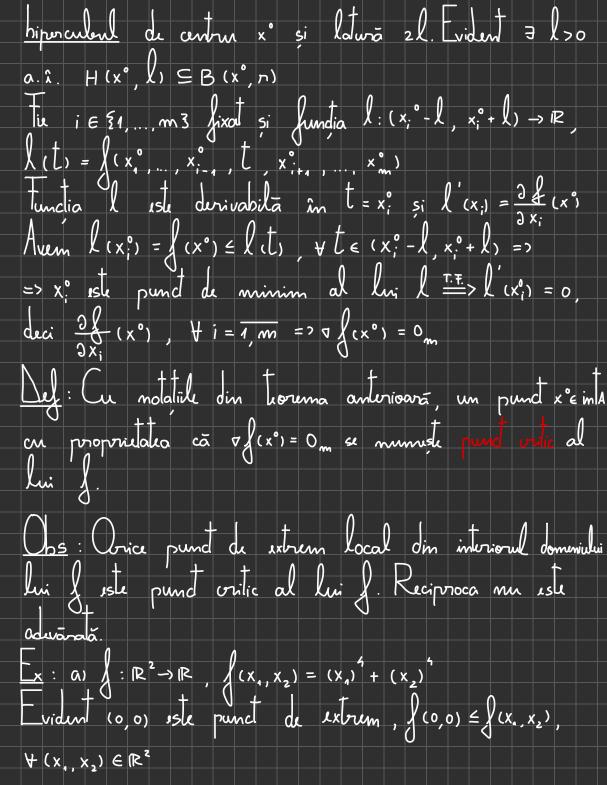
Analiza

5. Extreme locale pentru function reale de variabilà vectorida

Lef: Fix A ⊆ IR™ multime nevida, f: A-> IR o Junctie si

X° ∈ A. Spunem cā: T (Ermat) tie A ⊆ R^m si f: A → R o fundie Dacā i) x° € in A cadica x° ste un punct interior al mulimi A ii) Just durivabila partial in x° iii) x° este punct de extrum atunci $\nabla f(x^0) = 0_m$ Dem: Consideram ca x° este punct de minim local =>
=> 3 7 > 0 a.î. $\int (x^\circ) \leq \int (x) + x \in B(x^\circ, A) \subseteq A$ decarece Tie H(x° l) = [x,°-l, x,°+l] x... x [x, m-l, x, m+l]



Dan (0,0) iste si punc orilic, disarice 1/(0,0)=02 b) $\int : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $\int (x_1, x_2) = (x_1)^2 - (x_2)^2$ (0,0) este punct vilic, decarece $\nabla \int (0,0) = 0_2$, dar (0,0) nu este punct de extrem local. $\forall n>0$, (t,0), $(o,t)\in B(O_2,n)$ perton $t\neq 0$ sufficient de mic. $\int (0,0)=0 < \int (t,0)$ si $\int (0,0)=0 > \int (0,t)$ Des: Tunctele vrilice ale unei fungii care mu sunt puncte de extrem local se numesc puncte sa. Os: Studiul punctilos de extrem local se poate face cu ajutorul diferențiales de ordin 2. Let: Tie $C = (C_{i,j})_{i=\frac{1}{1,m}}$ o matrice patralicà au conficienti $\theta = \frac{1}{1,m}$ a) tunction $\emptyset: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ $\emptyset(u) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m C_{i,j} \cdot u_i \cdot u_j + u = (u_i, u_i) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ Se numere donna pahalica asociati marici C h) Spunem cà Ø este poeile definité dacă Ø(U)>0, \ U & RM \ \ 20m3

c) Spunem cà Ø 15te Ø(U)<0, \UERM\\\o_m\\ os Spunem ca Ø este indinita daçã ∃ u,v ∈ R^m a.i. Ø(U)<0< Ø(V) O_{bs} : a) \emptyset $(o_m) = 0$ punct x° este o forma patralica asociala matrice hessim Lop (crierial lui Sylveur) Til $\emptyset: \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ forma patraica asociata unei matrici $C = (C_{ij})_{i=\frac{1}{1,m}}$ $\emptyset: \Delta_K = \operatorname{det}(C_{ij})_{i=\frac{1}{1,K}}, K=\frac{1}{1,m}$ (numili $j=\frac{1}{1,K}$ 1. Ø est pozitiv definità <=> $\Delta_k > 0$, $\forall k = 1, m$ 2. Ø est negativa definità <=> $(-1)^k \cdot \Delta_k > 0$, $\forall k = 1, m$

