

lok ekstr.

(1e)

$$f(x,y) = 2x^3 + 9xy^2 + 15x^2 + 27y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6x^2 + 9y^2 + 30x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 18xy + 54y$$

$$6x^2 + 9y^2 + 30x = 0$$

$$18xy + 54y = 0$$

$$\rightarrow y \cdot 18(x + 3) = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = -3$$

$$\rightarrow 6x^2 + 30x = 0$$

$$6x(x + 5) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = -5$$

$$[0, 0], [-5, 0]$$

$$54 + 9y^2 - 90 = 0$$

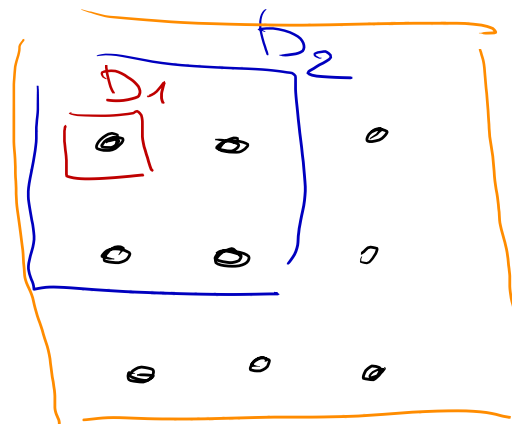
$$9y^2 - 36 = 0$$

$$y^2 = 4$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

$$[-3, 2], [-3, -2]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} J_{xx} & J_{xy} \\ J_{yx} & J_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12x+30 & 18y \\ 18y & 18x+54 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$[0|0] \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 30 & 0 & \\ \hline 0 & 54 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$D_1 = 30 > 0 \quad \text{pos.}$$

$$D_2 = 30 \cdot 54 > 0 \quad \text{definitiv}$$

→ lok. min. i

$$[-5|0] \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} -30 & 0 & \\ \hline 0 & -36 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$D_1 < 0$$

$$D_2 = +30 \cdot 36 > 0$$

neg. def.
→ lok. max

$$[-3|2] \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} -6 & 36 & \\ \hline 36 & 0 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$D_1 = -6 < 0$$

$$D_2 = -36^2 < 0$$

indef.
→ není extrém

$$[-3|-2] \quad \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} -6 & -36 & \\ \hline -36 & 0 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$D_1 = -6 < 0$$

