

Curs 2:

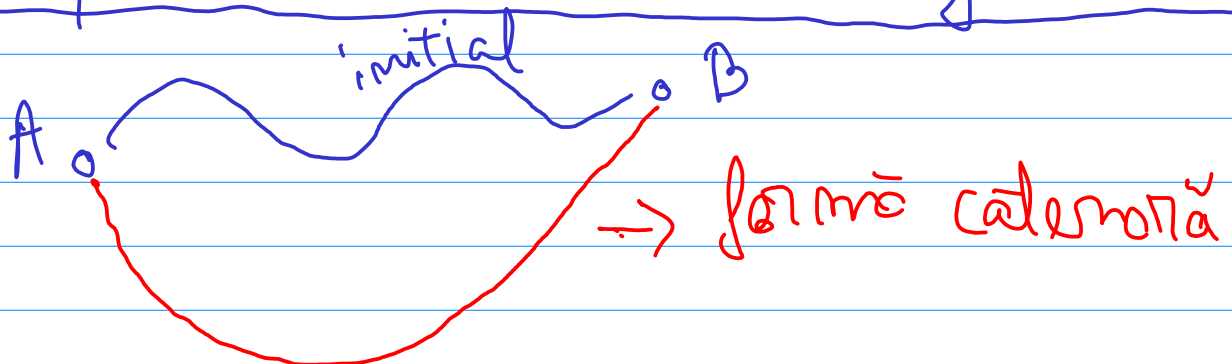
Probleme izoperimetrice:

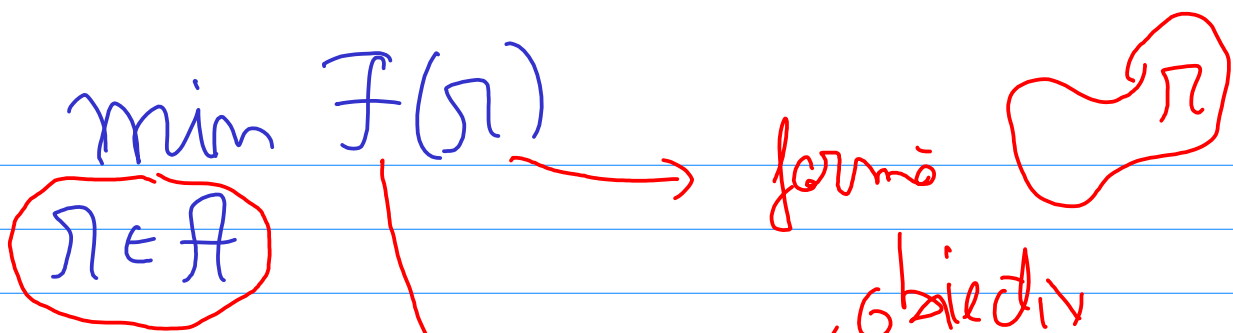
2D { $\min \text{Per}(\Omega) \rightarrow \text{Soluția este discul}$
 $\text{Aria}(\Omega) = c$

$\max \text{Aria}(\Omega) \rightarrow \text{soluția este discul}$
 $\text{Per}(\Omega) = p$

3D { $\min \text{Aria suprafeței}(\Omega)$
 $\text{Vol}(\Omega) = c$
 $\rightarrow \text{soluția este bilă.}$

Longhorn atornă sub greutate lui





clasa în care optimizăm

funcție

- obiectiv
- cost

— perimetru

— arie

— rugozitatea, etc.

Ω Convex

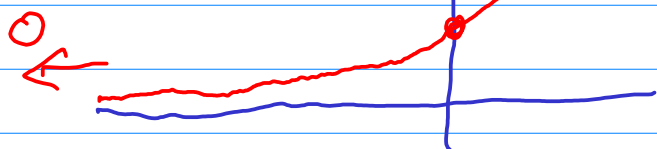
poligoanelor cu n laturi

dreptunghiurilor, etc.

