Leminar 9 Extreme au legature

1. Fie $f:(0,10)^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f(x,y,z) = xy + xz + yz. Some determine extremele locale ale functien f conditionate de xyz = 1.

Yolutie. $D \stackrel{\text{det}}{=} (0, \infty)^3 = (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$ multime deschisă. Fie $g: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x, y, z) = xyz - L \text{pi} A = \{(x, y, z) \in D \mid g(x, y, z) = 0\}$. f ri g runt funcții de clară C^2 (pe D).

rang $\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial y}(x,y,z)\right) =$

= $\text{rang}(y^2 \times z \times y) = 1 + (x, y, z) \in D \supset A$.

Fig. L:D > R, L(x,y,2)= $f(x,y,2)+\lambda g(x,y,2)=$ = $xy+y^2+x^2+\lambda(xy^2-1)$.

$$\frac{3f}{3f}(x, h, f) = 0$$

$$y + z + \lambda yz = 0$$

$$x + z + \lambda xz = 0$$

$$x + y + \lambda xy = 0$$

$$xyz = 1$$

Leadern prima ecuatie din a doua si strinem: $\star -y + \lambda = (\star -y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\star -y) (1 + \lambda =) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \star = y \text{ san } \lambda = -1$

$$x+y+\lambda xy=0 \Rightarrow 2x+\lambda x^2=0 \Rightarrow x(2+\lambda x)=0 \Rightarrow \lambda x=-2 \Rightarrow xe(0,10)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \ \not = -\frac{2}{\lambda}.$$

Decarece
$$x = y$$
 resultà ià $y = -\frac{2}{\lambda}$.
 $y + z + \lambda yz = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2}{\lambda} + z + x(-\frac{2}{\lambda})z = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2}{\lambda} + z - 2z = 0$

$$\pm y_2 = 10$$
 $-\frac{8}{3} = 10$ $\lambda = -2$.

$$x+z+\lambda xz=0$$
 $\Rightarrow x-\frac{1}{\lambda}+x \cdot x(-\frac{1}{\lambda})=0$ $\Rightarrow x-\frac{1}{\lambda}-x=0$

$$=0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{\lambda} = 0$$
, contradictie.

Singuel punct critic al function of an legatura g(x,y,z)=0 este (1,1,1).

3-L (X, y, 2)=0 3/L (x,y,2)=1-2x. $\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2} (x, y, z) = 0$

d'L(1,1,1)=-2(dxdy+dxdz+dydz).

Diferențiem (formal) relația 9Eyz=1 si obținem: yzdx+xzdy+xydz=0.

În punctul (1,1,1) ultima egalitate devine: dx+dy+dz=0(=) dz=-dx-dy.

Deci d2L(11/11/1) =-2 (dxdy+dx(-dx-dy)+.

 $+dy(-dx-dy)=-2(dxdy-dx^2-dxdy-dxdy-dy^2)=$ $=2(dx^2+dxdy+dy^2)=2(2dx+dy)^2+2\cdot\frac{3}{4}dx^2.$ Deci $d^2L(1,1,1)$ este forma patratica pozitiv definità, i.e.

(1,1,1) este punt de minim local al lui fau legature glx, y,2)

2. Fie $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, f(x,y,z) = xy + yz + zx. Sa se détermine punctèle de extrem local ale functiei f conditionate de relatible -x + y + z = 1 si x - z = 0.

Lolutie. P³ multime deschisa.

Fie $g_1, g_2: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}, g_1(x,y,z) = -x+y+z-1, g_2(x,y,z) = -x-z \text{ i. } A=\{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g_1(x,y,z) = g_2(x,y,z) = 0\}.$

Functiole f, g, si g_ sunt de dasa c²(je R³).

Mand
$$\left(\frac{3x}{3x}(x^{1}h^{1}x) + \frac{3y}{3y}(x^{1}h^{1}x) + \frac{3y}{3y}(x^$$

= rang
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 + (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \supset A.$$

Fie L: R3->R, L(x,y,z)=f(x,y,z)+ \g,(x,y,z)+Mg(x,y,z)

= * y+ y2+2x+ >(-x+y+2-1)+ n(x-2).

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} (x, y, z) = 0
\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} (x, y, z) = 0
\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} (x, z) =$$

$$\chi + \chi + \chi = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 \times + \chi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \chi = -2 \times + \chi + \chi = 1 \Leftrightarrow \chi = 1$$

$$\dot{\chi} = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$
.

