1) Ja re arate cà ecuatra  $2^{3}+2+20(x^{2}+y^{2})-8(xy+x+y)=0$ definiste implicit functia 2 = 2(x,y) intr-o vecinatate a pot.  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$  ) si calculati  $\frac{22}{2x}(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ ,  $\frac{32}{3y}(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ 2t ( \( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \), \( \frac{3t}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \), \( \frac{3t}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \), \( \frac{3t}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \), \( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \), \( \frac{3t}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \), \( \frac{1}{4}, \frac punct de extrem bocal al functier  $z = \pm (x,y)$ ? Solutie F: R³→R, F(x,4,2) = 23+2+20(x2+y2)-8(xy+x+y) (i) F de clasa C2 (ii)  $F\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, 1\right) = 2 + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - 8\left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$ iii) 3+ (4,4,1) = 3-12+1 = 4+0.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 40x - 8y - 8, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 46y - 8x - 8, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 3z^2 + 1.$$
Atunci, existà U e recinidate deschisà a lui 1 m e unica funtie  $z = z(x,y)$ ,  $z : U - V$  cu propriet:
$$z(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}) = 1, \quad z \text{ de clasa } C^2$$

$$F(x,y,z(x,y)) = 0, F(xy) \in U \text{ adica},$$

$$z(x,y) + z(x,y) + 26(x^2 + y^2) - 8(xy + x + y) = 0, F(x,y) \in U$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x,y,z(x,y))$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x,y) = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x,y,z(x,y))$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{40x - 8y - 8}{3z^{2} + 1} \text{ adica } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{40x - 8y - 8}{3z^{2}(x,y) + 1}, \forall (x,y) \in U$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) = -\frac{40 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - 8}{3z^{2}(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) + 1} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x,y) = -\frac{40y - 8x - 8}{3z^{2}(x,y) + 1}, \forall (x,y) \in U = )\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) = 0$$

$$\text{Im loc Sa aplican formulal pt a calcula } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

In loc så aplicam formulele pt a calcula  $\frac{J^2}{J \times}$  denvam in raport au  $\times$  egalitatea

$$3\frac{2}{5}(x,y) \cdot \frac{3}{5}(x,y) + \frac{3}{5}(x,y) + 40x - 8y - 8 = 0, \quad \forall (x,y) \in U.$$

de und 
$$\frac{\partial \pm}{\partial x}(x,y) = -\frac{40x-8y-8}{32^2(x,y)+1}$$
,  $\pm (x,y) \in U$ ;  $\frac{\partial \pm}{\partial x}(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}) = 0$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 \pm}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial \pm}{\partial x})(x,y) = -\frac{40(32^2(x,y)+1)-(40x-8y-8)\cdot62(x,y)\cdot\frac{2\pm}{3x}(x,y)}{(32^2(x,y)+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \pm}{\partial x^2}(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}) = -\frac{40\cdot4}{16} = -10\left(p+ia\frac{2\pm}{3x}(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}) = 0 \text{ m. } \pm(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}) = 1\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \pm}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{2\pm}{xy})(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\frac{40y-8x-8}{32^2(x,y)+1})$$

$$= -\frac{40(32^2(xy)+1)-(40y-8x-8)\cdot62(x,y)}{(32^2(x,y)+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \pm}{\partial y^2}(\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{4}) = -10$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{40x - 8y - 8}{3t^{2}(x, y) + 1} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{8(3t^{2}(x, y) + 1) - 6t(x, y) - \frac{3t}{3t^{2}}(x, y)(40x - 8y - 8)}{(3t^{2}(x, y) + 1)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x \partial y} \left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right) = -\frac{-8 \cdot 4}{16} = 2$$

$$H_{\frac{z}{4}} \left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 2 \\ 2 & -10 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_{1} = -10 < 0$$

$$\Delta_{2} = 96 > 0$$

Deci ( \frac{1}{414}) este pet de maxim pt fet, implientà 2=2(x,y)

2) Fie  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ , f(x,y,z) = x+y+z. Så se determine punctule de extrem ale functiei f cu legătura  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 1$ 

Johntie  $D = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x \neq 0, y \neq 0, z \neq 0 \}$  deschrisa  $g(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} - 1$ .

