

28.05.2024 DUC 2. Nouannu ekspresiyu

Heika $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$:

1. def: Kas bame, x_0 f ümə nökanen minimum və x_0 , and $\exists \delta > 0$ təzəba, $\forall x \in B_\delta(x_0) \subset D$ u sa
locənə $x \in B_\delta(x_0)$ e bə cünd: $f(x_0) \leq f(x)$

cü forə nökanen min: $B_\delta(x_0) \subset D$ u $f(x_0) < f(x)$
 $\forall x \in B_\delta(x_0), x \neq x_0$

and nökanen sc max

2. Th res qeyri:

Heika $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ümə nökanen ekspresiyu
bə x_0 u nəqə $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0)$, $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ cənəvibyldər.
Təzəba $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_0) = \dots = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0) = 0$.

2.1 Dokazatentəbə:

İst. x_0 e nökan - ekspresiyu $\Rightarrow B_\delta(x_0) \subset D$ u
 $\forall x \in B_\delta(x_0) \subset D \quad f(x_0) \leq f(x) \quad \forall x \in B_\delta(x_0)$

3a. $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ nəqə $\varphi_i(t) = f(x_0 + te_i)$, $t \in (-\delta, \delta)$

Tək. Cənəvibyldə rəsədində nəqəzibyldən $\varphi_i'(0) = \frac{d}{dt} f(x_0 + te_i)|_{t=0}$

$$= \varphi_i(0)$$

Znəm, $\varphi_i(0) = f(x_0) \leq f(x_0 + te_i) \quad \forall t \in (-\delta, \delta)$

Th qeyri

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_i'(0) = 0 \quad \square$$

2.2 Задача: $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, f -непр., D -контину.

Банкеты

\Rightarrow Многие имена в $D \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{в } D \\ f \text{ не есть гфт в } x_0 \\ x_0 \in \text{континуум в } \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$

3. $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, U е отб. в \mathbb{R}^n , $f \in C^2(U, \mathbb{R})$

Когда $x_0 \in U$, $B_\delta(x_0) \subset U$ $x_0 + h \in B_\delta(x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow \|h\| < \delta \quad (\star)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{гт}}{\Rightarrow} f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \underline{df(x_0)(h)} + \underbrace{R_2(x_0, h)}_{\text{остаток}}$$

Когда $\varphi(t) = f(x_0 + th) - f(x_0)$, φ е определено
и 2 норма гиперплоскостью в отб. U для $t \in [0, 1]$

$$\varphi'(t) = f(x_0 + th) - f(x_0) = f(x_0 + t h_1, \dots, x_0 + t h_n) - f(x_0, \dots, x_0) \quad \text{нанесено координаты}$$

$$\varphi'(t) = \langle \text{grad } f(x_0 + th), h \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0 + th) \cdot h_i$$

не забудь о t

$$\varphi''(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0 + th) \right]' h_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0 + th) \right) h_j \right] h_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi''(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + th) h_i h_j$$

$0 < \theta < 1$

$$\text{пазн: } \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) = \varphi'(0) \cdot (1-0) + \frac{1}{2!} \varphi''(\theta) \cdot (1-0)^2$$

same closure:

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_i} \cdot h_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0 + \theta h)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \cdot h_i \cdot h_j$$

By analogy to the linear approximation in the neighborhood of the point x_0 we have

$$\text{Taylor's: } f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(x_0)}{\partial x_i} h_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0 + \theta_i h)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} h_i h_j, \quad 0 < \theta_i < 1$$

3. L def: 2nd derivative approximation of f is to map.

which is the sum of terms of the form $\frac{1}{2} h_i h_j$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f(x_0)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} (h_i h_j) &= \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) \right)_{i,j=1}^n = \langle \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) h_i, h_j \rangle \quad // \text{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

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Taylor $h = \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1}(x_0), \dots, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1}(x_0), \dots, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_n}(x_0) \right] = f''(x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + df(x_0)(h) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 f(x_0 + \theta_h h)(h)}{d x_n d x_n}$$

