

Variedades. Espaço Normal.
Extremos Condicionado)

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, m < n, C^1$$

$$M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : F(x) = 0\} \rightarrow \text{Variedade}$$

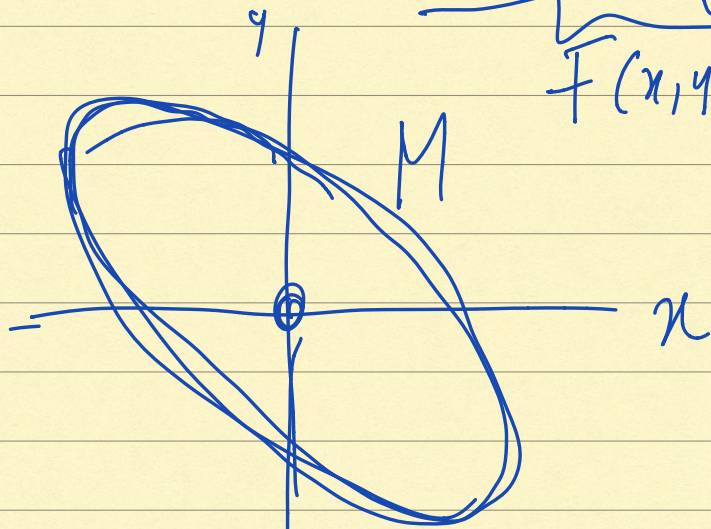
$$\text{Car } DF(x) = m, \forall x \in M.$$

$$\dim(M) = n - m.$$

$$DF(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \nabla F_1(x) & \dots \\ \dots & \nabla F_2(x) & \dots \\ \dots & \nabla F_m(x) & \dots \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} \begin{array}{l} \text{Vetores} \\ \text{normais} \end{array}$$

$\{\nabla F_1(x), \dots, \nabla F_m(x)\} \equiv$ base do espaço normal a M' no ponto x

$$M = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3 \}$$



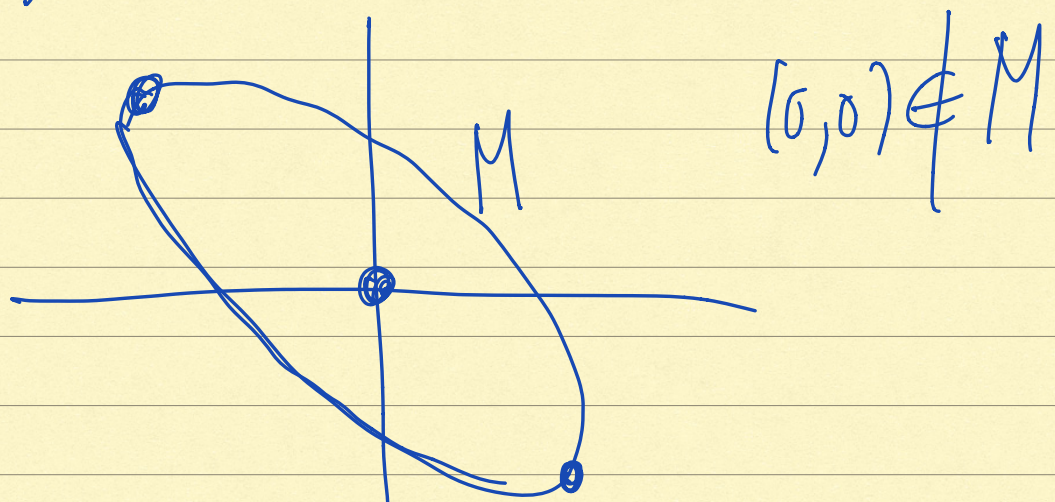
problema: determinar os pontos
de M mais afastados da origem.

