

Taylor's formel:

$$f(a+y) = f(a) + \nabla f(a) \cdot y + \frac{1}{2} (Hf(a)y) \cdot y + \varepsilon(y) \quad ; \quad \text{der } \frac{|\varepsilon(y)|}{|y|^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ n\u00e5r } y \rightarrow 0.$$

$Hf(a)$ symmetrisk \rightarrow har m ortogonale egenvektorer r_i $i=1, \dots, m$ basis for \mathbb{R}^m

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i r_i \quad |y|^2 = y \cdot y = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i r_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m c_j r_j = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i^2 \quad Hf(a)r_i = \lambda_i r_i$$

$$(Hf(a)y) \cdot y = \left(Hf(a) \sum_{i=1}^m c_i r_i \right) \cdot y = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m c_i \lambda_i r_i \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^m c_j r_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i c_i^2$$

Antag at alle egenverdier er > 0 . $0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_m$ og a station\u00e6rt; $\nabla f(a) = 0$

$$\text{Da er } (Hf(a)y) \cdot y = \sum \lambda_i c_i^2 \geq \lambda_1 \sum c_i^2 = \lambda_1 |y|^2$$

$$f(a+y) = f(a) + \frac{1}{2} (Hf(a)y) \cdot y + \varepsilon(y) \geq f(a) + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 |y|^2 + \varepsilon(y) = f(a) + \frac{1}{2} |y|^2 \left(\lambda_1 + \frac{2\varepsilon(y)}{|y|^2} \right)$$

$$\text{Vet at } \frac{\varepsilon(y)}{|y|^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ n\u00e5r } y \rightarrow 0.$$

Specielt er

$$\left| \frac{2\varepsilon(y)}{|y|^2} \right| < \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \text{ for } |y| < r$$

$$\geq f(a) + \frac{1}{2} |y|^2 \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \text{ n\u00e5r } |y| < r.$$

$$\geq f(a) \text{ n\u00e5r } |y| < r$$

$f(a)$ blir min punkt.

Tilsvarende hvis alle egenverdier til $Hf(a)$ er < 0 s\u00e5 er $f(a)$ et max punkt.

Hvis a station\u00e6rt punkt, $\nabla f(a) = 0$, og $Hf(a)$ har bare > 0 egenverdier a er lokalt min

Hvis $Hf(a)$ har bare negative egenverdier s\u00e5 er a lokalt max.

Hvis $Hf(a)$ har b\u00e5de positive og negative egenverdier s\u00e5 har vi et sadelpunkt.

1 \mathbb{R}^2 $f = f(x, y)$

$$Hf = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}. \quad \text{Egenverdier } \lambda_1, \lambda_2$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \det(H(f)) = AC - B^2 = D$$

Hvis $D < 0$ (forskjellig fortegn) \rightarrow sadel.

Hvis $D > 0$ (samme fortegn), enten max eller min.

$a = (u, v)$ $x \rightarrow f(x, v) \leftarrow$ vanlig funksjon av 1 variabel.
 $h(x)$

$h(x)$ har stationært punkt i $x = u$ $\begin{cases} \text{min hvis } h''(u) > 0 \\ \text{max hvis } h''(u) < 0 \end{cases}$

$$h''(u) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(u, v) = A$$

$A > 0$ min

$A < 0$ max

Husk $D = 0$, testen gir ikke svar.

Eksempel:



Ønsker å bygge en kasse med gitt volum M^3 , og minst mulig overflate.

Sider x, y, z

$$M^3 = xyz$$

$$x, y, z > 0.$$

$$\text{areal} = 2xy + 2xz + 2yz$$

$$= 2(xy + xz + yz)$$

Vil finne minimum av $f(x, y, z) = xy + xz + yz$; $z = \frac{M^3}{xy}$

$$f(x, y) = xy + x \frac{M^3}{xy} + y \frac{M^3}{xy} = xy + \frac{M^3}{y} + \frac{M^3}{x} \quad xy > 0$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \left(y - \frac{M^3}{x^2}, x - \frac{M^3}{y^2} \right)$$

For å finne stationære punkter; løs $\nabla f = 0$.

$$y - \frac{M^3}{x^2} = 0 \quad x - \frac{M^3}{y^2} = 0 \quad \left| \quad y = \frac{M^3}{x^2} \quad x - \frac{M^3}{\left(\frac{M^3}{x^2}\right)^2} = 0 \right.$$

$$x = \frac{\cancel{M^3}}{\frac{M^3}{x^4}} = \frac{x^4}{M^3} \quad x > 0; \text{ deler på } x$$

$$1 = \frac{x^3}{M^3} \quad x = M \quad y = \frac{M^3}{M^2} = M.$$

Regner ut $Hf(M, M)$.

$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\frac{M^3}{x^3} & 1 \\ 1 & 2\frac{M^3}{y^3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Hf(M, M) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(Hf(M, M)) = 3 > 0. \quad 2 > 0 \text{ så dette blir lokalt min.}$$

Merh. $z = \frac{M^3}{xy} \quad z = M$, kassen ~~blir~~ blir kube.

