

Funkce více proměnných

Vázané extrémny

Nalezněte extrémny dané funkce vzhledem k vazbě

1. xy ; $x + y = 1$
2. $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}$; $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
3. $x^2 + y^2$; $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$
4. $x^m y^n z^p$; $x + y + z = a$, $m, n, p, a > 0$
5. $\sin x \sin y \sin z$; $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x, y, z > 0$
6. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p$; $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a$, $p > 1, a \geq 0$.

Nalezněte největší a nejmenší hodnotu funkce na uvedené množině

7. $x - 2y - 3$; $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x + y \leq 1$
8. $x^2 - xy + y^2$; $|x| + |y| \leq 1$
9. $x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y$; $x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$
10. $x + y + z$; $x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1$.
11. Při jakých rozměrech má kvádr daného objemu nejmenší povrch?
12. Do daného kužele vepište hranol o n -úhelníkové podstavě, který má maximální objem.
13. Najděte vzdálenost bodu (p, q, r) od roviny $ax + by + cz + d = 0$.
14. Najděte vzdálenost d dvou mimoběžek

$$\begin{array}{ll} x = X_1 + at & x = X_2 + pt \\ y = Y_1 + bt & y = Y_2 + qt \\ z = Z_1 + ct & z = Z_2 + rt. \end{array}$$

15. Pomocí hledání vázaných extrémů dokažte
- AG nerovnost $\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n}$, $a_i \geq 0$
 - Hölderovu nerovnost $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \leq (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}$, $x_i, y_i \geq 0$, $p > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.
16. V počátku kartézských souřadnic je umístěn bodový náboj Q .
- Jaké bodové náboje Q_A, Q_B, Q_C musíme umístit do bodů $A = (3, 0, 0)$, $B = (0, 3, 0)$, $C = (0, 0, 4)$, aby náboj q v bodě $(1, 1, 1)$ byl v rovnováze.
 - Bude tato rovnováha stabilní?

Věta o regulárním zobrazení

17. Vyřešte rovnici $(z_y)^2 z_{xx} - 2z_x z_y z_{xy} + (z_x)^2 z_{yy} = 0$ tím, že položíte $x = u$, $y = v$, $z = w$ a přepíšete ji na rovnici pro funkci u proměnných v a w .
18. Vyjádřete první složku f_x vektoru $\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z)$ ve sférických souřadnicích $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$, $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $z = r \cos \theta$.

Přepište do nových proměnných

19. $x^2 z_x + y^2 z_y = z^2$, $u = x$, $v = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}$, $w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}$
20. $z_{xx} + z_{yy} = 0$, $u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$
21. $x^2 z_{xx} - (x^2 + y^2) z_{xy} + y^2 z_{yy} = 0$, $u = x + y$, $v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$.

Polomy 2/13 - Váňané exléy, regulárny zôbrazení

Úlohy 1-6: Nájsť extrém exléy funkcie vzhľadom k väzbe

① $f(x,y) = xy$, väzba $x+y=1$

• -> keďže jednoduše: z väzby $y=1-x$

-> $f(x,y) \rightsquigarrow f(x) = x(1-x) = x - x^2$

$f'(x) = 1 - 2x$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$



-> maximum $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$

• Lagrange multiplikátor:

$(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) = (1 \quad 1)$... hodnota 1 ... ok ✓

$F(x,y,\lambda) = xy - \lambda(x+y-1)$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y - \lambda \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x - \lambda \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

$y = \lambda = x \rightsquigarrow = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = -(x+y-1) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

② $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}$, väzba $g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$

... rovina prechádzajúca (0,0,0), exléy na hranici

$F(x,y,\lambda) = f(x,y) - \lambda g(x,y)$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} - 2\lambda x \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2\lambda a}$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{b} - 2\lambda y \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2\lambda b}$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = -(x^2 + y^2 - 1) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4\lambda^2 a^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda^2 b^2} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = 4\lambda^2$

$\rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}} = \pm \frac{1}{2ab} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$x = \frac{1}{2\lambda a} = \pm \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

$y = \frac{1}{2\lambda b} = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

$f(x,y) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} \right) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{ab}$

... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab > 0 \quad +\text{max} \quad -\text{min} \\ ab < 0 \quad +\text{min} \quad -\text{max} \end{array} \right.$

