

5.8

$$2) f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$|x| \rightarrow \infty$$

og f er kontinuerlig

(se trykfeilsliste). f har da et
max. L \subset $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $f(x_0) > 0$

siden $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ når $|x| \rightarrow \infty$

så fins K s \ddot{a} et når $|x| > K$

s \ddot{a} $f(x) < f(x_0)$. $A = \{x \mid |x| \leq K\}$

Da er A lukket og begrænset

s \ddot{a} det fins $a \in A$ s \ddot{a} et

$$f(a) \geq f(x) \text{ for alle } x \in A$$

(ekstremverdis \ddot{a} tn.) M \ddot{a} h \ddot{a} $x_0 \in A$

S \ddot{a} hvis $x \notin A$ s \ddot{a} en

$$f(x) < f(x_0) \leq f(a) \text{ og om } x \in A$$

s \ddot{a} alt s \ddot{a} $f(x) \leq f(a)$. Der.

for alle x er $f(x) \leq f(a)$ s \ddot{a} a er
et max. p \ddot{u} l.

5.9

3) Finne stationære punkt.

Avgjøre om de er lok. maks. min.
eller sadelpunkter.

$$f(x, y) = 3x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 - 2x + 6y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 6x + 2y - 2 = 0 \quad \text{I}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x + 4y + 6 = 0 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I} - 3 \text{II} \quad 2y - 2 - 12y - 18 = 0 \\ -10y = 20, y = -2.$$

$$\text{I} \quad 6x = -2y + 2 = 6, x = 1$$

(1, -2) stationært punkt.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 4$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 24 - 4 = 20 > 0$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6 > 0 \text{ i } (1, -2)$$

et lok. min. punkt.

$$4) f(x,y) = x^3 + 5x^2 + 3y^2 - 6xy$$

Stasjonære punkt:

$$I \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 10x - 6y = 0$$

$$II \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 6y - 6x = 0$$

$$II \Rightarrow x = y, \quad I \quad 3x^2 + 10x - 6x = 0$$
$$3x^2 + 4x = 0$$
$$x = 0, \quad x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

Stasjonære punkt.

$$(0,0), \quad \left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

5.9.4 fortset.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2 + 10x - 6y)$$

$$= 6x + 10, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} (3x^2 + 10x - 6y) = -6$$

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

$$\text{In } (0,0) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -6 \\ -6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 60 - 36 = 24 > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 10 > 0 \Rightarrow (0,0)$$

es ist ein Min. pt.

In $(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3})$ hat man

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ -6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 36 = -24 < 0$$

$\Rightarrow (-\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{3}{4})$ bleibt

es ist ein Min. pt.

8

$$a) f(x, y) = 2x^2y + 4xy - y^2$$

Stasjonære punkter:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4xy + 4y = 0 \quad \text{I}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^2 + 4x - 2y = 0 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I} \Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ eller } x = -1$$

II & $y = 0 \Rightarrow 2x(x+2) = 0$, $x = 0$ eller $x = -2$. Så $(0, 0)$, $(-2, 0)$ er stasjonære punkter. II & $x = -1$, $\Rightarrow -2 - 2y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y = -1, \quad (-1, -1) \text{ er stasjonært punkt.}$$

Stasjonært punkt.

5.9.8 fort.

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

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

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

$$\text{In } (0,0) \text{ für } D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -16 < 0$$

$(0,0)$ ist Sattelpunkt.

$$\text{In } (-2,0) \text{ für } D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -16 < 0$$

so $(-2,0)$ ist Sattelpunkt.

$$\text{In } (-1,-1) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = A = -4 < 0 \text{ in } (-1,-1)$$

ist lok. Max. punkt.

5.9.12

Bedrift. produsere

standard modell utgift 400kr. (pers. l.)

luxus - " - 600kr (- " -)

X utsalgspris på s. modell

y - " - l. - " -

Salg av s. modell $500(y-x)$ - " - l. modell $450000 + 500(x-2y)$

Fortjenesten blir:

$$F(x, y) = 500(y-x)(x-400) +$$

$$+ (450000 + 500(x-2y))(y-600)$$

$$= 10^3 (xy - 0.5x^2 - y^2 - 100x + 850y - 27000) =$$

$$= 10^3 (-0.5((x-y)^2 + y^2) - 100x + 850y - 27000)$$

$$(x-y)^2 + y^2 \quad \text{Hvis } |x| > 2151$$

$$|x-y| \geq ||x| - |y|| \geq \frac{|x|}{2}$$

$$(x-y)^2 + y^2 \geq \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 \geq \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + 4y^2)$$

$$\text{Hvis } |x| \leq 2151$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 \geq \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{8}x^2 \geq \frac{1}{8}(x^2 + 4y^2)$$

$$\text{Man kan se } (x-y)^2 + y^2 \geq \frac{1}{8}(x^2 + 4y^2)$$

Betyr at leddet

$$10^3 \cdot 0.5(-(x-y)^2 - y^2) \text{ vil dominere}$$

de andre leddene i uttrykket for $F(x, y)$

$$\text{dvs. } \lim_{|(x, y)| \rightarrow \infty} F(x, y) = -\infty$$

$$|(x, y)| \rightarrow \infty. \text{ Betyr } F \text{ har}$$

$$\text{et maks der } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\text{for } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$F(x, y) = 10^3 (xy - 0.5x^2 - y^2 - 100x + 850y - 27000)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 10^3 (y - x - 100) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 10^3 (x - 2y + 850) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Løser og får $x = 650, y = 750$,

