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dann: $h.c \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}, \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\Rightarrow Q_A(\underline{x}) = ax^2 + 2bx\cdot y + cy^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \forall t \in \mathbb{R}: Q_A(t\underline{x}) = a(tx)^2 + 2b(tx)\cdot(ty) + c(ty)^2 = t^2 Q_A(\underline{x})$$

$\hookrightarrow Q_A(t\underline{x}) \leq Q_A(\underline{x})$ obgleich negativ $t \neq 0$ setzen

\Rightarrow lehrt sich von der atshilfsmethode:

\underline{x} heißt eingeschlossener Punkt $\underline{x} = (x_1, 0)$

Valenzur höherer atshilfsmethode:

- ha $y=0$, dann $\underline{x} = (x, 0) \Rightarrow$ tangential an $\underline{x} = (1, 0)$ -u

- ha $y \neq 0$, dann $\underline{x} = (x, y) \Rightarrow$ tangential an $\underline{x} = (x, 1)$ -u

(valenziger
mit x)

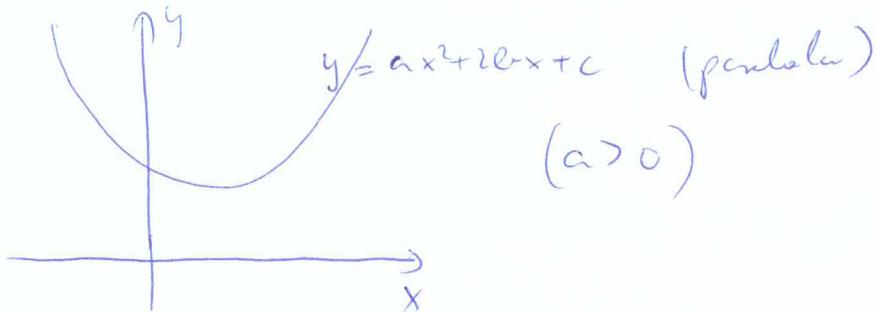
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} Q_A((1, 0)) &= a \\ Q_A((x, 1)) &= ax^2 + 2bx + c \end{aligned}}$$

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① ~~Positiv definit~~ $\Leftrightarrow Q_{\underline{A}}((1,0)) = a > 0 \quad \text{as}$

$$Q_{\underline{A}}((x,1)) = ax^2 + 2bx + c > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c > 0 \quad \Rightarrow D = 4b^2 - 4ac < 0 \quad (\text{diskriminantes})$$



Vergleiche $\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$ positiv definit ($Q_{\underline{A}}$ positiv definit)

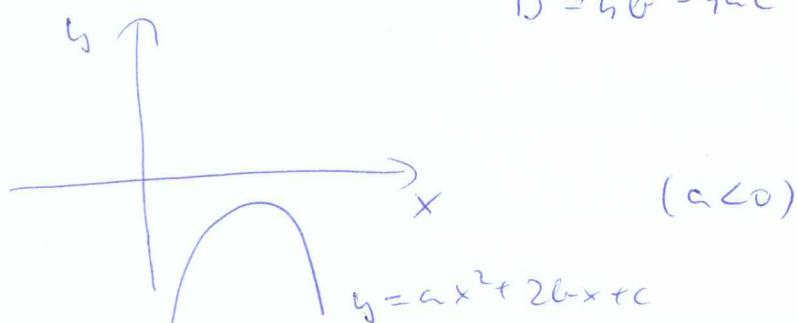
- \Leftrightarrow
- $a > 0$ as
 - $ac - b^2 > 0$, also $\det \underline{A} > 0$

② $Q_{\underline{A}}$ negativ definit $\Leftrightarrow Q_{\underline{A}}((1,0)) = a < 0 \quad \text{as}$

$$Q_{\underline{A}}((x,1)) = ax^2 + 2bx + c < 0$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c < 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow D = 4b^2 - 4ac < 0$$



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Vaggr) $\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$ negativ definit ($Q_{\underline{A}}$ negativ def)

\Leftrightarrow • $a < 0$

• $ac - b^2 > 0$, also $\det \underline{A} > 0$

③ $Q_{\underline{A}}$ indefinit $\Leftrightarrow Q_{\underline{A}}((x, 1)) = ax^2 + 2bx + c$

