

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -2/3 \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 6 \quad (5) \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 6 \quad (6) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 6 \quad (6)$$

$$\text{de } (6) \quad \lambda_2 = 6 - \lambda_1 \quad (7)$$

Reemplazando (7) en (5)

$$-2/3 \lambda_1 + 6 - \lambda_1 = 6$$

$$\lambda_1 (-2/3 - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

la segunda columna será  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

la matriz en la base de auto vectores será

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4- a) f = x^2 + 4x - x - y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 4 - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x - 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial (2x + 4 - 1)}{\partial x} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial (2x + 4 - 1)}{\partial y} = 1$$

b) Hallar los puntos críticos

$$f = x^2 + 4x - x - y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 4 - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x - 3y^2$$

Como  $f$  es diferenciable, evaluemos cuando las derivadas parciales se anulan.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 4 - 1 = 0 & (1) \\ x - 3y^2 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

de (1)  $y = 1 - 2x$  (3)

de (3) en (2)

$$\begin{aligned} x - 3(1 - 2x)^2 &= 0 \\ x - 3(1 + 4x^2 - 4x) &= 0 \\ x - 3 - 12x^2 + 12x &= 0 \\ -12x^2 + 13x - 3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{169 - 4(-12)(-3)}}{-24}$$

$$\frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{169 - 144}}{-24} = x_1 = \frac{-13 + 5}{-24} = \frac{-8}{-24} = 0,33$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-13 - 5}{-24} = \frac{-18}{-24} = 0,75$$

con  $x_1 = 0,33$   $y_1 = 1 - 2(0,33) = 0,33$

$$P_1(0,33; 0,33)$$

con  $x_2 = 0,75$   $y_2 = 1 - 2(0,75) = -0,5$

$$P_2(0,75, -0,5)$$

$P_1$  y  $P_2$  son los puntos críticos de la función

construimos la matriz Hessiana

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial (x - 3y^2)}{\partial y} = -3 \cdot 2y = -6y$$

Parcial 10/12/12

HOJA N°

FECHA MAT IV

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -64 \Big|_{(0,33; 0,33)} = -6 \frac{1}{3} = -2$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det H = -4 - 1 = -5 < 0$$

como  $\det < 0$ ,  $f(0,33; 0,33)$  tiene un punto de silla

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -64 \Big|_{(0,75; -0,5)} = -6 \frac{1}{2} = -3$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det H = 6 - 1 = 5 > 0$$

como  $\det > 0$  y  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} > 0$ ,

$f(0,75; -0,5)$  tiene un mínimo local