## Foglis 6: risolusione

## Estrumi su curre e superfici mi forme parametrice

• Estremi di f(x,y) = x-2y+1 sul sosteque  $\Gamma$  di  $\gamma(M = (1+2)\sin t, 2-\cos t)^{\top}$ ,  $t \in [0,2\pi]$ .

Li he:

- \(\gamma(0) = (1,1)^T = \gamma(2\pi) => \gamma \in \text{chinge}

-  $y(t_1) = y(t_2) \iff \int \sin t_1 = \sin t_2 \iff (t_1 = 0 \ e \ t_2 = 2\pi) \sqrt{(t_1 = t_2)}$  $\int \cos t_1 = \cos t_2$ 

=> & = semplice

-  $f'(1) = (2 \cos t, \sin t)^T \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \in xegolere$ 

Ricercore ghi extremi di f|p equivole a ricercore gli extremi di

Ri sulta

Must 
$$\gamma = \gamma(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$
,  $min \gamma = \gamma(\frac{5}{4}\pi) = -2\sqrt{2} - 2$   
[0,2 $\pi$ ]

e guindi

$$\lim_{P} f = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$
,  $\lim_{P} f = -2\sqrt{2} - 2$ .

• Estremi di  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^3$  sul sosteque  $\Gamma$ Oli  $\chi(t) = (t \text{sint}, t \text{cost}, 2t)^T$ ,  $t \in [-1, 4]$ .

Si he:

- 
$$\gamma(t_1) = \gamma(t_2) \iff \begin{cases} t_1 \sin t_1 = t_2 \sin t_2 \\ t_1 \cos t_1 = t_2 \cos t_2 \end{cases} \iff t_1 = t_2 \implies t_2 = \gamma(t_1) = \tau(t_2) \iff t_3 = \tau(t_2) \iff t_4 = t_2 \iff t_4 = t_4 \implies t$$

=> Y e semplice

- 
$$\xi'(t) = (\lambda_i + t_i)^T + 0$$
  
=>  $\xi'(t) = (\lambda_i + t_i)^T + 0$ 

Ricercore gli extremi di  $f_{17}$  equivale a ricercore gli estremi di

$$\psi(H) = f(\gamma(H)) = (t \sin t)^{2} + (t \cos t)^{2} - (2t)^{3}$$

$$= t^{2} - 8t^{3}, \quad t \in [-1, 4].$$

Si he:

4'(4) = 2t - 24 + 2, 4'(t) = 0 se t = 0 of  $t = \frac{1}{42}$ , 4'(t) < 0 se  $t \in [-1,0] \cup [\frac{1}{42},4]$ , 4'(4) > 0 se  $t \in [0,\frac{1}{42}]$ , 0 e 4 some funts di minimo relativo e -1,  $\frac{1}{42}$  some funts di massimo relativo,

Mu'm 
$$\gamma = \gamma(4) = -16.23$$
,  $(-1,4)$   $(-1,4)$   $(-1,4)$   $(-1,4)$   $(-1,4)$ 

e quindi

$$\min_{\Gamma} f = -16.23$$
,  $\max_{\Gamma} f = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{144}$ .

- Extremi di  $f(x,y,z) = z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  sul sosteque  $\sum$  di  $\sigma(u,v) = (\cosh u \cos v, \cosh u \sin v, \sinh u)^{T}, (u,v)^{T} \in [1,2] \times [9,T].$  Si he:
  - $\nabla_{u}(u,v) = (\sinh u \cos v, \sinh u \sin v, \cosh u)^{T},$  $\nabla_{v}(u,v) = (-\cosh u \sin v, \cosh u \cos v, o)^{T},$

 $\nabla_{N}(U,V) \times \nabla_{V}(U,V) = (-\cosh u \cosh u \cosh u \sinh u) \underline{e}_{2}$   $+ (\sinh u \cosh u \cosh u \cosh u \cosh u \sinh^{2} V) \underline{e}_{3},$   $= \sinh u \cdot \cosh u$ 

with with  $u \neq 0$  in  $[1,2] \Rightarrow G_{k}(u,v) \times G_{v}(u,v) \neq 0$  in  $[1,2] \times [0]$   $\Rightarrow \quad \nabla \in \text{regolone}$ 

