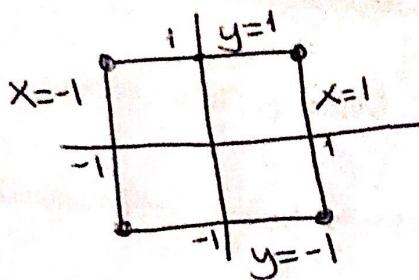


① $f(x,y) = x^2 + 4y^2 - 2x^2y + 4 \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad -1 \leq y \leq 1$
 diktaresel bo\u0111ge ile srh fonsiyenin mutlak ext?



① $(1,1), (1,-1), (-1,-1), (-1,1)$ fonsiyenin köse noktaları yarlı maksimum

② $f_x = 2x - 4xy = 0 \quad (*)$
 $f_y = 8y - 2x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^2}{4}$

$(*) \text{de} \quad 2x - 4x \cdot \frac{x^2}{4} = 2x - x^3$
 $= x(2 - x^2) = 0$

$x=0 \quad x \neq \pm\sqrt{2}$
 $y = \frac{x^2}{4} = 0 \quad \boxed{(0,0)} \quad \text{yarlı max ve ya mn}$

③ $x=1 \quad f(1,y) = g(y) = 1^2 + 4y^2 - 2 \cdot 1^2 \cdot y + 4 = 5 + 4y^2 - 2y$
 $g'(y) = 8y - 2 = 0$
 $y = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\boxed{(1, \frac{1}{4})}$

$x=-1 \quad f(-1,y) = g(y) = (-1)^2 + 4y^2 - 2(-1)^2 y + 4 = 5 + 4y^2 - 2y$
 $g'(y) = 8y - 2 = 0$
 $y = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\boxed{(-1, \frac{1}{4})}$

$y=1 \quad f(x,1) = g(x) = x^2 + 4 \cdot 1^2 - 2x \cdot 1 + 4 = 8 - x^2$
 $g'(x) = -2x \Rightarrow x=0$
 $\boxed{(0,1)}$

(2)

$$y = -1$$

$$f(x, -1) = x^2 + 4 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2x^2(-1) + 4 = 8 + 3x^2 = g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = 6x \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$\boxed{(0, -1)}$$

