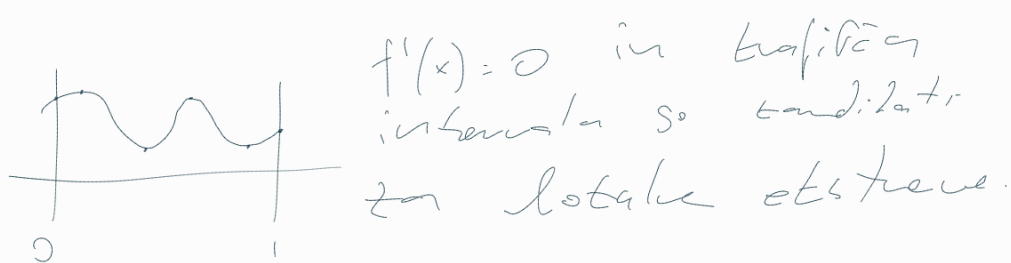


LOKALNI EKSTREMI FJ DVEH SPREMENLJIVK:

Kaj je dogajanje pri f'ah ene spremenljivke?

↳ odredljiva $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



kdaj f in lahko tuznao z odvedan?

to je f odredljiva in det. na odprti množici

⇓
 Podoben velja tudi pri f'ah dveh ali več spremenljivk.

(i) let $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ odprta množica in $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(i) kandidati za lok. ekstr. so točke:

- kjer f ni parcialno odredljiva
 - točke a, kjer je $f_x(a)=0$ in $f_y(a)=0$
- ↳ obično stacionarne točke.

(ii) za vsako stac. točko preverimo, ali je lok. min., lok. maks. ali sedlo. Uporabimo kritevrij' s hessejevo matriko, če je f zvezno parcialno odredljiva dvakrat:

$$H_a = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} a & f_{xy} a \\ f_{yx} a & f_{yy} a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det H_a < 0$$

↓
 a je sedlo

$$\det H_a > 0$$

↓
 $f_{xx} a > 0$ $f_{xx} a < 0$
 lok. min lok. maks

$$\det H_a = 0$$

↳ treba je gledati višje odvode

N
 določiti stac. točke fje $f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2 - 3)e^x$
 in v vsaki stac. točki določiti tip obstreva.

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^\infty$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = 2x e^x + (x^2 + y^2 - 3)e^x = e^x(2x + x^2 + y^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = 2y e^x$$

$$2x + x^2 + y^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow y = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+3) = 0 \quad x_1 = 1, x_2 = -3$$

stac. tocke: $T_1(1,0)$ $T_2(-3,0)$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = \dots = e^x (x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 1)$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = 2e^x$$

$$f_{yx}(x,y) = f_{xy}(x,y) = 2ye^x$$

$$H(1,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 4e & 0 \\ 0 & 2e \end{bmatrix} \quad |H(1,0)| = 8e^2 > 0$$

$$H(-3,0) = \begin{bmatrix} -4e^{-3} & 0 \\ 0 & 2e^{-3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 4e > 0 \\ \hookrightarrow \text{lok. min.} \end{matrix}$$

$$|H(-3,0)| = -8e^{-3} < 0 \\ \hookrightarrow \text{f. sedlo}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{8}{x} + \frac{x}{y} + y = 8x^{-1} + xy^{-1} + y$$

Pod: Def. območje = ?

$$f_x(x,y) = -8x^{-2} + y^{-1} \quad x^2 = 8y$$

$$f_y(x,y) = -xy^{-2} + 1 \quad -xy^{-2} = -1$$

$$xy^{-2} = 1$$

$$x = y^2$$

$$f_{xx}^{(4,2)} = 16x^{-3}$$

$$f_{xy}^{(4,2)} = -y^{-2}$$

$$f_{yy}^{(4,2)} = 2xy^{-3}$$

$$y^4 = 8y$$

$$y^4 - 8y = 0$$

$$y(y^3 - 8) = 0$$

$$y^3 = 8$$

$$H(4,2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{64} = \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$y = 2 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\underline{\underline{T(4,2) \text{ st. toč.}}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|H(4,2)| = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16} > 0$$

\hookrightarrow lokalni
ekstrem

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{4} > 0$$

\hookrightarrow lok. min.

