

## Extremos Condicionados

Problema: Determinar os extremos

de uma função  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}^1$ ,  
no conjunto definido pelo sistema  
de equações:

$$\begin{cases} F_1(x) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ F_m(x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} F_k \in \mathbb{C}^1 \\ k=1, 2, \dots, m \end{matrix}$$

Solução: Multiplicadores de Lagrange.

$$\begin{cases} Df(x) = \lambda_1 D F_1(x) + \dots + \lambda_m D F_m(x) \\ F_1(x) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ F_m(x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad m < n$$

Exemplo :

$$M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \underline{x^2 + y^2 = 1}, \underline{x + z = 1}\}$$

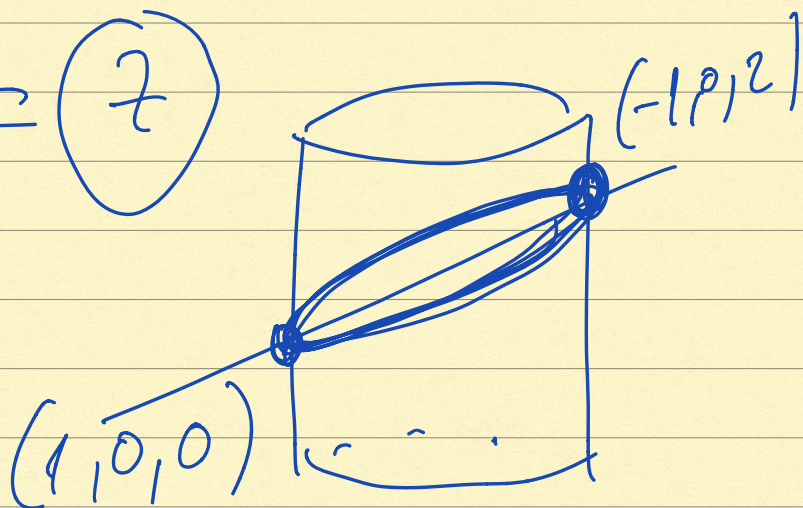
Determinar o ponto de  $M$  que tem ordenada  $z$  maior possível.

Solução :  $f = ?$      $F = ?$

$$F_1(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$F_2(x, y, z) = x + z - 1 = 0$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \textcircled{z}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla f(x, y, z) = \lambda_1 \nabla F_1(x, y, z) + \lambda_2 \nabla F_2(x, y, z) \\ F_1(x, y, z) = 0 \\ F_2(x, y, z) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad 5 \times 5$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (0, 0, 1) = \lambda_1 (2x, 2y, 0) + \lambda_2 (1, 0, 1) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x + z = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 \\ 0 = 2\lambda_1 y \\ 1 = \lambda_2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x + z = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{producto} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0 \vee y = 0 \\ (x, y, z) ? \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \\ \text{auxiliares} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 0 = 0 + 1 \\
 \lambda_1 = 0
 \end{cases}$$