-  $\nabla(u_{1}, v_{1}) = \nabla(u_{2}, v_{2}) \iff \begin{cases} \cosh u_{1} \cosh v_{1} = \cosh u_{2} \cosh v_{2} \\ \cosh u_{1} \sinh v_{1} = \cosh u_{2} \sinh v_{2} \\ \sinh v_{1} = \sinh v_{2} \end{cases} \iff (u_{1}, v_{1})^{T} = (u_{2}, v_{2})^{T}$   $\begin{cases} \cosh v_{1} = \cosh v_{2} \\ u_{1} = u_{2} \end{cases} \iff (u_{1}, v_{1})^{T} = (u_{2}, v_{2})^{T}$ 

=> o e semplice

Riencore gli estruii di  $f_{\mid \Sigma}$  equivale a reiencore gli estruii di

 $\psi(u,v) = f(\nabla(u,v)) = \sinh u + \sqrt{\cosh^2 u \cos^2 v + \cosh^2 u \sin^2 v}$   $= \sinh u + \cosh u = e^u \quad \text{in } [1,2] \times [0,\pi].$ 

Si he

min 4(4,1) = min e4 = e, [1,2] x[0,11] [1,2]

$$\lim_{L_1 \ge 1 \times L_2 = 1} \frac{1}{L_1 \ge 1} = \lim_{L_1 \ge 1} \frac{1}{L_1 \ge 1}$$

e quindi

$$\min f = e$$
,  $\max f = e^2$ .

## Estrumi su rurve e superfici in forma mipliate

- Estreum emoluti di  $f(x,y) = 3+\sqrt{2+xy}$  su  $\Gamma = \{(x,y)^T : x^4 + y^4 = 1\}$ . Essendo  $\Gamma$  chimo e limitato e f continua esistamo min f e max f, ser il terremo di verestross. Por che  $3+\sqrt{2+t}$  e una funzione crescente, conviene successore i funto di estreumo di g(x,y) = xy su  $\Gamma$ . Poniamo  $\varphi(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - 1$  e uniamo il metodo dei moltiflicatori. Si lea:
  - \( \phi(x,y) = (4x3, 4y3)\)\\
    \[ \tag{\phi(x,y)} = (y,x)\]\\
    \]
  - funt n'meslori de M

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla \varphi(x,y) = 0 \\
\varphi(x,y) = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
4x^3 = 0 \\
4y^3 = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
4 = 0 \\
0 = 1
\end{cases}$$
impossible

=> non ci somo funto singolori in 17

$$-\int \Delta d(x'A) = 0$$

$$\int A(x'A) = 0$$

Osserviours du

$$X = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = 0 \\ Y = 0 \end{cases} : \text{ missossible } \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} X \neq 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} : \text{ minorable } \Rightarrow \boxed{y\neq 0}$$

Quindi si ottiere, climinando ),

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{x^3} = \frac{x}{4^3} \\ x^4 + 4^4 = 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x^4 + 4^4 = 1 \\ x^4 + 4^4 = 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} |x| = |4| \\ 2x^4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y =$$

Quind in he

$$\max_{\Pi} g = g\left(-\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}\right) = g\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\min_{1} 9 = 9(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, +\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}) = 9(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}) = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

e mor 
$$f = 3 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
, min  $f = 3 + \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 

• Punto d'ell'ellisse  $\Gamma = \{(x,y)^T : 2x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + 5x = 1\}$ evente minime distanza d'alla retta x + y = 1.

Per ogni P=(x,y)TET, la distance di P dolla

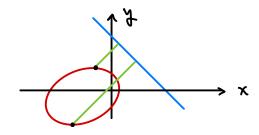
Hetta 
$$x + y - 1 = 0$$
 e  $\frac{1 \times + y - 11}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

Orrenians che

1) le rette mon uiters ea l'ellisse:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{y=1-x}{3x^2+1=0} : \text{ minor in le}$$

2) l'ellisse è contemute mel summieur x+y-120:



Pertouto per ogni  $(x,y)^T \in T$   $|x+y-x| \qquad 1-x-y$ 

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Ponieur  $f(x,y) = \frac{1-x-y}{\sqrt{2}}$  e  $\varphi(x,y) = 2x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + 5x - 1$ .

Poidre Me composto e f è continua, en ste

minf, fin il terreure sh' Weierstross.

