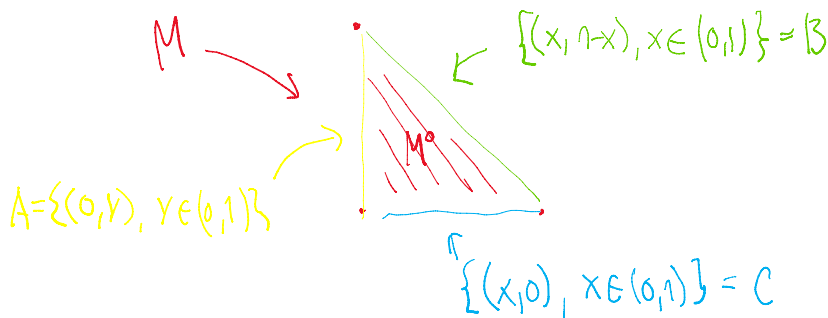


(1) $f(x,y) = x^2 + y$, $M = \{(x,y) : x,y \geq 0, x+y \leq 1\}$

- f je spojitá a M kompaktní - f tedy nabývá na M globálního minima i maxima
- Hledáme body možných lokálních extrémů:



- $M^0 = \{(x,y) : x > 0, y > 0, x+y < 1\}$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (2x, 1) \neq (0,0)$$

- množina $A \rightarrow f(0,y) = y = g_A(y)$, $g'_A(y) = 1 (\neq 0)$

- množina $B \rightarrow f(x,1-x) = x^2 + 1 - x = g_B(x)$, $x \in (0,1)$, $g'_B(x) = 2x - 1 (=0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2})$

- množina $C \rightarrow f(x,0) = x^2 = g_C(x)$, $x \in (0,1)$, $g'_C(x) = 2x (=0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \notin (0,1))$

- vrcholy jsou vždy podezřelé!

Má-li bod být bodem globálního extrému, musí být i bodem lokálního extrému,

tedy jeden s body $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \in B$ (stacionární bod g_B)

$(0,0), (0,1), (1,0)$ - vrcholy

$$f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(0,0) = 0 \text{ - globální minimum}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0,1) = 1 \\ f(1,0) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ globální maximum}$$

(2) viz tutoriál

(3) $f(x,y,z) = xyz$, $M = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1\}$ (nemá rnitřek - Lagrangeovy multiplikatory)

• M kompaktní, f spojitá $\rightarrow$ existují globální extrémy

$$\nabla f = (yz, xz, xy)$$

$$M = \{(x,y,z) : g(x,y,z) = 0\} \text{ pro } g(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$$

$$\nabla g = (2x, 2y, 2z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=y=z=0, (0,0,0) \notin M$$

Máme soustavu

$$yz = 2\lambda x$$

$$xz = 2\lambda y$$

$$xy = 2\lambda z$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} yz = 2\lambda x \\ xz = 2\lambda y \\ xy = 2\lambda z \end{array} \right\} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \quad (*)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \leftarrow g = 0 \quad (**)$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow yz=0 \Rightarrow (y=0) \vee (z=0)$$
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & (*) & \downarrow \\ (0,0,\pm 1) & & (0,\pm 1,0) \end{array}$$

$$\text{Obdobně } y=0 \rightarrow (\pm 1,0,0), (0,0,\pm 1)$$

$$z=0 \rightarrow (\pm 1,0,0), (0,\pm 1,0)$$

Pro $x,y,z \neq 0$

$$(*) \rightarrow \frac{yz}{x} = \frac{xz}{y} = \frac{xy}{z} \rightarrow x^2 = y^2 = z^2 \xrightarrow{(**)} (\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \quad (8 \text{ bodů})$$

celkem máme 14 bodů

$$(\pm 1,0,0), (0,\pm 1,0), (0,0,\pm 1) \rightarrow S = 0 \quad (\text{není globální extrém})$$

$$(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \rightarrow S = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, & \text{sudý počet mínusů - body maxima (4 body)} \\ -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, & \text{lichý počet mínusů - body minima (4 body)} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad f(x,y) = -y^2 + x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3, \quad M = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \leq 0\}$$

$$M = \underbrace{\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 < 4, x < 0\}}_{M^0} \cup \underbrace{\{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 = 4, x < 0\}}_{M_1 \text{ - otevřená půlkružnice}} \cup \underbrace{\{(x,y) : x=0, y \in (-2,2)\}}_{M_2 \text{ - otevřená úsečka}} \cup \underbrace{\{(0,-2), (0,2)\}}_{\text{vrcholy}}$$

