



# ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - I

## Extremas of a function

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Science and Humanities

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**UNIT 2 : Partial Differentiation**

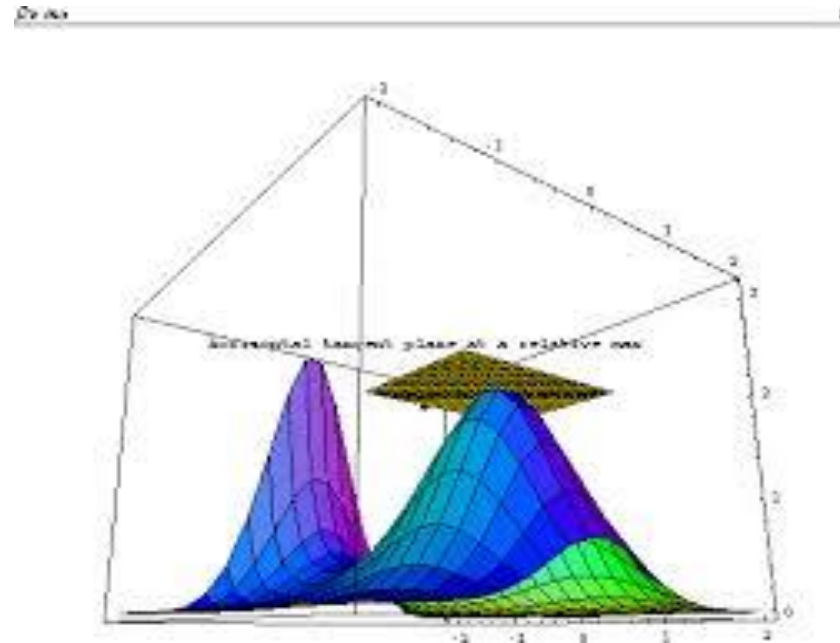
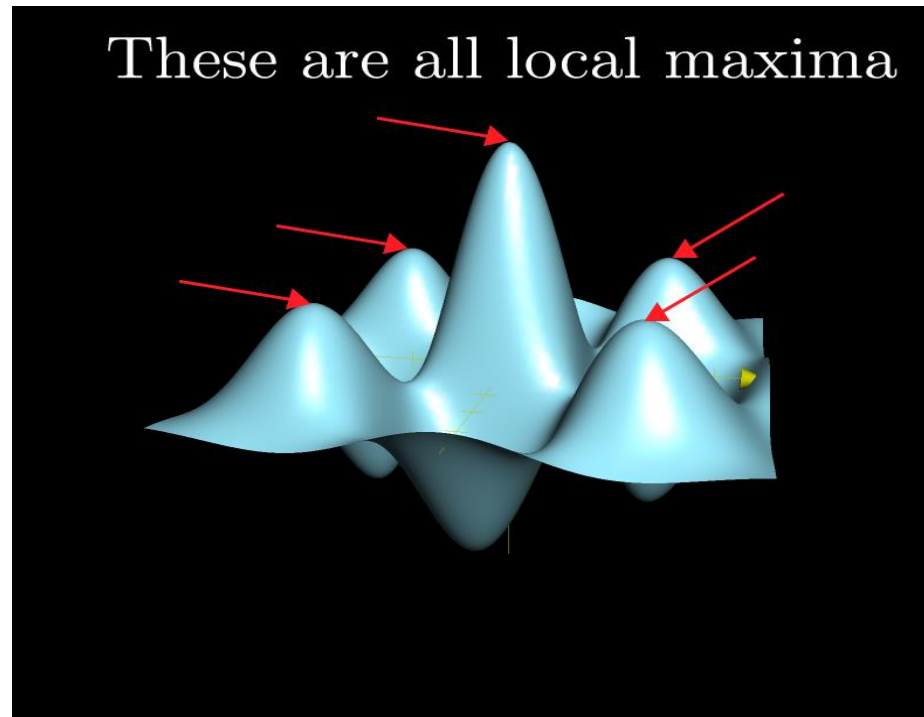
**Session : 10**

