IV.5) Determinarea punctelor de extrem local mecandificmate, libere, foro legaturi) în carel fundii lor de n-variabile Cazul: N=1(=) R"=R: Fie Jf: D SR ->12 · fundie de dona on derivabile pe donneviul de def. D Vrem sã determinan punchele de octrem local ale functiei , f. Les punctile ele minim maxim Agoritmed de brone (liver, d. a xia) a) cutabelul devariable a functiei 1(x) -+0--0++0--0++0+++ for 1 few > for 1 few / for 1 1 (x) f(x) f(x) f(x) f(x) f(x) b) au ajutoral derivatelor de ordinal I ni II ale function "form: i) calculam derivata de ord. I: Pon =? 2) resolvan ecuația: fix) = 0 au soluțiile {x;=? - punte vidia (atationare) ale funcțiai fix) 3) colculous devivata de ord. 11: \$(x)=? (4) s'aisien remnel devivatei de ord. Ti in férence dinte punctele de tionore. Da co: (a) t'(x:) >0 si punct de mining (local) (c) f'(x;) =0 => x; punct de maxim (local)
(c) f''(x;)=0 => mu se poate stabili natura pundalui "xi". b') ou gjubrel diferentialebr de ord. I n' I ale functiei , for); 1) calculan diferentiala de ord. I: dfin = fix dx =? 2) resolven egolitatia: dex) = (=) fixed => (=, fix)=0 on solutife fix=? squeta critice (stationare) 3) calculion diferentiala de ord 1 : d'Em = f'mdx =? 4) stabilier semne diferențialei de ord ii în fiecare dintre punctele stationare. Daco: a) d2frp > 0 (=) of fox; ) dix, >0 (=) f(x;) >0 => x; -punct de minim (bed) ( p) 95 t(xi) <0 (=, 2, xi) (3, <0 (=, 2, xi) <0 => xi-bang ye maxim (pocal) (c) 9 2 2000) so (=) 2 (x) 9x = 0(=) 2 (x) = 0 => NA borgen go forming nature por "1x"

```
Obs: function for one o singura derivata de ord. I no singura derivata de ord. II;
se cand function fran-12n) one \"n" derivate partiale de ord I (\frac{32}{32\frac{1}{2}}; i=\vec{1}\vec{1}\vec{1})

"n", derivate partiale de ord I (\frac{32}{32\frac{1}{2}}; i=\vec{1}\vec{1}\vec{1})
a realiza etapele i)-iv) din metoda b) trebaise so foliain diferențialele de ord I și II adespate a costeia & care sourt unice: df(x,-,xn) și df(x,,-,xn) ‡
Defi: Fie | f: D = IK - IK

\( f = f(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots - 1 \alpha_1 \begin{array}{c} \text{mot} f(x) \\ \text{f} \text{ is } \end{array} \]
                                                   o functie de (cel petin) donc on devivaballo in raport cu
   pote normosarper { Le CSDI} in Xo = (x', x', --, x') ED. Stanen co:
a) No este punct de minim (local) pertru função "f", do co:
          (0x) V ≥ x (b); (x) = (0x) (E) (1.61) (E) (1.61)
b) to este punet de maxim (local) pentru functia " f n, daco:
          (13.2) (3) V(X) = S(X, r) CD a.7: $(x) > f(X) . (4) XE V(X)
 Obs: (i) Xo - punct de optim (local) (=) Xo - pet. de vivien sou de maxim

extrem (local) (=) (X) V(X) = S(Xo, T) CD, (E) X1X5

(ii) evident un pet. Xo nu este punct de optim (local) (=) (M) V(X) = S(Xo, T) CD, (E) X1X5
                                                                                     (50%) 02 : (50%) < 60%)
Teto f: Delly -in

    fanctie de closa C'(D) (feC'(D)) m χ₀=(α, α, α, α, ω)∈D.

          Atoma Xo este punot stationar (vitic) pertru functia "f", daca:
     (13.3)df(x_0) = 0 \quad (= 1)(13.3) \begin{cases} \frac{3x_0}{6}(x_0) = 0 \\ \frac{3x_0}{6}(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}
```

