

Obs! $\nabla F = 0$ nødvendig for lok. maks/min,
kritisk punkt men ikke tilstrækkel.
stationært punkt

J; $F \in C^2(U, \mathbb{R}), \nabla F(x_0) = 0.$

$\Rightarrow \underline{F(x_0 + h) - F(x_0)} = \frac{1}{2} D^2 F(c) [h, h]$

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = [h] \begin{bmatrix} D^2 F(c) \end{bmatrix} [h]$ kvadratiske form.

Hessematrise

Positiv/negativ definit dersom alle > 0

eigenverdier til $D^2 F(c)$ er strengt positive,

eller alle strengt negative. $[h_1 \ h_2] \begin{bmatrix} F_{x_1 x_1} & F_{x_1 x_2} \\ F_{x_1 x_2} & F_{x_2 x_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$1 \mathbb{R}^2$: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \boxed{h_1^2 \partial_{x_1}^2 F + 2 h_1 h_2 \partial_{x_1} \partial_{x_2} F + h_2^2 \partial_{x_2}^2 F.}$

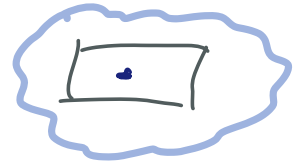
$\geq \lambda_{\min} |h|^2$

$\leq \lambda_{\max} |h|^2$

$D^2 F$ kont., $c \rightarrow x_0,$ $h \rightarrow 0$ Egenverdier til $D^2 F(x_0)$

ausjøl.

Theorem (Andrej detivitet)



$F \in C^2(U, \mathbb{R})$, $K \subset U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $x_0 \in K$.
öpen kompakt

$\nabla F(x_0) = 0$, $F_{xx} F_{yy} - (F_{xy})^2 > 0$ i x_0
(< 0)

$\implies F$ har lokalt ekstremum i x_0
(F har sadelpunkt i x_0)

Obs! $\begin{matrix} > 0 \\ < 0 \end{matrix}$ gir ingen uttømming.

Bewis $D^2 F = \begin{bmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} \\ F_{xy} & F_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$

$\implies \det(D^2 F) = \underline{F_{xx} F_{yy} - (F_{xy})^2} = (*)$

Men ut ossi: $\det D^2 F|_{x_0} = \underline{d_1 d_2}$
eigenverdier

like fortegn

$\overbrace{d_1 d_2} > 0 \iff \underline{(*) > 0}$

$\underbrace{d_1 d_2}_{\text{ulike fortegn}} < 0 \iff (*), < 0.$

~~z~~

Huskeregul

$$\boxed{F_{xx} F_{yy} - F_{xy}^2}$$

lok. min



• $x^2 + y^2$ $D^2 F(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$DF(0,0) = (0,0)$

lok. maks.

• $-x^2 - y^2$, $D^2 F(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$



• $x^2 - y^2$, $D^2 F(0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

Saddelpunkt



Æls. oppv. 1 20/8 2020

$$f(x,y) = 4xy - 2x^2 - y^4$$

(i) Finn alle kritiske punkter til f i \mathbb{R}^2 .

(ii) Hvilke av disse er lok. maks/min/saddelpunkter?

(iii) Hva er maks f , $K = \{(x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$



Løsn. (i) kritisk punkt \Leftrightarrow

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (4y - 4x, 4x - 4y^3) = (0, 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = y \\ x = y^3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = y \\ x(1 - x^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x, y) = (0, 0) \\ (x, y) = \pm(1, 1) \end{cases} \text{ eller } \underline{\text{Svar: kritiske punkter}} \\ \text{er } (0, 0), (1, 1) \text{ og } (-1, -1).$$

$$(i:) \quad D^2 f = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 4 & -12y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 \Big|_{(0,0)} = (-4)(0) - 4 \cdot 4 = -16 < 0$$

$$f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 \Big|_{\pm(1,1)} = (-4)(-12) - 4 \cdot 4 = 32 > 0.$$

Andre deriverte testen \rightarrow $(0, 0)$ saddelepunkt
 $\pm(1, 1)$ lok. ekstrem.

$$f_{xx} = -4 < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{lok. maks i } \pm(1, 1).}$$

(iii) Polynomert kont + K kompakt (lukket og begr.)

ekstremalsæt.
 $\Rightarrow \exists$ maks f
 K

$$f \text{ kont. derivubar} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{maks p\u00e5 } \partial K, \text{ eller} \\ \text{der } \nabla f = (0, 0) \end{array} \right\}$$

på randen

~~$f(0,0) = 0$~~ , $f(1,1) = 1$

eneste mulighet
i det indre av K

$\partial K: \bullet f|_{x=0} = -y^4$ maks i $y \geq 0$, $f(0,0) = 0$. □

$\bullet f|_{x=2} = 8y - 8 - y^4$ finn maks på $y \in [0, 2]$

$f(2,0) = -8$, $f(2,2) = -8$.

mulig maks på $0 < y < 2$ da $x=2$:

$\frac{d}{dy} f(2,y) = 8 - 4y^3 > 0$ på $0 < y < 2$

\Rightarrow maks $f|_{x=2} = f(2,2) = \underline{-8 < 0}$.

