UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCURESTI FACULTATEA DE MATEMATICA SI INFORMATICA

SEMINAR 10-11

1. Fentiu function $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ doda de $f(x,y) = (y-r^2)(y-2x^2)$.

(4) $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 0 a x anate ca originea nu site un punct de extrem local dan ca f and ca punct de minim local pe (0,0) de-a lungul originei dupte x=at, y=Bt $f\in \mathbb{R}$ $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$, (any twee prim (0,0)).

Solutie.

Fig. g: R² \rightarrow R data de g(+) = f(at, Bt) = 2x44 -3x2Bt3+B2t3
WHER.

Aven $g'(t) = t(8x^4t^2 - 9x^2\beta t + 2\beta^2)$, (#HER du g'(0) = 0)
So poste convitata uno ca exinta o lecimatate $1 \in V(0)$ cu propriedatea ca g'(t) < 0 (#HE V(0) cu propriedatea.

Prim remare o este punt de minim local al lui q, ceea ce ne arigura ca (0,0) este punt de minim local peut un restrictia lui f la dreapta 3 (24, BH) HERY.

grown ca (0'0) in the bring go extrem for of y fitters. From $y = -\frac{1}{7}x_1 = -\frac{1}{7}x_4 = 0 = \pm (0'0) \in x_5 = \pm (0'x)$ (Alxels

Openratie

Dim exercitud de mai une procesa de extrem ale munitamento de gana resperam de munitamento de casal 1-quimentomal.

 $f(x_1y_1) = x_5 + y_5 + z_5 - xy + x - z_5 + y + (x_1y_1z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 - x \text{ data de}$ $(2) \text{ Sa is determine principle of extrem of function } f: \mathbb{R}^3 - x \mathbb{R} \text{ data de}$

Solutie:

$$\frac{3ds}{35t}$$
 (1/1/4)=5; $\frac{3ds}{35t}$ (4/4/4)=5; $\frac{35s}{35t}$ (4/4/5)=5

$$\frac{3A3x}{35t}(\mu A5) = -1$$
, $\frac{359x}{35t}(\mu A5) = 0$, $\frac{9598}{35t}(\mu A5) = 0$

Sintermal.
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x_1 y_1 z_1) = 0$$
 i.e
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + 1 = 0 \\ 2y - x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(-\frac{3}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1)$$

$$(-\frac{3}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1)$$

In continuous vous presenta patrix modelitati de a rtabili daca princtul critic (-3,-3;1) este princt de extrem.

a) (Moboda lui Sylventeri)

Scien Maliceo Herriana o luit (m (-3,-3,1)

$$\frac{349x}{35t}(41A15) \cdot \frac{349x}{35t}(41A15) \cdot \frac{349x}{35t}(41A15)$$

$$\frac{3A9x}{35t}(41A15) \cdot \frac{3A5}{35t}(41A15) \cdot \frac{9A9x}{35t}(41A15)$$

$$\frac{3A9x}{35t}(41A15) \cdot \frac{3A5}{35t}(41A15) \cdot \frac{9A95}{35t}(41A15)$$

La moi
$$4 + (-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

este pund de minim local. 13=6, deducen ca $(-\frac{3}{3},-\frac{1}{3},1)$.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} D^{r}=171 & D^{r}=1$$

b.). (Medoda rabailor proprii).

Valorde proprier ale matricei
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 sunt $1, 2, 3$ care

nunt muit potifie.

Prin wound (-3:-3:1) este un pend de minim local.

$$4 \sqrt{m} \ (a: \ 0^2 + (-\frac{3}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1)(u_1, u_2, u_3)^2 = 2 u_1^2 + 2 u_2^2 + 2 u_3^2 - 2 u_1 u_2 = 2 (u_1 - \frac{u_2}{2})^2 + \frac{2}{3} u_1^2 + 2 u_2^2$$

DECOURSE Dot (-3:-7:1) (DI'NT'N3), >0 (A) (DI'NT'N3) E W130 US3)

entro fama patratica positiv definita). deducum ca (-3:-1:1) e.

d) (Verificarea divoda a foptului co (-3:-3:1) este pund de minim. global) Awm: $f(x_1/3) - f(-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{1}{3}; 1) = (3-1)^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4})^2 + (\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{13})^2 \ge 0$ (4). $(x_1/3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Deci $(-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{1}{3}; 1)$ est pund de minim global.

