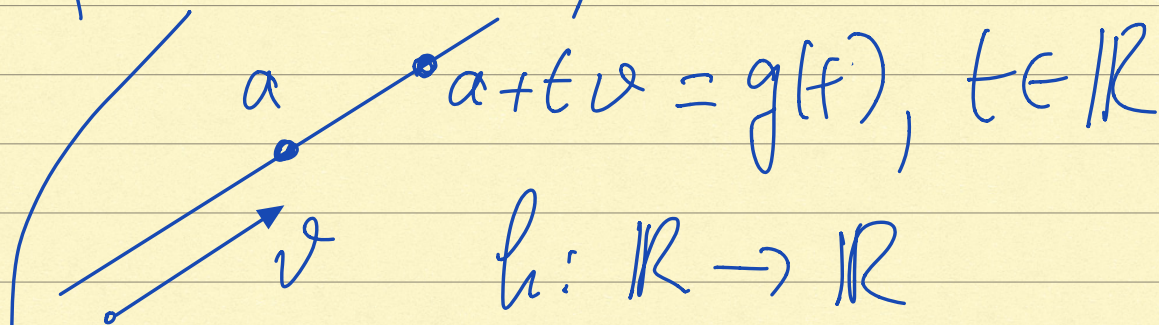


Extremos de funções escalares

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad C^2$$



$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}: \quad h(t) = f(a + tv) = f(g(t))$$

$$h(0) = f(a)$$

Taylor em \mathbb{R} :

$$h(t) - h(0) = h'(0)t + h''(0) \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)$$

$a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, ponto crítico de f :

$$h'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla f(a) = 0}$$

$$h(t) - h(0) = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{h''(0)}_{\text{diagonal}} t^2 + o(t^2)$$

$$h''(0) = v^T Hf(a) v$$

$Hf(a)$ = matriz Hessiana de f
em a

$$= \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}(a) \right]_{n \times n} \quad \underline{\text{Simétrica}}$$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ v. p. reais
 $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ vect. p.
base ortonormal de \mathbb{R}^n .

$h''(0)$ diagonal??

Sinal de $h''(0)$?

Basta saber o sinal dos valores próprios de $Hf(a)$.

Se $v \neq 0$ for vector próprio de $Hf(a)$:

$$\underbrace{h''(0)}_{\text{sinal}} = \underbrace{v^T}_{\text{sinal}} Hf(a) \underbrace{v}_{\text{sinal}} = \underbrace{v^T}_{\text{sinal}} (\lambda v) = \underbrace{\lambda}_{\text{sinal}} \|v\|^2$$

ALGORITMO:

1) Pontos Críticos de f :

$$\nabla f(a) = 0$$

2 - Matriz Hessiana:

$$Hf(a) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Valores próprios}} \\ \underline{\text{Reais}}$$

Casos:

1) $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$

$\Rightarrow a$ é ponto de mínimo de f .

2) $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n < 0$

$\Rightarrow a$ é ponto de máximo de f .

3) $\exists j \neq k : \lambda_j < 0; \lambda_k > 0$

$\Rightarrow a$ não é ponto de extremo de f
(a é ponto de sela de f)

$$4) \exists_j : \lambda_j = 0 \text{ e } \lambda_k \text{ (} k \neq j \text{)}$$

(todos do mesmo sinal)

(problema complicado!)

⇒ Análise de função "perto" do ponto crítico a.

————— || —————

Nota: Em \mathbb{R}^2 : $A_{2 \times 2}$ simétrica

$$\begin{cases} \det A = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \Rightarrow \text{sinal de} \\ \text{Tr}(A) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \quad \lambda_1 \text{ e } \lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

Deu geral: $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$
(\mathbb{R}^n) (resolver)

Exemplos:

$$1) f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = 0$$

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

$(0, 0)$ ponto crítico de f .