Singurul punct critic al lui f cu legatuile g(x,y,z) = 0 si g(x,y,z)=0 este (-1,1,-1).

$$d^{2}L(1,1,1) = \frac{3^{2}L}{3x^{2}}(1,1,1)dx^{2} + \frac{3^{2}L}{3y^{2}}(1,1,1)dy^{2} + \frac{3^{2}L}{3z^{2}}(-1,1,-1)dz^{2} + \frac{$$

$$\frac{3x_5}{35\Gamma}(x^1 n^1 5) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2} (x, y, z) = 0$$

+(x,y,2) ER3.

Diferentiem (formal) relatüle - x+y+z=1 și x-z=0 și Herinem $\int -dx + dy + dz = 0$ $dx - dz = 0 \Leftrightarrow dx = dz.$ - dx + dy + dz = 0 (=) - dx + dy + dx = 0 (=) dy = 0. Deci d²L(-1,1,-1)_{leg} = 2 (dx·0+0·dz+dx·dx)= 2dx² Asadar de L (-1,1,-1) leg. este formà patratica positiv definità, i.e. (-1, 1, -1) et punct de minim local al lui f en legaturile $g_1(x, y, z) = 0$ și $g_2(x, y, z) = 0$. \Box 3. Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = x^3 + y$ in $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, g(x,y) = y. Atatați ea (0,0) este panet critic al lui f en legatura g(x,y)=o si me este punit de extrem local al lui f cui legatura g(x,y)=0. Polutie. Fie $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x,y)=0\} = \{(x,0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}.$ if si g sunt functii de clasa c² (pe R²). rang $\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial x}(x,y)\right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{G}}{\partial y}(x,y) = \lambda \log(0) = 1 + (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \to A$ Fig. L: $\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, L($((x, y)) = f((x, y)) + \lambda g((x, y)) = x^3 + y + \lambda y$. $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad \begin{cases}
3x^2 = 0 \\
4x = 0
\end{cases}$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda y = 0$ $\int \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} ((x, y)) = 0 \qquad (x, y) = \lambda^3 + y + \lambda^3 + \lambda^3$

Deci (0,0) este punct critic al lui f cu legatura g(x,y)=0. tratam ca (0,0) mu este punct de extrem local al lui f cu legatura g(x,y)=0.

 $f(x,0) = x^3 < 0 = f(0,0) + x \in (-\infty, 0).$ $f(x,0) = x^3 > 0 = f(0,0) + x \in (-\infty, \infty).$

Atsodar (0,0) mu este punct de extrem local al lui f cu legatura g(x,y)=0.

f(x,y,z)=x+y+z. Determinați punctele de extrem global ale Lunctivi !!

functiei ff.

Solutie. A compactà (inchisa si marginità)

1 ratinge marf continua ginte pe A.

Fie $g_1, g_2: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}, g_1(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1, g_2(x, y, z) =$

=2x+2y+2-1.

R° dushira

Fundile fog &

long $\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_{1}}{\partial x}(x,y,z)\right)$

=2 + (x,y,z) EA.

The L: R3 -> R, L(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) + \(\lambda g(x,y,z) + \(\lambda g(x,y,z) \) =

=(x+y+2)+2(x2+y2+22-1)+M(2x+2y+2-1). -8- $1 + 2\lambda x + 2\mu = 0$ 9x (x, A)=0 1+224+2/-0 3r (x, y, =) =0 1+2>2+M=0 かん(ギッチ)この X+ x2+ 22=1 \$(X,4,2)=0 2×+2y+2=1 -g (x, y, z)=0 $\chi = \frac{-2\mu^{-1}}{2\lambda}.$ $(=) \begin{cases} 2 \times x = -2 \mu - 1 \\ 2 \times y = -2 \mu - 1 \\ 2 \times z = - \mu - 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ 2x + 2y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ $\left(\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 1
 \left(\frac{-2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right)^{2} + \frac{-4}{4} = 1
 \left(\frac{-4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right)^{2} + \frac{-4}{4} = 1$ $(=) \begin{cases} \frac{9\mu^{2}+10\mu+3}{4\chi^{2}} = 1 \\ \frac{-9\mu-5}{2\lambda} = 1 (=) 2\lambda = -9\mu-5. \end{cases}$ $9\mu^2 + 10\mu + 3 = 4\chi^2 = 9\mu^2 + 10\mu + 3 = (-9\mu - 5)^2 = (2\pi)^2$ (=) $9\mu^2 + 10\mu + 3 = 81\mu^2 + 90\mu + 25$ (=) $72\mu^2 + 80\mu + 22 = 0$ (:26) (=) 36 p2 + 40 pc + 11 = 0.

