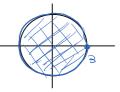
Ejemplo: Sea $f(x,y) = x^2y$. Hallar los máximos y mínimos absolutos de f sobre la región $x^2 + y^2 \le 9$.





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

TO A CANZA MÁX Y MÍN ABSOLUTO.

FISCHE DODING SOURCE SON CORON DADSER

g(x,y)=x2+32

$$1_{S}$$
 DE it en 1_{S} : $\Delta t(x^{i}A) = (5xA^{i}x_{S}) = (0^{i}0)$



$$\begin{cases} 2 \times y = 0 \\ \chi^2 = 0 \end{cases} \qquad (0,y) \qquad \chi^2 + y^2 < 9$$

LOS PONOS GNÍTICOS DEBEN ESTAR EN LA REGIÓN:



72 72 2 30 25 8 8 80 25 X2+43=9

$$\Gamma(y',x',y) = \frac{1}{x_5\lambda} - y\left(\frac{8(x'y)}{x_5\lambda^2 - \delta}\right)$$

$$A(x^{1}A) = x_{5} + A_{5} = 2$$

 $\nabla L(x, x, y) = \left(-(x^2+y^2-9); 2xy-2xx; x^2-2xy\right) = (0,0,0)$

$$(x^{2}+y^{2}-q)=0$$

$$(x^{2}+y^{2}-q)=0$$

$$(x^{2}+y^{2}-2)\times =0$$

$$(x^{2}+y^{2}-2)\times =0$$

$$2\times(3-\times)=9$$

$$2\times(3-\times)=9$$

$$\sqrt{3}$$
 $\chi^2 - 2\lambda \chi = 0$

2
$$2 \times (y - \lambda) = 0$$
 $x = 0$
 $x = 0$

TODES LOS P.C: (0,8) CON-3< y < 3, (0,3), (0,-3); (VE, 13); (-VE, V3)

$$(0,3)$$
 = 0 $f(0,3) = 0 $f(6,3) = 673$ $n_{A \times 100}$$

•
$$(0,3) = 0$$
 $f(0,3) = 0$

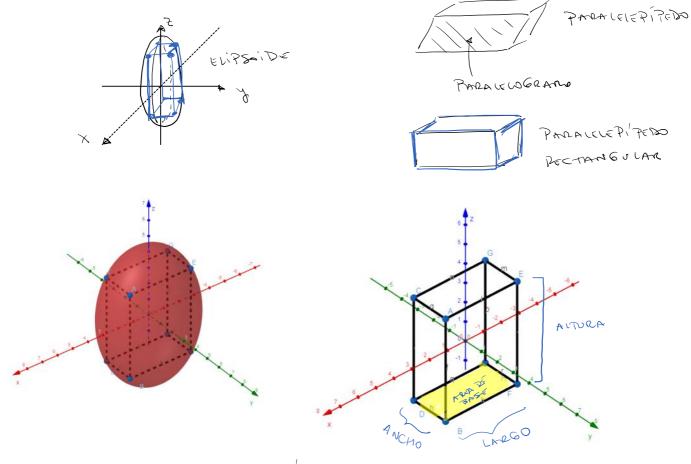
$$(0,3) = 0$$
 $f(0,3) = 0$ $f(-\sqrt{6},\sqrt{3}) = 0$ $f(-\sqrt{6},\sqrt{3}) = 6\sqrt{3}$

(-76; 3) (16; -13)

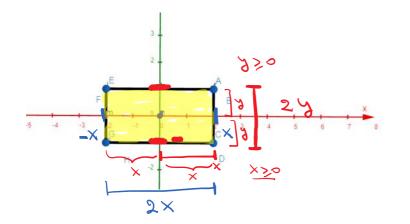
•
$$(0,-3)$$
 = 0 $f(0,-3) = 0$

•
$$(0,-3)$$
 = 0 $f(0,-3) = 0$
• $(-16,-13) = 0$ $f(-16,-13) = -613$ minimo)
• $(-6,-13) = 0$ $f(-6,-13) = -613$

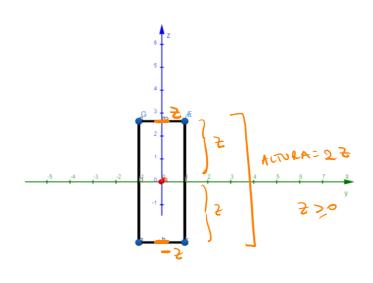
Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen máximo del paralelepípedo rectangular con aristas paralelas a los ejes coordenados inscripto en el elipsoide $2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 18$.



