

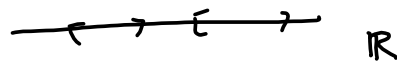
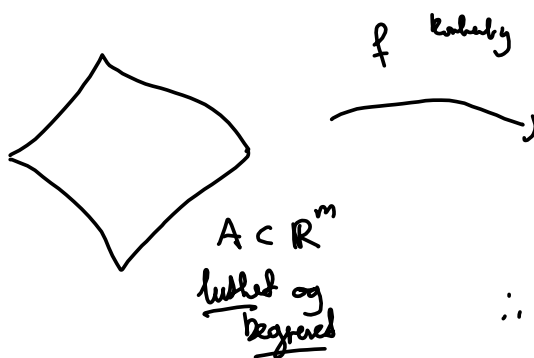
Oppgaver 8.5.19

5.8 1, 3

5.9 2ac, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18

5.10 1acdf, 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14

5.8 Eksistens- og værdisætningen:



$\therefore f$ er begrænset: Det findes en $K > 0$
s.a. $|f(a)| \leq K$ for alle $a \in A$

1 A lukket og begrænset i \mathbb{R}^m

$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ kontinuert

Vis at det findes en K s.a. $\|f(x)\| \leq K$ for alle $x \in A$.

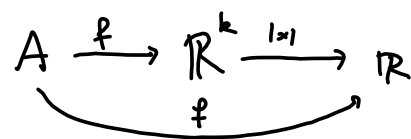
Defin $f(x) = \|f(x)\| \rightsquigarrow$ kontinuert:

EVS $\Rightarrow f$ er begrænset

\Rightarrow Det findes en $K > 0$ s.a.

$|f(x)| \leq K$ for alle $x \in A$

$\Rightarrow \|f(x)\| \leq K$ for alle $x \in A$



$$c) f(x,y) = e^{x^2 + 3y^2}$$

$$\nabla f = \left(2x e^{x^2 + 3y^2}, 6y e^{x^2 + 3y^2} \right)$$

$\leadsto (0,0)$ erste stationäre Punkt

$\leadsto (0,0)$ Minimumpunkt.

$$6) f(x,y) = (x + y^2) e^x$$

$$\nabla f = \left((x + y^2) e^x + e^x, 2y e^x \right)$$

$$= \left((x + y^2 + 1) e^x, 2y e^x \right)$$

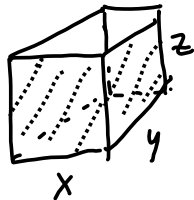
Stationäre Punkt: $y = 0$
 $x + 1 = 0 \quad \leadsto a = (-1, 0)$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((x + y^2 + 1) e^x \right) = e^x (x + y^2 + 2)$$

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2y e^x) = 2y e^x$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2e^x$$

$$H_f(-1, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2e^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{to positive eigenvalues} \\ \Rightarrow \text{Minimumpunkt.} \end{array}$$

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$$\text{Volum} = V = xyz \quad \leadsto z = \frac{V}{xy}$$

$$OA = 2xz + xy + 2yz$$

$$= \frac{2xV}{xy} + xy + \frac{2yV}{xy}$$

$$= \frac{2V}{y} + xy + \frac{2V}{x} =: f(x, y)$$

$$\nabla f = \left(y - \frac{2V}{x^2}, x - \frac{2V}{y^2} \right)$$

$$\text{Stationärpunkt: } \nabla f(x, y) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{2V}{x^2} \text{ oder } x = \frac{2V}{y^2}$$

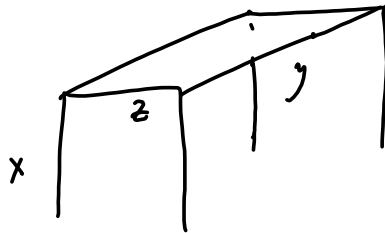
$$x = \frac{2V}{\left(\frac{2V}{x^2}\right)^2} = \frac{2V \cdot x^4}{4V^2} = \frac{x^4}{2V} \quad \leadsto x^3 = 2V$$

$$\leadsto x = \sqrt[3]{2V}$$

$$\leadsto y = \sqrt[3]{2V} \quad (\text{ved symmetri})$$

$$\leadsto z = \frac{V}{xy} = \frac{V}{\sqrt[3]{2V} \sqrt[3]{2V}} = \frac{V}{2^{2/3} V^{2/3}} = \underline{\underline{2^{-2/3} V^{1/3}}}$$

