Funkce vice promënnych: gradient, Hessian, definituost matic, extrémy sette funkci vice promënnych bez omezeni a s rovnostnimi omezenimi

derivaire: fice man bodé  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  obvirair, jet of definemental or obeli bodir  $\alpha$  a reinting limitary  $f'(\alpha) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(\alpha+h) - f(\alpha)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(\alpha)}{x - \alpha} = \text{obviraire fundre } f$  is bodé a

Parior lui decivace: - devivace fundre f or hode or a se mure v  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(a) = 4'_{v}(0) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{4'_{v}(t) - 4'_{v}(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(a+tv) - f(a)}{t}$ 

- 15 mure byl jobyholiv mov, nejčastiji se jourivají sminy souvindrujeh os

$$\neg \qquad \text{gradient} \qquad \nabla f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(a), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right)$$

- matice cleritati fundice or bodé a ve muirech sourochajet os posiciolaristo

- pro lokální edremy platí  $\nabla f(x) = 0$  (muhné podminha)

Jacobiho madice = v podolute via normenný gnadicul

- m- lice shálanuich funkci  $(f_1, \dots, f_m)$  se schochuým det. obosem  $\int_{f} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} - & \text{pravde podobně memi součeist odairhy} \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_m} \end{pmatrix}$ 

Parcialm' decivace vyssiho radu
pro funkci f (x, , x2, ..., xn):

 $\nabla^{2} f \left( \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{n}} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{n}} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n}} \frac{\partial^{$ 

Hessova madice - madice jave derivaci drudych radu

- when it kallen is hode spojika, musi kam hyb mojika i tumber ozit a obi parcialm derivare se koonerj'

-> mulice je symebucka' (pohud jou spojek' weetny)

## Definituose madic

- matice je poeitione definition, plud por hardy x ∈ R - {0} glati x Mx > 0

- negativně definitní - pohodí ne rnamento

- pozidivně sunidetinihu :  $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \vec{x}^T M \vec{x} \ge 0$  (a zaroven existují sunulove  $\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  - negolivní ojeh pouze probazují ma mendo  $\vec{y}^T M \vec{y} = 0$ )

- v opainyth prépadech indéfinitur (> i < pres ruïrus veldoux)

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

 $q_{M}(\vec{x}) = (x_{1} \times_{2}) \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix} - \text{hvadratiche' forma motive } M$ 

Sylvenbrovo hakvium - po rymebické matice MER"

matice M, Mz, Me - Elvencova matice k x levici v levém hornim roba M

- mustice je poz. definikious, pohud všednog deburnimanty jsou bladne meg. definitions, - 11 - se struitaji (orbie) ex promi je rajorny

Exbring funkci via promennych

- builishé body we wise normanech √f = 0

- lolulmi minimum ( +x & Ha) (f(x) & f(a))

- Mallie podminha pro ostre lokulni maximum :

Vf = 0, √2f (a) je positivně obtinitu

- obdobně se da půvist na minimum

- indefinitus matice - redlový bod

· muhua podminha per f aby mila i bodi a ED belilmi maximum 7f(a)=08 2f(a) y negationé servicle finitu

· polariuju podminha pro ostri loho'hu maximum  $\nabla f(\alpha) = 0$  δ  $\nabla^2 f(\alpha)$  ji megalione definitur Lohalmi ednimy pri omerenich

funde f mai v bodé  $\alpha$  osba bha'hu' minimum pu otheremich:  $(\exists H_a) (\forall x \in H_a \cap \mathcal{F}_{=}) (f(x) < f(a))$ 

bod mun' sphroval homeiny poil sourosh'  $g_i(a) = 0, \{1, -, 1\} = \hat{1}, i \in \hat{1}, 1 \in \mathbb{N}$ 



Ablimijle familie vice prominnight, porcialin' diviraci, grantient, Heriain, portry hledarn' loc. extrémué.

f. R" -> R" potrareni, Nou hardinu x e R" potradish nejvyri turbe vice promininger. julus a e R (f(x) = a)

porcialis derivace:

funte  $\varphi_{\nu}(t) = \frac{f(a+t\nu)}{\mu\nu}$  v: whore juluothoxe dilley ||v|| = 1

ilevisare fundice of a boote a a mierce v:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(a) = 4v(0) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{4(t) - 4(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(a+tv) - f(a)}{t}$$
during a body 0

V ji jednim r nehonečné mnoha mieni - juliame re of (a) je pomialni denimace.

Gradient:  $\nabla f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial w_{x}}(a), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a)\right)$ 

gradient v bodi ev

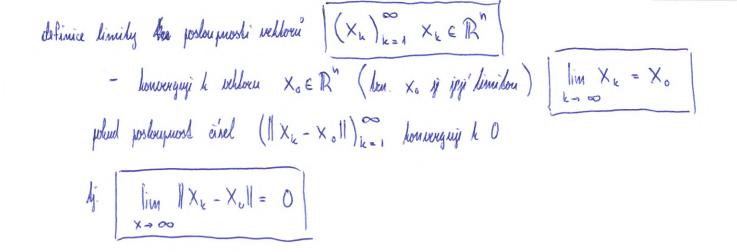
vehlor parisabilità durinaci ne mienela souradrigala os.

- urinj man nejrychlejšího růstu f v bodi o 

Hessea matice:

2. jurisilmi durivace f u bode a

$$\nabla^{2} f(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1}^{2}}(a) & -\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1}^{2}}(a) \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2}^{2}}(a) & -\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1}^{2}}(a) \end{pmatrix} \qquad \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u^{2}}(a) = \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial u^{2}}(a) \qquad u \neq v$$



funda f ma' v bodé 
$$x_0 \in \mathbb{D}$$
 limita  $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 

plant:

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} x_k = x_0 = \lim_{k \to \infty} f(x_k) = y_0$$

rpojidose fambie: (përs timiku)

fixe f ji spojida v bodë 
$$x_0$$
 poliud plati  $\lim_{k\to x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$ 

Oluli:  

$$H_a = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid ||x-a|| < r \} \text{ pro } r > 0$$

blailui maximum = exirtuji oholi bedu 
$$\alpha$$
  $H_a$  buhovi, ra pro viulny  $x \in H_a$  plati  $f(x) \leftarrow f(a)$ 

$$g_1 = x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

 $f(x,y) = 3x + 4y \qquad q_1 = x^2 + y^2 = 1$   $1.dx \mid x_1 \neq x_2 \neq x_3 = 1$   $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ medoda Lagrangeverich multiplikádova":

$$x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$L(x,y,\lambda) = 3x + 4y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$L_{x} = 3 + 2\lambda_{x} = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2\lambda}$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{2\lambda} = -\frac{2}{\lambda}$$

$$\left(-\frac{3}{2\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{\lambda}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\left(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}\right) => lot. mim.$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{5}\right) => lik. max.$$

$$\frac{q}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{4}{\lambda^2} - 1 = 0$$

$$9 + 16 = 4\lambda^2$$

$$25 = 4\lambda^2$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{25}{5}} = \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x_{12} = -\frac{3}{2\frac{5}{2}} = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\sqrt[2]{f}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2y=0$$

## - Sylverbrow historium mi nic nevelune

$$\left( \times_{1} \times_{2} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \times_{1} \\ \times_{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2x, -2x_2)\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 \rightarrow indefinitul musice$$