

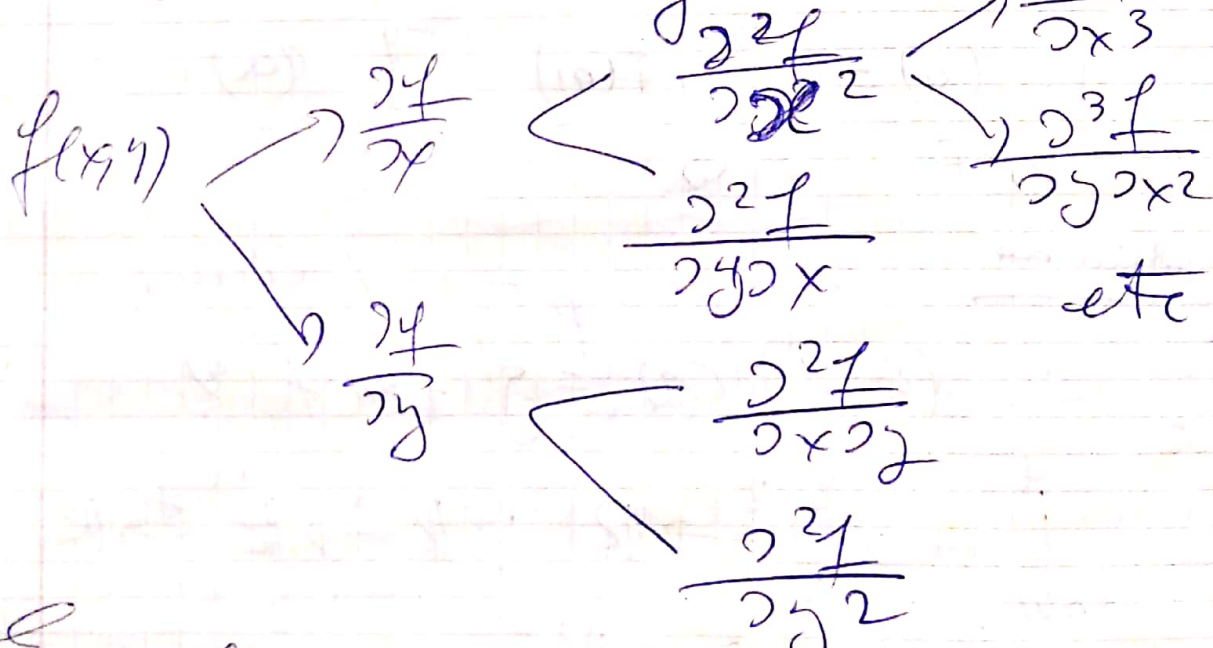
Derivate parțiale de ordin superior (10)

$$f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\text{deschis}} \mathbb{R}, f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j^2}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} \quad (\text{notatii})$$

alors $f = h \implies \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j^2}$



Ex $f(x, y) = x e^{x-y^2}$ de calculat

Teorema de nouă (Schwarz)

Def $f \in C^k$ des toate derivatele parțiale de ordin k sunt continue

Teoremă
 $f \in C^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}, \forall i, j$

Diferențiala a doua

$f \in C^2(D), f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Diferențiala a doua este o formă pătratică

$D^2 f(a) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$D^2 f(a)(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) x_i x_j$

(Bisautul = formă pătratică)

Matricea Hessiana

$H_f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(a) \right)_{i,j=1, \dots, n}$

matrice simetrică

Deci $D^2 f(a)(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) H_f(a) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

~~Ex~~ $H_f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix}$

$d^2 f(a,b)(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(a,b) x^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a,b) xy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(a,b) y^2$

Polinoma Taylor

$$f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\text{desolue}} \mathbb{R}, \quad a \in D, \quad a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$T_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(a) + (x_1 - a_1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a) + \dots + (x_n - a_n) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(a)$$

$$T_2(x_1, \dots, x_n) = T_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[(x_1 - a_1)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2}(a) + 2(x_1 - a_1)(x_2 - a_2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}(a) + \dots + (x_n - a_n)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2}(a) \right]$$

$n=2$ (x, y) , (x_0, y_0)

$$T_1(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + (x - x_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + (y - y_0) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$T_2(x, y) = T_1(x, y) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) (x - x_0)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) (x - x_0)(y - y_0) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) (y - y_0)^2 \right]$$

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = T_2(x_1, \dots, x_n) + R_2(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$f(x_n - x_m) \approx T_2(x_n - x_m) \quad \text{if } \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (13)$$

obs $T_1(x_n - x_m) = f(a) + Df(a)(x - a)$

$$T_2(x) = f(a) + Df(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2} D^2 f(a)(x-a)^2$$

obs Restul de ordinul 2 $f(x) = T_2(x) + R_2(x)$

$$R_2(x_n - x_m) = \|x - a\|^2 \cdot \alpha(x_n - x_m)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \alpha(x) = 0$$

Puncte de extrem (locale)

def $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a \in D$

a maxim local $\text{doz } \exists r > 0 \text{ cu}$

$$f(x) \leq f(a), \quad \forall x \in B(a, r)$$

a min local $\text{doz } \exists r > 0 \text{ cu}$

$$f(a) \leq f(x), \quad \forall x \in B(a, r)$$

extrem
local

ds $a \text{ maxim} \iff f(x) - f(a) \leq 0, \quad \forall x \in B(a, r)$

$a \text{ min} \iff f(x) - f(a) \geq 0, \quad \forall x \in B(a, r)$

Remarca $(f(x) \neq f(a))$

Teorema lui Fermat (Condiție necesară) (14)

