

TENTAMEN I TATA83 (FLERVARIABELANALYS)
2024-08-21 KL 14-19

Inga hjälpmedel tillåtna. Uppgifterna bedöms med 0-3 poäng.

Betygsgränser: 8/11/14 poäng ger betyg 3/4/5.

- (i) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-2,2)} \frac{xy-3x+2y-6}{xy-x+2y-2}$ (1p)
(ii) Lös följande system av partiella differentialekvationer

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = -x^5 + xye^x \\ f'_y = (x-1)e^x + \sin(y) \end{cases}$$

Ange den lösning som satisfierar villkoret $f(0,0) = 3$ (2p).

- Bestäm alla punkter på ytan $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 2xy + 2yz = 1$ i vilka tangentplanet är parallellt med planet $x + y + z = 0$ samt motsvarande tangentplan.
- (i) Finn alla derivator för $f(x,y) = x^3y^2 - 2xy + y^2 - 4x + 1$ av ord 1 och 2 i punkten $(1,2)$, (1p)
(ii) Taylorutveckla funktionen $f(x,y)$ från (i) till ordning 2 kring punkten $(1,2)$.
Använd $h = x - 1$ och $k = y - 2$ för att skriva formeln (2p).
- Bestäm alla lokala maximi- och minimipunkter samt sadelpunkter till funktionen $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + 2y^2 + y^3 + 2$.
- Bestäm största och minsta värde, om de finns, av funktionen $f(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - y + 1$ då $x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$.
- Beräkna dubbelintegralen $\int \int_D (2x + y) \cdot \sin(3x) \, dx dy$,
där D ges av olikheterna $-1 \leq 2x + y \leq 1$, $0 \leq x - y \leq 1$.
- Beräkna trippelintegralen $\int \int \int_D (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - z) \, dx dy dz$,
där $D = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \leq 0\}$

①

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{i} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-2,2)} \frac{xy - 3x + 2y - 6}{\underbrace{xy - x + 2y - 2}_U} = G$$

$$U \Big|_{\substack{x=-2 \\ y=2}} = \frac{(-2) \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot (-2) + 2 \cdot 2 - 6}{(-2) \cdot 2 - (-2) + 2 \cdot 2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

U try die!

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

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

$$G = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-2,2)} \frac{y-3}{y-1} = \frac{2-3}{2-1} = \frac{-1}{1} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad \begin{cases} f'_x = -x^5 + xy e^x & (1) \\ f'_y = (x-1)e^x + \sin y & (2) \end{cases} \quad f(0,0) = 3$$

Integriera (1) m a p x:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= \int f'_x dx = \int (-x^5 + xy e^x) dx = \\ &= -\frac{x^6}{6} + y(xe^x - e^x) + c(y) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Derivera (3) m a p y:

$$f'_y = xe^x - e^x + c'(y) \stackrel{(2)}{=} (x-1)e^x + \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow c'(y) = \sin y \Rightarrow c(y) = \int \sin y dy = -\cos y + d, \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

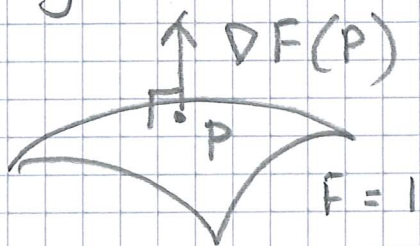
$$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = -\frac{x^6}{6} + ye^x(x-1) - \cos y + d, \quad d \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (2)$$

Obs $f(0,0) = 0 + 0 - 1 + d = 3 \Rightarrow d = 4$

Svar: $f(x,y) = -\frac{x^6}{6} + ye^x(x-1) - \cos y + 4$

(2) yta $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 2xy + 2yz = 1$
 Inför: $F(x,y,z)$

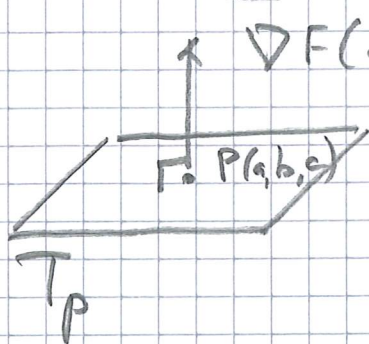
ytan är en nivåyta $F = 1$.