Vi må først sikre at ikke skal bli negativ. at $y \geq x$ og

$$43000 + 500(x - 2y) \geq 0$$

$(650, 750)$ er maks pkt for $F(x, y)$

når $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, man oppdykker disse
mulighetene, så maks fortjeneste
blir da når $x = 650, y = 750$

5.9.10

1 b) $f(x, y) = xy$ u.c. $\underbrace{9x^2 + y^2 = 18}_{g(x, y)}$
 Lagrange $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{I} & y = \lambda 18x & \\ \text{II} & x = \lambda 2y & \\ \text{III} & 9x^2 + y^2 = 18 & \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \& \text{II} \\ 2y^2\lambda = 18x^2\lambda \\ \lambda \neq 0, y^2 = 9x^2 \\ y = \pm 3x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{III} \quad 9x^2 + 9x^2 = 18, x^2 = 1$$

$$\pm(1, 3), \quad \pm(-1, 3)$$

$$f(\pm(1, 3)) = 3, \quad f(\pm(-1, 3)) = -3$$

$$\text{max: } \pm(1, 3) \quad \text{min: } \pm(-1, 3)$$

$$3 \quad -3$$

5.10.1

c) Max. min en

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

när $g(x, y, z) = 2x - 3y + 2z = 17$

Kan inte ha noe mer

Lagrange $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$

I $2x = 2\lambda$ I & III $\Rightarrow x = z = 1$

II $2y = -3\lambda$ II $2y = -3z$

III $2z = 2\lambda$ $y = -\frac{3}{2}z = -\frac{3}{2}x$

IV $2x - 3y + 2z = 17$

$$2x + \frac{9}{2}x + 2x = \frac{17}{2}x = 17, \quad \underline{x = 2}$$

$$y = -3, \quad z = 2 \quad (2, -3, 2)$$

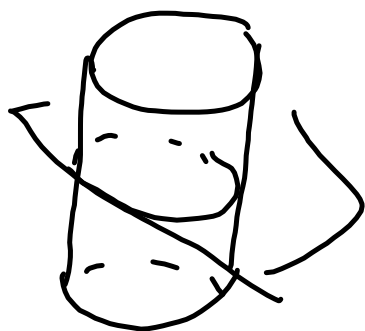
$$f(2, -3, 2) = 4 + 9 + 4 = \underline{17} \text{ min.}$$

$$d) \quad f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$$

$$g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$h(x, y, z) = 2x + z = 1$$

} ellipse
shjoni
mekan
silyinder o'qet
pleh.



L_{qurux}

$$\nabla f = \lambda_1 \nabla g + \lambda_2 \nabla h$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{I} \quad 1 = \lambda_1 2x + \lambda_2 2 \\ \text{II} \quad 1 = \lambda_1 2y \\ \text{III} \quad 1 = \lambda_2 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 = 2x\lambda_1 + 2 \\ 2\lambda_1 x = -1 \\ 2\lambda_1 y = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad y = -x, \lambda_1 \neq 0$$

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

$$\text{V} \quad 2x + z = 1 \quad y = \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z = 1 - 2x = 1 \mp \sqrt{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1 - \sqrt{2}\right) = 1 - \sqrt{2} \quad \text{min.}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1 + \sqrt{2}\right) = 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad \text{max.}$$

2) Skel finde

$$\min_{\text{an}} \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = f(x, y)$$

$$\text{hier} \quad z^2 = 1 - xy$$

$$g(x, y) = z^2 + xy, \quad g(x, y) = 1$$

$$\text{Lagrange} \quad \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{I} \quad 2x = \lambda y \\ \text{II} \quad 2y = \lambda x \\ \text{III} \quad 2z = 2\lambda z \\ \text{IV} \quad z^2 + xy = 1 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda \neq 0 \\ \text{I \& II} \quad 2x^2 \lambda = 2y^2 \lambda \\ x^2 = y^2 \\ x = \pm y \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{III} \Rightarrow z = 0 \text{ oder } \lambda = 1$$

$$\text{Hier} \quad \lambda = 1, \text{ gilt } 2x = y, \quad x = \pm y \Rightarrow x = y = 0$$

$$\text{IV} \quad z^2 = 1, \quad z = \pm 1, \quad (0, 0, \pm 1)$$

$$z = 0 \quad xy = 1, \quad \pm x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ oder } y = x \\ \text{oder } x = -1, \quad y = -1$$

$$(1, 1, 0), \quad (-1, -1, 0)$$

$$f(\pm(1, 1, 0)) = 2, \quad f(0, 0, \pm 1) = 1$$

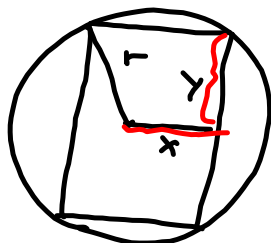
max 2 i

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

min 1 i

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

12) Skal skjære ut en bjelke
av sylinderisk stokk



tværsnitt

Beregne de bjelke

$$f(x, y) = kxy^2.$$

Skal finne max. Skal ha maks av
 f når $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ Lagrange

$$\text{I} \quad ky^2 = 2x\lambda \quad \lambda = 0 \text{ er umulig.}$$

$$\text{II} \quad 2kxy = 2y\lambda$$

$$\text{III} \quad x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

I & II

$$2ky^3\lambda = 4kx^2\lambda y$$

$$y^2 = 2x^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{2}x$$

$$x^2 + 2x^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{r^2}{3}, \quad x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}r, \quad \text{Max. beregne}$$

$$f\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}r\right) = k \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} r^3$$