

$f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \text{int}(A)$

f differenziabile in (\bar{x}, \bar{y})

Ricordo l'equazione del piano tangente al grafico di f in (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) : $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}))$

$$z = f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) + \nabla f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \cdot (x - \bar{x}, y - \bar{y})$$

$$z = f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})(x - \bar{x}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})(y - \bar{y})$$

$$\underbrace{- \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})x}_a \quad \underbrace{- \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})y}_b \quad \underbrace{+ 1 \cdot z}_c \quad \underbrace{+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})\bar{x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})\bar{y} - f(\bar{x}, \bar{y})}_d = 0$$

Vettore di giacitura:

$$(a, b, c) = \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), 1 \right)$$

Esempi (punti stazionari)

$$\bullet f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2 \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

f polinomiale $\Rightarrow f$ differenziabile

$$\nabla f(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2:$$

$$f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3y, \quad f_y(x, y) = -3x + 2y$$

Cerco i punti stazionari: risolvendo il sistema

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 3y = 0 \\ -3x + 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

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

$\swarrow \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad (0, 0)$

$\searrow \quad 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{9}{4} \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$

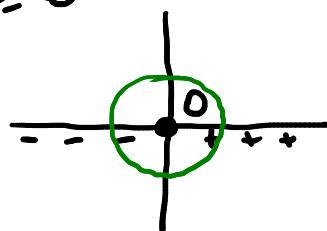
Quindi: $(0, 0)$ e $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$ sono gli unici candidati punti di estremo locale. Lo sono?

Oss: $f(0, 0) = 0$

Domanda: è vero che $f(x, y) \geq 0$ oppure $f(x, y) \leq 0$ in tutto un intorno di $(0, 0)$?

$$f(x, y) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - 3xy + y^2 \geq 0$$

Oss: $f(x, 0) = x^3$



$\Rightarrow (0, 0)$ punto di sella.

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right) = \underbrace{\frac{27}{8} - 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{4} + \frac{81}{16}}_{x^3 - 3xy + y^2 \geq ?}$$

$$x^3 - 3xy + y^2 \geq \downarrow ??? \quad \text{lascio in sospeso}$$

$$\bullet \quad f(x, y, z) = x^3y - y + x^2z^2 \quad \text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^3$$

polinomiale \Rightarrow d'ifferenziabile

$\forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 :$

$$f_x(x, y, z) = 3x^2y + 2x^2z^2, \quad f_y(x, y, z) = x^3 - 1$$

$$f_z(x, y, z) = 2x^2z$$

Risolve

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2y + 2x^2z^2 = 0 \\ x^3 - 1 = 0 \\ 2x^2z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Quindi: $(1, 0, 0)$ unico punto stazionario.

Come stabilisco se è punto di max/min/sella?

Verifico che $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$\lambda_m \|x\|^2 \leq Hx \cdot x \leq \lambda_M \|x\|^2$$

Fisso $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$; $\exists (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ t.c. $x = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i$

Osservo che

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \|x\|^2 &= x \cdot x = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n c_j v_j \quad \text{o } i \neq j \quad \text{e } i=j \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \left(v_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n c_j v_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n c_j}_{= c_i} \overline{v_i \cdot v_j} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \quad Hx \cdot x = \left(H \sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i \right) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n c_j v_j$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \underbrace{Hv_i}_{\lambda_i v_i} \right) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n c_j v_j = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \lambda_i v_i \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n c_j v_j}_{c_i}$$

$$= \dots = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 \lambda_i$$

Concluendo: per ogni i :

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_m &\leq \lambda_i \leq \lambda_n \\ \stackrel{c_i^2 \geq 0}{\Rightarrow} \lambda_m c_i^2 &\leq \lambda_i c_i^2 \leq \lambda_n c_i^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sommando:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \lambda_m c_i^2 &\leq \sum_i \lambda_i c_i^2 \leq \sum_i \lambda_n c_i^2 \\ \lambda_m \|x\|^2 &\leq Hx \cdot x \leq \lambda_n \|x\|^2 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Esempi (che mostrano che per $\lambda=0$ non si può prevedere nulla)

$$\bullet f(x,y) = x^2 + y^4 \quad (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 2x = 0 \\ f_y(x,y) = 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (0,0) \text{ unico punto stazionario}$$

$$\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: H_f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 12y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{autovettore}_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{autovettore}_2^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Restringo f alla retta passante per $(0,0)$
individuata da $v = (0,1)$

$$f((0,0) + t(0,1)) = f(0,t) = t^3 \quad \text{ha in } t=0 \text{ punto di: } \underline{\text{MINIMO}}$$

- $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^3$

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 2x = 0 \\ f_y(x,y) = 3y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (0,0) \text{ uno} \text{ punto stat.}$$

$$H_f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{la stessa di prima!}$$

$$f((0,0) + t(0,1)) = f(0,t) = t^3 \quad t=0 \text{ è punto di } \underline{\text{SELLA}}$$

Esempi (classificazione di punti stazionari)

- $f(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^2$

Gia visto: $\underline{(0,0)}$, $\underline{\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)}$ punto stat.
già classificato ??

