Lagrangeova funkce:

$$L(x_1y_1\lambda) = x^2y + \lambda(x^2+y^2-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2xy + 2\alpha x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2\lambda y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = X^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2+y^2=1$$

$$y = -3$$
 $[0,-1]$
 $y^2 = \frac{4}{3}$ $[\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}]$

$$\left[\left[\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{4}{3} \right] \right]$$

$$\left[-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}\right]$$

11.4. Najděte bod nejblíže počatku na křivce

(c)
$$\chi^2 y = 1$$

$$L(x_1y_1x) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x^2y - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 2\lambda xy = 0$$

X=0

$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$
 $y = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}}$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2y^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x^2 = 3\sqrt{2} = x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

11.11. Fermatův Princip nejkratšího času

(a) odvodite zakon odrazu



- Zrcadlo: plocha X = {x & R lg(x) = 0}
- draha mezi body a, b : f(x) = 11x-a11+11x-b11
- Stacionarni bod funkce f za podminky g(x)=0
- Lagrangeova funkce: L(x, x) = 11x-a11+11x-b11+ Ag(x)

- derivace:
$$\frac{3x}{3\Gamma(x^ix)} = \frac{||x-a||}{|x-a||} + \frac{||x-b||}{|x-b||} + \lambda \Delta \delta(x) = 0$$

- Usechny trì vektory jsou v jedne rovine (LZ)
- Dg(x) půli thel mezi vektory (x-a) a (x-b)
- the odrazu je stejný jako the dopadu

11.16. Minimalizujte XTX za podminky aTX=1

$$L(x, x) = x^T x + A(a^T x - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + \lambda \alpha = 0 \implies x = -\frac{\lambda}{2}\alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \alpha^{T}x - 1 = 0 \implies \alpha^{T}\left(-\frac{\lambda}{2}\alpha\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{x = \frac{\alpha}{a^{T}\alpha}} = \frac{1}{a^{T}\alpha} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{2}{a^{T}\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{x = \frac{\alpha}{a^{T}\alpha}} = \frac{1}{a^{T}\alpha} = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{2}{a^{T}\alpha}$$

geometrický význam: hledahu bodu na primce Q^TX=1, který je nejblíže počatku (X^TX-Vzda'lenost od počattu)