opomba: $\det H < 0$

\hookrightarrow sedlo

$\det H > 0 \rightarrow f_{xx} > 0$ min

$\hookrightarrow f_{xx} < 0$ max

$\det H = 0 \rightarrow$ ne moremo določiti

TAYLORJEVA VRSTA ZA FUNKCIJO DVEH SPREMENLJIVK

$f(x, y)$, (a, b) let f veskolinu in ∞ krat zvezno
 parcialno odredljiva na okolici (a, b)

$f(x, y)$ pivedimo Taylorjevo polinomu v tocki (a, b)
 koda n :

$$T_{f, (a, b), n}(x) = f(a, b) + f_x(a, b)(x-a) + f_y(a, b)(y-b) + \frac{1}{2!} (f_{xx}(a, b)(x-a)^2 + 2f_{xy}(a, b)(x-a)(y-b) + f_{yy}(a, b)(y-b)^2) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{n-k} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^{n-k} \partial y^k}(a, b) (x-a)^{n-k} (y-b)^k$$

→ razvoj f veda u tocki tocke (a, b)

N
 Razvij f po $f(x, y) = (x^2 + x + 1) \sin y + e^x$ v Taylorjev polinom
 koda 3 okolici $(0, 0)$.

$$f_x = (2x+1) \sin y + e^x \quad f_y = (x^2 + x + 1) \cos y$$

$$f_{yx} = (2x+1) \cos y = f_{xy} = (2x+1) \cos y$$

$$f_{xx} = 2 \sin y + e^x \quad f_{yy} = -(x^2 + x + 1) \sin y$$

$$f_{xxy} = 2 \cos y \quad f_{yyx} = -(2x+1) \sin y$$

$$f_{xxx} = e^x \quad f_{yyy} = -(x^2 + x + 1) \cos y$$

$$f(0, 0) = 1 \quad f_x(0, 0) = 1 \quad f_y(0, 0) = 1 \quad f_{xx}(0, 0) = 1$$

$$f_{yy}(0, 0) = 0 \quad f_{xy}(0, 0) = 1 \quad f_{xxx}(0, 0) = 1 \quad f_{yyy}(0, 0) = -1$$

$$f_{xxy}(0, 0) = 2 \quad f_{yyx}(0, 0) = 0$$

$$T_{f, (0, 0), 3}(x) = 1 + x + y + \frac{1}{2} (1x^2 + 2xy + 0y^2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} (x^3 + 3!x^2y + 0 - y^3) =$$

$$= 1 + x + y + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + xy + \frac{1}{6} x^3 + x^2y - \frac{1}{6} y^3 \approx f(x, y)$$

za (x, y) blizu $(0, 0)$.

bolj prostoru pristop do vrstice:

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + x + 1) \left(y - \frac{y^3}{6} + \frac{y^5}{120} + \dots \right) + \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots \right)$$

$$= 1 + x + y + \frac{x^2}{2} + xy + \frac{x^3}{6} + x^2y - \frac{1}{6} y^3 + \dots$$

OLOMBA: $f(x,y)$ i (a,b) je stac. t.z. f je f

Razvoj f je f reda 2 okoli (a,b)

$$\rightarrow f_x(a,b) = 0 \quad f_y(a,b) = 0$$

$$f(x,y) \approx f(a,b) + \frac{1}{2!} (f_{xx}(a,b)(x-a)^2 + 2f_{xy}(a,b)(x-a)(y-b) + f_{yy}(a,b)(y-b)^2)$$

$$= f(a,b) + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x-a & y-b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx}(a,b) & f_{xy}(a,b) \\ f_{xy}(a,b) & f_{yy}(a,b) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x-a \\ y-b \end{bmatrix}$$

Hessejeva matrika

$$\Rightarrow f(a+h) \approx f(a) + \frac{1}{2} h^T H(a) \cdot h$$

če sta obe lastni vrednosti strogo pozitivni,

je $h^T H a h > 0 \Rightarrow v a$ je lok. min.

