

Curs 2:

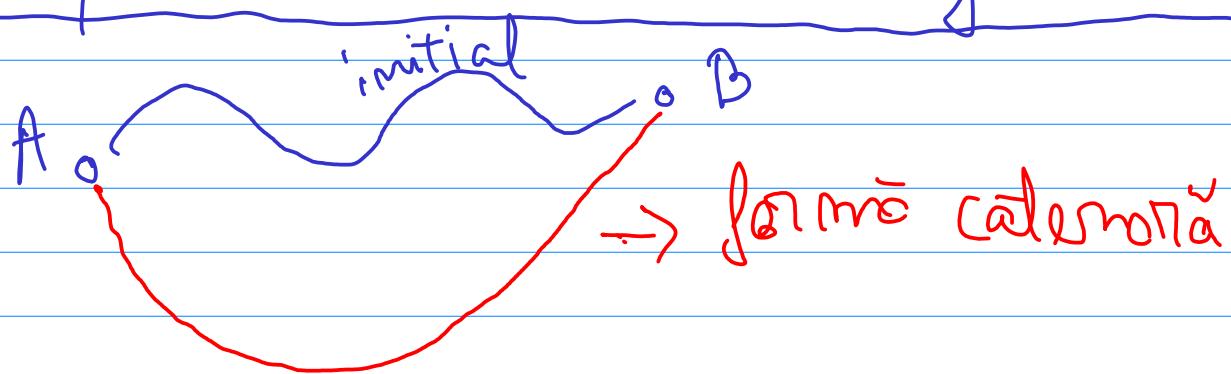
Probleme izoperimetrici:

2D | $\min P_{\text{per}}(S)$ \rightarrow Soluția este discul
 $A_{\text{aria}}(S) = c$

2D | $\max A_{\text{aria}}(S) \rightarrow$ soluția este discul
 $P_{\text{per}}(S) = p$

3D | $\min A_{\text{aria suprafeței}}(S)$
 $V_{\text{vol}}(S) = c \rightarrow$ Soluția este bilă.

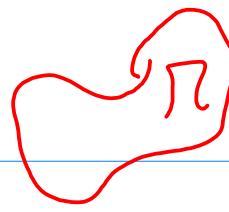
Lorj cu atârnă sub grădina lui



$$\min F(\pi)$$

$$\pi \in \Pi$$

formă



funcție Ghiduri
Cost

- perimetru

- aria

- rezistență, etc.

clasa în cadrul
optimizării

complexe

π

poligoonilor cu n laturi

dreptunghiuri, etc.

aria / perim. sunt fixate

Existența soluțiilor

$$\min l^x$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

o

←

$$\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} l^x = 0 \text{ dcl } l^x > 0$$

\Rightarrow Probleme doar cu o soluție.

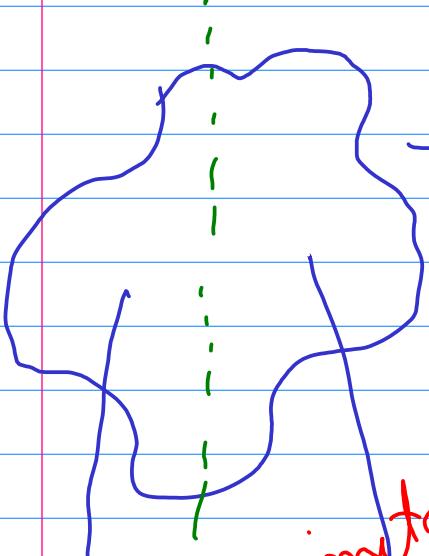
Exemplu: în 2D

$$(P) \text{ Max } Per(S)$$

$$\text{Aria}(S) = c$$

• presupunem că

S^* este soluție pt (P)



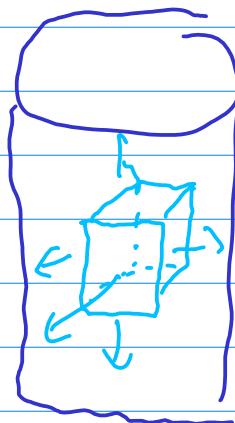
perimetru în plus

Volumul

$S \sim a$ păstrează

Care este forma optimă pt un cub
de ghicitoare cu un volum
dat?

- transformul de
cuburi este proporțional
cu suprafața obiectului

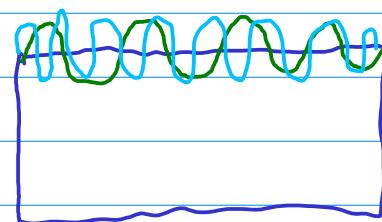


(Contradicție cu optimitatea
lui S^*)

$\Rightarrow (P)$ nu are soluții.

