

1) Găsiți punctele de extrem local ale funcției
 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = 6 - 4x - 3y$
cu legătura $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

Soluție $f, g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = 6 - 4x - 3y$
 $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$.

f și g sunt de clasă C^2 pe mulțimea deschisă \mathbb{R}^2

$$\text{I) } \text{rang} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x, y), \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x, y) \right) = \text{rang} (2x, 2y) = 1, \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \text{a.î. } x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

II Considerăm funcția lui Lagrange $L: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, y) &= f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y), \\ &= 6 - 4x - 3y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

ni sistemul

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0 \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} -4 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ -3 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \neq 0; \quad x = \frac{4}{2\lambda} = \frac{2}{\lambda}, \quad y = \frac{3}{2\lambda}, \quad \frac{16}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{9}{4\lambda^2} = 1 \Rightarrow 4\lambda^2 = 25.$$
$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{5}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{5}{2}, \quad x_1 = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad y_1 = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{5}{2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{4}{5}, \quad y_2 = \frac{3}{5}$$

If $\lambda_1 = -\frac{5}{2}$, then pt antic condition at $(-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$

$$L(x, y) = 6 - 4x - 3y - \frac{5}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -4 - 5x, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -3 - 5y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = -5 = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \quad \forall (x, y).$$

$$d^2L(-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}) = -5dx^2 - 5dy^2, \quad H_L(-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

negative definite.

$$\Delta_1 = -5 < 0, \quad \Delta_2 = 25 > 0.$$

Deci $(-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5})$ pt de maxim local pt f cu legatură
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$\text{H } \lambda = \frac{5}{2} \quad \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$L(x, y) = 6 - 4x - 3y + \frac{5}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = 5, \quad \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$d^2 L\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right) = 5dx^2 + 5dy^2 \quad \left(d^2 L\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)(a, b) = 5a^2 + 5b^2\right)$$

este pozitiv def ni deci $(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$ pt de min local pt f
cu legatură $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

Obs: Nu trebuie să diferentiem legătura.

2) Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y, z) = xy + xz + yz$

Sa se determine punctele de extrem local ale functiei f cu legaturile $-x + y + z = 1$, $x - z = 0$.

Solutie: $g_1, g_2: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g_1(x, y, z) = -x + y + z - 1, \quad g_2(x, y, z) = x - z$$

\mathbb{R}^3 este multime deschisa si f, g_1, g_2 sunt de clasa C^2 pe \mathbb{R}^3

$A = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g_1(x, y, z) = 0, g_2(x, y, z) = 0 \}$

(Trebuie sa gasim pt de extrem local ale functiei $f|_A$)

$$I) \text{rang} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}(x,y,z) & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}(x,y,z) & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial z}(x,y,z) \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(x,y,z) & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y}(x,y,z) & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial z}(x,y,z) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{rang} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \quad \forall (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$II) \text{ Sei } L: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$L(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda g_1(x,y,z) + \beta g_2(x,y,z)$$

$$= xy + xz + yz + \lambda(-x + y + z - 1) + \beta(x - z)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 0 \\ g_1(x, y, z) = 0 \\ g_2(x, y, z) = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y + z - \lambda + \beta = 0. \\ x + z + \lambda = 0 \\ x + y + \lambda - \beta = 0. \\ -x + y + z = 1 \\ x - z = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -x + y + z - 1 = 0 \\ x - z = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x - z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = x \\ x + z + \lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x + \lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -2x \\ -x + y + z = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) (3) \stackrel{x=z}{\Rightarrow} \lambda = \beta. \\ 1 + x = 0. \Rightarrow x = -1. \\ \Downarrow \\ z = -1. \\ \beta = \lambda = -2x = 2. \end{array}$$

Sol. ans. $\lambda = \mu = 2, \quad x = -1, y = 1, z = -1$

Are we in a singular point condition at $(-1, 1, -1)$

$$L(x, y, z) = xy + xz + yz + 2(-x + y + z - 1) + 2(x - z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2}(x, y, z) = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y, z) = 1 = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial z}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y \partial z}(x, y, z).$$

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

$$d^2L(-1,1,-1) = 2(dx dy + dx dz + dy dz)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = -1 < 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = 2 > 0.$$

deoarece cantam pd de
extrem cu legaturi nu
putem trage concl. ca $(-1,1,-1)$
nu este pt de extrem!

Trebuie să diferentiem legaturile

$$\begin{cases} -x + y + z - 1 = 0 \\ x - z = 0. \end{cases}$$

!

$$\left(d^2L(-1,1,-1)(u,v,w) = 2(uv + uw + vw) \right)$$

Atunci

$$\begin{cases} -dx + dy + dz = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} dx - dz = 0. \Rightarrow dz = dx \Rightarrow dy = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$d^2L(-1,1,-1)_{\text{leg}} = 2(dx \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot dz + dx dx) \\ = 2dx^2$$

$$H_{L_{\text{leg}}}(-1,1,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{mat } 1 \times 1.$$

$$\left(d^2L(-1,1,-1)(u) = 2u^2 \right) \\ u \in \mathbb{R}$$

Deci $d^2L(-1,1,-1)_{\text{leg}}$ este pozitiv definita.

Im concluzie $(-1,1,-1)$ este pct de minimu local al lui f cu legaturile $g_1(x,y,z) = 0$ m $g_2(x,y,z) = 0$

3) Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y, z) = xy$. Determinați valorile extreme ale funcției f pe mulțimea $K = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ (adică determinați $\sup \{f(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in K\}$ și $\inf \{f(x, y) \mid (x, y) \in K\}$).

Soluție. $\left. \begin{array}{l} f \text{ continuă} \\ K \text{ compactă} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ își atinge maximele pe } K$.

$$B(0, 0, 1) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$
$$\partial B(0, 0, 1) = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

I) Căutăm posibile pct de extrem global ale lui f în $B(10,0,1)$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Unghiul posibil pct de extrem global al lui f pe K din $B(10,0,1)$ este $(0,0)$

II) Căutăm posibilele puncte de extrem global ale lui $f|_K$ din $\partial B(10,0,1) = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$.

$$g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 \quad \text{este de clasa } C^2$$

$$\text{rang} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) = \text{rang} (2x, 2y) = 1, \quad \forall (x, y) \in \partial B(0, 0, 1)$$

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

$$L(x, y) = xy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0 \\ g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y + 2\lambda x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -2\lambda x \\ x + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} x - 4\lambda^2 x = 0 \\ \underline{x(1 - 4\lambda^2) = 0} \end{matrix}$$

$$g(x, y) = 0$$

deci:

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -2\lambda x = 0 \quad \text{absurd pt ca } x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

Deci $X \neq 0$.

$$1 - 4\lambda^2 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = -2\lambda x = -x \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, y_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ x_1' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, y_1' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = -2\lambda x = x \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y_2 \\ x_2' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = y_2' \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Pot critical coordinates } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Pot critical coordinates } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$f(0,0) = 0.$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \left| \quad \inf_{(x,y) \in K} f = -\frac{1}{2} \right.$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left| \quad \sup_{(x,y) \in K} f = \frac{1}{2} \right.$$