aria / perim sunt fixate

Existența Soluțiilor

$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} e^x$



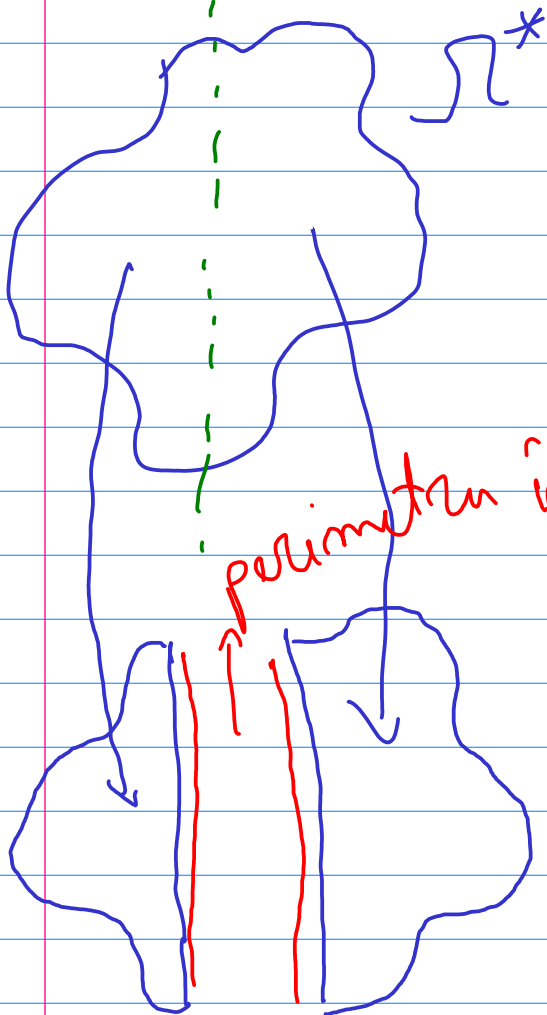
$\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} e^x = 0$ dar $e^x > 0$

\Rightarrow problema dată nu are soluție.

Exemplu: în 2D

$$(P) \quad \max \text{Per}(\Omega) \\ \text{Area}(\Omega) = c$$

- presupunem că Ω^* este soluție pt (P)



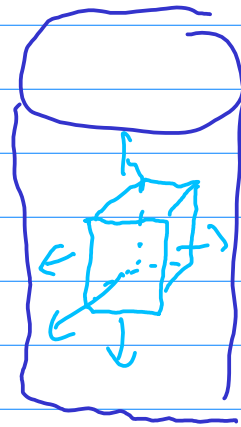
perimetru în plus

Volumeul
s-a păstrat

Contradicție cu optimalitatea
lui Ω^* .

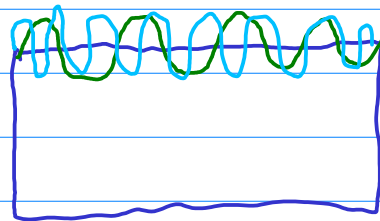
Care este forma
optimă pt un cub
de greutate de un volum
dat?

- transformarea de
caldură este proporțională
cu suprafața obiectului



\Rightarrow (P) nu are soluții.

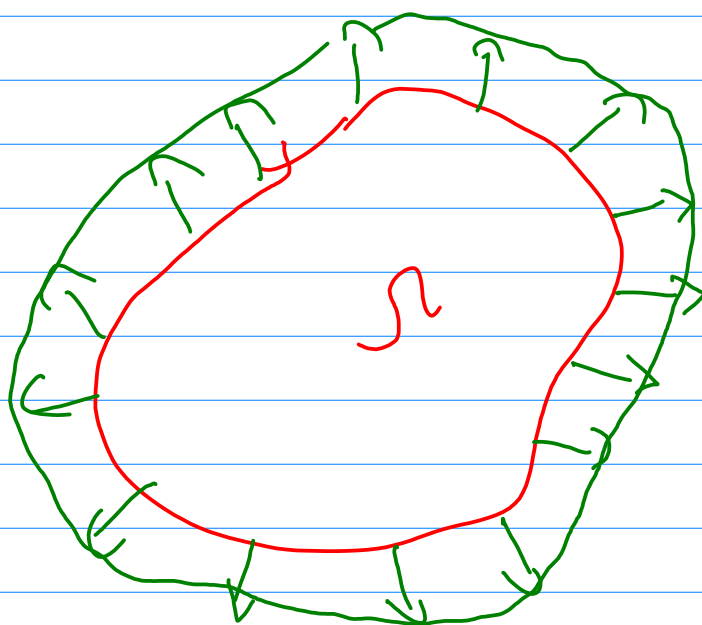
$$\max P_{\Omega}(\gamma)$$
$$\text{Area}(\Omega) = c$$



