Geminar 11

1. Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx. Sa se determine punctele de extrem local ale funcției f condiționate de relatiile -x+y+z=1 și x-z=0. Soluție. \mathbb{R}^3 multime obediia. f(x, y, z) = -x + y + z - 1,

Fix $g_1, g_2: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g_1(x, y, z) = -x + y + z - 1$, $g_2(x, y, z) = x - x + y + z - 1$, $g_2(x, y, z) = x - x + y + z - 1$, $g_2(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g_1(x, y, z) = x - x + y + z - 1$, $g_2(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g_1(x, y, z) = x - x + y + z - 1$

 $=g_2(x_1,y_1,z)=0$.

3f (x, y, z)= y+z + (x, y, z) ER3.

34 (x, y, z)= x+z +(x, y, z) ER3

3f(x,y,z)= y+x +(x,y,z)ER3.

 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = -1 + (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$

34 (x, y, 2) = 1 + (x, y, 2) + R3

391 (X, 4, 2) = 1 + (X, 4, 2) ER3.

$$\frac{30}{32}(x, y, z) = -1 + (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

Toote derivatele partiale de mai sus sunt continue

Name
$$\frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial y}(x,y,z) \frac{\partial q_3}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial q_3}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial q_2}{\partial z}(x,y,z)$$

= rang
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \supset A$$
.

Fie L: $\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $L(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda g(x,y,z) +$ + M g2(x,y,z) = xy+y2+2x+2(-x+y+2-1)+ +M(X-E).

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 0$$

x-2=0 x=2. $x+2+\lambda=0$ $y=2x+\lambda=0$ $y=2x+\lambda=0$ $y=2x+\lambda=0$ y=1. x=2 x=3 x=3x=3

 $y=1, z=x, \lambda=-2x$ $y+x+x-\mu=0 \Rightarrow 1+x-2x-\mu=0 \Rightarrow -x-\mu=-1$ $y=1, \lambda=-2x$

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 $\Rightarrow 2x = -2 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2.$ $x = -4 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -2x$

$$X = -1 \iff 2 = -1.$$

 $2 = X$

Singurul punct critic (sau stationer) al lui f cu legaturile $g_1(x,y,z)=0$ si $g_2(x,y,z)=0$ este (-1,1,-1).

threm $L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, L(x,y,z) = xy + yz + zx + 2(-x+y+z-1) + 2(x-z).$

3²L(x,y,z)=0+(x,y,z)ER³.

 $\frac{3^{2}L}{3y^{2}}(x,y,z)=0 + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}.$

32L (x,y,Z)=0+(x,y,Z)ER3.

 $\frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y,z) = 1 = \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y,z) + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}.$ $\frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y,z) = 1 = \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y,z) + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}.$

 $\frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial^{2}L}(x,y,z)=1=\frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial^{2}L}(x,y,z)+(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^{3}.$

Toate derivatelle partiale de ordinul doi de mai sus

$$d^{2}L(-1,1,-1) = \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial x^{2}}(-1,1,-1)dx^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial y^{2}}(-1,1,-1)dy^{2} + \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial z^{2}}(-1,1,-1)dz^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial x^{2}}(-1,1,-1)dx^{2}dy + 2\frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial y^{2}}(-1,1,-1)dx^{2}dy + 2\frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial y^{2}}(-1,1,-1)dy^{2}dy + 2\frac{\partial^{2$$

+ MXdZ).

Differentiem legaturill -x + y + z = 1, x - z = 0 \$\text{strinem:} \int -\dx + \dy + \dz = 0 \int \dx = 0 \int \dx = \dz.

from $d^2L(-1,1,-1)_{leg} = 2(d \times .0 + 0.d \times + d \times .d \times) =$

 $=2dx^2$

de d²L(-1,1,-1)_{leg} este poszitiv definità, i.l.

(-1,1,-1) este punct de minim local al lui f cu legaturile $g_1(x,y,z)=0$ ii $g_2(x,y,z)=0$. \Box

2. Fix $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = x^3 + y$ si $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, g(x,y) = y. Aratotica (0,0) este punct stationar (critic)

al lui f en legatura g(x,y)=0 si su este punet de exettem local al lui f en legatura g(x,y)=0.

Yolutie. R² deschissa.

3f(x,y)=3x2+(x,y)ER2

 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = 1 + (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

34(x,y)=0 +(x,y) ER2.

39 (x,y)=1 +(x,y) ER2.