Nytt eksempel:

$$f(x, y) = xy e^{x^2 - y}$$

Finner stationære punkter: $\nabla f = 0$ $\nabla f(x, y) = (ye^{x^2 - y} + 2x^2 y e^{x^2 - y}, xe^{x^2 - y} - xy e^{x^2 - y})$

$$ye^{x^2 - y} + 2x^2 y e^{x^2 - y} = 0 = y(1 + 2x^2) \Rightarrow y = 0.$$

$$xe^{x^2 - y} - xy e^{x^2 - y} = 0 = x(1 - y) \Rightarrow x = 0.$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (e^{x^2 - y}(y + 2x^2 y), e^{x^2 - y}(x - xy))$$

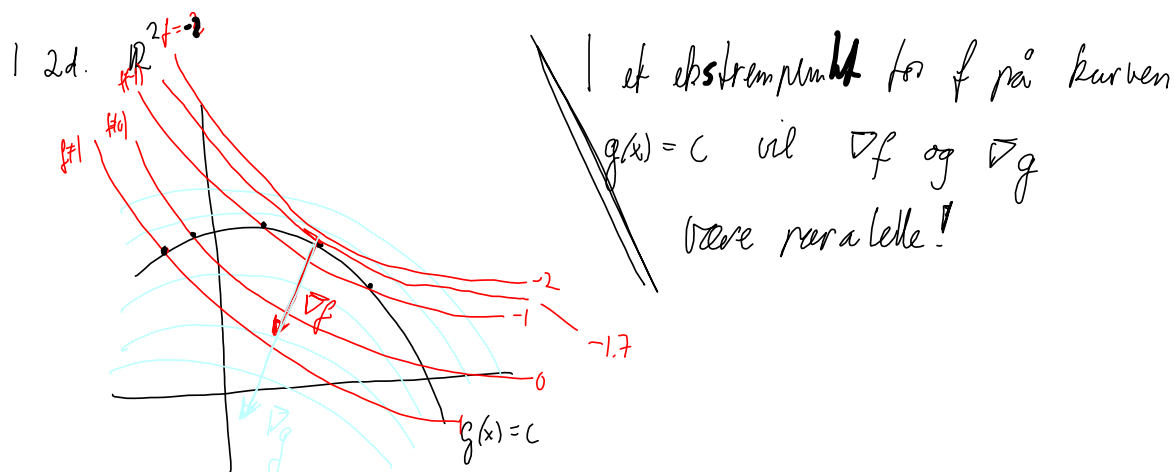
$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(e^{x^2 - y}(y + 2x^2 y)) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(e^{x^2 - y}(y + 2x^2 y)) + (1 + 2x^2)e^{x^2 - y} \\ h(x, y) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(e^{x^2 - y}(x - xy)) + e^{x^2 - y}(-x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Hf(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(Hf(0, 0)) = 0 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

(0, 0) saddle

Situation: Vil minimere $f(x)$ under betingelsen $g(x) = c$.



Lagrange's metode

Ønsker at finde stationære punkter for $f(x)$ på mængden $g(x) = c$.

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n, g, f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

Då kan vi løse:

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ lign. } & \begin{cases} \nabla f(x) = \lambda \nabla g(x) \\ g(x) = c \end{cases} \quad \lambda \text{ Lagrange multiplikator.} \\ 1 \text{ lign. } & \end{aligned}$$

$n(x) + 1(\lambda)$ ukjente.

Eksempel

Ønsker å finne stationære punkter for $f(x,y) = xy$ på sirkelen $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

$$g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \quad f(x,y) = xy.$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \\ g(x,y) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2\lambda x, x = 2\lambda y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f &= (y, x) \\ \nabla g &= (2x, 2y) \end{aligned}$$

Deriv: (antatt $xy \neq 0$) $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{2\lambda x}{2\lambda y}$

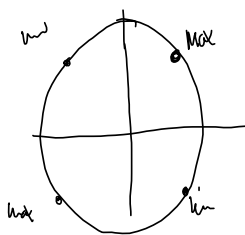
$$\Rightarrow y^2 = x^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x^2 = 1 \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

4 muligheter:

	$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$	$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$	$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$	$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$
f	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	max	min	min	max



Kasseebeispiel

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{minimiere } f(x,y,z) = x y + y z + x z \quad \text{unter Nebenbedingung } \begin{array}{l} x y z = M^3 \\ g(x,y,z) \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x, y, z > 0 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \\ g(x,y,z) = M^3 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\nabla f = (y+z, x+z, x+y) \quad \nabla g = (yz, xz, xy)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y+z = \lambda yz \\ x+z = \lambda xz \\ x+y = \lambda xy \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{y+z}{x+z} = \frac{\lambda yz}{\lambda xz} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow (y+z)x = y(x+z) ; \cancel{xy} + xz = \cancel{xy} + yz \Rightarrow \underline{x=z} \\ \frac{x+z}{x+y} = \frac{\lambda xz}{\lambda xy} = \frac{z}{y} \Rightarrow y(x+z) = z(x+y) \quad \underline{z=y} \end{array} \right. \quad x=y=z.$$

$$M^3 = xyz = x^3 \quad \underline{x=M=y=z}$$

Flere betingelser:

Finn stationære punkter for f gitt $g_1(x) = c_1, g_2(x) = c_2, \dots, g_k(x) = c_k$.
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Algoritme: Finn x og $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ slik at

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x) = \lambda_1 \nabla g_1(x) + \lambda_2 \nabla g_2(x) + \dots + \lambda_k \nabla g_k(x) \\ g_1(x) = c_1 \\ g_2(x) = c_2 \\ \vdots \\ g_k(x) = c_k \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{n+k ubestemte i lign.} \end{array}$$

Typisk eksempel: minimer $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ når $\overset{\text{plan}}{\downarrow} 3x+y-z=1$ og $\overset{\text{plan}}{\downarrow} 2x-y+z=5$.
linje