

VV1 og VV2 - Stærðfræði og reiknifræði

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VV1

a)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\delta}{\delta x}(e^{xy} \log xy) \\ & \log xy \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x}(e^{xy}) \right) + e^{xy} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x} \log xy \right) \\ & e^{xy} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x} \log xy \right) + y \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x}(x) \right) e^{xy} \log xy \\ & e^{xy} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x} \log xy \right) + 1 e^{xy} y \log xy \\ & e^{xy} y \log xy + y \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta x}(x) \right) \frac{e^{xy}}{xy} \\ & e^{xy} y \log xy + 1 \frac{e^{xy}}{x} \\ & \frac{e^{xy}(xy \log xy + 1)}{x} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
& Dy((x+y^3)^5 - \sin(x-y)) \\
& \frac{\delta}{\delta y}((x+y^3) - \sin(x-y)) \\
& \frac{\delta}{\delta y}((x+y^3)^5) - \frac{\delta}{\delta y}(\sin(x-y)) \\
& (5(x+y^3)^4(\frac{\delta}{\delta y}(x+y^3)) - \frac{\delta}{\delta y}(\sin(x-y))) \\
& (\frac{\delta}{\delta y}(x) + \frac{\delta}{\delta y}(y^3))5(x+y^3)^4 - \frac{\delta}{\delta y}(\sin(x-y)) \\
& 3y^2 5(x+y^3)^4 - \frac{\delta}{\delta y}(\sin(x-y)) \\
& 15y^2(x+y^3)^4 - (\cos(x-y)(\frac{\delta}{\delta y}(x-y))) \\
& 15y^2(x+y^3)^4 - \cos(x-y)(-(\frac{\delta}{\delta y}(y) + \frac{\delta}{\delta y}(x))) \\
& 15y^2(x+y^3)^4 + \cos(x-y)
\end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\delta}{\delta z}(\frac{\log(xz)}{z^2}) \\
& \log(xz)(\frac{\delta}{\delta z}(\frac{1}{z^2})) + \frac{\frac{\delta}{\delta z}(\log(xz))}{z^2} \\
& -\frac{2}{z^3}\log(xz) + \frac{\frac{\delta}{\delta z}(\log(xz))}{z^2} \\
& -\frac{2\log(xz)}{z^3} + \frac{\frac{\delta}{\delta z}(xz)}{xz} \frac{1}{z^2} \\
& -\frac{2\log(xz)}{z^3} + \frac{\frac{\delta}{\delta z}(xz)}{xz^3} \\
& -\frac{2\log(xz)}{z^3} + x(\frac{\delta}{\delta z}(z))\frac{1}{xz^3} \\
& -\frac{2\log(xz)}{z^3} + \frac{\frac{\delta}{\delta z}(z)}{z^3} \\
& -\frac{2\log(xz)}{z^3} + \frac{1}{z^3} \\
& -\frac{1-2\log(xz)}{z^3}
\end{aligned}$$

VV2

a)

finnum stærsta mögulega formengi fallsins

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} \sqrt{y^2 + 5y - 6}$$

það er ekki hægt að finna rót af tölu minni en 0

breytum innri föllunum í jöfnur

$$x^2 + 6 = 5x$$

$$y^2 + 5y = 6$$

þá sést greinilega að

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + 6 \geq 5x, y^2 + 5y \geq 6\}$$