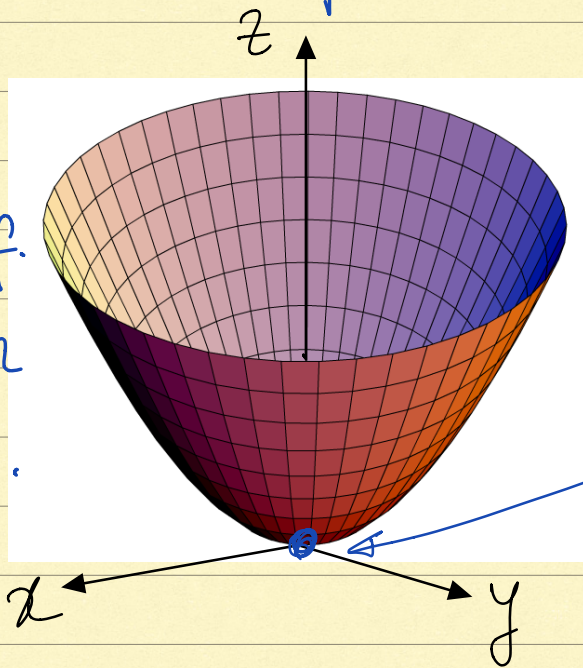
$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 > 0$$

$(0, 0)$ ponto de mínimo de f .

Gráfico de $f: z = x^2 + y^2$

$(0,0)$ ponto
de mínimo de f .
 $f(0,0) = 0$ valor
mínimo de f .



$$(0,0, f(0,0)) = \\ = (0,0,0)$$

$$2) f(x,y) = -x^2 - y^2$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (0,0) \Rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$Hf(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow (0,0)$ ponto de máximo de f

$$3) f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (0, 0)$$

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

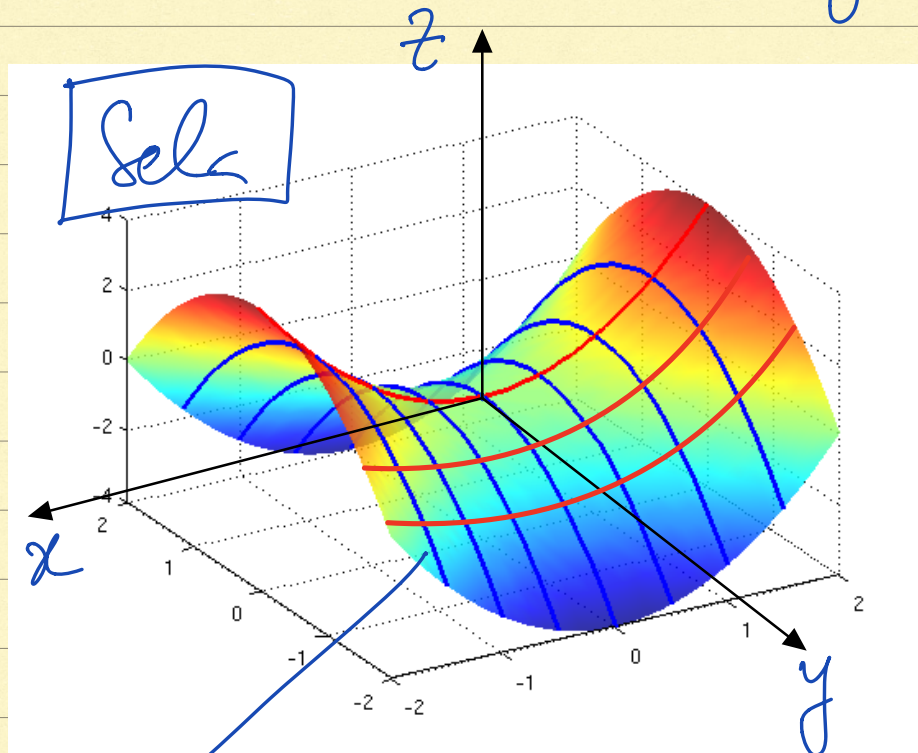
$(0, 0)$ p^{to} crítico de f .

