

VIAZANÉ EXTRÉMY

Metóda Lagrangeových multiplikátorov.

1. Vytvoríme Lagrangeovu funkciu $L(x, \lambda) = f(x) - \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k g_k(x)$

Hľadáme extrém $f(x)$ na $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_k(x) = 0 \ \forall k = 1, \dots, m\}$

2. Určíme stacionárne body $L(x, \lambda)$ a označíme jeden z nich $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$$(L'_{x_k}(x, \lambda) = 0 \quad + \quad L'_{\lambda}(x, \lambda) = 0)$$

3. Zo systému m -lineárnych rovníc

$$\begin{matrix} n \\ \text{rovníc} \end{matrix} \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1}(a) h_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_n} h_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_1}(a) h_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial x_n} h_n = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Predpokladáme, že matrica systému má hodnosť m . Preto môžeme vyjadriť:

h_1, \dots, h_m v závislosti na zvyšných $n-m$ premenách.

Tieto vektory h_1, \dots, h_m sú práve tečnou priestorom k M v bode a ,

$$T_n(a) = \text{Lin} \{g'_1(a), \dots, g'_m(a)\}^\perp$$

4. Určíme druhý diferenciál L k premenám x v stacionárnom bode a .

$$d^2 L(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} h_i h_j = \langle L''(a) h, h \rangle$$

Vyšetříme definitnosť tejto kvadratickej formy $n-m$ premenami.

CVIKO:

12) $L(x, y, \lambda) = x - y + \lambda (x^2 + 2y^2 - 6)$

$$L'_x = 1 + \lambda \cdot 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2\lambda}$$

$$L'_y = -1 + \lambda \cdot 4y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4\lambda}$$

$$L'_\lambda = x^2 + 2y^2 - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_1 = [-2, 1], \quad P_2 = [2, -1]$$

$$f(P_1) = -2 - 1 = -3 \quad f(P_2) = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + 2 \frac{1}{16\lambda^2} - 6 &= 0 \quad | \cdot 16\lambda^2 \\ 4 + 2 - 6 \cdot 16\lambda^2 &= 0 \\ 16\lambda^2 &= 1 \\ \lambda &= \pm \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Weierstrassova veta: Spojitá funkcia na kompaktej množine (tušá elipsa)

nedobíde svojho maxima a minima, preto P_1 je lok. min.

P_2 je lok. max.

Alebo cez Lagrangeove multiplikátory: Máme $F'_x = 2x, F'_y = 4y$

$$\begin{aligned} F'_x(P_2)h_1 + F'_y(P_2)h_2 &= 0 \\ 4h_1 - 4h_2 &= 0 \Rightarrow h_1 = h_2 \end{aligned}$$

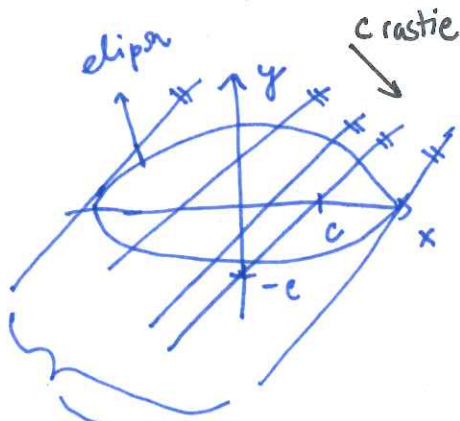
$$\begin{aligned} F'_x(P_1)h_1 + F'_y(P_1)h_2 &= 0 \Rightarrow -4h_1 + 4h_2 = 0 \Rightarrow h_1 = h_2 \\ D^2 F(x, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 4\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda h_1 \\ 4\lambda h_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 2\lambda h_1^2 + 4\lambda h_2^2 = 6\lambda h_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

$L''_{xx} = 2\lambda, L''_{yy} = 4\lambda, L''_{xy} = 0$
 lok max $\lambda < 0$ P_1
 lok min $\lambda > 0$ P_2

12 (Iný prístup - graficky)

