

FEEDBACK

Metóda Lagrangeových multiplikátorov:

Konstruujeme Lagrangeovu funkciu $f = f(x, y)$ a $g = g(x, y) =$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$$

diskutovať znamienko

Lagrangeov multiplikátor (existuje jeho geometrický význam a aplikácia v ekonomii)

→ Metóda sa používa všeobecne pre akúkoľvek funkciu a väzbu s akou sa stretáme, ale špeciálne tam, kde nedokážeme spočítať úlohu dosadzovacou metódou (mimo lineárnych väzieb). Väzba vždy v tvare s ^{BONUS: skúsťe za du. metódou pravej strany!}

Následne riešime sústavu rovníc:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

vždy nechať väzbu

Návesť fcie v google!

Pr. 1 Najdite extrémny fcie $f(x, y) = 81x^2 + y^2$ na väzbe: $L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$ $g(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2 = 9$

nelineárna väzba

ELIPSA
 $a = \frac{9}{4}$
 $b = 9$

urobiť odbočku ku kružnici → cv. 11

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 81x^2 + y^2 + 4\lambda x^2 + \lambda y^2 - 9\lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 162x + 8\lambda x$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + 2\lambda y$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 4x^2 + y^2 - 9$$

Sústava

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I. } & 162x + 8\lambda x = 0 \\ \text{II. } & 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ \text{III. } & 4x^2 + y^2 - 9 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \text{ I. } : x(162 + 8\lambda) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ \lambda = -\frac{162}{8} = -\frac{81}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$2 \text{ II. } : y(2 + 2\lambda) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \lambda = -1 \end{cases}$$

ak $y = 0$: $4x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{3}{2}$

~~...~~ $x = \pm \frac{3}{2}$

~~...~~

$A \in x = +\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow I) 162 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 8\lambda \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 0$
 $\lambda = -\frac{162}{8} = -\frac{81}{4}$

Riesenie: $[\frac{3}{2}, 0, -\frac{81}{4}]$

$A \in x = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{81}{4}$ opät

Riesenie: $[-\frac{3}{2}, 0, -\frac{81}{4}]$

$A \in x=0: y^2=9 \Rightarrow y=\pm 3$
 $A \in y=3 \rightarrow \lambda = -1$ (dosadenie do II. rovnice)

Riesenie: $[0, 3, -1]$

$A \in y=-3 \rightarrow \lambda = -1$ (-11-)

Riesenie: $[0, -3, -1] \rightarrow$ Tieto body sú vizuálne extrémny (kandidati) na väzbe $g(x,y)$.

$F(\pm\frac{3}{2}, 0) = 81 \cdot (\pm\frac{3}{2})^2 + 0^2 = 81 \cdot \frac{9}{4} = 182,25 \rightarrow \text{MAX}$

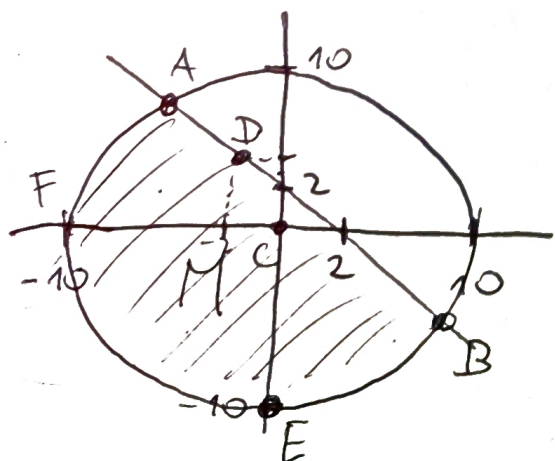
$F(0, \pm 3) = 81 \cdot 0^2 + (\pm 3)^2 = 9 \rightarrow \text{MIN}$

Pr. 2 $F(x,y) = 2x^2 - y^2$

skúšková písomka GS 22
(Varianta B)

$M = \{[x,y] \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 \leq 100; x+y \leq 2\}$

1) Nakreslime si pekny veľky obrazok.



$x^2 + y^2 \leq 100 \rightarrow$ kruh
 $s r = 10$

$x+y \leq 2$
 $y \leq -x+2$ priamka
 $(k=-1 \rightarrow$ klesá)

Priesečníky: \rightarrow najdeme dva body
 Riesenie sústavy

~~.....~~
 $x^2 + y^2 = 100$
 $x+y = 2 \rightarrow y = 2-x$

$$x^2 + (2-x)^2 = 100$$

$$x^2 + 4 - 4x + x^2 = 100$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 4 - 100 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 48 = 0$$

$$D = \frac{4}{100} + 4 \cdot 48 = 196$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 14}{2} \begin{matrix} 8 \\ -6 \end{matrix}$$

$$y = \cancel{2} 2-x$$

Priesečiny sú body:

$$A = [-6, 8]$$

$$B = [8, -6]$$

• Extrémy na M^o :

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y=0$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y=0 \end{matrix} \right\} C = [0, 0]$$

• Extrémy na priamke \rightarrow použijeme L.M.

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = F(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y) = 2x^2 - y^2 + \lambda(x + y - 2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 4x + \lambda = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{\lambda}{4} = x = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -2y + \lambda = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{\lambda}{2} = y = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x + y - 2 = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{\lambda}{4} + \frac{\lambda}{2} - 2 = 0 \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$\lambda - 2\lambda + 8 = 0$$

$$-\lambda = -8$$

$$\lambda = 8$$

Bod $P = [-2, 4]$ je ďalší kandidát na extrém

Na kružnici: $L_2(x, y, \lambda) = 2x^2 - y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 100)$

$$\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial x} = 4x + 2\lambda x = 0 \rightarrow x(4 + 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad \lambda = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial L_2}{\partial y} = -2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \rightarrow y(-2 + 2\lambda) = 0$$

$$y=0 \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial L_3}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 100 = 0$$

• Ak $x=0 \rightarrow$ ~~$x^2 - 100 = 0$~~ a $y^2 - 100 = 0$

$$y = \pm 10 \quad \text{a} \quad \lambda = 1$$

• Ak $y=0 \rightarrow x^2 - 100 = 0$ a $\lambda = -2$

$$x = \pm 10$$

Riešením sú body $[0, 10]$, $[0, -10]$, $[10, 0]$, $[-10, 0]$

~~$\notin M$~~ $\in M$ $\notin M$ $\notin M$

• Vyberieme extrémny

$$F(8, -6) = 92$$

$$F(-6, 8) = 8$$

$$F(-2, 4) = -8$$

$$F(0, 0) = 0$$

$$F(0, -10) = -100 \rightarrow \text{MIN}$$

$$F(-10, 0) = 200 \rightarrow \text{MAX}$$