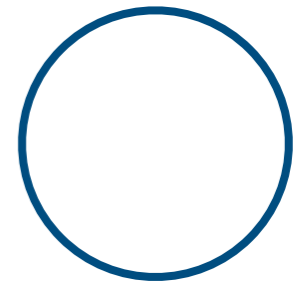


# 8.5–8.6 Kurver i polarkoordinater

Polarkoordinater og kartesiske koordinater:  $x = r \cos(\theta)$   
 $y = r \sin(\theta)$

Enhetssirkelen:  $x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2(\theta) + \sin^2(\theta) = 1$



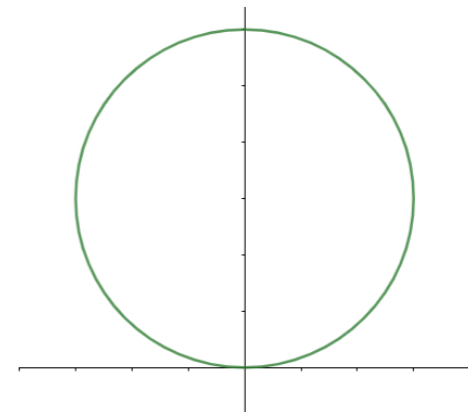
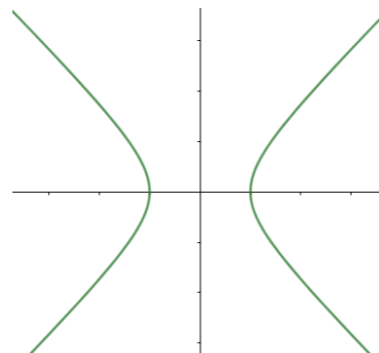
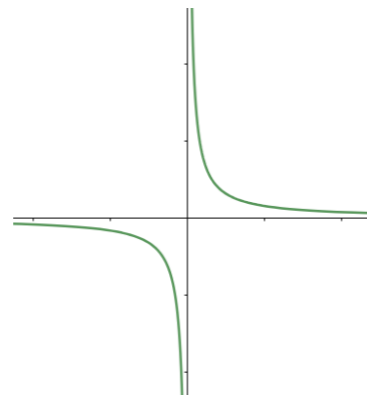
Noen vanlige tilfeller:

$r = r_0$ ;  $\theta = \theta_0$ ;  $r_1 \leq r \leq r_2$ ;  $\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$



Eksempler på former:

$x = 2$ ;  $xy = 4$ ;  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ ;  $x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 9$



# Symmetrier

Om x-akselen:  $\theta \mapsto -\theta$

Om y-akselen:  $(r, \theta) \mapsto (-r, -\theta)$

Om origo:  $r \mapsto -r$

## Stigningstall for kurve $r = f(\theta)$

Ved kjerneregelen:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{f'(\theta) \sin(\theta) + f(\theta) \cos(\theta)}{f'(\theta) \cos(\theta) - f(\theta) \sin(\theta)}$$

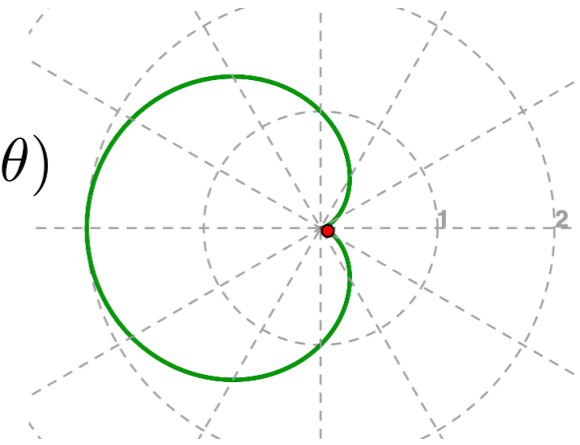
Dersom  $f(\theta_0) = 0$  i et punkt (kurven passerer origo):  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)} = \tan(\theta)$

