Foglis 5: risoluzione

Derivote pareioli

$$\cdot f(x,y,z) = e_x A z : \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} (x,y,z) = e_x A z \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} (x,y,z) = e_x A \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial$$

wow solete
$$G_{1}^{+}(x,0)$$
 $G_{2}^{+}(x,0)$ $G_{3}^{+}(x,1)= \begin{cases} -x_{5} & \text{for } 1 < 0 \\ 0 < 0 < 0 \end{cases}$ where $G_{1}^{+}(x,0)= \begin{cases} -x_{5} & \text{for } 1 < 0 \\ 0 < 0 < 0 \end{cases}$ where $G_{1}^{+}(x,0)= \begin{cases} -x_{5} & \text{for } 1 < 0 \\ 0 < 0 < 0 \end{cases}$

•
$$\pm (x,y) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x}}$$
 As $(x,y)^T \pm (0,0)^T$

$$\frac{f(x,0)-f(0,0)}{x}=\frac{x}{x}\left(\frac{x^2}{x}-0\right)=\frac{x^2}{x}\rightarrow +\infty \implies \text{ for exist } f. \text{ in the } \frac{Gx}{Gx}(0,0)$$

$$\frac{4}{f(0,4)-f(0,0)} = \frac{4}{f(0-0)} = 0 \implies \text{ or etc} \frac{G_{1}^{2}(0,0)}{G_{1}^{2}(0,0)} = 0$$

Derivate d'rezionali

•
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^3$$
, $u = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^T$, $v = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^T$:
 $\nabla f(x,y) = (2x, 3y^2)^T$, $\nabla f(x,-1) = (2,3)^T$, $\nabla f(x,2) = (1,12)^T$;
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(1,-1) = \langle \nabla f(x,-1), u \rangle = 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 3\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$;
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(1,2) = \langle \nabla f(x,2), u \rangle = \frac{1}{2} + 6\sqrt{3}$

•
$$f(x,y) = xe^{4}$$
, $\underline{u} = (\frac{12}{2}, -\frac{12}{2})^{T}$, $\underline{v} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{12}{2})^{T}$, $\underline{x}^{\circ} = (x, -1)^{T}$:

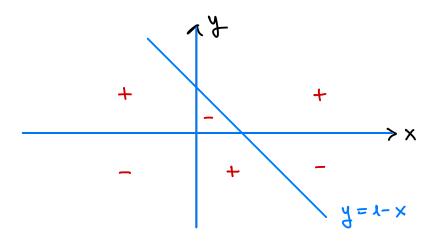
 $\nabla f(x,y) = (e^{4}, xe^{4})^{T}$, $\nabla f(x,-1) = (\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$, $\nabla f(x,2) = (e^{2}, e^{2})^{T}$;

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{u}}(x,-1) = \langle \nabla f(x,-1), \underline{u} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{12}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{12}{2} = 0$;

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{u}}(x,2) = \langle \nabla f(x,2), \underline{u} \rangle = e^{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{13}{2} e^{2} = (1+\sqrt{3}) \frac{e^{2}}{2}$

•
$$f(x,y,z) = log(xyz)$$
, $w = (\frac{1}{15}, -\frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{15})^T$:
$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = (\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})^T, \quad \nabla f(-1,1,-1) = (-1,1,-1)^T;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial w}(-1,1,-1) = \langle \nabla f(-1,1,-1), w \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$



·
$$\nabla \xi(x,y) = (2 \times y + y^2 - y, x^2 + 2 \times y - x)^T;$$

•
$$H\xi(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y & 2x+2y-1 \\ 2x+2y-1 & 2x \end{pmatrix}$$
, $H\xi(1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$;

•
$$\nabla f(1,2) = (7,4)^{T}, \quad \underline{u} = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})^{T}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{u}}(1,2) = 7\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 4\frac{1}{2} = 7\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2$$

· polinamio di Taylor del I ordine in (1,2)T:

$$f(1,2) + \langle \nabla f(1,2), {x-1 \choose y-1} \rangle = 4 + 7(x-1) + 4(y-2);$$