Functiile f ni g mont de clasa C<sup>2</sup> pe D.

I) rang  $\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right) = \text{rang}\left(-\frac{1}{X^2}, -\frac{1}{y^2}, -\frac{1}{y^2}\right) = 1$ ,  $\forall (x, y, z) \in D$ 

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \\
\boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \\
\boxed{1} & \boxed{1} &$$

$$\lambda, x, y, t \neq 0.$$
 $x^2 = y^2 = t^2 = \lambda > 0.$ 

din (4) rejultà cà cel melt una dentre xiy si t poate fi-Vi

2) 
$$X=y=\sqrt{\lambda}, \ \lambda=-\sqrt{\lambda} \xrightarrow{(4)} \sqrt{\lambda}=1 \Rightarrow \lambda_2=1, \ \chi_2=\gamma_2=1, \ \lambda_2=-1.$$

3) 
$$x = 2 = \sqrt{x}$$
,  $y = -\sqrt{x}$  =)  $\lambda_3 = 1$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 2 = 1$ ,  $\lambda_3 = -1$ 

4) 
$$y=2=\sqrt{x}$$
,  $x=-\sqrt{x}=2$   $\lambda_{4}=1$ ,  $\lambda_{4}=-1$ ,  $\lambda_{4}=-1$ ,  $\lambda_{4}=-1$ 

Puncteli outre conditionate coesp. lui à sent.

$$(3,3,3)$$
,  $\lambda_1 = 9$ .

$$(1,1,-1)$$
 ,  $\lambda_2 = 1$ 

$$(1,-1,1), \lambda_3=1$$

$$(-1,1,1) \qquad \lambda_4 = 1$$

Pt 
$$(3,3,3)$$
 casp  $\lambda_1 = 9$ .

 $L(x,y,z) = x+y+z+9(\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}-1)$ 
 $\frac{3^2L}{3x^2} = \frac{18}{x^3}$ ;  $\frac{3^2L}{3y^2} = \frac{18}{y^3}$ ;  $\frac{3^2L}{3z^2} = \frac{18}{z^3}$ ,  $\frac{3^2L}{3xy} = \frac{3^2L}{3xy} = \frac{3^2L}{3xy} = 0$ .

 $\frac{3^2L}{3x^2} = \frac{18}{x^3}$ ;  $\frac{3^2L}{3y^2} = \frac{18}{y^3}$ ;  $\frac{3^2L}{3z^2} = \frac{18}{z^3}$ ;  $\frac{3^2L}{3xy} = \frac{3^2L}{3xy} = 0$ .

 $\frac{3^2L}{3x^2} = \frac{3^2L}{3y^3} = \frac{3^2L}{3y^2} = \frac{3^2L}{3y^2} = \frac{3^2L}{3z^2} = \frac{$ 

$$\frac{3^{2}L}{3x^{2}}(1,1,-1)=2, \quad \frac{3^{2}L}{3z^{2}}(1,1,-1)=-2$$

$$d^{2}L(1,1,-1)=2dx^{2}+2dy^{2}-2dz^{2}\left(d^{2}L(1,1,-1)(0,V,w)=2U^{2}+2V^{2}-2w^{2}\right)$$
Deferentiam legature  $g(x,y,z)=0$ .
$$\frac{2g}{2x}(x,y,z)dx+\frac{2g}{2y}(x,y,z)dy+\frac{2g}{2z}(x,y,z)dz=0.$$

$$\frac{2g}{2x}(x,y,z)dx+\frac{2g}{2z}(x,y,z)dy+\frac{2g}{2z}(x,y,z)dz=0.$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^{2}}dx-\frac{1}{y^{2}}dy-\frac{1}{z^{2}}dz=0$$

$$X=y=1 \text{ m' } z=-1 \text{ ! } -dx-dy-dz=0=7dz=-dx-dy$$

 $d^{2} = -dx - dy$   $d^{2} L(1,1,-1) = 2dx^{2} + 2dy^{2} - 2dz^{2}$   $d^{2} L_{uy}(1,1,-1) = 2dx^{2} + 2dy^{2} - 2(-dx - dy)^{2}$   $= 2dx^{2} + 2dy^{2} - 2(dx^{2} + dy^{2} + 2dx dy)$  = -4dxdy.