$\bullet f|_{y=0} = \underline{-2x^2} \leq 0$

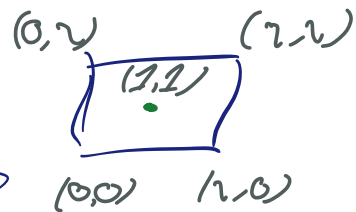
$\bullet f|_{y=2} = 8x - 2x^2 - 16$ finn maks på $x \in [0, 2]$

$f(0,2) = -16$, $f(2,2) = -8$.

$\frac{d}{dx} f(x,2) = 8 - 4x > 0$ på $0 < x < 2$

\Rightarrow maks $f(x,2) = \underline{-8 < 0}$.
 $0 \leq x \leq 2$

\Rightarrow maks $f \leq 0$ på ∂K .



Så maks $f = 1$ i $(1,1)$.

≠

Kontroll: kvadratkomplettera f !

$$4xy - 2x^2 - y^4 = -2 \frac{(x^2 - 2xy) - y^4}{(x-y)^2 - y^2}$$

$$= -2(x-y)^2 - \frac{(y^4 - 2y^2)}{(y^2 - 1)^2 - 1}$$

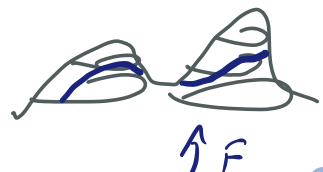
$$= \underline{1 - 2(x-y)^2 - (y^2 - 1)^2} \leq 1$$

Med likhet observerat; $x = y = \pm 1$.

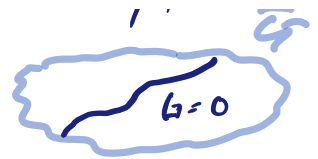
globalt maks på \mathbb{R}^2 ; $(x, y) = \pm (1, 1)$.

13.3 Minimering ved bivilkår /
Lagrange multiplikatorer

La $F: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



og $G: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.



Hva gjelder for min/max av F over $\{x \in U : G(x) = 0\}$?

Spørsmål 1: Har $\{G(x) = 0\}$ struktur?

IFT: $|\nabla G| \neq 0$ langs $G(x) = 0 \implies$

$\exists C^1$ -funksjon slik at $\{G(x) = 0\}$ er en

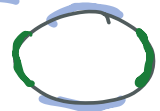
kurve / flate / $(n-1)$ -dimensjonal hyperflate.

EW \mathbb{R}^2 : $G(x_2, x_2)$ med $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x_1} \neq 0$

lokal
 $\implies G(x_2, x_2) = 0 \iff G(\phi(x_2), x_2) = 0$ kurve!

EW $x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1 = 0$. $|\nabla G| = |(2x_1, 2x_2)|$
 $G(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{4x_1^2 + 4x_2^2} = 2 \neq 0$

\implies Enten $x_1 = x_2(x_2)$ eller $x_2 = x_2(x_1)$



EW, \mathbb{R}^3

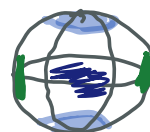
$G(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ med $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x_2} \neq 0$

flate!

lokal
 $\Rightarrow G(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0 \iff G(\phi(x_2, x_3), x_2, x_3) = 0$

EW $\underbrace{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 1 = 0}_G, \quad |DG| = |(2x_1, 2x_2, 2x_3)| = 2 \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \underline{x_1 = x_1(x_2, x_3)}, \quad \underline{x_2 = x_2(x_1, x_3)}$ eller $\underline{x_3 = x_3(x_1, x_2)}$.



La γ være en C^1 -kurve på $\{G(x) = 0\}$.

$\gamma: I \rightarrow U \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \text{La } \underline{\gamma(0) = x_0}$.

Dermed F har et lokalt maks/min i x_0

over $\{G(x) = 0\}$ via $\frac{d}{dt} (F \circ \gamma)(0) = 0 \iff$ ^{lij. ret-}

$\nabla F(\underline{x_0}) \cdot \dot{\gamma}(0) = 0 \iff \nabla F \perp \dot{\gamma}$ for \downarrow Tangentvektor!

hver γ over $\{G(x) = 0\}$ gennem x_0 .