impossível

V

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

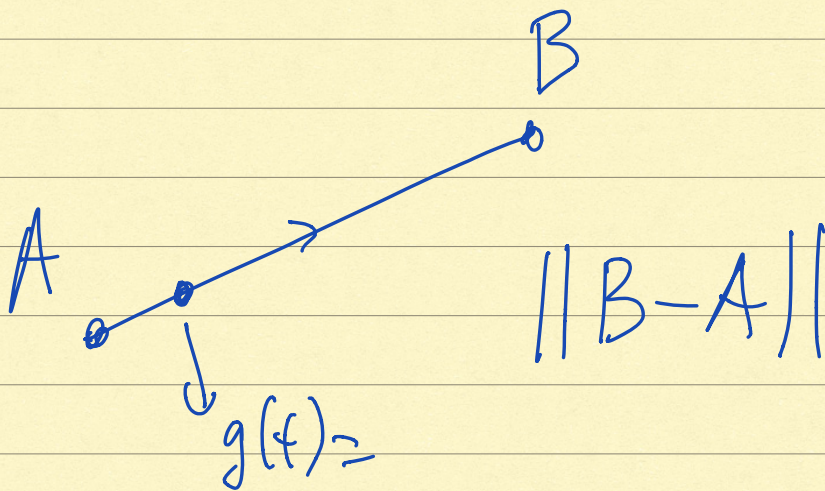
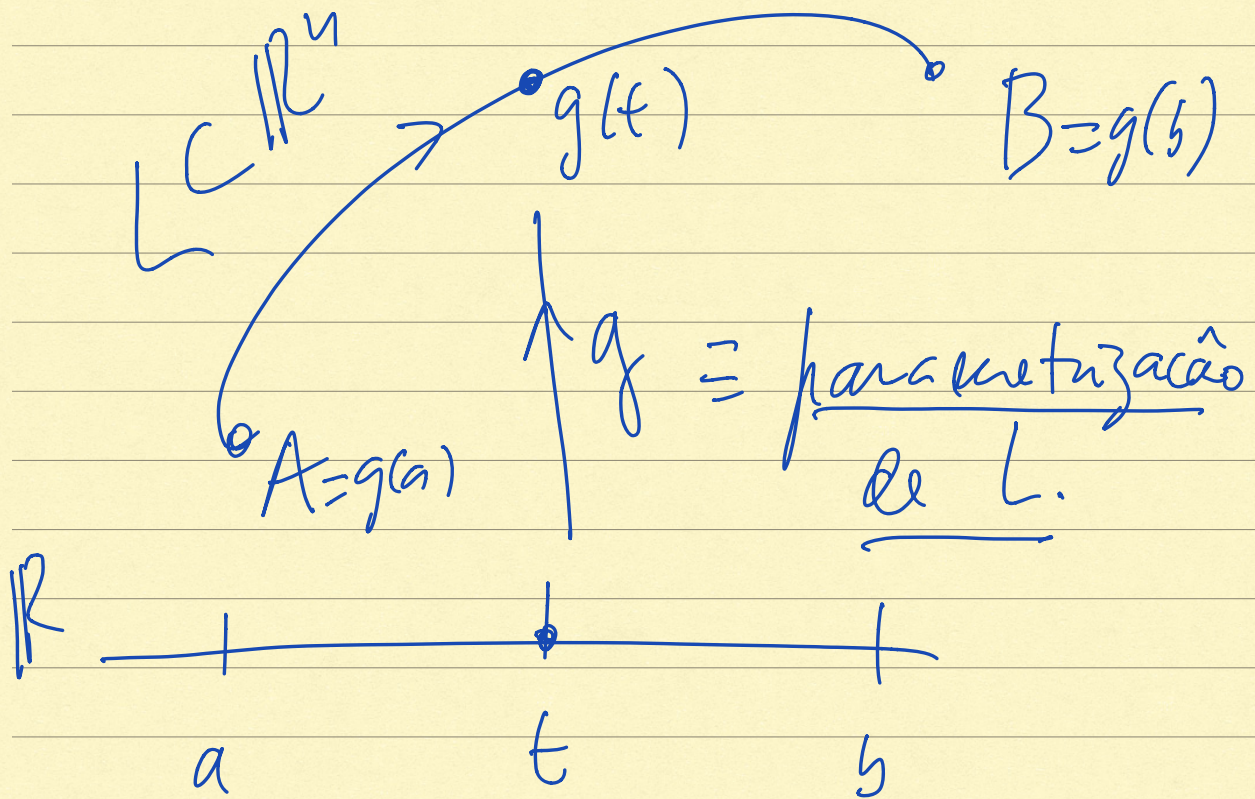
$$\begin{cases}
 y = 0 \\
 x^2 = 1 \\
 z = 1 - x
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 (-1, 0, 2) \\
 (1, 0, 0)
 \end{cases}$$

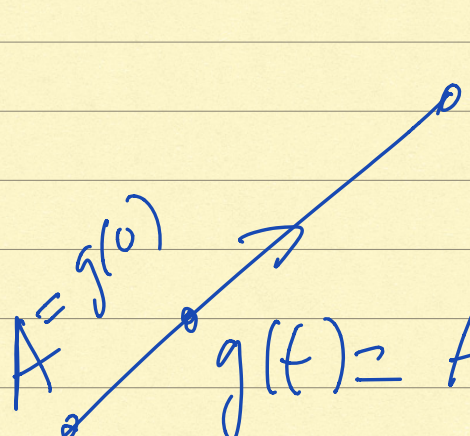
0) Ponto de  $M$  em que  $z$  é a maior possível é  $(-1, 0, 2)$ .