J. 3, 3, 11 sour formar

3) Sā ræ determine punctele de extrem local ale functie $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ datā de $f(r,y) = 3ry - r^3 - y^3$ (4) $(r,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Solutie:

$$\frac{3u}{3t}(uA) = 3A - 3X_5; \quad \frac{9A}{3t}(uA) = 3x - 3A_5$$

 $\lim_{y \to \infty} \begin{cases} 3x - 3\lambda_5 = 0 \\ 3\lambda - 3x_5 = 0 \end{cases} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda - \lambda_5 = 0}{\lambda - \lambda_5 = 0} davim (0.0) w(11).$

Decorate $H_1(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} -6x & 3. \end{pmatrix}$ a tem

 $\text{Hr}(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Arm} \quad D_1 = 0, \quad D_2 = -9 < 0.$

Apodan (0,0) este pund pa.

 $H_{1}(1,1) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$; $D_{1} = -6 < 0$; $D_{2} = 27 > 0$; print when the second is $D_{3} = 27 > 0$.

(111) e gund de marin local.

Extreme conditionate

Modul de abordane:

Rescrieu problema.

The $f:D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x_1, \dots, x_m) \longrightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0$ de defailute $f:D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0$.

Coundrain - functia:

(white $w_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}$

Construim matricea bordata (HB) asa: 2/2 number multiplicator

$$\frac{3u^{W}}{3\partial t^{1}}(\alpha) - \frac{9u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha) \frac{3u^{W}}{3\pm}(\alpha) - \frac{9u^{W}}{3\pm}(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{3u^{1}}{3\partial t^{1}}(\alpha) = \frac{3u^{1}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha) \frac{3u^{1}}{3\pm}(\alpha) - \frac{9u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{3u^{1}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha) - \frac{3u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha) - \frac{3u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{3u^{1}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha) - \frac{3u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha) - \frac{3u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{3u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha) - \frac{3u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha) - \frac{3u^{W}}{3\partial t^{W}}(\alpha)$$

Arem (conditi de outrienta)

- au remme alternate ar Dm+1. Ora remmul lui (-1) m+1. Dm+2,--Dm
- · a = punct de minim local ou legaduri daça Dm+1, Dm+2, -. Dm.

 au acelan cerna ni anuane remaul lui E1)m. -5-

Obo: Dom+k ente determinatul Oblinut prim bardana blocului de. Peroneni cu primale m+k limii ni coloanme. (A re vedea exercibile repolitate)

Exerciti:

4 Sā re determine punctele de extrem ale functiei f: R2->R.

Solutie

Melada 1. ("dintruguea" logat mii)

x+y-1=0=y=1-x. Luam $g(x)=x(1-x)=x-x^2$ Problema pe case o vom retolora ca en licen: g'(x)=1-2x. $g'(x)=0 \iff x=2$.

quind de maxim local => y= 1.

Acadat. A(\$: \$)-pund de maxim local ou legatura

Metoda 2 (Metoda multiplicataila lui Lagrange)

Xlotom. g(x1y) = x+y-1.

The . F(r, y', L) = ry + \((x+y-1). (Lagrangeanul))

Paravam moternul:

$$\begin{cases} x+\lambda^{-1} = 0, & (x+\lambda^{-1} = 0) \text{ for } (\frac{7}{7}; \frac{7}{7}) - nw \text{ baypig} \\ \frac{9\lambda}{9\pm} (x^{1}\lambda^{1}y^{1}) = 0, & (=) \\ \frac{9x}{9\pm} (x^{1}\lambda^{1}y^{1}) = 0, & (=) \\ \end{pmatrix} \lambda^{-y} = 0, & (=) \\ \frac{9x}{7-y} = 0, & (=) \\ \frac{9x}{7-y} = 0, & (=) \\ \end{pmatrix} \lambda^{-y} = 0$$

Scanned with Ca

Punct de extrem local cu legaturi Scrienu matricea; Herriona bordata":

$$\frac{9\lambda}{3\delta}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{9\lambda 9x}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{9\lambda 9x}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{9\lambda 5}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{9\lambda 5}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{1}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{9\lambda 5}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{1}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{9\lambda 5}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{1}{3\pm}(x\lambda) \cdot \frac{1}{3\pm}(x\lambda)$$

Aici m=1. (numanul de legaturi) blocul de tenouoù

$$D^{m+1} = D^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \cdot Com \quad D^{m+1} \cdot and \cdot remnal bui$$

 $(-1)^{m+1} = (-1)^{m+1} = (-1$

Metoda 3. (U DF(x,y). - studiem remond acestu forme patrative)

Se garate upor DFG14) = Zdxdy. Alma DFGx14)(U1,U2) = 2U1U2

9: R2-SR 9(44) = x+y-1: D9(44) = dx+dy. Deci

D3(x4)(n1/n2) = 01+n2. Crum ++2-1=0 davium n1+n3=0

(=) U1=-U2.

