Extreme on legaturi

1)
$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
 $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 2x + y = 2\}$

Them sa gavin punetelle de extrem et $f|_A:A \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

2)
$$f:\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $A = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + z^2 = 4\}$

Them så determinam pet de extrem pt fla

Définitie. Fix f; D=D CR ntm R si g", g2,..., gm: D - IR.

 $A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m} \mid g_i(x) = 0, +i = 1,2,..., m \right\}$

Thunem cà pendul a E A este pend de extrem local al functier of un legaturile g,(x)=0, g2(x)=0, ---, gm(x)=0. doia a este peuvet de extrem pentru restrictea lui flat Adica a e A este punct de minim (maxim) al functier f ou legaturille g,(x)=0, ---, gm(x)=0 daca

existà $V \in V(a)$ a.r. f(x) > f(a) (rusp. $f(x) \leq f(a)$) pt ouie XEANV Teorema Fre D=DCRn+m, f:D-R de clasa C, g=[g1,g2,...,gm]:D-IR de clasa C' ni a e D $a \hat{\lambda} \quad g(a) = 0$, rang $J_g(a) = m$, $J_g(a) = \left(\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_i}(a)\right)_{1 \le i \le m}$ Daia pot a este pend de extrem al fet f en ligaturile g, (x)=0, g2(x)=0, ---, gm(x)=0 atunci exista numbel reale $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, -, \lambda_m$ numite multiplicatori ai lui dagrange a.i

daçõ $L(x) = f(x) + \lambda_1 g_1(x) + \lambda_2 g_2(x) + \cdots + \lambda_m g_m(x)$ atur ci $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i}(a) = 0$, pt mice ie $\{1, 2, ..., n+m\}$ Dem: Pt cazul m=1, n=2. f; D=B = R2+1=R3-R de dasa C1 g: D-R de dasa C1 $A = \{(x, y, t) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \} g(x, y, t) = 0$ a=(xo,yo,zo) este pet de extrem pt f.

Fara a restrange generalitatea pres. Lá
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}(a) \neq 0$$
.

Putem. aplica T. function emplicate pt cá $g \in C'(D)$, $g(a) = 0$, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}(a) \neq 0$.

Atuna existá $U \in V((x_0, +))$ deschisá, $\exists V \in V(z_0)$ deschisá $\exists (x_0, y_0) = z_0$ sí $\exists (x_0, y_0) = 0$, \exists

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = 0 \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = 0 \qquad (1)$$

$$H: U = \mathbb{R}, H(x, y) = f(x, y_0, z_0) \text{ and } f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \text{ and } f(x_0, y_0) \text{ and } f(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a)$$

$$= -\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) \quad \text{in} \quad L(x, y_0) = f(x, y_0) + \lambda g(x_0, z)$$

$$Atunal dm (3) in (4) arem \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(a) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(a) = 0 .$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) + \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) = 0 \quad \text{(dim modul in case a)}$$

$$fort definit \lambda$$

Penton a determina pernetelle de extrem als function f: D=DCR R en legaturile g1(x)=0, g2(x)=0,..., gm(x)=0, unde fri gi sent de clasa C pe D proced årm astfel. 1) Consideram functia lui Lagrange. $L(x) = \pm (x) + \lambda_1 g_1(x) + \lambda_2 g_2(x) + \cdots + \lambda_m g_m(x)$ 2) Consideram notemul 2L (X1, X2,..., Xn+m)=0, 1≤i≤N+M cu necumoscutele gj(x1,X2,..., xn+m)=0,1≤j<m $X_{1,1}X_{2,---}, X_{n+m}, \lambda_{1,1}\lambda_{2,---}, \lambda_{m}$ N+2m ecuatu/necuroscute.

3) Fix (a,az..., anom, \lambda, \lambda, \lambda, \lambda, \lambda, \lambda m) o soluție a sistemului cu prop cà rang $\left(\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}(a)\right)_{1 \leq i \leq m} = m$. Notatie: daca $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $g(u) = \sum_{0,j=1}^{K} a_{ij} u_{i} u_{j}$ $u = (u_{1}...u_{k}) \in \mathbb{R}^{k}$ Docum $g = \sum_{i,j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} dx_i dx_j$ $f(x) - f(a) = L(x) - L(a) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n+m} \frac{3^2L}{3x_i 3x_j} (a)(x_i - a_i)(x_j - a_j) + w(x_j - a_i)$ $\lim_{x\to a} w(x) = w(a) = 0.$

4) $d^2 L(a) = \frac{\sum_{i,j=1}^{mem} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) dx_i dx_j}{\sum_{i,j=1}^{mem} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) dx_i dx_j}$ Dacă d²Lla) este pozitiv (ruop. negativ) definita atunci a este pol de minim (ruop. maxem) a lui f In cez contron procedam după cum urmează. Fel sustemul 31(X1,...,Xm,Xm+n,...,Xm+m)=0 9(9)=0, 12(2 m. (gnl X1, ..., Xm, Xner) ..., Xnem)=0

Stim ca vorny $\left(\frac{\partial g'(a)}{\partial x_j}\right)=m$. pri fava a vestraingl generalit.