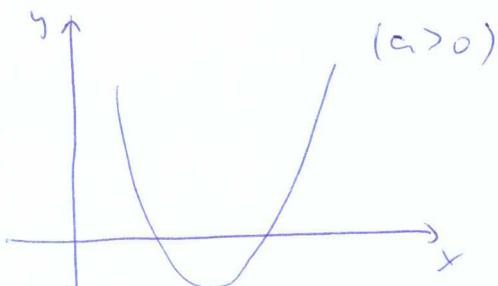
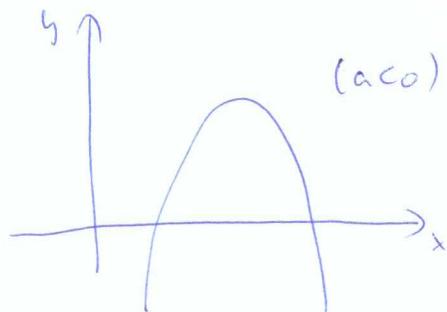
positiv & negativ isthehet os

Jelven



$y = ax^2 + 2bx + c$ parabolisch

2 grühe van:



$\Leftrightarrow D = 4b^2 - 4ac > 0$ (distinguishens)

Vaggr) $\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$ indefinit ($Q_{\underline{A}}$ irdefinit)

$\Leftrightarrow \det \underline{A} < 0$

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TE^tEL

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{matrix}$$

• pozitív definit $\Leftrightarrow a > 0 \wedge$

$$\det \underline{A} = ac - b^2 > 0$$

• negatív definit $\Leftrightarrow a < 0 \wedge$

$$\det \underline{A} = ac - b^2 > 0$$

• indefinit $\Leftrightarrow \det \underline{A} < 0$

A'ltalánosítás

Kötér:

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{A}^T = \underline{A}$$

Plájje \underline{A}_1 a \underline{A}_2 a \underline{A}_3 bal felől $h \times h$ méretű minomatixek:

$$\underline{A}_1 = (a_{11})$$

$$\underline{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$\underline{A}_n = \underline{A}$$

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TÉTEL (Sylvester-féle kritérium)

a) \underline{A} (ill $\underline{Q}_{\underline{A}}$) pozitív definit $\Leftrightarrow \det \underline{A}_k > 0$

$\forall k=1, 2, \dots, n$

b) \underline{A} (ill $\underline{Q}_{\underline{A}}$) negatív definit $\Leftrightarrow (-1)^k \det \underline{A}_k > 0$

$\forall k=1, 2, \dots, n$!

Megj

① $(-1)^k \det \underline{A}_k > 0$ jelentése:

- páros rendű szárhalmaz determinánsok pozitív
- páratlan rendű $-11 -$ negatív

② pozitív ill. negatív nemidefinit nem tengelyhez
ki a térel (pl $\det \underline{A}_k \geq 0 \not\Rightarrow \underline{A}$ pozitív
 $\forall k=1, \dots, n$ nemidefinit)

$$\text{pl: } \underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det \underline{A}_k = 0 \quad k=1, 2$$

de \underline{A} nem pozitív nemidefinit.

180)

Beispiel:

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 9 & -6 \\ -2 & -6 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

↪ $\underline{A}_1 = (2) \quad , \quad \underline{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad \underline{A}_3 = \underline{A}$

$$\det \underline{A}_1 = 2 \quad , \quad \det \underline{A}_2 = 2 \quad , \quad \det \underline{A}_3 = 8$$

$\Rightarrow \det \underline{A}_k > 0 \quad k=1,2,3 \Rightarrow \underline{A}$ positiv definit

Einf: $\underline{A} \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ ($n \times n$ -es reell'matix)

$\underline{v} \neq \underline{0} \quad , \quad \underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \underline{A}$ sajátvektora $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ sajátértékkel,

ha $\underline{A}\underline{v} = \lambda \underline{v}$ (sajátérték egészlet)

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{A}\underline{v} - \lambda \underline{v} = (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})\underline{v} = \underline{0}$ homogén egészletrendszer

$\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}$ egészheitsmatrixról osz

\underline{v} is merekkel.

Minthát $\underline{v} = \underline{0}$ finális megoldásban nem érdekelne!

