## Leminar 12

1. Fie f: R > R, f(x,y,z) = xy + yz + zx. To se determine punctule de extrem local ale funcțiiei f conditionate de relative

-\*+4+2=1 1 1 1-7=0.

He.: R3 deschirà.

The  $g_1, g_2: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g_1(x,y,z) = -x+y+z-1$ ,

92(x, y, Z)=x-Z i A= {(x, y, Z) E R3/ 91(x, y, Z)=91(x, y) Z)=0].

3 = N+2.

34 = X+Z.

# = ytx.

 $\frac{34}{391} = -1.$ 

 $\frac{\partial N}{\partial y^2} = 1.$ 

 $\frac{32}{34} = 1.$ 

 $\frac{3n^2}{3x} = 1,$ 

$$\frac{382}{32} = 0.$$
Foate derivate

The L:  $\mathbb{R}^{2} \to \mathbb{R}_{1}L(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda g_{1}(x,y,z) + \lambda g_{2}(x,y,z) + \lambda g_{2}(x,y,z) = xy + yz + 2x + \lambda(-x+y+z-1) + \mu(x-z).$ 

$$\frac{3L}{3L} = 0$$

$$\chi_{-2}=0$$
  $\chi_{=2}$ .  
 $\chi_{+2}=0$   $\chi_{=2}$ .  
 $\chi_{=2}$   
 $\chi_{+2}=0$   $\chi_{=2}$ .  
 $\chi_{+2}=0$   $\chi_{=2}$ .

$$\begin{cases} 3 + 2 - 3 + 1 = 0 \\ 3 + 2 + 3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3 + 1 + 2 + 1 = -1 \\ 3 + 2 + 3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3 + 1 + 2 + 1 = -1 \\ 3 + 2 + 3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3 + 1 + 2 + 1 = -1 \\ 3 + 2 + 3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3 + 1 + 2 + 1 = -1 \\ 2 + 2 + 3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3 + 1 + 2 + 1 = -1 \\ 2 + 2 + 3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3 + 1 + 2 + 1 = -1 \\ 2 + 2 + 3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 1$$
 $f(x) = 2$ 
 $f(x) = 1$ 
 $f(x) = 1$ 

Singular punct stationar (critic) al lui f su legativile  $g_1(\pm_1y_1z)=0$  si  $g_2(\pm_1y_1z)=0$  este (-1,1,-1), then  $L:\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $L(\pm_1y_1z)=\pm_2y+2\pm_2z+2$ 

+2(7-7).

$$\frac{3x^{2}}{3^{2}\Gamma} = \frac{3x^{2}}{3^{2}\Gamma} = \frac{3x^{2}}{3^{2}\Gamma} = 0.$$

$$\frac{3 \pm 9 \text{ Å}}{3 \int \Gamma} = \frac{9 \text{ Å} 3 \pi}{3 \int \Gamma} = \frac{9 \pm 9 \pm}{3 \int \Gamma} = \frac{9 \pm 9 \pi}{3 \int \Gamma} = \frac{9 \pm 9 \text{ Å}}{3 \int \Gamma} = 1.$$

Toate derivatele partiale ale adminul doi de mai sus sunt continue pe R<sup>3</sup>.

$$d^{2}[-1,1,1] = \frac{3^{2}[-1,1,-1]}{3^{2}[-1,1,-1]} dx^{2} + \frac{3^{2}[-1,1,-1]}{3^{2}[-1,1,-1]} dy^{2} +$$

$$+\frac{32^{2}}{3^{2}}(-1,1,-1)$$
  $dz^{2}+\frac{323}{3^{2}}(-1,1,-1)$   $dx$   $dy+\frac{343x}{3^{2}}(-1,1,-1)$   $dy$ 

$$+\frac{3x3z}{3^2}(-1,1,-1)dzdz+\frac{3z3z}{3^2}(-1,1,-1)dzdx+\frac{3y3z}{3^2}(-1,1,-1)dydzt$$

$$+\frac{3^{2}}{3z^{3}y}(-1,1,-1)dzdy=2(dzdy+dxdz+dydz).$$

Differentiem legatuile  $\begin{cases} -x + y + z = 1 \\ x - z = 0 \end{cases}$ 

them 
$$\begin{cases} -dx + dy + dz = 0 \\ dx - dz = 0 \end{cases} dy = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} dx - dz = 0 \end{cases} dx = dz.$$

 $\frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[ -1, 1, -1 \right]_{0}^{2} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{1} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1$ 

dei  $d^2 \left[ \left( -1, 1, -1 \right) \right]_{\text{leg}}$  ist positive definition, i.e.  $\left( -1, 1, -1 \right)$ exterport de minim boad al lie of sue legaturile  $q_1(x, y, z) = 0$  in  $q_2(x, y, z) = 0$ .

2. Fix  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x,y) = x^3 + y$  , is  $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ , g(x,y) = y.

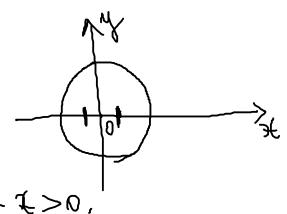
that is in (90) extraport stationar (sitis) at his few legature g(x,y) = 0, and not extraport to extrem local at his few legature g(x,y) = 0.

