

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x,y) = 2y^2 - yx + 2x^2 \quad \text{suche lokale extreme.}$$

$$f'_x = 2y^2 - y + 4x = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{dordie}$$

$$f'_y = 4yx - x = 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot (4y - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \vee y = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{A. } x=0$$

$$2y^2 - y = 0$$

$$y(2y-1) = 0$$

$$y=0 \vee y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2 \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{4} + 4x = 0 \quad |+6$$

$$2 - 4 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{16} = 0$$

$$4 \cdot 16x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$P_1 = [0,0]$$

$$P_2 = [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$P_3 = [\frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{4}]$$

stetig  
Zaten: 1-  
schreinice

$$f''_{xx} = \underline{\text{zu berechnen}}$$

$$f''_{xy} = 4y - 1$$

$$f''_{yy} = 4x$$

$$H(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4y-1 \\ 4y-1 & 4x \end{pmatrix} \quad \det H(x,y) = 16x - (4y-1)^2$$

$$\det H(P_1) = -1 < 0 \quad \text{nie je extrel}$$

$$\det H(P_2) = -1 < 0 \quad -\text{II}-$$

$$\det H(P_3) = \frac{1}{2} > 0 \quad \wedge \quad f''_{xx}(P_3) > 0 \quad (\text{aber } f''_{yy} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{32} > 0) \quad \text{a. techn. lok. minimum je } \sim P_3.$$

0medze se m  $\Pi = \{(x,y) \mid 8x=y\}$ , Iste  $P_3 \in \Pi$ , perh  $P_3$  je lokale minimum f m  $\Pi$ . Ostalé extreme f m  $\Pi$  sú v stc. kde f a vierecke  $P_2 \notin \Pi$ . Zostava overit  $P_1$ .

A. Dordie  $y=8x$  do  $f(x,y)$ :

$$f(x,8x) = 2 \cdot 64x^3 - 8x^2 + 2x^2 = 2 \cdot 64x^3 - 6x^2$$

$$f'_x = 6 \cdot 64x^2 - 12x = 0$$

$$f''_{xx}(0) = \boxed{-12} < 0 \quad \text{lok. minin m (0,0) furke f m \Pi.}$$

B. Lagrangeove multiplikity. Maie  $F(x,y) = 8x-y$

$$\text{tut pl. 1. } F'_x(P_1) \cdot h_1 + F'_y(P_1) \cdot h_2 = 0 \quad F'_x = 8, F'_y = -1$$

$$8h_1 - h_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{h_2 = 8h_1}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{(h_1, h_2)}^2(x_1) = (h_1, h_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4y-1 \\ 4y-1 & 4x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{(h_1, 8h_1)}^2(0,0) = (h_1, 8h_1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ 8h_1 \end{pmatrix} = (h_1, 8h_1) \begin{pmatrix} -4h_1 \\ -h_1 \end{pmatrix} = -4h_1^2 - 8h_1^2 = \boxed{-12h_1^2}$$

$\sim (0,0)$  je lokale maximum.

nie je náhoda

neg. def.  
kadraticke formy

## 2A

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x,y) = 3y^2x - yx + x^2 \quad \text{Uzíske lokale extremy.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x &= 3y^2 - y + 2x = 0 && \leftarrow \text{dodanie} \\ f'_y &= 6yx - x = 0 = x(6y - 1) \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee y = \frac{1}{6} \\ A. \quad x &= 0 && \\ 3y^2 - y &= 0 \\ y(3y - 1) &= 0 \\ y = 0 \vee y &= \frac{1}{3} \\ P_1 &= [0, 0] \\ P_2 &= [0, \frac{1}{3}] \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} B. \quad y = \frac{1}{6} \\ 3 \cdot \frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{6} + 2x = 0 \mid :6 \\ 3 - 6 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}x = 0 \\ 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}x = 3 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \\ P_3 = [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}] \end{array} \right.$$

ricēnie 2B:  
stáť použít  
transformáciu  
 $(x'_1, y'_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ ,  
lebo  
 $f_{2A}(x, y) = f_{2B}(yx)$

$$\begin{aligned} f''_{xx} &= 2 \\ f''_{xy} &= 6y - 1 \\ f''_{yy} &= 6x \end{aligned} \quad H(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6y-1 \\ 6y-1 & 6x \end{pmatrix} \quad \det H(x, y) = 12x - (6y-1)^2$$

$$\det H(P_1) = -1 < 0 \text{ nie je extremum}$$

$$\det H(P_2) = -1 < 0 \quad \text{--- ---}$$

$$\det H(P_3) = \frac{12}{24} > 0 + f_{xx} > 0 \quad (\text{príp. } 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} > 0) \quad \therefore \text{lokálne minimum.}$$

Označme  $M = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid yx = y\}$ . Uzíske lokale extremy f na M.

Z predosťeho je  $P_3$  ľokálne minimum M, pretože  $\frac{4 \cdot 1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} = y$ . nejaky  
(obmedzenie M spôsobuje, že obmedzenie iba v tejto  
speciálnej verzii rovnice  $yx=y$ )

Ostatné lokale extremy hózí sú iba v lehkom stacionárnom bode z predchádzajúcich.  
Zostan skvelý iba  $[0, 0]$ ,  $P_2 \notin M$ .

Dosađenie  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$  do  $f(x, y)$ :

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

$$f'_x = 48 \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 6x \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''_{xx} = 48 \cdot \frac{3}{4}x - 6 \quad f''(0) = -6 < 0 \Rightarrow [0, 0] \text{ je lokálne maximum f na M.}$$

alebo:

metódou Lagrangeovej multiplikátory:

$$\text{Nájsť } f'_x(P_1) \cdot h_1 + f'_y(P_1) \cdot h_2 = 0$$

$$4h_1 - h_2 = 0 \Rightarrow h_2 = 4h_1$$

$$D^2_{(h_1, h_2)}(x, y) = (h_1, h_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6y-1 \\ 6y-1 & 6x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 - 4h_1 \\ h_2 - 4h_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ 4h_1 \end{pmatrix} = (h_1 + 4h_1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6y-1 \\ 6y-1 & 6x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 - 4h_1 \\ h_2 - 4h_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ 4h_1 \end{pmatrix} = (h_1 + 4h_1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{lok. maximum} \quad -2h_1^2 - 4h_1^2 = -6h_1^2 \leq 0 \quad \text{neg. definitnosť k. d. f.}$$