$H(x,y) :$

$$f_x(x,y) = 3x^2 - 3y, \quad f_y(x,y) = -3x + 2y$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{xx}(x,y) = 6x \quad f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y) = -3$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

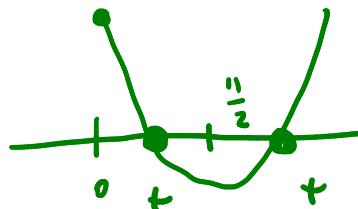
Autovalori sono radici del polinomio

$$\begin{vmatrix} 9-\lambda & -3 \\ -3 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (9-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 9 = \lambda^2 - 11\lambda + 9 = :g(\lambda)$$

var. var.
+ +

$$g'(\lambda) = 2\lambda - 11$$

$$g(0) = 9$$



$H_f \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4} \right)$ ha autoval. $> 0 \Rightarrow$

$\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4} \right)$ punto di minimo locale.

(Globale? No! $f(x, 0) = x^3 \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow -\infty]{} -\infty$)

- $f(x, y, z) = x^3 y - y + x^2 z^2$

Già visto:

$$f_x(x, y, z) = 3x^2 y + 2xz^2$$

punto stazionario

$$f_y(x, y, z) = x^3 - 1$$

$(1, 0, 0)$

$$f_z(x, y, z) = 2x^2 z$$

$$H_f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 6xy + 2z^2 & 3x^2 & 4xz \\ 3x^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4xz & 0 & 2x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f(1,0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Cerco gli autovettori:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2, \quad \lambda = 3, \quad \lambda = -3$$

$\Rightarrow H_f(1,0,0)$ è indefinita $\stackrel{\text{teor.}}{\Rightarrow}$ $(1,0,0)$ è punto di sella

- $f(x,y) = \ln(1+x+y) - x - y^2$

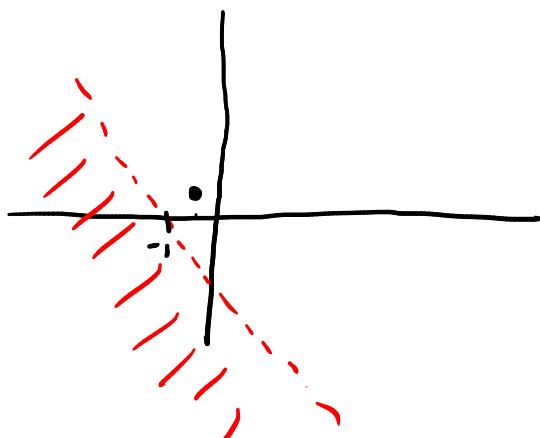
$$\text{dom } f = \{(x,y) \mid 1+x+y > 0\}$$

↑
aperto

f è di classe C^2

$\forall (x,y) \in \text{dom } f$:

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{1}{1+x+y} - 1, \quad f_y(x,y) = \frac{1}{1+x+y} - 2y$$



Cerco i punti stazionari:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+x+y} - 1 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{1+x+y} - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 1+x+y &= 1 \\ 2y &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}}$$

Unico punto stazionario: $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

Calcolo le der. seconde:

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2}$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2}$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Autovalori?

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda+3)-1 \\ = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 2 \quad \text{radici} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow H_f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ definita negativa

$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ punto di massimo locale.

[Anche globale?]

$$\bullet f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^3 + z^2 - xy - xz$$

$$f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall (x,y,z): f_x(x,y,z) = 2x - y - z$$

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

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

Cerco punti stazionari:

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y - z = 0 \\ 3y^2 - x = 0 \\ 2z - x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 6y^2 - 4 - \frac{3}{2}y^2 = 0 \\ x = 3y^2 \\ z = \frac{3}{2}y^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{9}{2}y^2 - 4 &= 0 \\ y \left(\frac{9}{2}y - 1 \right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 0$$

$$y = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$x = 0$$

oppure

$$x = \frac{4}{27}$$

$$z = 0$$

$$z = \frac{2}{27}$$

$$\Rightarrow (0, 0, 0) \quad \left(\frac{4}{27}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{27} \right)$$

Calcolo

$$H_f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 6y & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_f(0, 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Autovalori:

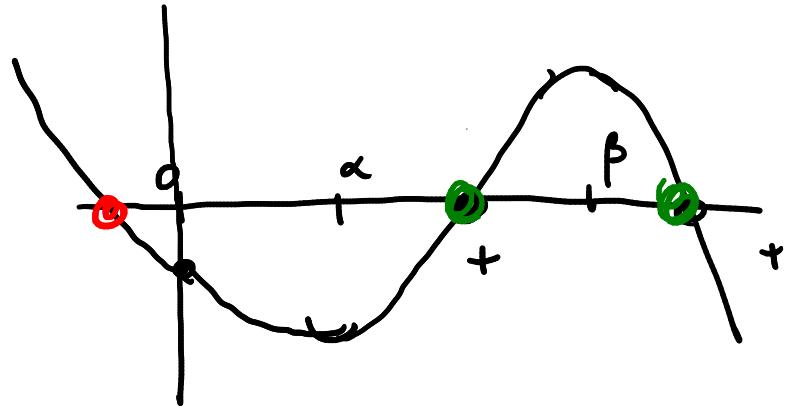
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda + (2-\lambda)(-2\lambda + \lambda^2 - 1)$$

$$= \lambda - \underbrace{4\lambda + 2\lambda^2}_{-2} + \underbrace{2\lambda^2 - \lambda^3}_{+1} + \lambda$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 2 =: g(\lambda)$$

$$g'(\lambda) = -3\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 2 \leftarrow \alpha, \beta > 0 \quad g(0) = -2$$



Conclusion: $(0,0,0)$ punto di sella.

DA COMPLETARE ...