

Esempi (sul TML)

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

$$Z = \{ (x, y) \mid \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 - 1}_{=: g(x, y)} = 0 \}$$

Definisco la funzione $L: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ t.c.

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, y, \lambda) &= f(x, y) - \lambda g(x, y) \\ &= 2x^2 + y^2 - x - \lambda (x^2 + y^2 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Cerco i punti stazionari di L :

$$\begin{cases} L_x(x, y, \lambda) = 4x - 1 - \lambda \cdot 2x = 0 \\ L_y(x, y, \lambda) = 2y - \lambda \cdot 2y = 0 \\ L_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = -(x^2 + y^2 - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

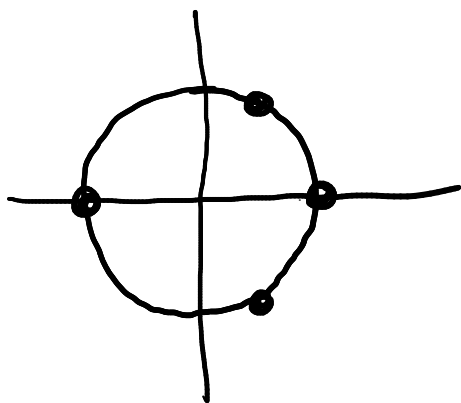
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4x - 1 - \lambda \cdot 2x = 0 \\ 2y(1 - \lambda) = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{1} y=0 \text{ opp. } \textcircled{2} 1-\lambda=0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} 4x - 1 - \lambda \cdot 2x = 0 \\ x^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$\rightarrow (\pm 1, 0)$$

(potrei ricavare λ dalla 1^a equazione, ma non mi interessa)

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} 4x - 1 - 2x = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 2x - 1 &= 0 & x &= \frac{1}{2} \\ y^2 &= 1 - x^2 & y &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

Ritroviamo (ovviamente!)
i punti noti.

Confrontando il valore
di f nei punti trovati,
si determina $\max f$, $\min f$.

Oss:

Fisso $c \in \mathbb{R}$ e considero

$$E_c := \{ (x, y) \mid f(x, y) = c \} \quad (\text{insieme di livello di } f)$$

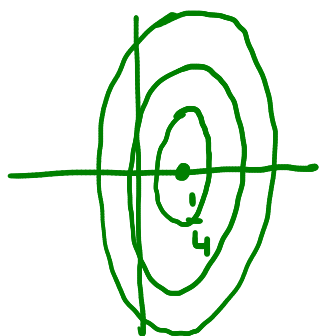
$$2x^2 + y^2 - x = c$$

$$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{c}{2}$$

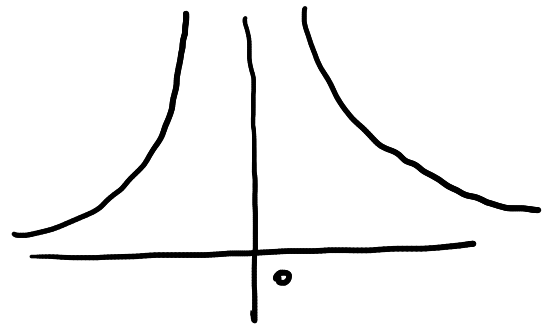
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{y^2}{2} = \left(\frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{16} \right) > 0$$

$$\frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{4} \right)^2}{\frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{16}} + \frac{y^2}{2 \left(\frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{16} \right)} = 1$$



- Determinare la minima distanza tra $(0,0)$
e $\{ (x, y) \mid \underbrace{x^2 y - 16}_{g(x, y)} = 0 \} =: Z$

$$x^2 y - 16 = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad y = \frac{16}{x^2}$$

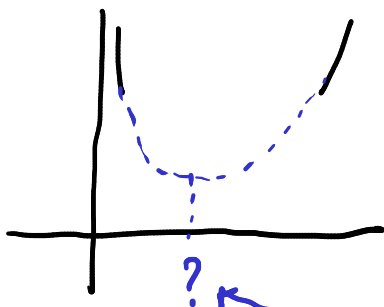


$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

quadrato
della funzione
da minimizzare

Oss. che studiare $f|_Z$ equivale a studiare

$$\varphi(x) = f\left(x, \frac{16}{x^2}\right) = x^2 + \frac{256}{x^4}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^* \\ \left(x > 0 \text{ per simmetria} \right)$$



$$\dots \varphi'(x) = \dots = 0$$

Procedo con TML : $L: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda (x^2 y - 16)$$

