## MAT1072/ Matematik 2

## Linearlystirme - Diferansiyel / Ekstremum Deperter

1) Bir flany) fonksiyonu iam f(1,2)=5 ve f nm 1+7 veletoris
yonundeki turevi 3/12 olsun. f(1,1,2.1) deperini (yaklasık olarak)
vesaplayınız.

 $\vec{\nabla} = \vec{5} + \vec{7}$ ,  $|\vec{\nabla}| = (\vec{2} = \vec{1}) = (\vec{2} = \vec{1} + \vec{1}) = (\vec{1} + \vec{1})$ 

 $(D\vec{u}f)_{(1,2)} = (f_{n}(1,2)\vec{z} + f_{y}(1,2)\vec{z}) \cdot \vec{u} = f_{n}(1,2)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + f_{y}(1,2)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$ 

=)  $f_{x}(1,2) + f_{y}(1,2) = 6$   $f(1,1,2,1) \approx f(1,2) + f_{x}(1,2) (1,1-1) + f_{y}(1,2) (2,1-2)$   $= 5 + (f_{x}(1,2) + f_{y}(1,2)) (0,1) = 5 + 6(0,1) = 5,6$ 

2) sin [#10,01)(1,05)+ ln(1,05)] nin yahlasılı deperini toplam diferansiyel veya lineer yahlasım kullanarak hesaplayınız.

fing) = sin (Try+lny)

f (0,1) = 0

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \pi y \cos(\pi n y + \ln y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial f(0,1)}{\partial n} = \pi$ 

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (\pi x + \frac{1}{y}) \cos(\pi x y + \ln y), \quad \frac{\partial f(0,1)}{\partial y} = 1$ 

Dx = 0.01-0=0.01

Dy = 1,05-1 = 0,05

f (0,01, 1,05) ≈ 0+ 0,01 π + 0,05.-1 ≈ 0,814

3) 
$$\sqrt{(2.38)^2 + (4.03)^2}$$
 yoklaşık depermi kesaplayınış

 $f(x_{i,i,j}) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 
 $f(x_{i,i,j}) = 5$ ,  $\Delta x = 2.98 - 3 = -0.02$ ,  $\Delta y = 4.03 - 4 = 0.03$ 
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f(3.4)}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{5}$ 
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f(3.4)}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{5}$ 
 $f(2.38, y, 0.03) = \sqrt{(2.38)^2 + (4.03)^2} \approx 5 + (\frac{3}{5} \cdot (-0.02) + \frac{y}{5} \cdot (0.03)) = 5.012$ 

H)  $2 = f(x_{i,i,j}) = xy + 2x - 4y$  fonksiyonunun  $(2.4, 2.8)$  voktasındakı'

yaktasık deperini kesaplayınış.

 $((x_{i,i,j}) = f(2.3) + f_1(2.3)(x-2) + f_2(2.3)(y-3)$ 
 $f(2.3) = 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 3 = -2$ 
 $f(x_{i,i,j}) = y + 2 = f_1(2.3) = 5$ 
 $f_2(x_{i,i,j}) = x - 4 = f_2(2.3) = 5$ 
 $f_2(x_{i,i,j}) = x - 4 = f_2(2.3) = -2$ 
 $\Rightarrow f(x_{i,i,j}) = x - 4 = f_2(2.3) = -2 + 5(2.4 - 2) + (-2)(2.8 - 3) = 0.6$ 

5)  $f(x_{i,i,j}) = \sqrt{2x^2 + e^{2x}}$  fonksiyonu verilsin.  $f(2.2, y - 0.2)$  iain yaktaşıkı

bir deper bulunuş.

 $f(2.0) = 3$ 
 $f_1(2.0) = 3$ 
 $f_2(2.2) = 3$ 
 $f_3(2.2) = 3$ 
 $f_3(2.2) = \frac{4}{3}$ 
 $f_3(2.2) = \frac{4}{3}$ 
 $f_3(2.2) = \frac{1}{3}$ 
 $f_3(2.2) = \frac{1}{3}$ 

6) f(1,2)=-3, f(1,01,1.99)=-2.96 sartini saplayan bir fling) fonksiyonunu pot bnüne alalım. Bu fonksiyonun P(1,2) noktasında  $\vec{u}=-2\vec{1}+2\vec{j}$  vektorü yönündeki türevinin deperini yaklaşıkı olarak kısaplayınıt.

