

Lagranges multiplikator metode

$W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ åpen delmengen

$f, g: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to ganger kontinuerlig deriverbare

$\vec{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_m, p_{m+1})$ er et lokalt maksimumspunkt

(eller et lokalt minimumspunkt) for

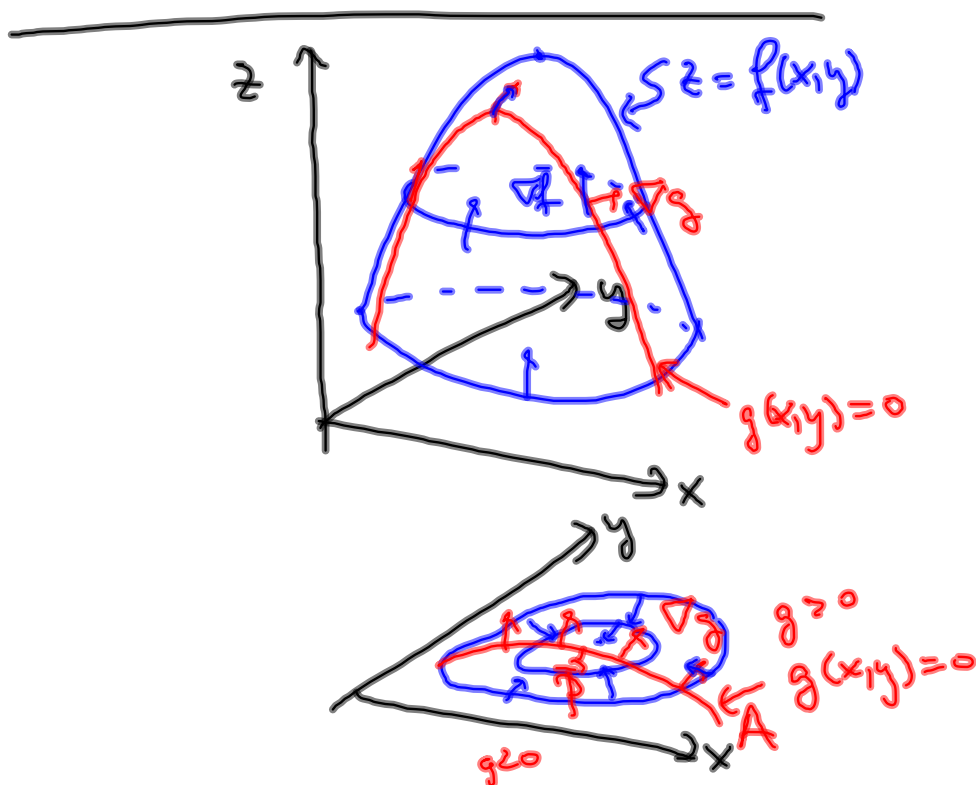
$$f|_A : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

Da er enten $\nabla g(\vec{p}) = \vec{0}$, eller det finnes

en $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ slik at

$$\nabla f(\vec{p}) = \lambda \nabla g(\vec{p}).$$



Siden $f|A : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ har et lokalt maksimum i \vec{p} må den sammensatte funksjonen $h : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_m) = f(x_1, \dots, x_m, \gamma(x_1, \dots, x_m))$$

ha et lokalt maksimum i (p_1, \dots, p_m) .

Da må $\nabla h(p_1, \dots, p_m) = \vec{0}$:

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}(p_1, \dots, p_m) = 0 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq m$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x_i}$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 (\vec{p}) (\vec{p}) (p_1, \dots, p_m)

$$0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{p}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\vec{p}) \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x_i}(p_1, \dots, p_m)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Har} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{p}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\vec{p}) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_i}(p_1, \dots, p_m) = 0 \\ \text{og} \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\vec{p}) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(\vec{p}) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_i}(p_1, \dots, p_m) = 0. \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Så} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{p}) &= - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_i} = - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \left(- \frac{\partial g / \partial x_i}{\partial g / \partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f / \partial y}{\partial g / \partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\vec{p}) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq m \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lå} \quad \lambda = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\vec{p})}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(\vec{p})} \in \mathbb{R}$$

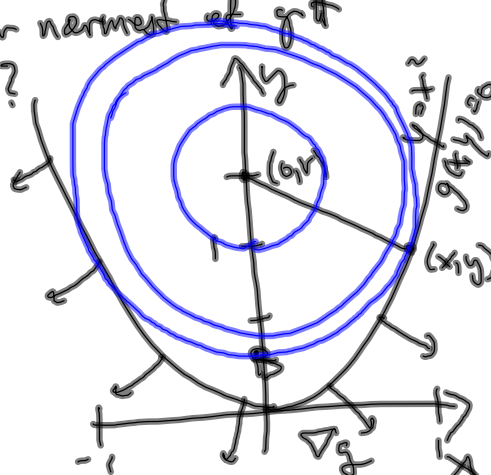
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Da er} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\vec{p}) = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\vec{p}) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq m \\ \text{og} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\vec{p}) = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(\vec{p}). \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla f(\vec{p}) = \lambda \nabla g(\vec{p})}$$