# Buelengde i polarkoordinater

Buelengde av kurve  $r = f(\theta)$ , for  $\theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$ :

$$L(\gamma) = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left( (f(\theta))^2 + (f'(\theta))^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\theta$$

$$r = 1 - \cos(\theta)$$



Kardiode

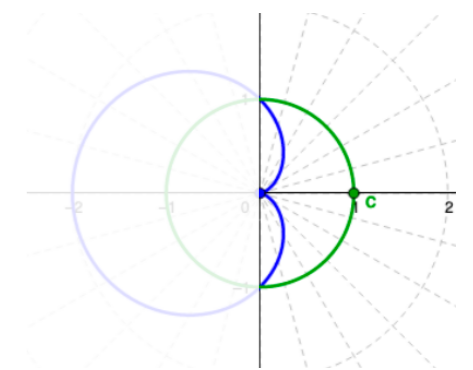
# Areal i polarkoordinater

Region mellom to kurver og to vinkler:

$$S = \{ \alpha < \theta < \beta, f_1(\theta) < r < f_2(\theta) \}$$

Areal ved integralet:

$$A(S) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[ (f_1(\theta))^2 - (f_2(\theta))^2 \right] d\theta$$



Repetisjon

lineær algebra (10.1-10.4)

# Vektorrommet $\mathbb{R}^3$

Det euklidiske rommet (kartesiske koordinater)

$$\mathbb{R}^3 := \{(x, y, z) : x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

er et eksempel på et reelt vektorrom  $V$ :

$$u + v = v + u$$

$$1u = u$$

$$(u + v) + w = u + (v + w)$$

$$a(bu) = (ab)u$$

$$u + 0 = u$$

$$a(u + v) = au + av$$

$$u + (-u) = 0$$

$$(a + b)u = au + bu$$

$$u, v, w \in V$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

# Avstand og lengde

Lengde av vektor  $v = (x, y, z)$

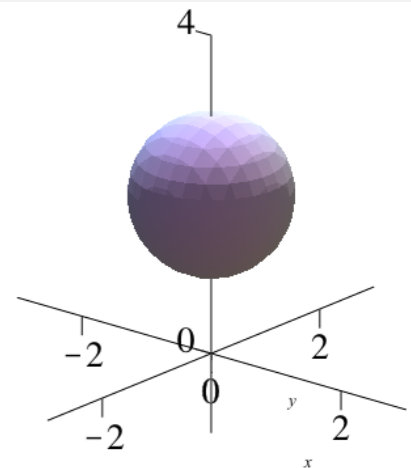
$$|v| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

Avstandsformel

$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

Eksempel: enhetskuleren med sentrum i  $(0, 0, 2)$

$$\{x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 1\}$$



# Skalarprodukt

Et skalarprodukt (indreprodukt) er en avbildning

$$V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{slik at} \quad (u, v) \mapsto u \cdot v$$

$$u \cdot v = v \cdot u$$

$$(\lambda u) \cdot v = u \cdot (\lambda v) = \lambda(u \cdot v), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u \cdot (v + w) = u \cdot v + u \cdot w$$

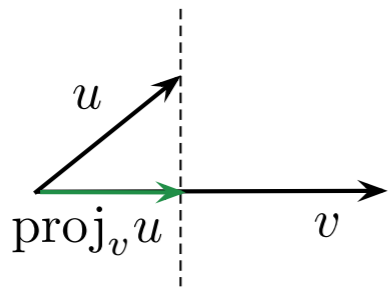
$$u \cdot u \geq 0 \text{ med likhet kun for } u = 0$$

Spesielt:  $u \cdot v \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3$  er et skalarprodukt.

