

PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE CÁLCULO PARA CIENCIA DE DATOS: IMT2220

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## Ayudantía 6

## Multiplicadores de Lagrange

## Problema 1 (Ayudantía 8 2022.2)

Mediante multiplicadores de Lagrange, demuestre que el triángulo con área máxima que tiene un perímetro dado p es un triángulo equilátero. Para esto, use la fórmula de Herón para el área:

$$A = \sqrt{s(s-x)(s-y)(s-z)}$$

donde s = p/2 y x, y, z las longitudes de cada lado.

### Problema 2

Determine los valores extremos de la función  $f(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2$ 

- a) Sobre la circunferencia  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .
- b) Sobre el disco $x^2+y^2\leq 1$



Determine los puntos de la esfera  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  que están más cercanos al punto (3, 1, -1).

#### Problema 4

Determine el valor máximo de la función f(x, y, z) = x + 2y + 3z sobre la curva de intersección del plano x - y + z = 1 y del cilindro  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 



# Problema 1 (Ayudantía 8 2022.2)

Mediante multiplicadores de Lagrange, demuestre que el triángulo con área máxima que tiene un perímetro dado p es un triángulo equilátero. Para esto, use la fórmula de Herón para el área:

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x	
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(P) max $A(x,y,z) = \sqrt{S(s-x)(s-y)(s-z)}$	<u>+</u> )
5.0. x+y+z=25	
Problema equivalente:	
max s(s-x)(s-y)(s-z)	
Sa. x+y+2-2s=0	
L(x, y, z, x) = S(S-x)(S-y)(S-z) ->	(x +y + 2-2s)
$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -S(s-3)(s-5) - \lambda = 0$	
5(	S-y)(S-z) = S(S-x)(S-z) = S(S-x)(S-y)
$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda} = -s(z-x)(z-f) - y = 0$	S-y=S-x $S-z=S-y$ $y=x$ $y=z$ $y=z$
$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = -s(s-x)(s-y) - \lambda = 0$	S - z = S - y
0%	2 25
$\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial \lambda} = -(x+y+z-2s)=0$	$2s = x + y + z$ , $x = y = z = \frac{25}{3}$
: El siea se maximiza con	el trióngulo equilaten

# Problema 2 Determine los valores extremos de la función $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2$ a) Sobre la circunferencia $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . b) Sobre el disco $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ $\max f(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2$ a5.0. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . $\mathcal{L}(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 2x - 2x \lambda = 0$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} = 4y - 2y \lambda = 0$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} = 0$ Caso 2: x = 0 $\rightarrow y = \pm 1$ (3) → 2°2 → × = 0 $\rightarrow X = \pm 1.(3)$ $3\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = -(x^2 + y^2 - 1) = 0$ f(1,0) = 1 f(0,1) = 2 f(-1,0) = 1 f(0,-1) = 2ط Debemos comparar los puntos críticos con los puntos de frontera fx = 2x → cnico punto crítico: (0,0) fy = 44 f(0,0)=0 $\longrightarrow$ min f(±1,0)=1 $f(0,\pm 1)=2 \rightarrow max$

## Problema 3

 $\rho_2 = \left(-\frac{6}{m}, -\frac{2}{m}, \frac{2}{m}\right)$ 

Determine los puntos de la esfera  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  que están más cercanos al punto (3, 1, -1).

Ponto más cercano: P1

# Problema 4

Determine el valor máximo de la función f(x,y,z)=x+2y+3z sobre la curva de intersección del plano x-y+z=1 y del cilindro  $x^2+y^2=1$ 

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$\mathcal{L}(x,y,z,\lambda,\mu) = x + \lambda y + 3z - \lambda(x-y+z-1) - \mu(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ $1 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 1 - \lambda - 2\mu y = 0$ $2 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} = 2 + \lambda - 2\mu y = 0$ $3 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = 3 - \lambda = 0$ $4 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = -(x-y+z-1) = 0$ $5 = 2\mu y = 0$ $2 = \frac{2q}{4\mu^2} = 1$ $3 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = 3 - \lambda = 0$ $2 = \frac{2q}{4\mu^2} = 1$ $3 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = -(x-y+z-1) = 0$ $2 = 1 + \frac{2}{124}$ $3 + \frac{2}{124}$ $4 + \frac{2}{124}$ $3 + \frac{2}{124}$ $4 + $	
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$4 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} = -(x-y-2-1)=0 \qquad \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}q} \qquad y = \frac{7.5}{\sqrt{2}q}$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = -(x^2+y^2-1)=0 \qquad z = (\mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}q})$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = -(x^2+y^2-1)=0 \qquad z = (\mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}q})$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = -(x^2+y^2-1)=0 \qquad z = (\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}q})$ $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = -(x^2+y^2-1)=0 \qquad z = (\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}q})$	t
$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mu} = -\left(x^2 + y^2 - 1\right) = 0$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} = -\left(x^2 + y^2 - 1\right) = 0$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}, \frac{-5}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}\right)$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}, \frac{-5}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}\right)$	~µ=
$\rho_{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} & -\frac{5}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \\ \sqrt{2\alpha} & \sqrt{2\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \rho_{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \\ \sqrt{2\alpha} & \sqrt{2\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$	
	7
V29 V29	
$f(P_2) = -2 + 10 + 3\sqrt{29} + 21 = 29 + 3\sqrt{29} = 3 + \sqrt{29}$	

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