

1)  $R > 0$ , reelt tall

a)

$$\iint_D x^2 e^{-x^3} \sin y \, dx \, dy$$

Der området  $R'$  består av alle punkter  $(x, y)$  slik at  
 $0 \leq x \leq R$  og  $0 \leq y \leq \pi$

$$\iint_0^\pi \int_0^R x^2 e^{-x^3} \sin y \, dx \, dy = \int_0^R x^2 e^{-x^3} \int_0^\pi \sin y \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^R x^2 e^{-x^3} \left[ -\cos y \right]_0^\pi \Rightarrow -(-1) - (-1) = 2$$

2)  $\int_0^R$  Substitusjon

a.2

a.2.1, dermed er derivbar,  $f$  er kontinuert, og  
 For en annaderoget til  $f$ , sier vi

$$\int f[g(x)] g'(x) = F(g(x)) + C$$

Hausaufgabe

$$u = g(x) \quad du = g'(x)$$

Det är naturligt sedan  $du/dx = g'(x)$

9.2.2. Etsa

I  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$ , vi vill sätta  $u = g(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$

men vi måste  $g'(x)$ . Räknar vidare

I  $u = \sqrt{x+1}$ , löser för  $x$

II  $x = (u-1)^2$ , derivera

III  $\frac{dx}{du} = 2(u-1)$   ~~$(u')$~~ , skriv om

IV  $dx = 2(u-1)du$ , sätter in i integralen

$$\text{I} = \int \frac{1}{u} 2(u-1) = \int 2 - \frac{2}{u} du = 2u - 2\ln|u| + C$$

V sätter in för  $u$

$$2(\sqrt{x}-1) - 2\ln|\sqrt{x}-1| + C$$

9.2.4

$$I = \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x} + 1} dx, \quad u = \sqrt[3]{x}, \text{ lönar för } x \\ x = u^3$$

$$dx = 3u^2 du$$

Det ger

$$\int \frac{u}{u+1} 3u^2 du = 3 \int \frac{u^3}{u+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u^3 \cdot \cancel{u+1} &= u^2 - u + 1 \\ \underline{-(u^3 + u^2)} \\ \underline{-u^2} \\ \underline{-(-u^2 - u)} \\ u \\ -(u+1) \\ (-1) \end{aligned}$$

Det ger

$$u^2 - u + 1 - \frac{1}{u+1}$$

9.2.5  $I = \int \sin \sqrt{x} dx$ , sett  $z = \sqrt{x}$ . Kritter om med kvadratroten  
(grunden till att kalla  $z$  för  $z \rightarrow$  ibbe  $u$ )

$$I = \int \sin(z) 2z dz$$

$$z^2 = x$$

$$2z = dx$$

$$= 2 \int \sin(z) z dz$$

Men kan vi bruka delvis integration

$$-z \sin z + \int 1 \cos z dz$$

$$u = z, v' = \sin(z) \\ u' = 1, v = -\cos(z)$$

$$\int \sin(z) z dz =$$

$$u = z, u' = \sin(z)$$

$$u' = 1, v = -\cos(z)$$

$$uv - \int v u'$$

$$= -z \cos(z) + \int 1 \cdot \cos(z)$$

$$= -z \cos z + \sin z + C$$

Lassen wir im Laufe aus

$$L(-z \cos z + \sin z + C)$$

$$= -2 \sqrt{x} \cos(\sqrt{x}) + 2 \sin(\sqrt{x}) + LC \quad , \quad 2C = 1$$

$$= -2 \sqrt{x} \cos(\sqrt{x}) + 2 \sin(\sqrt{x}) + D$$

# Nytte forsk

1) Beregn dobbeltintegralet

$$\iint_D x^2 e^{-x^3} \sin y \, dx \, dy, \quad 0 \leq x \leq R, 0 \leq y \leq \pi$$

$\int_0^R x^2 e^{-x^3} \int_0^\pi \sin y \, dy \, dx$ , regn ut "dy" først

$$\int_0^\pi \sin y \, dy = [\cos y]_0^\pi = -\cos(\pi) + \cos(0)$$

$$= 1 + 1$$

= 2

Så regn ut "dx"

$$\int_0^R x^2 e^{-x^3} \, dx \quad \text{substitusjon } u = -x^3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -3x^2$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{-3x^2} du$$

$$u = -x^3$$

da  $x=0$  blir  $u=0$

da  $x=R$  blir  $u=-R^3$

$$\int_0^{R^3} x^2 e^u \left( \frac{1}{-3x^2} \right) du = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{-R^3} e^u \, du = -\frac{1}{3} [e^u]_0^{-R^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [e^{-R^3} - e^0] = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{3}(e^{-R^3} - 1)}}$$

