Leminar 7

1) La re determine punctele de extrem bocal ale functies f; R -> R $f(x,y) = x^4 + 2y^2 - 4xy + 1$. Solutie: Domeniul de définite TR este. 0 multime deschisà si f este dé clasà C? Punctèle de extrem local se gasesc printre princtele vitice ale lui f. $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_1y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_1y) = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 4x^3 - 4y = 0 \\ 4y - 4x = 0 \end{cases}$ $4y-4x=0 \implies x=y=) x^3-x=0$ Punctelle routice sunt (0,0), (1,1), (-1,-1). $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^2}(xy) = 12x^2 \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y^2}(xy) = 4$ $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} (xy) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} (xy) = -4$ Ht (x, x) = (3x (x, x) 3x (x, x)) = (3x (x, x)) 3x (x, x))

$$H_f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 12x^2 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

H₅(0,0)=
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\Delta_2 = -16 < 0 = 7 (0,0)$ mu ste punct de extrem local.
H₅(1,1)= $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = 1270$, $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 12-4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3270$.
H₅(-1,-1)= $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = 1270$, $\Delta_2 = 3270 = 9$
H₅(-1,-1)= $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = 1270$, $\Delta_2 = 3270 = 9$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1,-1 \\ -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ focal.

2) Så se garlasia punctele de extrem local ale functiei $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x,y) = Xy e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$ Solutie: Domeniul de definitie \mathbb{R}^2 al lui f este multime deschisa si f este de clasa C^2 . Punctele de extrem local se garese printre punctele surtice ale lui f.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}(y-2x^2y) = 0 \\ e^{-(x^2+y^2)}(x-2xy^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} + \chi y \cdot (-2x) e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}(y-2x^2y) \end{cases}$$

Sistemul este echivalent cu: $\begin{cases}
3 - 2x^{2} = 0 \\
x - 2xy^{2} = 0
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
y(1 - 2x^{2}) = 0 \\
x(1 - 2y^{2}) = 0
\end{cases}$ y(1-2x) =0 (=) y=0 Dan x= ± 1/12 9=0=>X(1-2y2)=X=0. $X = -\frac{1}{12} = 7 \quad 1 - 2y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 9 = -\frac{1}{12} \lambda au \ 3 = \frac{1}{12}$ X= == > 1-292=0 => 9= - == \frac{1}{12} \text{ au } y = \frac{1}{12} Punctele pritie sunt: (0,0)、(南南)、(南)、(南)、(南南)、(市)、(市)、 $\frac{32f}{32f}(xy) = -4xye^{-k^2+y^2} - ex/y - ex^2ye^{-k^2+y^2}$ $= e^{-(x^2y^2)}(4xy-2xy+4x^3y)$ $= e^{-(x^2+y^2)}(4x^3y - 6xy).$ $= e^{-(x^2+y^2)}(4xy^3 - 6xy).$ $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = (1 - 2x^2) e^{-k^2 + y^2} + (-2y^2 + 4x^2y^2) e^{-k^2 + y^2}$ $= e^{-(x+y^2)} \left(1 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 + 4x^2y^2 \right)$ $H^{2}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{949x}{35}(x,y) & \frac{945x}{35}(x,y) \\ \frac{9xy}{35}(x,y) & \frac{9x9x}{35}(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$

$$H_{f}(x, y) = e^{(x^{2}+y^{2})} \begin{pmatrix} 4x^{2}y - 6xy & 1-2x^{2}-2y^{2}+4x^{2}y^{2} \\ 1-2x^{2}-2y^{2}+4x^{2}y^{2} & 4y^{3}x - 6xy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{f}(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Delta_{2} = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow (0, 0) \text{ nu exterm } \text{ becolor}$$

$$H_{f}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = H_{f}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = e^{-1}(-2 & 0)$$

$$\Delta_{1} = x^{-1}(-2) < 0$$

$$\Delta_{2} = \left| e^{-1}(-2) < 0 \right| = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{2} = \left| e^{-1}(-2) < 0 \right| = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{3} = \left| e^{-1}(-2) < 0 \right| = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{4} = \left| e^{-1}(-2) < 0 \right| = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{5} = \left| e^{-1}(-2) < 0 \right| = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{7} = 2e^{-1} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{8} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{8} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{9} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{1} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{1} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{2} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{3} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{4} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{5} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{7} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{8} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{8} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{9} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