Teoreman de caracterizare a puntebre de extrem Ocal)-o condidii ou ficiente mu i recessare

Fie  $f \in C^2(D)$  on  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  in  $X_0 \in D$  un punct stationar (oritic) pentrue "f". Adenci j davo:

a)  $d^2f(X_0) > 0$  (oste posidio son semiposidio de finite a forma potrateiro) =>  $X_0$  este pot de minim (bred)

b)  $d^2f(X_0) < 0$  (este negative son semi regetio de finite ca forma potratica) =>  $X_0$  este pet de maxim (bred)

c) d2(x) \go (oste redefinito co semu/nupostreosto semu constant) => X oste punt de inflexione (3a)

(in oste punt de extrem local)

Obs: Aplicand metada lui lacolni de aducere a unei forme potratice la forma canonica (pentre ai pata stabili semnel acesteia) teorema i poste li reformulato astfel:

## Teore ma 2 (de caracterisare a puncte br de extrem local cu metodo lui Tardri)

Fix fece(D) au DER" in XoED un penct stationer (oridic) pentru function "f(X)" isi

 $q_5 t(x^0)_{i \in I} = \sum_{n=1}^{i=1} \frac{j_{\pi^i}}{j_{\pi^i}} \frac{g_{\pi^i} g_{\pi^i}}{g_{\pi^i}} (x^0) q_{\pi^i} q_{\pi^i} = \sum_{n=1}^{i=1} \sum_{n=1}^{i=1} \alpha^{i,i} q_{\pi^i} q_{\pi^i}$ , in become against a gardete.

function infin on princtal obationes  $X_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, -1x_1^0)$ :  $H(X_0) = \begin{cases} a_{11} & a_{12} - a_{11} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - a_{21} - a_{21} \end{cases}$ Notand  $a_1 : A_1, A_{21} - A_1, A_{21} - A_2, A_{12} - A_{12}$ 

ai matricei H(xo), adica:

$$\Delta_{x} = \alpha_{11}$$

$$\Delta_{z} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{z} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{z} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & ---\alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{11} & ---\alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{11} & ---\alpha_{12} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{x} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & ---\alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{11} & ---\alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{12} & ---\alpha_{12} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{x} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & ---\alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{11} & ---\alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{12} & ---\alpha_{12} \end{vmatrix}$$

atunei, avem pentru:

- a) \$100; \$200; -- jou >0 (+,+,--,+) => Xo este punct de minim (ocal) pentru fondia f(x);
- b) \$1 <0, \$20; \$50, -- (-,+,-,+,-) => Xo ste punct de maxim (brod) pentre function (K)
- c)(4) Di \$0, i=1, in in once also ombinație de senne decet in carel a) sou b) => Xoeste punct de inflixiure (quint pa) pontre functia (X);
- d) (3) b;=0, i elis, -, ng => nu re poate precisa natura punctului Xo (medodo du iacolo na functionerso"
- i) în T2, torma potratiro: def(x0) = = = = aj aj dx; dx; dx; a fost aduso la forma ronovico folorand formula bui lacoboi: deplo) = Do de + Di de + --+ Didy + --+ Dud de to (am notat au: dy = bindx, +bizdx + +bindxy, i= Tin)
- ii) evident in casul d) prétour folois métoda lui Gaurs (vous aduce matricea H(Xo) la forma triungluislar superioaire ou T.E.)

