

Ασκήσεις 5

(1) Τα διανυσματικά πεδία είναι C^∞ στο $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0,0,z) : z \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$\vec{F}_1(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{-x}{x^2+y^2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_2(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, 0 \right)$$

Ν.Α.Ο. (i) Τα \vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2 είναι απορροβια

(ii) Το \vec{F}_2 είναι δ.π. κλίσεων / ζυγώνητρο
 Το \vec{F}_1 δεν είναι δ.π. κλίσεων / ζυγώνητρο.

(i)

$$\text{curl } \vec{F}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} & \frac{-x}{x^2+y^2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{-x}{x^2+y^2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \right] \vec{k} =$$

$$\left[\frac{-(x^2+y^2) + 2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - \frac{(x^2+y^2) - 2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right] \vec{k} = \left[\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right] \vec{k} =$$

$(0,0,0)$.

$$\text{curl } \vec{F}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) \right] \vec{k} =$$

$$\left[0 - \frac{yx}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 0 - \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right] \vec{k} = (0,0,0)$$

Άρα τα \vec{F}_1, \vec{F}_2 είναι απορροβια δ.π.

(ii) Έστω ότι $\exists \phi: \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0,0,z) : z \in \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ τέω. $\vec{F}_2 = \nabla \phi$

Τότε $\frac{\partial \phi(x,y,z)}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ $\xrightarrow[\text{ωσπρσ}]{\text{ολοκλ-}} \int$ $\phi(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + c(y,z)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \frac{\partial c(y,z)}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \quad c = c(y,z)$$

$$\text{Apa } \frac{\partial c(y,z)}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow c(y,z) = c(z) \quad \text{E.O.T. (1)}$$

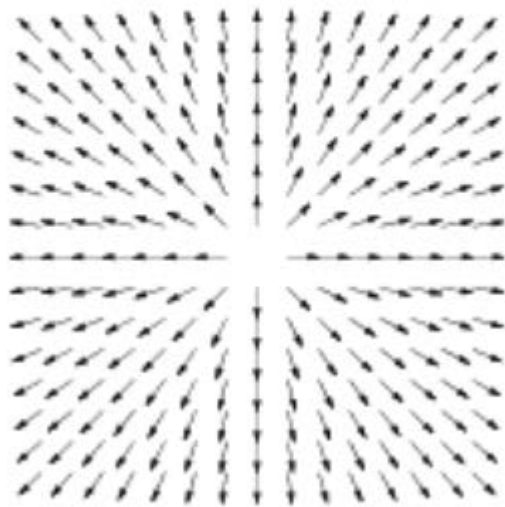
$$\text{Apa } f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + c(z)$$

$$\text{Oknows } \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 0 = c'(z) \Rightarrow c'(z) = 0 \Rightarrow c'(z) = c$$

$$\text{Apa } f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + c$$

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bedisa 195 (onkerwbeis).

$$\left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right\}$$



(9) Na unidimensional oi $f_i: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zeroescore

$\vec{F}_i = \nabla f_i$, $i=1,2,3$ ondu:

$$\vec{F}_1(x,y,z) = (y-x^2, x+y^2, 0)$$

$$\vec{F}_2(x,y,z) = (yz, xz, xy)$$

$$\vec{F}_3(x,y,z) = (3x^2yz + y^3, x^3z + x - z, x^3y - y + z)$$

Gia env \vec{F}_1 :

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = y - x^2 \Rightarrow f_1(x,y,z) = xy - \frac{x^3}{3} + c(y,z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = x + \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}(y,z) = x + y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}(y,z) = y^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$c(y,z) = \frac{y^3}{3} + c(z)$$

$$\text{Apa } f_1(x,y,z) = xy - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} + c(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 0 = c'(z) \Rightarrow c(z) = c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Apa } f_1(x,y,z) = xy - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} + c$$

Gia env \vec{F}_2 :

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = yz \Rightarrow f_2(x,y,z) = xyz + c(y,z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = xz + \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}(y,z) = xz \Rightarrow \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}(y,z) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$c(y,z) = c(z). \text{ Apa } f_2(x,y,z) = xyz + c(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = xy + c'(z) = xy \Rightarrow c'(z) = 0 \Rightarrow c(z) = c$$

$$\text{Apa } f_2(x,y,z) = xyz + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Tia $\text{curl } \vec{F}$: $\vec{F} = (x^2y, x^2z, yz)$

