

Examen

P Lemma

$$\begin{aligned}
 1a \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y \cos(xy)) = y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\cos(xy)) \\
 &= y \cdot (-\sin(xy)) \cdot y = -y^2 \sin(xy) \\
 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y \cos(xy)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) \cdot \cos(xy) + y \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\cos(xy)) \\
 &= 1 \cdot \cos(xy) + y \cdot (-\sin(xy)) \cdot x \\
 &= \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy) \quad \text{en de partiëlederivatie bij } f
 \end{aligned}$$

b)  $f$  volgt vastest 2 setningen

$\nabla f(a)$  is gedefinieerd  $a = (\frac{\pi}{4}, 1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla f(a) &= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a) \right) \\
 &= (-y^2 \sin(xy), \cos(xy) - xy \sin(xy)) \\
 &= \left( -1 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right), \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right) \\
 &= \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( -1, 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{De richtingsderivante } f'(a, u) \\
 &= \nabla f(a) \cdot u \quad (\text{stelling 2.4.5 i FVA})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u = \frac{\nabla f(a)}{|\nabla f(a)|}, \text{ dan da blir}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dan da is } \nabla f(a) \cdot u &= \nabla f(a) \cdot \frac{\nabla f(a)}{|\nabla f(a)|} \\
 &= \frac{|\nabla f(a)|^2}{|\nabla f(a)|} = |\nabla f(a)| = f'(a; u)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\nabla f(a)| &= \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( -1, 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( 1 + \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{16} \right)} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi^2}{32}} \quad \text{en den richtingsderivante langs } u.
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Pyramiden er udgjort av vektorene:

$$\underline{x} = \underline{b} - \underline{a} = (2, 1, 2) - (1, -1, 2) = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$\underline{y} = \underline{c} - \underline{a} = (3, -1, 1) - (1, -1, 2) = (2, 0, -1)$$

$$\underline{z} = \underline{d} - \underline{a} = (-1, 3, -1) - (1, -1, 2) = (-2, 4, -3)$$

Volumet til pyramiden gitt som

$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot |\det(\underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{z})| \quad (\text{setning 1.8.4 FVA})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \right.$$

$$\left. + 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (0 \cdot (-3) - (-1) \cdot (4)$$

$$- 2 \cdot (2 \cdot (-3) - (-1) \cdot (-2))) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (4 - 2 \cdot (-6 - 2))$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot (4 - 2 \cdot (-8)) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (4 + 16) = \frac{20}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{10}{3}}}$$

3

3a) Van beschrijvingen zien we dat

$$y_1 = 0.45 \cdot x_1 + 0.25 \cdot x_2 + 0.3 \cdot x_3$$

$$y_2 = 0.15 x_1 + 0.5 x_2 + 0.4 x_3$$

$$y_3 = 0.4 x_1 + 0.25 x_2 + 0.3 \cdot x_3$$

$$\text{Zie dan met } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.45 & 0.25 & 0.3 \\ 0.15 & 0.5 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.25 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{zullen dan er } \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d) \forall i \text{ net } A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 25 \\ 31 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Siden } B = A^{-1} \text{ vil der } BA \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ = B \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 0 & -20 \\ 46 & 6 & -54 \\ -65 & -5 & 75 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 25 \\ 31 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 40 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

Så P leverer 20 tonn

Q — " — 40 tonn

R — " — 20 tonn.

$$\text{Dette } \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 30 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \text{ la oss}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 0 & -20 \\ 46 & 6 & -54 \\ -65 & -5 & 75 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ 30 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ -65 \cdot 30 - 5 \cdot 30 + 75 \cdot 15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ -70 \cdot 30 + 75 \cdot 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ -70 \cdot 2 \cdot 15 + 75 \cdot 15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ 15 \cdot (-70 \cdot 2 + 75 \cdot 5) \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ 15 \cdot (-70 + 5) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ -15 \cdot 65 \end{pmatrix}$$

Så produsent R leverer

$$x_3 = -65 \cdot 15 = -40^2 + 15^2 = -975$$

tonn, det er umulig.

4a)  $I = \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$ , Bmder substitusjones

$u(x) = x^2$ ,  $u'(x) = 2x$ , Sei

$x^3 e^{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} u'(x) \cdot u(x) e^{u(x)}$ , Sei

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} u'(x) \cdot u(x) e^{u(x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u(x) e^{u(x)} u'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int u e^u du$$

ma beregne  $\int u e^u du$

Bmder delvis integrasjon,

Delar:  $v = u \Rightarrow v' = 1$

$w' = e^u \Rightarrow w = e^u$

$$\text{Sei } \int u e^u du = \int v \cdot w' du = v \cdot w - \int v' \cdot w du$$

$$= u \cdot e^u - \int 1 \cdot e^u du = u e^u - e^u + C$$

$$\text{Sei } \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (u e^u - e^u + C) = \underline{\underline{\frac{e^{x^2}}{2} (x^2 - 1) + C'}}$$

$$4b) \quad I = \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 5} dx$$

Substitusjon:  $u(x) = e^x$ ,  $u'(x) = e^x$

$$I = \int \frac{u'(x) dx}{(u(x))^2 + 2u(x) + 5} = \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 2u + 5}$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 2u + 1 + 4} = \int \frac{du}{(u+1)^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{\left(\frac{u+1}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = I$$