presupunem ca mat. formata cu reltimeli m coloane

au determinantul nenul. Atunai sistemul defoneste intr-o recinatate a lui a=(an...an+m) fundiile implicitle Xn+1, Xn+2, ..., Xn+m in fundie de X1, X2, ..., Xn. gi(X,..., Xm, Xn+1(X1,..., Xm), Xn+2(X1,..., Xn), -... Xn+m(X1,..., Xn))=0, 1 \leq j \leq m $\frac{\partial g_{j}}{\partial x_{i}}(a) + \frac{\partial g_{j}}{\partial x_{n+1}}(a) \frac{\partial x_{n+1}}{\partial x_{i}}(a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{n}) + \frac{\partial g_{j}}{\partial x_{n+m}}(a) \frac{\partial x_{n+m}}{\partial x_{i}}(a_{1}, a_{n}) = 0$ $= \frac{\partial g_{i}(a) dx_{1} + \dots + \frac{\partial g_{i}(a)}{\partial x_{n}} dx_{n} +$ of $1 \leq j \leq m$ unde dx_{nen} , dx_{nen} , dx_{nen} , dx_{nem} sunt difunctialele fet, x_{nen} , x_{nem} in $(a_n, a_2, ..., a_n)$

in ferratie de Expremain dxn+1, dxn+2, --., dxn+m $dx_1, ..., dx_m$ si le înlocuim în $\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n+m} \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) dx_i dx_j$ Obtinem forma patretica d'L(a) leg = \(\frac{1}{i.j} \aij dx_i dx_j Obs: d'Lla) leg este forma patrofica cresp diferentialer de ordin 2 $(\chi_1,\chi_2,\ldots,\chi_n)$ \longrightarrow \uparrow $(\chi_1,\ldots,\chi_m,\chi_m,\chi_m,\chi_m,\chi_m)$ Analizam d'Lla) leg ptr a redea natura persolului a.

Algoritm f, g; D=DCR3-R de clasa C2. Ptra gani pundels de extrem als fundici f en legatura g(x,y,z) = 0 provedam astfel 1) Det pendeli din multimea $A = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g(x,y,z) = 0\}$ pt can rang $\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y,2), \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y,2), \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}(x,y,2)\right) = 1$. (*) 2.) Consider am femotos lui Lagrange LiD-1R $L(x,y_{+}) = f(x_{1},y_{+}) + \lambda g(x_{1},y_{+})$

Petrham motornul
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x,y,t)=0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x,y,t)=0 \end{cases}$$

Grandham $(\lambda_0, \chi_0, y_0, \xi_0)$ or solutive a notomului contextau $(x,y,t)=f(x,y,t)+\lambda_0 g(x,y,t)$ determinam $L(x,y,t)=f(x,y,t)+\lambda_0 g(x,y,t)$ determinam defential de ordinal 2 în $a=(x_0,y_0,\xi_0)$, $d^2L(a)=\frac{3^2L}{3x^2}(a)\,dx^2+\frac{3^2L}{3y^2}(a)\,dy^2+\frac{3^2L}{3x^2}(a)\,dy^2+\frac{3^2L}{3y^3}(a)\,dy^2+\frac{3^2L}{$

Capul 1 Dace de la postin (resp. negation) definita at $a = (x_0, y_0, t_0)$ et punct de primim (resp. moxim). Daca my Capul 2 Diferentiem legatura $g(x_1 y_1, t) = 0$ $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(a) dx + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(a) dy + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}(a) dz = 0$.

Expreman una dutre dx, dy, dz în femdie de alelalte două, îndocuim în d L (a) pi studiem davă forma pătoatică cotfel obtanută, notată d²L(a) leg este poziter def, negator defentă sau nedefentă și deducem natura pot. (xo. yo. 20).

Exemplu la se gassasca pendele de extrem ale fot. f(x,y, z)= xy+xz+yz cu legatura XYZ=1 în domennil X70, Y70, 270. Solutier D= { (xy,2) ER3 | x70, y70, 2>0} deschisa. g(x,y,z)=xyz-1, frigsent de clasa C 1) rang $\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right) = rang(\gamma_z, \chi_z, \chi_y) = 1, H(\chi, \chi_z) \in D$ 2) L:D-R, L($\kappa_{M,2}$) = $f(\kappa_{M,2}) + \lambda g(\kappa_{M,2})$ = xy+x2+45+y(x45-1)

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

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Solution aske
$$X=1, y=1, z=1 \text{ in } \lambda=-2$$

$$4) \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial x^{2}} (1,1,1) = \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial y^{2}} (1,1,1) = \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial z^{2}} (1,1,1) = 0$$

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

$$\frac{d^{2}L(1,1,1)}{d(1,1,1)} = -2 \, dx \, dy - 2 \, dx \, dy - 2 \, dy \, dy$$

$$\frac{d^{2}L(1,1,1)}{d(1,1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Delta_{1} = 0$$

$$\Delta_{2} = -1 < 0$$

$$\Delta_{3} = -2 < 0$$
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$$\frac{d^{2}L(1,1,1)}{d(1,1)} = 0.$$

$$\frac{d^{2}L(1,1,1)}{d(1,1,1)} = -2 \, dx \, dy - 2 \, dx \, (-dx - dy) - 2 \, dy \, [-dx - dy) = 0.$$

$$d^{2}L_{ey}(1,1,1) = 2dx^{2} + 2dy^{2} + 2dxdy$$

$$d^{2}L_{ey}(1,1,1)(v,v) = 2u^{2} + 2v^{2} + 2uv = 2u^{2} + 2uv + \frac{v^{2}}{2} + \frac{3v^{2}}{2}$$

$$= 2(v + \frac{v}{2}) + \frac{3}{2}v^{2} - potential defends$$

$$Alffel \qquad (2 1) \qquad \Delta_{1} = 2 > 0 - \implies d^{2}L_{ey}(1,1,1) \text{ pot def}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1,1,1) \text{ punct de minim local al functor } f \text{ cu}$$

$$-legadina. xy2=1.$$