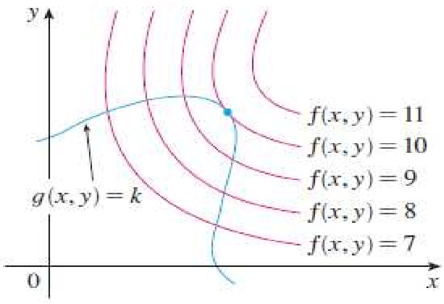
Metode Lagrange

To maximize $f(x, y)$ subject to $g(x, y) = k$ is to find the largest value of c such that the level curve $f(x, y) = c$ intersects $g(x, y) = k$.



It appears from Figure 1 that this happens when these curves just touch each other, when they have a common tangent line.

This means that the normal lines at the point (x_0, y_0) where they touch are identical. So the gradient vectors are parallel; that is,

$$\boxed{\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \lambda \nabla g(x_0, y_0)}$$

for some scalar λ.

Metode Lagrange

Method of Lagrange Multipliers To find the maximum and minimum values of $f(x, y, z)$ subject to the constraint $g(x, y, z) = k$ [assuming that these extreme values exist and $\nabla g \neq \mathbf{0}$ on the surface $g(x, y, z) = k$]:

(a) Find all values of x, y, z, and $\boxed{\lambda}$ such that

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \lambda \nabla g(x, y, z)$$

and

$$g(x, y, z) = k$$

(b) Evaluate f at all the points (x, y, z) that result from step (a). The largest of these values is the maximum value of f; the smallest is the minimum value of f.

Contoh :Lagrange

Find the extreme values of the function $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2$ on the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

SOLUTION We are asked for the extreme values of f subject to the constraint $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 1$. Using Lagrange multipliers, we solve the equations $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$ and $g(x, y) = 1$, which can be written as

$$f_x = \lambda g_x \qquad f_y = \lambda g_y \qquad g(x, y) = 1$$

or as

$$2x = 2x\lambda \tag{9}$$

$$4y = 2y\lambda \tag{10}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \tag{11}$$

From $\boxed{9}$ we have $x = 0$ or $\lambda = 1$. If $x = 0$, then $\boxed{11}$ gives $y = \pm 1$. If $\lambda = 1$, then $y = 0$ from $\boxed{10}$, so then $\boxed{11}$ gives $x = \pm 1$. Therefore f has possible extreme values at the points $(0, 1)$, $(0, -1)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(-1, 0)$. Evaluating f at these four points, we find that

$$f(0, 1) = 2 \qquad f(0, -1) = 2 \qquad f(1, 0) = 1 \qquad f(-1, 0) = 1$$