7.4 Lagrange Multipliers Constrained optimization

Given a function f(x,y) we want to min/max it under some constraint g(x,y) = 0

Soul examples: Comminine surface area (o Constrained to a hiking trail

Method: (1) Set up - new function $F(x,y,\lambda) = f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y)$

- Find derivatives
- (3) set = 0 and solve for X, Y

 (If you get more than I answer,

 plug in and choose Liggest/smallest.

Minimite

$$f(x,y) = x^{2} + 3y^{2} + 10$$
with constraint $8 = x + y$

$$(so g(x,y) = 8 - x - y = 0)$$

$$F(x,y,\lambda) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 10 + \lambda(8 - x - y)$$

$$F_x = 2x - \lambda$$

$$F_y = 6y - \lambda$$

$$F_z = 8 - x - y$$

First 2 eq.
$$2x-2=0 \Rightarrow 2x=2$$

$$6y-2=0 \Rightarrow 6y=2$$

$$6y=2$$

$$2x = 6y$$

$$= 3y$$
Plug into F_{2}

$$8 - 3y - y = 0$$

$$8 = 4y = 7 [y = 2]$$

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$$8 = 4y = 7 [y = 2]$$

$$8 = 7$$

ex Maximite the volume of an open box with Square base using

300 square inches of material

Maximize:
$$f(x,y) = x^2y$$

Subject to: $4xy + x^2 - 300 = 0$

$$F(x,y,z) = x^{2}y + 2(4xy+x^{2}-300)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{x} = 2xy + 42y + 22x = 0 \\ F_{y} = x^{2} + 42x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{y} = x^{2} + 42x = 0$$

$$F_{z} = 4xy + x^{2} - 300 = 0$$

$$\frac{-2xy}{4y+2x} = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{-x^2}{4x} = 2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-xy}{2y+x}, \quad \lambda = \frac{-x}{4}$$

$$\frac{xy}{2y+x} = \frac{x}{4}$$

$$4xy = 2xy + x^{2}$$

$$4y = 2y + x$$

$$x = 2y$$

$$300 = 12y^2$$
 $25 = y^2$
 $y = 5$

Find 2 positive #'s whose product is 25 and sum is small as possible.

Minimit x+ySubject to xy=25 so g(x,y)=xy-25F(x,y,2)=x+y+2(xy-25) = 1+2x=07 $= -\frac{1}{2}$

 $F_{x} = 1 + 2y = 0$ $F_{y} = 1 + 2x = 0$ $F_{y} = 1 + 2x = 0$ $F_{y} = xy - 25 = 0$ $F_{y} = xy - 25 = 0$

 $x^2-75=0$

Cun do more than 2 = 5 only positive variables beach

A shelter looks like a box with no floor or front made from 96 square feet of convas. What dimensions maximize the volume

maximize: xyzsubject to: 2yz+xz+xy-96=0

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 $F(x,y, \mathbf{Q}z, 2) = xyz + 2(2yz+xz+xy-96) = 0$

$$F_y = xz + 22z + 2x = 0$$

$$F_{z} = xy + 2\lambda y + \lambda x = 0$$

From
$$0: \frac{-yz}{z+y} = \lambda$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 : \frac{-xz}{z+x} = \lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{yz}{z+y} = \frac{xz}{z+x}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 : \frac{-xz}{z+x} = \lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{yz}{z+x} \Rightarrow \frac{z}{z+x}$$
what if $z=0$?

$$\begin{cases}
\textcircled{2}: & \frac{-x^2}{z^2+x} = 2
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{2z+x}{2y+x} = \frac{xy}{2y+x}$$

$$\frac{xz}{2z+x} = \frac{xy}{2y+x}$$

$$\frac{x z}{Z_{z+x}} = \frac{x y}{Z_{y} + x}$$

diride both by x and cross-multiply

$$\frac{y^2}{2+y} = \frac{x^2}{72+x}$$
divide both Ly 2
what if $2=0$?

$$\frac{y}{z+y} = \frac{x}{2z+x}$$

$$2y(y) + 2y(y) + 2y(y) - 96 = 0$$

 $6y^2 = 96$
 $y^2 = 16$

$$\begin{cases} 4 = 4 \\ 2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 8 \end{cases}$$