Atmix $OF(HY)(u_1,u_2)^2 = 2u_1u_2 = -2u_1 \le 0$, Cum OF(HY) este magalier desimita =) $A(\frac{1}{2};\frac{1}{2})$ -pund de maxim local cu legaturi = $\frac{1}{2}$ -

5. Sa re determine extremele functient cu legature indicate:

Solutie:

Molam g. h. R3-DR g(447)= x+9+2-5; h(44,2)=+y+72+2x-8

Fig. $\mp (x_1 + y_1) = x_2 + \lambda_1 \cdot (x_1 + y_2 + x_3) + \lambda_2 \cdot (x_2 + y_3 + y_4 + x_5)$.

Reporting instance:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 x_1, x_1, x_2) = x_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 x_1, x_1, x_2) = x_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_1 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = 0$$

Sã observaim ca ninterment este nimetric. Scarand primete dona ecuation gainim. (2+22)(y-x)=0

Daca x=y dem ultimole dour ecuahi gamm. $3x^2-10x+8=0$.

DC 41=2.=>9=2 =>. 2=1. -Prim réturar avent rolutile.

(2,2,1): (2,1,2), (1,2,2). on b,=4, b=-2

Fortun. (2,2,1).

Acci m=2 (numarul de legaturi).

$$D_{m+1} = D_3 = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Our D_3 -our assumed but $(-1)^m$ (i.e. $(-1)^2 = 1-) \Rightarrow (2,2,1)$ Pund de minim local ou legature. Analog. m. (2,1,2); (1,2,2)Punde de minim local ou legature Punctele (3:3:3):(3:3):(3:3):(3:3). - neurt puncte de maxima socal ou legationi.

Pourtou princted (2,2,1) aplicaire ni mododa $0^2 \mp (2,2,1)(u_1,u_2,u_3)^2$

ARM:

 $D_{T}(x_{1}y_{1}) = 2(7+\lambda_{2}) dxdy + 2(x+\lambda_{2}) dyd7 + 2(y+\lambda_{2}) dxdy. deci$ $D_{T}(x_{1}y_{1})(u_{1}u_{2}u_{3})^{2} = -2 \mu_{1}\mu_{2}$

From Da(21/2) = 9x+9/4+95 => Da(21/2)(01/10x/103) = 11+10x+103.

Dh (4417) = (4+5)gx + (4+5)gh + (2+4)g+

Dh(2,2,1)(11,112,113) = 341 + 342 + 443.

Dea 11+112+113=0 n 311+3112+413=0 (2)

(2)=> 3(N1+N2+N3)+N3=0 (=) N3=0 M N1=-N2

Asodair. DF(414A) = 2U230: =3. DF(12,2,1). ente o forma patratica positiv definita ni ca atan. (2,2,1) e pund de minim local cu legaturi

Exercitu: Vuiticali bote punteb princele dona mobode cudicate.

O Sā re determine princtele de extinu de function t: 3(x14)∈R2 | x+42≤1)

Solutie:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{9\lambda}{9t}(x\lambda) = 0. & \text{i.s.} \\
\frac{9\lambda}{9t}(x\lambda) = 0.
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
5\lambda = 0 & \text{on popula (0^{(0)})} \\
5\lambda + s\lambda = 0.
\end{cases}$$

Hornicula a lui f êm (0,0) este $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Decoulce $D_1 = 2$; $D_2 = -4 < c$ deduce $D_1 = 2$; $D_2 = -4 < c$

Cesa fuicha 1 este combinua pe muellimea compada 3(x14) ER/x242 < 1/2.

uny unhais ja conjugia gaja go xx+x=1.

Cougani ja a cipagia expanso do xx+x=1.

Cougani ja a cipagia expansolo janches + apria caug raniapipo valo con gani proportio de sepano do xx+x=1.

$$\int \frac{4z+A_{5}}{94}(z+A_{1}y) = x+Ay = 0.$$

$$\int \frac{9A}{94}(z+A_{1}y) = x+Ay = 0.$$

$$\int \frac{9A}{94}(z+A_{1}y) = (y+1)x+A = 0.$$

The conduct la $x(x^2+b-1)=0$. Cut $x \neq 0$ ($x \neq 0$ ($x \neq 0$ =0 =) $x \neq 0$).

Deconerse $x = -\lambda y$; oblinem (din a 3-a ecualie) $y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-\lambda}}$ in

Adminimal about at line site $\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$, de mode minimal about at line $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$, ian

Exercitiu: Pe-toloch problema folonind. Herricuma boldata

The Sark deferming puncted de extrem ale function $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ date de $f(x_1x_1+2) = -2x + 2y + 2$ (4) $f(x_1x_1+2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, atuna cand variabilité soil .

Solutie:

Fe. T(4/13) =-5x+5x+5+7(x2+y2+3-1-)

mum teste compina mi 3 (x1x13) EB3 (x2xxx2=14 ente compacta conclutionam ca t are un maxim global arand valoarea 3 mi minim global arand valoarea 3 mi

Exerciti Pezolvati Problema on HB m DF