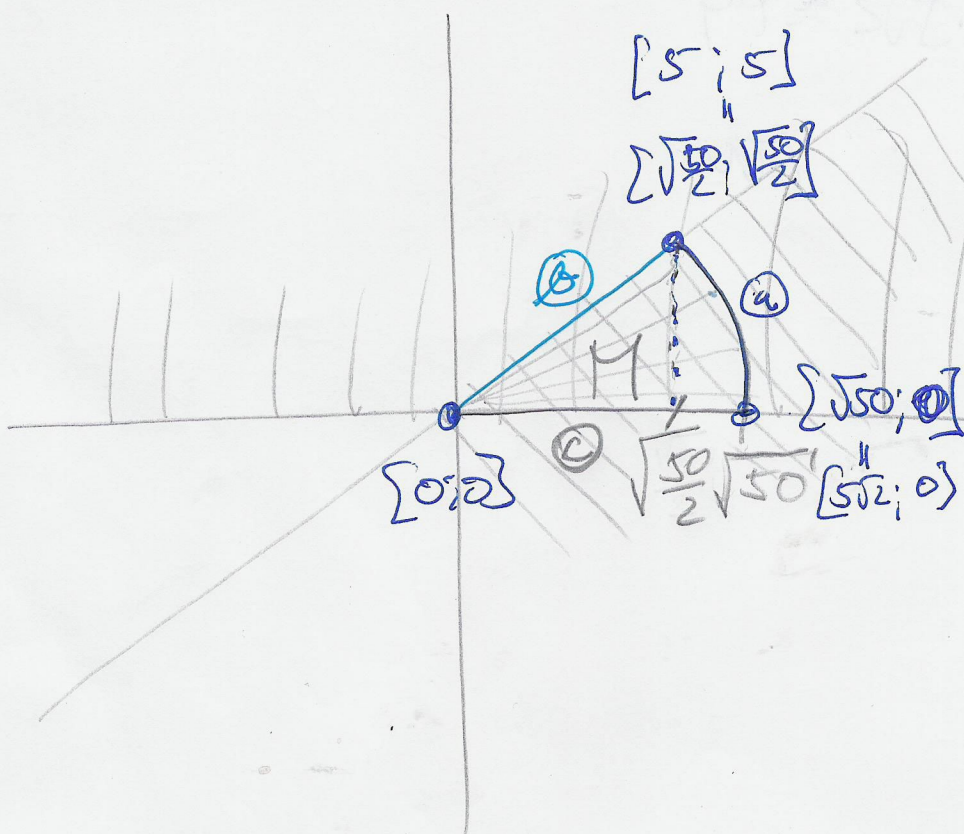


Pr $f(x,y) = 7x + y$

$M = \{ [x,y] : x^2 + y^2 \leq 50, y \geq 0, x \geq y \}$



kdě se rovnají průsečíky

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ x^2 + y^2 = 50 \end{cases}$$

$$2y^2 = 50$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{50}{2}} = \pm \sqrt{25} = \pm 5$$

A) kandidát uvnitř M

f lineární \Rightarrow f nemá špičku dovnitř \Rightarrow nejsou kandidáti uvnitř M

B) kandidáti na hranici M

a) vlnka $x^2 + y^2 = 50$ \downarrow Lagrangeho metoda

$$g = x^2 + y^2 - 50$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x f = 7 & \quad \nabla_x g = 2x \\ \nabla_y f = 1 & \quad \nabla_y g = 2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla_x f \nabla_y g - \nabla_y f \nabla_x g = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$7 \cdot 2y - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 7y$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 50 = 0 \leftarrow$$

$$50y^2 = 50 \quad y = \pm 1 \quad x = \pm 7$$

$[7, 1]$ je kandidát, ostatní body nejsou na hranici M

ⓑ voda $y = x$ rovnice vody

f lineární, ↑ lineární voda ⇒ nejsou kandidáti

ⓒ voda $y = 0$ sluje! ↑

ⓓ VRCHOLY

SEZNAM KANDIDÁTŮ

$$f(7; 1) = 50 \quad \text{MAX}$$

$$f(\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}) = 7 \cdot 5 + 5 = 40 \quad \text{MIN}$$

$$f(\sqrt{50}; 0) = 7 \cdot 5\sqrt{2} \approx 49 \quad \text{MAX}$$

$$f(0; 0) = 0 \quad \text{MIN}$$

Pz

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y$$

$$M = \{ [x, y]; x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq x^2 - 4 \}$$

Prođinaj se vozby?