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$$\Delta_{9} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{1} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_{2} = 4e^{-2} > 0$$

$$\Delta_$$

Exercitiu Pentru functia f den exercituel conterior sa se gaseasca sup f si inf f xere

3) Sa se determine punctele de extrem local ale functie $f:\mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

f(x,y, 2) = X+y²+2² + Xy+X2+y2-X-y-22+1 Solutie. Domennul de definite al functiei f este multime deschisà si f este de clasa C². Punctele 'de extrem local se gasesc printre punctele vitice ale lui f.

 $\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x}(x,y,2) = 2x + y + 2 - 1$ $\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y}(x,y,2) = x + 2y + 2 - 1$ $\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y}(x,y,2) = x + y + 2 - 2$

 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (xy_1 e) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (xy_1 e) = 0 \end{cases} = 0$ $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (xy_1 e) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (xy_1 e) = 0 \end{cases} = 0$ $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (xy_1 e) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (xy_1 e) = 0 \end{cases} = 0$ $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (xy_1 e) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (xy_1 e) = 0 \end{cases} = 0$

Exista un singur pund untic: (0,0,1) $\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}(x,y,2) = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(x,y,2) = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial z^{2}}(x,y,2) = 2.$ $\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}(x,y,2) = \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(x,y,2) = 1; \quad \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}(x,y,2) = \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}(x,y,2) = 1$ $\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(x,y,2) = \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}(x,y,2) = 1$ $\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial y^{2}}(x,y,2) = \frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}(x,y,2) = 1$

$$H_{1}(x|1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{32}{3x^{2}}(x|1/2) & \frac{32}{3x3y}(x,1/2) & \frac{32}{3x3y}(x,1/2) \\ \frac{32}{3y3x}(x|1/2) & \frac{32}{3y^{2}}(x|1/2) & \frac{32}{3y3y}(x,1/2) \\ \frac{32}{3y3x}(x|1/2) & \frac{32}{3y3y}(x|1/2) & \frac{32}{3y3y}(x|1/2) \\ \frac{32}{3y3x}(x|1/2) & \frac{32}{3y3y}(x|1/2) & \frac{32}{3y3y}(x|1/2) \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{1}(x|1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{2}(x|1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{3}(x|1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Pentru a determina natura pot vutic (0,0,1) putem folosi mai multi metode, dupa sum urmenza:

$$\frac{\text{Metoda 1.}}{\text{Hf}(0,0,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 2 > 0$$
 $\Delta_2 = |2| |-3 > 0$
 $\Delta_3 = |2| |-4 > 0$
 $\Delta_3 = |2| |-4 > 0$

Metoda II.

Determinaim valoule propri ale matricis hessiene $H_{\xi}(0,0,1)$.

$$\det(\lambda I_3 - H_f(0,0,1)) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & \lambda - 2 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2)^3 - 3(\lambda - 2) - 2 = 0 =)[\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 1]$$

$$[\lambda_3 = 4]$$

Devarea toaté valoule proprie seint strict pozitive rezultà cà (0,0,1) este pernet de minim local.

Metoda 3. Aratam nå d'f10,0,4) este poziter definità folosind metoda leu Sauss.

$$d^{2}f(0,0,1)(0,v,w) = \frac{3x^{2}}{3^{2}}(0,0,1)\cdot u^{2} + \frac{3^{2}f}{3^{2}}(0,0,1)v^{2} + \frac{3y^{2}}{3^{2}}(0,0,1)v^{2} + \frac{3y$$

 $d^2f(0,0,1)(0,V,W) = 2U^2 + 2V^2 + 2W^2 + 2UV + 2UW + 2VW$

$$= 2(U+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{W}{2})+2(\frac{13}{2}V+\frac{1}{13}W)+\frac{4}{3}W^{2}$$

2f(0,0,1)(u,1,M)>0, +(u,1,W) ER3 YO}

=> df(0,0,1) pozitiv definita => (0,0,1) minim tocal

Remaria: De fast 10,0,1) est punct de.

minim global.

