

13/2/c):  $f(x,y) = 4x + 3y - 4$

najdite extrémny funkcie  $f$  na množině

$$M = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1\}$$

Lagrangeov m.  $\lambda$ . Rěšenie rovnice

$$g(x,y) := (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) + \lambda \nabla g(x,y) = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) \right) + \left( \lambda \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y), \lambda \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) + \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x,y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) + \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x,y) = 0$$

$$4 + 2(x-1)\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1) = -\frac{2}{\lambda}$$

$$3 + \lambda \cdot 2(y-2) = 0 \Rightarrow (y-2) = -\frac{3}{2\lambda}$$

Dožad do nra  $g(x,y) = 0$ :

$$\left(-\frac{2}{\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{2\lambda}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{\lambda^2} + \frac{9}{4\lambda^2} = 1$$

$$4\lambda^2 = 25$$

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{25}{4\lambda^2} = 1$$

$$x-1 = -\frac{2}{\lambda}$$

$$y-2 = -\frac{3}{2\lambda}$$

$$-\frac{2}{\frac{5}{2}} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$-\frac{2}{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$-\frac{3}{2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$-\frac{3}{-2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$\lambda = \frac{5}{2}$   
P.B.:  $\left[\frac{1}{5}, \frac{7}{5}\right]$

$\lambda = -\frac{5}{2}$   
P.B.:  $\left[\frac{9}{5}, \frac{13}{5}\right]$

$M$  je uzavřená, melok  $g^{-1}(\{0\})$ .  
 $M$  je omezená (kriv.).  
 $\Rightarrow f$  nabývá na  $M$  extrémů (přes  $M$ )  $\Rightarrow M$  je komp.  $\Rightarrow$

Tedy funkce  $f$  má v jednom z obou PB  
max, v 2. min.:

$$f(x, y) = 4x + 3y - 4 \quad \underline{\text{PB}}: \left[ \frac{1}{5}, \frac{7}{5} \right], \left[ \frac{9}{5}, \frac{13}{5} \right].$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{7}{5}\right) = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{21}{5} - 4 = 1 \quad \dots \underline{\text{min.}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{13}{5}\right) = \frac{36}{5} + \frac{39}{5} - 4 = \frac{55}{5} = 11 \quad \dots \underline{\text{max.}}$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (4, 3) \quad | \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$\|\nabla f(x, y)\| = 5 \quad \text{diam } M = 2$$

13/2/g)  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$  ... extr. p̄es  $g(x,y)$

$M = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 4 = 0\}$

3 RCE:  $g(x,y) = 0 \wedge \nabla f(x,y) + \lambda \cdot \nabla g(x,y) = 0$

$5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 4 = 0$

$2x + \lambda \cdot (10x - 6y) = 0$

$2y + \lambda \cdot (-6x + 10y) = 0$

$x + \lambda(5x - 3y) = 0$

$y + \lambda(5y - 3x) = 0$

$(5\lambda + 1) \cdot x - 3\lambda \cdot y = 0$

$(5\lambda + 1) \cdot y - 3\lambda \cdot x = 0$

/ · 3λ

/ · (5λ + 1)

$(5\lambda + 1) \cdot 3\lambda x - 9\lambda^2 y = 0$

$-(5\lambda + 1) \cdot 3\lambda x + (5\lambda + 1)^2 y = 0$

$((5\lambda + 1)^2 - 9\lambda^2) y = 0$

$25\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 1 - 9\lambda^2$   
 $16\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 1 = (4\lambda + \frac{5}{4})^2 - \frac{9}{16}$

Když  $y = 0$ :

Tedy  $y \neq 0$

a zároveň musí  
 gibuz  $x \neq 0$ .

$(5\lambda + 1)x = 3\lambda y \Rightarrow (5\lambda + 1) \cdot x = 0$

$(5\lambda + 1)y = 3\lambda x$

$0 \cdot y = 3\lambda x$

$3\lambda = 0 \quad (x \neq 0)$

$5\lambda + 1 = 0$

$x \neq 0$

$16\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 1 = 0$

$(4\lambda + \frac{5}{4})^2 = \frac{9}{16}$

$x_{1,2}$

$\lambda = \pm \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = -\frac{1}{8}: (-\frac{5}{8} + 1) \cdot x + \frac{3}{8} y = 0$

$x + y = 0 \quad | \quad x = -y$

P.B.  $[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}], [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$

$5x^2 + 6x^2 + 5x^2 = 4$

$16x^2 = 4 \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad y = \mp \frac{1}{2}$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{2} + 1\right)x + \frac{3}{2}y = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}y \quad \underline{x=y}$$

$$4x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$f(1, 1) = 2, \quad f(-1, -1) = 2 \quad \text{maxima p\u0159es } M.$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{minima p\u0159es } M.$$

Jeou to sou\u010dasn\u011b ostr\u00e1 lok\u00e1ln\u00ed max (resp. min)  
p\u0159es množin\u00e1m  $M$ ?

P.B.  $[1, 1], [-1, -1]$

$$M = \{(x, y) : 5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 4 = 0\}$$

$$5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 4 =$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 16 > 0$$

$$f(x,y) = 2x^3 + 9xy^2 + 15x^2 + 27y^2$$

najděte lok. extrémů na  $\mathbb{R}^2$

P.B. pro stacionární body.

$$f_x: 6x^2 + 9y^2 + 30x = 0$$

$$f_y: 18xy + 54y = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(18x + 54) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{y=0}: 6x^2 + 30x = 0$$

$$x \cdot (x+5) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=-5$$

P.B.  $[0,0], [-5,0]$

$$\underline{x=-3}: 54 + 9y^2 - 90 = 0$$

$$9y^2 = 36$$

$$y^2 = 4 \quad y = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

P.B.  $[-3,2], [-3,-2]$

12/1/c)

Hessova matice:

$$d^2f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 12x+30 & 18y \\ 18y & 18x+54 \end{pmatrix}$$

$[0,0]$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 54 \end{pmatrix}$  ... P.D.  $\Rightarrow [0,0]$  je bod minima.

$[-5,0]$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} -30 & 0 \\ 0 & -36 \end{pmatrix}$  ... N.D.  $\Rightarrow [-5,0]$  je bod max.

$[-3,2]$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{-6}^{<0} & 36 \\ 36 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ... není N.D., protože je det  $< 0$ , je I.D.

$[-3,2]$  je sedlový bod  $f$ .

$[-3,-2]$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{-6}^{<0} & -36 \\ -36 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  opět I.D., a tedy jde o bod extrémů.

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2) \cdot e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$f_x = 2x \cdot e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} + (x^2 + y^2) \cdot e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} \cdot (-2x)$$

$$= \underbrace{e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}}_{> 0} \cdot 2x (1 - x^2 - y^2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad \vee \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$f_y = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow y = 0 \quad \vee \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow 2y \cdot e^{-y^2} \cdot (1 - y^2) = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad \vee \quad y = \pm 1$$

P.B.:  $[0, 0]$ ,  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$

nekonečné mnoho P.B.

bodů  $(x, y)$  splňuje  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

$$f(x, y) = 1 \cdot e^{-1} = e^{-1}$$

je tam extrém? Přeš Hessovu mtr:

Derivace budou příliš složitě.

Správný způsob:  $g(t) = t \cdot e^{-t}$  vyšším  
zjistíme že má přes  $[0, \infty)$  má maximum  
v bodě 1.  $g'(1) = 0$ .

Tedy všechny body  $\{x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$  jsou  
body lok. maxima, dokonce globálního,  
ale ne ohraničeného.