

TP2
58 (d) $f(x, y) = e^{-y} (x^2 + y^2)$

Puntos Críticos:

• $D = \mathbb{R}^2$ no hay borde

• $f_x = 2x e^{-y}$

$f_y = 2y e^{-y} - e^{-y} (x^2 + y^2)$

no hay
puntos
singulares.

• Estacionarios.

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

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

$$e^{-y} \neq 0 \quad x = 0$$

$$2y - y^2 = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad y = 2$$

$P_1(0, 0)$ $P_2(0, 2)$

Hessiano:

$$f_{xx} = 2e^{-y}$$

$$f_{yy} = -e^{-y} (2y - x^2 - y^2) + e^{-y} (2 - 2y)$$

$$f_{xy} = -2x e^{-y}$$

$$H = -2e^{-2y} (2y - x^2 - y^2 + 2 + 2y) - (-2x e^{-y})^2$$

$$H(0, 0) = 4 > 0 \quad f_{xx}(0, 0) = 2 > 0 \quad \text{mínimo } (0, 0, 0)$$

$$H(0, 2) = -4e^{-4} < 0 \quad (0, 2, 4e^{-2}) \text{ punto silla}$$

TP2

60. $D = \{(x, y) : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

$T(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x$

• Borde del Dominio $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

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

M. Lagrange

$T_x = 2x - 1$

$f_x = 2x$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \\ \varphi(x, y, \lambda) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$T_y = 4y$

$f_y = 2y$

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

$y \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$

$2x - 1 = 4x$

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

$(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = 1$
 $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$y = 0$

$x^2 + 0 = 1$

$x = \pm 1$

$P_1(1, 0) \quad T(1, 0) = 0$

$P_2(-1, 0) \quad T(-1, 0) = 2$

$P_3(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \quad T(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \frac{9}{4}$

$P_4(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \quad T(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \frac{9}{4}$

• Estacionarios:

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

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

$y = 0$

$P_5(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

$T(\frac{1}{2}, 0) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$H = 2 \cdot 4 - 0 > 0$

$f_{xx}(P_5) > 0$

mínimo relativo en $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{4})$.

Máximos Absolutos en $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$
 $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$

Mínimo Absoluto en $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{4})$

TP2

58 @ $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 3xy + 4y^2 - 5x + 2y$

Puntos Críticos:

, $D = \mathbb{R}^2$ el dominio no tiene borde o frontera

$f_x = 4x + 3y - 5$

$f_y = 3x + 8y + 2$

derivadas siempre se pueden calcular no hay puntos singulares.

Puntos Estacionarios:

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x + 3y - 5 = 0 \\ 3x + 8y + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$P(2, -1)$

Hessiano:

$f_{xx} = 4$

$f_{yy} = 8$

$f_{xy} = 3$

$H = 4 \cdot 8 - 3^2$

$H(2, -1) = 4 \cdot 8 - 9 > 0$

$f_{xx}(2, -1) > 0$

mínimo en $(2, -1, f(2, -1))$
 $(2, -1, -6)$

(64) (0,0) punto silla.

(-1,2, -0,4) máximo relativo.

(1,2, -0,4) mínimo relativo.