$\max P_{\Omega}(\gamma)$

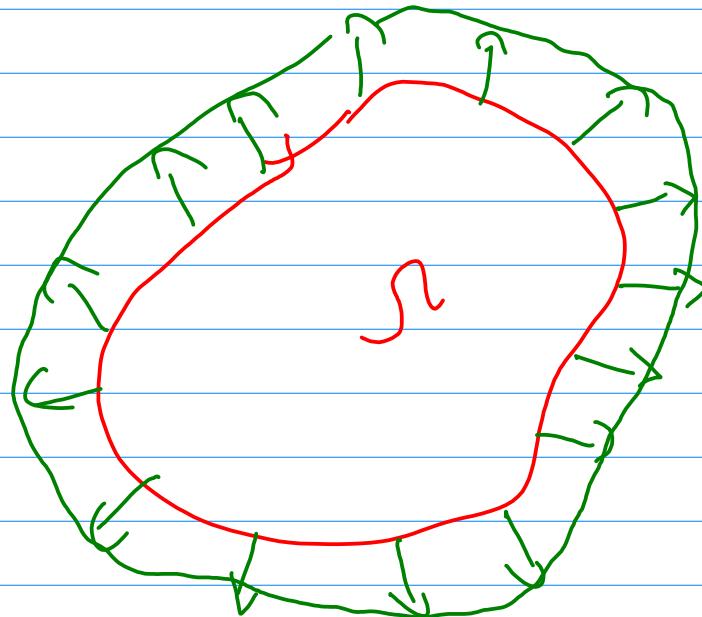
$$A_{\text{int}}(\gamma) = c$$



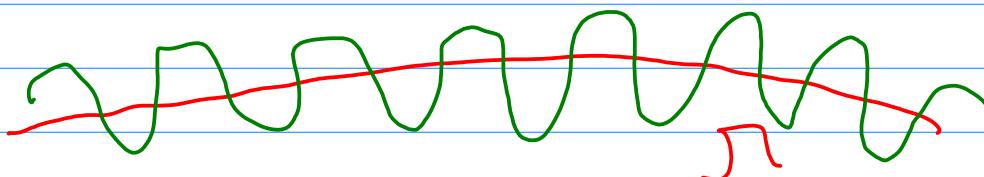
\rightarrow oscilații la frontiera perimetrului.