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 3x^2yz + y + 5 \Rightarrow$$

$$F_3(x,y,z) = x^3yz + xy + 5x + c(y,z)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = x^3z + x + \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}(y,z) = x^3z + x - z \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial y}(y,z) = -z \Rightarrow c(y,z) = -yz + c(z)$$

$$\text{Apa } F_3(x,y,z) = x^3yz + xy + 5x - yz + c(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = x^3y - y + c'(z) = x^3y - y + z \Rightarrow$$

$$c'(z) = z \Rightarrow c(z) = \frac{z^2}{2} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Apa } F_3(x,y,z) = x^3yz + xy + 5x - yz + \frac{z^2}{2} + C$$

(3) Eoew n dlogopin efiawen $u_{xx} = u_{tt}$,
 $u: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ N.A.O. Eow n $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$; $f = C^2$ na
 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g = C^1$ toce n $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(f(x+t) +$

$$f(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-t}^{x+t} g(s) ds$$
 anoceni nwan ens

S.e. Me apines awines $u(x,0) = f(x)$

na $u_t(x,0) = g(x)$ ($u_{xx} = u_{tt}$ wukatin efiawen)

$$u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(f'(x+t) + f'(x-t)) + \frac{1}{2}(g(x+t) - g(x-t))$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(f''(x+t) + f''(x-t) + g'(x+t) - g'(x-t))$$

$$u_t = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(f'(x+t) - f'(x-t) + g(x+t) + g(x-t))$$

$$u_{tt} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}(f''(x+t) + f''(x-t) + g'(x+t) - g'(x-t))$$

Παράδειγμα με $u(x,0) = f(x)$, $u_t(x,0) = g(x)$
 και $u_{xx} = u_{tt}$. Απο την $u(x,t)$ αντιστρέφει στον
 ενα δ ε. $u_{tt} = u_{xx}$ με αρχικές συνθήκες
 $u(x,0) = f(x)$ και $u_t(x,0) = g(x)$

(4) Έστω $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in C^1$

(i) Εστω $z = f\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)$ τότε $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

(ii) Εστω $z = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ τότε $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

(i) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)$

$$= f'\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) \cdot \frac{x-y - (x+y)}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$= f'\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) \cdot \frac{-2y}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right)$$

$$= f'\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) \cdot \frac{x-y + (x+y)}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$= f'\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) \cdot \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{-2xy}{(x-y)^2} + \frac{2xy}{(x-y)^2} \right] = 0$$

(ii) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y}$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2}$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \left[\frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y} \right] = 0$$

(5) Encontre $f(x, y, z) = e^{2x-y+3z^2}$ na $\vec{g}(r, s, t) = (r+s-t, 2r-3s, \cos(rst))$, $w = f \circ \vec{g}$

Na notação $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}$ na r euseia vai ke

com naova ins atueidas.

$$(f \circ \vec{g})(r, s, t) = e^{2r+2s-2t-2r+3s+3\cos^2(rst)} = e^{5s-2t+3\cos^2(rst)}$$

$$\frac{\partial (f \circ \vec{g})}{\partial r}(r, s, t) = -0 \cos(rst) \cdot \sin(rst) \cdot st \cdot (f \circ \vec{g})(r, s, t)$$

$$= -3st \sin(2rst) \cdot e^{5s-2t+3\cos^2(rst)}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Apa $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}(r, s, t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\vec{g}(r, s, t)) \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial r}(r, s, t) +$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\vec{g}(r, s, t)) \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial r}(r, s, t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\vec{g}(r, s, t)) \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial r}(r, s, t)$$

$$2 \cdot e^{5s-2t+3\cos^2(rst)} \cdot (-\sin(rst)) \cdot st +$$

$$e^{5s-2t+3\cos^2(rst)} \cdot (-\sin(rst)) \cdot st = -3st \cdot \sin(2rst) \cdot e^{5s-2t+3\cos^2(rst)}$$

