

ARSKURSMÄRKE

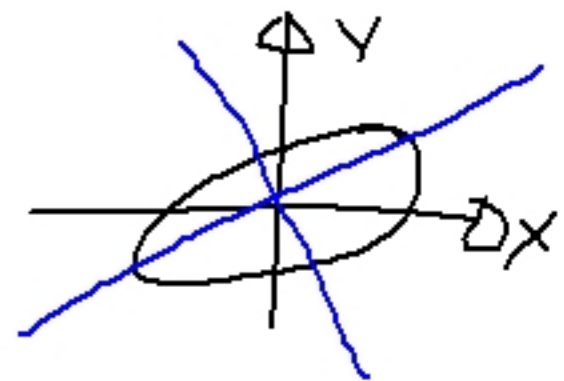
IT03

Gå in på <http://it03.ws83.net>
för att se förslagen

och <http://it03.ducce.com/forum>
för diskussion.

↑ (IT03's forum)

$$2x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 = 1$$



$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (1)$$

Te find eigen värden

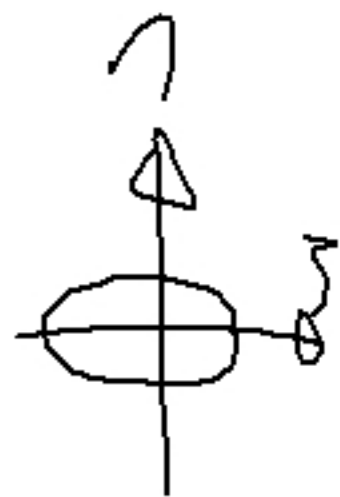
$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)^2 - 1 = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\xi^2 + 3\eta^2 = 1$$

en ellips



Huvudaxlarnas riktningar ges av
egenvektorena

$$\lambda = 1: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 3: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Om vi har linjära termerna $2\vec{e}^T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$
måtte vi transformera till $2(C^T \vec{e})^T \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2K$$

Stationäre punkter:

$$\text{grad } f(x, y) = (0, 0)$$

(tänkbare extrempunkter)

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$$

max : $\det H > 0$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} < 0$

min : $\det H > 0$
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} > 0$

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$$

$$\det H < 0$$

sadelpunkt

$$\det H = 0$$

vet e_j (jfr 1-var)
 $f''(x) = 0$

Stationärer Punkt $(0,0)$

Ex: $x^2 + y^2$ Ursprung min Punkt

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det > 0 \quad > 0$$

Ex: $-x^2 - y^2$ max Punkt

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det > 0 \quad < 0$$

Ex: $x^2 - y^2$ Sattel Punkt

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det < 0$$

Taylorutveckling:

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b)(y-b) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(a, b)(x-a)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a, b)(x-a)(y-b) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(a, b)(y-b)^2 \right) + O(|(x-a, y-b)|^3)$$

$$= f(a, b) + \text{grad} f(a, b) \cdot (x-a, y-b) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left((x-a, y-b) H(a, b) \begin{pmatrix} x-a \\ y-b \end{pmatrix} \right) + O(|(x-a, y-b)|^3)$$

Om (a, b) stationär punkt \Rightarrow så f 's utseende bestäms av H .

1:a ordningens utveckling

$$f(x,y) = f(a,b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b)$$

grafen $z = f(x,y)$
planet $+ O(|(x-a, y-b)|^2)$

$$z = f(a,b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b)$$

är tangentplanet till grafen $z = f(x,y)$
över punkten $(x,y) = (a,b)$.

I en variabel $y = f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + O(x-a)^2$

$y = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$ tangentlinje

V: kan också se grafen

$z = f(x, y)$ som en nivåytta

i rummet $F(x, y, z) = 0$ där

$F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z$. Normalen

till nivåytan ges av $\text{grad } F$

dvs av $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1\right)$. Tangentplanet

blir så

$$\text{grad } F(a, b, c) \cdot (x - a, y - b, z - c) = 0$$

$$\text{dvs } \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1\right) \cdot (x - a, y - b, z - c) =$$

$$d = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a,b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,b)(y-b) - (z - f(a,b))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = f(a,b) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(y-b)$$

