

**ΕΜΒΟΛΙΜΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2015 ΣΤΟΝ
ΑΠΕΙΡΟΣΤΙΚΟ ΛΟΓΙΣΜΟ ΙΙ**

ΘΕΜΑ 1ο. (1,5) (α) Να αποδειχθεί ότι η συνάρτηση $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{όταν } (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & \text{όταν } (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

είναι συνεχής στο σημείο $(0, 0)$.

(β) Να υπολογιστούν όλες οι κατευθυνόμενες παράγωγοι της f στο σημείο $(0, 0)$, αν υπάρχουν.

(γ) Είναι η f διαφορίσιμη στο σημείο $(0, 0)$;

ΘΕΜΑ 2ο. (1,5) Να ευρεθούν τα σημεία τοπικών ακροτάτων και τα σαμάρια της συνάρτησης $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ με τύπο

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 2x - y.$$

ΘΕΜΑ 3ο. (2) Να αποδειχθεί ότι το σύνολο $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z^2 - xy - 1 = 0\}$ είναι λεία επιφάνεια στον \mathbb{R}^3 και να ευρεθούν τα σημεία της που βρίσκονται πλησιέστερα στο $(0, 0, 0)$.

ΘΕΜΑ 4ο. (1,5) Άν $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$, να υπολογιστεί το ολοκλήρωμα

$$\int_B (x^2 + y^2) dx dy.$$

ΘΕΜΑ 5ο. (2) Άν $K = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq z \leq 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}$ να υπολογιστεί το ολοκλήρωμα

$$\int_K (x + y + z) dx dy dz.$$

ΘΕΜΑ 6ο. (1,5) Άν $R > 0$, να υπολογιστεί ο όγκος του στερεού

$$K = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \quad \text{και} \quad 0 \leq y \leq x, \quad z \geq 0\}.$$

ΚΑΛΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

Θεμα 1ο

Για καθε $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

a) $|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| \leq \|(x, y) - (0, 0)\|$

$$\left| \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{|x^3|}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{|x^3|}{x^2} = \frac{|x^3|}{|x^2|} =$$

$$= \left| \frac{x^3}{x^2} \right| = |x| \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \|(x, y) - (0, 0)\|$$

Ανταρξη, $|f(x, y) - (0, 0)| \leq \|(x, y) - (0, 0)\|$

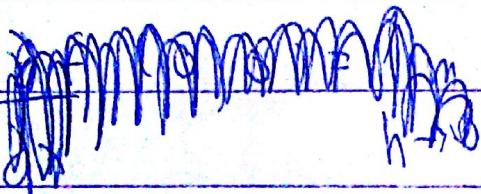
b) $f'(x_0, u) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + tu) - f(x_0)}{t}$

Αν $v = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ και είναι $\neq 0$ τότε:

$$f'((0, 0), \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 v_1^3 + t^2 v_2^2}{t} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 v_1^3}{t \cdot (v_1^2 + v_2^2)} = \frac{v_1^3}{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$$

$$y) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}, \text{ definition}$$



$$\underline{f(h, 0)} = \frac{h^3}{h} = 1$$

$$\underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0)}{h} = 1$$

$$\underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, h)}{h} = 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)|}{\|h\|} = T \cdot \|h\|$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)}, & \underline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = (h_1, h_2)$$

$$\frac{|f(h_1, h_2) - f(0, 0) - (1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix}|}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} =$$

~~so lösbar~~

$$= \left| \frac{h_1^3}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} - h_1 \right| = \left| h_1 \cdot \frac{h_2^2}{\sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{|h_1| \cdot h_2^2}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$g(h_1, h_2) = \frac{|h_1| \cdot h_2^2}{(h_1^2 + h_2^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$g(0, y) = 0$$

$$g(x, 0) = 0$$

~~x=y~~, $g(x, x) = |x| \cdot x^2 = \frac{|x| \cdot x^2}{(2x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2^{3/2} \cdot x^3}{2^{3/2} \cdot x^3} = 1$

~~so Apa S_w r_{var} S_d φ_{0.161} μm~~

Theta pa 9:

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 2 - y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + y^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2xy - 1$$

$$3x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$2xy - 1 = 0$$

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

$$3 \frac{1}{4y^2} + y^2 - 1 = 0 \stackrel{y \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} 4y^2 - 8y + 3 = 0$$

$$\Theta \text{ETW: } w = y^2 \Rightarrow 4w^2 - 8w + 3 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 > 0$$

$$\frac{w = -b \pm \sqrt{A}}{2a} = \frac{-3}{2} \quad A_{pa} \quad y^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \quad \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right), \quad \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