yerel min veya max'lar

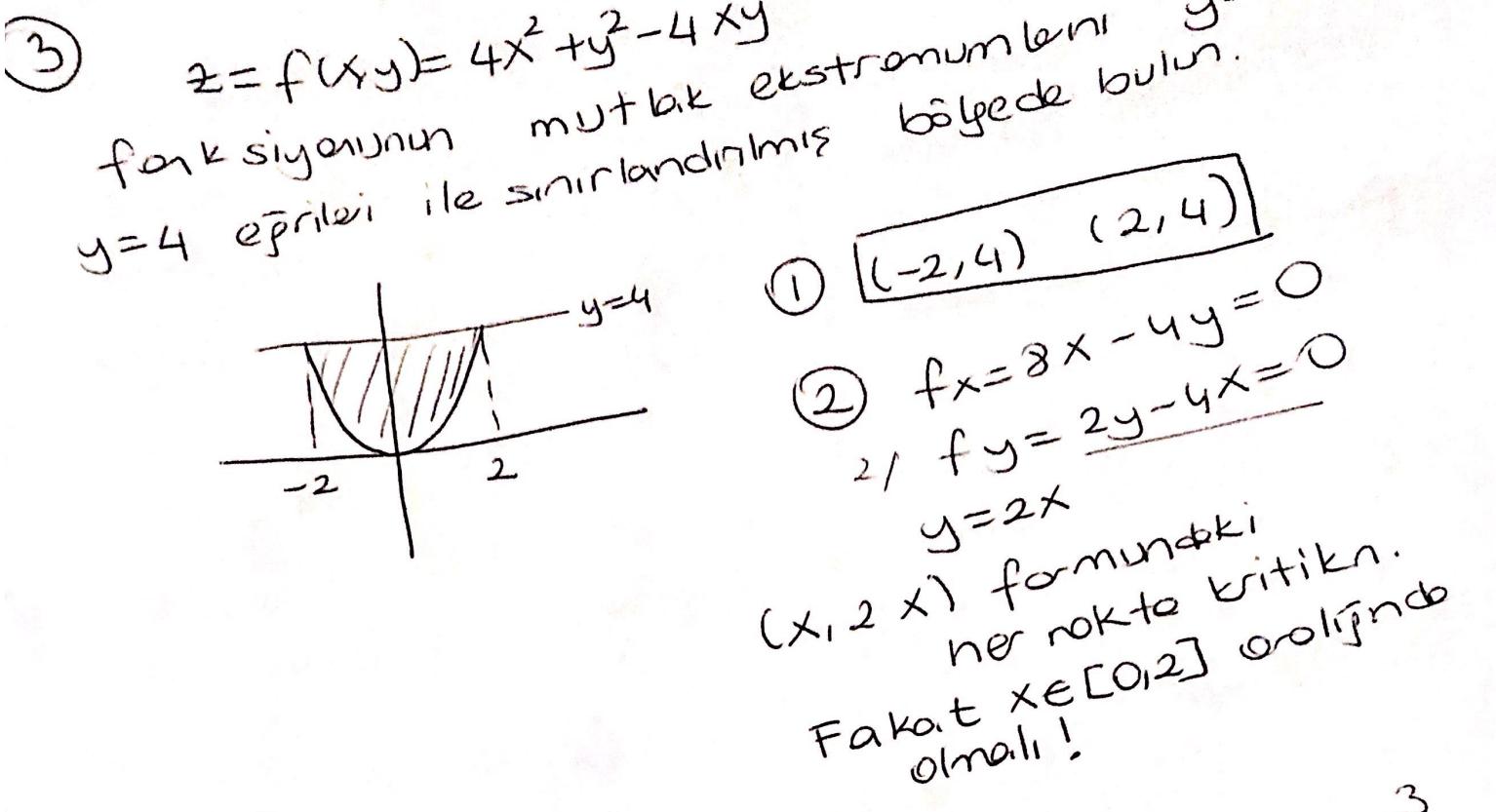
$$(0, 0) \quad (1, 1) \quad (1, -1) \quad (-1, -1), (-1, 1), (1, 1/4), (-1/4, 1)$$

$$(0, 1) \text{ ve } (0, -1)$$

$$\boxed{f(0, 0) = 4} \quad f(1, 1) = 7 \quad \underline{f(1, -1) = 11} \quad \underline{f(-1, -1) = 11} \\ f(-1, 1) = 7 \quad f(1, 1/4) = 19/4 \quad f(-1, 1/4) = 19/4 \quad f(0, 1) = 8$$

$$f(0, -1) = 8$$

$$f(0, 0) = 4 \rightarrow \text{mutlak min de\c{c}eri} \\ f(1, -1) = 11, f(-1, -1) = 11 \quad \text{mutlak max d.}$$



③ $y = x^2$
 $f(x, x^2) = g(x) = 4x^2 + x^4 - 4x^3 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 8x + 4x^3 - 12x^2$
 $4x^2(2 + x^2 - 3x) = 0$
 $x=0 \quad x=1 \quad x=2$

$(0,0) \quad (1,1) \quad (2,4)$

$y=4$
 $f(x, 4) = g(x) = 4x^2 + 16 - 16x \Rightarrow g'(x) = 8x - 16 = 0 \quad x=2$

$(2,4)$

$f(x,y) = 4x^2 + y^2 - 4xy$
 → mutlak min

$(x_1, y), x \in [0,2]$

$(x_1, 2x), x \in [0,2]$

$(-2,4)$

$(1,1)$

6 4 → mutlak max

(4)

Lagrange Gəponları Yöntemi:

f ve g funksiyonlarının ($g(x,y)=0$) dərkəni ilə verilən bir C^1 eprisinin) $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ nöktəsi cəvəndə sürekli olduğunu vəsətli. Eger, $\rightarrow P_0$ nöktəsi eprisinin surət nöktəsi deyilse

$$\rightarrow \nabla g|_{P_0} \neq 0$$

ise öyle bir λ_0 sayısi vardır ki, (x_0, y_0, λ_0) nöktəsi Lagrange funksiyonunun kritik nöktəsidir.

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y), \quad L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda g(x, y, z)$$

dir. Aynı zamanda $f(x, y)$ 'da P_0 de yerel max'a veya min'a sahiptir.