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

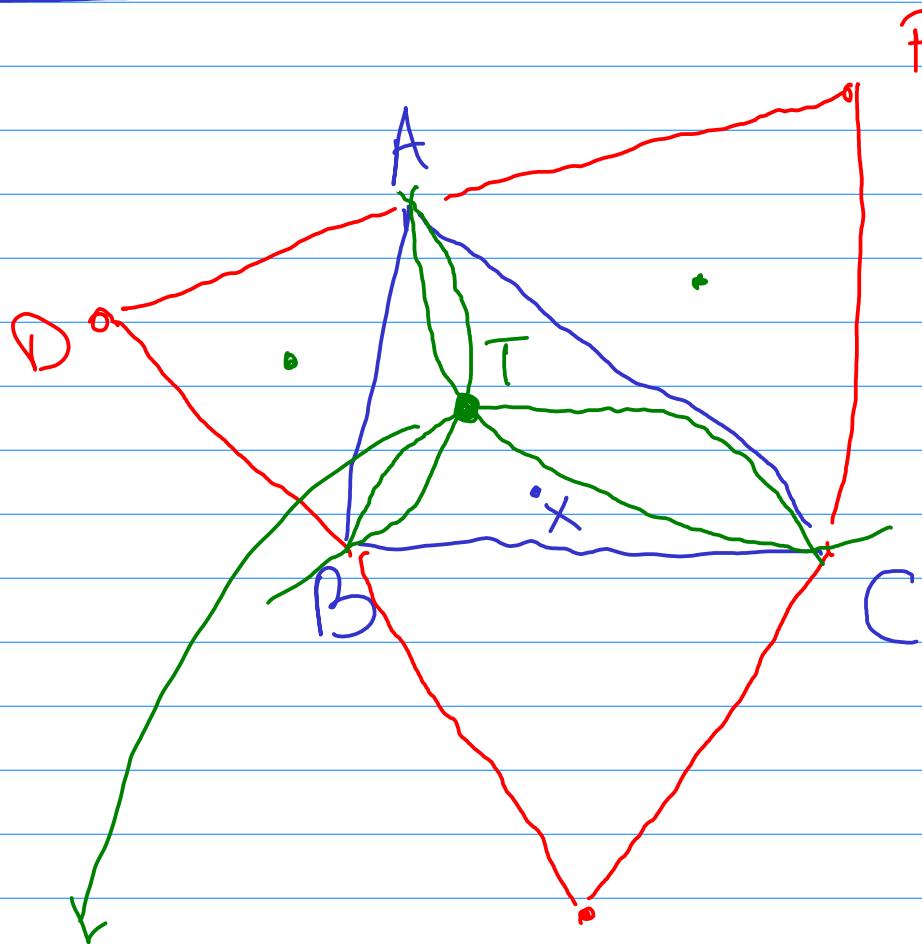
a) mai în aria



a) mai în jurul perimetrului

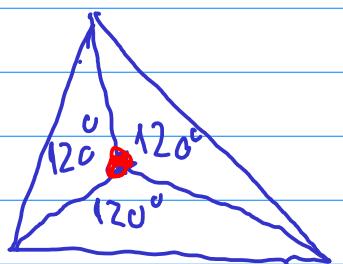


Seminar: Punktet bei Tschirnki



T Nachrō Problema $\min X_A + X_B + X_C$

a) Winkelwih im jwul lui T snt
egale

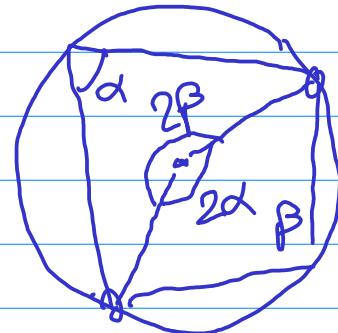
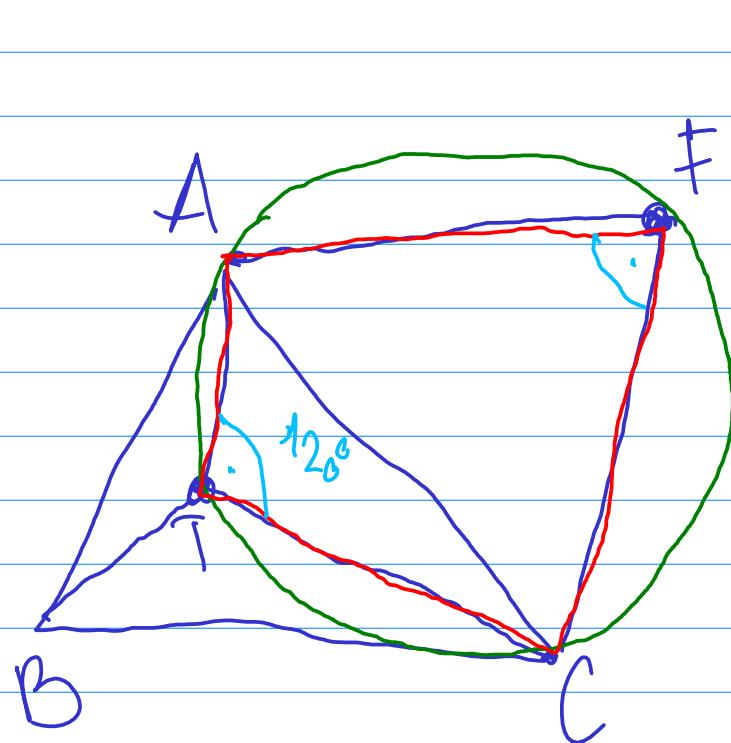
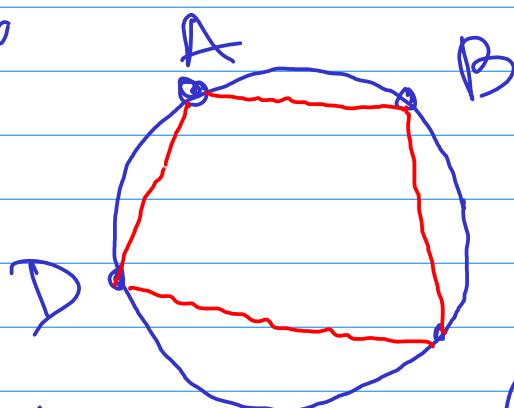


Pentru un patruleter insorsis
intre-un cerc care este suma unghiurilor
opuse? R: 180°

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

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

- Suma unghiurilor in triunghi = 180°
- Suma \longrightarrow patruleter = 360°



$\widehat{ATC}F$ este
un patruleter
insorsis intre-un

\Rightarrow Suma unghiurilor opuse = 180° crtc.