$$D_2 = -36^2 < 0$$

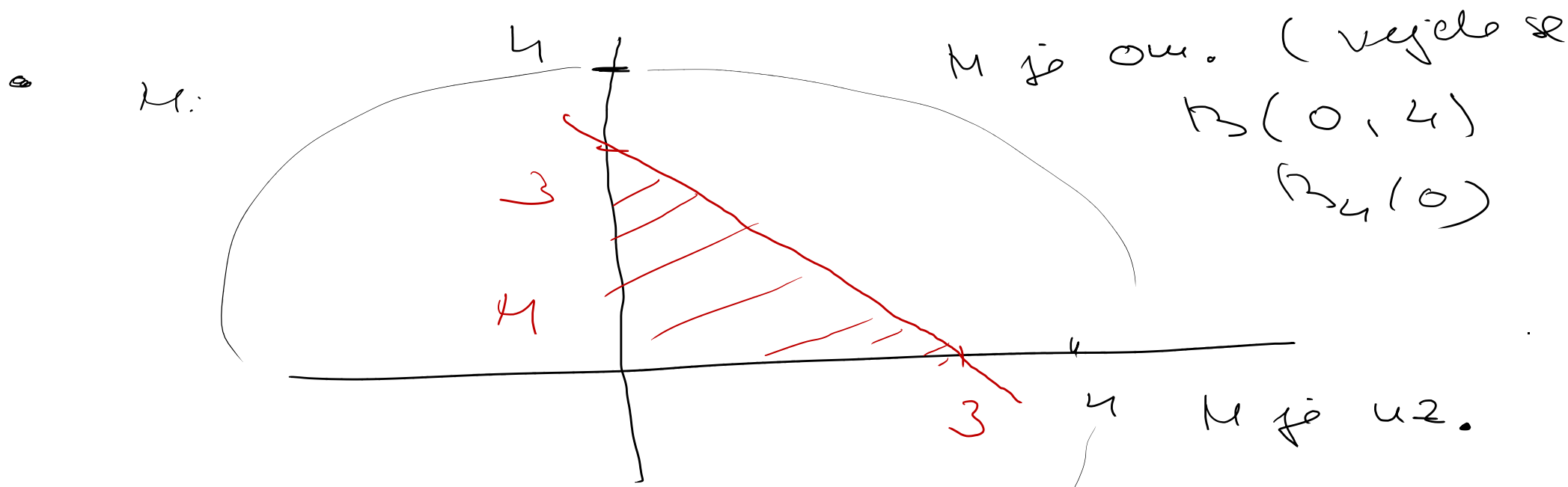
indef.
→ není extrém

glob (4)

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - 2y^2 + 4xy - 6x - 1$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$M: \quad x \geq 0 \quad y \geq 0 \quad y \leq 3-x$$



$$M \text{ u2: } M_1 = \{ [x,y] : x \geq 0 \}$$

$$M = \{ [x,y] : x \geq 0, y \geq 0, y \leq 3-x \}$$

$$M_1 \cap M_2 \cap M_3 \quad M_2 = \{ y \geq 0 \}$$

$$\text{Prüfung u2} \quad g_2(x,y) = y \quad M_2 = g_2^{-1}([0, \infty))$$

$$\text{ist } \overline{u2.} \quad M_3 = \{ y \leq 3-x \}$$

$$g_3 = y+x \quad M_3 = g_3^{-1}((-2,3])$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g_1, g_2, g_3 \text{ stetig.} \\ I_1, I_2, I_3 \text{ u2.} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow M_1, M_2, M_3 \text{ u2.}$$

$$u2 + \text{conv} \rightarrow M \text{ [epz]}$$

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - 2y^2 + 4xy - 6x - 1$$

f ist stetig (Polynom)

f hat lokal
 nahgval
 Extremum
 ☺

• int M (M^0)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + 4y - 6$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4y + 4x$$

$$2x + 4y - 6 = 0$$

$$-4y + 4x = 0$$

$$6x = 6$$

$$\boxed{y=1} \leftarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

$$A_1 = [1, 1]$$



$$y=0 \quad x \in (0, 3)$$

$$y = 3 - x$$

$$x \in (0, 3)$$

$$x=0 \quad y \in (0, 3)$$

$$x^2 - 2y^2 + 4xy - 6x - 1$$

$$f(x, 0) = x^2 - 6x - 1 =: h_1(x)$$

$$h_1'(x) = 2x - 6$$

$$2x - 6 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

min \ominus

$$f(0, y) = -2y^2 - 1 =: h_2(y)$$

$$h_2'(y) = -4y$$

$$-4y = 0$$

$$\boxed{y=0}$$

min $\textcircled{1}$ interval

$$f(x, 3-x) = x^2 - 2(3-x)^2 + 4x(3-x) - 6x - 1$$

$$= -5x^2 + 18x - 19 =: h_3(x)$$

$$h_3'(x) = -10x + 18$$

$$-10x = -18$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{9}{5}}$$

is na $\textcircled{1}$

$$y = 3 - \frac{9}{5}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{6}{5}}$$

• podzfero' vedy

$$[1, 1]$$

$$\left[\frac{9}{5}, \frac{6}{5} \right]$$

• why $[0, 0]$

$$[0, 0]$$

$$[3, 0]$$

$$[0, 3]$$

$$f(1, 1) = -4$$

$$f(0, 0) = \boxed{-1}$$

f ma'

glob. max

$$f(3, 0) = -10$$

$$f(0, 0) = -1$$

$$f(0, 3) = \boxed{-19}$$

glob. min

$$f\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right) = -\frac{14}{5}$$

$$f(0, 3) = -19$$