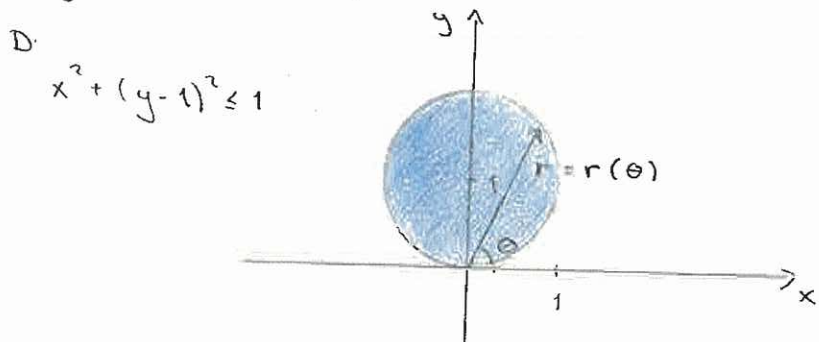
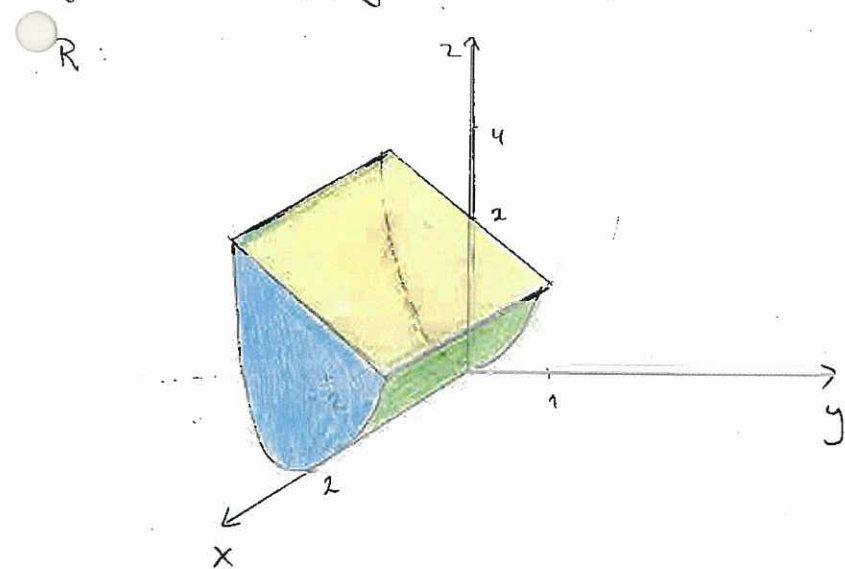


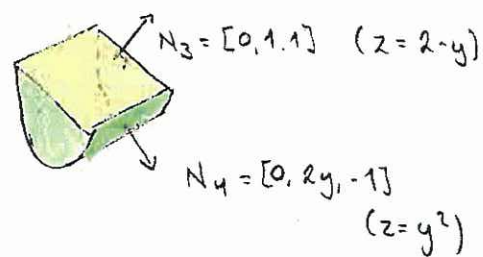
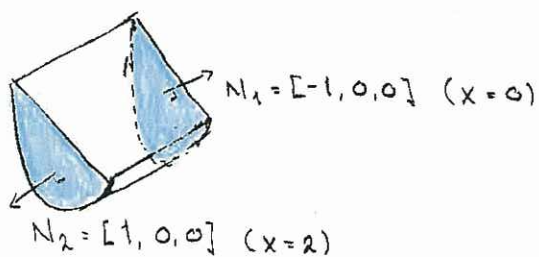
Figur 1 (Oppgave 2)



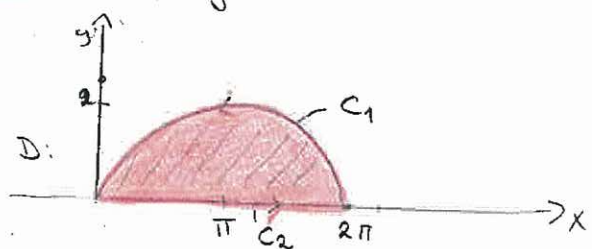
Figur 2 (Oppgave 3 a)



Figur 3 (Oppgave 3 b)