$$\nabla F = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) \perp \text{ytan}$$

(tangentialplan)

$$\nabla F = (2x + 2y, 4y + 2x + 2z, 6z + 2y)$$



$$T_p \parallel \underbrace{x + y + z = 0}_{\pi}$$

$\uparrow \bar{n} (1,1,1)$

Obs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla F(a,b,c) \parallel \bar{n} \\ P(a,b,c) \in \text{ytan} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow P \in T_p$

\Updownarrow

(3)

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2(a+b) = k \cdot 1 & (1) \\ 2(a+2b+c) = k \cdot 1 & (2) \\ 2(b+3c) = k \cdot 1 & (3) \\ a^2 + 2b^2 + 3c^2 + 2ab + 2bc = 1 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) - (1) : b + c = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) - (5) : 2c = \frac{k}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{c = \frac{k}{4}} \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{b = -\frac{k}{4}} \quad (1) \Rightarrow \underline{a = \frac{3}{4}k}$$

Insättning a, b, c i (4) ger:

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}k\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{k}{4}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{k}{4}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}k \cdot \left(-\frac{k}{4}\right) +$$

$$+ 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{k}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{k}{4} = 1 \text{ eller } \frac{k^2}{4^2} (9 + 2 + 3 - 6 - 2) = 1$$

$$\text{eller } \frac{k^2 \cdot 6}{4^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$$

Vi får två punkter:

$$P_1 \left(\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}, -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}, \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \right) \quad = 0$$

$$P_2 \left(-\frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}, \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}, -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \right)$$

Motsvarande plan:

$$T_1 : \left(x - \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \right) + \left(y + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \right) + \left(z - \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \right) = 0$$

$$T_2 : \left(x + \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \right) + \left(y - \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \right) + \left(z + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \right) = 0 \text{ eller}$$

$$T_1: x+y+z - \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = 0$$

$$T_2: x+y+z + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = 0$$

(4)

③ Taylor utveckla $f(x,y) = x^3 y^2 - 2xy + y^2 - 4x + 1$

(i)&(ii)

till ord 2 i $P(1,2)$.

$$(i) f(P) = 1 \cdot 2^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 + 2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 + 1 = 4 - 4 + 4 - 4 + 1 = \underline{1}$$

$$f'_x = 3x^2 y^2 - 2y - 4, \quad f'_x(P) = 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 - 4 = 12 - 4 - 4 = \underline{4}$$

$$f'_y = 2x^3 y - 2x + 2y, \quad f'_y(P) = 2 \cdot 1^3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 = 4 - 2 + 4 = \underline{6}$$

$$f''_{xx} = 6xy^2, \quad f''_{xx}(P) = 6 \cdot 1 \cdot 2^2 = 6 \cdot 4 = \underline{24}$$

$$f''_{xy} = 6x^2 y - 2, \quad f''_{xy}(P) = 6 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 2 - 2 = 12 - 2 = \underline{10}$$

$$f''_{yy} = 2x^3 + 2, \quad f''_{yy}(P) = 2 \cdot 1^3 + 2 = \underline{4}$$

(ii) $x = 1+h, y = 2+k$

$$f(x,y) = f(1+h, 2+k) = 1 + 4h + 6k + \frac{1}{2}(24h^2 + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot hk + 4k^2) + O((h^2+k^2)^{3/2}) =$$

$$= \underline{1 + 4h + 6k + 12h^2 + 10hk + 2k^2 + O((h^2+k^2)^{3/2})}$$

④ Finn lok. extrempunkter samt alle sadelpunkter.