# Comprimento de linhas.

$L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , linha

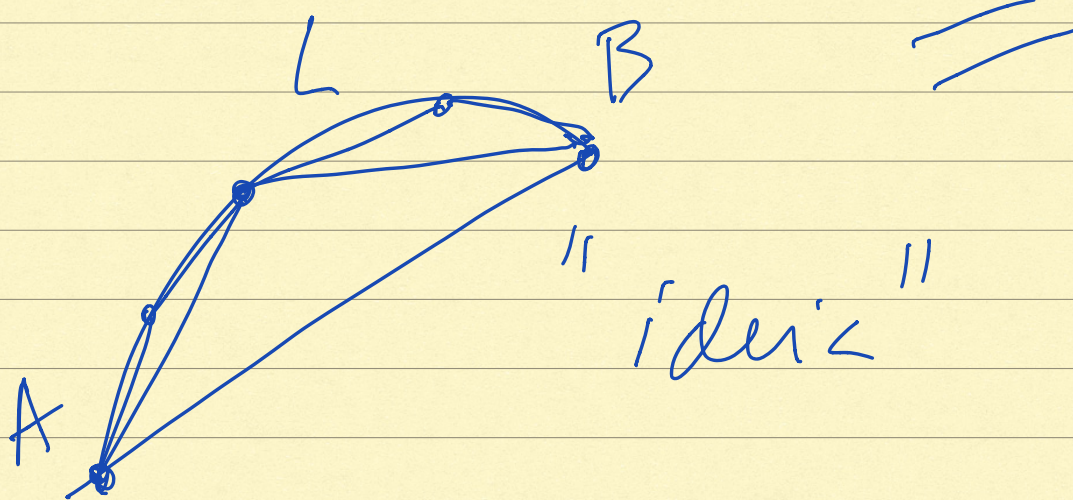


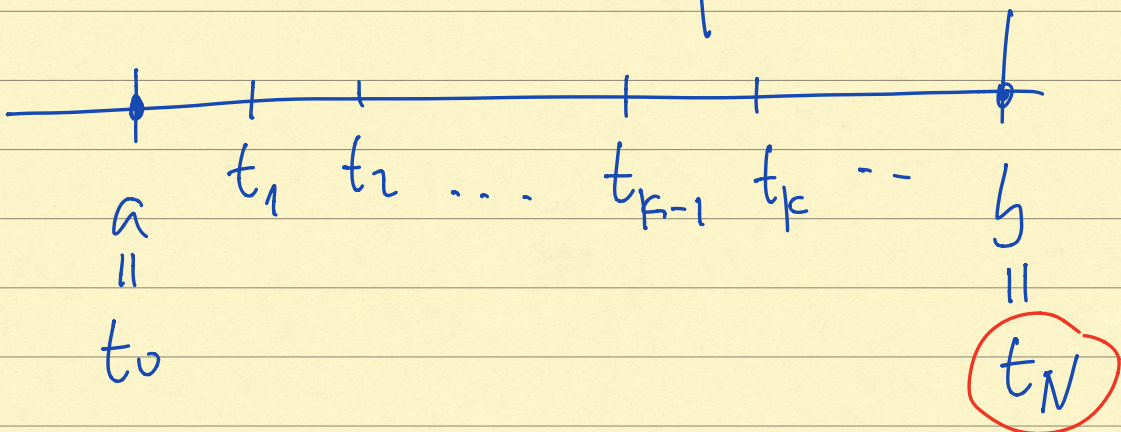
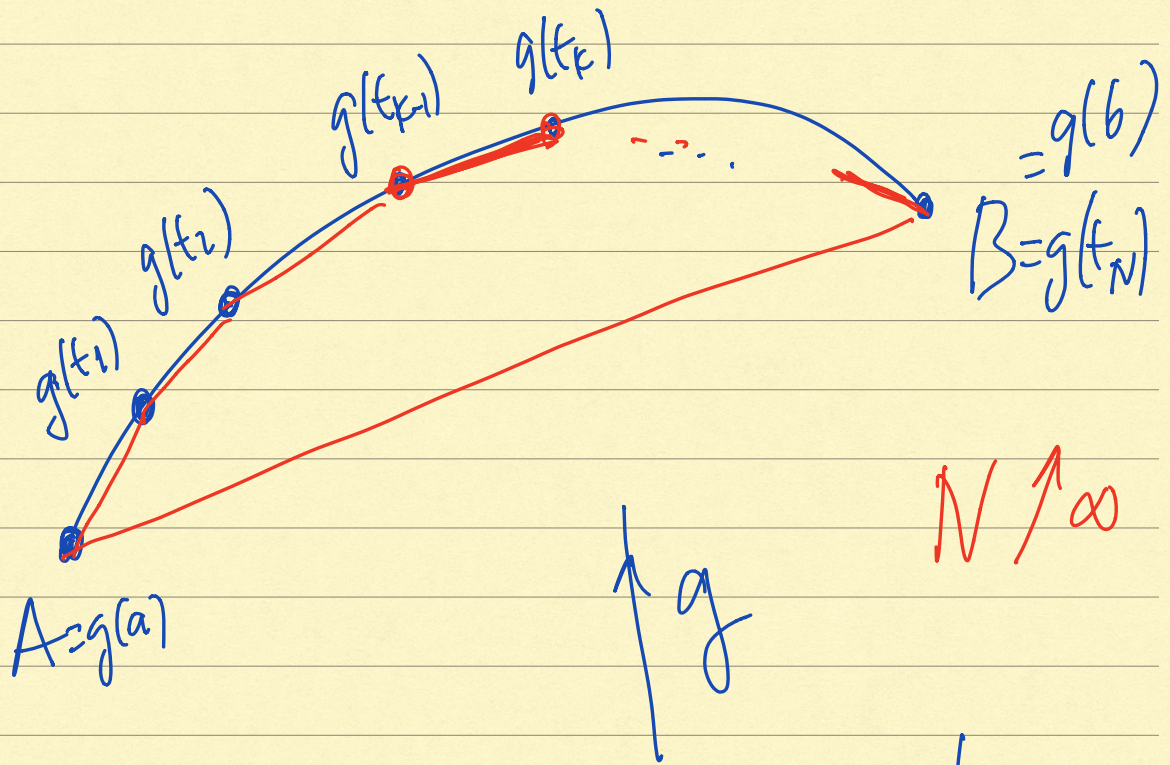
$A = g(0)$   $B = g(1)$   
 $g(t) = A + t(B-A)$ ,  
 $0 \leq t \leq 1$



$\|g'(t)\| = \|B - A\|$

$\|B - A\| = \int_0^1 \|B - A\| dt = \int_0^1 \|g'(t)\| dt$





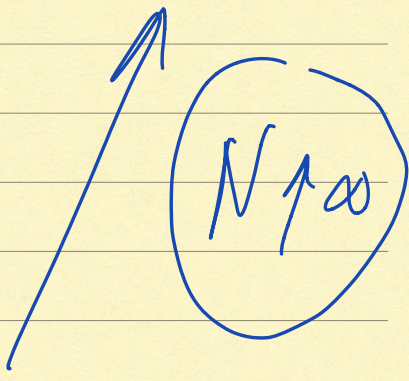
$$\sum_{k=1}^N \|g(t_k) - g(t_{k-1})\| \leq l(L)$$

"length"  $Vol_1(L) \equiv$  comprimento de  $L$ .

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \|g(t_k) - g(t_{k-1})\| = \quad , g \in C^1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \left\| \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} g'(t) dt \right\|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \|g'(t)\| dt$$



$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \|g'(t)\| dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \|g'(t)\| dt + \dots + \int_{t_{N-1}}^{t_N} \|g'(t)\| dt$$

$$= \int_{t_0}^{t_N} \|g'(t)\| dt = \int_a^b \|g'(t)\| dt //$$



Definição: Comprimento de  
curva  $L$  é dado por

$$l(L) = \int_a^b \underbrace{\|g'(t)\|}_{\text{velocidade}} dt$$

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$g(t) \equiv$  posição

$\|g'(t)\| \equiv$  velocidade escalar

velocidade escalar  $\times$  tempo  $\equiv$  espaço percorrido

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