4. Asymptotic matrix

$$g(h) = \langle Ah, h \rangle \text{ is a quadratic form}$$

1) g is a non-negative definite function, and $g(h) \geq 0$ if $h \neq 0$

2) g is a map. If $g(h) < 0 \neq h \neq 0$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + df(x_0)(x - x_0) + R(x, x_0)$$

3) g е неріза неїзгінчікін (значкоприменільс)

жо есбү. $h', h'' \in \mathbb{R}$: $g(h') > 0$, $g(h'') < 0$

4) g е нариза нонеїзгінчікін, яко
 $g(h) \geq 0 \forall h \in \mathbb{R}$

5) — . — . отриумат енікі нонеїзгінчікін $g(h) \leq 0 \forall h \in \mathbb{R}$

5. Критерий на Симметрія (за симетр. крп)

Ако $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ ж $g(h) = \frac{1}{2} A h, h \in \mathbb{R}^n$

за вну крп

1) g е нон. геф $\Leftrightarrow a_{11} > 0$, $|a_{11} a_{22}| > 0$, $a_{21} a_{22} < 0$

2) g е оп. геф $\Leftrightarrow a_{11} > 0$, $|a_{11} a_{12}| > 0$, $|a_{11} a_{12} a_{13}| > 0$
т.е. кв. квадрат. ант.
значуше

6. Дұрыс локален екстремумы

U е об. б \mathbb{R}^n , $x_0 \in U$, $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ е глыбукесінің

x_0 е критичка за f , т.к. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x_0) = \dots = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x_0) = 0$

Төрдем, ке:

6.1) Ако $\frac{\partial^2 f(x_0)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$ е \oplus геф. үбсгр. формас, то

x_0 е тозис ның сироғ локален минимумы за f

6.2) Ако $\frac{\partial^2 f(x_0)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$ е \ominus геф. үбсгр. формас, то

x_0 е тозис ның сироғ локален максимумы за f

NB! | Анықсамырсане с нағыз болаңын, әсіресе са
нұн нұхана үбсгр. формас

6.3) Ako $df^R(x_0)$ је 3-направлене векторске производне, тада x_0 не је накрену екстремум за f .

np:) $f_1(x, y) = x^2 + y^5$ $f(0, 0) =: x_0$
 $f_2(x, y) = x^2 - y^4$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (f_1)'_x = (f_2)'_x = 2x \\ (f_1)'_y = 4y^3 \\ (f_2)'_y = -4y^3 \end{array} \right\} df_1(0, 0) = df_2(0, 0) = 0$$

$$(f_1)''_{xx} = (f_2)''_{xx} = 2 \\ (f_1)''_{xy} = 0 = (f_2)''_{xy} \\ (f_1)''_{yy} = 12y^2, \quad (f_2)''_{yy} = -12y^2$$

Нека је: $f_1''(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = f_2''(0, 0)$

$$d^2f_1(0, 0)(h) = 2h_1^2 = d^2f_2(0, 0)(h)$$

6.4 Доказатељство: $\underbrace{= 0, \text{ али током } h \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}}$ је критични

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + df(x_0)(h) + \frac{1}{2} d^2f(x_0 + \theta_h h)(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} d^2f(x_0 + \theta_h h)(h) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + \theta_h h) h_i h_j = \text{за } h \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|h\|^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + \theta_h h) \cdot \frac{h_i}{\|h\|} \cdot \frac{h_j}{\|h\|} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \|h\|^2 \left[\frac{d^2f(x_0)(h)}{\|h\|} + \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + \theta_h h) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) \right) \cdot \frac{h_i}{\|h\|} \cdot \frac{h_j}{\|h\|} \right]$$

