

Lösung M112-Examen 14/6 - 2006

$$\uparrow \quad \vec{r}(t) = t^2 \vec{i} + (4-t) \vec{j} + \frac{2}{3} t^3 \vec{k}, \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$a) \quad \vec{r}'(t) = 2t \vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2t^2 \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r}''(t) = 2 \vec{i} + 4t \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2t & -1 & 2t^2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4t \end{vmatrix} = -4t \vec{i} - 4t^2 \vec{j} + 2 \vec{k}$$

$$b) \quad L(\alpha) = \int_0^1 |\vec{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{4t^2 + 4 + 4t^4} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} (1+t^2)^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} \left[(1+t^2)^{3/2} - 1 \right]$$

$$c) \quad h(x, y, z) = \frac{e^{xy}}{z+1} \Rightarrow \nabla h = \frac{y e^{xy}}{z+1} \vec{i} + \frac{x e^{xy}}{z+1} \vec{j} - \frac{e^{xy}}{(z+1)^2} \vec{k}$$

$$\nabla h(1, 0, \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{3}} \vec{j} - \frac{1}{(1+\frac{2}{3})^2} \vec{k} = \frac{3}{5} \vec{j} - \frac{9}{25} \vec{k}$$

Punkt $(1, 0, \frac{2}{3})$ svarer til $t=1$

$$\vec{r}'(1) = 2 \vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2 \vec{k}. \quad \text{Siden } |\vec{r}'(1)| = \sqrt{9} = 3,$$

Vir den retningsderiverte h_k

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{9}{25}\right) = \frac{-11}{25}$$

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

a) Söker stationære punkter: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - y = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y - x = 0$$

Vi finner ved å eliminere y : $6x^2 - x = 0$
 som gir punktene $(0,0)$ og $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12})$ der
 bare $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12})$ er innenfor randen.

$$f(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}) = \frac{1}{216} - \frac{1}{72} + \frac{1}{144} = \frac{-1}{432}$$

Drofler randen

1) $h_1(x) = f(x,0) = x^3$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$, er strengt
 voksende $h_1(1) = f(1,0) = 1$, $h_1(0) = f(0,0) = 0$

2) $h_2(y) = f(0,y) = y^2$, $0 \leq y \leq 1$, er strengt voksende,
 $h_2(0) = 0$, $h_2(1) = f(0,1) = 1$.

3) Det gjenstår å se etter mulige ekstrem-
 punkter på kanten fra $P_1: (0,1)$
 til $P_2(1,0)$. Her brukes vi Lagranges metode!

Skal ha

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 - y &= \lambda \\ 2y - x &= \lambda \end{aligned}$$

som gir $3x^2 - y = 2y - x$ eller $x^2 + \frac{x}{3} = y$
 Siden $x+y=1$, finner vi $x^2 + \frac{x}{3} = 1-x$
 eller $x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x - 1 = 0$, slik at $x = \frac{-2(\pm)\sqrt{13}}{3}$

Bare "+"-tegnet er ok. da $x \geq 0$ og $y \geq 0$.

$$\text{Vi får } x = \frac{\sqrt{13}-2}{3}, y = \frac{5-\sqrt{13}}{3}$$

Vi finner $f(x,y) \approx 0,12$ slik at

$$f_{\max} = 1 \quad \text{og} \quad f_{\min} = \frac{-1}{432}$$

2b $\nabla g = 2x \bar{i} + 4y \bar{j} + 2z \bar{k}$

$$\nabla g(2,1,3) = 4\bar{i} + 4\bar{j} + 6\bar{k}$$

Tangentplanets likning blir:

$$4(x-2) + 4(y-1) + 6(z-3) = 0$$

2c

Skal ha $\nabla g = t(\bar{i} + \bar{j} + \bar{k})$

for en $t \neq 0$. Altså

$$2x\bar{i} + 4y\bar{j} + 2z\bar{k} = t\bar{i} + t\bar{j} + t\bar{k}$$

Det gir $x = \frac{t}{2}$, $y = \frac{t}{4}$ og $z = \frac{t}{2}$

Innatt i flatelikningene:

$$\frac{t^2}{4} + 2 \frac{t^2}{16} + \frac{t^2}{4} = 15$$

som gir $t = \pm \sqrt{24} = \pm 2\sqrt{6}$

Vi finner altså punktene

$$P_1: (\sqrt{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \sqrt{6}) \text{ og } P_2: (-\sqrt{6}, \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\sqrt{6})$$

$$3) \quad r = 1 - \theta^2, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$a) \quad A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \theta^2)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - 2\theta^2 + \theta^4) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\theta - \frac{2}{3}\theta^3 + \frac{\theta^5}{5} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\pi^3}{64} + \frac{\pi^5}{5} \frac{1}{1024}$$

$$(b) \quad L = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{(1 - \theta^2)^2 + (-2\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + 2\theta^2 + \theta^4} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \theta^2) d\theta = \left[\theta + \frac{2}{3}\theta^3 \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\pi^3}{64}$$

c) Generelt er $\tan \psi = \frac{1 - \theta^2}{-2\theta}$. Vi skal ha

$$\frac{1 - \theta^2}{-2\theta} = -\sqrt{3}, \quad \text{eller} \quad \theta^2 + 2\sqrt{3}\theta - 1 = 0$$

som gir $\theta = -\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{3+1}$, eller $\theta = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

da $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$. Dermed er P bestemt,

da $r = 1 - \theta^2$.

$$4) \quad a) \quad \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$$

$$\tan^{-1}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

4. forts

b) Vi har
$$\frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1}$$

for $0 < |x| < 1$. (Likhet ogs for $x=0$, hvis vi setter $\frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) = 1$ for $x=0$). Ved leddvis integrasjon er

$$\int_0^z \frac{\tan^{-1}(x)}{x} dx = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2}, \quad 0 \leq z < 1$$

Nar $z \rightarrow 1$ vil venstresiden ga mot $\int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} dx$ og hoyresiden mot $\sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}$ grunnet Abels kontinuitetssetning. Altsa gjelder likheten i pkt b.

c) Setter
$$g(x) = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{(2n+1)}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\text{Vi har } g(x) = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(\sqrt{x})^{2n}}{2n+1} = \frac{\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}$$

for $0 < x < 1$, fra pkt b.

Hvis $-1 < x < 0$, setter vi $t = \sqrt{-x}$ slik at $t^2 = -x$ og $x = -t^2$. Det gir

$$g(x) = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{2n+1} = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n}}{2n+1} = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{2n+1}$$

4 forts:

$$\text{La } h(t) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1}. \quad \text{Vi finner}$$

$$h'(t) = \sum_0^{\infty} t^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right)$$

$$\text{os } h(t) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t}. \quad \text{Det gir}$$

$$g(x) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}} \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{-x}}{1-\sqrt{-x}}$$

for $-1 < x < 0$.

5 a) For alle $\varepsilon > 0$, fins $\delta > 0$ slik at
hvis $x_1, x_2 \in I$ og $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$, n \ddot{a}
er $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

b) Gitt $\varepsilon > 0$. Velg $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$. Hvis
 $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, $x_1 = a$, $x_2 = a+h$ og $0 < h < \delta$,
n \ddot{a} er

$$0 < f(x_2) - f(x_1) = 5(x_2 - x_1) = 5h < 5\delta = \varepsilon$$

c) Gitt $\varepsilon > 0$. Velg $\delta > 0$ slik at
 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta \Rightarrow |h(x_1) - h(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}$. Da er

$$|h(x_1)^2 - h(x_2)^2| = |(h(x_1) + h(x_2))(h(x_1) - h(x_2))|$$

$$\leq 2M |h(x_1) - h(x_2)| < 2M \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} = \varepsilon$$

Q.E.D.