$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = Hf(0, 0)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \quad \lambda_2 = -2$$

$(0, 0)$ não é ponto de extremo de f . (ponto de sela de f). ≡

gráfico de $f: z = x^2 - y^2$



Para cada x fixo: parábola voltada
para baixo $z = x^2 - y^2$.

Para cada y fixo: parábola voltada
para cima $z = -y^2 + x^2$.

(ponte de sela de f)

$$4) f(x, y) = xy - x^3$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (0, 0)$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y - 3x^2 = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$(0, 0)$ é o único ponto crítico de f .

$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} -6x & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Hf(0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det Hf(0,0) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -1 < 0$$

$= \lambda_1 \lambda_2$

\Rightarrow sinais opostos

\Rightarrow ponto de sela.

$$5) f(x,y) = x^2 y^2 - x^3$$

$$\nabla f(x,y) = (0,0)$$

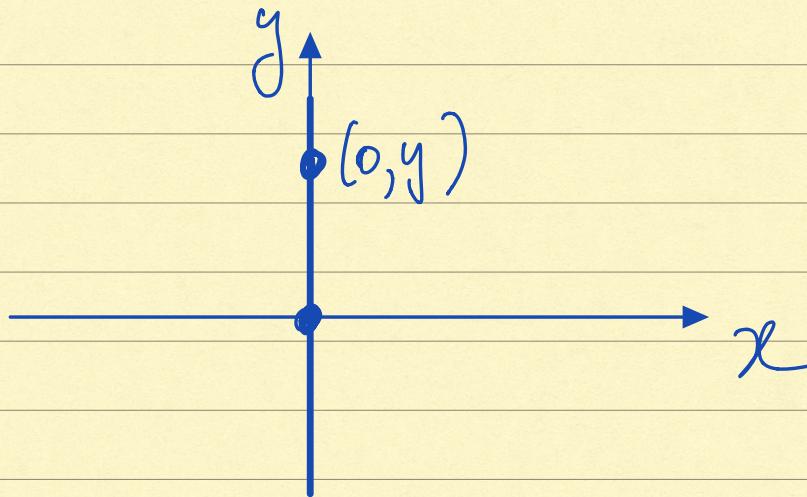
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2xy^2 - 3x^2 = 0 \\ \boxed{2x^2 y = 0} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x(2y^2 - 3x) = 0 \\ x=0 \vee y=0 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\text{Nota: } ab=0 \Leftrightarrow a=0 \vee b=0 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 0=0 \\ x=0 \end{array} \right\} \vee \left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

puntos críticos de f :