③ $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$, vektor $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$... robační paraboloid, extrém na přímce
 \downarrow
 $g(x,y) = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 = 0$
 $\nabla g = \left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}\right)$ bodnost 1 ($a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$) ✓

$$F(x,y,\lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 \right)$$

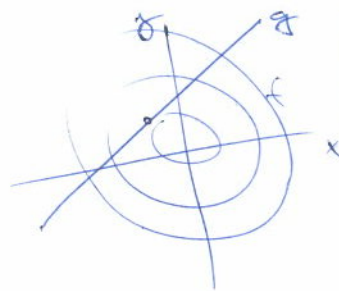
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - \frac{\lambda}{a} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x = \frac{\lambda}{2a}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y - \frac{\lambda}{b} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad y = \frac{\lambda}{2b}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = - \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 \right) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 1 = \frac{\lambda}{2a^2} + \frac{\lambda}{2b^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{2a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \quad x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{minimum}$$

$$y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2}$$



lim $f(x) = \infty$
 $\|x\| \rightarrow \infty$
 f spojitá
 \Rightarrow nebylo minima

• Alternativní řešení (bez Lagr. multipl.)

$$x^2 + y^2 \quad bx + ay = ab \quad \rightarrow \quad y = b - \frac{a}{b}x$$

$$\hookrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = x^2 + \left(b - \frac{a}{b}x \right)^2 = x^2 + b^2 - 2\frac{ab}{b}x + \frac{a^2}{b^2}x^2$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = b^2 - \frac{2ab}{b}x + \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right) x^2$$

$$\tilde{f}'(x) = -\frac{2ab}{b} + 2\left(1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right) x \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \frac{\frac{2ab}{b}}{2\left(1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)} = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2} \text{ etc.}$$

④ $f(x,y,z) = x^m y^n z^p$ $m,n,p > 0$, vďaka $x+y+z = a$ $a > 0$

$g(x,y,z) = x+y+z-a$

$\nabla g = (1, 1, 1)$ hodnota = 1 ✓

$F(x,y,z,\lambda) = x^m y^n z^p - \lambda(x+y+z-a)$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = m x^{m-1} y^n z^p - \lambda \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda x = m x^m y^n z^p$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = n x^m y^{n-1} z^p - \lambda \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda y = n x^m y^n z^p$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = p x^m y^n z^{p-1} - \lambda \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda z = p x^m y^n z^p$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = -(x+y+z-a) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda(x+y+z) = \underbrace{(m+n+p)}_a x^m y^n z^p$

Also: $\lambda = m x^{m-1} y^n z^p = n x^m y^{n-1} z^p = p x^m y^n z^{p-1} \rightarrow$ ~~$m y z = n x z = p x y$~~

$\rightarrow \frac{m}{n} = \frac{x}{y} \quad \frac{n}{p} = \frac{y}{z} \quad \frac{p}{m} = \frac{z}{x}$

$\lambda a = (m+n+p) x^m y^n z^p = a m x^{m-1} y^n z^p \rightarrow$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{a m}{m+n+p} \\ y &= \frac{a n}{m+n+p} \\ z &= \frac{a p}{m+n+p} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{minim}$$

• keď $f(\vec{x}) \rightarrow \infty$ \rightarrow f nemá minima \rightarrow $v(x,y,z) = \frac{a}{m+n+p} (m,n,p)$
 $\|\vec{x}\| \rightarrow \infty$ & f spojitá

• Cvičenie: Spôčítaj Hessianu maticu (viť Koptiček)... (resp. bodaj tú formu)

~~$d^2 F(x,y,z)(dx, dy, dz) = d^2 f(x,y,z)(dx, dy, dz)$~~

$= m(m-1)x^{m-2}y^n z^p(dx)^2 + n(n-1)x^m y^{n-2}z^p(dy)^2 + p(p-1)x^m y^n z^{p-2}(dz)^2$
 $+ 2mn x^{m-1} y^{n-1} z^p dx dy + 2mp x^m y^n z^{p-1} dy dz + 2mp x^{m-1} y^n z^{p-1} dx dz$

& vďaka: $dx+dy+dz=0 \rightarrow dz = -dx-dy$ \hookrightarrow Práve to $\square \dots$

⑤ $f(x,y,z) = \sin x \sin y \sin z$, varabla $x+y+z = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x,y,z > 0$

\downarrow
 $g(x,y,z) = x+y+z - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

$\nabla g = (1, 1, 1) \dots$ bodovat 1 ✓

$F(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) - \lambda g(x,y,z)$

$0 \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \cos x \sin y \sin z = \lambda$

$0 \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \sin x \cos y \sin z = \lambda$

$0 \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \sin x \sin y \cos z = \lambda$

$0 \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = x+y+z - \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$

$\tan x = \tan y = \tan z$

$\rightarrow x = y + k\pi = z + l\pi \quad k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\& x, y, z > 0 \quad \& x+y+z = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\rightarrow x=y=z = \frac{\pi}{6} \dots$ max or min ??

