

problema wickeln

[22] $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ $M = \{ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 \}$

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

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^2)$

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} \neq 0$

suchen ob re. max/min? in allg. bedingt probl. beschr. notw.

~~Problem~~ $(x,y) \in M \Rightarrow x = a(1 - \frac{y}{b})$

$f(a(1 - \frac{y}{b}), y) = a^2(1 - \frac{y}{b})^2 \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty$
 $\xrightarrow{y \rightarrow -\infty} +\infty$

\Rightarrow kein min in M messen! zeigen

Hledigke schematischer laufe:

$\nabla F = 2x + \frac{1}{a} = 0 \quad / \cdot (-\frac{a}{2})$

$2y + \frac{1}{b} = 0 \quad / \cdot (-\frac{b}{2})$

$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

$\lambda(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2a}, y = +\frac{1}{2b}$

Wichtig: keine proze jedes zähl. bed. \Rightarrow muss' fll bed. minimum

($M \cap \mathbb{R}^2(0)$) ist cpL a paar B. bed. methode, plus, ∞

$f > f(\frac{1}{2a}, \frac{1}{2b})$ an $M \cap \mathbb{R}^2(0)$

$\Rightarrow \min_M f = \frac{1}{3} (\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2})$; $\sup_M f = +\infty$

$$z(x,y,z) = \sin x \cos y \sin z$$

$$M = \left\{ x+y+z = \frac{\pi}{2}, x>0, y>0, z>0 \right\}$$

Maximum y mecen' ($x, y, z < \frac{\pi}{2}$)

$$\bar{M} = \left\{ x+y+z = \frac{\pi}{2}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0 \right\}$$

admirabite!

$f \equiv 0$ on $\bar{M} \setminus M$, uberte!

Najdnie etke kraj mlecen k M (dogungon mela)

$$1) f(x,y,z) = x+y+z - \frac{\pi}{2} \in C^{\infty}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1$$

$$2) f \in C^{\infty}$$

$$3) F := f + \lambda g$$

$$\Delta F = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x \sin y \sin z + \lambda & & & \\ \sin x \cos y \sin z + \lambda & & & \\ \sin x \sin y \cos z + \lambda & & & \\ & & & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\sin x \cos y \sin z + \lambda = 0$$

$$\sin x \sin y \cos z + \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin z (\sin(y-x)) = 0$$

$$\sin x (\sin(z-y)) = 0$$

C) bud' $x=0$ ale to je nezajimave!

ale $z=y$ (nic zapocit'at'at', byt byd' v'ino M)

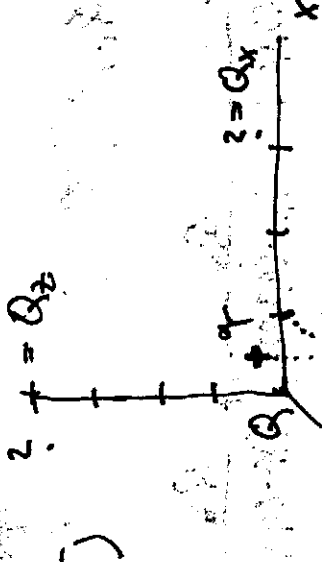
\Rightarrow jedine' zapimane $y=z=x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$(x,y,z) \in M$$

$f(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{8}$ a min' k' by' maxima f na \bar{M}

$\Rightarrow \max_M f = \frac{1}{8}; \inf f = 0$

35)



Sila stredy a naty: Q_x a Q_y má mē

$$(1, 1, 1) - (3, 0, 0) = (-2, 1, 1)$$

$$Q_y \sim (1, 1, 1) - (0, 3, 0) = (1, -2, 1)$$

Ujedlně normova: $(3, 3, 3)$ a správně balanc!

sil a také mē Naty Q_x a Q_y se objeví!

$$F_1 Q = \frac{Q_1 [(1, 1, 1) - (0, 0, 0)]}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = (1, 1, -3)$$

$$F_1 Q_2 = \frac{1 \cdot Q_2 [(1, 1, 1) - (0, 0, 0)]}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}} = (1, 1, -3) \quad \text{K X} = \sqrt{11}$$

Právě řešen $(1, 1, -3)$ a $(1, 1, 1)$ y:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1 \cdot (1, 1, 1)}{\|(1, 1, 1)\|^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(1, 1, 1)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Právě řešen, aby poloha normova sil:

$$(F_1 Q + F_2 Q_2) \cdot (1, 1, 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(0 \cdot \frac{3}{3^{3/2}} + \frac{-1}{1^{1/2}} \cdot Q_2 \right) = 0 \Rightarrow Q_2 = \frac{11 Q}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Poloha pro Q_x a Q_y .

Final: Cellon's potential Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4

$$V = \frac{1}{5\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q_1}{|x|} + \frac{Q_2}{|x - (5,0)|} + \frac{Q_3}{|x - (0,3,0)|} + \frac{Q_4}{|x - (0,0,5)|} \right)$$

Hledáme Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4 tak, aby $\nabla V(1,1,1) = 0$.

Průběh:

$$\nabla V = \frac{-1}{5\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q_1 x}{|x|^3} + \frac{Q_2(x - (5,0,0))}{|x - (5,0,0)|^3} + \frac{Q_3(x - (0,3,0))}{|x - (0,3,0)|^3} + \frac{Q_4(x - (0,0,5))}{|x - (0,0,5)|^3} \right)$$

na $r = (1,1,1)$ hledáme

$$\nabla V(1,1,1) = -\frac{1}{5\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q_1}{\sqrt{3}^3} (1,1,1) + \frac{Q_2(-2,1,1)}{\sqrt{6}^3} + \frac{Q_3(1,-2,1)}{\sqrt{6}^3} + \frac{Q_4(1,-3,1)}{\sqrt{6}^3} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{Q_4(1,1,-3)}{\sqrt{11}^3}$$

Teď budeme řešit soustavu

rovnic!

$$\frac{Q_1}{(\sqrt{3})^3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{Q_2}{(\sqrt{6})^3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{Q_3}{(\sqrt{6})^3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{Q_4}{(\sqrt{11})^3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Eliminací budeme:

$$(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) = (-9\sqrt{2}, 8\sqrt{2}, 11^{3/2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) \cdot \sqrt{F}$$

A) B) Průběh budeme řešit na $(1,1,1)$ místo V místo ∇V .

min. Hledáme, že bychom měli získat $\nabla V = 0$.

Společně!

Podle toho $(1,1,1)$ je lok. min. $\epsilon \cdot \rho > 0 \mid \epsilon > 0$:

$$V > V(1,1,1) + \epsilon \text{ na } \partial B(1,1,1).$$

Hledáme: $W(\mathcal{A}) := V(x) + \frac{|x - (1,1,1)|^2}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

