

$$3.12) f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + xy - x - y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 + x - 1$$

$$a) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = -1 \neq 0$$

$$b) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 1) = 3 - 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$$c) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, -1) = 3 - 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^3 + y^3(x) + xy(x) - x - y(x)) = 3x^2 + 3y^2(x)y'(x) + y(x) + xy'(x) - 1 - y'(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3y^2(x) + x - 1)y'(x) + 3x^2 + y(x) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y'(x) = \frac{1 - 3x^2 - y}{3y^2 + x - 1}, \quad y$$

$$a) y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = -1, \quad b) y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0, \quad c) y(0) = -1, \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

$$3.13) f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 1 = 0, \quad (1, 0) = 0$$

$$a) f(1, 0) = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{o.k.}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 0) = 3 \neq 0 \text{ o.k.}$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} f(x(y), y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dy} = (3x^2 - 3y^2)x'(y) + (-6xy) = 0$$

$$x'(y) = \frac{6xy}{3x^2 - 3y^2} \quad x(0) = 1, \quad x'(0) = 0.$$

$$b) \text{ Eftersom } f \text{ är } C^2 \text{ blir } x \text{ } C^2.$$

$$x''(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \frac{6x(y)y}{3x^2(y) - 3y^2} = \frac{(6x'(y)y + 6x)(3x^2 - 3y^2) - 6xy(6xx'(y) - 6y)}{(3x^2 - 3y^2)^2}$$

$$x''(0) = \frac{6 \cdot 3}{3^2} = \underline{\underline{2}}. \quad \text{Lok. Min.}$$

$$c) 3x^2 - 3y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = y^2 \\ f(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm x \\ x^3 - 3x^3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm x \\ 2x^3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Inträ punkter } \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \right)$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -6xy \neq 0$ i bägge dessa, så vi kan lösa ut $y(x)$ lokalt.

3.15)

$$f(x, y, z) = xy - (x+y)z^2 + 1 - \tan 2z$$

$$f(1, -1, \pi) = -1 + 1 + \tan 2\pi = 0 \quad \text{ok.}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -2(x+y)z - 2(1 + \tan^2 2z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(1, -1, \pi) = -2^2 = -4 \neq 0 \quad \text{o.k.}$$

$$z(1, -1) = \pi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - (x+y)z^2(x, y) + 1 - \tan(2z(x, y))) =$$

$$= y - z^2 - 2(x+y)z z'_x(x, y) - 2z'_x(x, y)(1 + \tan^2 2z) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y - z^2 = z'_x (2(x+y)z + 2(1 + \tan^2 2z))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z'_x = \frac{y - z^2}{2(x+y)z + 2(1 + \tan^2 2z)}$$

$$z'_x(1, -1) = \frac{-1 - \pi^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy - (x+y)z^2(x, y) + 1 - \tan(2z(x, y))) =$$

$$= x - z^2 - 2(x+y)z z'_y(x, y) - 2z'_y(x, y)(1 + \tan^2 2z) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z'_y = \frac{x - z^2}{2(x+y)z + 2(1 + \tan^2 2z)} \quad z'_y(1, -1) = \frac{1 - \pi^2}{2}$$

$$3.19) \begin{cases} f_1(x, y, z) = x + y + z - 5 = 0 \\ f_2(x, y, z) = xy - yz = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ yz & xy \end{vmatrix} = xy - yz \quad i(1,2,3) = 2 - 6 = -4 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1(1,2,3) = 0 \\ f_2(1,2,3) = 0 \quad \text{o.k.} \end{cases}$$

$$x(2) = 1, \quad z(2) = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x(y) + y + z(y) = 6 \\ x(y)yz(y) = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dy}(x(y) + y + z(y)) = x'(y) + 1 + z'(y) = 0 \\ \frac{d}{dy}(x(y)yz(y)) = x'(y)yz + xz + xy z'(y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x'(y) + z'(y) = -1 \\ yz x'(y) + xy z'(y) = -xz \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-yz} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x'(y) + z'(y) = -1 \\ (xy - yz)z'(y) = yz - xz \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x'(y) = -1 - \frac{yz - xz}{xy - yz} \\ z'(y) = \frac{yz - xz}{xy - yz} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x'(2) = -1 - \frac{6-3}{-4} = -\frac{1}{4} \\ z'(2) = \frac{6-3}{-4} = -\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$3.20) \begin{cases} f_1(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 2 = 0 \\ f_2(x, y, z) = x + y - 2e^z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(1,1,0) = f_2(1,1,0) = 0 \quad \text{o.k.}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & -2z \\ 1 & -2e^z \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 4ye^z + 2z \quad i(1,1,0) \text{ f\u00f6r } i \\ -4 \neq 0.$$

$y(x), z(x)$ lokalt kring $(1,1,0)$.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2yy'(x) - 2zz'(x) = 0 \\ 1 + y'(x) - 2z'(x)e^z = 0 \end{cases}$$

i $(1,1,0)$

$$\begin{cases} 2 + 2y'(1) = 0 \\ 1 + y'(1) - 2z'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} y'(1) = -1 \\ z'(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Tangentvektor $(1, -1, 0)$.

$$3.14) f(x,y) = y^4 + (|x|-1)y + \sin x = 0$$

För varje $|x| < 1$ gälla

$$\text{att } g(y) = y^4 + (|x|-1)y + \sin x$$

uppfyller $g'(y) = 4y^3 + (|x|-1)$ som är negativt

om $4y^3 + (|x|-1) < 0$. D.v.s.