Setter det hele tilbake

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot (1 - e^{-R^3})$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} e^{-R^3}}}$$

(v) La  $K_R$  være området i  $\mathbb{R}^3$  bestående av alle punkter  $(x, y, z)$  slik at

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq R$$

Beregn trippel integralen

$$I_{K_R} = \iiint_{K_R} e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} dx dy dz^{3/2}$$

$$\text{og finn } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} I_{K_R}$$

Skriv om til bokstavskoordinater

$$x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, \quad z = \rho \cos \phi$$

$$V = \rho^2 \sin \phi$$

Räsoner ut potensen

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left( (\rho \sin \theta \cos \phi)^2 + (\rho \sin \theta \sin \phi)^2 + (\rho \cos \theta)^2 \right)^{3/2} \\ & \quad \left( \rho^2 (\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \theta) \right)^{3/2} \\ & - \rho^3 \end{aligned}$$

skriv det som är

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{12} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi e^{-\rho^3} \cdot \underbrace{\rho^2 \sin \theta}_{\text{1}} d\theta d\phi d\rho \\ & = \int_0^R e^{-\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\phi d\theta d\rho \\ & = 2\pi \int_0^R e^{-\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta d\rho \\ & = 2\pi \int_0^R e^{-\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \underbrace{[-\cos \theta]_0^\pi}_{-\cos(\pi) + \cos(0)} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

2) La  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  være en reellfunksjon definert ved

$$f(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2 - 24x - 10y + 61$$

a) Finn eventuelle stasjonære punkter til  $f$ , og avgjør om de er lokale minimumspunkter

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 8x + 24, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y - 10$$

$$\text{så } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ gir } \begin{cases} 8x + 24 = 0 & \text{I} \\ 2y - 10 = 0 & \text{II} \end{cases}$$

$$8(x - 3) = 0, \text{ så } x = 3$$

$$2(y - 5) = 0, \text{ så } y = 5$$

stasjonært punkt  $(3, 5)$

Berekne Hesse-matrisen til  $f$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{array} \right) \text{ gir } \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

siden  $(8, 2)$  er stort positiv er  $(3, 5)$  et lokalt minimumspunkt for  $f$

$$(7) \text{ skriv bane } 4x^2 - 24x + 9y^2 - 90y + 225 = 0$$

$$4 \cdot (x^2 - 6x) + 9(y^2 - 10y) + 225 = 0$$

$$4(x^2 - 6x) + 9(y^2 - 10y) = -225$$

bænk af  $-b$  - formlen for en firkant har en værdi  
i polynomiet

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = 2$$

$$\frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot x}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$36 - 4 \cdot x = 0$$

$$\frac{36}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$9 = x_1$$

$$\frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \cdot x}}{2}$$

$$100 - 4 \cdot x = 0$$

$$\frac{100}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$25 = x_2$$

denne har vi

$$4(x^2 - 6x + 9) + 9(y^2 - 10y + 25) = -225 + 4 \cdot 9 + 9 \cdot 25$$

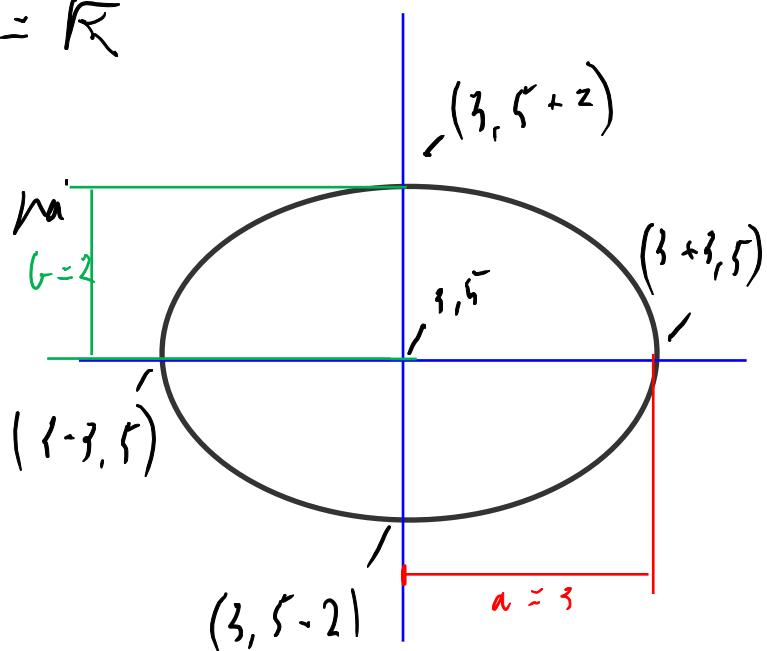
$$4(x-3)^2 + 9(x-5)^2 = 36 \quad | : 36$$