(6) Έστω $\vec{g}(x,y) = (x^2+1, y^3)$, $\vec{f}(u,v) = (u+v, u, v^2)$

Να υπολογιστούν στο $(1,1)$ οι κερκίδες παράγωγοι των συνθετικών συναρτήσεων της $\vec{f} \circ \vec{g}$, μαζί επίσης και με τον κανόνα της αλυσίδας.

$$\vec{h}(x,y) = (\vec{f} \circ \vec{g})(x,y) = (x^2+y^2+1, x^2+1, y^4)$$

$$\text{Τότε } \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x}(1,1) = 2x|_{(1,1)} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x}(1,1) = 2x|_{(1,1)} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial h_3}{\partial x}(1,1) = 0|_{(1,1)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y}(1,1) = 2y|_{(1,1)} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y}(1,1) = 0|_{(1,1)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h_3}{\partial y}(1,1) = 4y^3|_{(1,1)} = 4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 0 \\ 0 & 2y \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1)} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(7) Etwas $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f = C^1$ $\vec{g}(r, \varphi) = (r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi)$

hier $F = f \circ \vec{g}$, N.A.O. $\|\nabla F\|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2$

$$J_F(r, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_x(r, \varphi)}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial g_x(r, \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial g_y(r, \varphi)}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial g_y(r, \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \sin \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & -r \sin \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + r \cos \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

Also: $\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial r}\right)^2 = \cos^2 \varphi \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \sin^2 \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \sin^2 \varphi \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 =$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = \sin^2 \varphi \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \cos^2 \varphi \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + (\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \|\nabla f\|^2$$

(8) Egece $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f \in C^1$, $\vec{g}(s,t) = (e^s \cos t, e^s \sin t)$
 Kona $F = f \circ \vec{g}$ N.A.O. $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 = e^{-2s} \left[\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}\right)^2 \right]$

$$J_F(s,t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_x(s,t)}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial g_x(s,t)}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial g_y(s,t)}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial g_y(s,t)}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^s \cos t & -e^s \sin t \\ e^s \sin t & e^s \cos t \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^s \cos t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + e^s \sin t \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & -e^s \sin t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + e^s \cos t \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial s}\right)^2 = e^{2s} \cos^2 t \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + e^{2s} \sin^2 t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + e^{2s} \sin^2 t \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}\right)^2 = e^{2s} \sin^2 t \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 - e^{2s} \sin t \cos t \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + e^{2s} \cos^2 t \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

$$\text{Topra } e^{-2s} \left[\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial s}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}\right)^2 \right] =$$

$$(e^{-2s} \cos^2 t + e^{-2s} \sin^2 t) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + (e^{-2s} \sin^2 t + e^{-2s} \cos^2 t) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

(9) N.A.O. unopxei C^∞ euopenon $z = f(x, y)$,
 $(x, y) \in S = S((1, 1), \varepsilon) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ ke $f(1, 1) = 1$ kai
 $z^3 + yz - xy^2 - x^3 = 0, (x, y) \in S$

Na unopogrean oi $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1, 1)$

$$\text{Oxioune } F(x, y, z) = z^3 + yz - xy^2 - x^3$$

$$\text{Tote } F(1, 1, 1) = 0 \text{ kai } \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1, 1, 1) = 3z^2 + y \Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} = 4 \neq 0$$

Apa $\exists \rho, S((1, 1), \rho) \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow (1-\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon) F(x, y, f(x, y)) = 0$
 $(x, y) \in S, f = C^\infty$

$$\text{Apa } f^3(x, y) + yf(x, y) - xy^2 - x^3 = 0, (x, y) \in S$$

$$\text{kai } 3f^2(x, y) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) - y^2 - 3x^2 = 0^{(1)}, (x, y) \in S$$

$$\text{kai } 6f(x, y) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \right)^2 + 3f^2(x, y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y)$$

$$- 6x = 0^{(2)}, (x, y) \in S$$

Apo (1) pa $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ exoume:

$$3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1) - 1 - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1) = 1$$

Apo (2) pa $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ exoume:

$$6 \cdot 1 \cdot 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1, 1) + 1 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1, 1) - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1, 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(1, 1) = 0$$