~~$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$~~ $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} > 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 2y \\ 2y & 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(Hf(x, y)) = 12x^2 - 4y^2$$

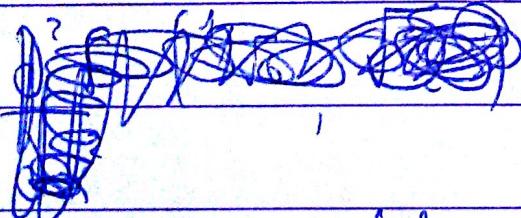
$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = 3 \cdot 2 - 2 = 4 > 0$$

Itô $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ ε λix Itô

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -6 < 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = 1 > 0$$

Apa yg menyatakan



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \det H f \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) < 0 \\ \det H f \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Gugapica}$$

Θεώρα 3:

$$S = f^{-1}(0)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = z^2 - xy - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = -y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = \cancel{z^2} - x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (-y, -x, 2z) \\ = Df(x, y, z) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 2z$$

$$Df(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$S = \{ \dots \mid z^2 - xy - 1 = 0 \}$$

$$\text{Για } x=y=z=0 \quad S = \{ \dots \mid -1 = 0 \} \quad \text{Άποτο}$$

Άπα $(0, 0, 0) \notin S$

Άπα είναι η είδη επιφάνεια

$$\sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (z-0)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$f(x, y, z) = z^2 - xy - 1 = 0$$

$$\nabla g(x, y, z) = \lambda \nabla f(x, y, z)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cancel{\text{def}} \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x, y, z) &= \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} &= \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} &= \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2x &= -\lambda y \\ 2y &= -\lambda x \\ 2z &= 2\lambda z \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= -\frac{\lambda}{2} y \\ y &= -\frac{\lambda}{2} x \\ z(1-\lambda) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$z^2 - xy - 1 = 0$$

Αν $z \neq 0$: $\lambda = 1$ οποτε

$$2x = -y = \frac{1}{2}x \text{ δηλαδη} \quad \boxed{x = y = 0}$$

$$\text{και } z^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{z = \pm 1}$$

$$g(0, 0, 1) = 1$$

$$g(0, 0, -1) = 1$$

• Αν $z = 0$ $xy = -1 \Rightarrow xy \neq 0$. Οποτε

$$\text{εχουμε ότι } x = -\frac{\lambda}{2} y = \frac{\lambda^2}{4} x$$

$$\text{Αρα } \lambda = \pm 2$$

$$\bullet \lambda = 2 \quad x = -y \quad \text{και } xy = -1 \text{ δηλ } x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$\bullet \lambda = -2 \quad x = y \quad x^2 = -1 \text{ ατοπο}$$

$$g(1, -1, 0) = 2$$

$$g(-1, 1, 0) = 2$$

Αφου $g > 1$ τα πληνίστερα 6ημερα

$$\text{είναι τα } g(0, 0, \pm 1) = 1$$

Theta 4

$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$$

$$\int_B (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 1 \leq 0\} \\ &= \{ \dots : (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \} \end{aligned}$$

notes: $x = 1 + r \cos \theta$ $\rightarrow x = 1 + 2r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$

$$\det(r, \theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = |r|$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\int_B (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 r + 2r^2 \cos \theta dr \right) dr d\theta = \\ = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$\Theta \text{esta } 5^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \phi \\ y &= r \sin \phi \\ z &= z \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\} \text{Koordinaten}$$

$$K = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq z \leq 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right\}$$

$$0 \leq 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 + y^2$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 1 - r$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-r} (r \cos \phi + r \sin \phi + z) \cdot r dz \right) dr \right) d\phi =$$

$$= \frac{5\pi}{12}$$

Übung 6: $R > 0$

$$K = \{ \dots : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \text{ und } \boxed{0 \leq y \leq x}, z \geq 0 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho \sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi \\ y &= \rho \sin \theta \cdot \sin \phi \\ z &= \rho \cos \theta \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{für } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \text{und } \rho \in [0, R] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rho \sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi = \rho \sin \theta \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$0 \leq \rho \leq R$$