$$\frac{x-2}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}$$

$$\frac{(x-3)^2}{3^2} + \frac{(x-5)^2}{2^2} = 1, \text{ ellipse}$$

$$c = \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{9 - 4} = \sqrt{5}$$

B rennpunktbereich der ellipse



c) Braker lagrang

$$f(x, y) = 4x^2 - 24x + y^2 - 10y + 61$$

$$g(x, y) = 4x^2 - 24x + 9y^2 - 10y + 225 = 0$$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$$

$$8x - 24 = \lambda(8x - 24) \quad \text{I}$$

$$2y - 10 = \lambda(18y - 90) \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I, ir } \lambda = 1, x = 3 \quad (8 \cdot 3 - 24 = 0)$$

~~$$\text{II, ir } \frac{2y - 10}{18y - 90} = \lambda = \frac{2(y - 5)}{18(y - 5)}$$~~

$$\therefore \frac{1}{9} = \lambda, \lambda = 5 \quad (8 \cdot 5 - 24) \cdot 5 = 0, 2 \cdot 5 - 10 = 0$$

1) et sør 3 mulige løsninger

I  $\lambda = 1, y = 5$

II  $x = 3, \lambda = 1$

III  $x = 3, y = 5$  (sentens)

Sette inn i kurven

I

Oppgave 3

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^n (n+5)!}{n!} (x-2)^n$$

Førsteholdstermen

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{e^{n+1} (n+6)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{e^n (n+5)! (x-2)^n} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{e(n+6)(x-2)}{(n+1)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e(n+6)}{n+1} |x-2| = e|x-2|$$

altså konverges hvis

$$e|x-2| < 1 \quad \text{dvs. } |x-2| < \frac{1}{e}$$

og divergerer hvis

$$|x-2| > \frac{1}{c}$$

Løsnr for x

$$|x| = \frac{1}{c} + 2$$

det gir endepunkta  $2 + \frac{1}{c}$  og  $2 - \frac{1}{c}$

I  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n n!}{n!} (2 + \frac{1}{c} - 2)^n$  divergerer

II  $\frac{e^n (n+1)!}{n!} (2 - \frac{1}{c} - 2)^n$  divergerer

gi zehn konvergenter for  $x \in (2 - \frac{1}{c}, 2 + \frac{1}{c})$

4a)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3/10 & 1/10 \\ 6/10 & 2/10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

finne egenverdien

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{10} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 1 \\ 6 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot ((\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 2) - 1 \cdot 6 \\ &= (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - \frac{3}{10}\lambda + \frac{6}{10} - \frac{6}{10}) \\ &= \lambda(\lambda - \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

eigenverdi er når  $\lambda = 0$ , og ikke 0  
dannet en egenverdi  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$

Før i finne egenvektoren til bruker vi  $A\vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}$

Før  $\lambda = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3/10 & 1/10 \\ 6/10 & 2/10 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{10}x + \frac{1}{10}y = 0 \\ \frac{6}{10}x + \frac{2}{10}y = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x = -y \\ 3x = -y \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{loesning}$$
$$\underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ -3A_2 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

For  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{10} & \frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{6}{10} & \frac{2}{10} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{10}x + \frac{1}{10}y = \frac{x}{2} \\ \frac{6}{10}x + \frac{2}{10}y = \frac{y}{2} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + y = 5x \\ 6x + 2y = 5y \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 2x \\ y = 2x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Lösung} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ LA_2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

6) Schreibe  $\begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  sommierbarhomogen in ein System  
für  $A$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ -3A_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ 2A_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ sein}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I: 13 = A_1 + A_2 \\ II: 1 = -3A_1 + 2A_2 \end{array} \right\} \text{I sein } A_1 = 13 - A_2 \text{ II sein da}$$

$$I = -3(13 - A_2) + 1A_2$$

$$I = -39 + 3A_2 + 1A_2$$

$$\frac{40}{5} = 5A_2$$
$$8 = A_2$$

$$A_1 = 13 - 8 = 5$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) erneut kann wir schreiben

$$\tilde{x}_n = A^n \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A^n \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} \right] = A^n \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} + A^n \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0^n \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\left( \frac{6}{16} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right)}_{\text{for } n > 0}$$

1) setzt, insbesondere  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  für  $\left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n \rightarrow 0$  bei  $n \rightarrow \infty$  und  $\underline{\tilde{x}_0 = \frac{13}{1}}$