če sta obe lastni vrednosti strogo negativni,

je $h^T H a h < 0 \Rightarrow v a$ je lok. maks.

za vse male h je

če je λ_1 negativna, λ_2 pa pozitivna, je

$$h_1^T H a h_1 < 0 \quad \text{in} \quad h_2^T H a h_2 > 0 \quad (\text{sedlo})$$

za h_1 lastni vektor λ_1 in h_2 lastni vektor λ_2

N

Vnico dolžine l razvežemo na 3 dele dolžine, večje od 0.

iz prvega naredimo kvadrato, iz drugega kvadrat,

iz tretjega pa enokotnik s 30° kot.

odtudi vidimo, da je stopnja ploščina čim manjša



$$f(x,y) = \left(\frac{x}{2\pi}\right)^2 \pi + \left(\frac{l-y-x}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{y}{3}\sqrt{3}\right)^2}{4} =$$

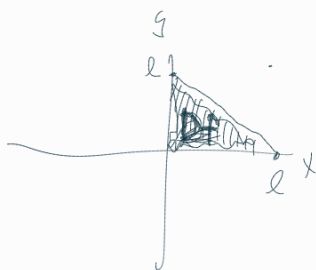
$$= \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \left(\frac{l-y-x}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{y}{3}\sqrt{3}\right)^2}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{(l-y-x)^2}{16} + \frac{y^2 \sqrt{3}}{36} =$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{x}{2\pi} - \frac{(l-y-x)}{8} = \frac{8x - 2\pi(l-y-x)}{16\pi}$$

definicija bi pogojii:

$$f_y(x,y) = \frac{-(l-y-x)}{8} + \frac{y\sqrt{3}}{18} =$$



$$0 < x < l$$

$$0 < y < l$$

$$l-x-y > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y < l-x$$

$$= \frac{8y\sqrt{3} - 18(l-y-x)}{8 \cdot 18}$$

$$8x - 2\pi(l - y - x) = 8x - 2\pi l + 2\pi y + 2\pi x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi(l - y)}{2\pi + 8} = \frac{\pi(l - y)}{\pi + 4}$$

$$8y\sqrt{3} - 18(l - y - x) = 0$$

$$4y\sqrt{3} - 9(l - y - x) = 0$$

$$4y\sqrt{3} - 9\left(l - y - \frac{\pi(l - y)}{\pi + 4}\right) = 0$$

$$4y\sqrt{3} - 9l + 9y + \frac{9\pi(l - y)}{\pi + 4} = 0$$

$$(4\sqrt{3} + 9)y - 9l + \frac{9\pi l}{\pi + 4} - \frac{9\pi y}{\pi + 4} = 0$$

$$4\sqrt{3}y + 9y - 9l + \frac{9\pi l}{\pi + 4} - \frac{9\pi y}{\pi + 4} = 0$$

$$\left(4\sqrt{3} + 9 - \frac{9\pi}{\pi + 4}\right)y + \left(\frac{9\pi}{\pi + 4} - 9\right)l = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\left(9 - \frac{9\pi}{\pi + 4}\right)l}{4\sqrt{3} + 9 - \frac{9\pi}{\pi + 4}} =$$

$$= \frac{9\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{\pi + 4}\right)l}{9\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{\pi + 4}\right) + 4\sqrt{3}} = y$$

NARODBE

N

Dana je tč. $T(1,1,1)$ in ravniata $x + 2y + 3z = 1$

Določ: točko na π , ki je najbližje T .

koordinata ravni je $(1, 2, 3)$

večino na vačin, tjer samo potrebni: par. odred.

$$T_2(1 - 2y - 3z, y, z)$$

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(2y - 3z)^2 + (y - 1)^2 + (z - 1)^2}$$

↳ vzdalja med $T_1(1,1,1)$ in T_2 .

najdi vjer minimum.

lahko išemo minimum fje f , saj je $\sqrt{\quad}$ monot.

$$f(y, z) = (2y - 3z)^2 + (y - 1)^2 + (z - 1)^2$$

$$f(y, z) = 4y^2 - 12yz + 9z^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1 + z^2 - 2z + 1 =$$

$$= 5y^2 - 12yz + 10z^2 - 2y - 2z + 2$$

$$f_y(y, z) = 10y - 12z - 2 \quad 10y = 12z + 2 \quad y = \frac{6z + 1}{5}$$

$$f_z(y, z) = -12y + 20z - 2 \quad -12y = 2 - 20z$$

$$y = \frac{10z - 1}{6}$$

$$\frac{6z + 1}{5} = \frac{10z - 1}{6} \quad 5(10z - 1) = 6(6z + 1)$$

(navolke?)