Substitusjon  $v = \frac{u+1}{2}$ ,  $v' = \frac{1}{2}$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{v' du}{v^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dv}{v^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan v + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{u+1}{2}\right) + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{e^x + 1}{2}\right) + C$$

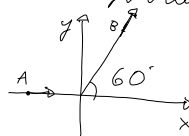

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5 (Litt annen løsning enn i løsningsforslaget, så se på det)

V: placerer et koordinatsystem med origo i fagset og x-akse langs veien til A.



ved tiden  $t=0$ , så er  
posisjonen til A er  $(-3, 0)$

eg - 11 - hil B er 5. ( $\cos 60^\circ; \sin 60^\circ$ )

Ved et vilkårlig tidspunkt  $t$  er positionen til A:  $\underline{a}(t) = (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) + 80 \cdot t(1, 0)$

11 ————— B:  $\underline{b}(t) = 5 \cdot (\cos 60^\circ, \sin 60^\circ) + 70 \cdot t (\cos 60^\circ, \sin 60^\circ)$

$$= (5+70t) \cdot (\cos 60^\circ, \sin 60^\circ) = (5+70t) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

Avgstanden mellem A og B er

$$f(x) = | \underline{a}(x) - \underline{b}(x) |$$

$$= \left| (-3 + 80i - \frac{5}{2} - 35i) - (5 + 7i) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right|$$

Vi ønsker å finne  $f'(0)$ .

$$f(x) = \left( \left( -\frac{11}{2} + 45x, -(5+20x)\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \mid \right. \\ \left. = \sqrt{\left( -\frac{11}{2} + 45x \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} (5+20x)^2} \right.$$

$$2a \quad \text{or} \quad f'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot (-\frac{11}{2} + 45t) \cdot 45 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot (5 + 70t) \cdot 70}{2 \sqrt{(-\frac{11}{2} + 45t)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(5 + 70t)^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Da } \ln f'(0) &= 2 \cdot \frac{-11}{2} \cdot 45 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 70 \\ &= \frac{-11 \cdot 9 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 35}{2 \sqrt{\frac{121}{4} + \frac{3 \cdot 5^2}{4}}} \\ &= \frac{5(-11 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 35)}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \sqrt{121 + 75}} \\ &= \frac{5 \cdot (-99 + 105)}{\sqrt{196}} = \frac{5 \cdot 6}{14} \\ &= \frac{5 \cdot 3}{7} = \frac{15}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$6$$

siden  $h(x) = f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)$

$$\text{vil } h'(x) = (f(x)g'(x))' - (f'(x)g(x))'$$

$$= \underline{f'(x)g'(x)} + f(x)g''(x) - \underline{f''(x)g(x)} - f'(x)g'(x)$$

$$= f(x)g''(x) - f''(x)g(x), \text{ som var det vi skulle vise.}$$

b) For  $a$  har vi

$$h'(x) = f(x)g''(x) - f''(x)g(x)$$

$$= f(x) \cdot (ag'(x) + b \cdot g(x)) - (af'(x) + b \cdot f(x)) \cdot g(x)$$

(siden  $f(x)$  og  $g(x)$  løser  $y'' = ay' + by$ )

$$= a \underline{f(x)g'(x)} + b \underline{f(x)g(x)} - a \cdot \underline{f'(x)g(x)} - b \cdot \underline{f(x)g(x)}$$

$$= a(f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)) = a h(x). \quad \square$$



9 (Antar  $h(x) \neq 0$ )

For a) har vi at  $h'(x) = ah(x)$ .

Så  $\frac{h'(x)}{h(x)} = a$ . Vi integrerer på

begge sider og får  $\int \frac{h'(x)}{h(x)} dx = \int a dx$ .

Brander substitusjonen  $h(x) = h = u$ ,  $u' = h'(x)$

Da er  $\int \frac{h'(x)}{h(x)} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|h(x)| + C_1$ ,

og  $\int a dx = ax + C_2$ , Sei

$$\ln|h(x)| + C_1 = ax + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow |h(x)| = e^{C_2 - C_1} e^{ax}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = K e^{ax} \vee h(x) = -K e^{ax}$$

Så  $h(x) = C e^{ax}$  for en eller annen  $C$ .

d) siden  $f(x) = e^x$  så er  $f'(x) = e^x$   
 og  $f''(x) = e^x$ . så

$$2 \cdot f'(x) - f(x) = 2e^x - e^x = e^x = f'(x)$$

så  $f$  løser differensialligningen.

Vi ser på  $h(x) = f(x) \cdot g'(x) - f'(x) \cdot g(x)$

Fra c) vet vi at  $h(x) = Ce^{ax} = Ce^{2x}$

for en  $C$ . Altså er

$$f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x) = Ce^{2x}$$

$$= e^x g'(x) - e^x g(x) = Ce^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) - g(x) = Ce^x \quad \square$$

Vi vet at  $g'(x) - g(x) = C e^x$ ,

Da er  $g'(x)e^{-x} - g(x)e^{-x} = C$ ,

$(g(x)e^{-x})' = C$ , ved integrasjon er der

$$g(x)e^{-x} = Cx + A$$

Så  $g(x) = Cx e^x + A e^x$ , for noen konstanter  $A$  og  $C$ .

Ved innsettning gjelder man at alle  $g$  på formen  $Cx e^x + A e^x$  løser diff. ligningen.