Foote derivatele partiale de mai sus sunt continue pe

Fix $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | g(x,y) = 0\} = \{(x,0) | x \in \mathbb{R}^2\}.$

rang $\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})\right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial \mathcal{Y}}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) = \text{hang}(0 \ 1) = 1 \ \forall (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \supset A$

Fig L: $\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $L(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y) =$

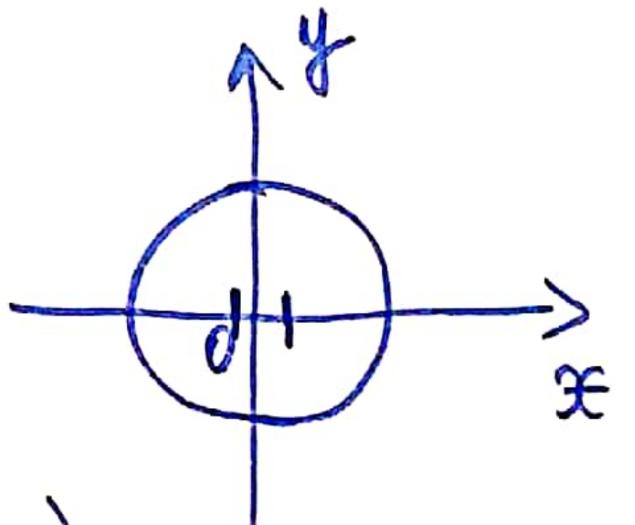
二年3十十十分少。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 3x^2 = 0 \\ 1+\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Deci (0,0) este punct stationar (critic) al lui f - cu legatura g(x,y)=0.

Aratam ca (0,0) mu este punct de extrem local al lui f cu legatura g(X,y)=0.

 $f(x,0)=x^3 + x \in \mathbb{R}$; f(0,0)=0.



 $f(x,0)=x^3<0=f(0,0) + x \in (-\infty,0)$.

 $f(X,0)=X^3>0=f(0,0)+XE(0,0)$.

seci (0,0) nu este punct de extrem local al lui f

en legatura g(x,y)=0. D

3. Fie $A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, 2x + 2y + z = 1\}$ si

f: R3 -> R, f(x,y,z)=x+y+z. Determinati junctele de

tatinge moringement.

extrem global ale functiei of f.

A compactà (închisa si narginita) R3 Yelutie.

f continua pe R° 2A

R3 deschisa Fie $g_1, g_1: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g_1(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1,$

Q(X, y, Z)=2X+2y+2-1.

3+ (x,y,2)=1 + (x,y,2) e R.

34 (x, y, 2) = 1 + (x, y, 2) ER3.

3年(x,y,t)=1 +(x,y,2)ER3.

391(x,y,2)=2x +(x,y,2) ER2.

391(x)y,2)=2y +(x,y,2) ER2.

391 (x, y, 2) = 22 + (x, y, 2) ER3.

382 (x, y, z) = 2 + (x, y, z) ER3

$$\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y}(x,y,z)=2 + (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

3 (x,y, 2)=1 + (x,y,2) ER3.

Toote derivatele partiale de mai sus sunt conti-nue pe R3.

hang
$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}(x,y,\xi) + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}(x,y,\xi) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y,\xi)\right) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}(x,y,\xi)$$

=
$$nang$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2y & 2z \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + (x,y,z) \in A$.

Fie L: R3->R, L(x,y,2)=f(x,y,2)+ \g_1(x,y,2)+ +MB2(x,y,2)=(x+y+2)+ $\lambda(x^2+y^2+2^2-1)+\mu(2x+2y+2-1)$ 1+2 /x +2 / = 0

$$4+2\lambda x + 2\mu = 0$$

 $4+2\lambda y + 2\mu = 0$
 $4+2\lambda z + \mu = 0$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$
 $2x + 2y + z = 1$

$$(3) \begin{cases} 2\lambda = -2\mu - 1 \\ 2\lambda = -2\mu - 1 \\ 2\lambda = -2\mu - 1 \end{cases} \qquad (4) \begin{cases} 2\lambda = -2\mu - 1 \\ 2\lambda = -2\mu - 1 \\ 2\lambda = -2\mu - 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{g\mu^{2} + 10\mu + 3}{4\lambda^{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{-g\mu - 5}{2\lambda} = 1 \iff 2\lambda = -g\mu - 5.$$

$$g\mu^{2} + 10\mu + 3 = 4\lambda^{2} \iff g\mu^{2} + 10\mu + 3 = (-g\mu - 5)^{2} \iff (2\lambda)^{2} = 2\lambda = -g\mu - 5$$

$$(3) 9 \mu^{2} + 10 \mu + 3 = 81 \mu^{2} + 90 \mu + 25 (3) + 2 \mu^{2} + 80 \mu + 22 = 0$$

$$6)36 \mu^{2} + 40 \mu + 11 = 0.$$

$$\Delta = 1600 - 1584 = 16.$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 4.$$

$$M = \frac{-40+4}{72} = \frac{-36(36)}{12} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{-40-4}{72} = \frac{-44^{4}}{72} = -\frac{11}{18} \iff \lambda_2 = \frac{9 \cdot \frac{11}{18} - 5}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\chi_1 = \frac{-2\mu_1 - 1}{2\lambda_1} = \frac{\chi_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} - 1}{2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)} = 0.$$

$$y_1 = \frac{-2\mu_1 - 1}{2\lambda_1} = 0$$

$$z_{1} = \frac{-\mu_{1}-1}{2\lambda_{1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}-1}{2(-\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1.$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2\mu_2 - 1}{2\lambda_2} = \frac{-2\left(-\frac{11}{18}\right) - 1}{2\cdot\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{11}{9} - 1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{-2 / 2 - 1}{2 \lambda_2} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$2_{2} = \frac{-\mu_{2}-1}{2\lambda_{2}} = \frac{11}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4} = \frac{7}{9}.$$