VOWMENDEL PARALEUR PRED: ALEA DE LA BASE X ALVRA



1 DEA DE LA BASE: 2×24

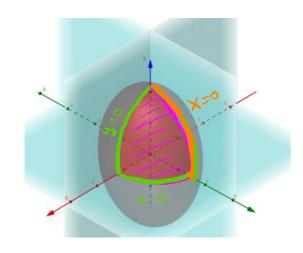


ALWRA; 22 22,0

vouron on PARALELERTED: 2X.24.23

x20,730,720

Maxinizar f(x,y,z) = 8xyz



ENTELLY A B(x, f, 5) = 5x2+375+55=18 (05 2) (05 d) (05 d)

LARGION ES COMPACTA Y FES COMINUA = D fALCANZA NAXIMO Y MÍNINO ABSOUTOS the MA NEGION

S: X=0 & J=0 & 2 =0 f(x, &, 2) = 0

 $\Gamma(y' \times ^{1}A'5) = 8 \times ^{3}5 - y(5 \times_{5} + 3A_{5} + 5_{5} - 18)$

Dr(x'x'A's) = (-(5x5+3A5+55-18), 8A5-Axx; 8x2-ey A; 8xA-575)

V [(>, x, y, z) = (e, 0, 0, 0)

$$\begin{cases} 3 & 8 \times 2 - 6 \\ 4 & 8 \times 4 - 2 \\ 8 & 8 \end{cases} = 0$$

$$X = \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}}$$

REENPUAZO >= 1814 X=22

$$2^2 = 3y^2$$

$$8.242.7 - 275 = 0$$

$$22\left(8\frac{y^2}{\lambda}-\lambda\right)=0$$

$$3y^{2} = \lambda^{2}$$

$$|\lambda = \sqrt{8}y|$$

$$|\lambda = -\sqrt{8}y|$$

$$|\lambda = -\sqrt{8}y|$$

$$|\lambda = \sqrt{8}y|$$

$$|\lambda = \sqrt{8}y|$$

$$|\lambda = \sqrt{8}y|$$

$$\frac{CAS-1}{X} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}}$$

A =
$$\frac{2}{5}$$

$$2 \times^{2} + 3 y^{2} + 2^{2} - 18 = 0$$

$$2 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{8}}z\right)^{2} + 3\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{2} + 2^{2} = 18$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 18$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 18$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 18$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1$$

f (53, 52, 56)=48

VOWREN MAXIMO

LARZGO ASCHO ACTO

Ejemplo: Hallar los extremos de la función f(x, y, z) = xz - yz restringida Y(x,4'5) = x2+32=5 a yz = 2 y $x^2 + y^2 = 2$. $\xi(x,\lambda'S) = \lambda_S = 5$ $L(x, y, x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) - \lambda(g(x, y, z) - c) - \mu(\mu(x, y, z) - d)$ ((x, w, x, y, s) = x s - 2 f - x (3 f - 5) - m (x, x, x, x, z)) VL = 0 (=D Vf = > Vg + mVh

$$\Delta \Gamma = (-(\lambda 5-5)) - (x_5+\lambda_5-5) + 5-5wx - 5-75-5wh \times -\lambda - \gamma = 0$$

f(x, y, z) = 8 xy z

Ejemplo: Calcular el mínimo y máximo absolutos de f(x,y) = xy en la región dada por $1 \le \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \le 4$.

NO HAY PUNOS CATIOS =D NO HAY EXTRIPOS

Ejemplo: Calcular el mínimo y máximo absolutos de

Ejemplo: Calcular el mínimo y máximo absolutos de
$$f(x,y) = \ln(1+9x^2+4y^2)$$
 en la región dada por $1 \le \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \le 4$.