1) $S = \{ h \in \mathbb{R}^n : \|h\| = 1 \}$ e kompakt $d^2 f(x_0)$ weng

$$\Rightarrow \min_S d^2 f(x_0) = d^2 f(x_0)(\tilde{h}) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 f(x_0)(h) \geq \alpha \text{ f. } h \in S (\alpha > 0)$$

$$\left| \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + \theta_n h) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) \right| \frac{h_i \cdot h_j}{\|h\|} \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + \theta_n h) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|h\|}{\|h\|} = 1$$

nopage gelykcatnere zangloct

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 : \forall h \in B_\delta(x_0) \subset U$$

$$\forall h, \|h\| < \delta : \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + \theta_n h) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) \right| > 0 \text{ const}$$

$$\frac{h_i \cdot h_j}{\|h\|} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) \geq \frac{1}{2} \|h\|^2 \quad \forall h, \|h\| < \delta$$

$\Rightarrow x_0$ e touch na cpoz. nor. mazaym

3c 2) e analogiczno, pszta. mazaym

$$3) d^2 f(x_0)(h') > 0 \quad \text{S.o.o. } \|h'\| = 1 = \|h''\|$$

$$d^2 f(x_0)(h'') < 0$$

$$f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \|h\|^2 \left[d^2 f(x_0) + \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + \theta_n h) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) \right) \frac{h_i \cdot h_j}{\|h\|} \right]$$

3a) $h = th'$, $h > 0$:

$$f(x_0 + th') - f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \|h'\|^2 \stackrel{t \rightarrow 0}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{2} \left(d^2 f(h') \right)_+$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0 + \theta_t t \cdot h')}_{\text{manin } t} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x_0) h'_i h'_j > 0 \quad \text{3s loc goetzelzho}$$

Analog zu 2b) $f(x_0 + th'') < f(x_0)$ 3s loc goetzelzho
manin t

$\Rightarrow x_0$ ne e extrempunkt II

$$\text{np:)} f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$$

$$f'_x = 3x^2 - 3y$$

$$f'_y = 3y^2 - 3x$$

$$x^2 - y = 0 \Rightarrow y = x^2$$

$$y^2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - x^4 = 0$$

$$x(x^3 - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = 1$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$(1, 1)$$

"

M_1

M_2

$$f''(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|0| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -9 < 0 \stackrel{\text{unbedingt}}{\Rightarrow} d^2 f(0, 0) \in \text{Sattelpunktmenge}$$