$\bullet V(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ d'g symetrick:

$\bullet \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = -\sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{8}$

$\bullet \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} = \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$

$\rightarrow Hf\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$D_1 = -\frac{1}{8}$

$D_2 = \frac{1}{64}(1-9) = -\frac{8}{64} = -\frac{1}{8}$

$D_3 = \frac{1}{8}(-1+2 \cdot 27+3 \cdot 3) > 0$

indefinit

No jo, to nám ale nepomôže.
 Je třeba fixovať smery, urobť
užšie varabla.

\bullet Kvedelicit' forma: $-\frac{1}{8} (dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2 + \frac{3}{8} \cdot 2 (dx dy + dy dz + dx dz)$

$\&$ varabla: $dg = dx + dy + dz = 0 \rightarrow dx = -dy - dz$

$d^2f = -\frac{1}{8} [(-dy-dz)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2] + \frac{3}{4} [(-dy-dz)dy + (-dy+dz)dz + dydz]$

$= -\frac{2}{8}(dy)^2 - \frac{2}{8}(dz)^2 - \frac{2}{8}dydz - \frac{3}{4}(dy)^2 - \frac{3}{4}(dz)^2 - \frac{3}{4}dydz \rightarrow$ Maximum

$= -(dy)^2 - (dz)^2 - dydz = -\frac{1}{2} (dy+dz)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(dy)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(dz)^2 < 0$
 $\leq 0 \quad \leq 0 \quad \leq 0 \quad (dy)^2 + (dz)^2 > 0$

⑥ ~~f(x)~~ $f(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^p$, varla $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a$ $p > 1, a > 0$

$g = \sum x_i - a$

$\nabla g = (\underbrace{1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1}_{n \times}) \dots$ hodnot 1 ✓

$F(\vec{x}, \lambda) = f(\vec{x}) - \lambda g(\vec{x})$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} = 0 \Leftrightarrow p x_j^{p-1} = \lambda$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum x_i = a$

~~$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} = 0$~~ $\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n p x_i^{p-1} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda x_i = \lambda a$

$\sum_{i=1}^n p x_i^p = \lambda a$

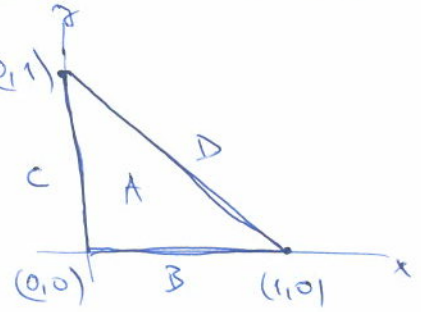
$\forall j \quad p x_j^p = \lambda a$

Úlohy 7-10: Najděte největší a nejmenší hodnotu f na uvedené množině

⑦ $f(x,y) = x - 2y - 3$ na množině $0 \leq x \leq 1$

$0 \leq y \leq 1$

$0 \leq x+y \leq 1$



f spojitá na omezené uzavřené množině \rightarrow najít max a min

A-ovnitřní množina

$\nabla f = (1, -2)$... nemůže se uvolovat

B-hrana $y=0, 0 < x < 1$: $f_B(x) = f(x,0) = x - 3$ $f'_B = 1$... není extrém

C-hrana $x=0, 0 < y < 1$: $f_C(y) = f(0,y) = -2y - 3$ $f'_C = -2$... není extrém

D-hrana $y=1-x, 0 < x < 1$: $f_D(x) = f(x,1-x) = x - 2(1-x) - 3 = -x - 5$

$f'_D = -1$... není extrém

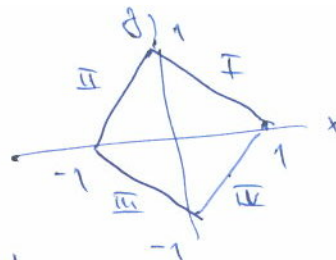
\Rightarrow Extrémy musí být ve vrcholcích :

$f(0,0) = -3$

$f(1,0) = -2 \rightarrow$ glob. max. v $(1,0)$

$f(0,1) = -5 \rightarrow$ glob. min. v $(0,1)$

⑧ $f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$, ~~možná~~ $|x| + |y| \leq 1$



\rightarrow f uvažná max, min.

