

Lezioni del 07/11/2022

$f(x,y)$, $f: X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$(x_0, y_0) \in X^0$

(x_0, y_0) max o min relativo ~~\Rightarrow~~ $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = 0$
 $\odot \quad \begin{cases} f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \end{cases}$

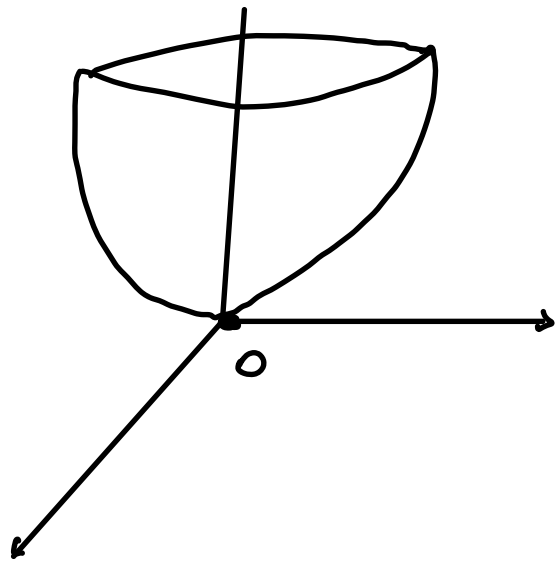
Se $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = 0$, si dice che (x_0, y_0) è un punto critico o stazionario.

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

$\nabla f = (2x, 2y)$

$\nabla f(0,0) = (0,0)$

$0 = (0,0)$ minimo (assoluto)



$$g(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

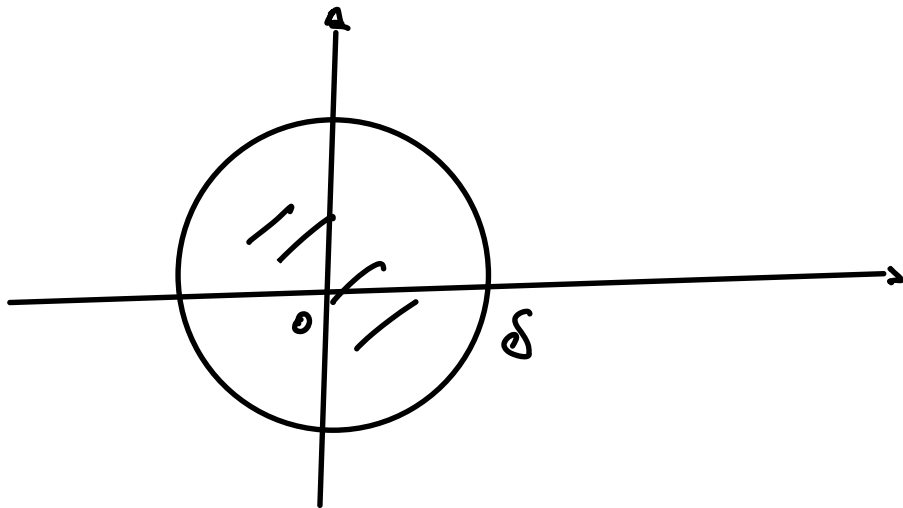
$$\nabla f = (2x, -2y) = (0,0)$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 0 \\ -2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\underline{O} = (0,0)$ único
punto crítico.



$$g(x,0) = x^2 > 0 = g(0,0) \quad x \neq 0$$

$$g(0,y) = -y^2 < 0 = g(0,0) \quad y \neq 0$$

$(0,0)$ n̄ di minimo

n̄ di massimo



$(0,0)$ punto di sella

Def (x_0, y_0) punto di sella se

$$\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = 0 \quad \text{ma } (x_0, y_0)$$

n̄ di minimo n̄ di massimo .

$$f = f(x)$$

$$x_0 \text{ di max.} \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$f''(x_0) \leq 0$$

$$x_0 \text{ di min.} \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$$

$$f''(x_0) \geq 0$$

Condizione sufficiente di \mathbb{R}^2 ordine:

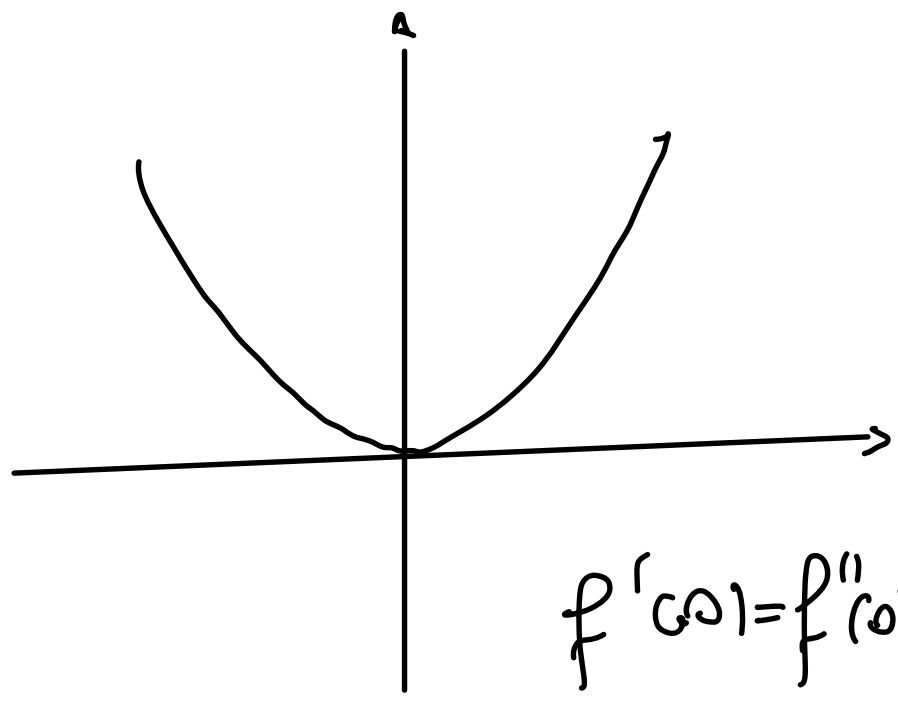
$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) = 0 \\ f''(x_0) < 0 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow

x_0 è di
max. relativo

$$\begin{cases} f'(x_0) = 0 \\ f''(x_0) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_0 \text{ \u00e9 di} \\ \text{min. relativo}$$

$$f(x) = x^4$$



$$f' = 4x^3$$

$$f'' = 12x^2$$

$$f'(0) = f''(0) = 0$$

$$f(x, y) \quad f \in C^2$$

$$D^2 f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx}(x, y) & f_{xy}(x, y) \\ f_{yx}(x, y) & f_{yy}(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Hf(x, y) = \det D^2 f(x, y) \stackrel{\text{pu Schwarz}}{=} f_{xx} f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2$$

determinante hessiano di f

Condizione necessaria al \mathbb{I}° ordine

$$(x_0, y_0) \text{ minimo relativo} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ Hf(x_0, y_0) \geq 0 \\ f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \text{ massimo relativo} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ Hf(x_0, y_0) \geq 0 \\ f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \text{ sella} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ Hf(x_0, y_0) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Condizioni sufficienti di II^o ordine

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ Hf(x_0, y_0) \neq 0 \\ f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \text{ pto di max. relativo}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ Hf(x_0, y_0) \neq 0 \\ f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) > 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \text{ p.to di} \\ \text{mm. relativo}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ Hf(x_0, y_0) < 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \text{ p.to di} \\ \text{sella}$$

Classificare i punti critici:

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

$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= (x-1)^2 + 2x(x-1) = \\ &= x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2x^2 - 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$f_y = -2y$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \\ -2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 1$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{2 \pm 1}{3}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, x_2 = 1$$

$$A = \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right), \quad B = (1, 0)$$

\rightsquigarrow \nearrow punti critici! \nearrow

$$f_{xx} = 6x - 4 \quad f_{xy} = 0 = f_{yx}$$

$$f_{yy} = -2$$

$$f_{xx} \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 4 = 2 - 4 = -2$$

$$H_f \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right) = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0$$

Poiché $f_{xx} \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right) = -2 < 0$

$\Rightarrow (1/3, 0)$ è di max. relativo

$$B = (1, 0) \quad : \quad f_{xx}(1, 0) = 2, \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 0$$

$$f_{yy} = -2$$

$$Hf(1, 0) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 < 0$$

$B = (1, 0)$ di sella.

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

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 6x^2 - 6x = 0 \\ f_y = 3y^2 - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Hf(0,1) = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -36 < 0$$

\Rightarrow A di sella.

$$B = (0, -1), \quad f_{xx}(0, -1) = -6$$

$$f_{xy}(0, -1) = f_{yx}(0, -1) = 0$$

$$f_{yy}(0, -1) = -6$$

$$Hf(0, -1) = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 > 0$$

$$f_{xx}(0, -1) = -6 < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad B \text{ di } \underline{\underline{massima}}$$

N.B Se $Hf(x_0, y_0) = 0$?

(x_0, y_0) di max, min, sella

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - (1+x+y)^3$$

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

Sottraendo membro a membro:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) (x-y)(x+y) = 0 \\ x^2 - (1+x+y)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ x^2 - (1 + x + y)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ x^2 - (1 + 2x)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ x^2 - 1 - 4x - 4x^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ -3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cup \begin{cases} x + y = 0 \\ x^2 - (1 + x + y)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cup \begin{cases} y = -x \\ x^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cup \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\cup \begin{cases} y = -1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0 \\ y = x \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x_{1/2} &= -\frac{2 \pm 1}{3} \\ x_1 &= -1 \\ x_2 &= -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{3} \\ y = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$A = (-1, -1), \quad B = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right),$$

$$C = (-1, 1), \quad D = (1, -1)$$

quattro centri