Eksempel: Hvilket punkt på parablen $y = x^2$ (bremsidde $1/4$) ligger nærmest et givet punkt $(0, r)$ på akse?

$$f(x, y) = |(x, y) - (0, r)|^2 \\ = x^2 + (y - r)^2$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 - y = 0$$



$$\nabla f(x, y) = (2x, 2(y - r))$$

$$\nabla g(x, y) = (2x, -1) \neq \vec{0}.$$

! et lokalt minimum _{(x, y)} for $f(x, y)$ under betingelsen $g(x, y) = 0$ må

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \lambda \nabla g(x, y)$$

for en $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \lambda \cdot 2x \\ 2(y - r) = \lambda \cdot (-1) \\ y = x^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \text{ eller } \lambda = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{r - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(y - r) &= -1 \\ y - r &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ y &= r - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

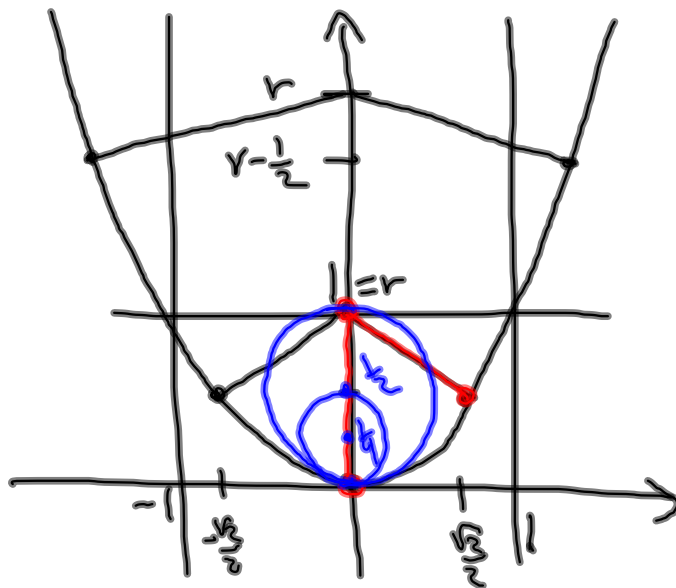
Hvis $0 \leq r < \frac{1}{2}$

er $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ det eneste mulige lokale ekstremum.

Hvis $r \geq \frac{1}{2}$ er

$$(x, y) = (0, 0) \text{ og } (x, y) = (\pm \sqrt{r - \frac{1}{2}}, r - \frac{1}{2})$$

de mulige lokale ekstremumspunkter.



För $r \geq \frac{1}{2}$ er avstanden
fra (x, y) til $(0, r)$ lik

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{f(x, y)} &= \\ \sqrt{f\left(\pm\sqrt{r - \frac{1}{2}}, r - \frac{1}{2}\right)} &= \\ \sqrt{r - \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} &= \\ \sqrt{r - \frac{1}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{og } \sqrt{r - \frac{1}{4}} \leq r \text{ for } r \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



$$r - \frac{1}{4} \leq r^2$$



$$0 \leq \left(r - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

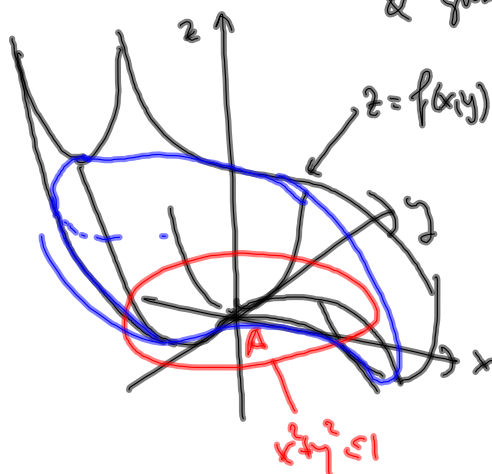
Ekse 5.10.3 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ kontinuert

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^3$$

på $A = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

lukket og begrenset

ekstremverdisetningen: f har globalt maksimum
& globalt minimum.