$\lambda \rightarrow$ Lagrange çəpəl

$\rightarrow L$ nin kritik nöktəsi $f(x, y)$ nin kritik vəye $g(x, y) = 0$ bəyindisi min nöktəvidir. Bu nöktələr

$$L_x = f_x + \lambda g_x = 0$$

$$L_y = f_y + \lambda g_y = 0$$

$$L_\lambda = g(x, y) = 0$$

* $w = f(x, y, z)$ ise $\phi_1(x, y, z) = 0, \phi_2(x, y, z) = 0$

$$w(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda \phi_1 + \mu \phi_2$$

(5)

Hypotenüs

- ① Bizi sınırlayıcı daireni $g(x,y) = 0$ veya $g(x,y) \leq 0$
fonksiyonuna çevirmeliyiz.
- ② L_x ve L_y den esitlik bulunur ve $L_\lambda = 0$
den λ lagrange çapraz bulunur.
- ③ λ çaprazda yarlıyor x ve y bulunur
 $f(x,y)$ fonksiyonunda x ve y yazılır verim -mın
değerler bulunur.

Örn

$f(x,y) = 5x - 3y$ fonksiyonunun
esitliğini sağlayan noktalarda
noktalardan bulun maks. ve min

$$g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 136 \rightarrow \text{yaş set}$$

$$① L = 5x - 3y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 136)$$

$$L_x = 5 + 2\lambda x = 0 \rightarrow x = -5/2\lambda$$

$$L_y = -3 + 2\lambda y = 0 \rightarrow y = 3/2\lambda$$

$$L_\lambda = g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 136 = 0$$

$$\frac{25}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{9}{4\lambda^2} - 136 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 = 11/16$$

$$\lambda = \pm 1/4$$

$$\lambda = 1/4$$

$$\lambda = -1/4$$

$$x = \frac{-5}{2(-1/4)} = 10$$

$$x = \frac{-5}{2(1/4)} = -10$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2(1/4)} = -6$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2(1/4)} = 6$$

$$f(x,y) = 5x - 3y$$

$$f(10, -6) = 68 \Rightarrow \max$$

$$f(-10, 6) = -68 \Rightarrow \min.$$

$\boxed{10, -6}$

$\boxed{-10, 6}$

6) $f(x,y) = 4x^2 + 10y^2$ fonksiyonun $x^2 + y^2 = 4$
 denklemini sağlayan noktalardaki max ve min.
 bulun.

- ① $x^2 + y^2 - 4 = g(x,y)$
- ② $L = 4x^2 + 10y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 4)$

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 8x + 2\lambda x = 0 & 8x = -2\lambda x \sim x = 0 \\ L_y &= 20y + 2\lambda y = 0 & 20y = -2\lambda y \sim y = 0 \\ L_\lambda &= x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \downarrow & \\ x = 0 & y^2 = 4 \quad y = \pm 2 \\ y = 0 & x^2 = 4 \quad x = \pm 2 \end{array}$$

$(0,2)$ $(0,-2)$
 $(2,0)$ $(-2,0)$

3) $f(x,y) = 4x^2 + 10y^2$

$$\begin{cases} f(0,2) = 40 \\ f(2,0) = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(0,-2) = 40 \\ f(-2,0) = 16 \end{cases}$$

max min.

$f(x,y) = x^2 + 3y^2$ fonksiyonun $(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ genelde
 sınırlıdrımlı bölgede mutlak max ve min bulun.

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

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 2x + 2\lambda(x-1) = 0 \\ L_y &= 6y + 2\lambda y = 0 \Rightarrow 6y = -2\lambda y \Rightarrow y = 0 \\ L_\lambda &= (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x-1)^2 &= 4 \\ x &= -1 \quad x = 3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\boxed{(-1,0) \quad (3,0)}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{3/2} \quad y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{15}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad (-1,0) \quad (3,0) \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\right) \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\right)$$

max v min nokteleri

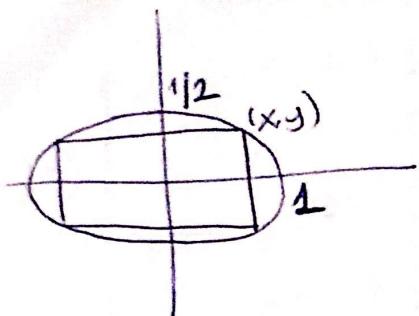
$$f(-1,0) = 1 \rightarrow \text{mutlak min}$$

$$f(3,0) = 9$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{4} + 3 \cdot \frac{15}{4} = \frac{54}{4} = f\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\right)$$

y mutlak max degeri

8) $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$ elipsinin içerişine simetrik olarak
yeterlilik bilen en \max olan dikdörtgeni bulunuz.