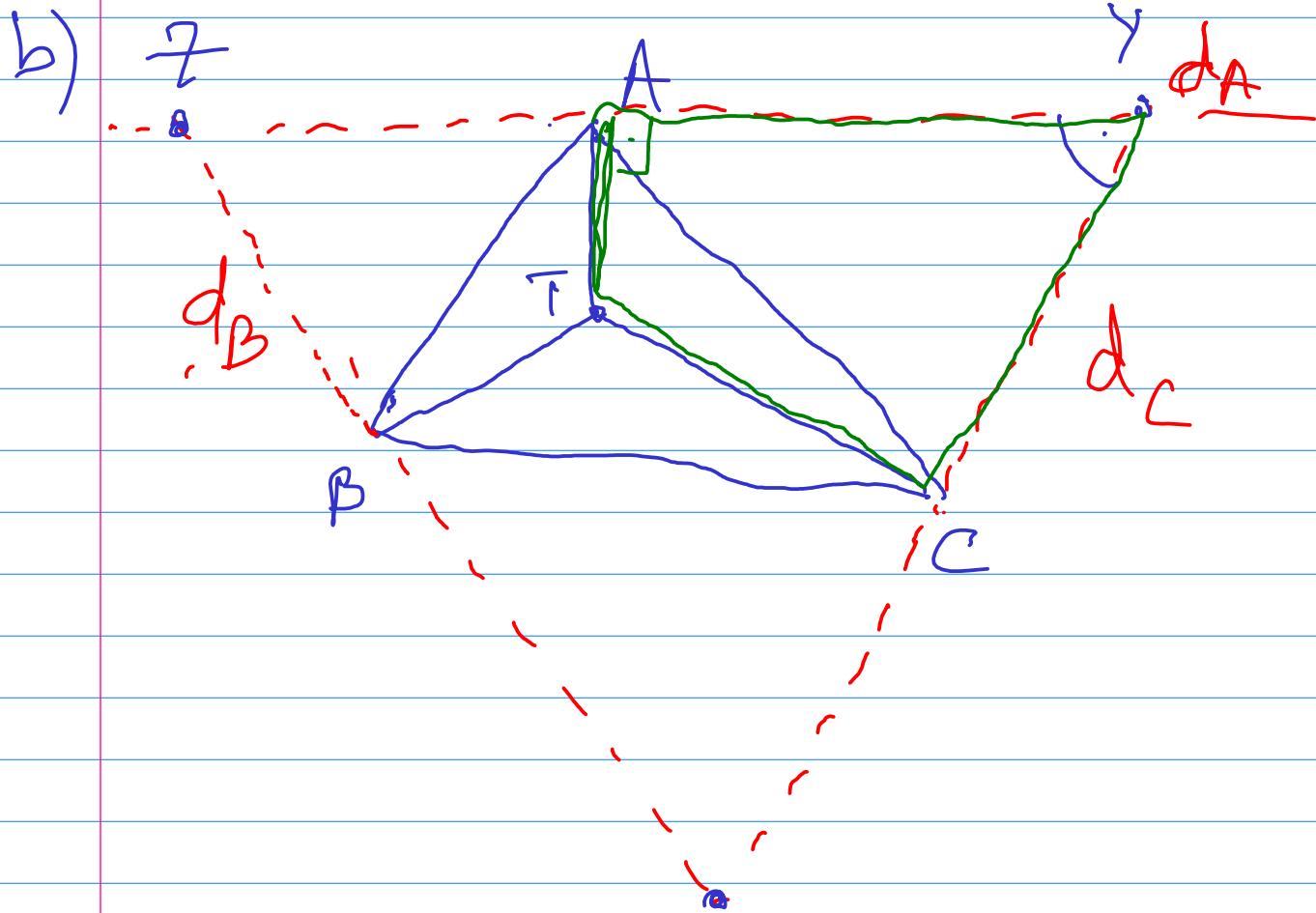
$$\angle T = \angle ATC = 180^\circ - \angle F = 120^\circ$$

60°

Im mod analog Optimum

$$\neq \beta \bar{TC} = \neq \bar{ATB} = 120^\circ$$

\Rightarrow a) estl demonstert



Im potentiell $\neq ATC \neq Y$:

$$\neq A = 90^\circ$$

$$\neq C = 90^\circ$$

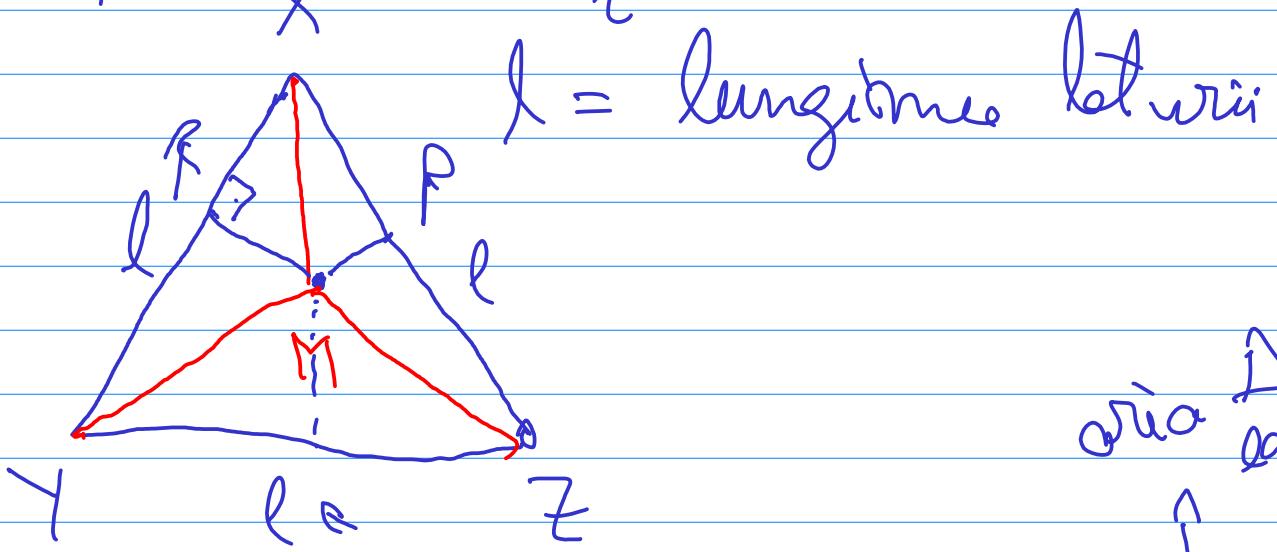
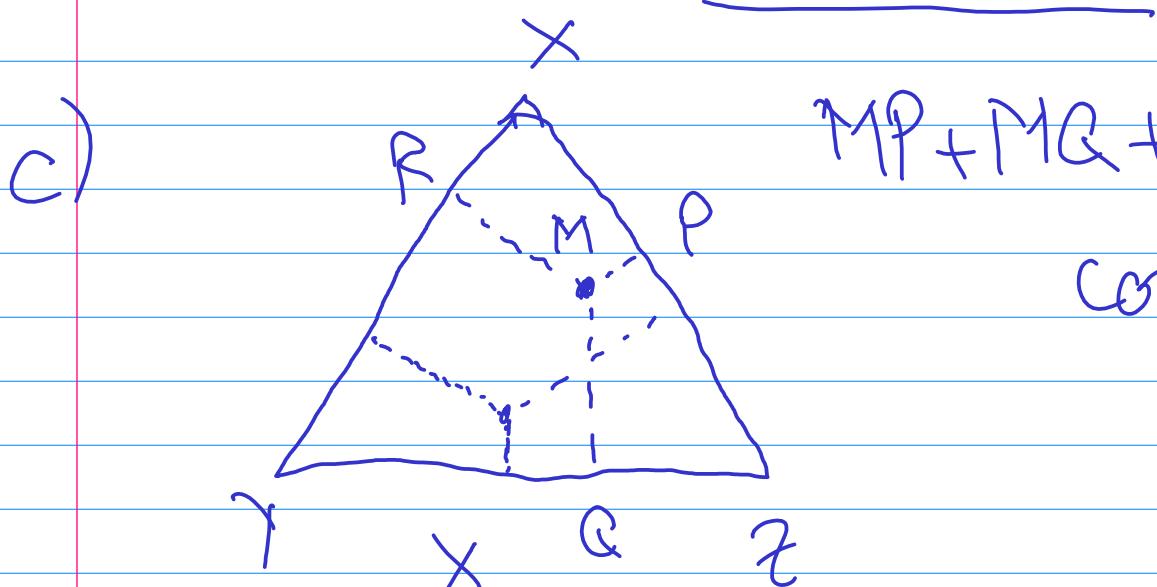
$$\neq T = 120^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \neq Y = 60^\circ$$

a) \Rightarrow

Analog $\neq X = \neq z = 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \Delta XYZ$ este echilateral