Usiamo il metodo dei moltishicotori:

- funtiningolni di [ : 15x+20=0

$$\begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) & = 0 \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) & = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) & = 0 \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \\ (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,y) = 0) \Rightarrow (\varphi(x,$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{3} \\ y = -\frac{1}{3} \\ 2 \frac{16}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + 2 \frac{1}{9} - \frac{20}{3} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{3} \\ y = -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{39}{9} = 0 \end{cases} : \text{ impossible}$$

=> mon a nous punt simpolori su M

$$-\int \nabla f(x,y) = \lambda \nabla \phi(x,y) \iff \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{12} = \lambda(-x+4y) \\ -\phi(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ossenvieuro che è 1 70 e quindi eliminomolo à si ettiene

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 3 + 6 = -x + 44 \\ \varphi(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5x - 5y + 5 = 0 \\ \varphi(x,y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x+1 \\ 2x^2 - x(x+1) + 2(x+1)^2 + 5x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 3 = x+1 \\ 3x^2 + 8x + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

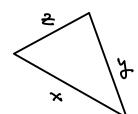
$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{4+\sqrt{13}}{3} \\ y = -\frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{4+\sqrt{13}}{3} \\ y = -\frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{3} \end{cases}$$

quind'is conclude che

$$\min_{\Gamma} f = f\left(\frac{-4+\sqrt{13}}{3}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{13}}{3}\right).$$

• Provere che  $A = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)}$  è minime se x+y+z=2p, con p>0 firsato, e x>0, y>0, z>0.



Poidre le fensione let è rescente, conniene ricercere il pento di mossimo di

in ∑= } (x,y,≥) = x+y+2=2p, x>0, y>0, 2>0 þ.

Esseudo E composto e f contrinue, esste max f fer il tereme di Weierstrass.

Pornieuro  $\varphi(x,y,\pm) = x+y+\pm-2p$  e usieuro il metodo dei moltiplicatri:

- $\nabla \varphi(x,y,z) = (1,1,1)^{T}, \nabla \varphi(x,y,z) = (-(4-y)(4-z),-(4-x)(4-z),-(4-x)(4-y))^{T}$
- punt singolori:

 $\nabla \varphi(x,y,z) \neq \varrho$ : non ci sono punt singolni i  $\Sigma$ 

eliminando à si ottiene:

$$\begin{cases} x + A + 5 = 5 \text{ to} \\ (4b - x)(4b - 5) = (4b - x)(4b - 4) \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ x = 4b \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 5 = 4b \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 4b \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 5 \text{ to} \\ x = 4b \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 5 \text{ to} \\ x = 4b \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 5 \text{ to} \\ x = 4b \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

e quindi 
$$\sum = f(\frac{210}{3}, \frac{210}{3}, \frac{210}{3}).$$

• Punti dell'ellimoide  $\Sigma = \{(x,y,z)^T : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy + yz - z = 1\}$ event mossisme e unimime quote.

Posto f(x,y,z) = z, ni ricercum harf e min f, the enstown which f è contrume e  $\sum$  e commatte. Usraino il metado dei moltrifficativi.  $\frac{-2z}{16} = -\frac{11}{8}$ Posto  $\varphi(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy + yz - z - 1$ , ni he:

- Dep(x, 1, 2) = (2x-y, 2y-x+z, 2z+y-1) = Def(x, y, 2) = (0,0,1)
- hunt singolosi:

=> mon ci somo hunt singolni ii E

$$\int c \cdot (x'A'5) = 0$$

Osserviouro du à 1 70 e quirnoli eliminanolo i si ottième

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ 2y - x + z = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} y = 1 \times \\ z = -3 \times \\ 6x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3 + \sqrt{33}}{6} \\ y = -\frac{3 + \sqrt{33}}{3} \\ z = \frac{3 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{33}}{6} \\ y = -\frac{3 + \sqrt{33}}{3} \\ z = \frac{3 - \sqrt{33}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$e \text{ quindi} \qquad \text{mox } f = \frac{3 + \sqrt{33}}{2}, \quad \text{min } f = \frac{3 - \sqrt{33}}{2}.$$

Punt dell'ellier  $T = \{(x,y,z)^T : x^2 + y^2 = 4, x + y + z = 0\}$ event. marriere distance de  $(0,0,0)^T$ .

