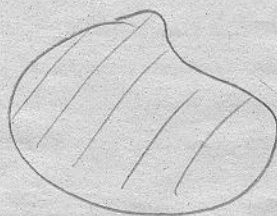


Σ. VÁZANÉ EXTREMY

3. EXTREMY NA OZNAČENÝCH MNOŽINÁCH (KOMPACT)

POZN. Extrémy spojité funkce.

Spojitá funkce nabývá na kompaktní množině svých
(min) (max).

$$M = \bar{M}$$

STRATEGIE: uvnitř M° : lokálníhranice ∂M : vázané extrémy neb hranice: varieta (přímka)(v případech p.č. hladké variety $\rightarrow$ gradient po čáraitce)

(10.6) $u(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y$ na $M \equiv x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$

1. volný extrém a $M \equiv x^2 + y^2 < 25$ (ZS)

$$u' = \begin{pmatrix} 2x - 12 \\ 2y + 16 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \notin M^\circ \quad 36 + 64 > 25$$

nemí stacionární bod uvnitř M .2. vázaný extrém na $\partial M \equiv x^2 + y^2 = 25$

$$\mathcal{L} = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25)$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \partial_x \mathcal{L} = 2x - 12 - 2x\lambda = 0 & & x = \frac{6}{1-\lambda} \\ \partial_y \mathcal{L} = 2y + 16 - 2y\lambda = 0 & & y = \frac{-8}{1-\lambda} \\ x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$36 + 64 = 25(1-\lambda)^2$$

$$4 = (1-\lambda)^2 \Leftrightarrow 1-\lambda = \pm 2$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad \lambda_2 = 3$$

body $(3, -4)$, $(-3, 4)$

$$\mathcal{L}''(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ PD minimum}$$

$$\mathcal{L}'' = \begin{pmatrix} 2-2\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

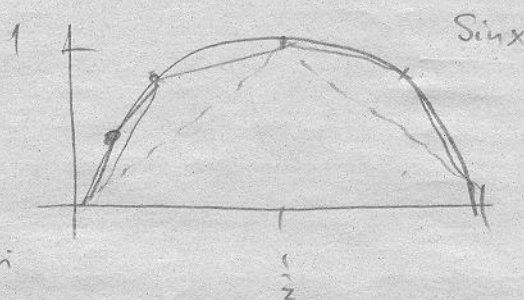
$$\mathcal{L}''(2) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ND maximum}$$

39.

POZN. univne variety alespon třidy $C^{(2)}$ Weierstrassova funkce

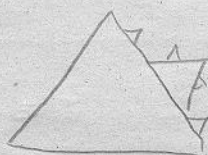
→ ∞ p. i. lomených čar
spojitá, nemá nikde derivaci

→ velze použít techniku Δ



POZN. Fraktální množiny

hraniče není lokální varieta

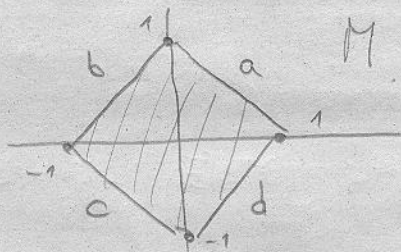
Kochova
křivka

→ má ∞ dělnů, ale ohraničuje omezenou množinu → kompaktní

(10.7)

$$u(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$$

$$M \equiv |x| + |y| \leq 1$$



I. volný extrém

$$u' = \begin{pmatrix} 2x-y \\ 2y-x \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=y=0 \quad [0,0] \in M^\circ$$

$$u'' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ PD} \Rightarrow \text{v } [0,0] \text{ máme (lokální) minimum.}$$

II. hranice ∂ : vázaný extrém má 4 okrajových hranicích a, b, c, d
+ 4 body

a) segment $a \equiv x+y=1 \quad x,y \in (0,1)$

$$\mathcal{L}_a = x^2 + y^2 - xy - \lambda_a(x+y)$$

$$(1) \quad \partial_x \mathcal{L}_a = 2x - y - \lambda_a = 0 \quad \lambda_a = 2x - y$$

$$(2) \quad \partial_y \mathcal{L}_a = 2y - x - \lambda_a = 0 \quad 2y - x - 2x + y = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 3y + 3y - 3 = 0 \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \lambda_a = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(3) \quad x+y=1 \quad x=1-y$$

40.