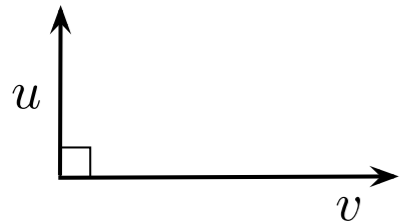
# Det euklidiske skalarproduktet

For skalarproduktet  $u \cdot v = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3$  gjelder:

$$u \cdot u = |u|^2$$



$$\text{proj}_v u \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \frac{(u \cdot v)}{|v|^2} v, \quad v \neq 0$$



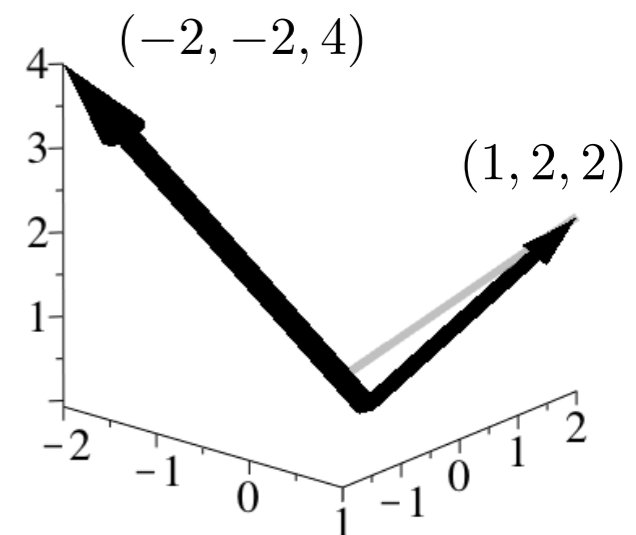
$$u \cdot v = 0 \quad \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} \quad \text{”}u \text{ er ortogonal med } v\text{”}$$

Eksempel:  $u = (1, 2, 2)$ ,  $v = (-2, -2, 4)$

$$u \cdot v = 1(-2) + 2(-2) + 2(4) = 2$$

$$|v|^2 = (-2)^2 + (-2)^2 + 4^2 = 24$$

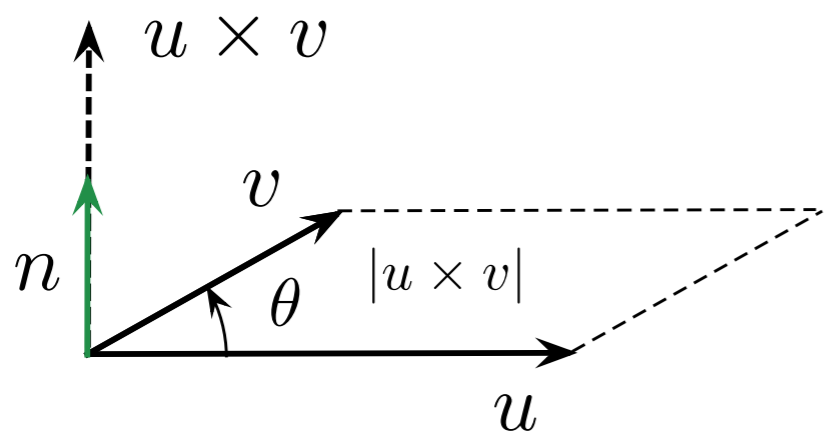
$$\text{proj}_v u = \frac{2}{24}(-2, -2, 4) = \frac{1}{6}(-1, -1, 2)$$





# Kryssproduktet

For kryssproduktet  $u \times v \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} (|u||v|\sin(\theta))n$  gjelder:



$$\begin{aligned}(ru) \times (sv) &= (rs)(u \times v) \\ u \times (v + w) &= u \times v + u \times w \\ (u + v) \times w &= u \times w + v \times w \\ u \times v &= -(v \times u) \\ 0 \times u &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Spesielt er:

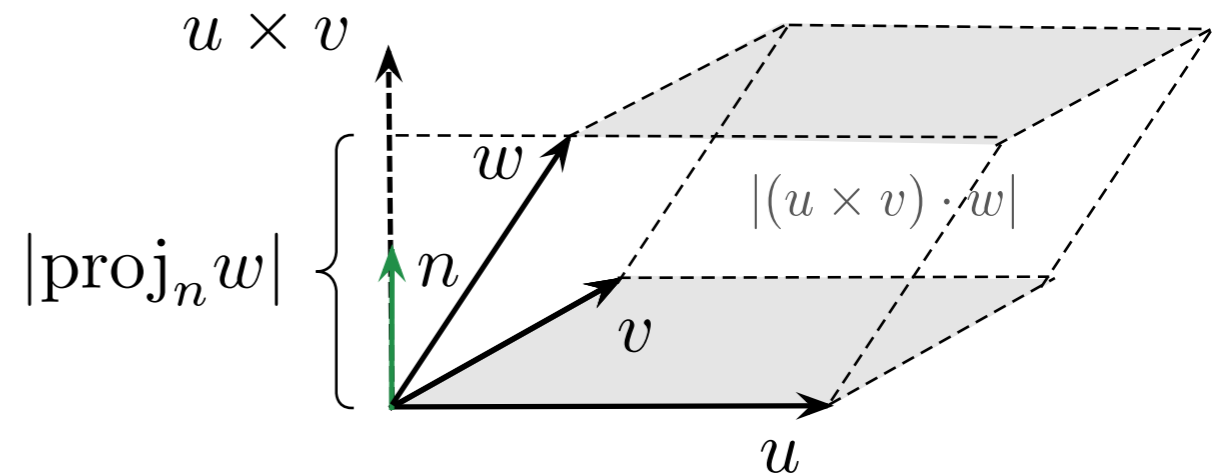
$$\begin{aligned}u \times v &= \det \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2)e_1 + (u_3v_1 - u_1v_3)e_2 + (u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)e_3 \\ &= (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2, u_3v_1 - u_1v_3, u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)\end{aligned}$$

# Det skalare trippelproduktet

Ettersom

$$u \times v = \det \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2)e_1 + (u_3v_1 - u_1v_3)e_2 + (u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)e_3$$



er

$$(u \times v) \cdot w$$

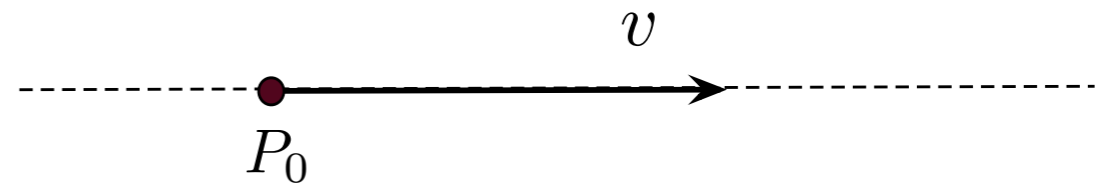
$$= (u_2v_3 - u_3v_2)w_1 + (u_3v_1 - u_1v_3)w_2 + (u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)w_3$$

$$= \det \begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Linje: ligning og avstand

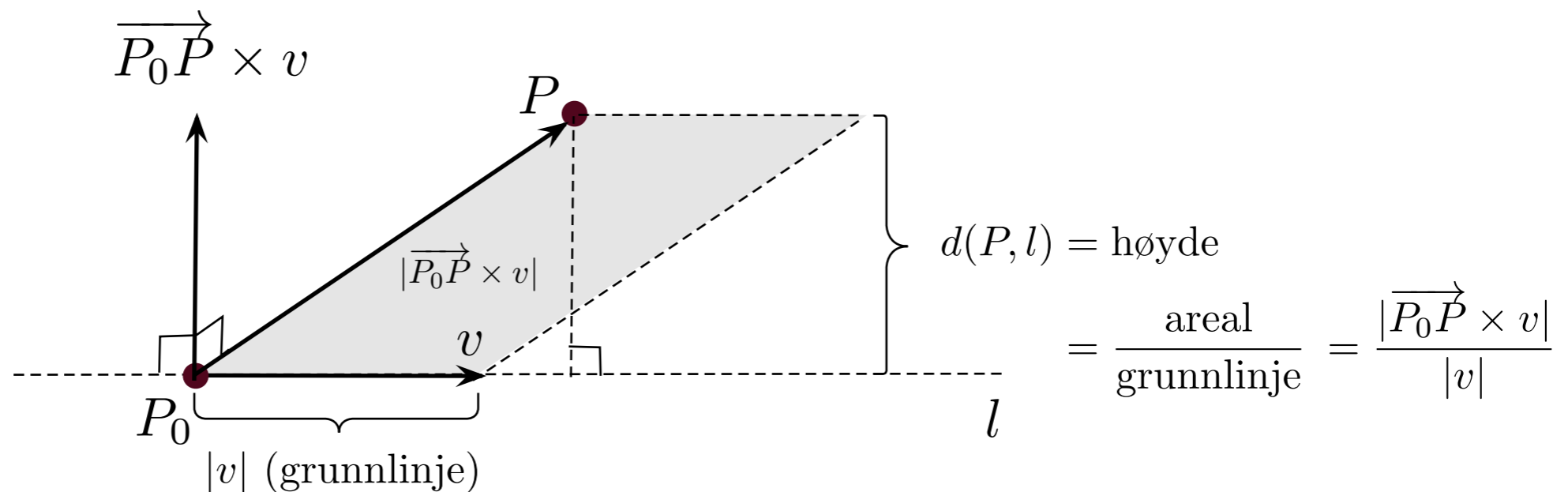
Linje gjennom punktet  $P_0$  parallell med vektoren  $v$