The A
$$\subseteq$$
 R^m, $A \to R$ or function as closed C^{+} inth-un punctive in A \subseteq R^m, $A \to R$ or function $A \to R$ or A

II) Sumul diformialis de ordinal 2:

H(f)(x, x, x, z) =
$$\left(\frac{3}{2}x, \frac{3}{2}x, \frac{3}{2$$

In continuare consideram numerele naturale p<m. Def. Dacā $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ multime nevido, $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$ o funçie și $F = (F_1, ..., F_p) : A \to \mathbb{R}^p$ o funçie victorială, ndâm S = {x \in A | F_(x) = ... = F_(x) = 0} nunita multima ristriction. Un punct x° ES si numeste punct de extrem al lui f relativ la S dacā x° este punct de extrem local al functiei fls. I (metoda muliplicatorial lui Lagrange) ie A⊆R mulime dischisā, J: A → R și F=(F, ..., Fp): A → R functio au proprietation ca f, F, ..., Fp sunt toate de classic pe A, x° ∈ S un pund de extrem conditional al lui J relativ la mulimen S data de (1) si sang J(F)(x°)=p Atunci Juncia L: A x RP -> R definità prin: $L(x,y) = X(x) + y \cdot F(x), \forall x \in A, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^p$ (2) admir un punct ville de Jonna (x°, 2), cu à ERP (u alle curente VL(x°, 2) = 0 m+p (3)

Obs: a) teruma da o condilie necesara ca xº sa fie punct de extrem conditional.
b) Functia L datā de (2) se numeste functo lu a sociata functifor g si F. La si mai sorii: L(x, y) = {(x) + y, F, (x) + ... + yp · Fp(x) , \tau x \in A , \tay=(y, ..., y) \in R c) Numerele ($\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_p$) = $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^p$ a caron existenta este garanda de teorena se numesc multiplicatoris lui Lagrange. d) Kelatia (3) se poole scrie $\frac{\Im L}{\Im L}(x^{\circ}, \lambda) = 0$, $\forall i = \frac{1, m}{\Im L}(x^{\circ}, \lambda) = 0$, $\forall j = \frac{1, \Gamma}{\Im L}$ Ex: Revenim la exemplal anterior $\int : \mathbb{R}^{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / ((x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) = (x_{1} - a_{1})^{2} + (x_{2} - a_{2})^{2} + (x_{3} - a_{3})^{2},$ (a, a, a, e) E 1R3 F: R3-1R, F(x, x2, x3)= b, x, + b2x2+b3x3-c, (b, b2, b3) ER, ceir S = {(x, x, x, x,) & R3 | F (x, x, x, x,) = 03 ~ (F) (x, x2, x3) => rang) (F) = 1 dacā (b, b2, b3) ≠ 0 moducem funcția lui Lagrange:

$$L(x_{1}, x_{2}, \chi_{3}, \lambda) = (x_{1} - a_{1})^{2} + (x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda(b_{1}x_{1} + b_{2}x_{2} + b_{3}x_{3} - c)$$

Forman sidernal

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{1}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{1} - a_{1}) + \lambda b_{1} = 0 / b_{1}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{2}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (b_{1}x_{1} + b_{2}x_{2} + b_{3}x_{3} - c = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{1}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{2} = 0 / b_{2}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}, \lambda) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}, \lambda) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, \lambda) = 0 & (2(x_{2} - a_{3})^{2} + \lambda b_{3} = 0 / b_{3}, \lambda) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3$$

=) min (s) =
$$\left(-\frac{\lambda b_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\lambda b_2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\lambda b_3}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{5} \left(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2\right) = \frac{(a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 - c)^2}{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2}$$
Distanta caudata va $\int_1^2 \frac{(a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 - c)}{\sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2}}$