• M kompaktní, f spojitá - existují globální extrémy

• M^0 - $\nabla f(x,y) = (2x+4x^2, -2y) \begin{pmatrix} = (0,0) \Leftrightarrow x=0, -\frac{1}{2}; y=0 \rightarrow (0,0) \notin M^0 \\ (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \in M^0 \end{pmatrix}$

• M_1 - Lagrangeovy multiplikátory $(M_1 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 - 4}_{g(x,y)} = 0\})$
 $\nabla g(x,y) = (2x, 2y) \quad == 0 \Leftrightarrow x=y=0, (0,0) \notin M_1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x+4x^2 = 2\lambda x \\ -2y = 2\lambda y \end{array} \right\} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \quad (*)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad - \quad g = 0 \quad (**)$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \quad \begin{matrix} x > 0 \\ \cancel{(2,0)} \end{matrix}, (-2,0)$$

$$(**) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y \neq 0 \rightarrow \lambda = -1 \\ x < 0 \rightarrow 1+2x = \lambda \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 1+2x = -1 \xrightarrow{(*)} x = -1, y = \pm\sqrt{3} \quad (-1, \sqrt{3}), (-1, -\sqrt{3})$$

M_2 - $x=0 \rightarrow f(0,y) = -y^2 = g(y), g'(y) = -2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y=0 \in (-2,2)$

celkem 4 body

$$f(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12} \quad (\text{maximum})$$

$$f(-1, 0) = 4 - \frac{32}{3} = -\frac{20}{3} \quad (\text{minimum})$$

$$f(1, \sqrt{3}) = -3 + 1 - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$f(1, -\sqrt{3}) = -3 + 1 + \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

(5) $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ $M = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x + y + z = 0\}$

• f spojitá M kompaktní

• Lagrangeovy multiplikátory $M = \{(x, y, z) : \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0}_g, \underbrace{x + y + z = 0}_h\}$

$$\nabla f = (yz, xz, xy)$$

$$\nabla g = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$\nabla h = (1, 1, 1)$ } lineární závislé pro $x=y=z \xrightarrow{g=0} \pm(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \notin M$

$$yz = 2\lambda x + \kappa$$

$$xz = 2\lambda y + \kappa$$

$$xy = 2\lambda z + \kappa$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$x + y + z = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} yz = 2\lambda x + \kappa \\ xz = 2\lambda y + \kappa \\ xy = 2\lambda z + \kappa \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \kappa \nabla h \quad (*) \\ g = h = 0 \quad (**) \end{array}$$

$$yz - 2\lambda x = xz - 2\lambda y = xy - 2\lambda z$$

$$z(y-x) = -2\lambda(y-x) \rightarrow x=y \rightarrow z = -2x \rightarrow x^2 + x^2 + 4x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\rightarrow -2\lambda = z \rightarrow xz + yz = xy + z^2 \rightarrow (x-z)(z-y) = 0$$

Ze symetrie vždy dostaneme jednu z rovností $x=y, y=z, x=z$ odtud řešení:

$$\underbrace{\pm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)}_{A^{\pm}}, \underbrace{\pm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)}_{B^{\pm}}, \underbrace{\pm \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)}_{C^{\pm}}$$

ℓhore:

$$S(A^+) = S(B^+) = S(C^+) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}} \quad (\text{minimum})$$

$$S(A^-) = S(B^-) = S(C^-) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}} \quad (\text{maximum})$$

(6)

$$S(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xyz, \quad M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x = y^2 + z^2\}$$

$$M = \{(x, y, z) : \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0}_{g(x, y, z)}, \underbrace{y^2 + z^2 - x = 0}_{h(x, y, z)}\}$$

S spojitá, M kompaktní $\rightarrow$ globální extrémů existují

Lagrangeovy multiplikátory

$$\nabla f = (2x + 2z, 2y, 1 + 2x), \quad \nabla g = (2x, 2y, 2z), \quad \nabla h = (-1, 2y, 2z)$$

$$\text{lin. závislé pro } y = z = -1 \xrightarrow{h=0} (x^2 = -1) \quad (\text{nemá řešení})$$

$$y = z = 0 \rightarrow (x = 0) \wedge (x = 1) \quad (\text{nemá řešení})$$

$$2x + 2z = 2\lambda x - \mu$$

$$2y = 2\lambda y + 2\mu y$$

$$1 + 2x = 2\lambda z + 2\mu z$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x + 2z = 2\lambda x - \mu \\ 2y = 2\lambda y + 2\mu y \\ 1 + 2x = 2\lambda z + 2\mu z \end{array} \right\} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$y^2 + z^2 = x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ y^2 + z^2 = x \end{array} \right\} g = h = 0$$

$$2y = 2\lambda y + 2\mu y \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \rightarrow x = z^2, x^2 + z^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, z = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} \\ \mu + \lambda = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 2x = 2z \rightarrow x = z - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y^2 + z^2 = z - \frac{1}{2} \\ y^2 + z^2 = 1 - z^2 + z - \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow z - \frac{1}{2} = -z^2 + z + \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow z^2 = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow z = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow y^2 = z - \frac{1}{2} - z^2 < 0 \text{ (nemá řešení)}$$