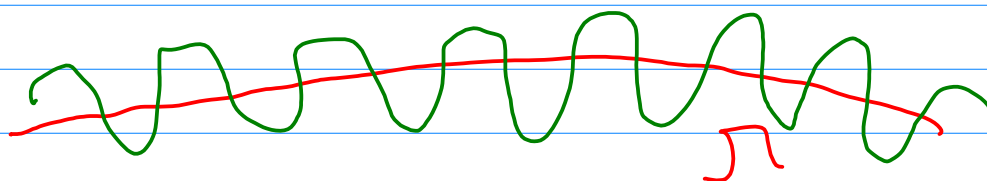
\rightarrow oscilații la mărșc
perimetrul.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{continuu} \\ x_n \rightarrow x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x)$$

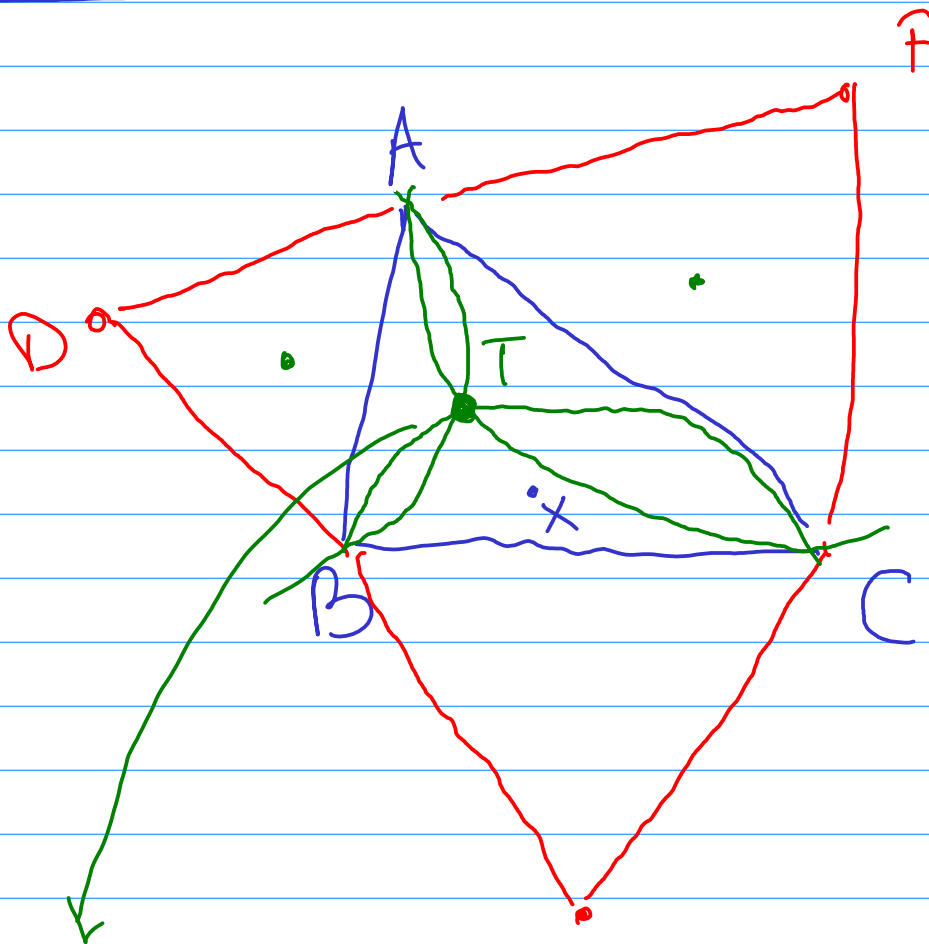
a mări aria



a mări perimetrul

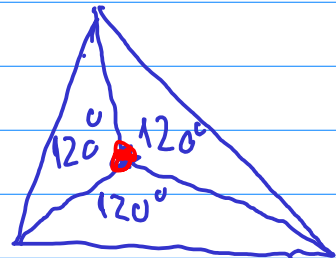


Seminar: Punctul lui Torricelli



Τ παραχρηστικό πρόβλημα $\min_{X \in \Delta ABC} XA + XB + XC$

