

### Oppgave 1

$$r = 2\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta \Rightarrow r^2 = 2r\sin\theta + 4r\cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2y + 4x \Rightarrow (x^2 - 4x + 4) + (y^2 - 2y + 1) = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 5}$$

### Oppgave 2

$$f_x = 3x^2 - 3y, \quad f_y = 3y^2 - 3x$$

$$f_x = 0 \Rightarrow y = x^2 \text{ inusatt i } f_y = 0 \text{ gir } x^4 = x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ og } x = 1. \text{ Derfor har } f \text{ 2 kritiske pkt:}$$

$$(0,0) \text{ og } (1,1).$$

$$\Delta(0,0) = f_{xx}(0,0) \cdot f_{yy}(0,0) - [f_{xy}(0,0)]^2 = -9 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ er et sadelpunkt}$$

$$\Delta(1,1) = 27 > 0 \text{ og } f_{xx}(1,1) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1,1) \text{ er et lokalt minimumspunkt}$$

Svar: 1 sadelpunkt og 1 lokalt minimumspunkt

### Oppgave 3

$g_x = 2x - 2$  og  $g_y = 4y - 8 \Rightarrow \underline{(1,2)}$  er det eneste kritiske punktet som ligger innenfor  $R$

Randen: 1)  $x=0 \Rightarrow g(0,y) = 2y^2 - 8y + 5 \Rightarrow g' = 4y - 8 \Rightarrow y=2 \Rightarrow \underline{(0,2)}$

2)  $y=0 \Rightarrow g(x,0) = x^2 - 2x + 5 \Rightarrow g' = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow \underline{(1,0)}$

3)  $y=4-x \Rightarrow g(x,4-x) = 3x^2 - 10x + 5 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{3}, y = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow \underline{(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3})}$

Dermed har vi 3 kritiske punkter på randen og 3 hjørnepunkter:  $(\underline{0,0})$ ,  $(\underline{0,4})$  og  $(\underline{4,0})$ .

De respektive  $g$ -verdiene blir

$(-4); (-3); (4); \underline{(\frac{10}{3})}; (5); (5); (13).$

Derfor er maksimumsverdien 13 og minimumsverdien -4.

## Oppgave 4

$$\nabla f = \langle 2xy, x^2 - 12y^2 \rangle, (\nabla f)(P) = \langle 4, -8 \rangle.$$

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 4-2, 0-1 \rangle = \langle 2, -1 \rangle$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{\overrightarrow{PQ}}{|\overrightarrow{PQ}|} = \left\langle \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (D_{\vec{u}} f)(P) = \nabla f(P) \cdot \vec{u} = \langle 4, -8 \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{16}{\sqrt{5}}$$

## Oppgave 5.

La rektangellets sider ha lengdene  $2x$  og  $2y$ .

Vi skal maksimere arealet  $A = 2x \cdot 2y = 4xy$  når

$$g(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1, \quad x \geq 0, y \geq 0.$$

Lagranges metoden gir  $\nabla A = \lambda g \Leftrightarrow$

$$\langle 4y, 4x \rangle = \lambda \left\langle \frac{x}{8}, \frac{2y}{9} \right\rangle \Rightarrow 4y = \frac{\lambda x}{8} \text{ og } 4x = \frac{2\lambda y}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{32y}{x} \text{ og } 4x = \left(\frac{2y}{9}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{32y}{x}\right) \text{ slik at } y^2 = \frac{9x^2}{16}.$$

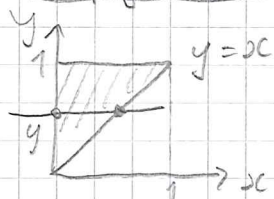
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{9x^2}{16 \cdot 9} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 8 \text{ og } x = \pm 2\sqrt{2}. \text{ Ettersom}$$

$$x \geq 0, \text{ s\aa er } x = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ og}$$

$$A = 2x \cdot 2y = 24. \text{ I endepunktene } x=0 \text{ og } x=4 (\text{eller } y=0)$$

er arealet lik 0  $\Rightarrow$  24 er maksimumsverdien

## Oppgave 6



$$0 \leq x \leq y$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^y 2e^{y^2} dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[ 2e^{y^2} x \right]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy$$

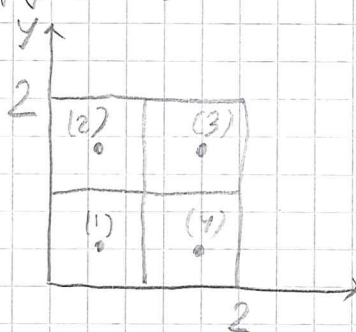
$$= \int_0^1 2ye^{y^2} dy = \left[ e^{y^2} \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{e-1}}$$



Oppgave 7.

$R$  kan beskrives som  $0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .  
Ved å bruke polarkoordinatene får vi

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R (1-x^2-y^2) dA &= \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{2\pi} (1-r^2) r d\theta \right) dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (r-r^3) dr = 2\pi \left[ \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Oppgave 8

$$\begin{array}{l|l} (1): \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) & (3): \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) \\ (2): \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) & (4): \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{array}$$

$$I = \iint_R xy^2 dA \approx$$

$$\left[ f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] \Delta A,$$

der  $f(x,y) = xy^2$  og  $\Delta A = 1 \Rightarrow I \approx 5$

Oppgave 9

La  $x(t) = a \sin t, y(t) = b \cos t, M(x,y) = -y, N(x,y) = x$   
Da er  $\vec{F} = \langle M, N \rangle$  og  $\vec{r}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$  og

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_0^{2\pi} [M(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + N(x(t), y(t)) y'(t)] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-b \cos t \cdot a \cos t + a \sin t \cdot (-b \sin t)] dt \\ &= -\int_0^{2\pi} ab(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt = -\int_0^{2\pi} ab dt = -2ab\pi \end{aligned}$$

Oppgave 10

Gauss' sats gir  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \iiint_D \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dV$   

$$= \iiint_D 1 dV = \int_{-3}^3 \left( \int_{-2}^2 \left( \int_{-1}^1 dz \right) dy \right) dx = 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 48$$

$(\vec{F} = \langle M, N, P \rangle \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = M_x + N_y + P_z$   

$$\vec{F} = \langle z, y, x \rangle \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = 1)$$