

CVI09

11.1 d)  $f(x, y) = x^2 y$       $X = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0\}$   
 $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$  ;  $x^2 = 1 - y^2$       $f'(y) = 0$  ,  $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  ,  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$   
 $f(x, y) = y(1 - y^2) = y - y^3$       $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$  ,  $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$  ,  $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$  ,  $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$   
 $f'(y) = 1 - 3y^2$       $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$  ,  $(+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$

+ krajní body  
(0, 1), (0, -1)

11.4 d)  $x^2 y = 1$

$$\min \{ \| (x, y) \| \mid x^2 y = 1 \}$$

$\min \{ \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \mid x^2 y = 1 \}$  převedeme na úlohu se stejnými

kořeny:  $\min \{ x^2 + y^2 \mid x^2 y = 1 \}$   
 $x^2 = \frac{1}{y}$

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{y} + y^2 = \frac{1+y^3}{y}$$

$$f'(y) = \frac{-1}{y^2} + 2y = 2y - \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{2y^3 - 1}{y^2}$$

$$f'(y) = 0, \quad 2y^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$y^3 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$$

11.8  $f(x, y) = x \quad x^3 = y^2 \quad \min = (0, 0)$

Dk.  $x^3 = y^2$

$$y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0.$$

~~Na~~  $f(x, y)$  nabývá min iff  $x=0$   ~~$x=0$~~

$$L = x + \lambda(x^3 - y^2)$$

$$L' = (1 + 3\lambda x^2, -2\lambda, x^3 - y^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + 3\lambda x^2 = 0 & (1) \\ -2\lambda = 0 & (2) \\ x^3 - y^2 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

Podle (2),  $\lambda = 0$ . Dosazením  $\lambda = 0$  do rovnice (1) dostaneme  $1 = 0 \Rightarrow$  soustava nemá řešení.

11.11 a) i. ?

11.16  $\min \{ x^T x \mid a^T x = 1 \}$  máme minimalizovat  $n$ -rozměrný elipsoid?

$$L = \frac{1}{2} x^T x + \lambda (a^T x - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x^T + \lambda a^T = 0 \\ a^T x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2x^T + \lambda a^T = 0 \\ x^T a = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^T = -\frac{\lambda a^T}{2} \\ x^T a = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^T = -\frac{\lambda a^T}{2} \\ \frac{-\lambda a^T a}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^T = -\frac{\lambda a^T}{2} \\ \lambda = \frac{-2}{a^T a} \end{cases} \quad x^T = \frac{-2a^T}{2a^T a} = \frac{a^T}{a^T a}; \quad x = \frac{a}{a^T a} = \frac{a}{\|a\|^2}$$

Nabývá min iff  $x = \frac{a}{a^T a}$