 $d^2L_{ug}(1,1,-1)$  sa chât val. populove cât m' val. negative m' deai (1,1,-1) nur este pet de extrem conditionat Obs: Putete convidua matricea osociata lui  $d^2L_{ug}(1,1,-1)$  notata  $H_{Lug}(1,1,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$   $\Delta_2 = -4 < 0$ . M' deai (1,1,-1) notata  $H_{Lug}(1,1,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$  nur este pet de extrem cond. (1,-1,1,1) - 1 nur sent (-2,0) nur este pet de extrem cond.

3) Ja marati ca distanta de la pet A(xo.yo, 20) la planul P; ax+by+cz+d=0 (a2+b2+c2 =0) este.  $d((x_0, y_0, z_0), P) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$ , A (x0,70,20) Solutie f, g: R3-R (x,4,2) P.  $f(x,y,z) = d((x_0,y_0,z_0),(x,y,z))$  $=(X-X_0)+|Y-Y_0|+(2-20)$ g(x,y, t) = ax+by+ c+d Cantam (xy) EP (adra ax+by+c+d=0) asi. d((x, y, z), A) så fle minimå

(Trubuie sa gasim minimul fet, f an legatura 
$$g(x,y,z)=0$$
).

If m g munt de clasa (2 pe IR.

rang ( $\frac{29}{5x}$ ,  $\frac{39}{57}$ ,  $\frac{39}{52}$ ) = nang ( $a,b,c$ ) =  $L$ ,  $L(x,y,z)$   $\in \mathbb{R}^2$ 

(pt is  $a^2+b^2+c^2>0$ )

$$L(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda g(x,y,z)$$

$$= (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 + \lambda (ax+by+cz+d)$$

$$\frac{3^2L}{3x^2} = \frac{3^2L}{5y^2} = \frac{3^2L}{3z^2} = 2.$$

Iduta not:

$$X_{i} = X_{0} - \frac{a}{a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2}} \left( ax_{0}+by_{0}+ct_{0}+d \right)$$

$$Y_{i} = Y_{0} - \frac{b}{a^{1}+b^{2}+c^{2}} \left( ax_{0}+by_{0}+ct_{0}+d \right)$$

$$Z_{i} = Z_{i} - \frac{c}{a^{1}+b^{2}+c^{2}} \left( ax_{0}+by_{0}+ct_{0}+d \right)$$

$$Z_{i} = Z_{i} - \frac{c}{a^{1}+b^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2}+c^{2$$

## Exercition

- 1°) Linti-o baia subtini de fier de lungime 20 m trebuie confectionat scheletul unui acraniu. Itiind ca dispunem de 16 m² de sticlà pentru fețele acranuilui, determinati cum trebuie sectionată bara de fier astfel încât capa utatea acranuilui să fie maximă.
- 2\*) Så se afte dimensuinile unei cutii paralelipipedice de volum dat  $V=a^3$  astfil încât ania acesteia farà capac sa fu minimà.

3) Fu K = {(x,7,2) em3 | x2+y2+2=1; 2x+2y+2=1) m f:R°-R, f(x,y,t)= X+y+t, Determinați punteli de extrem local ale functiei f/k.
4) Ja se determine extremele globale ale functiei  $f(xy) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 - xy + 2^4 - 22^2$ pe multimea K = {(x,y, €) | x+y+2€² ≤ 8} 5) Så re determine extremeli globale ale functiiloir urmatoare pe multimile K indicate a)  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y; K = \{(x,y) | x > 0, 7 > 0, x + y < 6\}$ b) f(x,y,t)= x2+2y2+3+2 ; K= {(x,y,t) | x2+y2+22 < 1}