(10) N. D. O. unapxei C^∞ curburatenon $z = q(x, y)$,
 $(x, y) \in S = S((3, -2), \varepsilon) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ ke $q(3, -2) = 1$ nau
 $q^6(x, y) + xq^2(x, y) + 5yzq(x, y) + y^2 + 2 = 0$ $(x, y) \in S$
 Eav $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\|\vec{a}\| = 1$ nau $D_{\vec{a}}q(3, -2) = 0$ va eufestoun
 ea \vec{a} .

$$\text{Oerouke } F(x, y, z) = z^6 + xz^2 + 5yz + y^2 + 2$$

$$F(3, -2, 1) = 1^6 + 3 \cdot 1^2 + 5(-2) \cdot 1 + (-2)^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$DF(3, -2, 1) = \left. \begin{matrix} 6z^5 + 2xz + 5y \\ \end{matrix} \right|_{(3, -2, 1)} = 6 + 6 - 10 = 2 \neq 0$$

Apa $\exists \eta: S((3, -2), \delta) \rightarrow (1 - \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon) C^\infty =: F(x, y, q(x, y)) = 0$,
 $(x, y) \in S = S((3, -2), \varepsilon)$.

$$\text{Anadon erouke: } q^6(x, y) + xq^2(x, y) + 5yzq(x, y) + y^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$(x, y) \in S$$

$$\text{nau } 6q^5(x, y) \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(x, y) + q^2(x, y) + 2xq(x, y) \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(x, y) +$$

$$5y \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(x, y) + 2y = 0, (x, y) \in S$$

$$\Gamma \text{ia } (x, y) = (3, -2) \Rightarrow 6 \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(3, -2) + 1 + 6 \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(3, -2) -$$

$$10 \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(3, -2) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(3, -2) = -1/9$$

$$\text{nau } 6q^5(x, y) \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}(x, y) + 2xq(x, y) \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}(x, y) + 5q(x, y)$$

$$+ 5y \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}(x, y) + 2y = 0, (x, y) \in S$$

$$\Gamma \text{ia } (x, y) = (3, -2) \quad 6 \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}(3, -2) + 6 \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}(3, -2) + 5 - 10 \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}(3, -2)$$

$$- 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}(3, -2) = -1/9$$

$$I \text{ Το } \nabla \alpha(3, -2) = (-1/9, -1/9)$$

ναi για $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ με $\|\vec{a}\|=1$

$$D\vec{\alpha}(3, -2) = \nabla \alpha(3, -2) \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$0 = (-1/9, -1/9) \cdot (a_1, a_2) = 0$$

$$a_1 + a_2 = 0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = -a_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Ομως } \|\vec{a}\|=1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Ανο } (1) \text{ και } (2) \text{ έχουμε } a_2^2 = 1/9 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_2 = \pm \sqrt{3}/9$$

$$\text{Απο } \vec{a} = (\sqrt{3}/9, -\sqrt{3}/9) \text{ ή } \vec{a} = (-\sqrt{3}/9, \sqrt{3}/9)$$

(II) Υποθέτουμε ανθετα $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\}$ ώστε

η $\vec{F}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 - y^2 & xy \\ x^2 + y^2 & x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix}$ να αποτελεί πεδίο

σε αυτή τονία;

$$J_{\vec{F}}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x(x^2 + y^2) - 2x(x^2 - y^2) & -2y(x^2 + y^2) - 2y(x^2 - y^2) \\ y(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2y & x(x^2 + y^2) - 2xy^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4xy^2 & -4x^2y \\ (x^2 + y^2)^2 & (x^2 + y^2)^2 \\ y(y^2 - x^2) & x(x^2 - y^2) \\ (x^2 + y^2)^2 & (x^2 + y^2)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det J_{\vec{F}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} [4x^2y^2(x^2 - y^2) - 4x^2y^2(x^2 - y^2)] = 0$$

Απο $\nabla \vec{F}(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \{(0,0)\}$ ώστε η \vec{F} να αποτελεί πεδίο τονι σε αυτή.