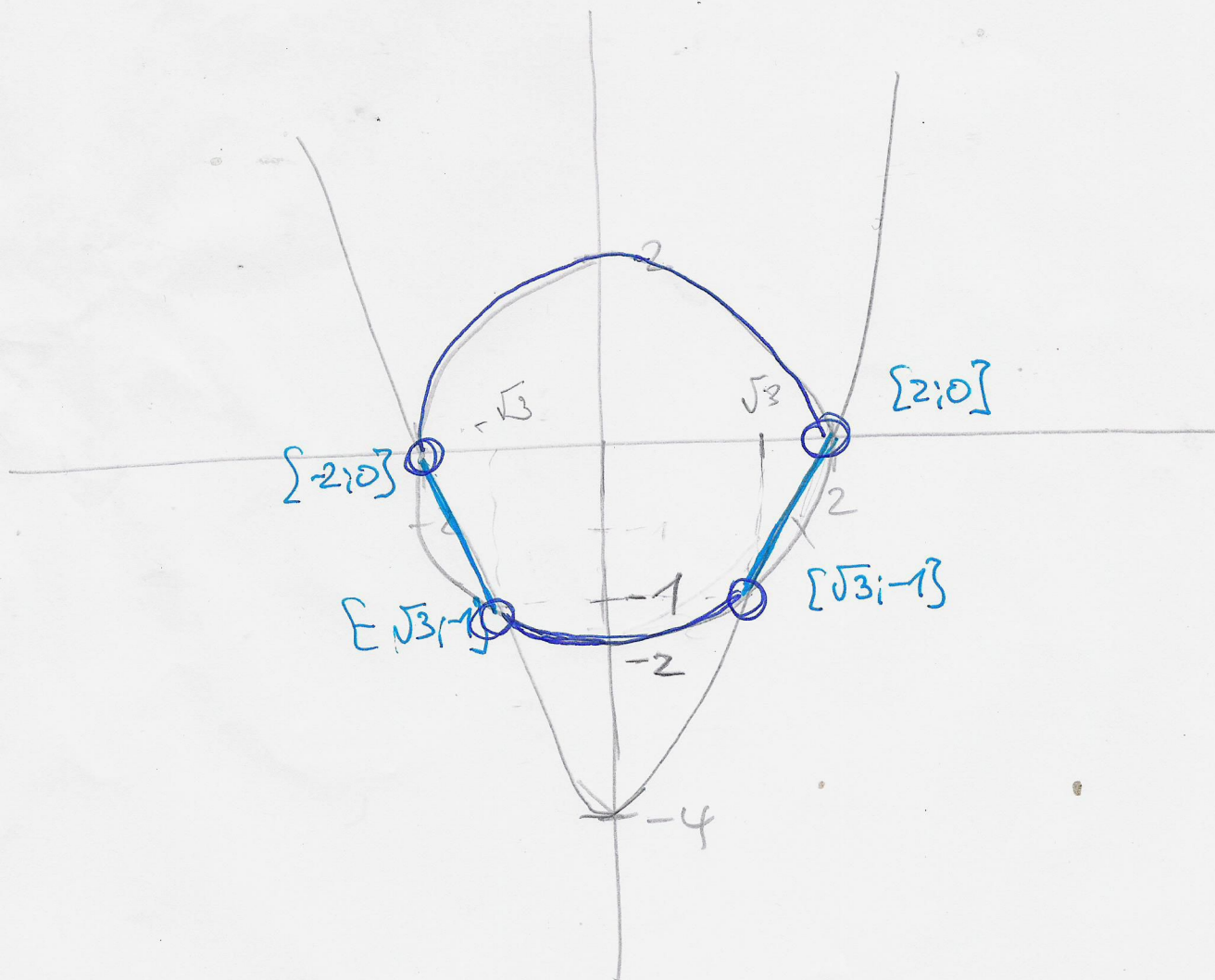
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 = y + 4$$

$$y^2 + y + 4 = 4$$

$$y = 0 \quad y = -1$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$



(A) kandidati rovnici M

$$\nabla_x f = \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\nabla_y f = \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 1 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$ nemá nikdy řešení
 \Rightarrow neexistuje sloč. bod
 \Rightarrow žádní kandidati