⑤

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

(i) stationære punkter: $\nabla f = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f'_x = 0 \\ f'_y = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 0 & (1) \\ x + 4y + 3y^2 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1): $y = -2x$ (2): $x + 4 \cdot (-2x) + 3 \cdot (-2x)^2 = 0$

eller $x - 8x + 12x^2 = 0$ eller $12x^2 - 7x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = \frac{7}{12} \Rightarrow y_1 = 0, \quad y_2 = -\frac{7}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1(0,0), \quad P_2\left(\frac{7}{12}, -\frac{7}{6}\right)$$

(ii) $Q_P(h,k) = f''_{xx}(P)h^2 + 2f''_{xy}(P)hk + f''_{yy}(P)k^2$

$f''_{xx} = (f'_x)'_x = 2$	P_1	P_2
$f''_{xy} = (f'_x)'_y = 1$	2	2
$f''_{yy} = (f'_y)'_y = 4 + 6y$	1	1
	4	-3

$$P_1: Q_1(h,k) = 2h^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot hk + 4k^2 = 2(h^2 + hk + 2k^2) = 2\left(\left(h + \frac{k}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{k^2}{4} + 2k^2\right) = 2\left(h + \frac{k}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{2}k^2, \text{ pos. def.}$$

$\Rightarrow P_1$ är en str. lok. minimipunkt.

$$P_2: Q_2(h, k) = 2h^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot hk - 3k^2 =$$

⑥

$$= 2\left(h^2 + hk - \frac{3}{2}k^2\right) = 2\left(\left(h + \frac{k}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{k^2}{4} - \frac{3}{2}k^2\right) =$$

$$= 2\left(h + \frac{k}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{2}k^2, \text{ indef, } \Rightarrow$$

P_2 är en sadelpunkt

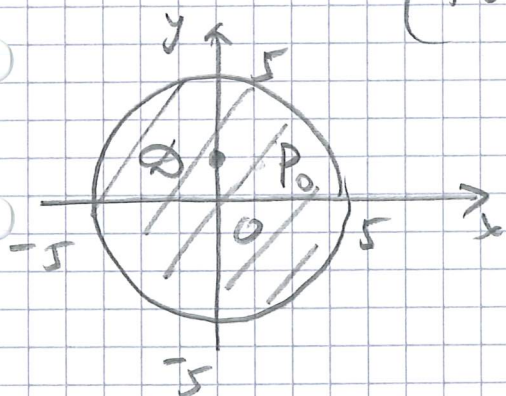
⑤ $f \rightarrow \text{max/min}$ på $D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 25\}$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - y + 1$$

Obs 1) f är kontin. på $D \Rightarrow f$ har max/min på D .
2) D är kompakt

(i) Inre stationära punkter:

$$\nabla f = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f'_x = 0 \\ f'_y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 0 \\ 4y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow P_0\left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right) \text{ (Kandidat)}$$



$$f(P_0) = 0^2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{7}{8} \text{ (Kandidat värde)}$$

(ii) Rand under sökning:

Obs $BdD = \left\{ \underbrace{x^2 + y^2}_{g(x,y)} = 5^2 \right\}$

Tolka chv som ett bivillkor

(7)

Kandidatpunkter på randen:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f, \nabla g \text{ är lin. beroende} \\ g=5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} f'_x & f'_y \\ g'_x & g'_y \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ g=5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 2x & (4y-1) \\ 2x & 2y \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x \cdot (2y - 4y + 1) = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x \cdot (1 - 2y) = 0 & (1) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 & (2) \end{cases} \quad (1): x=0 \text{ eller } y=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=0 \xrightarrow{(2)} y^2=25 \Leftrightarrow y=\pm 5 \Rightarrow \underline{P_1(0,5), P_2(0,-5)}$$

$$y=\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{(2)} x^2 = 25 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{99}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{P_3\left(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{11}, \frac{1}{2}\right), P_4\left(-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{11}, \frac{1}{2}\right)} \quad (\text{kandidater})$$

$$f(P_1) = 0 + 2 \cdot 5^2 - 5 + 1 = 50 - 5 + 1 = \underline{46}$$

$$f(P_2) = 0 + 2 \cdot (-5)^2 - (-5) + 1 = 50 + 5 + 1 = \underline{56}$$

$$f(P_3) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{11}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{99}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 =$$

$$= \underline{\frac{103}{4}}, \quad f(P_4) = \underline{\frac{103}{4}} = 25\frac{3}{4} \quad (\text{kandidat värde})$$

