

Matematika pro ekonomy 14.12.2020

ZT 2018-B/3

Učíte glob. extrém fce

$$f(x,y) = \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 6y$$

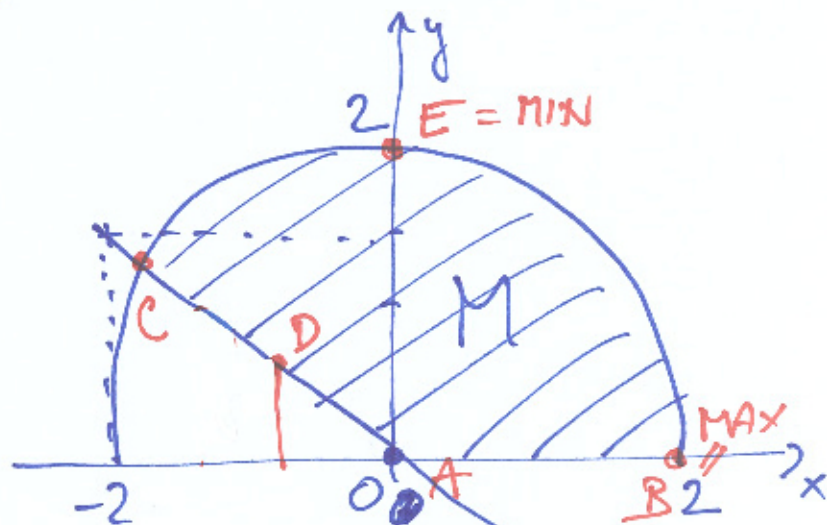
na množině

$$M = \{ [x,y] \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, \\ 4y \geq -3x, y \geq 0 \}$$

Nakreslete množinu M
+ všechny kandidáty.

$x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$... kruh o pol. 2, střed = $[0, 0]$

$y \geq 0$... horní polovina



$$4y = -3x$$

$y = -\frac{3}{4}x$... přímka

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}$$

Ⓐ Kand. uvnitř M:

$$\partial_x f = 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}x = 5x = 0$$

$$\partial_y f = -6 = 0$$

NR

ⓑ na osovini Π :

1) isječak AB: $y=0$
 $x \in (0, 2)$

dosaz. metoda:

$$h(x) = f(x, 0) = \frac{5}{2}x^2$$

$$h'(x) = 5x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{-(zatim)} \\ \text{nepovršujem} \\ (0 \notin (0, 2))$$

2) najprve spočteme souř. bodu C:

(1) $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

(2) $4y = -3x \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{3}{4}x$

dosadíme do (1):

$$x^2 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}x\right)^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 + \frac{9}{16}x^2 = 4$$

$$\frac{25}{16}x^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 = \frac{64}{25}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{8}{5} \quad \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \quad y = \mp \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{8}{5} = \mp \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\left[\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right] \text{ není v } \Pi, \quad \left[-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right] = C$$

isječak AC: $y = -\frac{3}{4}x, x \in \left(-\frac{8}{5}, 0\right)$

dosaz. met.: $h(x) = f\left(x, -\frac{3}{4}x\right) =$

$$= \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{18}{4}x = \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x$$

$$h'(x) = 5x + \frac{9}{2} = 0$$

$$5x = -\frac{9}{2} \quad /:5$$

$$x = -\frac{9}{10} \in \left(-\frac{8}{5}, 0\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{9}{10}\right) = \frac{27}{40}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{kandidát } D = \left[\frac{27}{40}, -\frac{9}{10} \right]$$

3) obloúk $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

metoda Jacobianu:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 5x & -6 \\ 2x & 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det J = 5x \cdot 2y - (-6) \cdot 2x =$$
$$= 2x(5y + 6) = 0 \quad (1)$$
$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad (2)$$

(1) \Rightarrow 2 možnosti:

- (a) $2x = 0$
- (b) $5y + 6 = 0$

(a) $2x = 0$
 $x = 0$

(2) $\Rightarrow 0^2 + y^2 = 4$
 $y = \pm 2$

\Rightarrow vyhovuje pouze
 $y = 2$

(b) $5y + 6 = 0$
 $y = -\frac{6}{5} \Rightarrow$ nenalezeno do M

(2) $x^2 + \frac{36}{25} = 4 = \frac{100}{25}$

$$x^2 = \frac{64}{25}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{8}{5}$$

(c) Dosadíme, porovnáme: $f = \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 6y$

A = [0, 0] $\Rightarrow f(0, 0) = 0$

B = [2, 0] $\Rightarrow f(2, 0) = 10$ MAX

C = $[-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5}] \Rightarrow f(-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{6}{5}) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{64}{25} - \frac{36}{5} = -\frac{4}{5}$