Cerco i punti stazionari:

$$\begin{cases} L_x(x, y, \lambda) = 2x - \lambda 2xy = 0 \\ L_y(x, y, \lambda) = 2y - \lambda x^2 = 0 \\ L_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = -(x^2 y - 16) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x(1 - \lambda y) = 0 & \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ opp.} \\ 2y - \lambda x^2 = 0 & 1 - \lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 y - 16 = 0 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

Ho dimenticato:

$$\nabla g(x, y) = (2xy, x^2)$$

$$\rightarrow (0, \beta), \quad \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(0, \beta) = -16 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (0, \beta) \notin Z$$

Non ci sono
punti singolari

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \\ -16=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{impossibile!}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{1}{y} & (y \neq 0) \\ 2y - \frac{x^2}{y} = 0 \\ x^2 y = 16 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dots & \dots \\ x^2 = 2y^2 & x^2 = 8 \\ 2y^3 = 16 & y = 2 \end{cases}$$

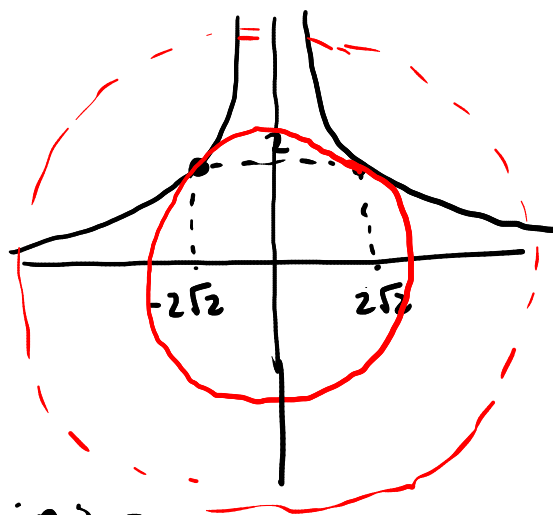
Punti candidati di estremo :

$$(\pm 2\sqrt{2}, 2)$$

$$f(\pm 2\sqrt{2}, 2) = 8 + 4 = 12$$

Per considerazioni
geometriche:

$(\pm 2\sqrt{2}, 2)$ punto di minimo



Conclusione: la minima distanza di $(0,0)$
da $\{(x,y) \mid x^2 y - 16 = 0\}$ è $\sqrt{12}$. \square

Esempio

Estremi globali di $f(x,y,z) = xyz$

in $Z := \{(x,y,z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$

Parametrizzo Z :

$$\sigma(\varphi, \theta) = (\sin \varphi \cos \theta, \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \cos \varphi)$$

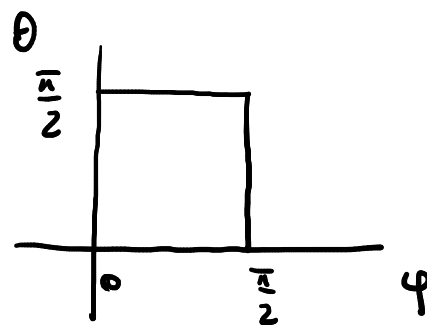
$$(\varphi, \theta) \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] =: K$$

Studiamo

$$\tilde{f}(\varphi, \theta) := f(\sigma(\varphi, \theta)) = \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$(\varphi, \theta) \in K$$

esistono
perché Z
è chiuso e
limitato



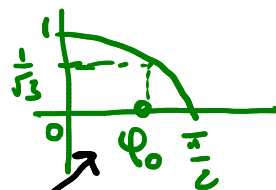
$$\text{Oss: } \left. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{f}|_{\partial K} \equiv 0 \\ \tilde{f}|_K > 0 \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \min_Z f = \min_{\partial K} \tilde{f} = 0 \\ \max_Z f = \max_K \tilde{f} \end{array}$$

Cerco i punti stazionari di \tilde{f} in \underline{K} :

