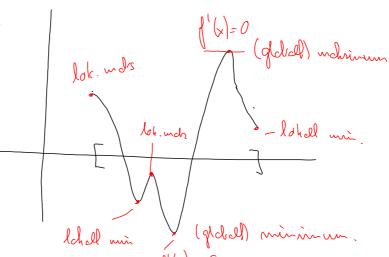
Malis: og min, problemer for funksjoner av flexo varialle

Én varidel



Faremoment

Jevrani peuld.

Flere varielle: $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$, $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$, f deruber i dle indu

Doson f har et lokall mohnum elle minimen i et ender pentil å, so on all partilderich The solution of the sol

Df(a)=0.

Manhlugen: halade under og um pendle fermes

(i) de of (ā)=0

(ci) pà vandu til A.

Elsempel: Firm mely mole, of min. puller for fent opener $f(x,y) = x^2 - 2xy + y$

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2x + 1$

Liquingraphu: $2x-2y=0 \implies y=\frac{1}{2}$ $-2x+1=0 \implies x=\frac{1}{2}$

Polenful elshen dpunt. $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

For a ferm at low play purel dethe or, given is da overill over rendiem noor delse punkle Sett:

 $x = \frac{1}{2} + x'$, $y = \frac{1}{2} + y'$, $y = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}$ $=\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{4}$

 $\int (x, y) = x^{2} - 2xy + y = \left(\frac{1}{2} + x'\right)^{2} - 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + x'\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + y'\right) + \frac{1}{2} + y'$ $= \frac{1}{4} + \chi' + \chi'' - 2\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\chi' + \frac{1}{2}\chi' + \chi'\chi'\right) + \frac{1}{2} + \chi'$ $= \frac{1}{4} + x^{1} + x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} - y^{2} - x^{3} - 2x^{2}y^{3} + \frac{1}{2} + y^{3}$

= (1/4 x12 - 2x1y) - er delle stom em eller munde em 1/4 når x1 g y' er

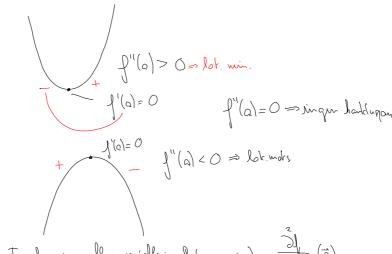
Del hamme om på: Hvs y', Dè far 1/+x' > 1/2 Has X=9, Do for is 1+x2-2x2 = 1-x2 21

Mandagen: (2,2) er huden lok unds. eller lok mis.

(2.5) n el sadelpund:

Vi er på jell ett er mehde frå finn al an el puntle de of tal= 0 er el lokel mehr lokelt min sædelpuntel

Onne denuthater for funtagans au én vanche:



Furbjour au fler varieble: of (x, 1x, 2, 1, x, 1); $\frac{2}{2\chi_{\lambda}^{\prime}} \frac{2}{2\chi_{j}^{\prime}} (\vec{a})$

$$H_{\alpha}(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3x^{2}}{3x^{2}} & \frac{3x^{2}}{3$$

Vol al $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\bar{a}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i}(\bar{a})$, $p_{\hat{a}}$ $H_{\hat{a}}(\bar{a})$ or representation

Det firms dufor en adornounal hairs $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, ..., \vec{v}_N$ av exembletonen med reelle exemendier $\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2 ..., \vec{x}_N$ $\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_j = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ vai it } j \\ 0 \end{cases}$

Onne danskale for fembrouw as fler vandle:

Onla $\nabla f(\bar{c}) = \bar{c}$. De grelder:

- (1) Derson elle equivalent til Hf(a) or positive, så en à lokalt missimum.
- (ic) Dersom elle equiendam en negotive. Dó er a el bloch molnimum.
- (iii) Devan noen equinadin en positive of auto repolice, Dà en à el sodilpuntel.
- (iv) Devou man au symendime en mill og verker han samme fakeps, så giv ille heden man banklusjon.

Mour on humanyles:
$$g(t) = f(r(t))$$
 $g'(t) = \nabla f(r(t)) \cdot F'(t) = \frac{24}{34}, \chi(t) + \frac{24}{34}, \chi(t) +$

Cermen deivertfishen for funtagener au la varielle:

Onla
$$\nabla f(\bar{a}) = 0$$
. La

$$Oq \qquad D = \left(\begin{array}{c} A & B \\ B & C \end{array}\right) \qquad Do \quad qular$$

(1) Huis D < 0, Då en a el saddpendt.

(iir) D=0, De gru leden unger hanklusjon.

Ebsempel:
$$\int (x,y) = x^2 - 2xy + y$$
, $\nabla \int (\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) = 0$

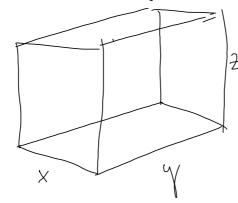
Braha lite à aujou luc slop fuld (2,2) er.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2x + 1$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} = 2 I B = \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} = -2 I C = \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 0 - (-2)(-2) = -4$$
Sadelpent!

Vopphilde oggan: Lag en horse ulu lote;



Firm find mely aufdrased.

 $A = \chi \psi + 2\chi_2 + 2\chi_2$

A(x,y) = xy + 2x (14-x-y) + 2 y (14-x-y) 2 = 14-x-y

4x 7 (1y + 42 = 56

$$= \frac{xy + 28x - 2x^{2} - 2xy + 28y - 2xy - 2y^{2}}{2}$$

$$= 28x + 28y - 3xy - 2x^2 - 2y^2 \qquad \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$