Let.: Pranshira.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{q}} = 0.$$

$$\frac{gn}{gn} = 1$$

Toate duivatile partiale de mai sus sunt continue pe R2. Fig A = { (x,y) = 12 | g(x,y) = 0 ] = { (x,y) = 12 | y = 0 } = = \((\chi, 0) \ \chi \in \rangle \) Nang  $\left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}\right) = \text{Nang}\left(0, 1\right) = 1 + (2+y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \supset A$ . Fix L: R2->R, L(x,y)= f(x,y)+ > g(x,y)=x3+y+>y.  $\frac{31}{31} = 0$   $\frac{31}{31} = 0$   $1+\lambda = 0$   $1+\lambda = 0$   $1+\lambda = 0$   $1+\lambda = 0$ Lingural funct stationar (sritic) al luif en legatura 9(£, 4)=0 it (0,0). tratam sa (0,0) me ette punct de extrem beal al lui f en legature y=0.  $f(x'o) = x_3 + x \in \mathbb{R}.$  $f(0^{10}) = 0.$ 



 $f(x^{10})=x_{2}>0=f(0^{10})+x>0$ 

 $f(x,0) = x^3 < 0 = f(0,0) + x< 0.$ 

Deci (0,0) nu ette punt de extrem local al lui f en legathe  $3/x_{1}$  = 0.  $\Box$ 

3. Fix f: p3->R, f(x,y,z)=2x2+y2+322. Diturnination

valour extreme ale funcției of je multimus

function f/B(0,1)).

Id: B(0,1) compostà (închisa și marginită) }

⇒ floor) Die atinge marginile (pe B(0,1)).

B(0,1) si în 3B(0,1)=Fr.B(0,1). 1) boutan prihible puncte de extrem global ale lui  $f|_{\overline{B}(0,1)}$  situate în B(0,1). Matin h= f/Blas. Bloss) herchisä. tree n  $\frac{3x}{3x} = 4x$  $\frac{3h}{3n} = 2h$  $\frac{37}{9W} = 85$  $\frac{3h}{3x}$ ,  $\frac{3h}{3y}$ ,  $\frac{3h}{3z}$  cont. le B(0,1) + > h dif. le B(0,1). Bloss) durchisă  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0$   $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0$ 

lingural position punit de extrem approal pel lui ft 8 (0,1) sithat in 3/0,1) este (0,0,0). 2) bantam positivele puncte de lætern global vole lui  $f|_{B[o_{1}]}$  situate în  $3B(o_{1}) = B(o_{1}) (B|o_{1}) = \{(x_{1}y_{1}z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} | B|o_{1}\}$   $\{x_{2}y_{1}z_{1}\} \in \mathbb{R}^{3} | B|o_{1}\}$ Fix  $y: \mathbb{R}^{-1} \mathbb{R}, \ g(\mathbb{E}_{1}, y_{1}) = \mathcal{E}_{1} + y_{1} + \mathcal{E}_{1} - 1 \text{ in } A = 3b(0, 1).$ R deschira  $\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3|q(x,y,z)=0\}$ 

3x = 4x. 34 = 54.

 $\frac{35}{97} = 65$ 

37 = 27.

34 = 54.

<del>07</del> = 27.

Toate derivatele partiale de mai sus sunt continue pe R.

hang 
$$\left(\frac{3}{3}\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{3}\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{3}\frac{3}{4}\right)$$
 = hang  $(27 \times 214 \times 22) = 1 + (7,14,2) \in A = 38(0,1) = 78(0,1)$ .

Fix 
$$L:\mathbb{R}^{3} \to \mathbb{R}$$
,  $L(\pm_{1}N_{1}z) = f(\pm_{1}N_{1}z) + \lambda_{1}(\pm_{1}N_{1}z) = 2\pm^{2} + N^{2} + 3z^{2} + \lambda(\pm_{1}^{2} + N_{1}^{2} + 2^{2} - 1)$ .

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 
\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0 
\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 
\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 
\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$$

them solution:  $\lambda_1 = -2 \Rightarrow (\chi_1 \chi_1 Z) \in \{ (-1,0,0), (1,0,0) \}.$   $\lambda_2 = -1 \Rightarrow (\chi_1 \chi_1 Z) \in \{ (0,1,0), (0,1,0) \}.$   $\lambda_3 = -3 \Rightarrow (\chi_1 \chi_1 Z) \in \{ (0,0,-1), (0,0,1) \}.$ 

Tribible punct de extrem global ale lui  $f|_{\bar{B}(0,1)}$  situate in  $2b(0,1) = \pm x b(0,1)$  sunt : (-1,0,0), (1,0,0), (0,-1,0), (0,1,0),

 $(o_1 o_1 - I)$ ,  $(o_1 o_1 I)$ . f(0,0,0) = 0. $f(1_10_10) = f(-1_10_10) = 2$ . f(0,1,0) = f(0,-1,0) = 1.f(0,0,1) = f(0,0,-1) = 3.Sunt: 3 (valoarea maxima) Valgile extreme sole lin f/B(0,1) i o (volsabla minima). (huntile de vitum afbral ple lui ffort) runt: (0,0,1),(0,0,-1) (punitele de marin global) si (0,0,0) (punetul de minim global). [ 4. Fix  $A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, 2x + 2y + z = 1\}$  if  $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , f(x, y, z) = x + y + z. Deturnination punctule de extrem global she lui f/4. Lat: Ruzelvati-l vai!