**Sub Topic : Maxima and Minima of a Function of Two Variables**

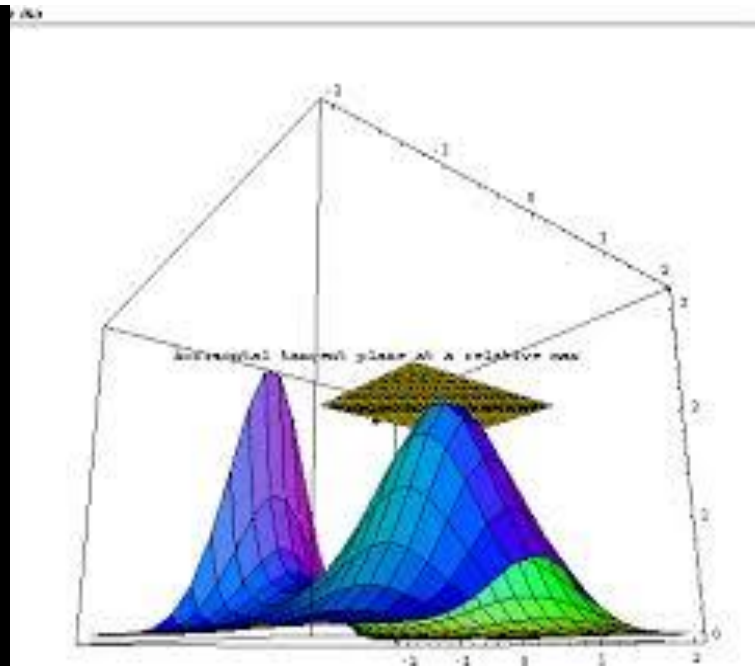
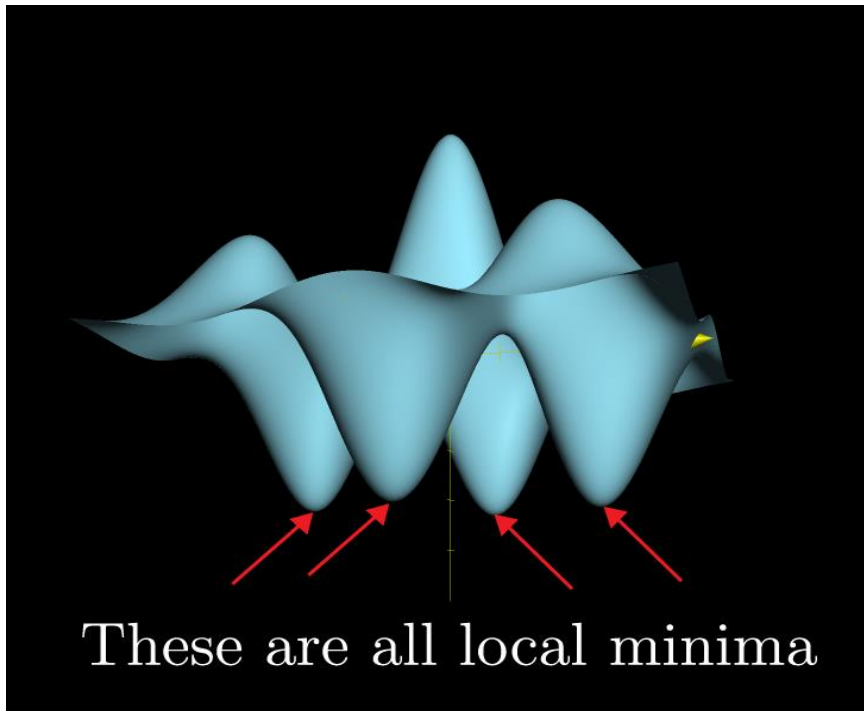
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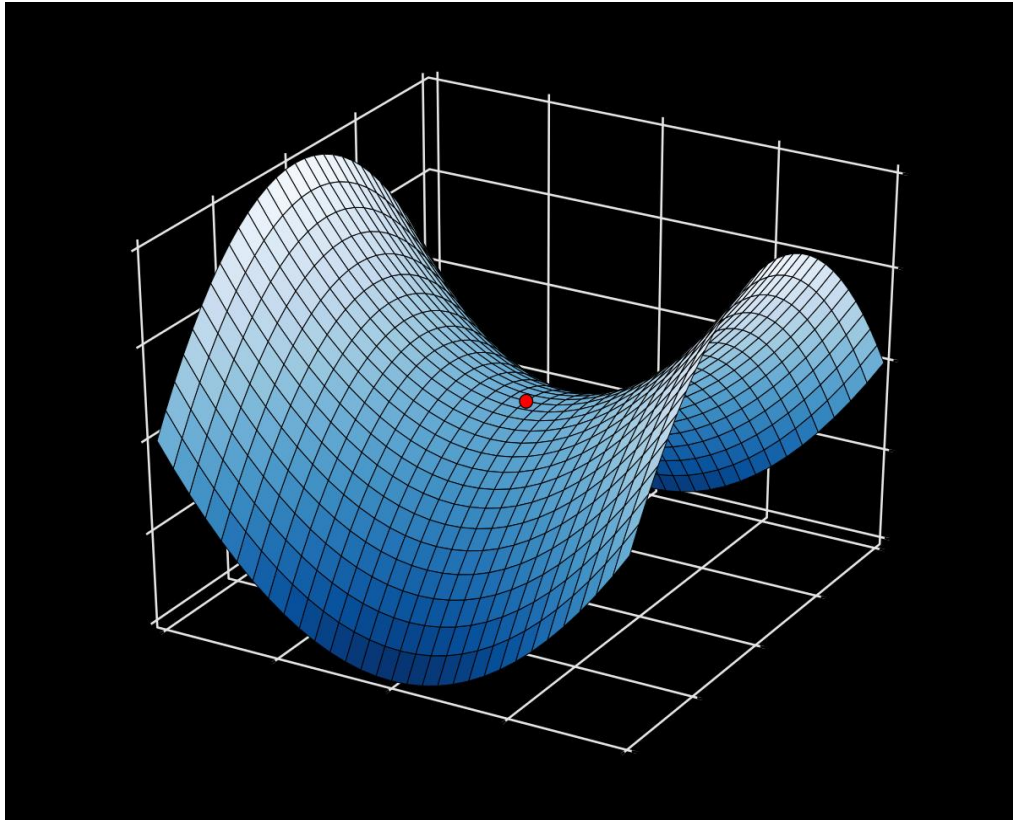
### Maxima of a function