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{f}_\varphi(\varphi, \theta) = \underbrace{\cos \theta}_{>0} \underbrace{\sin \theta}_{>0} (2 \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^3 \varphi) = 0 \\ \tilde{f}_\theta(\varphi, \theta) = \underbrace{\sin^2 \varphi}_{>0} \underbrace{\cos \varphi}_{>0} (-\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \varphi (2 \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) = 0 \\ \sin^4 \theta = \cos^2 \theta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3 \cos^2 \varphi - 1 = 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta \quad \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{3} \quad \cos \varphi > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \rightarrow \varphi = \varphi_0$$



$$\textcircled{2} \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\cos \theta}_{>0} \underbrace{\sin \theta}_{>0} = \cos \theta \quad \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Quindi: \tilde{f} ha in \underline{K} l'unico punto stazionario $(\varphi_0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ che è necessariamente punto
(Weierstrass + Fermat)

d: massima globale

Conclusione:

$$\begin{aligned}\max_z f &= \max_k \tilde{f} = \tilde{f}(\varphi_0, \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ &= \sin^2 \varphi_0 \cos \varphi_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\end{aligned}$$

Dove è assunto il massimo di f ?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } \sigma(\varphi_0, \frac{\pi}{4}) &= (\sin \varphi_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \sin \varphi_0 \sin \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos \varphi_0) \\ &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

Verifico la nota su " $\nabla g(p_0)$ ortogonale al piano tangente" nel caso esplicitato

Parametrizzo $\mathbb{R}^n W$ con

$$\sigma(x, y) = (x, y, h(x, y)) \quad (x, y) \in \bigcup_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{intorno di} \\ (x_0, y_0)}}$$

Ricordo che

$$\underline{N_\sigma(x_0, y_0)} = (-h_x(x_0, y_0), -h_y(x_0, y_0), 1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{g_x(x_0, y_0, \overbrace{h(x_0, y_0)}^{= z_0})}{g_z(x_0, y_0, h(x_0, y_0))}, \frac{g_y(x_0, y_0, h(x_0, y_0))}{g_z(x_0, y_0, h(x_0, y_0))}, 1 \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{g_x(p_0)}{g_z(p_0)}, \frac{g_y(p_0)}{g_z(p_0)}, 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_z(p_0)} (g_x(p_0), g_y(p_0), g_z(p_0))$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_z(p_0)} \nabla g(p_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow N_\sigma(x_0, y_0) \parallel \nabla g(p_0)$$

\uparrow ortogonale \Rightarrow \uparrow ortog. al piano tangente
 al piano tangente

Dimostro il TML

Pongo $p_0 := (x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$\nabla g(p_0) \neq (0, 0, 0)$ ^{Dini} \Rightarrow esiste W intorno di p_0

t.c. $Z \cap W$ è sostegno di una superficie

regolare con parametrizzazione σ definita in

un insieme di parametri K .

Osservo che esiste un unico $(u_0, v_0) \in K$

t.c. $\sigma(u_0, v_0) = p_0$

Definisco $\tilde{f}(u, v) = f(\sigma(u, v))$

Osservo che:

- (u_0, v_0) è interno a K (costruzione nel teor di Dini)

- (u_0, v_0) è punto di estremo per \tilde{f}
- \tilde{f} di classe C^1

Per il teor. di Fermat (dell'Analisi, 2!):

$$\nabla \tilde{f}(u_0, v_0) = (0, 0)$$

Calcolo esplicitamente $\nabla \tilde{f}(u_0, v_0)$:

$$\left(\tilde{f}_u(u_0, v_0) \quad \tilde{f}_v(u_0, v_0) \right) = \nabla \tilde{f}(u_0, v_0)$$

$$= \underbrace{J_{\tilde{f}}(u_0, v_0)}_{J_{f \circ \sigma}} = J_f(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) J_\sigma(u_0, v_0)$$

$\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$

$$= \left(f_x(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \quad f_y(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \quad f_z(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \sigma_1(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \sigma_1(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_2(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \sigma_2(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_3(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \sigma_3(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\frac{\partial (f \circ \sigma)(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u}$ "

$$= \left(f_x(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \frac{\partial \sigma_1(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} + f_y(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \frac{\partial \sigma_2(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} + f_z(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \frac{\partial \sigma_3(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$+ f_x(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \frac{\partial \sigma_1(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} + f_y(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \frac{\partial \sigma_2(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} + f_z(\sigma(u_0, v_0)) \frac{\partial \sigma_3(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial (f \circ \sigma)(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v}$$