Den defi si 2 respectiv (Ti m) 12 resulto unua torul algoritus de determinara a punctelor de extrem local partre functio de "n" variabile: Algoritme de de terminare a punck lor de extrem lacel (libere/reconditionate/fore legitari 1) carul general (R")

Pentru a determina punctele de extrem local ale unei fanctii { = f(x1,x2,-1xn), procedem asofel:

O Calculan ale "" devivate Darfiale de ord I ale tanctici: 32, 32, --, 32

2) Determinam punctele stationare (virtice) ale function, resolvand vistemel:

(x) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 ale carni soluti;  $\begin{cases} P_{\epsilon}(x_i^{\epsilon}, x_i^{\epsilon}, --, x_i^{\epsilon}) \\ P_{\epsilon}(x_i^{\epsilon}, x_i^{\epsilon}, --, x_i^{\epsilon}) \end{cases}$  sunt punctela stationare (oxidia) contate  $\begin{cases} P_{\epsilon}(x_i^{\epsilon}, x_i^{\epsilon}, --, x_i^{\epsilon}) \\ P_{\epsilon}(x_i^{\epsilon}, x_i^{\epsilon}, --, x_i^{\epsilon}) \end{cases}$ 

3 Calculam cele "", derivate partiale de ord " ale funției: 327 ; ij=11n

(4) Soviem hestiana ataxata funcției "f.,:

$$H(\alpha'' x^{2})^{-1} x'') = \begin{cases} 3x'' 9x' & 9x'' 9x^{5} \\ \frac{9x^{5}}{55} & \frac{9x'^{5}}{55} & -\frac{9x^{5}}{55} 9x'' \\ \frac{9x'^{5}}{55} & \frac{9x'^{5}}{55} & -\frac{9x'^{5}}{55} \\ \frac{9x'^{5}}{55} & -\frac{9x'^{5}}{55} & -\frac{9x'^{5}}{$$

$$P_{A}) = \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha_{11}}{\alpha_{21}} \alpha_{12} - \alpha_{14}\right)}{\left(\frac{\alpha_{21}}{\alpha_{12}} \alpha_{22} - \alpha_{24}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{11}}{\alpha_{12}} \alpha_{12} - \alpha_{14}$$

6 Calculan minorii diagonali principali ai lui 
$$H(P_A)$$
:
$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a$$

b) 1,00, 0,00,00,00,00,000 (-,+,-,+,-)=> ?,-pt. de maxim (bral)

c) (A) & ; = 1, i = 1, i m alto combinatio de senne decât a) sau b) => ?, -punot de inflexiure (punot sa)

d) E) Di = o ph. i e {1.5, -, m} => me preter precisa notara (pd de vivin) maxim/inflexione) pct. P1

(8) Repetou etapele (5-(7) pentru toate celetalk puncte stationare (airie): P2, P3, --, PK

```
II) cosul particular ( n=2 (=) IR?)
    Pentru a de tormina punctela de extrem local ale unei functi; { f = f(x, y)
  O Calculan derivatele partial de ord I: 20, 29,
   ( De beminan parcele stationaire (oùtice) de funcției fory 1 rezolvând séskuul;
                          (x) { 3x = 0 ale comi soluții : } Pe(x, ye) sunt punctede stationure (vidice) contate; }
Pe(x, ye)
  (3) Colorform garinatele Santiale ge org ii ap leg textext): 355 , 355 , 355 = 352
 (2) Essien possiona agosage tenefici tesit): H(x)= (35t 35t)
   (5) Colculon hossiones in primal panet origin ?(x,y): H(P1) = H(x,y) = (a1) a12)
(3) bace: (a) $1>0; $2>0 (+,+) => ? - pot de minim (God)

(5) Colculan minorii diagonoli principali $1,1$2 ai lui $H(P_1): $\lambda_1 = a_{11} \\
\(\begin{array}{c} \(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_1 \\
\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_2 \\
\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_1 \\
\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_2 \\
\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_2 \\
\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_1 \\
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\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_2 \\
\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_3 \\
\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_2 \\
\(\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_3 \\
\pi\end{array}\) = \lambda_3 
                           bace: (a) Δ1>0; Δ2>0 (+,+) => Po-pot de minim (bcal)
bl Δ1<0; Δ>0 (-,+) => Po-pot de maxim (bcal)
                                                                                             (c) ($1>0; $2<0(+,-) => P_1-pol. de inflainne (pund $a)

(b,<0; $2<0(-,-)
                                                                                                         d) $1=0 san $2=0 =) nu puku precisa natura puntului critic P1
            8 Repetem etapele 6 - Fentru alelalk puncte oritice: 72,73,-, te
                                               Ex: São se desternine toate puncte le de extrem boral ale funçhici: [7: R > R
        O\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = (A+1)(\sigma x + A+1)\right)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Obs derivan função ca un produs folosid relatibe \((\lambda t)' = \lambda t'\)
(\(\frac{1}{2}\))' = \(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\)
                                \left|\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} = (x+1)\left(x+5A+1\right)\right|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = \left[ (x+1)(\lambda+1)(x+\lambda) \right]_{x=0}^{X} = \left[ (\lambda+1)(\lambda+\lambda) \right]_{x=0}^{X} = \left[ (\lambda+\lambda)(\lambda+\lambda) \right]_{x=0}^{
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           constante la gariara en = (2+1)(5x+2+1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \begin{cases} 2x + 44 = 0 \\ 3x + 44 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} 
\begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} 
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\begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{cases} =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   (i) a.b=0 (= a=0 san b=0
```

