

Vektorianalyysi

7

Harjoitus 7

1.

$$V(t) = (\cos(t), \cos(t^2)), \quad t > 0.$$

Tangentin suunta parametrisoinnilla t

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on } V'(t) &= (-\sin(t), -\sin(t^2) \cdot 2t) \\ &= -(\sin(t), 2t \sin(t^2)). \end{aligned}$$

ja pisteessä $t = \pi/2$ saadaan

$$V'(t) = -(\sin(\pi/2), 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \sin(\frac{\pi^2}{4})) = -(1, \pi \sin(\frac{\pi^2}{4})).$$

Tangentin yhtälö on (pisteessä $V(t)$)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(\lambda) \\ x_2(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} = V(t) + \lambda V'(t) \quad ; \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

ja tässä tapauksessa saamme

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(\lambda) \\ x_2(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos(\pi^2/4) \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \pi \sin(\pi^2/4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1(\lambda) = -\lambda \\ x_2(\lambda) = \cos(\pi^2/4) + \lambda \pi \sin(\pi^2/4) \end{cases}$$

mis. alamyöten avulla

$$\underline{x_2 = \cos(\pi^2/4) - x_1 \pi \sin(\pi^2/4)}$$

2.

$$V: [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad V(t) = (\cos(t), \sin(t)).$$

$$\begin{aligned} V'(t) &= (-\sin(t), \cos(t)) \quad \text{ja} \quad \underline{V''(t) = (-\cos(t), -\sin(t))} \\ &= \underline{-V(t)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ja } V(t) \cdot V'(t) &= \cos(t) \cdot (-\sin(t)) + \sin(t) \cdot \cos(t) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Eli $V(t)$ ja $V'(t)$ ovat kohtisuorassa.

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3.

$V: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ kulkee joi $V''(t) = (0, 0, -7)$

Siksi $V''(t) = (V_1''(t), V_2''(t), V_3''(t)) = (0, 0, -7)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1'(t) = a_1 \\ V_2'(t) = a_2 \\ V_3'(t) = -t + a_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1(t) = a_1 t + b_1 \\ V_2(t) = a_2 t + b_2 \\ V_3(t) = -\frac{t^2}{2} + a_3 t + b_3 \end{cases}$$

$$V(0) = (0, 0, 2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_1 = 0 \\ b_2 = 0 \\ b_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$V'(0) = (7, 7, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 7 \\ a_2 = 7 \\ a_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Väinöllän}$$

$$V(t) = \left(t, t, -\frac{t^2}{2} + 2 \right), \quad t > 0.$$

Polutta leikkaa xy -tasoa, kun $z = 0$,
eli kun $V_3(t) = 0$.

$$\text{Eli kun } -\frac{t^2}{2} + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow t = (\pm) 2$$

ja siis pisteessä ($t=2$) $(2, 2, 0)$.

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4.

Pinta $\nu(x,y) = (x, y, f(x,y))$; $f \in C^2(D)$.

Kuten Martio kpl. 3.2. (o. 78) todetaan pinnan $\nu(x,y) = (\nu_1(x,y), \nu_2(x,y), \nu_3(x,y))$ normaali (kun $\nu_i \in C^1(D)$) pisteessä (x,y) on

$$\partial_1 \nu(x,y) \times \partial_2 \nu(x,y)$$

Tässä tapauksessa $\partial_1 \nu(x,y) = (1, 0, f_x(x,y))$ ja $\partial_2 \nu(x,y) = (0, 1, f_y(x,y))$. Joten

$$\partial_1 \nu \times \partial_2 \nu = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{i} & \bar{j} & \bar{k} \\ 1 & 0 & f_x \\ 0 & 1 & f_y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \bar{i}(0 \cdot f_y - 1 \cdot f_x) - \bar{j}(1 \cdot f_y - 0 \cdot f_x) + \bar{k}(1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0) \\ = (-f_x, -f_y, 1) \text{ Eli normaali on } (-f_x(x,y), -f_y(x,y), 1)$$

kun $f(x,y) = xy + x$, saamme normaalin $(-(y+1), -x, 1)$ tai $(y+1, x, -1)$.

