

7.5

Midtoets Vectoranalyse 25-5-10

① 5: $z^2 + 2y^2 + 3x^2 = 6$

raakvlak in (a,b,c): $2a(x-a) + 4b(y-b) + 6c(z-c) = 0$

(6,0,0): $2a(6-a) + 4b(0-b) + 6c(0-c) = 0$

$12a - 2a^2 - 4b^2 - 6c^2 = 0$

(0,0,2): $2a(0-a) + 4b(0-b) + 6c(2-c) = 0$

$-2a^2 - 4b^2 + 12c - 6c^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 12a - 2a^2 - 4b^2 - 6c^2 = -2a^2 - 4b^2 + 12c - 6c^2$

$\Rightarrow a = c$

$12a - 8a^2 = 4b^2$

~~12a - 8a^2 = 4b^2~~ $3a - 2a^2 = b^2$

$b = \pm \sqrt{a(3-2a)}$ 1?

(a,b,c) = k(1, $\pm\sqrt{3}$, 1)

~ reken fout?

invullen: $k^2 + 4 \cdot 3k^2 + 3k^2 = 6$???

$16k^2 = 6$

$k^2 = \frac{3}{8}$

$k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$

$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$

$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}} = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}} = \frac{3}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{3 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{6}$

punten zijn: $(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6}, \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6})$ en

$(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6}, -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6})$ en

$(-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6}, -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6})$ en

$(-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6}, \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6})$

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② i. $\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dv} \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{dz}{du} \frac{du}{dy} + \frac{dz}{dv} \frac{dv}{dy}$

10 $\frac{du}{dx} = e^x$ $\frac{dv}{dx} = -e^{-x}$ $\frac{du}{dy} = e^y$ $\frac{dv}{dy} = -e^{-y}$

$\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{dz}{du} (\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{du}{dy}) + \frac{dz}{dv} (\frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dy})$

$= \frac{dz}{du} (e^x + e^y) + \frac{dz}{dv} (-e^{-x} - e^{-y})$

$= u \frac{dz}{du} - v \frac{dz}{dv}$

□ \int

2. 2.0.2.

$$2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} e^{xy} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} e^{-xy} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} e^{xy} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} e^{-xy}$$

$$= \left(u^2 - e^{2x} - e^{2y} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2(uv - z) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(v^2 - e^{-2x} - e^{-2y} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (e^x + e^y) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (e^x + e^y) + \dots$$

$$= \left(u^2 - e^{2x} - e^{2y} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2(uv - z) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(v^2 - e^{-2x} - e^{-2y} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

dit klopt bijna. ergens is wat weggevallen, maar ik weet niet waar.

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$$(3) f(x, y, z) = 2x - y - z$$

$$g_1(x) = x + y + z = 0$$

$$g_2(x) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{extrema: } \nabla f = \lambda_1 \nabla g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla g_2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = \lambda_1 + 2x\lambda_2 & (1) \\ -1 = \lambda_1 + 2y\lambda_2 & (2) \\ -1 = \lambda_1 + 2z\lambda_2 & (3) \\ x + y + z = 0 & (4) \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{uit (1) en (3)} \Rightarrow y = z$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{2 - \lambda_1}{2\lambda_2} \\ y = z = \frac{-1 - \lambda_1}{2\lambda_2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2 - \lambda_1 - 1 - \lambda_1 - 1 - \lambda_1}{2\lambda_2} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow -3\lambda_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$$

$$y = z = \frac{-1}{2\lambda_2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_2^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda_2^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda_2^2} = \frac{6}{4\lambda_2^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = 4\lambda_2^2$$

$$\lambda_2^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) := P_1$$

$$\text{of } (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) := P_2$$

~~max~~
 $P_1 = (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}})$

$$P_2 = (-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}})$$

$$f(P_1) = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = 3\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$f(P_2) = -2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} = -2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = -3\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

¹⁰
b) $f(x,y,z)$ is op de cirkel besloten en begrensd en f is continue
dus zegt Weierstrass dat f op de cirkel een minimum en een maximum
moet hebben, dit moeten P_1 en P_2 zijn

minimum: $(-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}) = P_2$

maximum: $(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}) = P_1$