Figur 4 (Oppgave 4 b)



Oppgave 1.

$$(i) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y \cos(x^2+y^2)}{x+y}$$

$$\text{- langs } x\text{-aksen } (y=0): \lim_{(x,0) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{0 \cdot \cos x^2}{x} = \underline{0}$$

$$\text{- langs } y\text{-aksen } (x=0): \lim_{(0,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y \cos y^2}{y} = \underline{1}$$

Siden vi får forskjellig grenseverdi avhengig av hvilken vei vi går inn mot punktet $(0,0)$, eksisterer ikke grenseverdien.

$$(ii) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\text{- gjør om til polarkoordinater: } \begin{aligned} x &= r \cdot \cos \theta \\ y &= r \cdot \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \Rightarrow r \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r^2 \cos \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta = \underline{0},$$

siden både $\cos \theta$ og $\sin \theta$ er begrensede funksjoner.

Grenseverdien eksisterer og er lik 0.



Oppgave 2

$$f(x, y, z) = x + 2y - 3z \quad \text{på området} \quad x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2 \leq 108$$

- kritiske punkt innenfor området:

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = [1, 2, -3] \neq \vec{0}, \quad \text{så } f \text{ har ingen kritiske punkt}$$

- maksimal og minimalverdi på randen; $x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2 = 108$.

Bruker Lagranges metode; $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \\ g = 108 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad 1 = \lambda 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{2\lambda}$$

$$(2) \quad 2 = \lambda 8y \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \frac{1}{4\lambda}$$

$$(3) \quad -3 = \lambda 18z \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = -\frac{1}{6\lambda}$$

$$(4) \quad x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2 = 108$$

$$\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} = 108$$

$$3 = 108 \cdot 4\lambda^2$$

$$\pm \frac{1}{12} = \lambda$$

Gir følgende punkt: $(6, 3, -2)$, $(-6, -3, 2)$.

$$f(6, 3, -2) = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18$$

$$f(-6, -3, 2) = -6 - 6 - 6 = -18$$

Maksimalverdien til f over ellipsoiden er 18,
minimalverdien er -18.



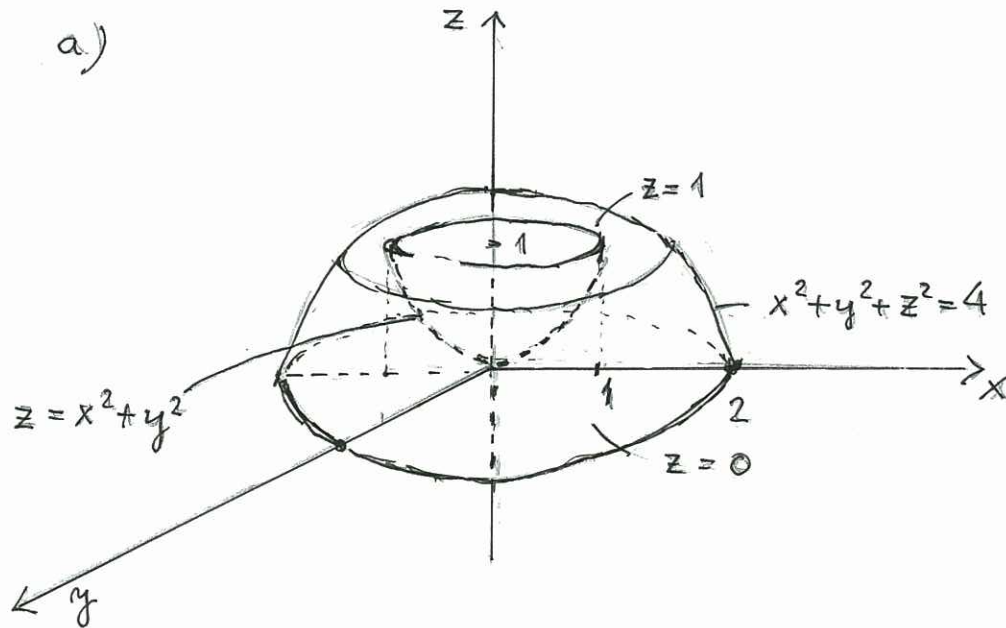
Oppgave 3

$$R: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \quad (\text{kule})$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2 \quad (\text{paraboloide})$$

$$z = 0 \quad (\text{plan})$$

$$z = 1$$



b) $V(R) = \iiint_R dV$

Velger sylinderkoordinater:

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$z = z$$

$$dV = dx dy dz = r dr d\theta dz$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dz \int_{\sqrt{z}}^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_{\sqrt{z}}^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} dz = \pi \int_0^1 (4 - z^2 - z) dz = \pi \left[4z - \frac{1}{3} z^3 - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left(4 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{19\pi}{6}}}$$

Volumet av R er $\frac{19\pi}{6}$

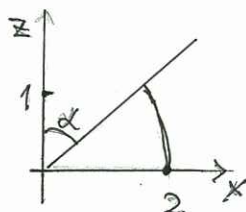


c) Mengde stjernestøv på flaten S (der $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$)
$$\iint_S f dS.$$

Bruker kulekoordinater; $x = 2 \cos \theta \cdot \sin \varphi$
 $y = 2 \sin \theta \cdot \sin \varphi$
 $z = 2 \cos \varphi$

$$dS = 4 \sin \varphi d\theta d\varphi.$$

Grenser: $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
 $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\iint_S f dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} 2 \cos \varphi \cdot 4 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= 16\pi \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = 2\pi \left[\sin^2 \varphi \right]_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} = \underline{2\pi}$$

Mengden stjernestøv er 2π mg

Oppgave 4

a) Stokes teorem:

La S være en stykkevis glatt flate med enhetsnormalfelt \hat{N} .

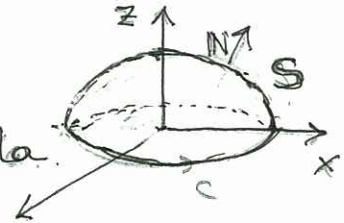
La C være randen til S , anta at C består av et endelig antall stykkevis glatte, lukka kurver, med orientering induisert av S . Da gjelder

$$\oint_C \mathbb{F} \cdot d\vec{r} (= \oint_C F_1 dx + F_2 dy + F_3 dz) = \iint_S \text{curl } \mathbb{F} \cdot \hat{N} dS,$$

hvor $\mathbb{F} = [F_1, F_2, F_3]$ er et glatt vektorfelt definert i en omegn om S .

b) $\mathbb{F} = [x, y, z]$, $S: z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$

La S være orientert med enhetsnormalfelt pekende ut av (halv)kula.



1) Parametriserer C : (sirkel i xy -planet, radius 1)

$$x = \cos \theta$$

$$y = \sin \theta$$

$$z = 0$$

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

$$\oint_C \mathbb{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0] \cdot [-\sin \theta, \cos \theta, 0] d\theta = \underline{0}$$

$$2) \text{curl } \mathbb{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = [0, 0, 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_S \text{curl } \mathbb{F} \cdot \hat{N} dS = \underline{0}$$

$$\text{Vi ser at } \oint_C \mathbb{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 = \iint_S \text{curl } \mathbb{F} \cdot \hat{N} dS$$

Oppgave 5

$$\mathbb{G} = [y-x, x^2, z-2y]$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbb{G} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y-x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(z-2y) = -1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

Skal finne vektorfelt $\mathbb{F} = [F_1, F_2, F_3]$ slik at $\mathbb{G} = \nabla \times \mathbb{F}$
dvs må ha

$$(i) \quad G_1 = y-x = \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}$$

$$(ii) \quad G_2 = x^2 = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}$$

$$(iii) \quad G_3 = z-2y = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}$$

Velger $F_3 = 0$. (i) gir da $x-y = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \Rightarrow F_2 = xz - yz + h_1(x, y)$

$$(ii) \text{ gir } x^2 = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \Rightarrow F_1 = x^2 z + h_2(x, y)$$

Dermed får vi i (iii):

$$z-2y = z + \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y}$$

$$-2y = \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{Velger } h_1 = 0 \quad 2y = \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y} \Rightarrow h_2 = y^2$$

Dermed $\mathbb{F} = [x^2 z + y^2, xz - yz, 0]$ er et vektorpotensiale
for \mathbb{G}

$$(\text{Test: } \nabla \times \mathbb{F} = [x-y, x^2, z-2y])$$