$$L(n,y) = f(1,2) + f_{n}(1,2) (n-1) + f_{y}(1,2) (y-2)$$

$$L(1,01,1.99) = -3 + f_{n}(1,2) (0,01) + f_{y}(1,2) (-0,01)$$

 $f(1.01, 1.99) = -2.96 \approx L(1.01, 1.99)$ 

=) 
$$f_{x}(1,2) - f_{y}(1,2) \approx \frac{-2.96+3}{0.01} = 4$$

 $(D\vec{u}f)_{p} = \nabla f|_{p} \cdot \vec{u} = \langle f_{n}(1,2), f_{y}(1,2) \rangle \cdot \langle -\frac{2}{\sqrt{8}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} \rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} \left( -f_{n}(1,2) + f_{y}(1,2) \right)$   $= -\sqrt{8}$ 

7) (2,05)2 sayisinin yaklasılı deperini toplam diferansiyel ile husaplayınız

$$f(x_1y) = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$$
,  $f(2,1) = 4$ ,  $f_n = \frac{2x}{y^2}$ ,  $f_y = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3}$ 

df = fx (no, yo) dx + fy (no, yo) dy

$$x_0 = 2$$
,  $y_0 = 1$   
 $x_1 = 2.05$ ,  $y_1 = 0.95$   $f_{x_1}(2.4) = 4$ ,  $f_{y_1}(2.4) = -8$ 

$$dx = x - x_0 = 2.05 - 2 = 0.05$$
,  $dy = y - y_0 = 0.95 - 1 = -0.05$ 

$$df \approx \Delta f = f(2.05, 0.95) - f(2.1) = \frac{(2.05)^2}{(0.95)^2} - 4 \approx 4.(0.05) - 8.(-0.05)$$

$$=) \frac{(2.05)^2}{(0.95)^2} \approx 4 + 0.2 + 0.4 = 4.6$$

8) 
$$f(x_1y) = 2y^3 + 3x^2 - 3y^2 - 12xy$$
 fonksiyonunun kritik roktalarını bulunuz ve sınıflandırınız.

$$f_{x} = 6\pi - 12y = 0 \implies \pi = 2y$$

$$f_{y} = 6y^{2} - 6y - 12\pi = 0 \implies 6y^{2} - 6y - 24y = 0 \implies y^{2} - 5y = 0$$

$$y = 0 \implies \pi = 2y$$

$$y = 0 \implies \pi = 0 \implies (0,0)$$
kritik rolutalar
$$y = 5 \implies \pi = 10 \implies (10,5)$$

{	A = 6	B = -12	C=12y-6	B2-AC	
(0,0)	6	- 12	- 6	(-12)2-6.(-6)>0	(0,0) eyer
(10,5)	6	-12	54	1-12)2-54.6 <0	yerel min.

## 9) f(n,y) = n+ysinn (osneti) fonksiyonunun kritik noktalarını bulunut ve sınıflandırınıt.

$$f_{x} = 1 + y \cos x = 0$$

$$f_{y} = \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \quad x = \pi$$

$$1 + y \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -1 \Rightarrow (0, -1)$$

$$1 + y \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow (\pi, 1)$$

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$$A = f_{xx} = -y_{sin}x$$
  $B = f_{xy} = cosx$   $C = f_{yy} = 0$ 

$$f_{\chi} = y - \frac{1}{n^2} = 0 \implies y = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$f_{\chi} = x - \frac{8}{y^2} = 0 \implies x = \frac{8}{y^2}$$

$$x = \frac{8}{(\frac{1}{x^n})} \implies x - 8x^n = 0 \implies x = 0, x = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, u\right)$$
 more tasi iam  $A = f_{NN} = \frac{1}{N^3}$ ,  $B = f_{Ny} = 1$ ,  $C = f_{yy} = \frac{16}{y^3}$   
 $B^2 - AC = 1 - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} \cdot \frac{16}{y^3} = -3 < 0$  ve  $A = 16 > 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, u\right)$ : yere 1 mm.