$f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f dif în a
a descus
a extrem local $\xrightarrow{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a) = 0}$

(Orice extrem local este punct critic) $\forall f = 1 \dots n$

deci $f(x, y)$, $(a, b) \in D$

(a, b) minimum local $\Rightarrow f(x, y) - f(a, b) \geq 0$

$(\forall)(x, y) \in \text{bila}$

deci $g(x) = f(x, a)$

$g(x) = f(x, b)$

$$g'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a} = 0$$

$$\frac{f(x, b) - f(a, b)}{x - a}$$

deci $g'(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b)$

deci $g'(a) = 0$ (Fermat)

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = 0}$$

Condiții suficiente de extrem

(15)

1) Forma lui Taylor: forme pătratică

2) Pt. f de a variabil:

$$f(x) \approx T_2(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2$$

$$a \text{ extrem} \Rightarrow f'(a) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - f(a) \approx \frac{f''(a)}{2} (x-a)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow f''(a) > 0 \rightarrow a \text{ min} \\ \rightarrow f''(a) < 0 \rightarrow a \text{ max} \end{cases}$$

$$(f''(a) = 0?)$$

In loc de $f''(a) \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{D^2 f(a)}}$

$$a \text{ extrem} \Rightarrow Df(a) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) - f(a) \approx \frac{1}{2} D^2 f(a) (x-a)^2 \quad ? \quad \circ$$

Forma pătratică

$$g(x_n - x_m) = (x_n - x_m) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 1 \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad A \text{ simetric}$$

Obs. $g(0-0) = 0$

Classificati

1/1

1) $g \succ 0$ (poz def) dor $g(x) > 0, \forall x \neq 0$

2) $g \prec 0$ (neg def) dor $g(x) < 0, \forall x \neq 0$

3) g indefinit dor $\exists x, y$ ar
 $g(x) > 0$ or $g(y) < 0$

4) g semidefinit dor $g(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
sau $g(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
dar exista $x \neq 0, \underline{g(x) = 0}$

Teoreme

$$g \succ 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Val propriu}(A) > 0$$

$$g \prec 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Val propriu}(A) < 0$$

dor $\exists \text{Val propriu} > 0$ or $\exists \text{Val propriu} < 0$

atunci g ra \neq valuri poz or
valuri neg

dor $\text{Val propriu} \geq 0$ (ni putem avea 0) \Rightarrow
etc $g \succcurlyeq 0$

Teoremă (Coul suficient)

(17)

$f \in C^2(D)$, a punct critic

1) Dacă $D^2f(a) > 0 \rightarrow$ a minimi (toate val propri > 0)

2) Dacă $D^2f(a) < 0 \rightarrow$ a maximi (toate val propri < 0)

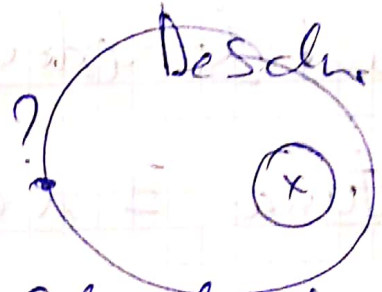
3) Dacă $H_f(a)$ are n' val p. > 0 n' val p. < 0
atunci a nu este extrem.

Exemple

Extrem cu legatură

$$f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^1$$

"Legatură" $M = \{(x,y) \mid g(x,y) = 0\}$?



ex: $g(x,y) = ax + by + c$ (dreaptă, segment)

$g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - r^2$ (cerc, etc)

$g(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1$ (elipsă)

$g(x,y) = y - h(x)$ (Sb)

etc

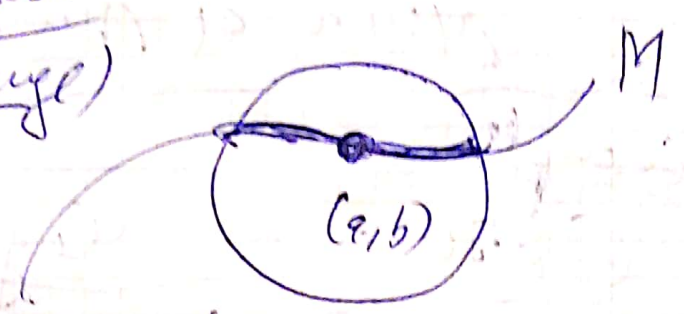
$(a,b) \in D$ un punct de extrem
cu Lagrangian g pt f dar

$f|_M : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are extrem în (a,b) ,

valori $f(x,y) - f(a,b) \geq 0$ (valori) ≤ 0 ($\forall (x,y) \in M$)

Teoremă (Multiplatori
de Lagrange)

Dacă (a,b) este



punct de extrem cu Lagrangian $g=0$,

există $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ cu $F(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y)$

să verificăm

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0 \\ g = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{condiții necesare})$$

In \mathbb{R}^3 $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x, y, z)$ (19)

legătura: $M = \{(x, y, z) \mid g(x, y, z) = 0\}$

Și $M = \{(x, y, z) \mid g(x, y, z) = 0, h(x, y, z) = 0\}$

Example plan, sferă, dreaptă, etc

Teoremă) Fie f și $M = \{(x, y, z) \mid g = 0\}$

$$h: F(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda g(x, y, z)$$

atunci punct de extremă are loc $g = 0$, și:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0, g = 0$$

și dacă $M = \{(x, y, z) \mid g = 0, h = 0\}$

Fie $F = f + \lambda g + \mu h$ și punct

extremă are loc $g = 0, h = 0$:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0, g = 0, h = 0$$

Example