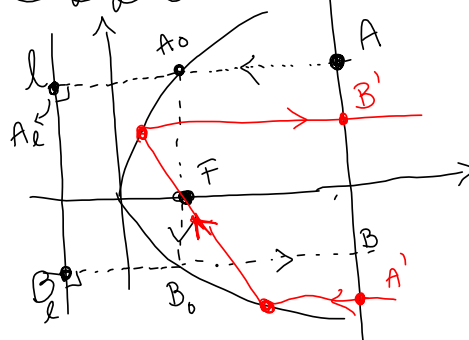


Plenum 23/2-163.6: 11, 123.7: 1 b d3.9: 6A5: 211.) 3.6: Kjeglesnitt

Kortest tid fra A til B
eller A' til B'?

Lengden lyslet går fra
A til B = $|AA'| + |A'F|$
+ $|FB'| + |B'B|$

$$= |AA'| + |A'A| + |B'B| + |B'B'|$$

$$= |AA'| + |BB'|$$

$$= 2|lm|$$

Fordi lyset
kommer inn
parallellelt m/
parabelens
akse

Å vise at


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lengden lys går fra A' til B'} &= |A'A'| + |A'F| + |FB'| + |B'B'| \\ &= \dots = 2|lm| \end{aligned}$$

12.)

Diagram illustrating a geometric construction involving a circle and several lines. The circle has center F_1 and focus F_2 . A line m is tangent to the circle at point A . A line l is tangent to the circle at point B . A line t is tangent to the circle at point C . A line segment AC is drawn. A red arc labeled $2a$ is shown between line m and line t . A red arc labeled a ; store halwaluse is shown between line t and line l . A dashed line segment connects F_1 and F_2 . A right angle is marked at point B between line l and line t .

$$(II) \quad |AB| + |BF_2| = 2a \quad (\text{def. av } A)$$

(I)-(II); flytt over $\Rightarrow |AB| = |B^T, |$

Be på t. 

Seien $C \neq B$, er:

Siden $C \neq B$, er: $\{ \text{Siden } C \text{ er p\aa } t; |CF_1| = |C| \}$ def. midtnormal

$$|F_2 C| + |C F_1| = |F_2 C| + |C A| \geq |F_2 A| = 2a$$

Korteste vei
fra F_2 til A
er en rett linje

d) Vet: $\Rightarrow B$ er på ellipsen (per def.)

→ Ber på t (fra b)

→ Ber på t (fra b)
→ Alle andre punkter på t er utenfor ellipsen (fra c)

Per def. av tangent vil da t tangere ellipen i B .

3.7: Grafisk framstilling av skalarfelt

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

1.) b) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}$

Nivåkurver: $N_c := \{ (x, y) \mid f(x, y) = c \}$

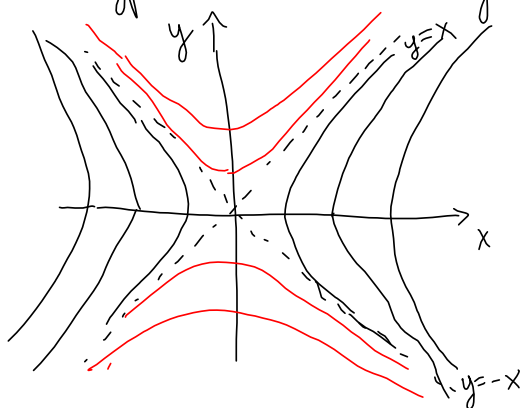
$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} = c$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$cx^2 - cy^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{c}} - \frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{c}} = 1$$

\Rightarrow Hyperbel sentrum origo,



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = 0 ; \text{ ikke mulig} \\ c > 0 ; \text{ høyre/venstre hyp: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \text{ halvakse} \\ c < 0 ; \text{ opp/ned hyp: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{-c}} \text{ halvakse} \end{array} \right.$

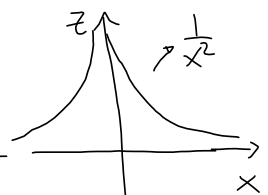
$$\frac{1}{c} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{-1}{c} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{-c}} \right)^2$$

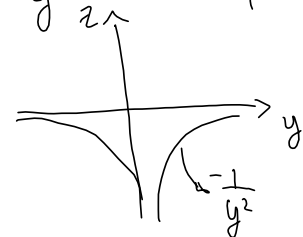
Asymptoter (Sel. 3.6.9);

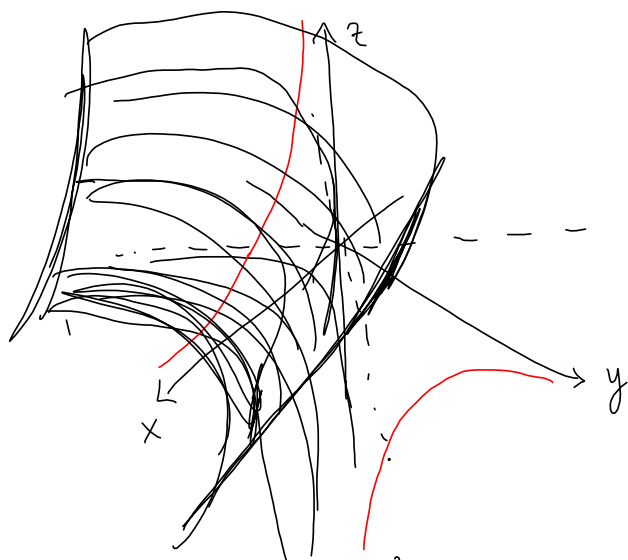
$$y = \pm \sqrt{x-0} = \pm x$$

Skjæring med xz-planet: $y=0 \Rightarrow z = f(x, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{x^2}$