$$(0, y), \quad y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

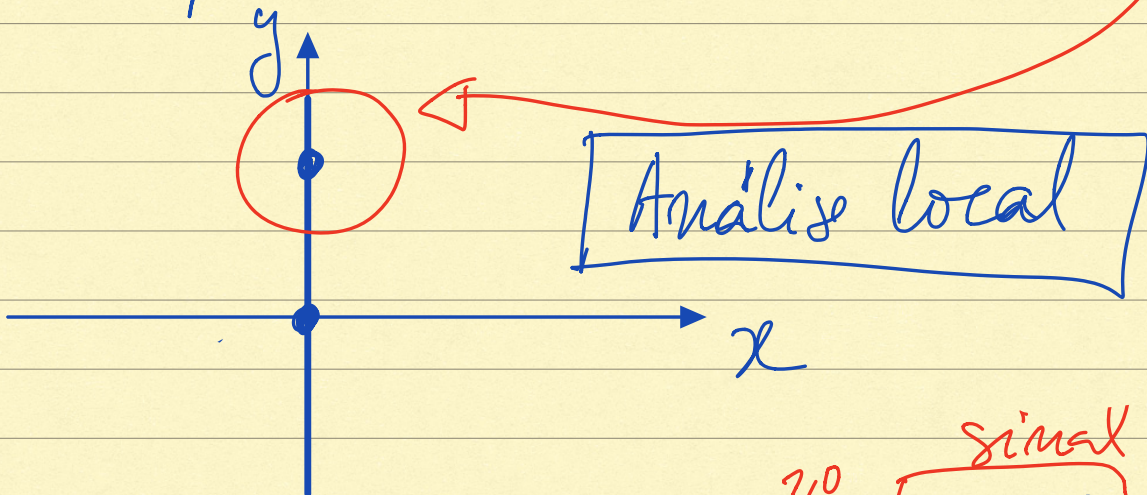


$$Hf(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 - 6x & 4xy \\ 4xy & 2x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Hf(0, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 2y^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2y^2, \quad \boxed{\lambda_2 = 0} \text{ complicado!}$$

Fazer análise de f "perto" do ponto crítico $(0, y)$.

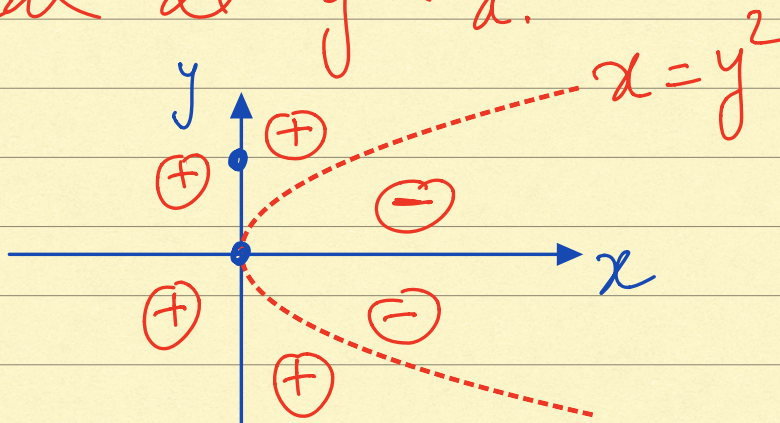


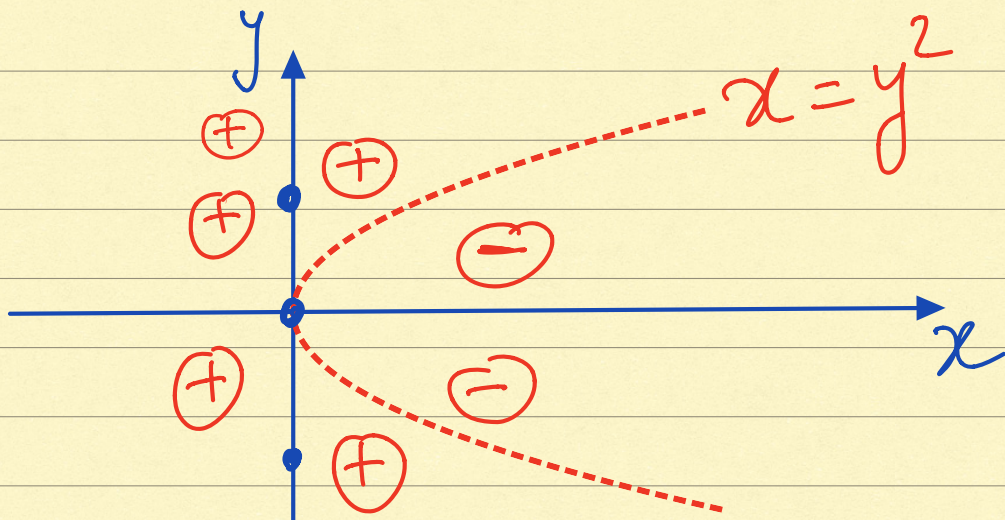
$$f(x, y) = x^2 y^2 - x^3 = x^2 (y^2 - x)$$

$f(0, y) = 0$

Sinal

Sinal de $y^2 - x$:





$(0,0) \rightarrow p^{\text{t}} \text{ de sela de } f$

$(0,y), y \neq 0 \rightarrow p^{\text{t}} \text{ de m\u00ednimo}$