· polinamio di Taylor del II ordine in (1,2)T:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ (1,2) + \left\langle \nabla \xi(1,2), \binom{x-1}{y-2} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{2} \left\langle H \xi(1,2) \binom{x-1}{y-2}, \binom{x-1}{y-2} \right\rangle = \\
& = 4 + 7(x-1) + 4(y-2) + \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \binom{4(x-1) + 5(y-2)}{5(x-1) + 2(y-2)}, \binom{x-1}{y-2} \right\rangle \\
& = 4 + 7(x-1) + 4(y-1) + \frac{1}{2} \left(4(x-1)^2 + 40(x-1)(y-2) + 2(y-2)^2 \right);
\end{aligned}$$

equacion e del pions tangente a G(f) in $(1,2,4)^T$:

•
$$\Delta f(x'1) = 0 \iff \begin{cases} x_5 + 5xA - x = 0 \\ 5xA + A_5 - A = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} 5xA = x - x_5 \\ 5xA = A - A_5 \end{cases}$$

$$\int 5xA = x - x_{5}$$

$$\int x - x_{5} = A - A_{5}$$

$$\int x - A_{5} - (x - A_{5}) = 0$$

$$\int (x - A_{5})(x + A_{5}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ 2x^2 = x - x^2 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} 3 = x - x \\ 2x(x - x) = x - x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x=y \\ 3x^2-x=0 \end{vmatrix} \sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} y=\lambda-x \\ x^2-x=0 \end{vmatrix}} \iff$$

$$\begin{cases} A=0 \\ X=0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A=\frac{7}{3} \\ X=0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A=1 \\ X=0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A=0 \end{cases}$$

- · punti sutici: (0,0), (\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}), (0,1), (1,0)
- · nature dei punt critici:

$$Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $def = -1 : molecularite$

(0,0) runto oh sella

$$Hf(\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $def = \frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3} > 0$: definate mostrine

 $(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3})^{\mathsf{T}}$ punto d'un'un'un relativo

$$Hf(0,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, det < 0 : midefinita

(0,1) T punto di sella

$$H_{2}(1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, det $< 0 :$ undefinite

(1,0) T funto shi sella

•
$$\inf_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = -\infty$$
 e $\sup_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = +\infty$,

infatti:
$$f(x,x) = 2x^3 - x^2$$
, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x,x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x,x) = -\infty$

Estremi relativi e assoluti

•
$$f(x,y) = x^2 - x^2y - y^2 + 1$$
, dom $f = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (2x - 2xy, -x^2 - 2y)^T$$

$$Hf(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2-2y & -2x \\ -2x & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = \underline{0} \iff \begin{cases} x(1-y) = 0 \\ x^2 = 2y \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

punti oritici: (0,0), (-12,1), (12,1);

nature dei punti critici:

$$Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $det = -4 < 0$: indefinita

(0,0) T punto di sella

$$Hf(-\sqrt{2},1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $del = -8 < 0$: indefinita

(-12,1) Thunto diselle

$$Hf(\sqrt{2},1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $det = -8 < 0$: undefinite

(\$\overline{\pi}_1)^\tau_ punto di sella

$$\inf_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = -\infty \quad \text{e} \quad \sup_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = +\infty ,$$

infatti
$$f(x,x) = -x^3 + 1$$
, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x,x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x,x) = -\infty$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $-\infty = \inf_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,x) > \inf_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x,y)$, $+\infty = \sup_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,x) \leq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x,y)$

•
$$f(x,y,z) = x^3 + y^3 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 - 3z^2 + 3$$
, dom $f = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = (3x^2 - 6x, 3y^2 - 6y, -6z)^T$$

$$H_{\xi(x,4,5)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

punti critici: $(0,0,0)^T$, $(2,0,0)^T$, $(0,2,0)^T$, $(2,2,0)^T$ noture dei punti critici:

$$Hf(0,0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
: definite megativa

