

1. kolokvij iz Matematike 1

11. januar 2023

Čas pisanja: **90 minut**. Dovoljena je uporaba dveh listov velikosti A4 za pomoč. Prepisovanje, pogovarjanje in uporaba knjig, zapiskov, pametnega telefona in ostalih elektronskih naprav je **stogo prepovedano**.

1. naloga (35 točk)

Za dani (fiksni) vrednosti a in b , za katere velja $a > 0, b > 0$, definiramo *polarne eliptične koordinate* s predpisom

$$\begin{aligned}x &= a r \cos(\varphi) \\y &= b r \sin(\varphi),\end{aligned}$$

kjer je $r \geq 0$ in $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$.

a) (10 točk) Izračunaj Jacobijevo matriko J_F preslikave $F : (r, \varphi) \mapsto (x, y)$ in pripadajočo determinanto $\det(J_F)$.

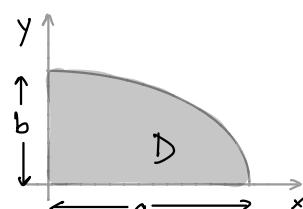
$$J_F = \begin{bmatrix} a \cos \varphi & -ar \sin \varphi \\ b \sin \varphi & br \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det(J_F) = abr (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) = abr.$$

b) (25 točk) S pomočjo polarnih eliptičnih koordinat izračunaj dvojni integral

$$I := \iint_D \frac{1}{ab} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2b^2}} dx dy$$

na območju

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 0, y \geq 0, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}.$$



$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{ab} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)}_{r^2}} \cdot abr dr \right) d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 r e^{-r^2/2} dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^t dt = \\&\quad t = -\frac{r^2}{2} \\&\quad dt = -r dr \\&= \frac{\pi}{2} e^t \Big|_{t=-\frac{1}{2}}^{t=0} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \right) = \frac{\pi(\sqrt{e}-1)}{2\sqrt{e}}.\end{aligned}$$

2. naloga (35 točk)

Funkcija treh spremenljivk f ima predpis

$$f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 + 12xyz.$$

a) (15 točk) Poišči stacionarne točke funkcije f . Pisemo $t = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$. Toda:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_x = 4xt + 12yz = 0 \dots t = -\frac{4yz}{x} \\ f_y = 4yt + 12xz = 0 \dots t = -\frac{4xz}{y} \\ f_z = 4zt + 12xy = 0 \dots t = -\frac{4xy}{z} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{y^2}{x} = \frac{xz}{y} / \cdot xy \dots y^2 z = x^2 z \dots z(x^2 - y^2) = 0 \\ \frac{xz}{y} = \frac{xy}{z} / \cdot yz \dots xz^2 = xy^2 \dots x(y^2 - z^2) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (\#) \quad (\#*)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (\#) \dots z = 0 \text{ ali } y = \pm x \text{ (tj. } x^2 = y^2) \\ (1) \dots xt = 0 \\ (2) \dots yt = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x = 0, y = 0 \end{array} \right| \left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \dots \pm 4z = -t \\ (2) \dots \pm 4z = -t \\ (3) \dots \pm 4 \frac{x^2}{z} = -t \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 = z^2 \\ x^2 = z^2 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} I. y = x, z = x \\ II. y = -x, z = x \\ III. y = -x, z = -x \\ IV. y = x, z = -x \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} 3x^3 - 3x^2 = 0 \\ 3x^2(x-1) = 0 \\ x = 1 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} 3x^3 - 3x^2 = 0 \\ 3x^2(x-1) = 0 \\ x = 1 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} T_1(0,0,0) \\ T_2(-1,-1,-1) \\ T_3(1,1,1) \\ T_4(1,-1,1) \\ T_5(1,1,-1) \end{array} \right| \quad \boxed{T_5(1,1,-1)}$$

b) (20 točk) Poišči Hessejevo matriko funkcije f . Ali lahko na podlagi Hessejeve matrike f določiš tip katere od zgoraj izračunanih stacionarnih točk?

$$H_f = \begin{bmatrix} 4t + 8x^2 & 8xy + 12z & 8xz + 12y \\ 8xy + 12z & 4t + 8y^2 & 8yz + 12x \\ 8xz + 12y & 8yz + 12x & 4t + 8z^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_f(T_1) \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dots \text{ne moremo določiti tipa } T_1.$$

$$H_f(T_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & 20 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} 20 > 0, \\ 20^2 - 4^2 > 0, \end{array} \det(H_f(T_2)) > 0 \dots T_2 \text{ je lokalni minimum.}$$

$$H_f(T_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 20 & -4 \\ 4 & -4 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{Vse tri glavne} \\ \text{poddeterminante so} > 0 \dots T_3 \text{ je lokalni minimum.} \end{array}$$

$$H_f(T_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & 20 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Tudi tri diagonale} \\ \text{są pozitivno definitne} \dots T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5 \text{ so} \end{array} \right.$$

$$H_f(T_5) = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 20 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{lokalni minimi.} \end{array} \right.$$

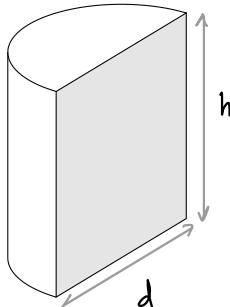
(Drugace: $H_f(T_2), \dots, H_f(T_5)$ so strogo diagonalno dominantne
(in simetrične) torej pozitivno definitne.)

3. naloga (30 točk)

Za posebno omejeno izdajo želijo pri nekem proizvajalcu pijač izdelati pločevinko s prostornino V_0 v obliki polovice valja. Kolikšno naj bo razmerje med premerom in višino tega valja, da bodo za pločevinko take oblike pri dani prostornini V_0 porabili čimmanj pločevine?

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 h = \\ = \frac{1}{8} \pi d^2 h.$$

$$A = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 + \pi \frac{d}{2} h + dh = \\ = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1\right) dh.$$



Iščemo minimum $A(d, h) = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1\right) dh$ pri pogoju $V_0 = \frac{\pi}{8} d^2 h$.

$$L(d, h, \lambda) = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1\right) dh - \lambda(8V_0 - \pi d^2 h).$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_d &= \frac{\pi d}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1\right) h + 2\lambda \pi dh = 0 \dots -\lambda = \frac{\pi d + (\pi+2)h}{4\pi dh} \\ L_h &= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1\right) d + \lambda \pi d^2 = 0 \dots -\lambda = \frac{(\pi+2)d}{2\pi d^2} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\pi d + (\pi+2)h}{4\pi dh} &= \frac{\pi+2}{2\pi d} \\ \frac{(\pi+2)d}{2\pi d^2} &= \frac{\pi+2}{2\pi d} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$L_\lambda = \dots$$

$$\cancel{\pi d + (\pi+2)h} = 2(\pi+2)h \dots \frac{d}{h} = \frac{\pi+2}{\pi} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow & \begin{matrix} \text{razmerje} \\ \text{med} \\ \text{premerom} \\ \text{in} \\ \text{višino.} \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$