### Minima of a function



### Saddle Point



- A function  $f(x, y)$  is said to be have a relative maximum at a point  $(a, b)$  if there exists a neighborhood of the point  $(a, b)$  say  $(a + h, b + k)$ ,  $h$  and  $k$  are small such that  $f(a, b) > f(a + h, b + k)$ .
- If  $f(a, b) < f(a + h, b + k)$  then  $f(x, y)$  is said to have relative minimum at  $(a, b)$ . Also  $f(a, b)$  is said to be an extreme value of  $f(a, b)$  if it is either a maximum or a minimum.
- In other words if  $\Delta = f(a + h, b + k) - f(a, b)$  is of the same sign for all small values of  $h, k$  and if this sign is negative then  $f(a, b)$  is maximum & if this sign is positive then  $f(a, b)$  is a minimum.

### Necessary and Sufficient Condition:

The necessary and sufficient condition for  $f(x, y)$  to have a maximum value at  $(a, b)$  is  $f_x(a, b) = 0, f_y(a, b) = 0$  and  $rt - s^2, A > 0$ . where  $[r = f_{xx}; s = f_{xy}; t = f_{yy}]$

$rt - s^2$  is the determinant of Hessian matrix given by

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

**Note:** If  $rt - s^2 < 0$ ,  $f(a, b)$  is not an extreme value. i.e  $f(x, y)$  is neither a maximum nor a minimum at the point  $(a, b)$  and the point is called a saddle point.

If  $rt - s^2 = 0$ , then the test provides no information about the nature of the point.

### Working Rule:

1. Find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  &  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  and equate each to zero. Solve these simultaneous equations in  $x$  &  $y$ . Let  $(a, b), (c, d) \dots$  be the pairs of values.
2. Calculate the value of  $r = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}, s = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}, t = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$  for each pair of values.
3. If  $rt - s^2 > 0$  and  $r < 0$  at  $(a, b)$ ,  $f(a, b)$  is a maximum value.
4. If  $rt - s^2 > 0$  and  $r > 0$  at  $(a, b)$ ,  $f(a, b)$  is a minimum value.



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5. If  $rt - s^2 < 0$  at  $(a, b)$ ,  $f(a, b)$  is not an extreme value, i.e.  $(a, b)$  is a saddle point.

6. If  $rt - s^2 = 0$  at  $(a, b)$  the case is doubtful and needs further Investigation.



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