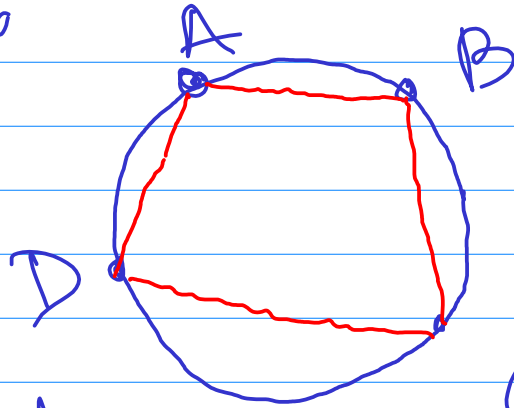
a) ungeschwächt im Journal bei T sind



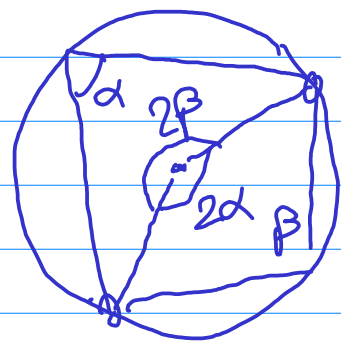
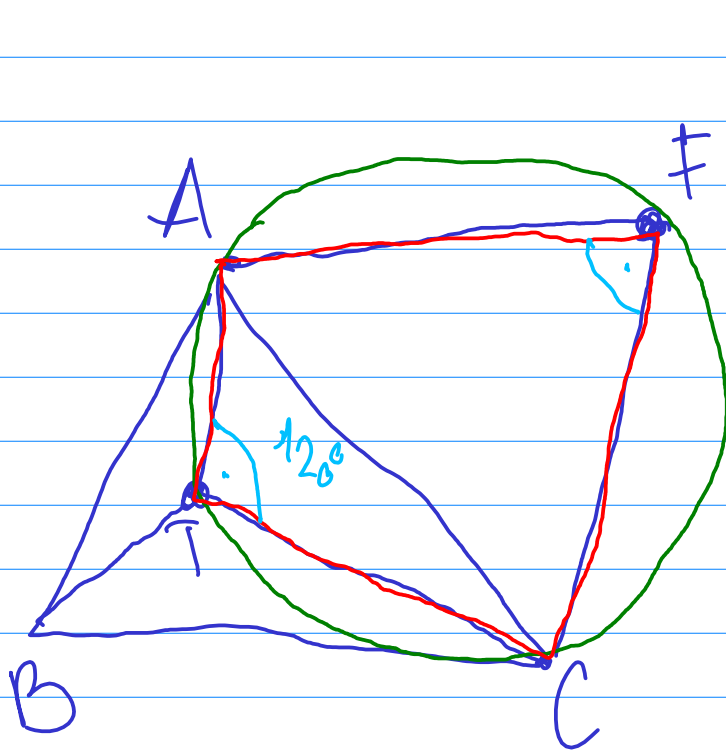
Pentru un patrulater inscrie
 într-un cerc cu este suma unghiurilor
 opuse? R: 180°

$$\angle A + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle B + \angle D = 180^\circ$$



- suma unghiurilor în triunghi = 180°
- suma ——— | ——— patrulater = 360°



ATCF este
 un patrulater
 inscrie într-un
 cerc.