$$f(x,y,z) = \chi^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}+\chi y+yz+\chi z-\chi-y-2z = \frac{1}{2}(x+y^{2}+z^{2}+\chi y+\chi(z-1)+y(z-1)-1}{1+\chi y+\chi(z-1)+y(z-1)-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x+y)^{2}+\frac{1}{2}(x+z-1)^{2}+\frac{1}{2}(y+z-1)^{2}-1$$

$$f(x,y,z)=-1, \ +(\chi,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$f(x,y,z)=-1 \iff \chi +z-1=0 \iff (\chi,y,z)=(0,0,1)$$

$$|y+z-1=0 \iff \chi +z-1=0$$

Deci \$(x,1,2) 7 \$10,0,1) 1+ (x,1,2) € R3/ Asadar (0,0,1) este punct de minim global. 4) Sa se determine punctele de extrem local ale function $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f(x,y) = ln(1+|x-y|). Tolutie: Function of are derivate partial per RM(0,0) (00R)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x-y}; & x > y \\ \frac{-1}{1+y-x}; & y > x \\ \frac{-1}{1+x-y}; & x > y \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x-y}; & x > y \\ \frac{-1}{1+x-y}; & x > y \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+j-x}; x < y$$

lim
$$f(x,a) - f(a,a) = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\ln(1+x-a)}{x-a} = 1$$
 $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x,a) - f(a,a)}{x-a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\ln(1+a-x)}{x-a} = -1$

Asadar mu exità lim $f(x,a) - f(a,a)$

Astfel, f mu este derivabla partial in raport au x in (a,a) , f $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

Analog, f mu esti derivabla partial in traport au g in (a,a) , f $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

The $(a,a) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x,y) - f(a,a) = \ln(1+(x-y)) \ge \ln 1 = 0$, $f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Deci (a,a) este punct de minim local si global perdon f .

Asadon f are a infinitate de puncte de minim si micium punct virte.

5.) La se deformine puncte de minim $f(x,y) = x^2 + x^2$

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \\ 3y^2 + 12y + 12 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$$
Deci f are un arrigin peind entic: $(1,-2)$

$$\text{Hf}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x - 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y + 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hf}(1,-2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{nui putan traje mab}$$

$$\text{cridique}$$

$$f(x,y) = (x - 1)^2 f(y + 2)^3, \quad f(1,-2) = 0.$$

$$f(a + 1, -2) < 0 \quad \text{data } a < 0$$

$$f(a + 1, -2) > 0 \quad \text{data} \quad a > 0.$$
Deci în orice vicinatate a lui $(1, -2)$ exista punete mai mani decall $(1, -2) = 0$ si exista punete mai mani decall $(1, -2) = 0$ si exista punete

Deci în price vecinatate a lui (1,-2) exista puncte în care functia fia ralori struct mai mani decât f(1,-2)=0 si exista puncte în care fra ralori strict mai mici decât f(1,-2).

In concluzie (1,-2) sur este punct de extrem local.

6). Eve f: R2 -- R, f(x/y) = (y-x2)(y-3x2) la se arate cà (0,0) nu este punet de extrem local al function f. La secrati cà (0,0) este punct de minim local al function f de-a lungul oricanei drepte eau trèce prin origine. Soluti: Fie X+0. Atma $f(x_1 2x^2) = (2x^2 - x^2)(4x^2 - 3x^2) = -x^4 < 0$ $f(x_1-x^2) = (-x^2-x^2)(-x^2-4x^2) = 5x^4 > 0.$ f (0,0) = 0 Deci (0,0) nu este punct de extrem bocal. Jaconsideram o dresptà care trece prin origine.) x=at, a,ber, a2+b2+0. Trebuie sa verificam cà o este pend de minim local al function $g:R\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g(t) = f(at,bt) = (bt-a^2t^2)(bt-3a^2t^2)$ $g(t) = 3a^4t^4 - 4a^2bt^3 + b^2t^2$ g'(t) = 12a43-12a2b2+262+ g"/t) = 36a4t2-24a2b+262 g'(0)=0? => 0 este punct de mumim local. g''(0)=26], pt g daca b $\neq 0$. 11. Data b=0, get=3a4t4-erridont 0 pet de minim.