5.8.2 $f: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ $\lim_{|x|\to\infty} f(x) = 0$ 1. $E = \max_{|x| \le |x|} |f(x)|$ 2. Det finnes \mathbb{N} slike $|f(x)| \le E$ $|x| \ge \mathbb{N}$ 3. La $K = \max_{|x| \le \mathbb{N}} |f(x)|$ $|x| \le \mathbb{N}$ Da or $|f(x)| \le K$ for alle X $(K > \mathbb{N}, E)$ slike of f er begrensed 5.8. $\vec{3}$ $\vec{a} \neq \vec{F} : \vec{A} \Rightarrow \vec{A}$ kort. $\vec{f}(\vec{x}) = |\vec{X} - \vec{F}(\vec{x})|$ for kont. siden den ev en sammensetning averantinualize funkcjoner.

f hav min., siden entwer Root. funkcjon hav min.

pi en lukhet, begrenset mengde. $\vec{b} \cdot |\vec{F}(\vec{X}) - \vec{F}(\vec{g})| < |\vec{X} - \vec{g}|$ \vec{F} hav entydig fikependet

(. Det kan ille være mer enn et filephil.: anta $\vec{F}(\vec{X}) = \vec{X}$, $\vec{X} \neq \vec{y}$ $|\vec{X} - \vec{g}| = |\vec{F}(\vec{X}) - \vec{F}(\vec{y})| < |\vec{X} - \vec{y}|$, motsigelse.

b) forts.

(\vec{x} vort min til $+(\vec{x}) = |\vec{x} - \vec{F}(\vec{x})|$ $+(\vec{F}(\vec{x})) = |\vec{F}(\vec{x}) - \vec{F}(\vec{F}(\vec{x}))| < |\vec{x} - \vec{F}(\vec{x})| = +(\vec{x})$,

stik at \vec{x} jeho ban vort min, med mindre $\vec{x} = \vec{F}(\vec{x})$,

så \vec{x} må vort det unike fikespunktet til \vec{F} . \vec{y} $\vec{F}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\vec{x}}{2}$ $\vec{A} = \vec{x} R \setminus \{0.3.$ his \vec{x} var detinat på hele \vec{R} ville $\vec{0}$ vort evoste fikespunkt. \vec{F} jenner vi $\vec{0}$ har å illhe lenger uren fikesplot.

S.9.20
a) a er etherte starionare punktat tut f, Cokalf make.

Adda for motrigelse at a illu er globalf make.

Finner da f slik at f(f) > f(f)Finner f(f) > f(f)Middelverbiretningen: Finner f(f) > f(f) > f(f)Slik at f(f) = f(f) - f(f)Slik at f(f) = f(f) - f(f)Slik at f(f) > f(f) - f(f)

b)
$$f(x,y) = 1-x^2-(1+x)^3y^2$$
 $2f = -2x - 3(1+x)^2y^2 = 0$
 $3g = -2(1+x)^3y = 0$
 $y = 0$ eller $-2(1+x)^3 = 0$
 $x = -1$ giv ingen it, puntler.

 $x = -1$
 $x = 0$: $-3y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$
 $(0,0)$ er derfor enerth stargenare pky.

 $(0,0)$ er derfor enerth stargenare pky.

 $(0,0)$ er derfor $(1+x)y^2$
 $\frac{3^2f}{3x^2} = -6(1+x)^3$
 $\frac{3^2f}{3y^2} = -2(1+x)^3$
 $\frac{3^2f}{3y^2} = -2(1+x)^3$
 $\frac{3^2f}{3y^2} = -2(1+x)^3$
 $\frac{3^2f}{3y^2} = -2$

Hf $(0,0) = (-2 \ 0)$ egenvertiene er negative, so $(0,0)$ er maks.

Whe globalt: regn ut

 $f(-1,y) = 1-y+y^2 = -3+y^2 \Rightarrow \infty$ nor $y \Rightarrow \infty$

og da kun ikhe f ha globalt makes

g restricted til [a,b] har lokally min.

which beginset

el $g(x,y) = 4x^2e^y - 2x^y - e^{yy}$ $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 8x e^y - 8x^3 = 0$, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 4x^2e^y - 4e^{yy} = 6$; $8x(e^y - x^2) = 0$ $x^2 = e^y$ $x^2 = e^y$ $x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow e^y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0$ $x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow e^y = 1 \Rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial x^{2}} = 8e^{3} - 24x^{2}, \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial x \partial y} = 8xe^{3}, \frac{\partial^{2} g}{\partial y^{2}} = 4x^{2}e^{3} - 16e^{49}$$

$$x = \pm 1 \qquad = -16 \qquad = \pm 8 \qquad = -12$$

$$4e^{-16} = \pm 8 \qquad = -12$$

$$4e^{-16}$$

```
Oppgave 2 (eleannen): 3 \pm x^2y^2 + C(y)

F(x,y) = xy^2 + x^2y^3

Legg weaks til if P = Pp der = p(x,y) = \pm x^2y^2

\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = xy^2 + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = x^2y^2

defor or \int P dy = p(1,0) - p(1,0) = 0

F(PH) = (xy^2, x^2y) = (\cos t \sin^2 t, \cos^2 t \sin t)
F(PH) = (-\sin t, \cos t)

F(PH) = (-\sin t, \cos t)

\int P(PH) = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \sin t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t \cos t dt = \int -\sin t \cos t dt = \int -\cos t \cos
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$$\begin{array}{ll} Oppg and 6 \\ h(x_{i}y) &= f(u(x_{i}y), v(x_{i}y)) = f(\overline{u}(x_{i}y)) \\ \overline{v}(x_{i}y) &= f'(\overline{v}(x_{i}y), \overline{v}(x_{i}y)) \\ h'(x_{i}y) &= \overline{v}f(\overline{v}(x_{i}y), \overline{v}(x_{i}y)) \\ \overline{v}(x_{i}y) &= \overline{v}f(u(x_{i}y), v(x_{i}y)) \\ \overline{v}(x_{i}y) &= \overline{v}f(u(x_{i}$$

Opegare 5

Of
$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\sim ... \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $y = 2 = 0$

weakling many losninger: $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ z \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & -0.2 & -0.2 \\ -0.3 & 0.6 & -0.3 \\ -0.1 & -0.4 & 6.5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \sim \begin{pmatrix} 10 - 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or eigenvolutor.}$$

C) ser egenvertier
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.4 & 0.9 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 1.20 & 0.7 \\ 0 &$$