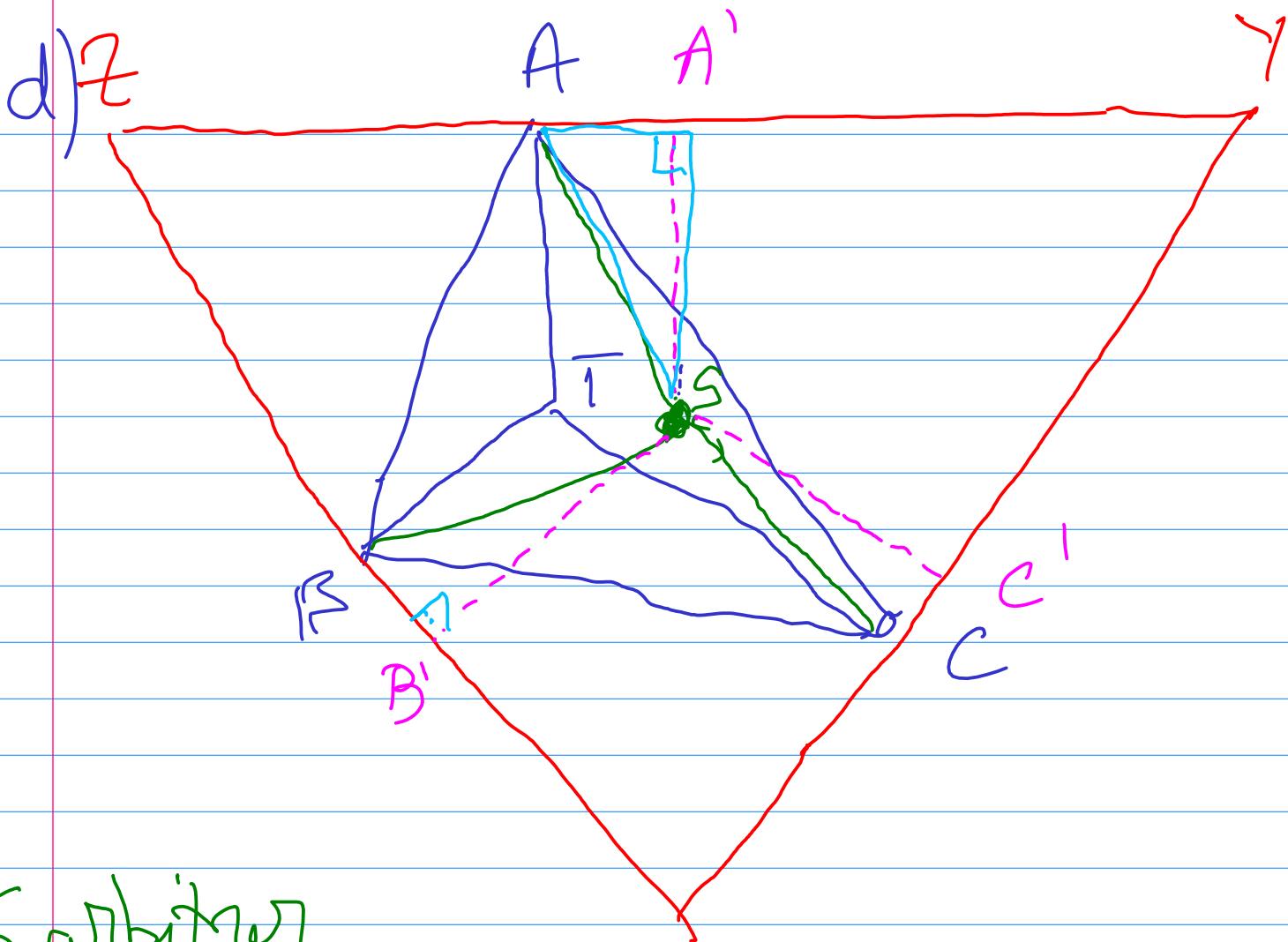
$$A[\text{MXY}] + A[\text{MYZ}] + A[\text{MXZ}] = A$$

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

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

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

constant



Sarbihar

X

$\overline{TA} + \overline{TB} + \overline{TC} = \text{sema dist T ka}$
 latwih lui XYZ (equi)

= const.

$$= SA' + SB' + SC' \leq SA + SB + SC$$

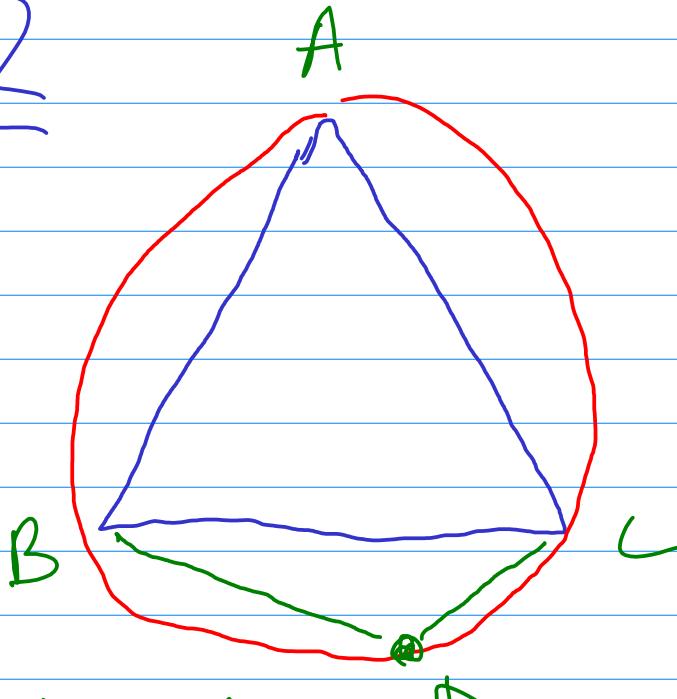
Pun urmən $+ S \in \Delta ABC$

$$SA + SB + SC \geq \overline{TA} + \overline{TB} + \overline{TC}$$

\Rightarrow T este o pb date.