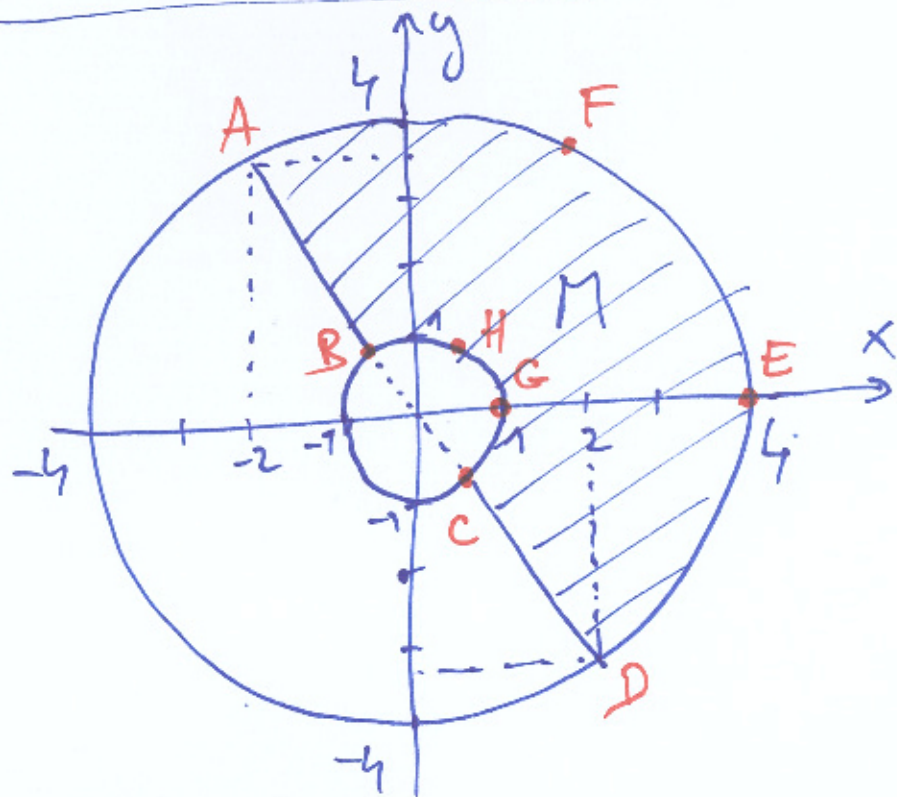
E = [0, 2] $\Rightarrow f(0, 2) = -12$ MIN

D = $[-\frac{9}{10}, \frac{27}{40}] \Rightarrow f(-\frac{9}{10}, \frac{27}{40}) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{81}{100} - \frac{6 \cdot 27}{40} =$
 $= \frac{81 - 162}{40} = -\frac{81}{40}$

2+2018-C/3

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

$$M = \left\{ [x, y] \in \mathbb{R}^2; \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 16, \\ y \geq -\sqrt{3}x \end{array} \right\}$$



(A) kond. množka M

$$\partial_x f = 3x^2 - 3y^2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\partial_y f = -6xy = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x=0 & \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} y=0 \\ y=0 & \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow [0, 0] \text{ není kond.}$$

(B) 1) obě úsečky: $y = -\sqrt{3}x$

$$\text{dosaz. m.: } f(x, -\sqrt{3}x) =$$

$$= x^3 - 3 \cdot x \cdot 3x^2 = -8x^3 = h(x)$$

$$h'(x) = -24x^2 = 0 \text{ pouze pro } x=0 \\ \Rightarrow y=0$$

$[0, 0]$ opět $\notin M$

2) velká kružnice:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$LM: L(x, y, d) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + d(x^2 + y^2 - 16)$$

$$\partial_x L = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 2xd = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\partial_y L = -6xy + 2yd = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16 \quad (3)$$

Nápad: z (2) vytkneme y :

$$y(-6x + 2d) = 0$$

\Rightarrow 2 možnosti:

- (a) $y = 0$
- (b) $-6x + 2d = 0$

(a) $y = 0 \xrightarrow{(3)}$ $x^2 = 16$
 $x = \pm 4 \Rightarrow$ ~~$y = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$~~

~~kontrolujeme, zda~~
kontrolujeme, zda
 $y = -\sqrt{3}x: E = [4, 0] \in M$
 $[-4, 0] \notin M$

(b) $-6x + 2d = 0$

$$2d = 6x \quad |:2$$

$$d = 3x$$

dosadíme do (1):

(1) $3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6x^2 = 0$

$$9x^2 - 3y^2 = 0 \quad \leftarrow +3 \cdot$$

(3) $x^2 + y^2 = 16$

$$12x^2 = 48 \quad |:12$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

(3): ~~$4 + y^2 = 16$~~
 $y^2 = 12$
 $y = \pm\sqrt{12} = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$

nezávislá znaménka x, y :

$$F = [2, 2\sqrt{3}] \in M \quad A = [-2, 2\sqrt{3}] \in M$$

$$D = [2, -2\sqrt{3}] \in M \quad [-2, -2\sqrt{3}] \notin M$$

5)

3) malá kružnice

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

obdobně jako u velké kružnice

⇒ po vytknutí z (2). rovnice máme opět 2 možnosti:

(a) $y = 0 \stackrel{(3)}{\Rightarrow} x^2 = 1$
 $x = \pm 1$

$G = [1, 0] \in M$
 $[-1, 0] \notin M$

(b) $-6x + 2y = 0$

⇒ $9x^2 - 3y^2 = 0 \quad \uparrow +3.$

(3) $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$12x^2 = 3 \quad | :12$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

(3) $\frac{1}{4} + y^2 = 1$

$$y^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{meziř. znam.}$$

$H = [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}] \in M \quad B = [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}] \in M$

$C = [\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}] \in M \quad [-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}] \notin M$

Vrcholy: $y = -\sqrt{3}x$ dosadíme do:

1) $x^2 + y^2 = 16: \quad x^2 + 3x^2 = 16$
 $4x^2 = 16$
 $x = \pm 2, y = \mp 2\sqrt{3}$
 A, D

2) $x^2 + y^2 = 1: \quad x^2 + 3x^2 = 1$
 $4x^2 = 1$
 $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}, y = \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 B, C

Dosazení: $D, F \dots f = \underline{-64 \text{ MIN}}$

$A, E \dots f = \underline{64 \text{ MAX}}$

$B, G \dots f = 1, \quad C, H \dots -1$