} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{2} = \underline{\underline{3\sqrt{2}}}$

i $\underline{(3 + 3\sqrt{12}, -1 + \sqrt{12}, \frac{1}{6\sqrt{12}})}$

b. a) Skriver bærbetygelse $x(x^2+y^2) - (x^2-y^2) = 0$

$$g(x, y) = \underline{x^3 + xy^2 - x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

Degenerert bærbetygelse:

$$(1) g'_x = 3x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$(2) g'_y = 2xy + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow 2y(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{y=0} \text{ eller } \underline{x=-1}$$

$$y=0: (1) \text{ gir } \left. \begin{array}{l} 3x^2 - 2x = 0 \\ x(3x-2) = 0 \\ x=0, x=\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{(0,0)}, \underline{(\frac{2}{3}, 0)}$$

$$x=-1: (1) \text{ gir } \left. \begin{array}{l} 3+x^2+2=0 \\ 5+x^2=0 \end{array} \right\} \text{ ikke pløt.}$$

Aar de to punktene $(0,0)$, $(\frac{2}{3}, 0)$, er det len
 $(0,0)$ som er tillatt (dvs passer i bærbetygelsen $g'_y(y)=0$)

Konklusjon: Et tillatt pt $(0,0)$ med degenerert
bærbetygelse.

b) max $f(x,y) = y$ når $\lambda(x^2+y^2) = x^2-y^2$

Nivåkurver for f :

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

$$\underline{y = a}$$

horisontale rette linjer

$$C: x(x^2+y^2) = x^2-y^2$$

når horisontal tangent



nivåkurven $y=a$ treffer kurven C tangentielt



punktere (x,y) på C (hilstatte punkt)
som oppfyller FOC $\nabla f = \lambda \cdot \nabla g$
for en λ



ordinære locall. døgpt. som
oppfyller lagrige betingelsene
FOC + C.