Metoda 2



ABC este triunghiular

D este punctul pe cercului care

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

Egalitatea lui Ptolemeu:

ABCD inscris in cerc astfel

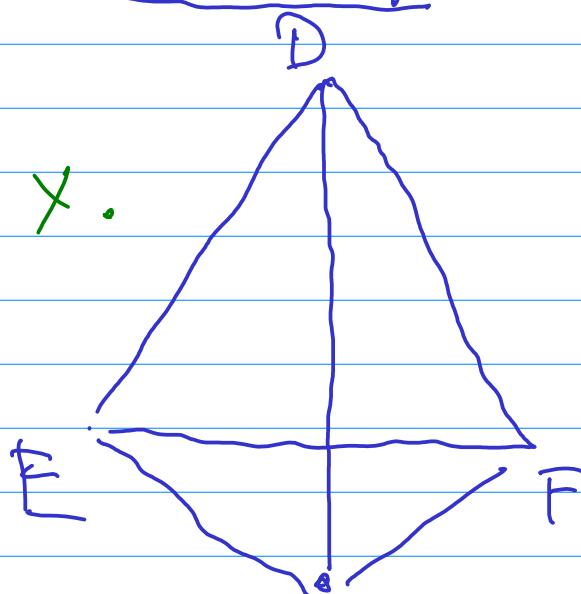
produsul diagonalor = suma
produselor laturilor opuse

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

↓ ↓ ↓
 l l l

$$\Rightarrow AD = BD + CD$$

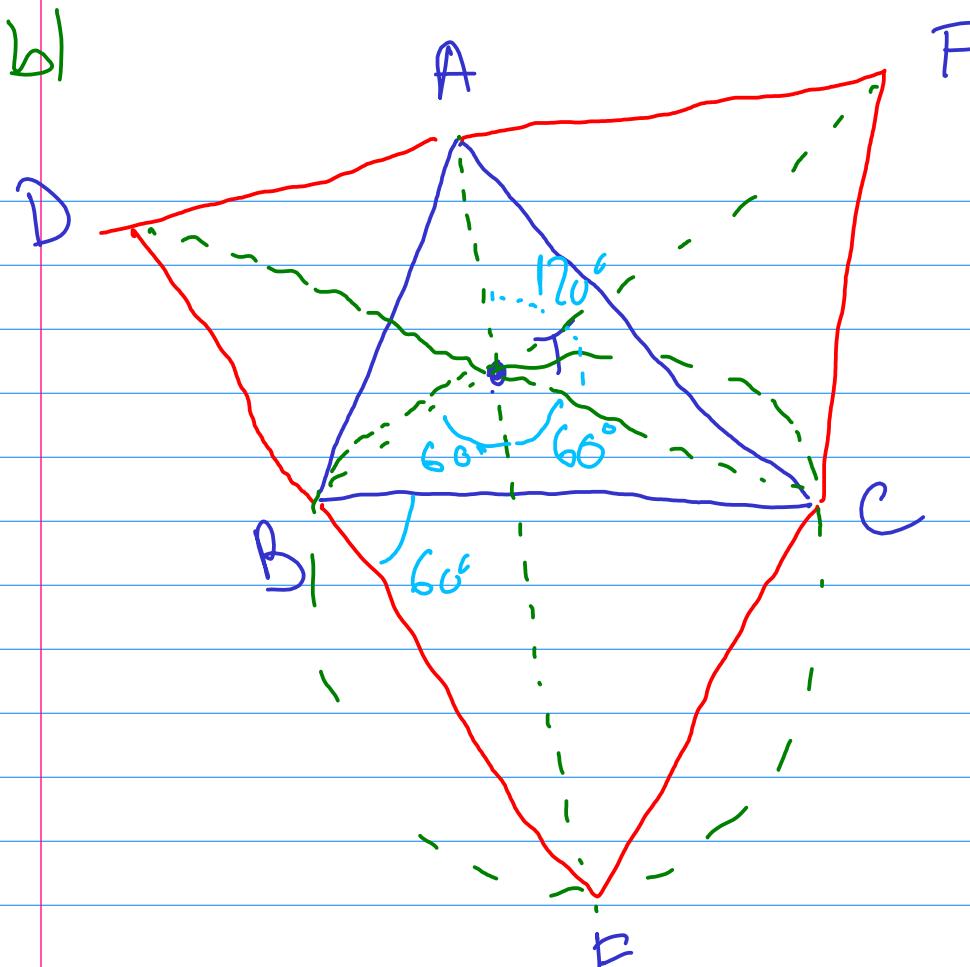
Acessi demonstrare:



In general: same prod. lot opus
 \geq prod. diag.

