

Tips 2, 19, 20, 21, 11, 22, 26 (några lösta på följande sidor)

2.19 a) Inre derivata på  $x$ : 1, inre derivata på  $y$ : -1

b)  $f(x-y)$ , inre derivator som i a)

2.20 Inre deriv. på  $x$ :  $\frac{1}{y}$ , på  $y$ :  $-\frac{x}{y^2}$

$$\frac{x^2-y^2}{xy} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}$$

2.21 Kedjeregeln  $\begin{cases} z'_x = z'_u \cdot u'_x + z'_v \cdot v'_x \\ z'_y = z'_u \cdot u'_y + z'_v \cdot v'_y \end{cases}$

2.11 c)  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(y) \Rightarrow z = \dots$   
↑  
godt

d)  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(y) \Rightarrow z = \dots$

2.22 a) kedjeregeln ger .....  $z'_v = 0 \Rightarrow z = f(u) = f(x-y)$

b)  $x=0$  ger  $z(0,y) = f(-y) = y - \cos y$ , sätt  $t = -y \Rightarrow f(t) = \dots$   
sedan  $t = x-y \Rightarrow z = f(x-y) = \dots$

2.26 översätt till ekvation i  $u, v$  med kedjeregeln

Obs  $-1-x = -1 - \frac{u}{y^2} = -1 - \frac{u}{\sqrt{z}}$ , måste också översättas till  $u, v$

Godtyckliga funktionen i lösn. utan bivillkor bestäms då bivillkor införs  $z(1,y) = \dots$  (sätt in  $x=1$ ).  $t = y^2$  användbart.

Lösungen 2.19bc, 2.20, 2.21b, 2.11a-d, 2.22, 2.26

2.19b)  $z(x,y) = f(x-y) \Rightarrow z'_x = \underbrace{f'(x-y)}_{\substack{\text{inve deriv.} \\ \text{p8 x}}} \cdot 1, z'_y = \underbrace{f'(x-y)}_{\text{inve p8 y}} \cdot (-1)$   
 $\Rightarrow z'_x + z'_y = f'(x-y) - f'(x-y) = 0$  für alle (envar-)funktionen  $f$

c)  $f(x-y) = 1 + (x-y)e^{-x+y} = 1 + (x-y)e^{-(x-y)} \Rightarrow f(t) = 1 + te^{-t}$

2.20)  $z(x,y) = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \Rightarrow z'_x = \underbrace{f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}_{\text{inve p8 x}} \cdot \frac{1}{y}, z'_y = \underbrace{f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}_{\text{inve p8 y}} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} \Rightarrow$

$xz'_x + yz'_y = \frac{x}{y}f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y}f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = 0 \quad \forall f$

$\frac{x^2-y^2}{xy} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{\frac{x}{y}} = t - \frac{1}{t}$  mit  $t = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow f(t) = t - \frac{1}{t}$

2.21b)  $\begin{cases} u = x^2 - y^2 \\ v = 2xy \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z'_x = z'_u \cdot \underbrace{u'_x}_{2x} + z'_v \cdot \underbrace{v'_x}_{2y} = 2xz'_u + 2yz'_v \\ z'_y = z'_u \cdot \underbrace{u'_y}_{-2y} + z'_v \cdot \underbrace{v'_y}_{2x} = -2yz'_u + 2xz'_v \end{cases}$

2.11 a)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow z = f(y)$ ,  $f$  godtycklig envar-funktion  
x-primitiv

b)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow z = f(x)$ ,  $f$  godt.  
y-prim.

c)  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(y) \Rightarrow z = f(y) \cdot x + g(y)$   
x-prim. x-prim. f och g godt.

d)  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(x) \Rightarrow z = F(y) + g(x)$   
x-prim. y-prim (F'=f) F och g godt.

2.22  $\begin{cases} u = x - y \\ v = x + y \end{cases}$  kedjeregeln  $\begin{aligned} z'_x &= z'_u u'_x + z'_v v'_x = z'_u \cdot 1 + z'_v \cdot 1 \\ z'_y &= z'_u u'_y + z'_v v'_y = z'_u \cdot (-1) + z'_v \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$

$$\Rightarrow z'_x + z'_y = (z'_u + z'_v) + (-z'_u + z'_v) = 2z'_v \Rightarrow$$

$$z'_x + z'_y = 0 \Leftrightarrow z'_v = 0 \Rightarrow z = f(u) = \underline{f(x-y)}, f \text{ godt.}$$

[Alla uttryck  $f(x-y)$  uppfyller  $z'_x + z'_y = 0$ ]

b) Bivillkor  $z(0, y) = y - \cos y \Rightarrow f(0-y) = y - \cos y$

Sätt  $t = -y \Rightarrow f(t) = -t - \cos(-t) \Rightarrow f(x-y) = -(x-y) - \cos(x-y)$   
 $\underbrace{-\cos(-t)}_{=\cos t} \quad t = x-y$

så  $\underline{z = y - x - \cos(x-y)}$

2.26 Partiell differentialekvation  $2xz'_x - yz'_y = y + xy$

Bivillkor  $z(1, y) = e^{-y} \quad (y > 0)$

Variabelbyte  $\begin{cases} u = xy^2 \\ v = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z'_x = z'_u u'_x + z'_v v'_x = y^2 z'_u + 0 \cdot z'_v \\ z'_y = z'_u u'_y + z'_v v'_y = 2xy z'_u + 1 \cdot z'_v \end{cases}$  insatt i ekv.  $\Rightarrow$

$$2xy^2 z'_u - y(2xy z'_u + z'_v) = y + xy \Leftrightarrow -y z'_v = y(1+x) \Rightarrow$$

$$z'_v = -1 - x = \left/ \begin{array}{l} x = u/y^2 \\ = u/v^2 \end{array} \right/ = -1 - \frac{u}{v^2}$$

Ny enklaare diff. ekv.  $z'_v = -1 - \frac{u}{v^2}$  (endast derivata på  $v$ )

$v$ -primitiv  $\Rightarrow z = -v + \frac{u}{v} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{godt.}}}{f(u)} = \underline{-y + xy + f(xy^2)}$  lösning utan bivillkor

[t.ex.  $-y + xy + e^{xy^2}$ ,  $-y + xy + \sin(xy^2)$ ,  $-y + xy + (xy^2)^5$  är lösningar]

$z(1, y) = e^{-y}$  ger då  $-y + 1 \cdot y + f(1 \cdot y^2) = e^{-y} \Rightarrow f(y^2) = e^{-y} \quad (y > 0)$

$t = y^2 \Rightarrow f(t) = e^{-\sqrt{t}}$

$t = xy^2 \Rightarrow f(xy^2) = e^{-\sqrt{xy^2}} = e^{-y\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{z = -y + xy + e^{-y\sqrt{x}}}}$