Pinnan pisteen $\nu(x,y)$ oletettu tangentti-tasoa kuvaa vektorin \bar{x} kautta pisteistä $\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ jotka toteuttavat

$$(\bar{x} - \nu(x,y)) \cdot (\partial_1 \nu(x,y) \times \partial_2 \nu(x,y)) = 0$$

Tässä tapauksessa siis me (x_1, x_2, x_3) jotka toteuttavat:

$$((x_1, x_2, x_3) - (x, y, xy+x)) \cdot (y+1, x, -1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 - x, x_2 - y, x_3 - (xy+x)) \cdot (y+1, x, -1) = 0$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow (x_2 - x)(y + 7) + (x_2 - y)x + (x_3 - xy - x) \cdot (-7) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{x_2(y+7) + x_2x - x_3} = x(y+7) + yx - xy - x$$

$$= \underline{xy}$$

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$$f(x, y) = (x^2 - y^2)/2. \quad \text{Nyt}$$

$$\partial_1 N(x, y) = (7, 0, f_x(x, y)) = (7, 0, x) \quad \text{j}$$

$$\partial_2 N(x, y) = (0, 7, f_y(x, y)) = (0, 7, -y) \quad \text{- juten}$$

$$\partial_1 N \times \partial_2 N = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{i} & \bar{j} & \bar{k} \\ 7 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 7 & -y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (0 \cdot (-y) - 7 \cdot x, -(7 \cdot (-y) - 0 \cdot x), 7 \cdot 7 - 0 \cdot 0)$$

$$= (-x, y, 7)$$

Näimellen pisteen $(x, y, f(x, y))$ asetetaan tangenttitasun yhtälö on $me (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ jotta toteutuu:

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) - (x, y, (x^2 - y^2)/2) \cdot (-x, y, 7) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 - x, x_2 - y, x_3 - (x^2 - y^2)/2) \cdot (-x, y, 7) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 - x) \cdot (-x) + (x_2 - y) \cdot y + (x_3 - (x^2 - y^2)/2) \cdot 7 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{-x_1x + x_2y + x_3} = -x^2 + y^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$= \underline{-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2}}$$

(5)

(6)

$$f(x, y) = e^{x/ly} \quad N_{xy}$$

$$\partial_1 v(x, y) = (1, 0, f_x(x, y)) = (1, 0, \frac{1}{ly} e^{x/ly})$$

$$\partial_2 v(x, y) = (0, 1, f_y(x, y)) = (0, 1, -\frac{x}{ly^2} e^{x/ly}) \quad \text{ja}$$

$$\partial_1 v \times \partial_2 v = \begin{vmatrix} \bar{i} & \bar{j} & \bar{k} \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{ly} e^{x/ly} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{x}{ly^2} e^{x/ly} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (0 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{ly} e^{x/ly}, -(1 \cdot \frac{-x}{ly^2} e^{x/ly} - 0), 1 - 0)$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{ly} e^{x/ly}, \frac{x}{ly^2} e^{x/ly}, 1) \quad \text{ja}$$

intressä $(2, 7, e^2)$ normaali on siis

$(-e^2, 2e^2, 1)$. ja edelleen intressen $(2, 7, e^2)$ asetettu tangenttitaso on

$$((x_1, x_2, x_3) - (2, 7, e^2)) \cdot (-e^2, 2e^2, 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x_1 - 2, x_2 - 7, x_3 - e^2) \cdot (-e^2, 2e^2, 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(x_1 - 2)e^2 + (x_2 - 7)2e^2 + (x_3 - e^2) \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{-x_1 e^2 + x_2 2e^2 + x_3 = -2e^2 + 2e^2 + e^2 = \underline{e^2}} \quad .$$