(12) α) Έστω K ο κύκλος (περιφέρεια) κέντρου $(0,0)$, ακτίνας 1 . Να ευρεθεί η εφαπτομένη ευθεία και το μοναδικό κάθετο στον K στο σημείο $P = (1/2, \sqrt{3}/2)$ θεωρώντας:

- (i) το K ως παραμετρικώς καθορισμένη
- (ii) τον K στο P τον K , ως γραμμικά ευαγρές
- (iii) τον K ως ισοσκελές τριγωνικό

(i) Ο K φαίνεται ως παραμετρικώς καθορισμένη ως $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$, $t \in [0, 2\pi)$

τότε για $t = \pi/6$ $\vec{r}(\pi/6) = (1/2, \sqrt{3}/2) = P$

Τότε η εφαπτομένη ευθεία στο P είναι

$$L: \vec{r}(\lambda) = \vec{r}(\pi/6) + \lambda \vec{r}'(\pi/6), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{r}(\lambda) = (1/2 + \lambda \sqrt{3}/2, \sqrt{3}/2 + \lambda/2), \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{n} = (1 - 2\lambda) \sqrt{3} = 2\lambda - \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 1 - 2\lambda - 2\sqrt{3}\lambda - 3 = \sqrt{3}x + \lambda y = 2$$

Επίσης $P \perp K$ και $\|P\| = 1$ άρα το P είναι το μοναδικό κάθετο.

(ii) $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ο κύκλος K τότε αν $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$, $x \in [0, 1]$ το $G_f = \{(x, f(x)) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in [0, 1]\}$ το γραμμικά της f εφαρμόζεται ομοίως με τον κύκλο K .

Τότε η $y = f(1/2) = f'(1/2)(x - 1/2)$ είναι η εφαπτομένη της f στο σημείο $P \in G_f$

$$\Rightarrow y - \sqrt{3}/2 = \frac{-2 \cdot 1/2}{2\sqrt{3/4}} (x - 1/2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{3}y - \sqrt{3} = -x - 1/2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x + \sqrt{3}y = 2}$$

Πάλι $P \perp K$ και $\|P\| = 1$

(iii) Θεωρούμε $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$, $F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ τότε
 ο κύκλος γ είναι η ισοσταθμική $\Sigma_1 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : F(x,y) = 1\}$.

Τότε η εφαπτομένη στο Σ_1 στο $P = (1/2, \sqrt{3}/2)$
 είναι η $\left(\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial y} \right) \cdot (x - 1/2, y - \sqrt{3}/2) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1, \sqrt{3})(x - 1/2, y - \sqrt{3}/2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x - 1/2 + \sqrt{3}y - 3/2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x + \sqrt{3}y = 2} \quad (\varepsilon)$$

και $\left(\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial y} \right) \perp (\varepsilon) \Rightarrow (1/2, \sqrt{3}/2) \perp (\varepsilon)$

(8) Έστω η επιφάνεια S της σφαίρας κέντρου $(0,0,0)$ και ακτίνας 1. Να ευρεθεί το εφαπτόμενο επίπεδο και το μοναδιαίο κάθετο στην S , στο $Q = (1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3})$ θεωρώντας

- (i) την S τανική στο Q , ως γραμμικά ανεξάρτητες
- (ii) θεωρώντας την S ως ισοσταθμική επιφάνεια.

(i) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ η σφαίρα S τότε αν

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad (x,y) \in [0, 1/\sqrt{3}] \times [0, 1/\sqrt{3}] = A$$

το $\Gamma_f = \{(x,y,f(x,y)) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x,y) \in A\}$ το γραμμικά
 ανεξάρτητες τανική με την επιφάνεια της
 σφαίρας S .

Τότε η $z = f(1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3}) = \nabla f(1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3}) \cdot (x - 1/\sqrt{3}, y - 1/\sqrt{3})$ (1)
 είναι το εφαπτόμενο επίπεδο της f στο
 $(1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3})$ και άρα και της S στο Q .