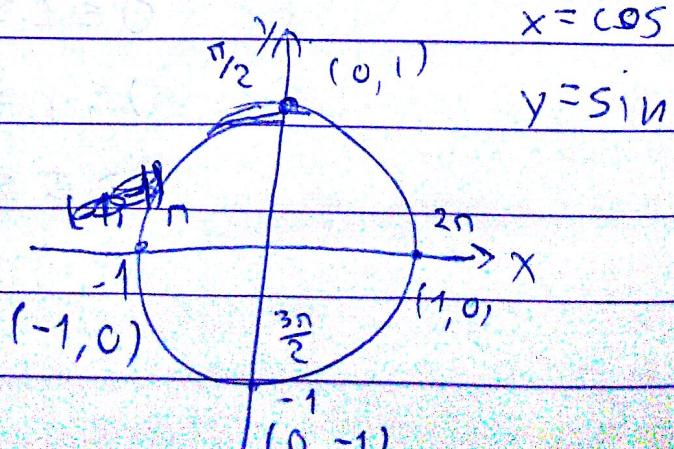
$$\cos \phi = \sin \phi$$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Vol

$$\text{Vol}(K) = \int_k 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = n R^3$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\int_0^R (p^2 \sin\theta) \, dp \right) d\phi \right) d\theta = \left[\cos\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos 0 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

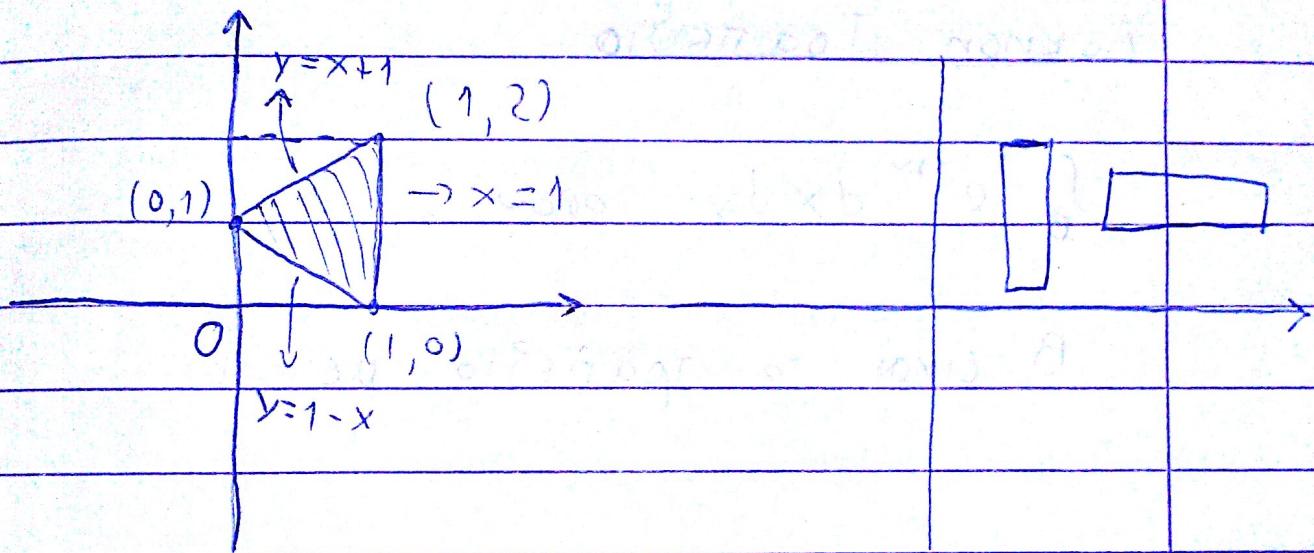
$$\det = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial p} \end{vmatrix}^2 = -1$$

Agronom Tripyris

Na bpeθei $\int_0^1 xy \, dx \, dy$ onou

B Tripyris ne kouritis ta enera

(1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 2)



$$(1, 0) \in \mathcal{E} \rightarrow y = \lambda x + \beta \Rightarrow 0 = \lambda + \beta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \beta = 0 \\ \lambda = -1 \end{array} \right\}$$
$$(0, 1) \in \mathcal{E} \rightarrow y = \lambda x + \beta \Rightarrow 1 = \beta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \beta = 1 \\ \lambda = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Apa $y = -x + 1$

$$(0, 1) \rightarrow y = x + 1$$

$$(1, 2) \rightarrow$$

$$(1, 2) = x = 1$$

$$(1, 0)$$

$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 1, -x+1 \leq y \leq x+1\}$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_{-x+1}^{x+1} xy \, dy \right) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

Aγκνον Τραπέζιο

$$\int_B e^{xy} \, dx \, dy, \text{ ανω}$$

B είναι το Τραπέζιο με k