

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -x_1^3 + 6x_1x_3 + 2x_2 - x_2^2 - 6x_3^2$$

Podrešiti bod $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = -3x_1^2 + 6x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x_3 = x_1^2$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 2 - 2x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} = 6x_1 - 12x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2x_3$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_1^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ pod. bod: } (0, 1, 0), (1, 1, \frac{1}{2})$$

Otestujemo poimno
2. derivacije

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} -6x_1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

Testujemo matrice $M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix}, M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$

M_2 je neg. def. (sudsob. jona $-6, 12, -144+72$, čeli $-+-$)

M_1 je indef. (vredn. $x = (0, 1, 0), y = (1, 0, 0)$)
 $x^T M_1 x < 0, y^T M_1 y > 0$

\Rightarrow lok. max $(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}), f() = -1 + 3 + 1 - 1 - \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$
mult. bod $(0, 1, 0)$.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 + 3x - 2y + 1$$

$$K = [-2, 0] \times [0, 1]$$

K je omeđ. mr. \Rightarrow kompaktnost, f spoj. l. $\Rightarrow f$ na K ima maksimum a minimum

iskladati a) unutraš.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 2x - y + 3 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= -x + 2y - 2 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{3} \\ x &= -\frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{16 + 4 + 1 - 36 - 4 + 9}{9} = -\frac{10}{9} = -\frac{1\frac{1}{3}}{3}$$

b) na granici (v. v. v. v.)

$$b1) \quad x=0 \quad f(0,y) = y^2 - 2y + 1 = (y-1)^2 \dots$$

$$\text{min: } f(0,1) = 0$$

$$\text{max: } f(0,0) = 1$$

$$b2) \quad x=-2 \quad f(-2,y) = 4 + 2y + y^2 - 6 - 2y + 1$$

$$= y^2 - 1 \dots \text{min: } f(-2,0) = -1$$

$$\text{max: } f(-2,1) = 0$$

$$b3) \quad y=0 \quad f(x,0) = x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x,0)}{\partial x} = 2x + 3 = 0 \quad \text{für } x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{min } f\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{2} + 1 = \underline{\underline{-\frac{5}{4}}}$$

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

$$\text{min } f(-2,0) = 4 - 6 + 1 = -1$$

$$b4) \quad y=1 \quad f(x,1) = x^2 - x + 1 + 3x - 2 + 1 = x^2 + 2x = x(x+2)$$

$$\text{max } f(0,1) = f(-2,0) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

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

Zwei

$$\text{max } f(0,0), \text{ min. } \frac{4}{3} \text{ in } \left(-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$(3) \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$M = \left\{ (x, y) : \underbrace{x^2 + 7y^2 + 8xy - 25}_{g(x, y)} = 0 \right\}$$

a) M je uzavřená (včetně $\{0\}$ ve spoj. zobra.)

ale není omezená. Mějme bod: vezměme lib. bod $(x_0, y_0) \in M$ a bud $f_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$.

$$\text{Uvažme } M^2 = M \cap B(0, 2f_0).$$

M^2 je uz. (přinejmenším) a omezená, proto

na M^2 spojitá f (stejně spoj. zobrazení

a spoj. $\sqrt{\cdot}$) nabývá svého minima. Dále

$$\forall x \in M \setminus M^2 \quad f(x) > 2f_0 \Rightarrow$$

min f na M^2 (které se nachází) je i minimum na M .

b) netypické Lagr. probl. pro nalezení min f na M , nebo toho f^2 na M (ekvivalentní).

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= \lambda(x + 4y) \\ y &= \lambda(7y + 4x) \end{aligned}$$

($\neq \nabla g \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$, nebo $(0, 0) \notin M$)

$$\Rightarrow (1-\lambda)(1-7\lambda) = 16\lambda^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64-36}}{-18} = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} -1 \\ \frac{1}{9} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet \lambda = -1 \quad 2x = -4y \rightarrow x = -2y$$

$$(2y)^2 + 7y^2 + 8(-2y)y - 225 = 0$$

$$y^2 \underbrace{(4+7-16)}_{<0} = 225 \rightarrow \text{X}$$

$$\bullet \lambda = \frac{1}{9} \quad x \cdot \frac{8}{9} = \frac{4}{9}y \rightarrow y = 2x$$

$$x^2 + 7(2x)^2 + 8 \cdot x \cdot 2x = 225$$

$$x^2 \underbrace{(1+28+16)}_{45} = 15^2$$

$$x^2 = 5 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{5}$$

$$y = \pm 2\sqrt{5}$$

Zwei P auf K mit max'or min. & beiden

$$\pm(\sqrt{5}, 2\sqrt{5}), \text{ max. and min. } \sqrt{5+4 \cdot 5} = 5.$$