Sinctele critice ale lui f conditionate de A sunt: (0,0,1) si $(\frac{4}{9},\frac{4}{9},-\frac{1}{9})$.

devarece f/4 are macar un punit de minim global si macar un punit de maxim global rezultà cà unul dintre cele douà punite critice este punit de minim global si ælålalt este punct de massim global.

f(0,0,1) = 0 + 0 + 1 = 1.

 $f(\frac{4}{9},\frac{4}{9},-\frac{7}{9})=\frac{4}{9}+\frac{4}{9}-\frac{7}{9}=\frac{1}{9}$

Dei $\left(\frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{2}{9}\right)$ este punct de minim global al lui $f|_{A}$ si (0,0,1) este punct de maxim global al lui $f|_{A}$. \square

4. Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y, \overline{z}) = 2x^2 + y^2 + 3\overline{z}^2$. Detrimination valorile extreme all function f per multimea $\overline{B}(0,1)$ (i.e. valorile extreme all function $f|_{\overline{B}(0,1)}$).

Youtie. Reamintim ca B(0,1) = {(x,y,Z)∈R³/x²+y²+2≥1}.
(0,0,0)

B(0,1) compactà (închisà si marginità) +) fisi atinge f continua pe R³>B(0,1) | marginile pe

Courtain punctele de extrem global ale lui $f|\bar{B}(0,1)$. in B(0,1) is in $\partial B(0,1) = \bar{F}_{R}B(0,1)$.

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Watern h= A/B(0,1).

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 4x + (x,y,z) \in B(0,1)$$
.

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 2y + (x,y,z) \in B(0,1).$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial \lambda}(x,y,z) = 62 + (x,y,z) \in B(0,1)$$
.

$$\frac{3h}{3x}$$
, $\frac{3h}{3y}$, $\frac{3h}{3z}$ continue pe $B(0,1)$ \Rightarrow h difarnțiabilă $B(0,1)$ deschisă $pe B(0,1)$.

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 0$$

Yingurul posibil punct de extrem global al lui

f| $\overline{B}(0,1)$ situat în B(0,1) este (0,0,0).

Courtain posibilele puncte de extrem global ale lui $f|_{\overline{B}(0,1)}$ situate în $\overline{B}(0,1) = \overline{B}(0,1) \setminus \overline{B}(0,1) = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3\}$ $\overline{B}(0,1)$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
.
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.
 $y: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \ g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 \text{ si } A = 3b(0.1).$

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R3 desdriva

到 (X, y, Z)=4x + (x, y, Z)∈R.

3f(x,y,z)=2y +(x,y,z) ER3.

4 (x,y, 2) ER3. 37(x, y, z)=62

(*x, y, z) ER3. るま(ま、り、そ)=2米

314 (x, y, z) = 24 + (x, y, z) ER3,

39 (x, y, z)=22 + (x, y, z) ER.

Toate derivatele partiale de mai sus sunt continue

rang $\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}}(x,y,z)\right)$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}}(x,y,z)$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}}(x,y,z) =$

 $= \text{rang}(2 \times 2y 2z) = 1 + (x,y,z) \in A$.

Fre L: R3 -> R, L(x,y,z)=f(x,y,z)+ \g(x,y,z)=

 $= 2x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$.

3上(*)がう)=0

3h (x, h, z)=0

部((*)から)=0

g(x, y, 2)= 0

4×+2/×=0

2y+2xy=0

67 + 2 \2 = 0

962+42+22=1

 $2 \pm (2 + \lambda) = 0$

(2y(1+2)=0

27(3+2)=0

X2+42+22=1.

Aven solutive: $\lambda_1 = -1 \Rightarrow (\chi, y, z) \in \{(0, -1, 0), (0, 1, 0)\}.$ $\lambda_2 = -2 \Rightarrow (\chi, y, z) \in \{(-1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0)\}.$ $\lambda_3 = -3 \Rightarrow (X, Y, Z) \in \{(0, 0, -1), (0, 0, 1)\}.$

Posibilele puncte de extrem global ale lui f(B(91)) situate în g(B(91)) = F(B(91)) sunt : (0, -1, 0),

(0,1,0), (-1,0,0), (1,0,0), (0,0,-1), (0,0,1).

f(0,0,0)=0; f(0,-1,0)=f(0,1,0)=1;

f(-1,0,0) = f(1,0,0) = 2; f(0,0,-1) = f(0,0,1) = 3.

Valvarea marsennà a lui $f|_{\overline{B}(0,1)}$ este 3, iar valvarea minima a lui $f|_{\overline{B}(0,1)}$ este 0. \square