(0,0,0) runto di massimo relativo

$$H(2,0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
: indefinita

(2,0,0) funto di sella

$$H(0,2,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
: indefinita

(0,2,0) T punto di sella

$$H(2,2,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
: indefinita

(2,2,0) T punto di sella

Estremi assoluti e coercinate

•
$$f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy$$
, down $f = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$Hf(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 12x^2 & -4 \\ -4 & 12y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta f(x'A) = \overline{0} \iff \begin{cases} A_2 = x \\ x_3 = A \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} A = x_2 \\ x_{d} - x = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} A = x_3 \\ x(x_{d} - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=-1 \end{cases}$$

punti critici:
$$(0,0)^{T}$$
, $(1,1)^{T}$, $(-1,-1)^{T}$;

natura dei punti critici:

$$Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - 4 \\ -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, det $< 0 :$ indefinites

(0,0) funto di sella

$$Hf(4,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -4 \\ -4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$
, det >0, $12 > 0$: definite positive

(1,1) T punto di minimo

$$+|f(-1,-1)=\begin{pmatrix}12&-4\\-4&12\end{pmatrix}$$
, det >0, $12>0$: definite positiva

(-1,-1) Thunto di minimo

con
$$e = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 e le $[0, 2\pi]$, si he

$$f(x,y) = x^{4} + y^{4} - 4xy = g^{4} \cos^{4}\theta + g^{4} \sin^{4}\theta - g^{2} \cos^{2}\theta \sin^{4}\theta$$

$$> g^{4}(\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta) - g^{2}|\cos^{2}\theta| \sin^{2}\theta$$

$$> m g^{4} - g^{2},$$

$$con m = min(\cos^{4}\theta + \sin^{4}\theta) > 0$$

$$[0,2\pi]$$

Poide lim
$$(ug^4-g^2)=+\omega$$
, so conclude the $g\rightarrow +\infty$ lim $f(x,y)=+\infty$.

$$\inf_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = \min_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = -2 = f(1,1) = f(-1,-1), \quad \sup_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = +\infty.$$

•
$$f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^4 + y^2 + z^2 - x \ge 11$$
, show $f = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$H_{\xi}(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 12y^2 + 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

punti critici: (0,0,0) T

noture dei punti cutici:

$$Hf(0,0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad def\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (2-\lambda)[(2-\lambda)^2-1] = 0$$

(0,0,0) T punto di minimo relativo

f coerciva, infatti:

$$f(x,y,z) = x^{2} + y^{4} + y^{2} + z^{2} - x^{2} = \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}z^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + z^{2} - 2x^{2}) + y^{2} + y^{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}z^{2} + \frac{1}{2}(x - z)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y^{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) \Rightarrow + \infty, \quad \text{As} \quad \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} \Rightarrow + \infty$$

=> esiste min f

tup
$$f(x,y,z) = +\infty$$
, inf $f = \min_{\mathbb{R}^3} f = f(0,0,0) = 1$, essents $(0,0,0)^T$ l'unico punto critico di f .

Sequi ed extremi

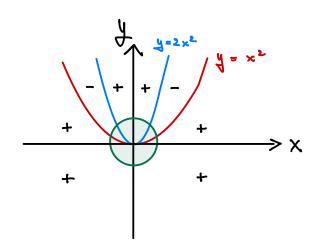
$$Hf(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 24x^2 - 6y & -6x \\ -6x & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ non è definte (nontine σ negative) no indefinita : il test delle motive Herrieue non ri tro opplicare

requi di f:

$$f(x,y) = 0 \iff y = x^2 \lor y = 2x^2,$$

 $f(x,y) > 0 \iff y > 2x^2 \lor y < x^2$



In oqui uitorno di (0,0) ci sono punto dove le funzione è nositiva e punto dove le fenzione è negative: (0,0) non è funto d'massimo né diminimo.

Inolte (0,0) un é punto di relle. Infatti le restraioni di f a ogni rette possante per (0,0) he ii (0,0) un punto di minimo:

$$x = 0$$
: $f(0,y) = y^{2} > 0$ or $y \neq 0$ or $f(0,0) = 0$,
 $y = mx$: $f(x, mx) = 2x^{4} - 3mx^{3} + m^{2}x^{2} = x^{2}(m^{2} - 3mx + 2x^{2}) > 0$
A $|x| \leq \frac{1}{4}|m|$ or $f(0,0) = 0$;

$$\sup_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = +\infty \quad \text{e} \quad \inf_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = -\infty, \quad \inf_{\mathbb{R}^2} \text{otti}$$

$$f(0,y) = y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$$
 or $y \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow +\infty = \sup_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(0,y) \leq \sup_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x,y)$

