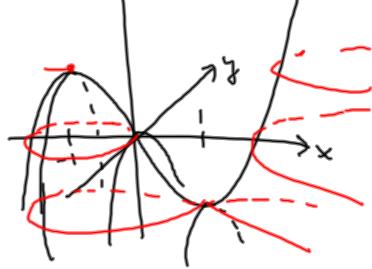
MAT1110

LH 5.9 Ekstremalpunkter

= nonnmunspunkter of males in unspunkten

Ehr  $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3x - y^2$  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 



Det De A (indre purlet?)

er et stafonort punt lins  $f'(\bar{p}') = 0$ 

Hesse-matrisen

Gradient  $\nabla f(\vec{p}) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\vec{p})) - - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m}(\vec{p}))$ 

Hessematrisen

$$Hf(\underline{a}) = \left(\frac{9x^i gx^j}{3z^{\frac{1}{2}}}(\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{b})\right)_{\underline{M}}^{\underline{M}} = 1$$

matrise

Matrise

$$\frac{3 \times 1}{3 \times 1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{3 \times 1}{3 \times 1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Matrise

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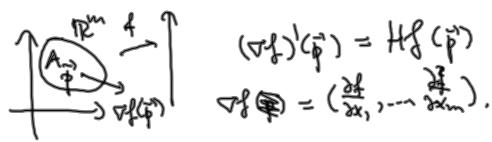
Andar heretter at:

- f er to gangor bontinuerlig deniverban

= hver funktjon & (p) er lanting

= Hf(p) er dontinuety som funkcjon av p

Hessematissen ti) f er Jacobimetrisen til gradientfeltet  $\nabla f: A \to \mathbb{R}^m$ .



Annetdenivertlesten (5.9.6)

A  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{p} \in A$ stasjonart qualit  $(\nabla f(\overrightarrow{p}) = \overrightarrow{o});$ anta Hf er bontinuerlig var  $\overrightarrow{p}$ .

- @ Hvis alle egenvordiene hil Hf(p) er >0 er p et Whalt minimumspunkt.
- D Hvis alle egenverdiens til Hf(p)
  er < 0 er p et bohalt mahsimmspht.
- His minst en egenverdi er >0of minst en egenverdi er <0, fyster

  er  $\vec{p}$  et sadelpunlit.  $(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$
- This noen egenrerdier er O, fix>f(p) og de andre har samme fortegn, gir testen ingen konthesjon.

4

Taylors formed (5.9.4)  $f(\vec{p}+\vec{y}) = f(\vec{p}) + \nabla f(\vec{p}) \cdot \vec{y} + \frac{1}{2} Hf(\vec{p}) \cdot \vec{y} \cdot \vec{y} + \varepsilon(y) |\vec{y}|^2$ der  $\varepsilon(\vec{y}) \rightarrow 0$  viar  $\vec{y} \rightarrow \vec{0}$ .

Fra Kalkylns 19.2:

His g:  $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  er to garger bonsinher lig deriverbar now 0 er  $g(t) = g(0) + g'(0)t + \frac{1}{2}g''(0)t^2 + \gamma(t)t^2$ der  $\gamma(t) \to 0$  var  $t \to 0$ .

Vises ver debri integraçõon...

From Kalkalus 
$$1(.2:$$
  $\int u + v = uv - \int v du$ 

Frondomondal teoremet:  $t$ 
 $g(t) = g(0) + \int g(x) dx$ 

Delvis integrasjon:

 $g(t) = g(0) + \left[g'(x)(x-t)\right]_{0}^{t}$ 
 $-\int g''(x)(x-t) dx$ 
 $= g(0) + g'(0)t + \int g''(0)(t-x) dx$ 
 $+\int (g''(x) - g''(0))(t-x) dx$ 

der  $g(t) = \int (g''(x) - g''(0))(t-x) dx$ 

Now  $g''' = \int (g''(x) - g''(0))(t-x) dx$ 

Now  $g''' = \int (g''(x) - g''(0))(t-x) dx$ 
 $f(u) = \int (g'''(x) - g'''(0))(t-x) dx$ 
 $f(u) = \int (g'''(x) - g'''(u) - g'''$ 

Beris - shisse 
$$[a \ \overrightarrow{y} = (y_1, ..., y_m)]$$
 of  $g(t) = f(\overrightarrow{p})$  for smith.

$$g(0) = f(\overrightarrow{p})$$
 for smith.

$$g'(t) = f'(\overrightarrow{p} + t\overrightarrow{y}) \overrightarrow{y}$$
 for smith.

$$g''(t) = f'(\overrightarrow{p} + t\overrightarrow{y}) \overrightarrow{y}$$

$$= \nabla f(\overrightarrow{p} + t\overrightarrow{y}) \overrightarrow{y}$$

$$= \nabla f(\overrightarrow{p} + t\overrightarrow{y}) \overrightarrow{y}$$

$$= \nabla f'(\overrightarrow{p} +$$

Lemma 5.9.5 H symmetrisk mym metrise med exercectiver  $x_1 \le x_2 \le -\infty \in \mathcal{I}_m$ .

- Whis alle hier possive (0 < h,)
  or Hz. z > h lzl²
  for alle ze R...
- b His alle hi er negative (hmco)
  er Hy.y = hmlyl2
  for alle y = Rm.

Bons H symm. mxm matrise

0 < 2, < 22 < -- < 2m ejenvedier y ∈ Rm Hỹ, ỹ?