Poide It e crescente, convieue ricencare i puntioli marinus exoluto eli  $t = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = f(x, y, z)$ . Essendo T compotto e f continue, en ste mer f. Poniemo  $\phi(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - 4$  e  $\gamma(x,y,z) = x + y + z$ . e uriemo il metado dei moltiplicatori. Si lue:

- $\nabla \varphi(x,y,z) = (2x,2y,0)^T$ ,  $\nabla \psi(x,y,z) = (1,1,1)^T$ ,  $\nabla \psi(x,y,z) = (2x,2y,2z)^T$ .
- Mundi soingolori:  $\nabla \varphi(x,y,z) \times \nabla \gamma(x,y,z) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \underline{e}_1 & \underline{e}_2 & \underline{e}_3 \\ z \times z y & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\int Q(x,1,2) \times \nabla A(x,1,2) = 0 \iff \begin{cases} 2y = 0 \\ -2x = 0 \\ 2x - 2y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ x + y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 : \text{ uniformité } \Rightarrow \text{ uon n' sour punt n'ingolori'} \\ z=0 \\ 0=4 \end{cases}$$

$$- \begin{cases} \nabla f(x,y,z) = \lambda \nabla \phi(x,y,z) + \mu \nabla f(x,y,z) \\ \phi(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \lambda 2x + \mu \\ 2x = \mu \\ x^{2} + y^{2} = 4 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} = 4 \\ x^{3} + y^{4} = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \lambda x + 2 \\ y = \lambda y + 2 \\ 2x = \mu \\ x^{2} + y^{3} = 4 \\ x^{4} + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Eliminoudo m, n'ottiem

$$\begin{cases} x + 2 + 5 = 0 \\ x_5 + 2 = 4 \\ y = 2 - 5 \\ y = x - 5 \end{cases}$$

Osservious du, se x=0, ollre

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = 4$$

$$y = 0$$

e se 
$$y = 0$$
, ollore  
 $\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$  impossible  $\Rightarrow y \neq 0$ .

quindi n' lue

$$5 = -x - \lambda$$

$$x + \lambda = n$$

$$y = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = n$$

$$y = \frac{x}{x - 5}$$

Eliminando 2, si ettiene

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+y+z}{x} = \frac{z-y}{y} \\ \frac{x^2+y^2=4}{y} = \frac{z}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{z-x}{x} = \frac{z-y}{y} \\ \frac{z}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ 2x - y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 = 4 \\ 2x - 2x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 2x \\ 2x - 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ z = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \\ z = \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

ficonclude che

$$\min_{\Gamma} f = f(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, o) = f(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, o)$$

$$\max_{\Gamma} \xi = \xi(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, \sqrt{2}) = \xi(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, \sqrt{2})$$

## Estrui exoluti su compatti

- Estremi di f(x,y) = x²y su E = \((x,y)^T: x²-x+y²>0, x²+y²≤4\) Poichi E è compatto e f è continue, enstous minf e morf.
  - Extrem in int E = )(x,y) [ (x-\f) 2+ y 2 > \f, x 2+ y 2 < 1 }

$$\nabla \xi(x,y) = (2xy,x^2)^T, \quad H\xi(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y & 2x \\ 2x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

hunts outsi in int E:

$$\Delta f(\lambda',\lambda) = \bar{0} \iff \begin{cases} x_3 = 0 \\ 5x = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 1x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Hf(0,y) = (230) non é définite ne midéfinite nel seque

sequiolif in int E:

$$f(x,y) = x^2y = 0 \iff \begin{cases} 0 < |y| < 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 0 < |y| < 1 \end{cases}$$

Quindi i munti 1(x,y) : x=0, 0< y<1 & somo di minimo relativo e i punto 2(x,y)T: x=0,-1< y =0} somo di mossimo redotivo.

- Estreum su fr 
$$E = \int (x,y)^{T}$$
:  $(x-\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int U \int_{0}^{1} (x,y)^{T}$ :  $x^{\frac{2}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$ 

Extremi su  $\Gamma_{\lambda}$ : homieuro  $\varphi_{\lambda}(x,y) = x^2 - x + y^2$  e usianus il metodo dei moltralicatrii. L'he

$$\nabla \varphi_{1}(x,y) = (2x-1, 2y)^{T}$$

munt n'ngolvi :

$$\begin{cases} Q_{1}(x,y) = 0 \\ Q_{1}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2x - 1 = 0 \\ 2y = 0 \\ x^{2} - x + y^{2} = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ in homin le}$$

=> mon ci muo hunt ningolni in P.

