



You are taking "[Exam \(Timed, No Correctness Feedback\)](#)," as a timed exam. [Show more](#)

End My Exam

25:57:13



< Previous



Next >

10. Worked example

Bookmark this page



Calculator



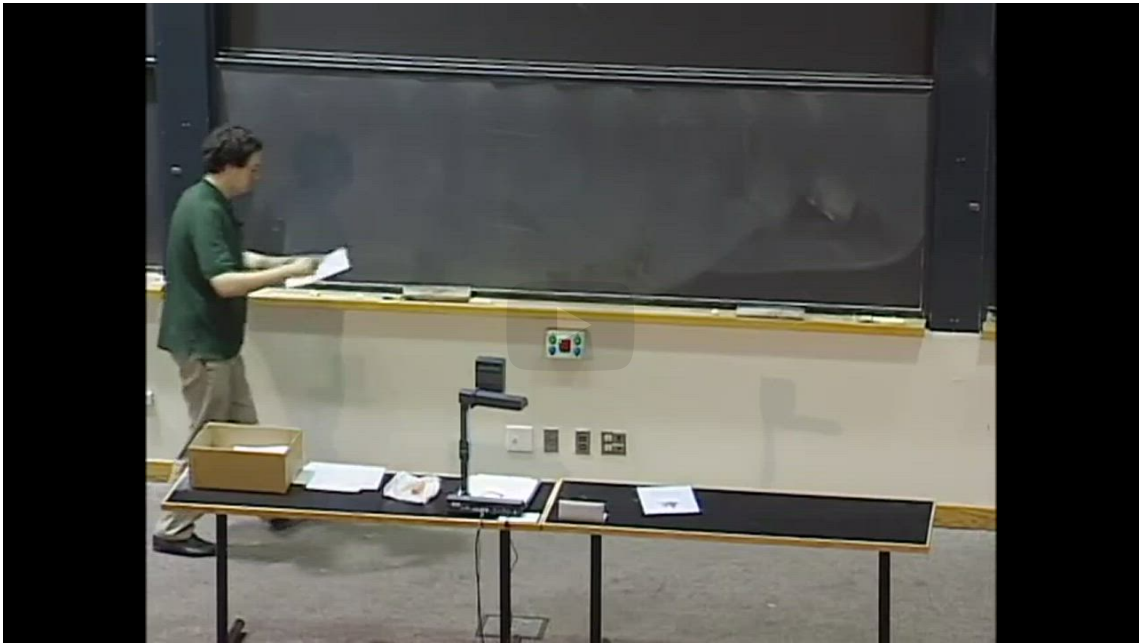
Hide Notes



Explore

Worked example setup

[Start of transcript. Skip to the end.](#)



PROFESSOR: So let's do an example, let's say I look at f of (x,y) equals x plus y plus 1 over xy , where x and y are positive. So I'm looking on there for first point. I'm doing this because I don't want this denominator to become 0 , so I'm just looking at that situation. So let's look first for--

▶

0:00 / 0:00

▶

2.0x

🔊

🔍

📺

🗣️

Video

[Download video file](#)

Transcripts

[Download SubRip \(.srt\) file](#)
[Download Text \(.txt\) file](#)

Example 10.1 What are the global maximum and global minimum of the function below?

$$f(x,y) = x + y + \frac{1}{xy}, \quad x,y > 0$$

(Note we restrict our attention to the domain $x,y > 0$ to avoid the regions where the function is not defined.)

The first step is to find the critical points.

$$f_x(x,y) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2y} = 0 \tag{4.87}$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 1 - \frac{1}{xy^2} = 0 \tag{4.88}$$

This tells us that

$$x^2y = 1 \tag{4.89}$$

$$xy^2 = 1 \tag{4.90}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = 1 \text{ (dividing)} \tag{4.91}$$

$$x = y$$



Calculator

2



Hide Notes

$$y^3 = 1 \text{ (substituting)}$$

(4.93)

$$\longrightarrow y = 1$$

(4.94)

$$\longrightarrow x = 1$$

(4.95)

Thus there is one critical point at $(1, 1)$.

POLL

What type of critical point is (1,1)?

RESULTS

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local minimum	61%
<input type="radio"/> Local maximum	8%
<input type="radio"/> Saddle	12%
<input type="radio"/> Inconclusive	12%
<input type="radio"/> I do not know how to think about this yet	7%

Submit

Results gathered from 441 respondents.

FEEDBACK

Your response has been recorded

Worked example conclusion

Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

0:00 / 0:00

2.0x

🔊

🔍

CC

🗨️

PROFESSOR: So let's see.

To figure out what type of point it is, we should compute the second partial derivatives.

So f_{xx} is--

What do we get when we take the derivative of this with respect to x ?

Video

[Download video file](#)

Transcripts

[Download SubRip \(.srt\) file](#)
[Download Text \(.txt\) file](#)

Continuing the example above, we must compute the second derivatives to determine the type of critical point.

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{2}{x^3y} \qquad A = f_{xx}(1,1) = 2$$

(4.96)

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^2y^2} \qquad B = f_{xy}(1,1) = 1$$

(4.97)

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{2}{xy^3} \qquad C = f_{yy}(1,1) = 2$$

(4.98)

Thus $AC - B^2 = 4 - 1 = 3 > 0$, so we either have a local maximum or local minimum. Since $A > 0$, we have a local minimum. You can check that this is in fact a global minimum, by plotting for example.

The maximum is not attained as f tends to ∞ if $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow 0$, or $y \rightarrow 0$.

10. Worked example

Hide Discussion

Topic: Unit 3: Optimization / 10. Worked example

Add a Post

Show all posts

by recent activity

the only local an global minimum

11

< Previous

Next >



edX

- About
- Affiliates
- edX for Business
- Open edX
- Careers
- News

Legal

- Terms of Service & Honor Code
- Privacy Policy

[Accessibility Policy](#)

[Trademark Policy](#)

[Sitemap](#)

Connect

[Blog](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Help Center](#)

[Media Kit](#)

[Donate](#)



© 2021 edX Inc. All rights reserved.
深圳市恒宇博科技有限公司 [粤ICP备17044299号-2](#)