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 4$$

$$M_1 = \frac{-40+4}{72} = \frac{-36}{72} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 5}{1 \cdot \frac{21}{18} - 5} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{-40-4}{72} = \frac{-44^{14}}{72} = \frac{-11}{18} \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 5}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{1} = \frac{-2\mu_{1}-1}{2\lambda_{1}} = \frac{2\cdot\frac{1}{2}-1}{2\cdot(-\frac{1}{4})} = 0.$$

$$y_1 = \frac{-2\mu_1 - 1}{2\lambda_1} = 0.$$

$$z_1 = \frac{-\mu_1 - 1}{2\lambda_1} = \frac{\frac{\lambda_2 - 1}{2(-\frac{\lambda_1}{4})}}{2(-\frac{\lambda_1}{4})} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{\lambda_1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\chi_2 = \frac{-2\mu_2-1}{2\lambda_2} = \frac{\chi \cdot (-\frac{11}{9})-1}{\chi \cdot \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{11}{9}-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\frac{4}{32} = \frac{-2\mu_2 - 1}{2\lambda_2} = \frac{4}{9}.$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{-\mu_2 - 1}{2\lambda_2} = \frac{4\pi}{18} - 1 = -\frac{7}{18}.$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{-\mu_2 - 1}{2\lambda_2} = \frac{4\pi}{18} - 1 = -\frac{7}{18}.$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{7}{18}.$$

Bunetele critice ale lui f conditionate de A sunt: (0,0,1) 如(4, 4, 一量).

Desarece of are macon un punct de minim global si-macon un punct de maxim global rezultà cà unul dintre cele pour puncte critice este punt de minim global si celabalt este punct de markim global.

$$f(0,0,1)=1$$
.
 $f(\frac{1}{9},\frac{1}{9},-\frac{1}{9})=\frac{1}{9}$.
Dea $(\frac{1}{9},\frac{1}{9},-\frac{7}{9})$ externation $(0,0,1)$ externation.
 $f:\mathbb{R}^{3}\to\mathbb{R}$, $f(x)$.

Deci (\$\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{7}{9}) etc punct de minim global al lui f/4, iar (0,0,1) este punct de maxim global al lui f/A. []

5. Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2$. Determinati valorile extreme ale function f pe multimea $\overline{B}(0, 1) \cdot (\overline{B}(0, 1) = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}$. Youtie.

Frontenua () frie atinge marginile pe B(9,1).
B(9,1)-compactà () frie atinge marginile pe B(9,1).
Chautam punctele de extrem global ale lui f(B(9,1) in B(9,1) zi

in 38 (0,1).

Watam h= f/B(0,1).

B(0,1) deschisa

In functie de clasa C.

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x,y,z)=0$$

Enqueul posibil punct de extrem global al lui f/B(91) sitrust in B(0,1) este (0,0,0).

bautam positible punete de extrem global ale lui $f[\overline{B}(0,1)]$ din, $\partial B(0,1) = F(x,y,2) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1] (= \overline{B}(0,1) \setminus B(0,1))$.

Fix $g: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$. \mathbb{R}^3 deschisă fig sunt de clasa c²(pe R³). rang $\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y,z) \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y,z)\right) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y,z)$ = Mang (2x 2y 2z) = 1 + (x,y,z) $\in \partial B(0,1)$. Fig L: $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $L(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda g(x,y,z) =$ $=2x^2+y^2+3z^2+\lambda(x^2+y^2+z^2-1)$. 2*(2+)=0 $\int 4 \times + 2 \lambda \times = 0$ (x, y, 2)=0 2y(1+x)=0 $2y + 2\lambda y = 0$ 3L (xyy2)=0 (=) 22(3+2)=0 62+272=0 2 (x, y, 2)=0 $*^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}=1.$ 1 x2+ y2+ 22=1 Lg(X,Y,Z)=0 $\chi_{1}=-1=)(x,y,z)\in\{(0,-1,0),(0,1,0)\}.$ Aven solutible: $\lambda_2 = -2 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) \in \{(1,0,0), (1,0,0)\}.$ $\lambda_3 = -3 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) \in \{(0, 0, -1), (0, 0, 1)\}.$ f(0,0,0) = 0; f(0,-1,0) = f(0,1,0) = 1; f(-1,0,0) = f(1,0,0) = 2; f(0,0,-1) = f(0,0,1) = 3. Valoarea maximà a lui f/8(91) este 3, iar valoarea minima a hii ff (91) este 0.