EXTREMS CONDICIONATS

f:R2→R (de Clare C2) Are favern que (x,y) hon de coyler que g(x,y)=0 (x,y)-e f(x,y) (hom de sez puts d'une corba).

Purt P és [Max/Mu] velatin condicionat

Hi ha un entorm de P. on tols els parts de la corbse que enton en entorn f(x,y) & f(P) f(x,y) > f(P)

Exemple: f(x,y) = y2 + 4y -x2y cond: x2+y2=4

Cond: x2+92-9=0 => x2=-y2+9.

9 (y) = y2+4g-(-y2+9) y Això es f(x,y) sobre puts de 6 circuferènce).

g'(y) = 3,y+2y-5 → g'(y)=0 → y=4-5/3

Punts: y=1 => x2=-(1)2+9 => x=± 187 => P,=(v8,1), Pz(-v8,1)

4 =-5/3 # x2 = -(-5/3) 219 = D X = + 2 Jul -5), Py = (-2 Vill -5), Py = (-2 Vill -5)

Teorema (Multiplicadom de lagrange) (amb m variables i 1 cond.)

Es construeix le cond auxiliar L(x1, ..., xm, x) = f(x1, xm) - \(g(x1, xm) - \(g(x1, xm) \) f: R > B te clane C1

g: R -> B cond SIMPO que le cond estigni igualde a O.

Aleshores si f te en (a, a) un extrem condicionant per go was = 0 = 7] XER: VL (a,, am, 20)=0/ Els extrem condiciones son purts critics de le fuir auxiliar L

Exemple: f(x,y)=y2+4y-x2y cond:x2+y2=9

D. Construin L(x,y, x). L(x,y, x) = f(x,y) - 2g(xy) = y2+4y-x2y-2(x2+y2-9)

Q. Buts (this VL = (0,0,0) # Town 3 derivedes pour als

 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = -2 \times y - 2 \lambda \times = -2 \times (y + \lambda)$ $\Rightarrow x = 0$ $\Rightarrow y^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow y = \pm 3$

· 3 = 2y +4 - x - 2 xy

 $y + \lambda = 0$ $\Rightarrow 2(-\lambda) + 4 - x^2 - 2\lambda(-\lambda) = 0$ $y = -\lambda$ $\Rightarrow -x^2 - (-\lambda)^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 - \lambda^2$ $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -x - y^2 + 9$

3 Punts Comdidats:

 $2(-1)+4-(9-\chi^2)-2\lambda(-\lambda)=0$ 3 2 27-5=0 $\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{8}$ $\lambda = 5/3 / \lambda = -1$

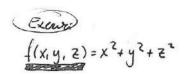
 $\lambda = \frac{5}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{-5}{3}$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{2\sqrt{14}}{3}$

 $P_{s} = (\frac{2\sqrt{m}}{3}, \frac{5}{3}), P_{6} = (\frac{-2\sqrt{m}}{3}, \frac{5}{3})$ P=(0,3), Pz=(0,-3)

P3 = (V8, 1), P4 = (-V8, 1)

Exemple: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ $y + x^2 = 1$ $\Rightarrow y + x^2 - L = 0$ 1) Construim funo auxiliar $\angle(x,y,\lambda) = f(x,y) - \lambda (g(x,y)) \Rightarrow \angle(x,y,\lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y - t) = (1 - \lambda)x^2 + (y - \lambda)y + \lambda = \angle(x,y,\lambda)$ 2) Bus quem punts vai ties de la funió $2x(1-\lambda) = 0$ $2x(1-\lambda) = 0$ $2y - \lambda = 0$ $-x^2 - y + 1 = 0$ (1.1) = 0(1.2)(1.2)(1.2)(1.2)(1.2)(1.3)(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4) = 0(1.4 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = (1 - \lambda) \mathcal{L} x = \underline{\mathcal{L}} x - \underline{\mathcal{L}} \lambda \times (1)$ · 34 = (y-1) + y = 2y -) (2) P(1.1) = (0,1,2) # Plats condictor of (27.1)

