

הרצאה 20

29 בדצמבר 2013

$$f \rightarrow \min, \max$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \dots \\ \Phi_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \Phi_j \in C^r \end{cases}$$

$$M = \{\Phi = 0\}$$

$$\nabla f = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \nabla \Phi_i \text{ ו } \nabla \Phi = 0 \text{ עם תנאי } a \text{ נק' קיצון מקומי}$$

כלל כופלי לגראנץ'

$$f \rightarrow \max, \min$$

$$\Phi_1(x) = \dots = \Phi_m(x) = 0$$

$$L := f - \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \Phi_i$$

$$\nabla L(a) = 0 \iff \begin{cases} \Phi_1(x) = 0 \\ \dots \\ \Phi_m(x) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \dots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_n} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m + m \text{ משווהות עבור}$$

דוגמא

$$u = x - 2y + 2z$$

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

$$L = x - 2y + 2z - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 1 - 2\lambda x = 0 & \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \\ L'_y = -2 - 2\lambda y = 0 & \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ L'_z = 2 - 2\lambda z = 0 & z = \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{3}, y = \mp \frac{2}{3}, z = \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a_{1,2} = \left(\pm \frac{1}{3}, \mp \frac{2}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$f(a_1) = 3, f(a_2) = -3 \Rightarrow \max_{s^2} f = 3, \min_{s^2} f = -3$$

דוגמא

$$f(x, y, z) = xyz$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L = xyz - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) - \mu(x + y + z)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = yz - 2\lambda x - \mu = 0 \\ L'_y = xz - 2\lambda y - \mu = 0 \\ L'_z = xy - 2\lambda z - \mu = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} xyz - 2\lambda x^2 - \mu x = 0 \\ xyz - 2\lambda y^2 - \mu y = 0 \\ xyz - 2\lambda z^2 - \mu z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\oplus 3xyz - 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3}{2}xyz$$

$$yz = \frac{2\lambda}{3x}, yz - 2\lambda x - \mu = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2\lambda}{3x} - 2\lambda x - \mu = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\lambda - 6\lambda x^2 - 3\mu x = 0 \\ \lambda y - 6\lambda y^2 - 3\mu y = 0 \\ 2\lambda - 6\lambda z^2 - 3\mu z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = y \vee x = z \vee y = z$$

נראה עבור $x = y$

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ 2x + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{z}{2} \Rightarrow 2\frac{z^2}{4} + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow z = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, x = y = \mp\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} = \dots = \mp\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

קיצונים על תחום

$\exists \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} f(x) = f(x_{max}), \min_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} f(x) = f(x_{min})$ Weirstrass משפט. לפי משפט $f \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, $a_{max} \in \partial\Omega \Rightarrow \nabla f(a_{max}) = 0$. נק' קיצון מקומי עם התנאי $\nabla f(a) = 0$, a_1, \dots, a_n $\max(f(a_1), \dots, f(a_n)) = \max_{x \in \Omega} f(x)$

תרגיל

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$$

$$\max f(x, y) = ?, \min f(x, y) = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x - 12 = 0 & x = 6 \\ f'_y = 2y + 16 = 0 & y = -8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = (6, -8)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$f|_{x^2+y^2=25} = 25 - 12x + 16y$$

$$(6, -8) \notin \bar{\Omega}$$

$$L = 25 - 12x + 16y - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25)$$

$$L'_x = -12 - 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$L'_y = 16 - 2\lambda y = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{6}{\lambda}, y = \frac{8}{\lambda}$$

.....

$$b_{1,2} = (\mp 3, \pm 4)$$

תרגיל להגשה (בונוס)

$$a_i, x_i \geq 0$$

הוכח כי $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \leq (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}$

$$|(a, x)| \leq \|a\|_p \|x\|_q$$

רמז:

$$(x_i \geq 0) \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = A \text{ על תנאי } f(x) = (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^q)^{\frac{1}{q}} \rightarrow \min$$

פרק 4 אינטגרציה ב- \mathbb{R}^n - אינטגרל של Riemann-Darboux

קטע n מימדי

$$n > 1 \Rightarrow P = [a_1, b_1] \times \dots \times [a_n, b_n] = \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) : a_i \leq x_i \leq b_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

נפח של P

$$V(P) = \text{vol}(P) = (b_1 - a_1) \dots (b_n - a_n)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{P} = (a_1, b_1) \times \dots \times (a_n, b_n)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{P} \cap \overset{\circ}{Q} = \overset{\circ}{P} \cap \overset{\circ}{Q}$$

חלוקת

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow [a, b], a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_N = b, [a, b] = \bigcup_{i=1}^N \Delta^{(i)}$$

$$n > 1 \Rightarrow P = [a_1, b_1] \times \dots \times [a_n, b_n], \begin{cases} [a_1, b_1] = \bigcup_{i_1=1}^n \Delta_1^{(i_1)} \\ \vdots \\ [a_n, b_n] = \bigcup_{i_n=1}^n \Delta_n^{(i_n)} \\ P_{i_1, \dots, i_n} = \Delta_1^{(i_1)} \times \dots \times \Delta_n^{(i_n)} \end{cases}$$

חלוקת - בנייה של אינטגרל $\mathcal{P} = \{P_{i_1, \dots, i_n}\}$

הגדרה

תהי פונ' $f : P \rightarrow R$ מוגדר f על P . f חסומה אם $|f(x)| \leq M$ עבור כל $x \in P$.

אם \mathcal{P} חלוקה של P אז סכום עליון:

$$M_i = \sup_{x \in P_i} f(x)$$

סכום תחתון:

$$m_i = \inf_{x \in P_i} f(x)$$

$$\underline{m}_i V(P_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i V(P_i)$$

$$\underline{S}(f, P) \leq \overline{S}(f, P)$$

הגדרה

$$\mathcal{Q} \cap \mathcal{P} := \left\{ Q_i \stackrel{\circ}{\cap} P_i \right\}$$

למה

$$\underline{S}(f, Q) \leq \overline{s}(f, P)$$

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