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$$V = xyz = 500$$

$$L = 4x + 2z + 2y$$

↑
skal minimeres.

$$z = \frac{500}{xy} \rightsquigarrow L = 4x + 2y + \frac{2 \cdot 500}{xy} = 4x + 2y + \frac{1000}{xy}$$

Stationäre punkten:

$$\nabla f = \left(4 - \frac{1000}{x^2 y}, 2 - \frac{1000}{x y^2} \right) = (0, 0) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{!!} \\ f(x,y) \end{matrix}$$

$$4x^2 y = 1000$$

$$x^2 y = 250$$

$$y = \frac{250}{x^2}$$

$$2xy^2 = 1000$$

$$xy^2 = 500$$

$$\rightsquigarrow x \left(\frac{250}{x^2} \right)^2 = 500$$

$$\rightsquigarrow 250^2 = 500 x^3$$

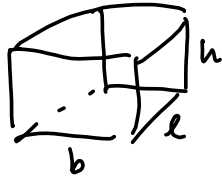
$$\rightsquigarrow x^3 = 125$$

$$\rightsquigarrow x = 5$$

$$\rightsquigarrow y = \frac{250}{25} = 10$$

$$\rightsquigarrow z = \frac{500}{xy} = \frac{500}{50} = 10$$

$$\rightsquigarrow (x, y, z) = (5, 10, 10)$$

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$$l + b + h \leq 108$$

$$\text{maximum volume} = l \cdot b \cdot h$$

\leadsto kann auch $l + b + h = 108$.

$$V = f(x, y, z) = xy(108 - x - y) = 108xy - x^2y - xy^2$$

Finer stationäre punkte:

$$\nabla f = (108y - 2xy - y^2, 108x - 2yx - x^2)$$

Set at x and $y \neq 0$:

$$108 - 2x - y = 0$$

$$108 - x - 2y = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 108 \\ 1 & 2 & 108 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 108 \\ 0 & 1 & 36 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 36 \\ 0 & 1 & 36 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = y = 36.$$

5.10 Lagranges multiplikationsmethode:

$$U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \text{ open}$$

$$f, g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ differenzierbar}$$

$\bar{x} \in U$ lokal maks/min punkt für Menge

$$X = \{ x \in U \mid g(x) = b \}$$

\Rightarrow either $\nabla g(\bar{x}) = 0$ oder es fürs ein $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \nabla f(\bar{x}) = \lambda \nabla g(\bar{x}).$$

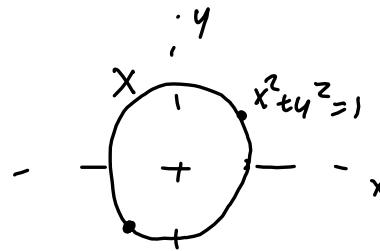
Flere Nebenbedingungen: wenn one; either ein $\nabla g_1, \dots, \nabla g_k$ linear unabhängig in \bar{x} , oder es fürs $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ s.t.

$$\nabla f = \lambda_1 \nabla g_1 + \dots + \lambda_k \nabla g_k$$

5.10 a.c.d.t

$$a) \quad f(x, y) = 4x - 3y$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



$$\nabla f = (4, -3)$$

$$\nabla g = (2x, 2y) \neq 0 \text{ für } x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{4}{2x} = \frac{-3}{2y}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}x \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad x^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}x\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad x^2 \left(1 + \frac{9}{16}\right) = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow y = \pm \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \pm \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow f(x, y) = 4x - 3y \quad \text{hier} \quad \text{maks punkt} : (x, y) = \left(\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$\text{min punkt} : (x, y) = \left(-\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$c) \quad f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$g(x, y, z) = 2x - 3y + 2z = 17$$

$$\nabla f = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$$

$$\nabla g = (2, -3, 2)$$

$$2x = 2\lambda$$

$$x = \lambda$$

$$2y = -3\lambda$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}\lambda$$

$$2z = 2\lambda$$

$$z = \lambda$$

$$17 = 2x - 3y + 2z = 2\lambda - 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\lambda\right) + 2\lambda = 8.5\lambda \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda = 2}$$

$$(x, y, z) = (2, -3, 2)$$

Das ist ein lok. Min. Punkt.