Quindi: $\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0) = \nabla f(p_0) \cdot \sigma_u(u_0, v_0)$ •

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0) = \nabla f(p_0) \cdot \sigma_v(u_0, v_0) \quad \dots$$

Perciò: dire che $\nabla \tilde{f}(u_0, v_0) = (0, 0)$

equivale a dire che

$$\bullet \quad \nabla f(p_0) \perp \sigma_u(u_0, v_0)$$

$$\bullet \bullet \quad \nabla f(p_0) \perp \sigma_v(u_0, v_0)$$

$\Rightarrow \nabla f(p_0)$ è ortogonale al piano generato da $\sigma_u(u_0, v_0)$ e $\sigma_v(u_0, v_0)$, cioè il piano tangente a Z .

Come osservato, $\nabla g(p_0)$ è ortogonale allo stesso piano, perciò: $\nabla f(p_0)$ e $\nabla g(p_0)$ sono paralleli, cioè:

$$\exists \lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } \nabla f(p_0) = \lambda_0 \nabla g(p_0)$$

... \square

Esempi

• Estremi di $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ in

$$Z := \{(x, y, z) \mid \underbrace{z^2 - xy - 1}_{=: g(x, y, z)} = 0\}$$

Punti singolari?

$$\nabla g(x, y, z) = (-y, -x, 2z) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0) \notin Z$$

\Rightarrow non ce ne sono.

Lagrangiana: $L: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad t.c$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \lambda (z^2 - xy - 1)$$

Punti stazionari di L :

$$\begin{cases} L_x(x, y, z, \lambda) = 2x - \lambda(-y) = 0 \\ L_y(x, y, z, \lambda) = 2y - \lambda(-x) = 0 \\ L_z(x, y, z, \lambda) = 2z - \lambda(2z) = 0 \\ L_\lambda(x, y, z, \lambda) = -(z^2 - xy - 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + \lambda y = 0 \\ 2y + \lambda x = 0 \\ 2z(1 - \lambda) = 0 \\ z^2 - xy - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{2} \\ z = 0 & \text{opp. } \lambda = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ 2x + \lambda y = 0 \\ 2y + \lambda x = 0 \\ xy = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 2(x-y) + \lambda(y-x) &= 0 \\ (2-\lambda)(x-y) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} x = y \quad \textcircled{\odot} \\ \lambda = 2 \quad \textcircled{\odot\odot} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{\odot} \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ \dots \\ x^2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{impossibile!}$$

$$\textcircled{\odot\odot} \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ 2x + 2y = 0 & -x = +y \\ 2y + 2x = 0 \\ xy = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} -x^2 &= -1 & x^2 &= 1 & x &= \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\pm 1, \mp 1, 0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \\ 2x + y = 0 \\ x + 2y = 0 \\ z^2 - xy - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y = 0 \\ z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (0, 0, \pm 1)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \quad Z = \{ z^2 - xy - 1 = 0 \}$$

$$z^2 = xy + 1$$

$$f(\pm 1, \mp 1, 0) = 2$$

$$f(0, 0, \pm 1) = 1$$

$$\text{Oss: } \left. \begin{aligned} (n, n, \sqrt{n^2+1}) &\in Z \quad \forall n \\ \|(n, n, \sqrt{n^2+1})\| &= \dots \rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

Z non è limitato

\Rightarrow Weierstrass non si applica!

$$f(n, n, \sqrt{n^2+1}) = n^2 + n^2 + n^2 + 1 \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_Z f = +\infty \quad \Rightarrow \text{il max}_Z f \text{ non esiste!}$$

$$\text{Oss: } (x, y, z) \in Z \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad z^2 = xy + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + xy}_{\text{"falso quadrato"} \geq 0} + 1 \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_2 f = 1 = f(0,0,1)$$

□

• $f(x,y,z) = \underline{x y z}$ (volume)

$$Z = \left\{ \underbrace{xy + 2xz + 2yz - 12}_{=: g(x,y,z)} = 0 \right\}$$

$x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$

$(2,2,1)$

FATELO VOI!