Vrstevnice funkcie $f(x,y) = x - y$ sú $f_c(x,y) = \underline{x - y = c}$ pre $c \in \mathbb{R}$ rovno-

obkružujúca množina: $\frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{6})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$ t.j. elipsu



$$\boxed{x - c = y} \quad c > 0$$

kde bude bod minimum / maximum funkcie $x - y$ na množine elipsy? Presne tam, kde bude c minimálne / maximálne

t.j. $x - c = y$ je tečna k elipse, preto chceme, aby mala nasledujúca rovnica práve jedno riešenie:

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

$$\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{2xc}{3} + \frac{c^2}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{2xc}{3} + \frac{c^2}{3} - 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}c \pm 0}{1} = \pm 2$$

teda $\left[\begin{array}{l} [2, -1] \\ c = 3 \\ \text{lok. maximum} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} [-2, 1] \\ c = -3 \\ \text{minimum} \end{array} \right.$

$$D = \frac{4c^2}{9} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{c^2}{3} - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{6}c^2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{9}c^2 - 1/3$$

$$3c^2 - 9 = 2c^2$$

$$c^2 = 9$$

$$c = \pm 3$$

Cviko

Pr 13 $h(x,y,z) = x + 2y + 3z, x,y,z > 0, x \cdot y \cdot z = 36 \Rightarrow x = \frac{36}{y \cdot z}$

DSADZOVANIA METOD - nie je možná VĚDY

dozdrie

$$h\left(\frac{36}{y \cdot z}, y, z\right) = \frac{36}{y \cdot z} + 2y + 3z$$

$$h'_y = -\frac{36}{z y^2} + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 18 = z y^2$$

$$h'_z = -\frac{36}{z^2 y} + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 12 = z^2 y \mid \cdot y \Rightarrow 12y = z^2 y^2 = z \cdot 18 \text{ t.j. } \boxed{2y = 3z}$$

$$18 = \frac{2y}{z} \cdot y^2 \Rightarrow 3^3 = y^3 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 3}, \boxed{z = 2}$$

$$P = [3, 2]$$

$$h''_{yy} = \frac{2 \cdot 36}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{y^3} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{36}{27} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$h''_{zz} = \frac{2 \cdot 36}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{z^3} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

$$h''_{yz} = \frac{36}{z^2 y^2} \xrightarrow{P} 1$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & & \\ & 4.5 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

det $H = 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 4 > 0$
Lokálne minimum je v $\boxed{[6, 3, 2]}$.

P13 $h(x,y,z) = x+2y+3z$, $F(x,y,z) = x \cdot y \cdot z = 36$, $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$

METODA LAGRANGEOVA MULTIPLIKÁTOROV:

$L(x,y,z,\lambda) = x+2y+3z - \lambda(x \cdot y \cdot z - 36)$

$L_x = 1 - \lambda yz = 0 \quad | \cdot x$
 $L_y = 2 - \lambda xz = 0 \quad | \cdot y$
 $L_z = 3 - \lambda xy = 0 \quad | \cdot z$

$\begin{cases} x - \lambda 36 = 0 \\ 2y - \lambda 36 = 0 \\ 3z - \lambda 36 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2y = 0 \\ x - 3z = 0 \end{cases} (*)$
 $\boxed{y = \frac{x}{2}, z = \frac{x}{3}}$

$x \cdot y \cdot z = 36$

$x \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{3} = 6^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 6}$

$z (*)$ máme $\boxed{y = 3, z = 2}$

$\boxed{P = [6, 3, 2]}$ $\lambda = \frac{1}{6}$

Vidieť, že platia rovnice podmaly, aka plny z AG nerovosti

Podmienka: $g'_x(P)h_1 + g'_y(P)h_2 + g'_z(P)h_3 = 0$

$y z(P)h_1 + x z(P)h_2 + x y(P)h_3 = 0$

$6 h_1 + 12 \cdot h_2 + 18 h_3 = 0 \Rightarrow h_1 + 2h_2 + 3h_3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \underline{h_1 = -(2h_2 + 3h_3)}$

2. diferenciál $L(x,y,z,\lambda)$ vzhládnu k x,y,z :

$d^2 L(x,y,z,\lambda) = (h_1, h_2, h_3) \begin{pmatrix} L''_{xx} & L''_{xy} & L''_{xz} \\ L''_{xy} & L''_{yy} & L''_{yz} \\ L''_{xz} & L''_{yz} & L''_{zz} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix} =$