$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$

Tore n (1) pvercau $z = 1/\sqrt{3} = (-1, -1) \cdot (x - 1/\sqrt{3}, y - 1/\sqrt{3})$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}y + \sqrt{3}z = 3$$

nao $Q \perp S$, $\|Q\| = 1$

(ii) Derivada $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Tore n encavera S e aucefercau na env
 1606taOlurka $\Sigma_1 = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : F(x,y,z) = 1\}$ cns
 F

Tore ro ecranpelevo enrefo cns Σ_1 geo Q eiva

$$\left(\frac{\partial F(Q)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F(Q)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F(Q)}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (x - 1/\sqrt{3}, y - 1/\sqrt{3}, z - 1/\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$z - 1/\sqrt{3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(2/\sqrt{3}, 2/\sqrt{3}, 2/\sqrt{3}) \cdot (x - 1/\sqrt{3}, y - 1/\sqrt{3}, z - 1/\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x + y + z - 3/\sqrt{3} = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3}y + \sqrt{3}z = 3$$

Entraoov $\left(\frac{\partial F(Q)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F(Q)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F(Q)}{\partial z} \right) \perp S$

$$\vec{a} = (2/\sqrt{3}, 2/\sqrt{3}, 2/\sqrt{3}) \perp S$$

$$\text{tore } \vec{a} = (1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3}) \perp S$$

$$\|\vec{a}\|$$

(13) Ν.Α.Ο. τα γραμμικά των $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$,
 $z = g(x, y) = -x^2 - y^2 + xy^3$ εφαρμόζονται στο $(0, 0, 0)$

Παρατηρούμε ότι $f(0, 0) = g(0, 0) = 0$.

Το εφαρμόζοντο επίπεδο της f στο $(0, 0, 0)$
είναι το $z = f(0, 0) + \nabla f(0, 0) \cdot (x, y) \Rightarrow z = 0$.

Το εφαρμόζοντο επίπεδο της g στο $(0, 0, 0)$
είναι το $z = g(0, 0) + \nabla g(0, 0) \cdot (x, y) \Rightarrow z = 0$.

Αρα αφού τα εφαρμόζοντα επίπεδα των
γραμμικών των f, g στο $(0, 0, 0)$ ταυτι-
στούνται, άρα και τα γραμμικά των f
και g εφαρμόζονται.

(14) Έστω η επιφάνεια $S: \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+z) = 1$
και $P = (\pi/4, \pi/4, -\pi/4)$. Να υπολογιστεί το
κανονικό διάνυσμα της S στο P .

Θετούμε $F(x, y, z) = \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+z)$

Τότε $F(P) = \sin \pi/2 + \cos 0 = 1$.

Αρα το $\vec{\alpha} = \left(\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial z} \right) \perp S$

$$\frac{\partial F(x, y, z)}{\partial x} = \cos(x+y) + \frac{-1}{\cos^2(x+z)}$$

$$\frac{\partial F(x, y, z)}{\partial y} = \cos(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F(x, y, z)}{\partial z} = \frac{-1}{\cos^2(x+z)}$$

Tότε $\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial x} = 1$, $\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial z} = 1$

Αρα το $\vec{a} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ είναι το

μοναδιαίο κάθετο εως S στο D .

(15) Έστω $F(x, y, z) = x^2y + ye^x - z$

(i) Να ευρεθεί το ελαχιστο εμβαδόν στην $\Sigma_0 = \{(x, y, z) : F(x, y, z) = 0\}$ στο $D = (0, 1, 1)$

Το ελαχιστο εμβαδόν της Σ_0 στο D είναι το (Π) : $(\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial z}) \cdot (x, y-1, z-1) = 0$

$= 0$

$$\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial x} = 2xy + ye^x \Big|_P = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial y} = x^2 + e^x \Big|_P = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F(P)}{\partial z} = -1 \Big|_P = -1$$

Αρα (Π) : $(1, 1, -1) \cdot (x, y-1, z-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$(\Pi): x + y + z = 0$$

(ii) Να ευρεθεί το $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\|\vec{a}\| = 1$ ώστε να έχουμε την μέγιστη μεταβολή της F στο $Q = (0, -1, 2)$

Παρατηρούμε ότι $\nabla F(Q) = (-1, 1, -1) \neq (0, 0, 0)$

Tote in Richtung Maximum von F ist Q

$$\max \{ D_x F(Q) : \| \vec{\alpha} \| = 1 \} \text{ ist erreicht für}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \frac{\nabla F(Q)}{\| \nabla F(Q) \|} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\| \nabla F(Q) \|$$