$$l = \{P_0 + tv : t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



Avstand mellom et punkt  $P$  og en linje  $l = P_0 + tv$

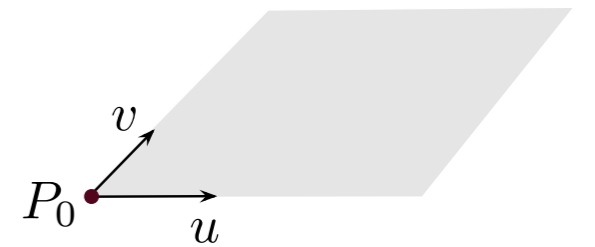
$$d(P, l) = \frac{|\overrightarrow{P_0P} \times v|}{|v|}$$



# Plan: ligninger og avstand

Plan gjennom punktet  $P_0$  generert av vektorene  $u, v$

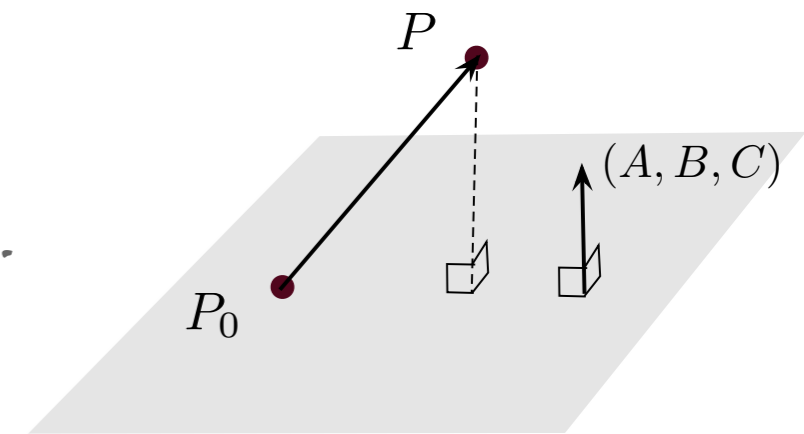
$$P = \{P_0 + su + tv : s, t \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



Plan gjennom punktet  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  ortogonalt mot vektoren  $(A, B, C)$

$$P = \{(x, y, z) : \underbrace{A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0}_{Ax + By + Cz = D}\}$$

Avstand mellom et punkt  $P$  og et plan  $Ax + By + Cz = D$  gjennom punktet  $P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .



$$d(l, \{Ax + By + Cz = D\}) = \left| \overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \frac{(A, B, C)}{|(A, B, C)|} \right|$$

$$d = |\text{proj}_{(A, B, C)} \overrightarrow{P_0P}|$$

# 8.1 Kjeglesnitt

Familier av kurver som beskriver skjæringer mellom plan og en kjegle (dobbeltkon).