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\det(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) = 0}$ karakterisztikus polinom

↪ gyakorló: λ sajátértékek

181)

Nem $\underline{A}\underline{v} = \underline{\lambda}\underline{v}$ es' \underline{A} pozitív definit, azaz

$$\langle \underline{x}, \underline{A}\underline{x} \rangle > 0 \quad \forall \underline{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \underline{x} \neq \underline{0} - \text{ra},$$

akkor speciálisan $\underline{x} = \underline{v} - \text{re alkalmazzuk:}$

$$\langle \underline{v}, \underline{A}\underline{v} \rangle = \langle \underline{v}, \underline{\lambda}\underline{v} \rangle = \lambda \langle \underline{v}, \underline{v} \rangle = \lambda \|\underline{v}\|^2 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda > 0.$$

A megfordítás is igaz, azaz ha az összes sajátérték pozitív, akkor \underline{A} pozitív definit.

(Nem $\underline{A} = \underline{A}^T$, akkor $\exists \underline{S}$ ortogonális mátrix ($\underline{S}\underline{S}^T = \underline{S}^T\underline{S} = \underline{\underline{I}}$), melygel \underline{A} "tengelyre transformálható", azaz

$$\underline{A} = \underline{S}^T \underline{D} \underline{S}, \text{ ahol } \underline{D} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Betűkkel, legalább $\underline{Q}_{\underline{A}} = \underline{Q}_{\underline{D}}$ es' \underline{D} pozitív definit, ha a sajátértékek pozitív)

Kovács! szövegkönyvet elérhető a többi szöveg



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$\underline{A} \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ $\underline{A} = \underline{A}^+$ minnebilis m'bit

- \underline{A} pozitív definit \Leftrightarrow \forall szigetív kör pontjai
- \underline{A} pozitív nemdefinit \Leftrightarrow \exists szigetív nemnegatív
- \underline{A} negatív definit \Leftrightarrow \forall szigetív kör pontjai
- \underline{A} negatív nemdefinit \Leftrightarrow \exists szigetív nempozitív
- \underline{A} indefinit \Leftrightarrow \exists pozitív és negatív szigetív kör pontjai

Megy

(1) Mi csak abban véhetünk plétt dolgunknak,
ha valamely komplex vektorról van (enélküli)
színtelmeről és a definíció:

Laggyell

$$\underline{A} \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}) \quad \text{önadjugált}, \text{ ha } \underline{A}^* = \overline{(\underline{A}^+)^t} = \underline{A}$$

$$Q_{\underline{A}}(\underline{x}) = \langle \underline{x}, \underline{A} \underline{x} \rangle \quad \text{realitás alatt (páros)}$$

$$\underline{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\langle \underline{x}, \underline{A} \underline{x} \rangle = \underline{x}^* \underline{A} \underline{x} = \overline{\underline{x}^T \underline{A}} \underline{x}$$

Hegy (kvadraticus alakban nézhetőre a transzformációja)

Tpl $\underline{M} = \underline{M}^T \in \mathcal{R}_n(\mathbb{R})$ pozitív definite

particionáljuk a hőmérsékőppen:

$$\underline{M} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} a & \underline{c}^T \\ \hline \underline{c} & \underline{N} \end{array} \right] \quad a > 0$$

$$\underline{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$$

$\underline{N} \in \mathcal{R}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$ mintha
pozitív definite

$$\underline{M}_2 := \underline{N} - a^{-1} \underline{c} \underline{c}^T \quad \sim \quad \underline{M}_2 \in \mathcal{R}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$$

pozitív definite-e?

ellenőrizhető:

$$\underline{M} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \underline{a}^T \underline{c}^T \\ \hline \underline{0} & \underline{\underline{I}}_{n-1} \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c|c} a & \underline{0}^T \\ \hline \underline{0} & \underline{M}_2 \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & \underline{a}^T \underline{c}^T \\ \hline \underline{0} & \underline{\underline{I}}_{n-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\underline{v} := \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, \quad \tilde{x}_1 := x_1 + a^{-1} \underline{c}^T \underline{v}_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

akkor:

$$\underline{v}^T \underline{M} \underline{v} = \underbrace{a \tilde{x}_1^2}_V + \underline{v}_2^T \underline{M}_2 \underline{v}_2 > 0 \quad \forall \underline{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Tpl $\underline{v}_2^T \underline{M}_2 \underline{v}_2 \leq 0$, valamik $x_1 = -a^{-1} \underline{c}^T \underline{v}_2$ -nel

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{x}_1 = 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow \underline{v}_2^T \underline{M}_2 \underline{v}_2 > 0 \text{ nachgs } \forall \underline{v}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{M}_2$ positiv definit

|| althdnaschul so' a fent' wöllst

:

$$\boxed{\underline{v}^T \underline{M} \underline{v} = a_1 \tilde{x}_1^2 + a_2 \tilde{x}_2^2 + \dots + a_n \tilde{x}_n^2}$$

$$a_i > 0 \quad \tilde{\underline{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{x}_n \end{pmatrix} \in \underline{v} \text{ Koordinaten} \\ \text{meisteins transponierbar} \\ \text{von lehe}$$

\hookrightarrow positiv definit Quadratik also egg transformiert
Koordinaten darben (biricosex) ~~ellipsoid~~ nicht plakativ
ellipsoidisch.