$$d^2 f(0, 0)(h_1, h_2) = -6h_1 h_2 \quad \langle Ah, b \rangle$$

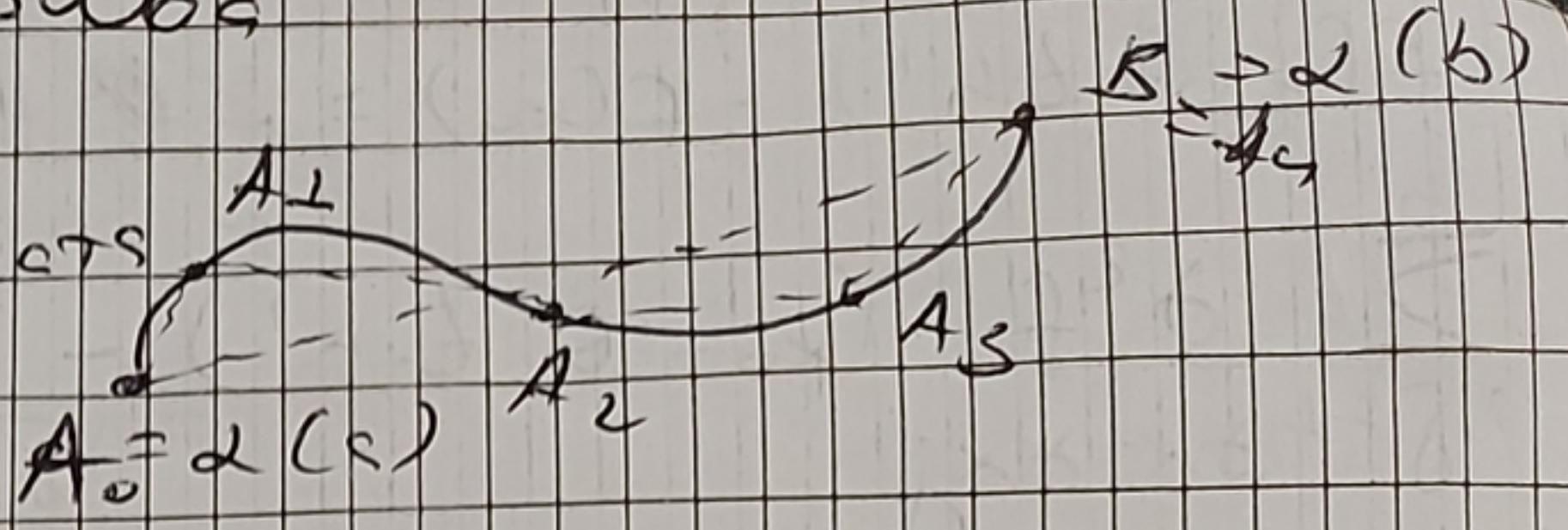
$\Rightarrow (0, 0)$ ne e extrempunkt

$$\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

Доказуем, что знаяка изучаем

$\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ непрерывна

$$\Gamma_{AB} = \{\alpha(t) : t \in [a, b]\}$$

$$A = \alpha(a), B = \alpha(b)$$


$$\Pi: t_0 = a < t_1 < \dots < t_m = b$$

$$A_i = \alpha(t_i), i \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\}$$

Нека L_n е наимената ^{до t_m} ако B е въз A_i .

$$\Rightarrow \ell(L_n) = \sum_{i=1}^m \|A_{i-1} - A_i\| = \sum_{i=1}^m \|\alpha(t_i) - \alpha(t_{i-1})\|$$

1. def: α е непр. по-издаден, ако

$\{\ell(L_n) : \Pi$ ногр. $\forall \epsilon \in [a, b]\}$ е орг. откога

Б та и б също $\ell(\Gamma_{AB}) = \sup \{\ell(L_n) : \Pi$ ногр. $\forall \epsilon \in [a, b]\}$

2. Th: Нека $\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ е знаяко изображение.

- и $\Gamma_{AB} = \alpha([a, b])$. Този Γ_{AB} е по-издаден
- и $\ell(\Gamma_{AB}) = \int_a^b \|\dot{\alpha}(t)\| dt$, когато:

$$\dot{\alpha}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(t + \Delta t) - \alpha(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{Знаям } \alpha(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n(t) \end{pmatrix} \text{ и } \dot{\alpha}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\alpha}_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\alpha}_n(t) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Как интерпретираме $\|\dot{\alpha}(t)\|$ геометрически?

Hence $\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is non-poly. if $\exists \delta_0 = \delta_0(\epsilon) > 0$ such that $\forall \delta < \delta_0$, $\forall \pi \in \Pi_{[a, b]}$, $\sum_{i=1}^m |\xi_i - \zeta_i| < \delta$ implies $\left| \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha(\xi_i)(\zeta_i - \xi_{i-1}) \right| < \epsilon$.

$$\sigma_\alpha(\pi, \xi) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha(\xi_i)(\zeta_i - \xi_{i-1})$$

α is uniformly integrable on $[a, b]$ if $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$ such that $\forall \pi \in \Pi_{[a, b]}$, $\left| \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha(\xi_i)(\zeta_i - \xi_{i-1}) - \int_a^b \alpha(t) dt \right| < \epsilon$.