$$L'' = \Omega'' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ vžd. PD} \quad - \text{lokálné minimum v } \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ u\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

b) segment $b \equiv -x-y=1 \quad x \in (-1, 0) \quad y \in (0, 1)$

rovnu dosadne $x = y-1$

$$\tilde{u}(y) = y^2 - 2y + 1 + y^2 - y^2 + y = y^2 - y + 1$$

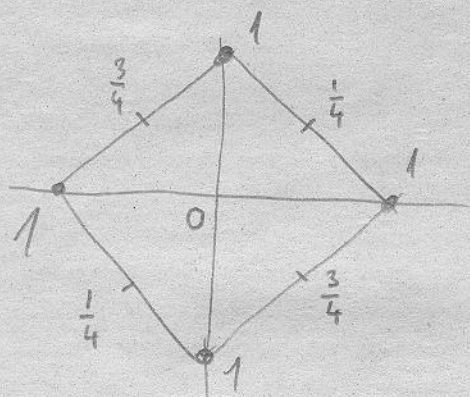
$$\tilde{u}'(y) = 2y - 1 \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tilde{u}''(y) = 2 > 0 \quad \text{lokálné minimum v } \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right): u = \frac{3}{4}$$

c) + d) ze symetrie $\rightarrow$ opät lokálné minimum

e) 4 body: $(0, 1), (0, -1), (-1, 0), (1, 0): u = 1$

shrnutí:



maximum na M : ve vrcholech (ze symetrie)

minimum na M : v počátku

lokálné minima: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$

10.8 $u(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - x - y - z - 2xy + 1 \quad M \equiv X^3[0, 1]$

I. volné extrémy:

$$u' = \begin{pmatrix} 4x - 1 - 2y \\ 4y - 1 - 2x \\ 2z - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \Theta \Leftrightarrow$$

$$8y - 2 - 1 - 2y = 0$$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x = 4y - 1$$

$$x^* = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u'' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ PD} \rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

$$u\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

II. väzané extrémy: $\partial M \equiv$ 8 vrcholov hran

6 stěn (3 súvislé stěny)

12 hran (3 väzobné)

41.

8. wcholu: $u(1,0,0) = u(0,1,0) = u(1,1,0) = u(0,1,1) = 2$

$u(0,0,0) = u(1,1,0) = u(0,0,1) = u(1,1,1) = 1$

1. stěna: $y=0$: $\mathcal{L}_1 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - x - y - z - 2xy + 1 - \lambda_1 y$

$\partial_x \mathcal{L}_1 = 4x - 1 - 2y = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{4} \quad u\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{8}$

$\partial_y \mathcal{L}_1 = 4y - 1 - 2x - \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -\frac{3}{2}$

$\partial_z \mathcal{L}_1 = 2z - 1 = 0 \quad z = \frac{1}{2}$

$y = 0$

$\mathcal{L}'' = \mathcal{L}_1'' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ PD $\rightarrow$ minimum

2. stěna: $z=0$: $\mathcal{L}_2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - x - y - z - 2xy + 1 - \lambda_2 z$

$\partial_x \mathcal{L}_2 = 4x - 1 - 2y = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\partial_y \mathcal{L}_2 = 4y - 1 - 2x = 0 \quad y = \frac{1}{2}$

$u\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\partial_z \mathcal{L}_2 = 2z - 1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = -1$

$z = 0$

3. stěna: $x=0$: $\mathcal{L}_3 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - x - y - z - 2xy + 1 - \lambda_3 x$

$\partial_x \mathcal{L}_3 = 4x - 1 - 2y - \lambda_3 = 0 \quad x = 0$

$\partial_y \mathcal{L}_3 = 4y - 1 - 2x = 0 \quad y = \frac{1}{4} \quad u\left(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{8}$

$\partial_z \mathcal{L}_3 = 2z - 1 = 0 \quad z = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lambda_3 = -\frac{3}{2}$

4. stěna: $y=1$: $\mathcal{L}_4 = u - \lambda_4 y$

$\partial_x \mathcal{L}_4 = 4x - 1 - 2y = 0 \quad x = \frac{3}{4} \quad u\left(\frac{3}{4}, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{8}$

$\partial_y \mathcal{L}_4 = 4y - 1 - 2x - \lambda_4 = 0 \quad \lambda_4 = \frac{3}{2}$

$\partial_z \mathcal{L}_4 = 2z - 1 = 0 \quad z = \frac{1}{2}$

5. stěna: $z=1$: $\mathcal{L}_5 = u - \lambda_5 z$

$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \quad z = 1 \quad u\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

6. stěna: $x=1$: $\mathcal{L}_6 = u - \lambda_6 x$

$x = 1 \quad y = \frac{3}{4} \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \quad u\left(1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{8}$

42.

Záver: minimum je $u\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{4}$

maximum je ve vektorech $u\left[(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1)\right] = 2$