Konsultur dagegen eggel Hypers' Quadratik aldekm

||
m'rodendrin fehltih elne'le

185)

THEOREM (Hörschenden elégés kétiklés nevezetű leírására)

$U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ nyitott halmaz, $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\underline{a} \in U$

- Tehát
- f bármely polgárossal diffhető \underline{a} -ban
 - $f'(\underline{a}) = \text{grad } f(\underline{a}) = \underline{0}$
 - $f''(\underline{a})$ deriváltosztatikus pontba depít (negatív def.).

Ekkor f -nek \underline{a} -ban lokális minimum (illetve maximum) van.

Biz $\underline{a} \in U$ nyitott $\Rightarrow \exists r > 0, B(\underline{a}, r) \subset U$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\underline{a} + \underline{h}) - f(\underline{a}) &= \langle \text{grad } f(\underline{a}), \underline{h} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h}, \underline{h} \rangle + \gamma(\underline{h}) \|\underline{h}\|^2 \\ &\stackrel{P}{=} \frac{1}{2} \langle f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h}, \underline{h} \rangle + \gamma(\underline{h}) \cdot \|\underline{h}\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q_{f''(\underline{a})}(\underline{h}) + \gamma(\underline{h}) \|\underline{h}\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

ii) $\text{grad } f(\underline{a}) = \underline{0}$

akkor $Q_{f''(\underline{a})}(\underline{h}) = \langle f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h}, \underline{h} \rangle = \langle \underline{h}, f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h} \rangle = f''(\underline{a}) \underline{h}$

hárható
aligha

$$\underline{a} + \underline{h} \in B(\underline{a}, r) \Rightarrow \underline{h} \in B(\underline{0}, r)$$

$$\therefore M(\underline{h}) \rightarrow 0, \text{ ha } \|\underline{h}\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{Péano-kéle} \\ \text{mentesítés})$$

180)

Th $\nabla f(\underline{x}) \neq \underline{0}$ pointwise definit, over $Q_{f''(\underline{x})}(\underline{x}) > 0$

$\nabla \underline{x} \neq \underline{0}$ -ra

$\Rightarrow \exists m > 0 : Q_{f''(\underline{x})}(\underline{z}) \geq m \|\underline{z}\|^2 \quad \forall \underline{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\underline{z} \neq \underline{0}$ -ra

(Oftmal)

$$\hookrightarrow f(\underline{x} + \underline{h}) - f(\underline{x}) \geq \frac{1}{2} m \|\underline{h}\|^2 + \gamma(\underline{h}) \|\underline{h}\|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} m + \gamma(\underline{h}) \right) \cdot \|\underline{h}\|^2$$

Nivel $\gamma(\underline{h}) \rightarrow 0$, für $\underline{h} \rightarrow \underline{0}$, sonst

$$|\gamma(\underline{h})| < \frac{m}{5} \quad \text{allohwas } r > 0 \text{-ra}$$

$(\underline{h} \in B(\underline{0}, r))$

$$\Rightarrow f(\underline{x} + \underline{h}) - f(\underline{x}) \geq \left(\frac{m}{2} - |\gamma(\underline{h})| \right) \cdot \|\underline{h}\|^2 \geq \left(\frac{m}{2} - \frac{m}{5} \right) \|\underline{h}\|^2 = \frac{m}{5} \|\underline{h}\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(\underline{x} + \underline{h}) \geq f(\underline{x}) \quad \forall \underline{h} \in B(\underline{0}, r)$$

$$\text{w.h.o.t. } f(\underline{x}) \geq f(\underline{s}) \quad \forall \underline{x} \in B(\underline{s}, r)$$

\Downarrow
s - low loc. MIN.

Tatsächlich negativ definit (HF)

187)

Neg: mcr $u=1$ zetten is leidend, logg erch elgrgs;
de nem nihgs felltabel.

pl. $f(x) = |x|$



$x=0$ -lan loh Hrw,
perijs 0-lan f nem is
durechds'.