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \equiv \text{distância à origem.}$$

$$\boxed{f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2}, \quad C^1 \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{\nabla f(x, y) = (0, 0)} \rightarrow \text{puntos críticos de } f$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = 0 \\ 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$



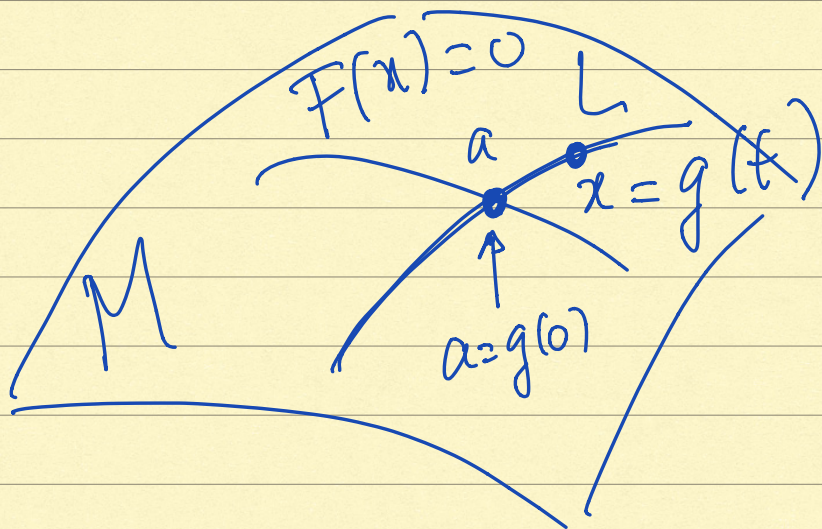
Este método tiene de ser modificado!

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Caso general:

Dado $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : F(x) = 0\}$
determinar extremos de $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

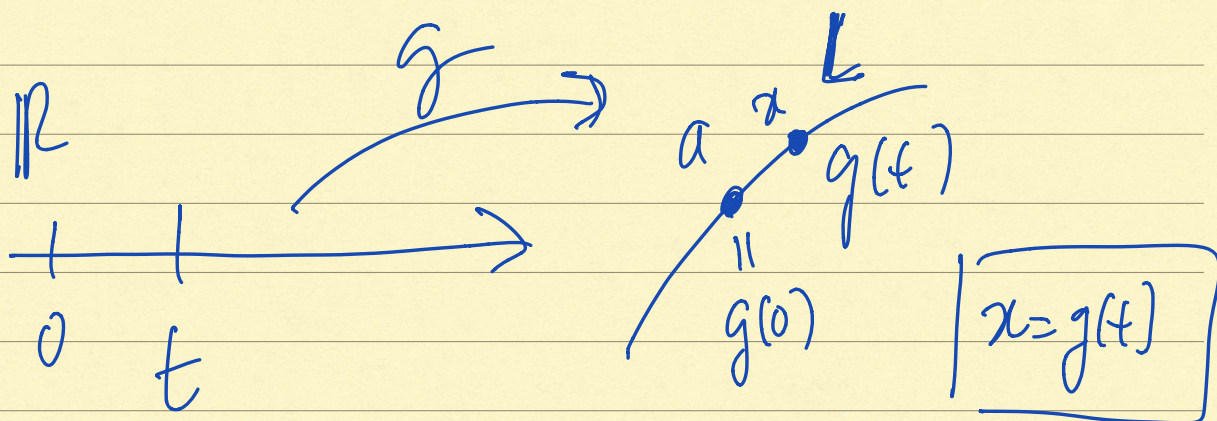
$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, C^1.$$