$\boxed{L''_{xx} = 0 = L''_{yy} = L''_{zz}}$

$L''_{xy} = -\lambda z \xrightarrow{P} -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $L''_{xz} = -\lambda y \xrightarrow{P} -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $L''_{yz} = -\lambda x \xrightarrow{P} -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 6 = -1$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/3 & -1/2 \\ -1/3 & 0 & -1 \\ -1/2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -(2h_2 + 3h_3) \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$(-(2h_2 + 3h_3), h_2, h_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 h_2 - 1/2 h_3 \\ 2/3 h_2 \\ 3/2 h_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} (2h_2 + 3h_3)(1/3 h_2 + 1/2 h_3) \\ + 2/3 h_2^2 + 3/2 h_3^2 \\ = 2/3 h_2^2 + 3/2 h_3^2 + 2h_3 h_2 + 2/3 h_2^2 + 3/2 h_3^2 \end{cases}$

MATICA KVADRATICEJ FORMY:

$K = \begin{pmatrix} 4/3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det K = 4 - 1 = 3 > 0$

$\boxed{3h_3^2 + 4/3 h_2^2 + 2h_3 \cdot h_2}$

\Rightarrow POZITIVNE DERIVITNA' KOKA LMG MINIMUM.

VŠIMITE SI, ŽE MÁME ROVNAKU HESSOVU Maticu :)

12) ROSA DENIE: $f(x,y) = x - y$

$$x^2 + 2y^2 - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{6 - 2y^2}$$

1) $f(\sqrt{6 - 2y^2}, y) = \sqrt{6 - 2y^2} - y$ $f'(y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6 - 2y^2}} \cdot (-4y) - 1 = 0$

$$f''(y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6 - 2y^2}} \cdot (-4) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4y \frac{1 \cdot (-4y)}{(6 - 2y^2) \cdot \sqrt{6 - 2y^2}}$$

$$f''(1) = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y \cdot 2}{y \cdot 2} = -1 + 2 = 1 > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6 - 2y^2}} \cdot (-4y) = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{6 - 2y^2} = -2y$$

$$4y^2 = 6 - 2y^2$$

$$6y^2 = 6$$

$$y^2 = 1$$

$$y = \pm 1$$

$\Rightarrow y = 1$

\forall^1 m: $f(\sqrt{6 - 2y^2}, y)$ lokálne maximum

$[2, -1]$ je bod lokálneho maximum f na Π .

2) $f(-\sqrt{6 - 2y^2}, y) = -\sqrt{6 - 2y^2} - y$

$$f'(y) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6 - 2y^2}} \cdot (-4y) - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2y = \sqrt{6 - 2y^2} \Rightarrow y > 0$$

$$\Downarrow y = 1$$

$$f''(y) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6 - 2y^2}} \cdot (-4) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4y \frac{1 \cdot (-4y)}{(6 - 2y^2) \sqrt{6 - 2y^2}}$$

$$f''(1) = 1 + 2 = 3 > 0 \text{ lok. minimum.}$$

$[-2, 1]$ je bod lokálneho minimum f na Π .

↑
Výsledok je veľmi zložitý.
Skúste si vyriešiť Lagrangeom funkciu

13) AG NEROVNOST'

$$F(x, y, z) = x + y \cdot z = 36 \quad x, y, z > 0$$

$$h(x, y, z) = x + 2y + 3z$$

AG: $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3}$ rovnosť nastane práve vtedy, keď $x_1 = x_2 = x_3$

Ozmenme $x_1 = x$, $x_2 = 2y$, $x_3 = 3z$ dostaneme $\frac{x + 2y + 3z}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{x \cdot 2y \cdot 3z} = \sqrt[3]{6} \cdot \sqrt[3]{36} = \sqrt[3]{6^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{6^3} = 6$

$$\boxed{x + 2y + 3z \geq 18}$$

Minimum nastáva, keď $x = 2y = 3z$ t.j. $x \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{3} = 36$

$$y = \frac{x}{2}, z = \frac{x}{3} \quad x^3 = 6^3$$

$$[6, 3, 2] \rightarrow \text{globálne minimum} \quad x = 6$$

Esté je nutné ukázať

že nec existuje maximum.

(prip. lok. min/max)

↳ vidieť iný postup.