•
$$f(x,y,z) = x^2 - 2xz + z^2 + 3y^2$$
, dom $f = \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = (2x-2z, Gy, -2x + 2z)^T$$

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = 0 \iff \begin{cases} x=z \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

punt outroi: tutti i punt delle relta (x=2 sous eritrai

$$H_{\xi(x,y,z)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & z \end{pmatrix}$$

quindi la motive Herrieur un è definite (horitire o negotirie) ne indefinite : il test delle matrice Herrieure un si pur applicare.

requi di f:

$$f(x'A's) = (x-s)_s + 3A_s = 0 \iff \begin{cases} A=0 \\ x=s \end{cases}$$

Quindi tutte i punt della rette 2 x=2 romo punto eli minimo erroluto.

wiff =
$$\underset{\mathbb{R}^3}{\text{min}} f = 0$$
 e $\underset{\mathbb{R}^3}{\text{min}} f = +\infty$, dots du $f(0,y,0) = 3y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$, re $y \rightarrow +\infty$ e $+\infty = \underset{\mathbb{R}^3}{\text{min}} f(0,y,0) \leq \underset{\mathbb{R}^3}{\text{min}} f(x,y,z)$

Distoure punto-mans

Se $(x,y,z)^T$ e il generico punto del puno T di equazione x+y-z=1, la distanza di $(2,1,-1)^T$ de T e min $\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-1)^2+(2+1)^2}$ $(x,y,z)^T \in T$

Showe $\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-1)^2+(z+1)^2}$ e le shirtanze di $(x,y_1)^T$ the de $(z,1,-1)^T$. Prichi z=x+y-1, ni he

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

I nottre ricercore i punt d'unimimo d'

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-1)^2+(x+y)^2}$$

equippe, per la cresceuse delle rodice, a ricercore i punt d'unimino di

$$\frac{1}{3}(x^{1}y^{2}) = (x-2)^{2} + (y-1)^{2} + (x+y)^{2}$$

cioè q è coencira. Poridie

$$\nabla q(x,y) = (2(x-2) + 2(x+y), 2(y-1) + 2(x+y))^T$$

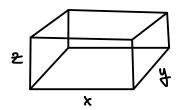
$$\triangle^{3}(x^{1},A) = \overline{0} \iff \begin{cases} A - 1 + x + A = 0 \\ x - 5 + x + A = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ 5 \times 4 = 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

l'unico punto critico (1,0) Tè il punto di minimo revoluto di q.

quindi (1,0,0) è il punto di minimo anoluto di $\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-1)^2+(z+1)^2}$

e il volvre minimo, cioè le shistante shi (2,1,-1)T dol mino TI e /1+1+1 = 13.

Di'un en rioni parallelepipedo



h' lue V=xy2 e S=xy+2x2+2y2, con x20, y70,270. Fissoto il volume V si vuol minimizzone l'orea delle facce. Por die $z = \frac{V}{xy}$, n' ricerce il minimo oli

$$f(x'A) = xA + \frac{A}{5A} + \frac{x}{5A}$$

A = \((x,y,z)T: x>0, y>0, 2>0\). She

$$H_{\xi}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{x^3} & 1\\ 1 & \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{y^3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \xi(x,y) = 0 \quad \text{in } A \iff \begin{cases} y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{x^2} \\ x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{y^2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y \times^2 = xy^2\\ xy^2 = 2\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \int_{1}^{1} x = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$Hf(\sqrt[3]{2}V,\sqrt[3]{2}V) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$
 definita montive \Rightarrow

(VZV, VZV) T punto di un'uno relativo di q,

con $g(\sqrt[3]{2}v,\sqrt[3]{2}v) = 3\sqrt[3]{4}v^2$.

Porché
$$g(x,y) = \frac{(xy)^2 + 2\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{y}}{xy} e \lim_{(x,y) \to f_x A} g(x,y) = +\infty$$

n' con chode du 3 /4/2 è il minimo exoluto di q.

In condurione le dies en rion : che minimitations

$$\chi = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad \chi = \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}}.$$