\Rightarrow suma unghiurilor opuse = 180°

$$\angle T = \angle ATC = 180^\circ - \angle F = 120^\circ$$

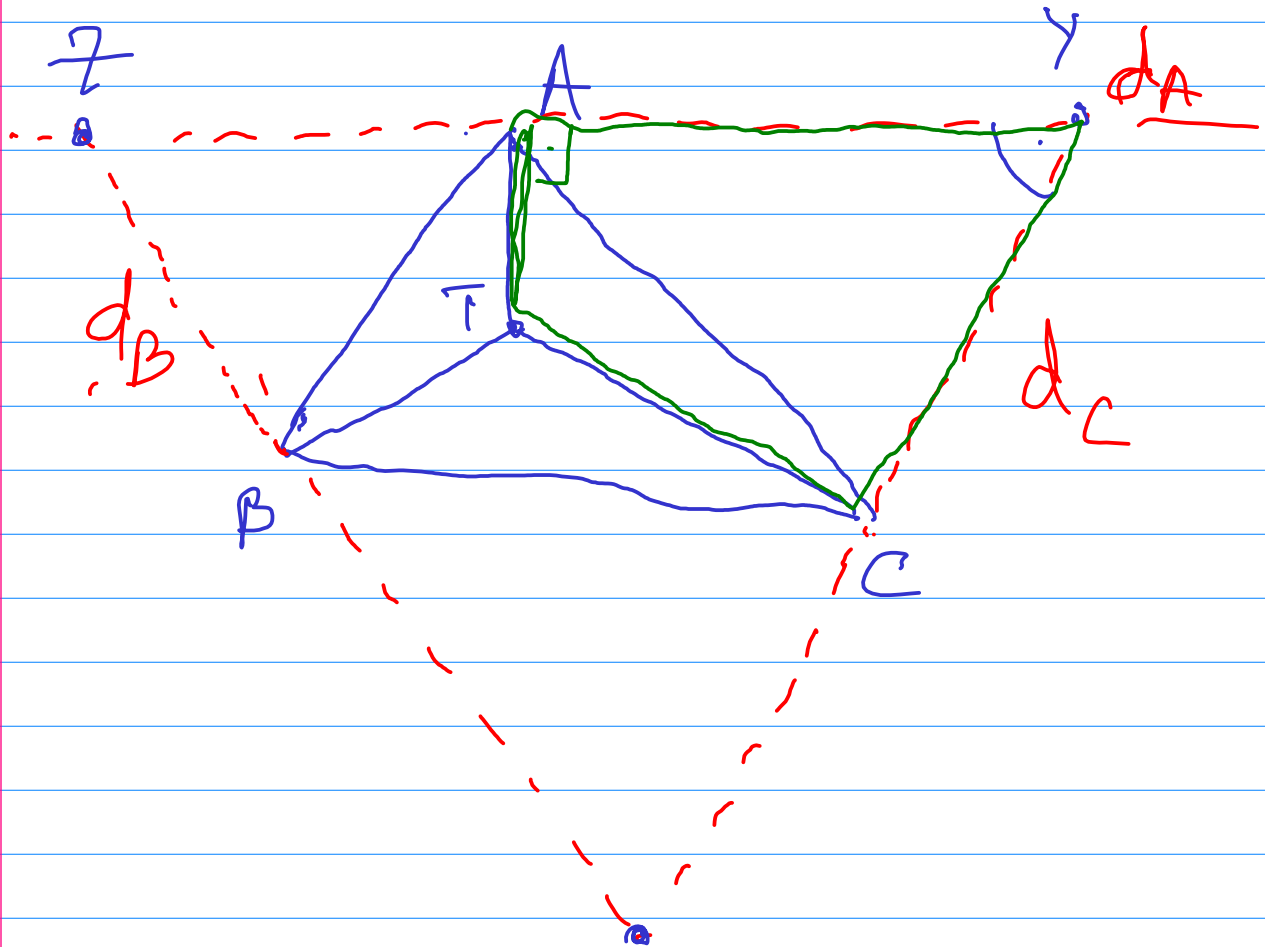
60°

In mod analog optimum

$$\angle B^{\circ}C = \angle A^{\circ}B = 120^{\circ}$$

\Rightarrow a) est demonstrat

b) 7



Imparticular ATC^x :