(11) f(x,y) = (x-1)(y+1)(x+y-3) forksiyonunun kritik noktalarını bulunut ve sınıflandırınıt

$$f_{x} = (y+1)(n+y-3) + (x-1)(y+1) = (y+1)(2x+y-4) = 0 \implies y=1 \text{ veyor } 2x+y-4=0$$

$$f_{y} = (x-1)(x+y-3) + (x-1)(y+1) = (x-1)(x+2y-2) = 0 \implies x=1 \text{ veyor } x+2y-2=0$$

$$y=-1 \implies x=1 \implies y=2x+y-4=0 \implies y=2$$

$$y=-1 \implies y=-1$$

$$2x+y-y=0$$
  $2x=2$   $y=0$   $P_{1}(y_{1}-1)$   $P_{2}(1,-1)$   $P_{3}(1,2)$   $P_{4}(2,0)$ 

 $A = f_{xx} = 2ly+1)$ ,  $B = f_{xy} = (2n+y-y)+y+1 = 2n+2y-3$ ,  $C = f_{yy} = 2(n-1)$ 

	1 = 2(4+1)	B=2n+2y-3	(=2(n-1)	82-2C (	The second second
Pa (4,-1)	9	3	6	9>0	eyer n.
P2(1,-1)	0	-3	0	9>0	eyern.
P3 (1,2)	6	3	0	970	eyer n.
P4 (2,0)	2	1	2	-349 A=279	yerel mm

12) f(xiy) = 1-x4-y4-4x2y2 fonksiyonunun kritik noktalarını bulunut ve siniflandirinit.

$$f_{x} = -x(yx^{2} + \delta y^{2}) = 0 = ) x = 0$$
 (0.0) = teh kritik vokta  
 $f_{y} = -y(yy^{2} + \delta x^{2}) = 0 = ) y = 0$ 

$$A = f_{NN} = -12n^2 - 8y^2$$

$$B = f_{Ny} = -16ny$$

$$C = f_{yy} = -12y^2 - 8n^2$$

$$(0,0) \text{ roltasinda } 8^2 - AC = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - \text{turer testi sonua vermet}.$$

O halde,

$$f(0+h,0+k) - f(0,0) = 1-h^4-k^4-4h^2k^2-1 = -h^4-k^4-4h^2k^2<0$$

=> (0,0) yeared max

13) 2x2+y2+22-2x2-2=0 kapalı denklemi ile verilen z=f(xıy) fonksiyonunun kritik noktalarını bulunuz ve sınıflandırınız.

$$n'$$
 e pore turer =  $4n + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial n} - 2z - 2n \frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = \frac{2z - 4n}{2z - 2n}$ 

y' ye pore turer: 
$$2y+2t\frac{\partial t}{\partial y}=0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}=-\frac{y}{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = 0 \implies \frac{2z - 4x}{2z - 2z} = 0 \implies 2z = 4x \implies z = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \implies -\frac{y}{z} = 0 \implies y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \implies -\frac{y}{z} = 0 \implies y = 0$$

P1(1,0,2), P2 (-1,0,-2) = kritik volutalar

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial n^2} = \frac{\left(2\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} - u\right)\left(2z - 2n\right) - \left(2\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} - 2\right)\left(2z - un\right)}{\left(2z - 2n\right)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial n^2}\Big|_{P_1} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial n^2}\Big|_{P_2} = 2$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} = \frac{-2 + y \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}}{2^2} = \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{P_1} = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{P_1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial n \partial y} = \frac{y \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial n}}{\xi^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial n \partial y} \Big|_{P_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial n \partial y} \Big|_{P_2} = 0$$

$$\beta^2 - AC \Big|_{P_1} = 0^2 - (-2)(-\frac{1}{4}) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{elistremum var}$$

$$3^2 - AC|_{P_2} = 0^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 =)$$
 elestremum var

siniflandirinit.

fix = 
$$-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{9}{(4-n-y)^2} = 0$$

$$fy = -\frac{4}{y^2} + \frac{9}{(4-n-y)^2} = 0$$

$$fy = -\frac{4}{y^2} + \frac{9}{(4-n-y)^2} = 0$$

$$y=2n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{9}{(4-n-2n)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{(4-3n)^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} = n = \frac{16}{24} = \frac{2}{3}$$
  $P_4\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$ 

$$y = -2x \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{9}{(4-n+2n)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{(4+n)^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow 9n^2 = 16 + 8n + n^2 \Rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 2 \Rightarrow y_2 = -4 \Rightarrow P_3(2, -4)$$

$$A = fnn = \frac{2}{n^3} + \frac{18}{(4-n-y)^3}, \quad B = fny = \frac{18}{(4-n-y)^3}, \quad C = fyy = \frac{8}{y^3} + \frac{18}{(4-n-y)^3}$$

	A	3	C	32-AC
$P_{4}(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$	9	9 4	45	-729 (0, 1=970 yerel min.
P3 (2,-4)	. <u>5</u> 24	1 12	- <u>1</u>	7 288 70 = eyer roktası
P <sub>2</sub> (-1,2)	- 4/3	2/3	5 3	g 70 - eyer rollasi