(B) kandidati na hranici M

a) rovnice $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ Lagrange metoda (be souč. i Lagrange multi)

$$g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4$$

$$\nabla_x g = 2x$$

$$\nabla_y g = 2y$$

$$\nabla_x f \nabla_y g - \nabla_y f \nabla_x g = 0$$

$$g = 0$$

$$x(2y - 2) = 0 \rightarrow x=0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$x(2y - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \vee y = 1$$

$$y = \pm 2 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

KANDIDATI $\{0; 2\} \{0; -2\} \in M$

$\{\sqrt{3}; 1\} \{-\sqrt{3}; 1\}$ rovnice

b) rovnice $y = x^2 - 4$ Lagrange metoda

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

$$h'(x) = 3x$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = -4 \quad \{0; -4\} \notin M$$

c) vzhledem jsou kandidati celkově

SEZNAM KANDIDÁTŮ:

$$f(0; 2) = 2$$

$$f(0; -2) = -2 \leftarrow \text{MIN}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}; 1) = \frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \text{MAX}$$

$$f(-\sqrt{3}; 1) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f(-2; 0) = 2$$

$$f(2; 0) = 2$$

$$f(-\sqrt{3}; -1) = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}; -1) = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Funkce f nabývá svých maxim na množině M
a bodě $[\sqrt{3}; 1]$ a $[-\sqrt{3}; 1]$, hodnota maxima je $\frac{5}{2}$.

(
-1- - - - - minimum na -1
- [0; -2] - - - - - minimum 2.)

HLEDA'MÍ EXTREMŮ NA HRANICI MNOŽINY

A) funkce 2 proměnných (1 vlna)

- desozová metoda

↳ pokud může vyjádřit jednu proměnnou ($y = \dots, x = \dots$)

CV12

- Jacobiho metoda
- Lagrangeovy multiplikátory

B) funkce 3 proměnných

1) 1 vlna $g(x, y, z) = 0$

CVB

- Lagrangeovy multiplikátory

$$\lambda_x f + \lambda_y g = 0$$

$$\lambda_y f + \lambda_z g = 0$$

$$\lambda_z f + \lambda_x g = 0$$

$$g = 0$$

2) 2 vlny $g_1(x, y, z) = 0$

$$g_2(x, y, z) = 0$$

- Jacobiho metoda:

$$\lambda_x f \lambda_y g_1 \lambda_z g_2 + \lambda_y f \lambda_z g_1 \lambda_x g_2 + \lambda_z f \lambda_x g_1 \lambda_y g_2$$

$$- \lambda_z f \lambda_y g_1 \lambda_x g_2 - \lambda_x f \lambda_z g_1 \lambda_y g_2 - \lambda_y f \lambda_x g_1 \lambda_z g_2 = 0$$

$$g_1 = 0$$

$$g_2 = 0$$

• Lagrangeoy multiplikator

$$\nabla_x f + \lambda_1 \nabla_x g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla_x g_2 = 0$$

$$\nabla_y f + \lambda_1 \nabla_y g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla_y g_2 = 0$$

$$\nabla_z f + \lambda_1 \nabla_z g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla_z g_2 = 0$$

$$g_1 = 0$$

$$g_2 = 0$$

λ_1, λ_2 realsky

$\uparrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\boxed{\text{Pr.}} \quad f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + y^2$$

$$M = \{ [x, y, z]; x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \}$$

Lagrangeov multiplikatory:

$$g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4$$

$$\lambda \nabla_x f + \lambda \nabla_x g = 0$$

$$\lambda \nabla_y f + \lambda \nabla_y g = 0$$

$$\lambda \nabla_z f + \lambda \nabla_z g = 0$$

$$g = 0$$

$$\nabla_x f = x^2$$

$$\nabla_y f = 2y$$

$$\nabla_z f = 0$$

$$\nabla_x g = 2x$$

$$\nabla_y g = 2y$$

$$\nabla_z g = 2z$$

↓

$$1) \quad x^2 + \lambda 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x + 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$2) \quad 2y + \lambda 2y = 0$$

$$3) \quad + \lambda 2z = 0$$

$$4) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ x = 0 \vee x = -2\lambda$$

$$\rightarrow y = 0 \vee \lambda = -1$$

$$\rightarrow z = 0 \vee \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, y = 0, z^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$z = \pm 2$$

$$\lambda \neq 0 \rightarrow z = 0, x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$2y + \lambda 2y = 0 \text{ nie}$$

$$x = -2\lambda, y = 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$I) \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x=0, y=0 \text{ dovol' do 4) : } z^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$z = \pm 2$$

KANDIDATI $[0; 0; \pm 2]$

$$II) \lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow z=0 \Rightarrow \text{resime rovnice}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda \text{ podminky } x=0 \vee x=-2\lambda$$

$$y=0 \vee \lambda=-1$$

Robor manual:

$$a) x=0 \wedge y=0 \Rightarrow -4=0 \text{ NEVA' SPRAVL}$$

$$b) x=0 \wedge \lambda=-1 \Rightarrow y^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

KANDIDATI $[0; \pm 2; 0]$

$$c) x=-2\lambda \wedge y=0 \Rightarrow 4\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm 1$$

$$x = \mp 2$$

KANDIDATI $[\mp 2; 0; 0]$

$$d) x=-2\lambda \wedge \lambda=-1 \Rightarrow x=2$$

$$4 + y^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

KANDIDAT $[2; 0; 0]$

SEZNAM KANDIDATU

$$f(2; 0; 0) = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$f(-2; 0; 0) = -\frac{8}{3} \text{ MIN}$$

$$f(0; 0; \pm 2) = 0$$

$$f(0; \pm 2; 0) = 4 \text{ MAX}$$

Pr $f(x, y, z) = -x + 7y - z - 13$

$g_1 = y - x + z = 0$

$g_2 = x^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$

Lagrange's multiplier:

$\nabla_x f + \lambda_1 \nabla_x g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla_x g_2 = 0$

$\nabla_y f + \lambda_1 \nabla_y g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla_y g_2 = 0$

$\nabla_z f + \lambda_1 \nabla_z g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla_z g_2 = 0$

$g_1 = 0$

$g_2 = 0$

$\nabla_x f = -1$

$\nabla_y f = 7$

$\nabla_z f = -1$

$\nabla_x g_1 = -1$

$\nabla_y g_1 = 1$

$\nabla_z g_1 = 1$

$\nabla_x g_2 = 2x$

$\nabla_y g_2 = 0$

$\nabla_z g_2 = 2z$

1) $-1 + \lambda_1(-1) + \lambda_2(2x) = 0$

2) $7 + \lambda_1 = 0$

3) $-1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2(2z) = 0$

$\lambda_2 \neq 0$

$\lambda_1 = -7$

$x = \frac{-3}{\lambda_2}$

$z = \frac{4}{\lambda_2}$

$y - x + z = 0$

$x^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$

$\frac{9}{\lambda_2^2} + \frac{16}{\lambda_2^2} - 1 = 0$

$\lambda_2^2 = 25$

$\lambda_2 = \begin{cases} 5 \\ -5 \end{cases}$

$x = \frac{-3}{5}$

$z = \frac{4}{5}$

$y = \frac{-3}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{7}{5}$

$x = \frac{3}{5}$

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

$y = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$

3) $\lambda_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow -1 - 7 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_2 \neq 0$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}\right) = -\frac{3}{5} + \frac{49}{5} + \frac{4}{5} - 13 = -3 \quad \text{MAX}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{7}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right) = +\frac{3}{5} - \frac{49}{5} - \frac{4}{5} - 13 = -23 \quad \text{MIN}$$