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

l l l

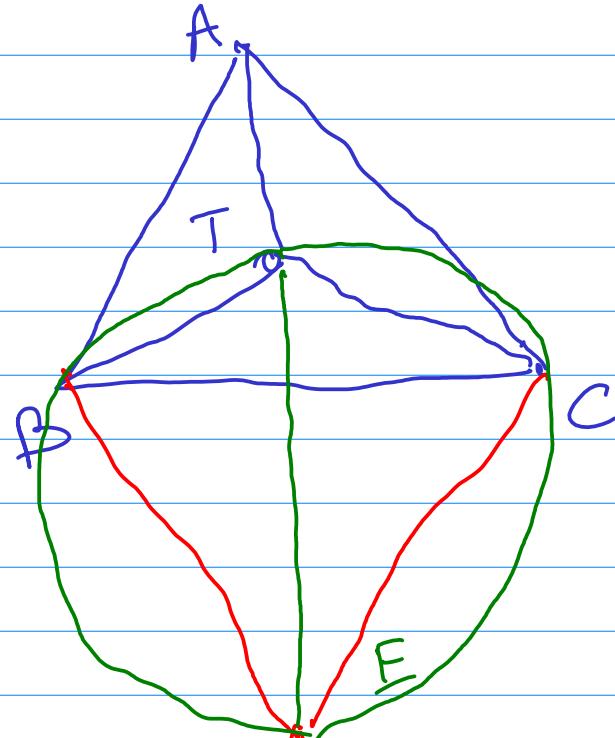


b) \neq in juweel cui T sunt di 120°

$$\neq ETC = \neq EBC = 60^\circ$$

(unghiuri inscrise în cerc)

$TB+TC=TE$



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

$X_A + X_B + X_C$

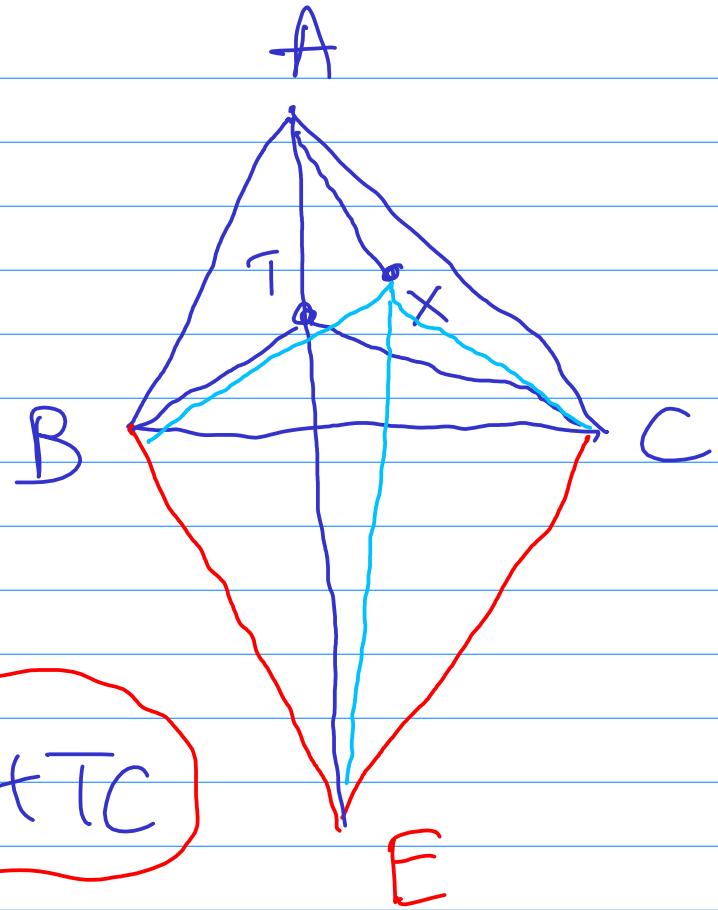
$\alpha \geq X_E$

$$\geq X_A + X_E$$

(neg)

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

+ti



Prim wromor ericdu en fix

Axem $X_A + X_B + X_C \geq TA + TB + TC$