$$f) \quad f(x, y, z) = x^2 - 2x + 4y^2 + z^2 + z$$

$$g_1 = x + y + z = 1$$

$$g_2 = 2x - y - z = 5$$

$$\nabla f = (2x - 2, 4y, 2z + 1)$$

$$\nabla g_1 = (1, 1, 1)$$

← diese Vektoren sind linear unabhängig.

$$\nabla g_2 = (2, -1, -1)$$

$$\sim \nabla f = \lambda_1 \nabla g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla g_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2x-2 \\ 4y \\ 2z+1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x-2 = 4\lambda_1 + 8\lambda_2 \quad \leadsto \quad x = 2\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + 2$$

$$4y = 4\lambda_1 - 4\lambda_2 \quad \leadsto \quad y = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2$$

$$2z+1 = 4\lambda_1 - 4\lambda_2 \quad \leadsto \quad z = 2\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= \dots = 5\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \frac{3}{2} = 1 \\ 2x-y-z &= \dots = \lambda_1 + 11\lambda_2 + 4.5 = 5 \end{aligned} \right\} \leadsto \quad \lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{18}$$

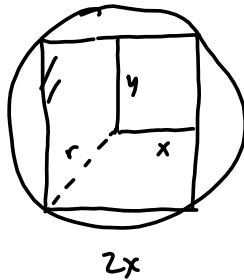
$$x = 2\lambda_1 + 4\lambda_2 + 2 = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{9}\right) + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{18}\right) + 2 = 2$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$z = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$f\left(2, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$f(2, -1, 0) = 2 \quad \leadsto \quad \left(2, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}\right) \text{ Minimumpunkt.}$$

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Beweisen:

$$f(x, y) = k \cdot x y^2$$

$$k > 0$$

$$g = x^2 + y^2 = r$$

Für x, y s.a. $f(x, y)$ ev. steht

$$\nabla f = (k y^2, 2k x y)$$

$$\nabla g = (2x, 2y) \quad (\neq 0)$$

$$\text{LM} \quad k y^2 = \lambda \cdot 2x$$

 \leadsto

$$2k x y = \lambda \cdot 2y$$

$$y \neq 0 \quad \leadsto \quad kx = \lambda$$

$$\cancel{y}^2 = \cancel{y} x (2x)$$

$$y^2 = 2x^2$$

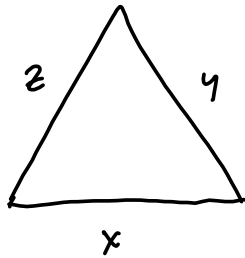
$$\leadsto y = \pm \sqrt{2} x$$

$$\leadsto x^2 + 2x^2 = r$$

$$\leadsto x = \sqrt{\frac{r}{3}}$$

$$\text{od. } y = \sqrt{\frac{2r}{3}}$$

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$$A = \sqrt{s(s-x)(s-y)(s-z)}$$

$$s = \frac{x+y+z}{2}$$

Vis at blandt alle trekant med fast areal ($0 = 2s$)
 har like-sidede trekant størst areal.

Optimer $f(x, y, z) = A^2 = s(s-x)(s-y)(s-z)$ $s = \text{konstant}$.

$$g = x+y+z = 2s.$$

$$\nabla f = (-s(s-y)(s-z), -s(s-x)(s-z), -s(s-x)(s-y))$$

$$\nabla g = (1, 1, 1) \neq 0$$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \cdot \nabla g \quad \lambda = \frac{-s(s-y)(s-z)}{1} = \frac{-s(s-x)(s-z)}{1} = \frac{-s(s-x)(s-y)}{1}$$

$$s-x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x = s = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y+z = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = y+z$$

men trekantulikheden sier at $x < y+z$

\Rightarrow veien av faktorene overfor er 0

$$s-x = s-y = s-z \quad x+y+z = 2s$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x=y=z} \quad \Rightarrow \text{like-sidede trekant.}$$