Som parameter y t a

$$\vec{r}(x,y) = (x, y, f(x,y))$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} = \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial y} = \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial y} = \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, 1\right)$$

das - den vi fick
tidigare

regulär $yt <$ $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \neq \vec{0}$

regulär kurve $\vec{r}'(t) \neq \vec{0}$

Tex: Einheitskreis

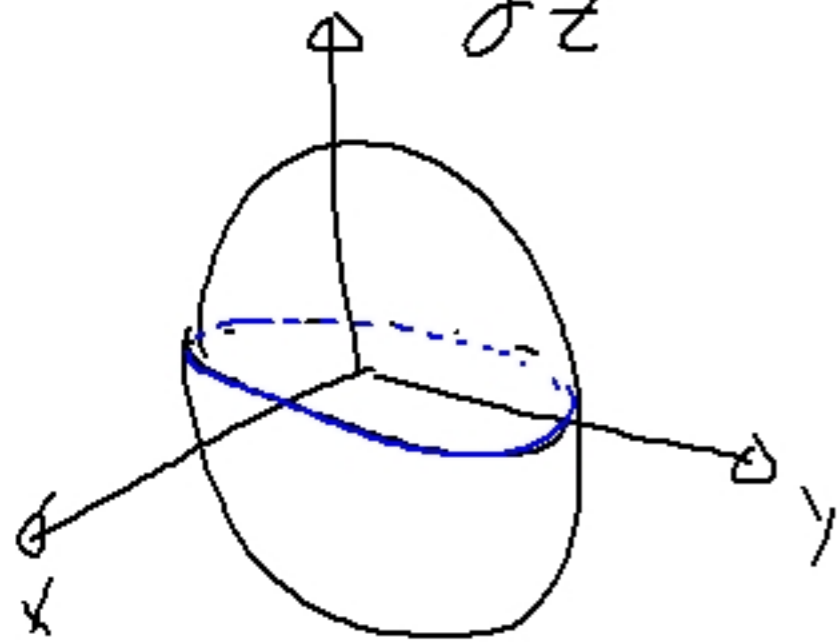
$\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$ ist regulär für

$$\vec{r}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

Vi vill se nivåytan som en
 graf $z = z(x, y)$. Det går när

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \neq 0 \quad \text{dvs när} \quad 2z \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow z \neq 0$$



Beräkna

$$z'_x\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

De z lösna
 ut i omg
 av $\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z(x, y))^2 = 1$$

ger $2x + 2z(x, y)z'_x(x, y) = 0$

i punkten $2z\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)z'_x\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow z'_x\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0$

Inversa funktioner:

Låt $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, differentierbar

$$f(\vec{r}) \approx f(\vec{r}_0) + J_{f, \vec{r}_0} \vec{r}$$

Si f har ^{lokal} differentierbar invers
här \vec{r}_0 om den linjära avbildningen
 $\vec{r} \mapsto J_{f, \vec{r}_0} \vec{r}$ är inverterbar, dvs om

$$\det J_{f, \vec{r}_0} \neq 0.$$

Ex: $L: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $g(t) = (t, t^2)$ on L

$f(x, y) = xy$. Bestimmen $\frac{d}{dt}(f \circ g(t))$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(f \circ g(t)) = J_f(g(t)) J_g(t)$$

$$J_g(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_f(g(t)) = \text{grad } f(g(t)) \\ = (t^2, t)$$

$$\text{S: } \frac{d}{dt}(f \circ g(t)) = (t^2, t) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2t \end{pmatrix} = 3t^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(f \circ g(t)) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(g(t)) \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(g(t)) \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= \text{grad } f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)$$

Låt $h(x,y) = g(f(x,y))$ och bestäm $J_h(x,y)$. Enligt kedjeregeln har vi att

$$J_h(x,y) = J_g(f(x,y)) J_f(x,y)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2f(x,y) \end{pmatrix} (y,x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2xy \end{pmatrix} (y,x) = \begin{pmatrix} y & x \\ 2xy^2 & 2x^2y \end{pmatrix}$$

Taylorutveckla $f(x,y) = e^{xy}$

i $(1,2)$ till 2:an ordningen

$$e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + O(t^3)$$

$$x = 1+h, y = 2+k$$

$$e^{xy} = e^{(1+h)(2+k)} = e^{2+k+2h+hk} = e^2 e^{k+2h+hk}$$

Så Taylorutvecklingen blir

$$\begin{aligned} & e^2 \left(1 + (k+2h+hk) + \frac{(k+2h+hk)^2}{2} \right) + O(|(h,k)|^3) \\ & = e^2 + e^2 k + e^2 2h + e^2 \left(\frac{k^2}{2} + 2hk + 2h^2 \right) + O(|(h,k)|^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^2 + e^2(y-2) + 2e^2(x-1) + \frac{e^2}{2}(y-2)^2 + \\ &+ 2e^2(x-1)^2 + 3e^2(x-1)(y-2) + \\ &+ O(|(x-1, y-2)|^3) \end{aligned}$$