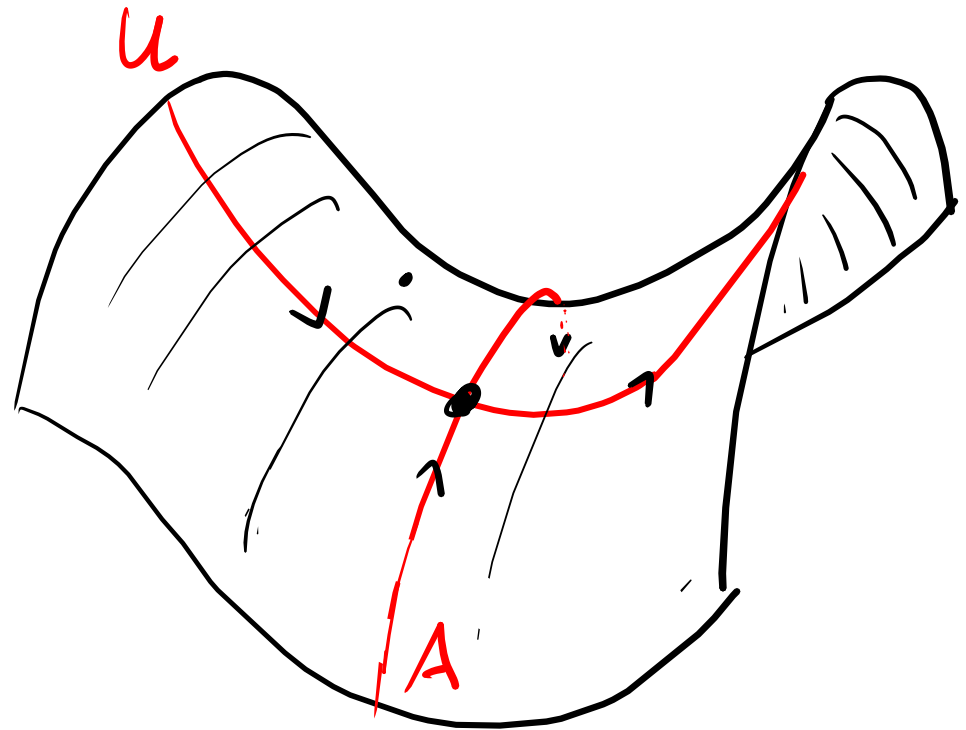
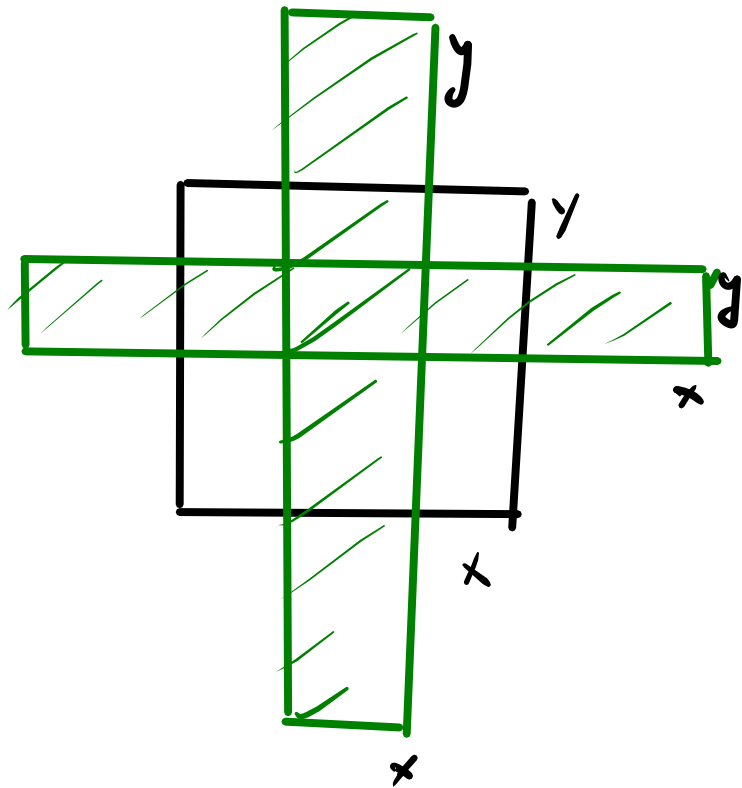


