

① Ger variabelbytt

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \varphi = \arctan(y/x) \end{cases}$$

Kedjeregeln $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{-y/x^2}{1+(y/x)^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{-y/x^2}{1+(y/x)^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x/y^2}{1+(y/x)^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) - x \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = -1$$

Integration $\Rightarrow u(r, \varphi) = -\varphi + f(r)$

där f är en godtycklig envariabelsfunktion.

$$u(x, y) = -\arctan \frac{y}{x} + f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

Renevillkoren ger

$$x = u(x, x) = -\arctan 1 + f(\sqrt{2} \cdot x)$$

Med hjälpvariabel $t = \sqrt{2} \cdot x$:

$$f(t) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Svar: $u(x, y) = -\arctan \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{4}$

② Stationära punkter:

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = y(x^2 + y^2 - 1) + xy \cdot 2x = 0 \\ f'_y = x(x^2 + y^2 - 1) + xy \cdot 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y(3x^2 + y^2 - 1) = 0 \\ x(x^2 + 3y^2 - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Fall 1: $x = 0 \Rightarrow y(y^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ el. } \pm 1$

Fall 2: $y = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ el. } \pm 1$

Fall 3: $x \neq 0$ och $y \neq 0$:

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + y^2 = 1 = x^2 + 3y^2$$

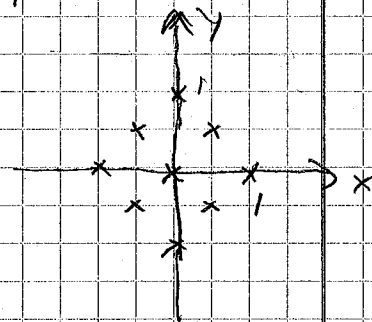
$$\text{Subtraktion} \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 2y^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm y$$

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$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

Vi har de 9 kandidaterna i figuren.

Kvadratisk form:



$$\begin{cases} f''_{xx} = 6xy \\ f''_{yy} = 6xy \\ f''_{xy} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

1. $(x, y) = (0, 0)$

$Q = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot hk$ är indef. \Rightarrow sadelpunkt

2. De 4 punkterna på koordinataxlarna:

$Q = 2 \cdot (3 - 1) \cdot hk$ är indef. \Rightarrow sadelpunkt.

3. $(x, y) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ och $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

$$Q = \frac{3}{2}h^2 + \frac{3}{2}k^2 + 2\left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right)hk$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\left(h^2 + k^2 + \frac{2}{3}hk\right) = \frac{3}{2}\left[\left(h + \frac{1}{3}k\right)^2 + \frac{8}{9}k^2\right]$$

pos. def. \Rightarrow lok. min

4. $(x, y) = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ och $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$$Q = -\frac{3}{2}h^2 - \frac{3}{2}k^2 + hk = -\frac{3}{2}\left[\left(h - \frac{1}{3}k\right)^2 + \frac{8}{9}k^2\right]$$

neg. def. \Rightarrow lok. max.

Svar: f har lok. max i $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ och $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

lok. min i $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ och $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$.

3) Låt $f(x, y, z) = x - 2y^2 - z^2$

$$\nabla f = (1, -4y, -2z)$$

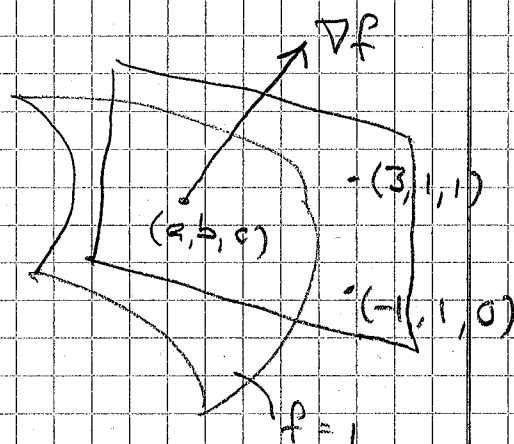
Tang. planets ekv. i (a, b, c) :

$$1(x-a) - 4b(y-b) - 2c(z-c) = 0$$

$$x - 4by - 2cz = a - 4b^2 - 2c^2$$

Alla de 2 punkterna ligger på

tang. planet betyder:



$$3-4b-2c = a-4b^2-2c^2 \quad (1)$$

$$-1-4b = a-4b^2-2c^2 \quad (2)$$

Att (a, b, c) ligger på ytan betyder:

$$a-2b^2-c^2 = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$(1)-(2) \Rightarrow 4-2c=0 \Rightarrow c=2$$

$$(3)-(2) \Rightarrow -1-4b = a+2(1-a) = 2-a$$

$$a-4b = 3$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow (3+4b)-2b^2-4=1$$

$$2b^2-4b = -2$$

$$(b-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow b=1 \Rightarrow a=7$$

$(a, b, c) = (7, 1, 2)$ är tang. planet och

$$x-4y-4z = 7-4-8 = -5$$

Svar: $-x+4y+4z = 5$

(4) Idé: Då $\frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0$ är $x_k \approx \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}k\right)$.