P(1.1) = (0,1,2) # Plats condictor of (27.1) $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{-x^2 - y + L}{(3)}$ Critéri del Herria 6. 9x = 9x + y 3x Se P=(xo, yo, lo) es punt crétic de L det H (xo, yo, lo) >0 => MAX det H (xo, yo, lo) >0 => MIN det H (xo, yo, lo) =0 => ? ¿ $\sqrt{\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$ (. 3L = 9 * Exemple: $\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = 2 - 2\lambda$ $\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial x \partial x} = -2x \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial y \partial x} = -1 = \frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial x \partial y}$ $\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial y^{2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial y^{2}} = 0$ $\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial y^{2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial y^{2}} = 0$ $\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial y^{2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}}{\partial y^{2}} = 0$ $\frac{9\times9A}{9\pi7} = 0 = \frac{9Agx}{9\pi7}$ $HL(P_{(4.4)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = ((-1)^{2} 2)(-4) = \frac{1}{2} 20 = DMINIM P_{(4.4)}$ Teorema $(K \leq M)$ conditions $\begin{cases} g_1(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0 \\ g_K(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0 \end{cases}$ $f: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ $(x_1, \dots, x_m) \to f(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ L(x,,,,xm)+>, g(x,,,xm)+>, g(x,,,xm)+, , g(x,,,xm). (a,, ,, am) extrem conditionets de f → 3 x, ..., x : \\(\mathbb{Z}(a_1, , a_m, \subseteq_1, -, \subseteq_n) = 0 Teorema de Weierstran · f. R - R de cless c¹ en tot Dam. } => 3 Pm, Pu e D: f(Pm) & f(x,, xm) & f(Pm) \ V(x,,...,xm) & D 1) Parts voites de f que estiguin D 3) Parts d'interneure del conjut C.D.
2) Parts voites, a cade tross de 3D. 4) El que tingui Similge meis gran → Pm.





1) Multiplicaden de Lagrange

L(x,y,z, \, x) = f(x,y,z) - \g - uh => L(x,y,z, \, u) = x2+y2+z2 - \(x2+y2-1) - u(x+y+z-1)

2) Puts on fra V (x, y, z,), u) =0

 $L_{x} = 2x - 2\lambda \times -\mu = 0$ (2-2) $\times = \mu$ Ly = 2y - 22y - 11=0 (2-22) y = 11

 $\Rightarrow z = 1 - 2x = \begin{cases} 1 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{z} & \text{if } \\ 1 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{z} & \text{if } \\ 1 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{z} & \text{if } \end{cases} = 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{z^{2}}} \cdot P_{1} = \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1 + \sqrt{z} \right)$

(3) 2 = M = 0 = 0 Z=0

P3 = (1,0,0)

3) Classifiquem els purts obtingents.

Donat que treim 3 vanie bles no podem saher més (No entre el ternan). Herrià nomer Es cond

 $f(P_0) = 4 - 2\sqrt{27} \times 1^{1/2} < - 1^2$ $f(P_2) = 1^{-9}$ Havin $f(P_3) = 4 + 2\sqrt{27} \times 6^{1/2} \times 1^{1/2}$ $f(P_3) = 1^{-1/2}$

Oos Agu je podem for on ten Hemie.