Skjæring med yz-planet: $x=0 \Rightarrow z = f(\hat{x}, y) = -\frac{1}{y^2}$





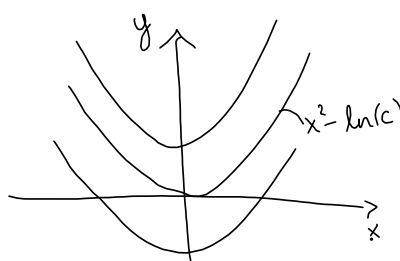
1) d) $f(x, y) = e^{x^2 - y}$

$$N_c = \{(x, y) \mid f(x, y) = c\}$$

$$f(x, y) = e^{x^2 - y} = c$$

$$x^2 - y = \ln(c)$$

$$y = x^2 - \underbrace{\ln(c)}_{\text{en konstant.}}$$



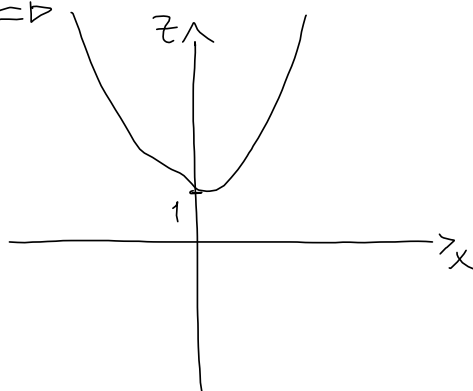
Nivåkurver
i xy-plan

$c \leq 0$ umulig ($e^x > 0$ alltid)

c stor $\Rightarrow \ln(c)$ stor
 $\Rightarrow -\ln(c)$ veldig neg.

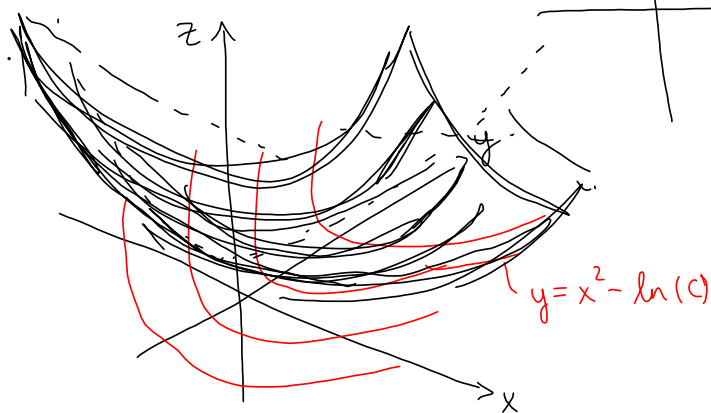
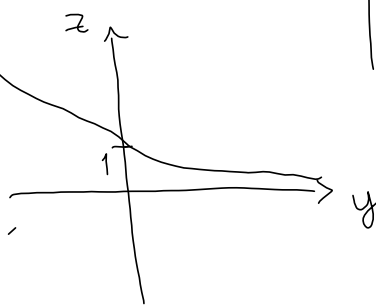
Skjering xz -plan: $y = 0 \Rightarrow x^2$

$$z = f(x, y) = e^{\underbrace{x^2}_0}$$



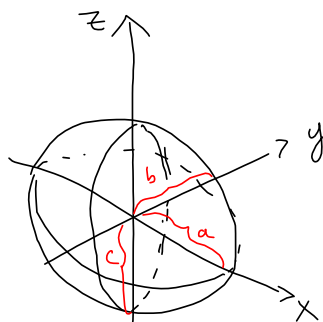
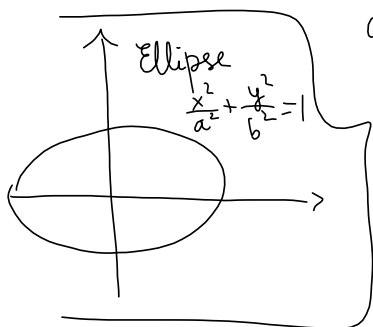
Skjering yz -plan: $x = 0$

$$z = f(x, y) = e^{-y}$$



3.9: Parametrisering flater

b.) Ellipsoide: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$



Kan omskrive: $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1 = 1^2 =: R^2$

Definerer:

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\tilde{y} = \frac{y}{b}$$

$$\tilde{z} = \frac{z}{c}$$

$$R=1$$

$\tilde{x}^2 + \tilde{y}^2 + \tilde{z}^2 = 1^2$; en kule med sentrum origo, radius 1.

Kulekoordinater: $\tilde{x} = R \sin \phi \cos \theta$

$$\tilde{y} = R \sin \phi \sin \theta$$

$$\tilde{z} = R \cos \phi, \quad \begin{array}{l} \phi \in [0, \pi] \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \end{array}$$

Der: $\tilde{x} = \frac{x}{a} = \sin \phi \cos \theta$

$R=1$

$$\frac{y}{b} = \tilde{y} = \sin \phi \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{z}{c} = \tilde{z} = \cos \phi$$

$$x = a \sin \phi \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow y = b \sin \phi \sin \theta$$

$$z = c \cos \phi$$

Parametriseringen er: $\vec{r}(\phi, \theta) = (a \sin \phi \cos \theta, b \sin \phi \sin \theta, c \cos \phi),$

$\phi \in [0, \pi], \theta \in [0, 2\pi].$