

Lecture 21

Thursday, February 16, 2023 12:11 PM

* Questions .

Optimization problem

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow \min / \max$$

This problem depends on the function f as well as the region E where (x, y) is in.

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

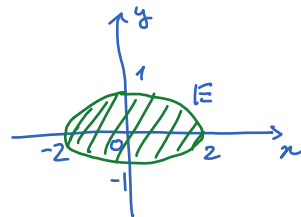
$$\min_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = 0 \quad \text{attained at } (0, 0)$$

$$\max_{\mathbb{R}^2} f = \text{DNE}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\min_E f = 0, \quad \text{attained at } (0, 0).$$

$$\max_E f = 4, \quad \text{attained at } (\pm 2, 0).$$



$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad f(x, y) = x^3 + xy^2 - 6x + y^2$$

$f(x, y) \rightarrow \min / \max$ on the disk of radius $\frac{3}{2}$ centered at the origin.

This is a trickier problem we will learn how to solve it step by step.

* Find the critical points of the function f

$$\text{Solve } \nabla f(x, y) = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + y^2 - 6 = 0 \\ 2xy + 2y = 0 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow 2y(x+1) = 0 \rightsquigarrow y = 0 \text{ or } x = -1$$

* If $y = 0$: substitute $y = 0$ into the equation $3x^2 + y^2 - 6 = 0$

$$3x^2 - 6 = 0 \rightsquigarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

We get two critical points: $(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0)$

* If $x = -1$: substitute $x = -1$ into $3x^2 + y^2 - 6 = 0$

$$3 + y^2 - 6 = 0 \rightsquigarrow y = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

We get two more critical points: $(-1, \pm\sqrt{3})$

In conclusion, there are four critical points: $(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0)$, $(-1, \pm\sqrt{3})$.

Use Mathematica to visualize these critical points. We observe that

$(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$ is where f attains local maximum; $(\sqrt{2}, 0)$ is where f attains

local minimum; $(-1, \pm\sqrt{3})$ are the saddle points.

$$f[x, y] := x^3 + xy^2 - 6x + y^2$$

$$\text{ContourPlot}[f[x, y], \{x, -2, 2\}, \{y, -3, 3\}, \text{Contours} \rightarrow 100]$$

Second derivative Test:

$$D = f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2$$

- If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx} > 0$ then (x_0, y_0) is a local min
- If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx} < 0$ then (x_0, y_0) is a local max.
- If $D < 0$ then (x_0, y_0) is a saddle point.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{Ex}} \quad f_{xx} &= 6x \\ f_{yy} &= 2(x+1) \\ f_{xy} &= 2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{At } (x, y) = (\sqrt{2}, 0),$$

$$f_{xx} = 6\sqrt{2} > 0$$

$$f_{yy} = 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) > 0$$

$$f_{xy} = 0$$

$$D = f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 = 6\sqrt{2} \cdot 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) > 0$$

Therefore, $(\sqrt{2}, 0)$ is where f attains local min