• Uvnitř: $\nabla f = (2x - y, 2y - x) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0)$

Podle zřejm. bod: $f(0,0) = 0$

\rightarrow Hranice = hraný + vrchol

• Na hranách

I. $y = 1 - x \rightarrow f_I = f(x, 1-x) = x^2 - x(1-x) + (1-x)^2 = x^2 - x + x^2 + 1 - 2x + x^2 = 3x^2 - 3x + 1$

$f'_I = 6x - 3 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$

II. $y = 1 + x \rightarrow f_{II} = f(x, 1+x) = x^2 - x(1+x) + (1+x)^2 = x^2 - x - x^2 + 1 + 2x + x^2 = x^2 + x + 1$

$f'_{II} = 2x + 1 \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$

III. $f(-x, -y) = f(x, y) \dots$ jako I $\dots f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$

IV. \dots jako II $\dots f\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$

• Ve vrcholech

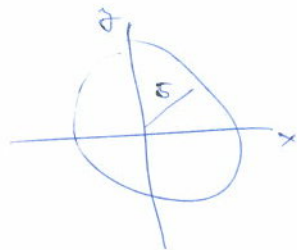
$f(1,0) = \underline{1} = f(0,1) = f(-1,0) = f(0,-1)$

\rightarrow Glob. min. $f(0,0) = 0$

~~Glob. max. $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$~~

Glob. max $f(1,0) = f(0,1) = f(-1,0) = f(0,-1) = 1$

9) $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y$, množina $x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$



• Uvnitř: $\nabla f = (2x-12, 2y+16) \stackrel{!}{=} (0,0)$

$\Leftrightarrow (x,y) = (6,-8)$

↳ Ale to není uvnitř množiny X

• Na hranici: $f(x,y)$ a množina $g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0$

$F = f - \lambda g$

$\nabla F = (2x, 2y) \dots$ hodnota 1 pro $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$

Tobto není na hranici, tedy ok ✓

$\nabla F(x,y,\lambda) = (2x-12-2\lambda x, 2y+16-2\lambda y, x^2+y^2-25) \stackrel{!}{=} (0,0,0)$

$\rightarrow 2x(1-\lambda) = 12 \quad |^2$

$\rightarrow x = \frac{6}{1-\lambda}$

$2y(1-\lambda) = -16 \quad |^2$

$\rightarrow y = \frac{-8}{1-\lambda}$

$(x^2+y^2)(1-\lambda)^2 = 100$

$25(1-\lambda)^2 = 4$

$(1-\lambda) = \pm 2$

$\lambda = \mp 2 + 1 = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -1 \end{cases}$

$\lambda = 3 \quad \lambda = -1$

$x \quad -3 \quad 3$

$y \quad 4 \quad -4$

$f(-3,4) = 9 + 16 + 36 + 64 = 125 \dots$ glob. max

$f(3,-4) = 9 + 16 - 36 - 64 = -75 \dots$ glob. min

• Zlepšení: $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y = 25 - 12x + 16y$ & $x^2 + y^2 = 25$
 $= 25$ (na hranici)

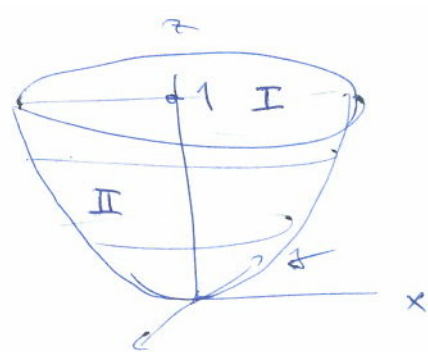
Integrovaná počítání, stejný výsledek.

10) $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$, množina $x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1$

• Uvnitř: $f(x, y, z)$ lineární v $x, y, z \Rightarrow$ extrém jen na hranici

• Hranice: vazby ~~$g_1 = z - 1 = 0$~~ ... pollop

$g_2 = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$... pláň paraboloidu



\rightarrow Pollop: $f_I(x, y) = f(x, y, 1) = x + y + 1$ a $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

Lagrange:
$$\begin{cases} 1 = 2\lambda x \\ 1 = 2\lambda y \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = y \\ 2x^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right) = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

$f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right) = 1 - \sqrt{2}$

\rightarrow Pláň paraboloidu: $f_{II}(x, y) = f(x, y, x^2 + y^2) = x^2 + y^2 + x + y$ a $x^2 + y^2 < 1$

$\nabla f_{II} = (2x+1, 2y+1) \stackrel{!}{=} (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2}$

$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

\rightarrow Glob max ~~na~~ $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right) = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

Glob min $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$