Obs: se deriveate du vou ca un produs: If i if

fundie de « respectie of

$$\frac{9x9^4}{8x^4} = \frac{9^49^x}{8x^4} = 5(x+4+1)$$

$$\frac{94_5}{8x^4} = 5(x+1)$$

$$\frac{9x_5}{3x^4} = 5(x+1)$$

$$H(x^{1}A) = \begin{cases} \frac{9A9x}{355} & \frac{9A5}{355} \\ \frac{9x_{5}}{355} & \frac{9x_{5}}{355} \\ \frac{9x_{5}}{355} & \frac{9x_{5}}{355} & \frac{9x_{5}}{3} \\ \frac{9x_{5}}{3} & \frac{9x_{5}}{3} & \frac{9x_{5}}{3} \\ \frac{9x_{5}}{3} & \frac{9x_{5}}{3} & \frac{9x_{5}}{3} \\ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} 5(x_{5}A_{41}) & 5(x_{5}A_{41}) \\ 3(x_{5}A_{41}) & 5(x_{5}A_{41}) \\ \frac{9x_{5}A_{5}}{3} & \frac{9x_{5}}{3} & \frac{9x_{5}}{3} \\ \end{cases}$$

## III cazul particular N=3 (R3)

Pentru a de tormina puncte le ce extrem boal de funçõe: \f=fox, I,2) procedo u ostfel:

O Calculam derivatele partial de ord. I: 25, 25, 37, 37

(3) Calaram desirates . L'ality :

(4) Set = 0 ap couri solution; 
$$S^{s}(x^{s}, A^{s}, S^{s})$$

(5) Calaram desirates . L'ality :

(5) Calaram desirates . L'ality :

sund puncte le stationare (orifice) contate

3) Calculam derivatela portiale de ord. II: (32 ; 32; 32; 32)

$$H(x/45) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{959x}{35t} & \frac{955}{35t} \\ \frac{949x}{35} & \frac{949x}{35} & \frac{949x}{35} \\ \frac{9x_5}{35t} & \frac{9x_9x}{35t} & \frac{9x_9x}{35t} \end{vmatrix}$$

6 Calculou minorii diagonali principali: 1, 12, 13 corespontation lui H(P1);

Dace:

a) \$1,00,620,6300 (+,+,+) => Pr-pot de minim local

b) A, <0, A2>0, A3<0 (-,+,-) => P, - pot de maxim local

() (+) sito, i=1,3 si in alta combinatio de semme decât a) saub) => P, -pot de inflacione (3a)

d) (7) Di=0, ichin3) => me patem precisa natura punctului oribic P1

B Se repeté ctopele € −€ pertre celebrable punte oritére: 72,73, -, 7€

Fx: Deperminati bringtep go orpon pool ale langliei: [£:15] > 15 Jem:

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -85$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = e^{2} - e^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -e^{2} - e^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x$$

$$\frac{9^{2}5^{2}}{9^{2}5^{2}} = -8$$

$$\frac{9^{2}95}{9^{2}5^{2}} =$$

$$(5) = H(1,1,0) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_1 = -4 & \pm_2 \\ \Delta_2 = -24 & == \\ \Delta_3 = 192 & (-,-,+) \end{pmatrix}$$
 Poste punct de influseium (3a)

## Aplicatie economica

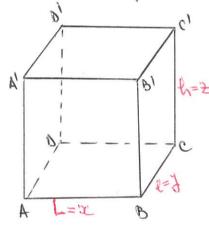


Notorità deselor interruper in furnizarea apei industriale, societatea schutisiotica decide sa ni arigure o reserva (merficiento pte desfasurarea activitatii timp de o est objetamenta) construind un basin descoporit, de forma unui parabelipi ped dreptenglia (prisma pateulatera dreapto) ou capacitatea (volunul) de 1000 m³. estiind ca prefal (fix) de construcție este de 500 turo/m² sa se de termine soluția construcția optimă."

Dom

solutie constructivo optimo - costul total de construcție so fie minim

Obs costrul depinde de cat ne construição (suprafota construi to trebeire so fie minimo)



$$\int A = xAs = 1.000 (m_3) = conspan_4$$

$$\int A = xA + xxs + xAs (exp fare "cabec") - o num = 2 ge mining$$

Model maternatic

$$\begin{cases} 3(x^{1/5}) = x^{2/5} + 5x + 5x^{2/5} \\ 3: \mathbb{K}^{+}_{*3} \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \pmod{n} \end{cases}$$

on conclipia (legatura): 20/3=1000

Este o problema de deserminare a pot de extrem ou legadari (legate / conditionate)

care se resolva au: metoda multiplicatori los lui Lagrange (nu am facuto)

Den foricire, putem 150 o adacem la caral studiot (fara legadari, extreme libere) ortel

adin 242-1200 - 2-1000 - 2-1000 -

oginary = (120) => 5 = 1000 (x) v. nom enpan, be "5" in oxtravia function & (21.945)

Obtinand o (nouve) fanitie care depinde door de x, y oi nu are legateuri/restrictii:

Vien so determinan valorile lui [x=? a.r., fix, y) so aito valoarea minimo (=1 no determino)

Aplican alg. de de terminare a punctelor de extran boral function (124):

$$0$$

$$\frac{34}{34} = x - \frac{45}{5000}$$

$$0$$

$$\frac{9x}{94} = 4 - \frac{x_5}{5000}$$

$$\left| \left( \frac{x_5}{1} \right)_1 = -\frac{x_3}{5}$$

$$\left| \left( \frac{x}{1} \right)_1 = -\frac{x_5}{1}$$

(=) 
$$\int (i0\int_{0}^{2} i0\int_{0}^{2} - binct \text{ or } \mu c$$
 (  $\int_{0}^{2} i \frac{1}{2} = 0$  (

Obs: vovificem in outinuous dace P ste pot de minim local ph- iti

Condusie

fundia fory) is alinge valoare minimo in punctul P(10 ts, 10 ts)

Condusie economica

Soluti a constructiva optima (ou al mai vie cost teste data de:

$$\begin{array}{l} (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{base basinable ste in patrot} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{base basinable ste junistate die latera patrolie de la base} \\ (x = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die latera patrolie de la base} \\ (x = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die latera patrolie de la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die latera patrolie de la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes basinable at junistate die la base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{moltimes base} \\ (x = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ m}) & \text{$$

Aning f(P) = 207+2x2+245 = 1003/4 + 1003/4 = 3003/4 (m) 14/6 m Chin = 500 E/M2. 4 (M2) a 500x476 = 238.000 Euro (costal total minim de constructie al sorinului)

Obs - daça construiam socionel ca un out a letura de 10 m, volumul acertaia ar f. fost de 1.000 m, dar supere fato construité ar f. fost de 5 fek x 100 m2 = 500 m2, deci costal to tal as fi fost de 250,000 turo (mai more au 12,000 Euro!!!) reste este efectul unui relaul mateuretic