$\angle A = 90^\circ$

$\angle C = 90^\circ$

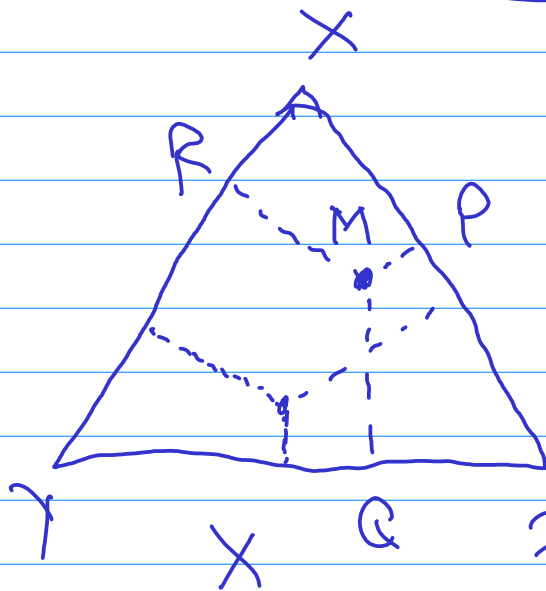
$$\Rightarrow \underline{\alpha \gamma = 60^\circ}$$

a) $\Rightarrow \angle T = 120^\circ$

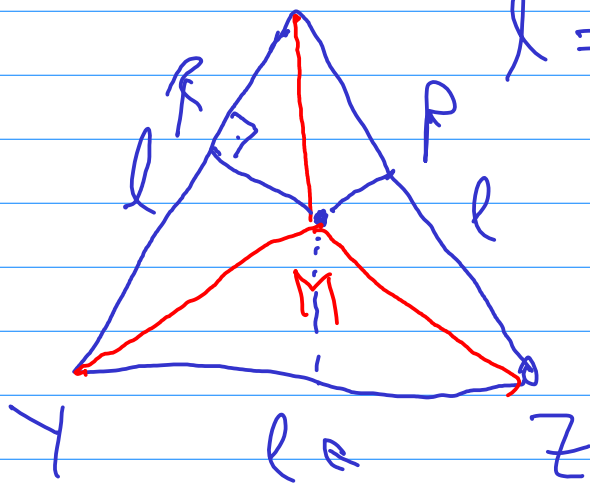
Analogy $\angle X = \angle Z = 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \Delta XYZ$ este echilateral

c)