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla f(x, y) = \lambda \nabla \varphi_{\lambda}(x, y) \\
\varphi_{\lambda}(x, y) = \lambda \nabla \varphi_{\lambda}(x, y)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\chi^{2} = \lambda (2 \times -1) \\
\chi^{2} = \lambda 2y \\
\chi^{2} - \chi + y^{2} = 0
\end{cases}$$

Ossentians che re  $x=\frac{1}{2}$ , altre

$$\begin{cases}
x = \frac{1}{2} \\
y = 0
\end{cases}$$
in horn in le  $\Rightarrow x \neq \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{1}{4} = 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

e quindi  $\lambda = \frac{2 \times 4}{2 \times -1}$ . Eliminando  $\lambda$  si othème

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x + y^2 = 0 \\ x^2 - x + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y^2 - x + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 0 \\ X = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_{1} - x + A_{5} = 0 \\ X = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ X = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_{2} - x + \frac{R}{5x_{1} - x} = 0 \\ X = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_{1} - x + \frac{R}{5x_{1} - x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} y^{2} = \frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{4}x \\ \frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{5}{4}x = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{6} \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{6} \\ y^{2} = \frac{5}{36} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{6} \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{5}{4}x = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{5}{4}x = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{5}{4}x = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{5}{3}x = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x^{2} - \frac{5}{2}x = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \lambda = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \lambda = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \lambda = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

Estremi su  $\nabla_2$ : promisure  $\varphi_2(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$  e usismo il metodo dei moltiphicatori. Si he:

punt singolvi :

=> un ci sono punto singolori su [2

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 2\lambda y = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 = 1 \\ 3 = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} 3 = -1 \\ 3 = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} 3 = 2 \\ 3 = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \langle \Rightarrow \rangle$$

Con pontande i volni di f hei hunt trovot si conclude

$$\lim_{E} f = f(\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}) = -\frac{25}{36}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$$

$$\lim_{E} f = f(\frac{5}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}) = \frac{25}{36}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}$$

Extrani anoluti di f(x,y,z)=x-2y+2 su  $E=J(x,y,z)^{-1}:x^4+y^2+z^4\leq 1J$ . Poidu f è continue e E è compatto, enistano Minf e most.

- estremi in int E = 5(x,y,2) T: x4+y2+24<16

∇f(x,y, ≥)= (1, -4y,1) + 0

=> mon ai rono punt di estremo di f in lut E

- estremi su fr E= \(\(\chi,\J,\Z\)^T: \(\chi^4 + y^2 + 2^4 = 1\)

Privation  $q(x,y,z) = x^4 + y^2 + z^4 - 1$  e usieum il metodo dei moltipicotori: film:

∇cp(x,y,2) = (4×3,24,423) T

puntisingolori:

> uon a some punt n'ingoloni li fr E.

$$\int Q(x,y,z) = \lambda \, \nabla Q(x,y,z) \iff \begin{cases} 1 = \lambda h \times 3 \\ -4y = \lambda 2y \\ 1 = \lambda h z^3 \end{cases}$$

$$Q(x,y,z) = 0$$

Daservieure du 240, x ≠0, 2 ≠0. Eliminando à si ottien

$$\begin{cases} L_{1} \times^{3} = L_{2} \times^{3} \\ -L_{1} \times y = \frac{2 \cdot Q_{1}}{4 \times 3} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} X = 2 \\ Y = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} X = 2 \\ X^{3} = -8 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} X = 2 \\ X^{4} = 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} X = 2 \\ X^{5} = -8 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} X = 2 \\ X^{5} = -8 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} X = 2 \\ X^{5} = 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} X = 2 \\ X =$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = 0 \\ 2 = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = 0 \\ 2 = -\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 2 = -\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -2 \\ 2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

Si conclude du

$$\lim_{h \to \infty} f = f(-\sqrt{2}, 0, -\sqrt{2}) = -2\sqrt{2},$$
E

$$\max_{E} f = f\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, o, \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}.$$