5/82, Ratine owning 4/10-2021 Analys A. 2.656) a(h,h2,h3)=h,2+2h2+2h3+2h,h2-2h,h3+2h2h3=

 $=h_1^2+2h_1(h_2-h_3), +2h_2^2+2h_3^2+2h_2h_3=$

= (h,+(h2-h3))2-(h2-h3)2+2h22+2h32+2h2h3

(h1+h2-h3)2-(h2+h3-2h2h3)+2h2+2h32+2h2h3

 $= (h_1 + h_2 - h_3)^2 + h_2 + h_3^2 + 4h_2h_3 =$ $(h_2+2h_3)^2-3h_3^2$

= (h1+h2-h3)2+ (h2+2h3)2-3h32)

Tre hvadraber, olilea techen på koefficienderna = indéfinit

(26, 17, 17, 18) I waste to fine

11. 11. 11. 12.

 $\left\{Q(1,1,0)>0\right.$ $\left\{Q(3,-2,1)<0\right.$

267 Bestam alla lohala extrempunkter till f(x,y)= x3y2+27xy+27y Losning: (1) $\begin{cases} 2f = 3x^2y^2 + 27y = 0 \implies 3y(x^2y + 9) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 2x^2y = -9 \end{cases}$ (2) $\begin{cases} 2f = 2x^3y + 27x + 27 = 0 \Rightarrow x(2x^2y + 27) + 27 = 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{y=0:(2)}{\Rightarrow} 27x+27=0 \Rightarrow -x=-1$ $x^{2}y=-9:(2) \Rightarrow x(-18+27)+27=0 \Rightarrow x=-3 \Rightarrow x=-1$ ": (-1,0) och (-3,-1) ar stationara punkter. Punkhernas karaletar a) (-1,0): 22/2 = 6xy2 => A= 24/2 (-1,0)=0 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x^2 / + 27 \Rightarrow B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (-1/0) = 2.7$ $\frac{2f}{2y^2} = 2x^3 \implies C = -2 i(-1,0)$ Q(h,k)= Ah2+28hk+CK2=54hk-2K2=

 $(K_{h}) = Ah + 2BhK + CK = 94hK - 2K = 34hK - 2K = 3$

Q(h,k) ar indefinit => (-1,0) ar en sadelpunkt

(3)

(3)
$$\frac{24}{2x^{2}} = 6xy^{2} \implies A = -18 \quad i \quad (-3,-1)$$

$$\frac{24}{2x^{2}} = 6x^{2}y + 27 \implies B = -27 \quad i \quad (-3,-1)$$

$$\frac{2}{2}f = 2x^{3} \implies C = -54 \quad i \quad (-3,-1)$$

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$$\frac{3}{2}f = -18 \quad (-3,-1)$$

$$= -18 \left[(h + \frac{3}{2}k)^{2} - \frac{4}{4}k^{2} + \frac{12k^{2}}{2} \right] = -18 \left[(h + \frac{1}{2}k)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}k^{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{3}{4}f = -18 \quad (-3,-1) \quad \text{ar negativit definit} \implies (-3,-1) \quad \text{ar negativit definit} \implies (-3,-1) \quad \text{ar ett lokalt maximum}$$

$$\frac{56}{2}f = 10$$

$$\frac{3}{2}f = 8x + 12y + 4x^{3} \implies \frac{2}{3}f = 8+12x^{2} \implies A = 8 \quad i \quad (-3,-1)$$

$$\frac{3}{2}f = 12x + 18y \implies \frac{3}{3}f = 12 \implies B = 12 \quad i \quad (-3,-1)$$

$$\frac{3}{2}f = 12x + 18y \implies \frac{2}{3}f = 12 \implies B = 12 \quad i \quad (-3,-1)$$

$$\frac{3}{2}f = 18 \implies C = 18i \quad (-3,-1)$$

Nasta bladi

 $Q(h_1k) - 8h^2 + 24hk + 18k^2 = 8[h^2 + 3hk + 9k^2] =$ =8[h+3k)2-9k2+9k2]-8(h+3k)2 $Q(h_{ik})>0$ men Q(3,-2)=0Q(h,k) ar positivt semidefinit! Ingen shitsats kan dras! Vad gon vi mi! $f(x,y) = 4x^{2} + 12xy + 9y^{2} + x^{4} = (2x + 3y)^{2} + x^{4} > 0$ fri alla (x,y) + (0,0) och f (0,0) =0 f har tokalt minimum i origo!

dus Q(h,k,s) år andefinit => sadelpunket, lus, ingen extrempanlet i origo,

(1)

Tenta 210414

Motivera varfor det finns punkter på

kurvan x²+y²+x²y²=24 dan max

och min till finktionen x²ty i antas, sand
b) bestam max och min

Losning;

a) kurvan utgør en hompalet mangd och f(X,Y)= x4 + y4 är hontinnenlig

> $x^{2} \le 24 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{24} \le x \le \sqrt{24}$ $y^{2} \le 24 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{24} \le y \le \sqrt{24}$

 $\lim_{X^{2}+y^{2}\to 0} x^{2}+y^{2}+x^{2}y^{2}=\infty$

For varje ((Stort tal) finus ett R Så att f(x,y)>C då x2+y27R2

Nivakurvan f(x,y)=a inneshets i x²ty²Ep²
da a<C.

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

$$G_{min}$$

$$G_{max}$$

$$G_{3}G_{2}G_{3}G_{4}$$

$$G_{2}G_{6}$$

$$G(x,y)=G_{7}$$

$$f(x,y)=G_{7}$$

$$f(x,y)=G_{7}$$

$$0 = \left| \begin{array}{c} \nabla f \\ \nabla g \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 4x^3 & 4y^3 \\ 2x + 2xy^2 & 2y + 2x^2y \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$4x^{3}(2y+2x^{2}y) - 4y^{3}(2x+2xy^{2}) = 0$$

$$x^{3}y(1+x^{2}) - y^{3}x(1+y^{2}) = 0$$

$$xy[x^{2}+x^{4}-y^{2}-y^{4}] = 0 \qquad x^{2}-y^{2}+x^{2}$$

$$xy(x^{2}+x^{4}-y^{2}-y^{4}] = 0 \qquad x^{2}-y^{2}+x^{2}$$

$$xy(x+y)(x-y)+(x^{2}+y^{2})(x^{2}-y^{2}) = 0$$

$$(x+y)(x-y)$$

$$xy(x+y)(x-y)[1+x^{2}+y^{2}] = 0$$

X=0 eller y=0 eller y=x eller y=-x

$$X=0 \Rightarrow y=\pm \sqrt{24} \Rightarrow (0, \sqrt{24}); (0, -\sqrt{24})$$

 $Y=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm \sqrt{24}$ $(\pm \sqrt{24}0)$

$$y=x \Rightarrow 2x^{2}+x^{4}-24=0 \Rightarrow x^{2}=-1\pm\sqrt{+24}=-1\pm5$$

= 54

$$\frac{x=\pm 2}{(\pm 2,\pm 2)}$$

$$(\pm 2, \mp 2)$$

$$(0,\pm\sqrt{24})$$
 och $(\pm\sqrt{24},0)$ =) $f(x,y) = (\sqrt{24})^{4} = 24^{2} = 576$
 $(\pm2,\pm2)$ och $(\pm2,\pm2)$ =) $f(x,y) = 2^{4} + 2^{4} = 32$