$$MP + MQ + MR = \text{const}$$



$l = \text{lungimea laturii}$

aria Δ
 \uparrow
 Δ
 equi

$$A[MXY] + A[MYZ] + A[MZX] = A$$

$$\frac{MR \cdot l}{2} + \frac{MQ \cdot l}{2} + \frac{MP \cdot l}{2} = A$$

$$\Rightarrow MP + MQ + MR =$$

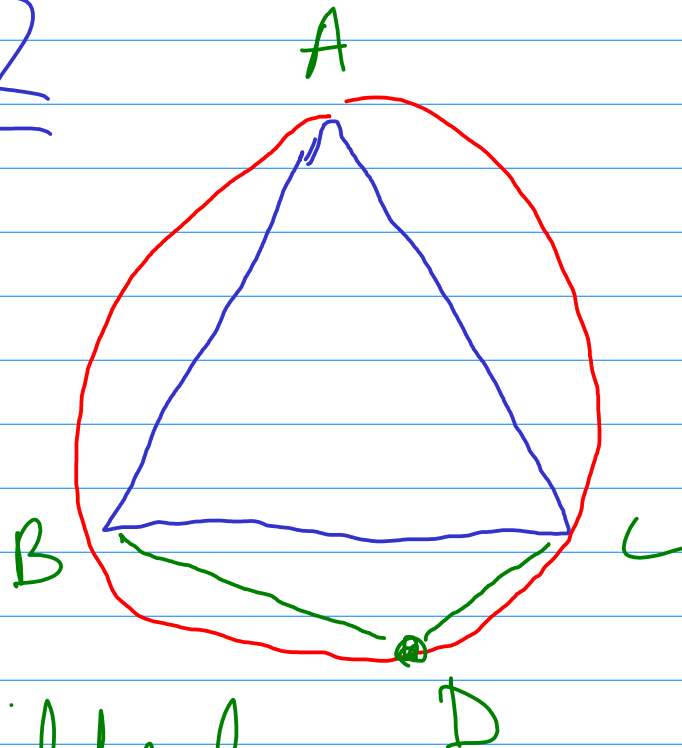
$$\frac{2A}{l}$$

Constant

$\Rightarrow T \leq \text{da pb date.}$



Metoda 2



ABC echilateral

D apartina \widehat{BC} al cercului circ

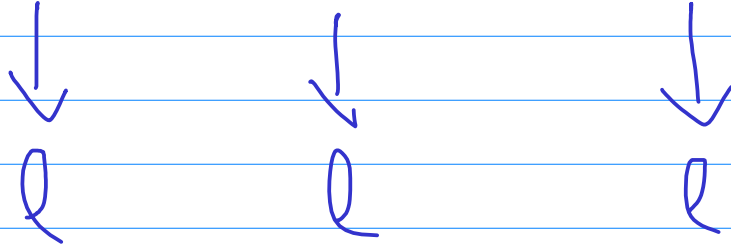
$$\Rightarrow \underline{AD = BD + DC}$$

Ecuația lui Ptolemeu:

ABCD inscris in cerc atunci

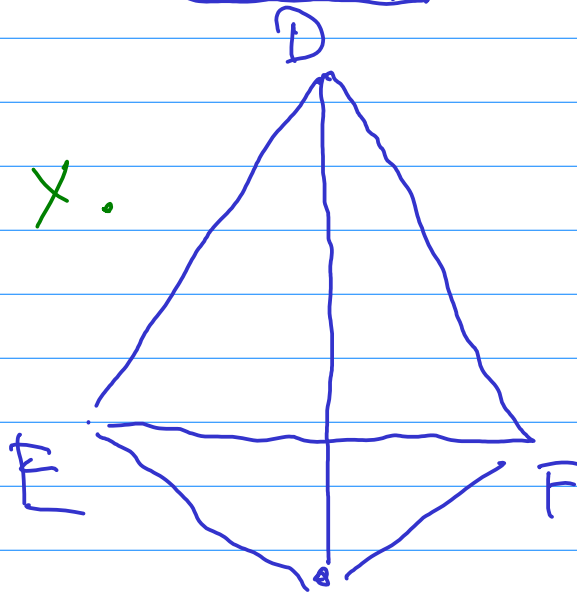
produsul diagonalelor = suma
produselor laturilor opuse