*) Alterative f(x,y, z) = x2+y2+22

x+y+2-1=0 ==1-x-4

 $-x^2+y^2=1$

D=3 (xyy) + 12 1 X 50, y 60, X+y > -3 6 1.4. f(x,y)=x2+y=-12x-8y+50 TANCAT : Fitet = COMPACTE f(x, y) ex poliromica → De clarse C2 blovor poden for Weinertrens 1) Puts Contin en D (of =0) fx = 2x-12 = 0 } x=6 Po = (6,4) NO fy = 2y-8 = 0 } y=4 Po = (6,4) NO Pq. no cità interior 2) Punts Critis en 2 D Dy ≤0 + x=0 f(0,y)=y2-8y+50 = C1(y) => C1'(y)=2y-8=0 => y=4 Po=(0,4) NO P& no edia en frontera Dx60 =0 4=0 f(x,0)=x2-12x+50=c2(x)=D c2(x)=2x-12=0 → x=6 Po=(6,0) NO 79 mo fronton D x+4+3>0 L(x,y, \) = x2+y2-12x-8y+50+ \(x+y+3) Lx= 2x-12+ = 01 (1) x =-2x+12 Ly=2y-8+ \ =0 } (2)2y-8+(-2x+12)=0 $\begin{cases}
-2x + 2y + 4 = 0 \\
(3) \times + y + 3 = 0
\end{cases} X = \frac{-1}{2} \text{ if } y = \frac{-5}{2} \qquad P_0 = \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-5}{2}\right) \text{ set a in frostre}$ 3) Evaluem els puts $D_0 = (-3,0)_{11} D_1 = (0,-3)_{11} D_2 = (0,0)_{11} P_0 = (\frac{-1}{2},\frac{-5}{2})_{12}$ PM = (-3,0) Pm= (0,0) f(Do) = 95 f(D1) = 83 f(D2) = 50 f(P0) = 825 2). f(x,y)=x2+y2 the potent punts on his a) Calcular i classificar de extrem velations en el seu Dom. f polinamica → Dom (f)=Ri i er de clone C. 1) Pents Critis de f = vf(x,y)=(0,0) ; 2) Crten del Hernie : fxx = 2 · fx = 2x = 0 | x = 0 Po = (0,0) 10 fxy = fyx = 0 Hf, P = (20) = 4>0 ofy = 2y = 0 | y=0 i fyy = 2 a > 0 = Minim Relatin Po # Aquita five et segre pour tire per com é llonar Po és minim absolut. NOTA: NO podem dix automisticant que per momes titube 1 puterité perjuinny signi absolut og aquete Juio I bonic fin l'infint no tinduiem minim absolut; si minim relation b) Justificar existència d'extrem relation absoluts de f en conjut K=3(x,y) ER2 y 61-x2 1 y 2x-1 F Si pa és tancat domet que conté tots d' Només sabem et teoreme de Weirestran: puts frontere D DK = 3(x,y): y=1-x2,-2 < x < 1 & - f contine? Si pg. ès polinomics. 0 3(x,y): y=x-1,-2 < x < 48 i JKCK - K compate ? St 79 en Hawat & A mon és fitat Pg I cecile que el conté (k) de radi r=2 i cente (0,0) tot; que no fe felle de vod. Podem combane per teoren de Weierstnom: 1+/(-1)2-4-(4)(2) f të mex min absolut sobre k y=27 1) Parts Outi'a dins de K 2) Buts au frontere de K 3 interno

()Troba Extrem Condicionets. L(x,y,) = [x2+y2]+) (-x2-y+1) · Lx = Zx - 2) x = 0 / (1) (2-2) x = 0 . • $L_y = L_y - \lambda = 0$ • $L_{\lambda} = -x^2 - y + 1 = 0$ (2) $L_{\lambda} = -x^2 - y + 1 = 0$ (3) $-y = -1 \Rightarrow y = 1$ P3 = (0,1) D (2-2) = 0 = 0 2 = 2 = 0 1 = 1 (2) $2y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1/2 \quad \text{Py} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2})$ (3) $-x^2 = -1 + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{Ps} = (\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2})$ L(x,y, x) = [x2+y2]+x(x-1) o f(x)=x2+(x-1)2 $f(x) = x^2 + (x-1)^2$ $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 4x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sqrt[3]{x}$ Agui mo hem de fer $f(x_0)$ f'(x) = 2x + 2(x-1) $y = (\frac{1}{2}) - 1 = \frac{-1}{2}$ $P_6 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2})$ Since y (xo) a) Calcular i clamificar extrem relation en el seu dom. (8). f: 12 → R; f(x,y) = x4+y2 f polinemica > Dom (f) = R2 f(%)=0 D Puits Cation f(x,y)=x4+y2≥0 ∀(x,y) => f(Po) muinim veletic * $f_x = 4x^3 = 0$; x = 0 $f_0 = (0,0)$ • $f_y = l_y = 0$ $f_0 = 0$ Es l'aince pout out he i absolut de f. D Cateri Henia det (Hf.Po)=0 mo determe i hem de fer estudi local. · fxx = 12x ·fxy=fyx=0 b) Justifiquen "Citar Teoremo" l'existèrmia d'extrem absoluts en K=3(x,y) e 12: x2+y2 x1, y= 2 & "Face cut en Cognede to mex imin" · f cont? Sipq en polinomice. 9-120 · K compete? Aquet es el conjut i le frontère és ... Podem combone pel teorene de Weirentvan que com que f er contine sobre un coperte aquete assoleix maxim i nun absoluts.