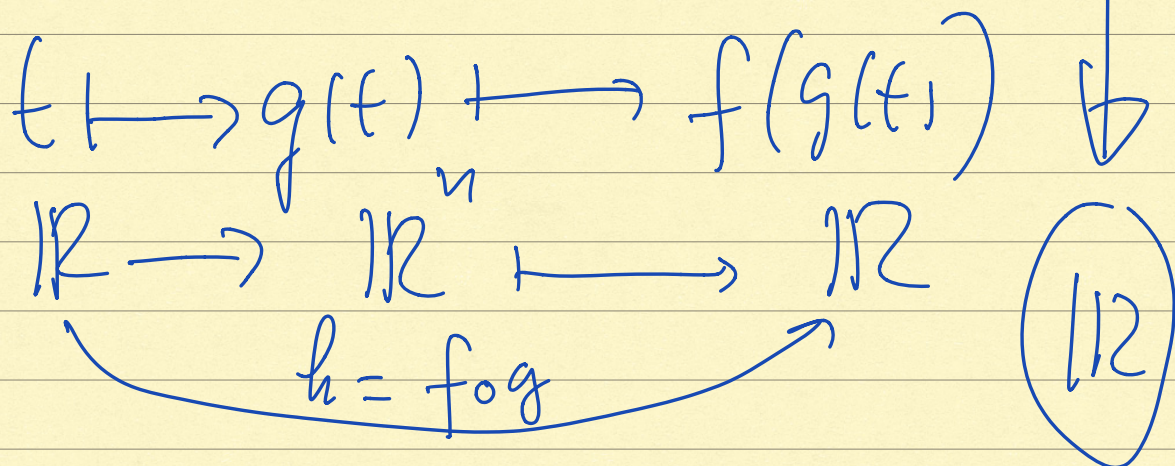
Suponhamos que f tem extremo em $a \in M$.

Suponhamos que existe uma linha $L \subset M$ tal que $a \in L$.

$L \equiv$ imagem de $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, C^1$.
 $a = g(0)$



Analisar f em $L \subset \mathbb{M}$.
 $h(t) = f(g(t))$ Composite! \mathbb{R}^n



$h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, C^1 , tem extremo em $t=0$; porque f tem extremo em $a = g(0)$.

$$\Rightarrow h'(0) = 0 \quad ! \quad h(t) = f(g(t))$$

$$h'(t) = \nabla f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t)$$

$$h'(0) = \nabla f(a) \cdot g'(0) = 0$$

$\nabla f(a)$ is **NORMAL** to the tangent line!

$\nabla f(a)$ is a normal vector to M at point a .

\Downarrow
 $\nabla f(a)$ is a linear combination

dos vetores de base do espaço
normal a M em a :

$$\{ \nabla F_1(a), \dots, \nabla F_m(a) \}$$

$$\nabla f(a) = \lambda_1 \nabla F_1(a) + \lambda_2 \nabla F_2(a) + \dots + \lambda_m \nabla F_m(a)$$

m eq.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_1(a) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ F_m(a) = 0 \end{array} \right\} a \in M$$

m eq.

Lagrange

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$$

$m + n$ incógnitas, $m + m$ equações

→ Método dos multiplicadores de Lagrange.

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Exemplo: determinar os pontos
da linha de nível por $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$
em \mathbb{R}^2 mais afastados da origem.

↓
F?

↓
f?

$$F(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow M$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \text{ (quadrado da distância)}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

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

$$\begin{cases} (2x, 2y) = \lambda (2x+y, 2y+x) \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \lambda (2x+y) \\ 2y = \lambda (2y+x) \quad \text{resolver!} \\ \therefore x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = b \\ c = d \\ \text{—} \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \begin{cases} a \pm c = b \pm d \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2(x+y) = \lambda(2x+y+2y+x) \\ 2y = \lambda(2y+x) \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2(x+y) = \lambda(3x+3y) \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x+y)[2-3\lambda] = 0 \quad !!! \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=0 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right. \quad \vee \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2-3\lambda=0 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -x \\ x^2 - x^2 + x^2 = 3 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -x \\ x^2 = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}), (\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3})}$$

Candidatos a extremo!

ou

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 - 3\lambda = 0 \\ 2y = \lambda(2y + x) \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = \frac{2}{3} \\ 2y = \frac{2}{3}(2y + x) \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ 6y = 4y + 2x \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ 2y = 2x \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{y = x} \\ x^2 + x^2 + x^2 = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{y = x} \\ 3x^2 = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{(-1, -1), (1, 1)} \quad \text{Candidatos a extremo}$$