$$AD \cdot BC = AC \cdot BD + AB \cdot CD \quad | : \ell$$



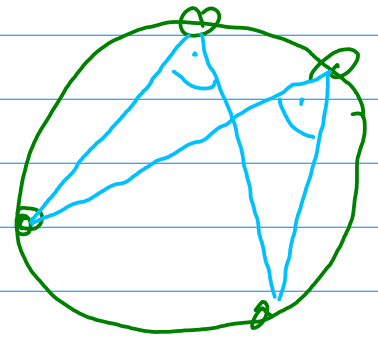
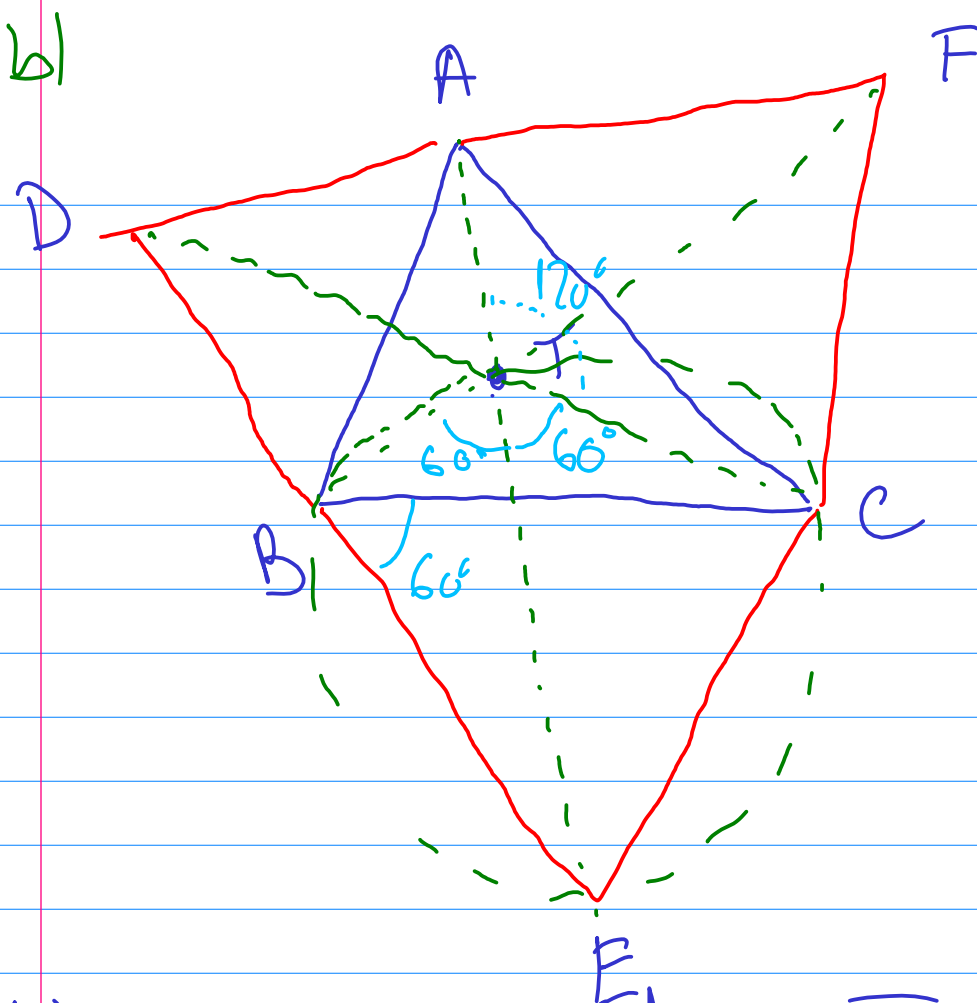
$$\Rightarrow AD = BD + CD$$

Area's demonstrate:



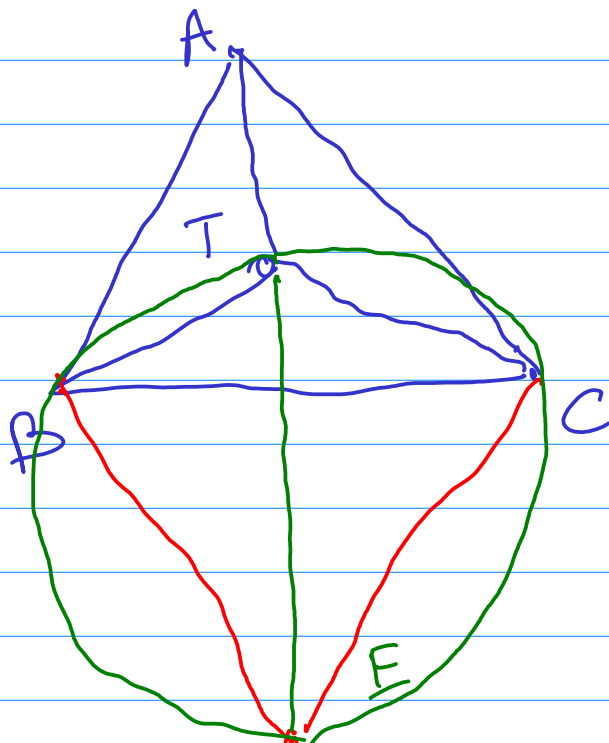
In general: same prod. but opuse
 \geq prod. diag.

$$XE \cdot \cancel{DF} + XF \cdot \cancel{DE} \geq XD \cdot \cancel{EF}$$



b) \angle în jurul lui T sunt de 120°
 $\angle ETC = \angle EBC = 60^\circ$
 (unghiuri înscrise în CTE)

$$TB + TC = TE$$



$$\Rightarrow TA + TB + TC = AE$$

$$XA + XB + XC$$

$\geq XE$

$$\geq XA + XE$$

ing

$$\geq AE = TA + TB + TC$$

tu

Prin urmare oricand ca X

$$Avem \quad XA + XB + XC \geq TA + TB + TC$$