(iii) Väl max o min av funktions kandidat värden

$$\left\{ \frac{7}{8}, 46, 56, \frac{103}{4} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

max f = 56 anlas i P₂(0,5)

min f = 7/8 anlas i P₀(0, 1/4)

6) Berechnen I = ∫∫_D (2x+y) · sin(3x) dx dy

D = { -1 ≤ 2x+y ≤ 1, 0 ≤ x-y ≤ 1 }

Lsg: Infr $\begin{cases} u = 2x+y \\ v = x-y \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Ohs $3x = u+v$

I = ∫∫_{-1 ≤ u ≤ 1, 0 ≤ v ≤ 1} u · sin(u+v) · |d(x,y)/d(u,v)| du dv

Ols $\frac{duv}{dxj} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{d(x,y)}{d(u,v)} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$

⇒ I = ∫₋₁¹ (∫₀¹ u · sin(u+v) · 1/3 dv) du =

= 1/3 ∫₋₁¹ u (∫₀¹ sin(u+v) dv) du = 1/3 ∫₋₁¹ u · (-cos(u+v))₀¹ du

= 1/3 ∫₋₁¹ u · (cos(u+1) - cos u) du = -1/3 ∫₋₁¹ u · cos(u+1) du

p.i. = -1/3 ([u · sin(u+1)]₋₁¹ - ∫₋₁¹ 1 · sin(u+1) du) =

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left(1 \cdot \sin 2 - 0 - (-\cos(2+1)) \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} (\sin 2 + \cos 2 - 1)$$

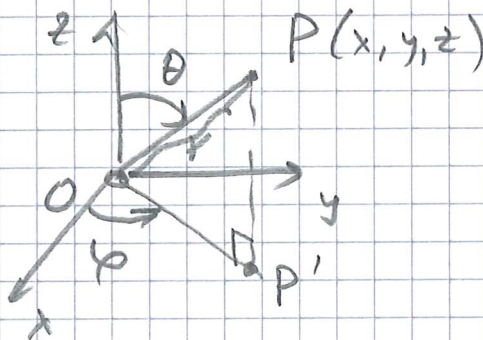
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7) Beträkna $I = \iiint_{\mathcal{D}} (\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} - z) dx dy dz$

där $\mathcal{D} = \{ x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \leq 0 \}$.

Använd sfäriska koordinater:

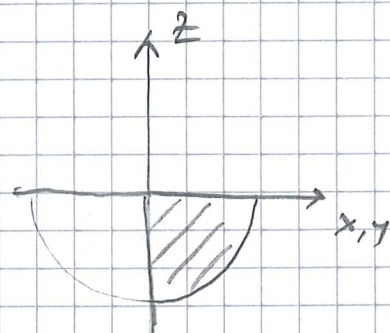
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$



Obs 1) $\left| \frac{dx dy dz}{dr d\varphi d\theta} \right| = r^2 \sin \theta$

2) $\mathcal{D}_{r\varphi\theta} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{array} \right\}$

3) $x^2+y^2+z^2=r^2$, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{array} \right\}$



$$\Rightarrow I = \iiint_{\mathcal{D}} (r - r \cos \theta) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\varphi d\theta =$$

$\mathcal{D}_{r\varphi\theta}$

$$= \iiint_{\mathcal{D}} r^3 (1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta dr d\varphi d\theta =$$

$\mathcal{D}_{r\varphi\theta}$

$\mathcal{D}_{r\varphi\theta}$

(10)

$$= \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{2}} d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r^3 dr \cdot \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 - \cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$I_1 = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \cos\theta \\ dt = -\sin\theta d\theta \end{array} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta=\pi} = -\int_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta=\pi} (1-t) dt = \int_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta=\pi} (t-1) dt =$$

$$= \left[\frac{t^2}{2} - t \right]_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta=\pi} = \left[\frac{\cos^2\theta}{2} - \cos\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \left(\frac{(-1)^2}{2} - (-1) \right) - 0 =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{27}{16} \pi$$