$\{G(x) = 0\}$ ($n-1$)-dimensional

$\Rightarrow \nabla F$ normal til $\{G=0\}$.

Men vet også $G(\gamma(t)) = 0 \xrightarrow[\text{lij. ret-}]{\frac{d}{dt}} \nabla G(\gamma) \cdot \dot{\gamma} = 0$

\Rightarrow DG normal til $\{G=0\}$.

$\forall x \notin \{G=0\}$.

Så $\boxed{DF \parallel DG \text{ i } x_0}$, dvs.

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : \quad DF(x_0) = \lambda DG(x_0) \\ \text{eller } DG(x_0) = 0$$

Lagrange multiplikator

Sætning (Lagrange multi.)

Et lokalt maks/min
for $F \in C^1(U, \mathbb{R})$ over $\{x \in U; G(x) = 0\}$,
 $G \in C^1(U, \mathbb{R})$, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, og $DG \neq 0$ på
med realiseres i et punkt der $F - \lambda G$ har
et kritisk punkt: $\boxed{DF = \lambda DG}$ for nogen $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

Merke: Me også sjældne punkter der $DG = 0$
på $\{G(x) = 0\}$.

Ek. Oppgave 5, 8.6 2022

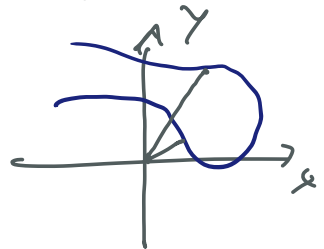
Find største/minste afstand fra origo til

kurven $5x^2 + 6xy + 5y^2 = 8$.

Lsgn. Minimier / Maximier $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

over $G(x,y) = 5x^2 + 6xy + 5y^2 - 8 = 0$.

$F, G \in C^2 \rightsquigarrow$ notwendig vilkår:



$\nabla F \parallel \nabla G$, dvs.

$\nabla F = \lambda \nabla G$ eller $\nabla G = (0,0)$; min/maxi.

$\nabla F(x,y) = (2x, 2y) = \lambda (10x + 6y, 10y + 6x) = \lambda \nabla G$

$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x,y) = (0,0)$ umulig (ligger utenfor $G(x,y) = 0$)

$$\begin{cases} 2x = 10\lambda x + 6\lambda y & | \cdot y \\ 2y = 10\lambda y + 6\lambda x & | \cdot (-x) \end{cases}$$

olv! $y=0 \Rightarrow x=0$
 $x=0 \Rightarrow y=0$
 ikke på kurven!

$0 = 0 + 6\lambda(y^2 - x^2) \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm y$
 $\lambda \neq 0$

Set inn: $G(x,x) = 16x^2 - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

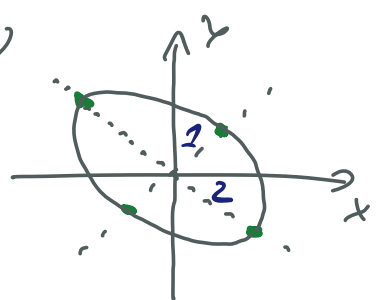
$G(x,-x) = 4x^2 - 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 F\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 && \text{lok. min} && \text{Auswahl: } \sqrt{1} = 1 \\
 F\left(\pm \sqrt{2}, \mp \sqrt{2}\right) &= 2 + 2 = 4 && \text{lok. max} && \text{Auswahl: } \sqrt{4} = 2.
 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

0 W! $\nabla G(x,y) = (10x + 6y, 10y + 6x) = (0,0)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 5x = -3y \\ 5y = -3x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \text{ihke pti} \\ G(x,y) = 0 \end{array}$$

Alt. $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u+v) \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u-v) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+y) \\ v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x-y) \end{cases}$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{inv. linear uncl}$$

DF

GN-transf. rotation $= \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5x^2 + 6xy + 5y^2 = 8u^2 + 2v^2 = 8$$

Sä: $G(x,y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{u^2 + \left(\frac{v}{2}\right)^2 = 1}$

elliptic med halvaxlar
 1 i riktning u ,
 2 i riktning v .