Let oss først etter stasjonære punkter ($\nabla f(x,y) = \vec{0}$)
i det indre av A . ($x^2 + y^2 < 1$)

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (2x, -3y^2) = (0,0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ og } y=0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x,y) = (0,0).$$

Står igjen med å finne ekstrempunktene for
 $f(x,y)$ på randen til A , ∂A , dvs der

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

$$\Leftrightarrow g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0.$$

Ved Lagranges multiplikasjonsmetode må

$$(\nabla g(x,y) = \vec{0})$$

eller $\nabla f(x,y) = \lambda \nabla g(x,y)$ for en
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$

Må løse: $\nabla f(x,y) = \lambda \nabla g(x,y)$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \lambda \cdot 2x & \textcircled{1} \\ -3y^2 = \lambda \cdot 2y & \textcircled{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

① Gir $x=0$ eller $\lambda=1$.

③ $y = \pm 1$.
 $\lambda = -\frac{3}{2}$.

$2y = -3y^2$

③ $y=0$ eller $y = -\frac{2}{3}$.

③ $x = \pm 1$

③ $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$.

$(x,y) = (\pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1)$

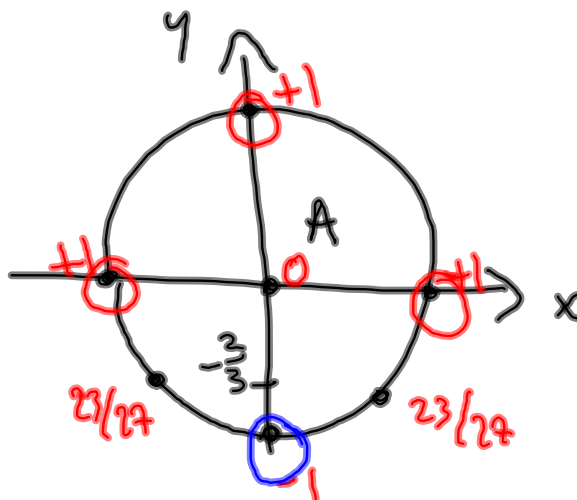
eller $(\pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$.

$f(\pm 1, 0) = 1$

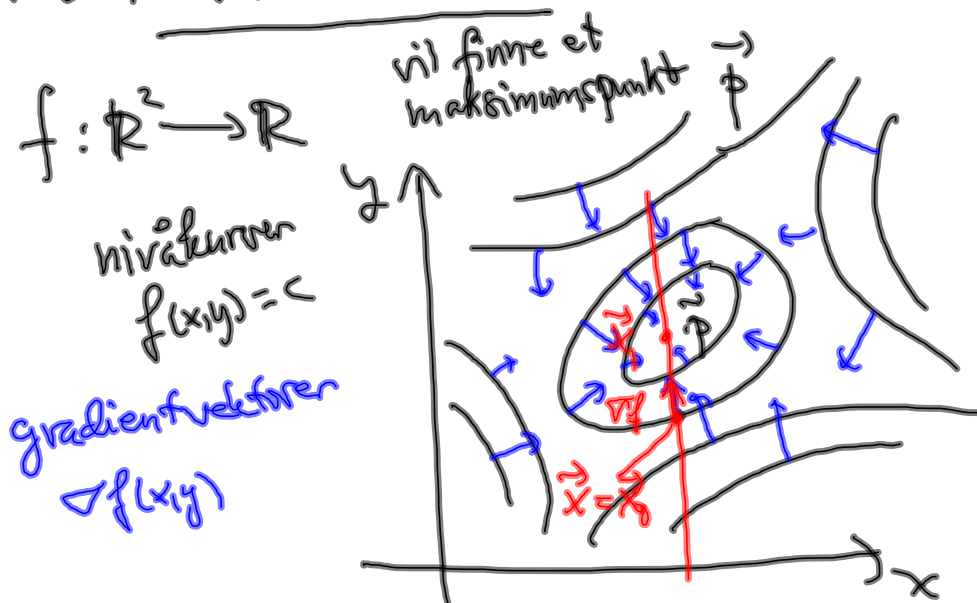
$f(0, \pm 1) = \pm 1$

$f(\pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$

$= \frac{5}{9} + \frac{8}{27} = \underline{\underline{\frac{23}{27}}}$



LH 5.11 Gradientmetoden



Gitt en tilnærmet løsning \vec{x}_0 (nær \vec{p})

leter vi etter en forbedret løsning

$$\vec{x}_1 = \vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \nabla f(\vec{x}_0)$$

der $t > 0$

Ser på

$$g(t) = f(\vec{x}_0 + t \cdot \nabla f(\vec{x}_0))$$

og leter etter minste positive t_0 med

$$g'(t) = 0.$$

$$\vec{x}_1 = \vec{x}_0 + t_0 \cdot \nabla f(\vec{x}_0).$$

Fortsett med

$$\vec{x}_2 = \vec{x}_1 + t_1 \nabla f(\vec{x}_1)$$

osv.