(a) Beträkta delföljden $(x_{8j+1})_{j=0}^{\infty}$,

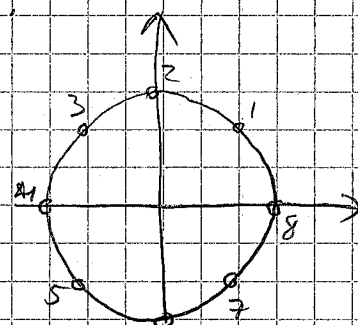
dvs $x_1, x_9, x_{17}, x_{25}, \dots$

$$x_{8j+1} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}(8j+1) - \frac{1}{8j+1}\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \left(2\pi j - \frac{1}{8j+1}\right)\right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}}_{=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \underbrace{\cos\left(2\pi j - \frac{1}{8j+1}\right)}_{\rightarrow 1} + \underbrace{\cos\frac{\pi}{4}}_{=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot \underbrace{\sin\left(2\pi j - \frac{1}{8j+1}\right)}_{\rightarrow 0}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, j \rightarrow \infty$$



(b) Beträkta delföljden $(x_{4j+2})_{j=0}^{\infty}$, dvs

$x_2, x_6, x_{10}, x_{14}, \dots$

Vi har

$$x_{4j+2} = \sin\left(\pi j + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4j+2}\right) = \cos\left(\pi j - \frac{1}{4j+2}\right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\cos(\pi j)}_{=(-1)^j} \cdot \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{1}{4j+2}\right)}_{\rightarrow 1} + \underbrace{\sin(\pi j)}_{=0} \cdot \sin\frac{1}{4j+2}$$

$\therefore (x_{4j+2})_{j=0}^{\infty}$ konvergerar ej.

(c) Betrakte delföljden $(x_{8j+6})_{j=0}^{\infty}$

$$x_{8j+6} = \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}_{=-1} \underbrace{\cos\left(2\pi j - \frac{1}{8j+6}\right)}_{\rightarrow 1} + \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}_{=0} \sin\left(2\pi j - \frac{1}{8j+6}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow -1, j \rightarrow \infty$$

Svar: (a) $(x_{8j+1})_{j=0}^{\infty}$
 (b) $(x_{4j+2})_{j=0}^{\infty}$
 (c) $(x_{8j+6})_{j=0}^{\infty}$

⑤ (a) $f(x, 0) = \frac{0}{x^2+0} = 0 \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow \infty$

Kandidat till gränsvärde: 0.

Vi visar att 2D gränsvärdet är 0 med polära koordinater:

$$f = \frac{r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 + 2r^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{r \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 + 2(r \sin \theta \cos \theta)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\text{att } A = r \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{A}{1 + 2A^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ begränsad, ty}$$

$$g(A) = \frac{A}{1+2A^2} \text{ är kontinuerlig och}$$

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow \pm \infty} g(A) = 0.$$

(b) $f(x, 0) = 0 \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow 0$

$$f(x, x) = \frac{x^2}{2x^2 + 2x^4} = \frac{1}{2 + 2x^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, x \rightarrow 0$$

Svar: (a) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow \infty} f = 0$

(b) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f$ existerar ej.

⑥ (a) IR sammanhängande, f kontinuerlig,

$\{(\pm 1, 0)\}$ ej sammanhängande

GLU, Prop. 1.30 \Rightarrow sedan f existerar ej.

(b) $f(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$ funger.

(c) $f(t) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arctan(t), 0 \right)$ funger.

$$\textcircled{7} \quad f(x, y) \geq \frac{-3}{(y-2x)^2+1} \geq -3 \text{ for all } x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$f(0, 0) = -3$$

$$f(x, 2x) = 4x - 3 \rightarrow +\infty \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

f continuous

GLO, Kor. 1.32 visar:

$$\underline{\text{Svar}}: f(\{(x, y); x, y \geq 0\}) = [-3, \infty)$$