For tilfellet når kurvene er parallelle med x,y-aksene:

Sirkel:

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2$$

Ellipse:

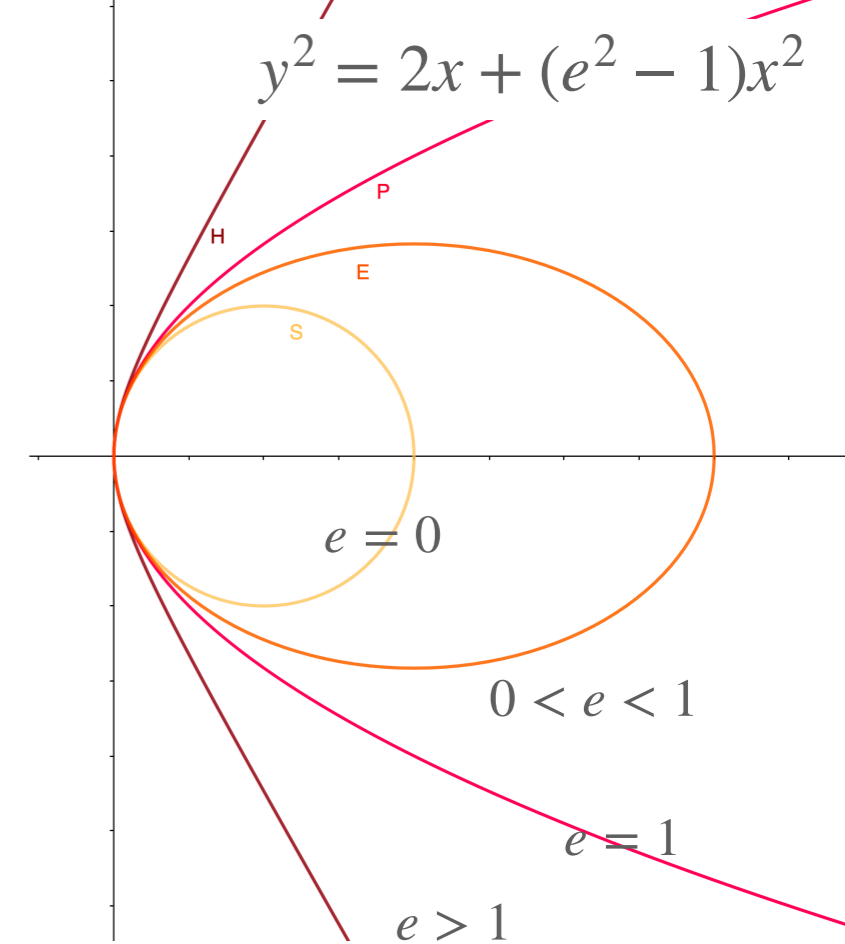
$$\left(\frac{x - x_0}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y - y_0}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

Hyperbel:

$$\left(\frac{x - x_0}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y - y_0}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

Parabel:

$$(y - y_0) = c(x - x_0)^2 \quad \text{eller} \quad (x - x_0) = c(y - y_0)^2$$



# 11.1 (og 11.3) Vektorevaluerte funksjoner

Funksjoner  $I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , kalles vektorevaluerte. De er kurver i  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$I \ni t \mapsto \gamma(t) = (\gamma_1(t), \dots, \gamma_n(t)) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Kurven  $\gamma$  er kontinuerlig dersom  $\gamma_j$  er kontinuerlige for alle  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .

Kurven  $\gamma$  er glatt dersom  $|\dot{\gamma}| = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \dot{\gamma}_j^2 \right)^{1/2} > 0$  på et gitt intervall.

Vektoren  $v = \dot{\gamma}$  er hastigheten, skalaren  $|v| = |\dot{\gamma}|$  er farten.

$T = \frac{v}{|v|}$  er enhetstangentvektoren. Den andrederiverte  $a = \ddot{\gamma}$  er akselerasjonen.

Buelengden  $s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t |\dot{\gamma}(\tau)| d\tau$  er lengden av  $\gamma$  fra  $\gamma(t_0)$  til  $\gamma(t)$ .