$g(y)$ är avtagande på $\left] -\infty, \left(\frac{1-|x|}{4}\right)^{1/3} \right]$

och positivt om $4y^3 + (|x|-1) > 0$,

d.v.s. växande på

$$\left] \left(\frac{1-|x|}{4}\right)^{1/3}, \infty \right[$$

$$g\left(\left(\frac{1-|x|}{4}\right)^{1/3}\right) = \left(\frac{1-|x|}{4}\right)^{4/3} + (|x|-1)\left(\frac{1-|x|}{4}\right)^{1/3} + \sin x$$

≤ 0 om $|x|$ nära 0.

$g(y) \rightarrow \infty$ då $y \rightarrow \pm \infty$, så

finns unik lösning på bägge sidor om punkten ovan.

$$4y^3(x)y'(x) + \operatorname{sgn} x y(x) + (|x|-1)y'(x) + \cos x = 0$$

$$\operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Fungerar bara om $y(0) = 0$

$$4y^3(0)y'(0) - y'(0) + \cos 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(0) = \frac{\cos 0}{1-4y^3(0)} = 1.$$

$$3.16) \quad g(x, y) = y^3 + y - e^{x+9} - 9 = 0$$

$$a) \quad g(1, y) = y^3 + y - e + 1 - 9 = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} g(1, y) = 3y^2 + 1 \quad \text{strängt växande}$$

$$g(1, y) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{då } y \rightarrow -\infty, \quad g(1, y) \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{då } y \rightarrow +\infty.$$

b) För varje x är $p.s.$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 3y^2 + 1 \quad \text{strängt positiv}$$

$$\text{och } g(x, y) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{då } y \rightarrow -\infty, \quad g(x, y) \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{då } y \rightarrow +\infty.$$

c) $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \neq 0$, så följer av implicita funktionsatsen.

d) Allt var kontinuerlig är en lokal egenkap.

e) $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, Eftersom $e^x - x + 9 = h(x)$

uppfyller allt $h(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ då $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$, och

$$h(x) \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{då } x \rightarrow -\infty,$$

$$h'(x) = e^x - 1, \quad h'(x) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x = 0 \quad \text{ger max}$$

$$h(0) = 1 - 0 + 9 = 10.$$

$$D.v.s. \quad V_h = [10, \infty[.$$

$$y^3 + y = 10 \quad \text{ger } y = 2, \quad \text{vilket ger lägsta}$$

$$\text{värdet.} \quad V_f = [2, \infty[.$$

3.17)

$$t = V - e \sin v, \quad 0 \leq e < 1 \text{ konstant.}$$

$$f(t, v) = t - v + e \sin v = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = -1 + e \cos v < 0 \quad \text{så implicita funktionsatsen}$$

ger att $v(t)$ existerar, lokalt som C^1 funktion.

$$\text{Eftersom } \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} < 0 \quad f(t, v) \rightarrow -\infty \text{ då } v \rightarrow \infty, \quad f(t, v) \rightarrow +\infty \text{ då } v \rightarrow -\infty$$

finns unik lösning $v(t)$ för varje t .

$$1 - v'(t) + e v'(t) \cos v = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v'(t) = \frac{1}{1 - e \cos v} > 0.$$

3.18) $(y^2 + z^4)x + x^5 = f(x, y, z) = 1$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (y^2 + z^4) + 5x^4 \geq 0, > 0 \text{ då } (x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$$

så spec. på $f = 1$.

$$f(x, y, z) \rightarrow -\infty \text{ då } x \rightarrow -\infty, \quad f(x, y, z) \rightarrow +\infty \text{ då } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

så finns unik lösning för varje (y, z) .

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} ((y^2 + z^4)x + x^5(y, z)) =$$

$$= 2yx + (y^2 + z^4)x'_y + 5x^4 x'_y = 0$$

$$x'_y = \frac{-2xy}{5x^4 + y^2 + z^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} ((y^2 + z^4)x + x^5(y, z)) =$$

$$= 4z^3x + (y^2 + z^4)x'_z + 5x^4 x'_z = 0$$

$$x'_z = \frac{-4z^3x}{5x^4 + y^2 + z^4}$$