For example: α uniformly integrable $\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ are uniformly integrable.

$$\left| \int_a^b \alpha(t) dt - \left(\int_a^b \alpha_1(t) dt + \dots + \int_a^b \alpha_n(t) dt \right) \right| \leq \int_a^b \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(t) \right| dt$$

(negative case: If $\alpha = \beta$ on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b \alpha(t) dt = \beta(b) - \beta(a)$)

3. TB: α uniformly integrable $\Rightarrow \|\alpha\|$ uniformly integrable

$$\left\| \int_a^b \alpha(t) dt \right\| \leq \int_a^b \|\alpha(t)\| dt$$

α non-poly. $\Rightarrow \|\alpha\|$ non-poly. $\Rightarrow \|\alpha\|$ uniformly integrable

Proof by contradiction:

$$\sigma_\alpha(\Pi_m, \xi^n) \xrightarrow[m \rightarrow \infty]{} 0, \quad \xi^n \text{ np.r.}$$

Доказательство на 2:

Корч

$$\text{II: } t_0 = s < t_1 < \dots < t_m = b$$

$$l(\varphi_n) = \sum_{i=1}^m \| \varphi(t_i) - \varphi(t_{i-1}) \| = \| \text{всено} \|$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \left\| \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \dot{\varphi}(t) dt \right\| \leq \| \varphi \|_{\infty} \quad \text{по Норон - Лагранжу}$$

(т.к. $\dot{\varphi}$ непр.)

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \|\dot{\varphi}(t)\| dt \xrightarrow{\text{непр.}} \int_a^b \|\dot{\varphi}(t)\| dt$$

$\Rightarrow \Gamma_{AB}$ е разтигнуто и $l(\Gamma_{AB}) \leq \int_a^b \|\dot{\varphi}(t)\| dt$

ибо $\varepsilon > 0$. Тобто II подразбивае таїа, та

$$l(\Gamma_\square) \geq \int_a^b \|\dot{\varphi}(t)\| dt - \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$\dot{\varphi}[t_a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall t', t'' \in [t_a, b], |t' - t''| < \delta$
непр. + контор $(\dot{\varphi}(t') - \dot{\varphi}(t'')) <$

II непр. на $[t_a, b]$, $d(\eta) < \delta$

$$\text{II: } t_0 = a < t_1 < \dots < t_m = b$$

така. $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$

$$\|\varphi(t_i) - \varphi(t_{i-1})\| = \left\| \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \dot{\varphi}(t) dt \right\| =$$

$$= \left\| \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \dot{\varphi}(t) dt + \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} (\dot{\varphi}(t) - \dot{\varphi}(t_i)) dt \right\| \geq$$

$$\geq \left\| \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \dot{\varphi}(t) dt \right\| - \left\| \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} (\dot{\varphi}(t) - \dot{\varphi}(t_i)) dt \right\| =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \geq \| \varphi(t_r) \| (t_r - t_{r-1}) - \int_{t_{r-1}}^{t_r} \| \varphi(t) - \varphi(t_r) \| dt \geq \\
& \geq \int_{t_{r-1}}^{t_r} \| \varphi(t_r) \| dt - \frac{\epsilon}{3(b-a)} (t_r - t_{r-1}) = \\
& = \int_{t_{r-1}}^{t_r} \| -\varphi(t) + \varphi(t_r) + \varphi(t) \| dt - \frac{\epsilon}{3(b-a)} \geq \\
& \geq \int_{t_{r-1}}^{t_r} (\| \varphi(t) \| - \| \varphi(t_r) - \varphi(t) \|) dt - \frac{\epsilon}{3(b-a)} = \\
& \geq \int_{t_{r-1}}^{t_r} \| \varphi(t) \| dt - \int_{t_{r-1}}^{t_r} \frac{\epsilon}{3(b-a)} (t_r - t_{r-1}) - \frac{3}{3(b-a)} (t_r - t_{r-1}) = \\
& = \int_{t_{r-1}}^{t_r} \| \varphi(t) \| dt - \frac{2\epsilon}{3(b-a)} (t_r - t_{r-1}) \\
& P(L_n) = \sum_{i=1}^m \| \varphi(t_i) - \varphi(t_{i-1}) \| \geq \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \| \varphi(t) \| dt - \\
& \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{2\epsilon}{3(b-a)} (t_i - t_{i-1}) = \int_0^b \| \varphi(t) \| dt - \frac{2\epsilon}{3(b-a)} (b-a) \geq \\
& \int_a^b \| \varphi(t) \| dt - \epsilon \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$