Tutorium Math. f. BMC 8.4.26



$x = 1$	$y = 1$	$A = 1 \text{ m}^2$	$u = 4 \text{ m}$
$x = 0,5$	$y = 2$	$A = 1 \text{ m}^2$	$u = 5 \text{ m}$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	

anders gerechnet

$$u = 2x + 2y$$

$$A = x \cdot y$$

$$A = \frac{u \cdot x - 2x^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dx^2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Max}$$

$$x = \frac{u - 2y}{2} \Rightarrow A = \frac{u - 2y}{2} \cdot y = \frac{u \cdot y - 2y^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dy} = \frac{u - 4y}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow u = 4y$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$4x = 2x + 2y$$
$$2x = 2y \Rightarrow x = y$$

Quadrat

Bestimmen Sie alle lok. Extrema und Sattelpkt. der Fkt:

$$f(x, y) = e^x(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f_x = \cancel{e^x x^2} + 2x \cdot \cancel{e^x} + \cancel{e^x} \cdot y^2 = 0 \quad (\text{notwendig})$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f_y = \underbrace{2y e^x}_{=0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1, y_1) = (0, 0)$$

$$(x_2, y_2) = (-2, 0)$$

Krit. Punkte

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^x \cdot x^2 + 4x \cdot e^x + 2e^x + e^x y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2e^x \qquad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2y \cdot e^x$$

$$D \text{ für } (x_1, y_1) \Rightarrow D = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Extrema}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Min.}}$$

$$D \text{ für } (x_2, y_2) \Rightarrow D = -2 \cdot e^{-2} \cdot 2 \cdot e^{-2} = -4 \cdot e^{-4} < 0 \\ \Rightarrow \text{Sattelpkt.}$$

Gegeben $f(x, y) = e^{x+1}(xy - y + 2)$ Extr. / Sattelpkt.

$$\hookrightarrow xy \cdot e^{x+1} - y e^{x+1} + 2e^{x+1}$$

$$f_x = y \cdot e^{x+1} \cdot x + y \cdot e^{x+1} - y \cdot e^{x+1} + 2e^{x+1} = 0$$

$$f_y = x \cdot e^{x+1} - e^{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{x+1}(x-1) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=1}} \text{ Krit.}$$

$$\text{mit } f_x \Rightarrow e^{x+1}(xy - y + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow xy = -2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = -2}}$$

$$f_{xx} = y \cdot e^{x+1} + xy \cdot e^{x+1} + y \cdot e^{x+1} - y \cdot e^{x+1} + 2e^{x+1} \Rightarrow -2e^2$$

$$f_{yy} = 0$$

$$f_{xy} = e^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -2e^2 & e^2 \\ e^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -e^4 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Sattel}$$

Korrektur:

$$f_{xx} = y \cdot e^{x+1} + xy \cdot e^{x+1} + \cancel{y \cdot e^{x+1}} - \cancel{y \cdot e^{x+1}} + 2e^{x+1}$$
$$= -2 \cdot e^2 - 2 \cdot e^2 + 2 \cdot e^2 = \underline{\underline{-2e^2}}$$

Bestimmen Sie vor $f(x,y) = 10 - 2y + x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x^4}{2}$ Ltr.-Satz

$$f_x = 2x - 2x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x(2 - 2x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=0}} \text{ und } \underline{\underline{x=\pm 1}}$$

$$f_y = -2 + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y=1}}$$

$$f_{xx} = 2 - 6x^2 \quad f_{yy} = 2 \quad f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 0$$

$$\det H(1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-6x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 < 0 \quad \text{Sattel}$$

$$\det H(-1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-6x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 < 0 \quad \text{"}$$

$$\det H(0) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0 \quad f_{xx}(0) = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Min.}}$$

Bestimmen Sie für $f(x,y) = (x+1) \cdot (x^2 + 5x - 5 + y^2)$ Ext./Sattel.

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x + xy^2 + x^2 + 5x - 5 + y^2$$

$$f(x,y) \rightarrow x^3 + 6x^2 + xy^2 + y^2 - 5$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 + 12x + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow f_{xx}$$

$$f_y = 2xy + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow 2xy = -2y \xrightarrow{f_{yy}, f_{xy}} \underline{\underline{x = -1}}$$

$$\text{in } f_x = 3 - 12 + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = \pm 3}}$$

Ziel: Min $(0, 0)$
Sattel $(-1, 3)$

Max $(-4, 0)$
Sattel $(-1, -3)$