Kan fine en basi

{ √1, √2,..., √m}

for 12m son består an

egenveltaren: HV. = 2; Vi

Videre kan vi anta at basisen er

ortonormal, dus:  $\overrightarrow{\nabla}_i \cdot \overrightarrow{\nabla}_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{fins } i \neq j \\ 0 & \text{fins } i \neq j \end{cases}$ 

Shiver is = Civit-..+ cru

 $=\sum_{i,j=1}^{m}c_{i}c_{j}\overrightarrow{v}_{i}.\overrightarrow{v}_{j}$ = \( \int \circ \)

る サダー ことにける = ここころう

= \( \sum\_{i,j=1} \) \( \zeta\_i \, \zeta\_j \) \( \zeta\_i \, \zeta\_j \) \( \zeta\_i \, \zeta\_j \) \( \zeta\_j \, \zeta\_j \, \zeta\_j \) \( \zeta\_j \, \zeta\_j \, \zeta\_j \, \zeta\_j \, \zeta\_j \) \( \zeta\_j \, \zeta a ≥ y; c; = 1, c2+ ... + 2m cm D < 2 - < 2m > 2, c2+ ...+ 21cm

Beris av annendenverttasten:

きよゆり+もりはらよ とほりばら

Det fume 150 stil at 22,+ 813)>0 for 131<7.

をはますりをはりもくもかりなりというとなりとなりとない。

Altso er p et bokalt minimumspunkt for f.

MAT1110

Eksompel 
$$f(x,y) = x^3 - 3x - y^2$$
  
 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 

stasjonere punktur:  $\nabla f(x,y) = (0,0)$ 

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 3 = 0 \\ -2y = 0 \end{cases} = (x,y) = (-1,0) \\ \text{eller } (1,0),$$

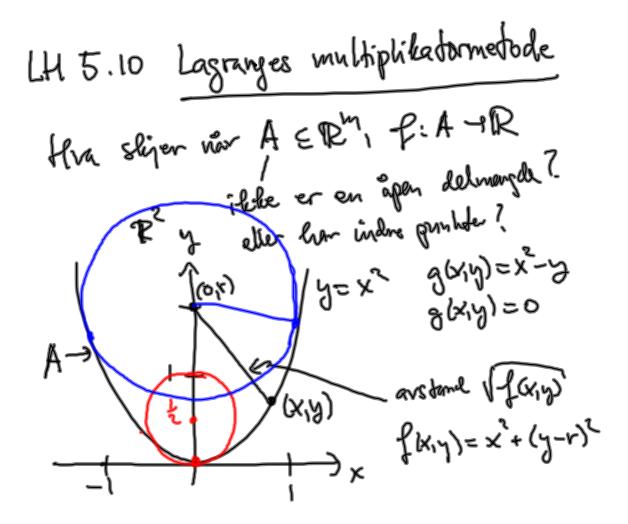
$$Hf(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 har epenverdien  $6x \cdot 6y - 2$ .

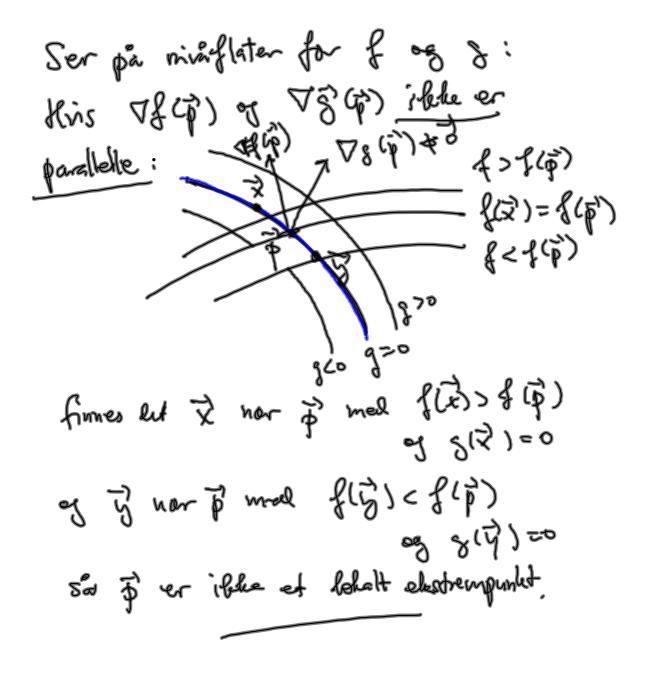
som bare har negetive openedier (-6 < -2).

(-1,0) er et bokalt mahsimums prohit

med en negativ et en positiv egenvædi (-2 < 0 < 6)

MAT1110

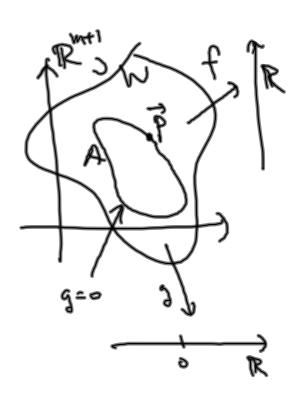




Lagranges untiphiladormetode

W < PR from definingle f,g:W -> PR Hf, Hg bontimerlise

Anta at



er et blatt maksinum (eller minimum)

for f restriktent ti) mengden

 $A = \{\vec{x} \in W \mid g(\vec{x}) = 0\}$ 

De er enten  $\nabla g(\vec{p}) = \vec{0}$  eller det finnes en  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  slik at

Sf(2)1 = y 28(2).