$$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{1/4} = 1$$

$$A = 4xy$$

$$x^2 + 4y^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ yonset}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 4y + 2\lambda x = 0 \Rightarrow 4y = -2\lambda x \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{2y}{x} \\ L_y &= 4x + 8\lambda y = 0 \Rightarrow 4x = -8y\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{x}{2y} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{2y}{x} &= \frac{x}{2y} \\ 4y^2 &= x^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_\lambda &= x^2 + 4y^2 - 1 = 0 \\ x^2 + x^2 - 1 &= 0 \quad x^2 = 1/2 \\ x &= \pm\sqrt{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1-x^2}{4} = \frac{1-1/2}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$y = \pm\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A = 4xy = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = 1$$

Örn

$x+y+z=12$ düzlemini ile $z=x^2+y^2$ yüzeyinin
kesim eğrisi \mathcal{C} üzerinde bulunan ve origine
en yakın olan nok. bulun.

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda_1(x+y+z-12) + \lambda_2(z-x^2-y^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= 2x + \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 x = 0 \\ L_y &= 2y + \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 y = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} (x-y)(1-\lambda_2) &= 0 \\ \text{if } x=y \text{ then } \lambda_2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$L_z = 2z + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\lambda_1} &= x+y+z-12 = 0 \\ L_{\lambda_2} &= z-x^2-y^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(9)

i) $x = y$

$$x + x + z - 12 = 0$$

$$\underline{z - x^2 - x^2 = 0}$$

$$2x + z = 12$$

$$-1 \quad \underline{-2x^2 + z = 0}$$

$$2x + 2x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$x = -3 \quad x = 2$$

$$y = -3 \quad y = 2$$

$$z = 12 - 2x = 18$$

 \downarrow

$$(-3, -3, 18)$$

$$z = 12 - 2x = 8$$

$$(2, 2, 8)$$

ii) $\lambda_2 = 1$

$$2x + \lambda_1 - 2x = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$2z + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$2z + 0 + 1 = 0$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$z - x^2 - y^2 = 0$$

$$\downarrow -\frac{1}{2} \quad x^2 + y^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ ohne } z !!!$$

$$(-3, -3, 18) \quad (2, 2, 8)$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{9+9+324} = \sqrt{342}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{4+4+64} = \sqrt{72}, P(2, 2, 8) \text{ roktas!}$$

en yon rokt!

10

$f(x, y, z) = 4y - 2z$ fonksiyonun $2x - y - z = 2$
ve $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ile sınırlanmış bölgelerde e^{x+z}

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = 4y - 2z + \lambda_1(2x - y - z - 2) \\ + \lambda_2(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 x = 0 \\ L_y = 4 - \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 y = 0 \\ L_z = -2 - \lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2$$

$$L_{\lambda_1} = 2x - y - z - 2 = 0$$

$$L_{\lambda_2} = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4}{\lambda_2^2} + \frac{9}{\lambda_2^2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2^2 = 13$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\sqrt{13} \quad \lambda_2 = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\sqrt{13}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{\lambda_2} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{\lambda_2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$z = 2x - y - 2 = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} - 2 = -\frac{7}{\sqrt{13}} - 2$$

$$\lambda_2 = \sqrt{13}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{\lambda_2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$y = 3\sqrt{13}$$

$$z = 2x - y - 2 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} - 2 = \frac{7}{\sqrt{13}} - 2$$

$$P_1\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}, -\frac{7}{\sqrt{13}} - 2\right)$$

$$f|_{P_1} = 4 + \frac{26}{\sqrt{13}} = 11.2111 \quad \text{max}$$

$$P_2\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{7}{\sqrt{13}} - 2\right)$$

$$f|_{P_2} = 4 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} = -32111 \quad \text{min}$$