Celkem

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, 0, \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}\right) > 0 \text{ (maximum)}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, 0, -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}\right) < 0 \text{ (minimum)}$$

(7)

$$M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 = z^2, 3z + 3 = x\}$$

Vzdálenost bodu (x, y, z) od počátku je $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. Tato funkce má osměm extrémů
ke stejných bodům jako $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, se kterými se bude lépe počítat.
" $f(x, y, z)$

$$\nabla f = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$$M = \{(x, y, z) : \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0}_{g(x, y, z)}, \underbrace{-x + 3z + 3 = 0}_{h(x, y, z)}\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \nabla g = (2x, 2y, -2z) \\ \nabla h = (-1, 0, 3) \end{array} \right\} \text{ lin. závisle' pro } \left. \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ z=3x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x^2 = z^2 = 9x^2 \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow (z=0) \wedge (z=-1)$$

$$\text{nebo } x=y=z \Rightarrow 3=0 \leftarrow \text{(nemá řešení)}$$

Lagrangeovy multiplikátory

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x = 2\lambda x - \mu \\ 2y = 2\lambda y \\ 2z = -2\lambda z + 3\mu \end{array} \right\} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h \quad (*)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \\ x = 3z + 3 \end{array} \right\} g = h = 0 \quad (**)$$

$$(*) \rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \rightarrow z^2 = x^2 = (3z+3)^2 = 9z^2 + 18z + 9 \rightarrow z = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow (-\frac{3}{2}, 0, -\frac{3}{2}), (-\frac{3}{4}, 0, -\frac{3}{4}) \\ \lambda=1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-x \\ 4z=3x \end{cases} \rightarrow 4z=-3x \rightarrow y^2 = z^2 - \frac{16}{9}z^2 < 0 \text{ (nemá řešení)} \end{cases}$$

$$S(-\frac{3}{2}, 0, -\frac{3}{2}) > S(-\frac{3}{4}, 0, -\frac{3}{4}) \leftarrow \text{minimum}$$

$$(8) \quad M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x+y=2, x^2+y^2+z^2=4\}$$

Vzdálenost bodu (x, y, z) od příslušné roviny je (kladným) násobkem $|(x, y, z) \cdot (1, 1, 3)| = |x+y+3z|$.

Zvolme $f(x, y, z) = x+y+3z$, potom buď maxima funkce $|x+y+3z|$ bude buďem maxima, nebo buďem minimum f vzhledem k M .

Extremy f vzhledem k M :

$$M = \{(x, y, z) : \underbrace{x+y-2=0}_{g(x, y, z)}, \underbrace{x^2+y^2+z^2-4=0}_{h(x, y, z)}\}$$

$$\nabla f = (1, 1, 3)$$

$$\nabla g = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\nabla h = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \nabla f = (1, 1, 3) \\ \nabla g = (1, 1, 0) \\ \nabla h = (2x, 2y, 2z) \end{matrix} \right\} \text{lin. závislé pro } \begin{cases} x=y=z=0 & (0,0,0) \notin M \\ (z=0) \wedge (y=2x) \rightarrow x=1, y=2, & 1^2+0^2+2^2 \neq 4 \end{cases}$$

Lagrangeovy multiplikátory:

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 1 = \lambda + 2\mu x \\ 2 = 2\lambda + 2\mu y \\ 3 = 2\mu z \end{matrix} \right\} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h \quad (*)$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x+y=2 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=4 \end{matrix} \right\} g=h=0 \quad (**)$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow 2x(y-2x)=0 \quad \begin{cases} y=2x \rightarrow x=\frac{2}{3}, y=\frac{4}{3}, z^2=\frac{16}{9} \rightarrow (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \pm\frac{4}{3}) \\ x=0 \rightarrow 3=0 \text{ (nemá řešení)} \end{cases}$$

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{8}{3} + 4 = \frac{14}{3} \leftarrow \text{maximum } f; |S|.$$

$$\int \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - 4 = \frac{2}{3}$$