Beweis um umkehrte f. l. l. (M. Spivak, 1940-2020)

Sei $\Lambda = DF(x_0) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ mit $\det(\Lambda) \neq 0$.
invert. Matrix usw.

$$D(\underbrace{\Lambda^{-1} \circ F}_G)(x_0) = \Lambda^{-1} DF(x_0) = \Lambda^{-1} \Lambda = \text{id} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Daher $\exists G^{-1}$; Så $\exists F^{-1} = G^{-1} \circ \Lambda^{-1}$:

$$F \circ F^{-1} = \Lambda \underbrace{G \circ G^{-1}}_{\text{id}} \circ \Lambda^{-1} = \Lambda \Lambda^{-1} = \text{id}.$$

Så vi viser sätningen för G ($\sim F$).

med $DG(x_0) = \text{id} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. $D(F^{-1}) = D(G^{-1} \circ \Lambda^{-1})$

$$G \text{ } C^2 : G(x_0+h) = G(x_0) + DG(x_0)h + \underbrace{|h|^2 \varepsilon(h)}_{\rightarrow 0 \text{ da } h \rightarrow 0}$$
$$\qquad \qquad \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix} [h]$$

$$\implies \frac{|G(x_0+h) - G(x_0)|}{|h|} \neq 0 \text{ när } 0 < |h| < \delta.$$

$\exists \delta > 0$

$\implies G(x) \neq G(x_0)$ för x något x_0 ; $x \in B_\delta(x_0)$

$$B_\delta(x_0) = \{x : |x - x_0| < \delta\}.$$

$$G \in C^2 \Leftrightarrow DG \text{ kont} \Rightarrow DG(x) = Id + \underbrace{A(x)}_{\rightarrow 0} \text{ da } x \rightarrow x_0.$$

Nä: Viser at G er injektiv på $B_\delta(x_0)$.

Betrakt $\underbrace{|(G(x) - x) - (G(y) - y)|}$

$$\stackrel{\text{D-tri.}}{\leq} \sum_{j=2}^n |G_j(x) - x_j - (G_j(y) - y_j)|$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n | \underbrace{D(G_j(x) - x_j)}_{x=c} | |x - y|$$

$$1 + A_j(x) - 1$$

$$\leq \sum_{j=1}^n |A_j(c)| |x - y|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ dersom } x, y \text{ nær } x_0, \text{ da } \frac{\text{velg}}{\text{\& tilst.}} \text{ liten}$$

Men her også: $|G(x) - x - (G(y) - y)|$

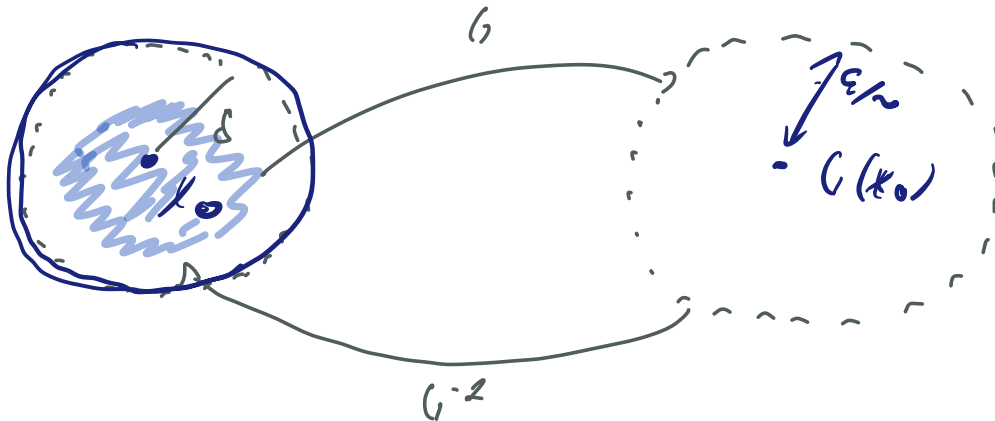
$$\geq |x - y| - |G(x) - G(y)|$$

D-tri.

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\left| \frac{1}{2} |x-y| \leq |G(x) - G(y)| \right.}$$

G injektiv på $B_\delta(x_0)$: $x \neq y \rightarrow G(x) \neq G(y)$.

• G surjektiv? (dvs på W ?)



$$x \mapsto |G(x) - G(x_0)| \text{ kont.}$$

$$\{ |x - x_0| = \delta \} \text{ kompakt}$$

Extremvärdesatzen.

\Rightarrow

$$\exists \min_{x \in \partial B_\delta(x_0)} |G(x) - G(x_0)| > 0$$

ϵ

Betrakt $B_{\epsilon/2}(G(x_0))$

Vil visa $\forall y \in B_{\epsilon/2}(G(x_0)) \exists ! x \in B_\delta(x_0)$; ↑
unik

$$G(x) = y.$$

Hvordan: Fikser y og betrakter
kvadraten $G(x) = (y - G(x))^2$.

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