TETEL (Nedodende nihgs felltabel loh > reboekle leuke)

$u \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ wgt, $f: u \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\underline{s} \in u$

Tfh: a) f heter driechds' \underline{s} -lan

b) f-wk \underline{s} -lan loh > minimum (maximum) lan.

Ehbr grad $f(\underline{s}) = 0 \Rightarrow Q_{f''(\underline{s})}$ positiv (negativ) nemidefnt.

Bir • grad $f(\underline{s}) = 0$ nihgs felltabel ✓

• $\underline{s} \in u$ wgt $\Rightarrow \exists r > 0, B(\underline{s}, r) \subset u$

Tfh \underline{s} -lan loh minimum van $\Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(\underline{s}) \quad \forall x \in B(\underline{s}, r)$

indirekt Tfh $Q_{f''(\underline{s})}$ nem positiv nemidefnt:

$\exists \underline{h} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, wiche $Q_{f''(\underline{s})}(\underline{h}) < 0$

$\underline{h} \neq 0$ inest $Q_{f''(\underline{s})}(0) = 0$

! $0 < t < \frac{r}{\|\underline{h}\|} \Rightarrow \underline{s} + t\underline{h} \in B(\underline{s}, r)$

188)

$$f(\underline{z} + t \underline{h}) - f(\underline{z}) = \frac{t}{2} Q_{f''(\underline{z})}(\underline{h}) + \mathcal{R}(t \underline{h}) \cdot \|t \underline{h}\|^2 =$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} \left(Q_{f''(\underline{z})}(\underline{h}) + 2 \cancel{\mathcal{R}}(\underline{h}) \cdot \|h\|^2 \right)$$

↑

$$Q_A(\underline{t} \underline{x}) = \langle \underline{t} \underline{x}, A \underline{t} \underline{x} \rangle = t^2 \langle \underline{x}, A \underline{x} \rangle = t^2 Q_A(\underline{x}) \quad \forall \underline{t} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

(Q_A monotonen homogen)

also

$$\mathcal{R}(t \underline{h}) \rightarrow 0, \text{ bei } t \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\Downarrow \quad 0 < t < \frac{2}{\|\underline{h}\|}$$

$$\exists \quad \mathfrak{T} < \frac{2}{\|\underline{h}\|} \quad \text{mit der} \quad 2 |\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{T} \underline{h})| \cdot \|\underline{h}\|^2 \leq - \frac{Q_{f''(\underline{z})}(\underline{h})}{2}$$

Eine \mathfrak{T} -rei:($Q_{f''(\underline{z})}(\underline{h}) - \text{negl}$
jetzt, weil
negativ)

$$f(\underline{z} + \mathfrak{T} \underline{h}) - f(\underline{z}) < \frac{\mathfrak{T}^2}{2} \left(Q_{f''(\underline{z})}(\underline{h}) + 2 |\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{T} \underline{h})| \cdot \|\underline{h}\|^2 \right) <$$

$$< \frac{\mathfrak{T}^2}{2} \left(Q_{f''(\underline{z})}(\underline{h}) - \frac{Q_{f''(\underline{z})}(\underline{h})}{2} \right) = \frac{\mathfrak{T}^2 Q_{f''(\underline{z})}}{4} < 0$$

Vergleiche $f(\underline{z} + \mathfrak{T} \underline{h}) < f(\underline{z})$, da $\underline{z} + \mathfrak{T} \underline{h} \in B(\underline{z}, r) - u$ ↳ \underline{z} -rei hat minimum vgl. $\Rightarrow Q_{f''(\underline{z})}$ punktuell.

Hierdurch hat man von (HF)



125)

Köv Ha $\text{grad } f(s) = 0$ az $Q_{f'(s)}$ indepnt \Rightarrow s -ban
f nélküli.

Tesz nem ellipszis feltétel! ($T \not\in \mathbb{Z}$)

Példák: Kereszthegy meg a lokális nélkülihez!

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x,y) = y^2 + 2x^2y + x^4$$

Dif' ahol $Q_{f'(s)}$

indepnt:

nyeregtart

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'_x(x,y) = 4xy + 4x^3 = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) = 2y + 2x^2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{(nélküli feltétel)}$$

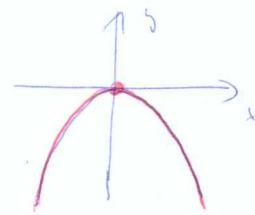
$$f''_{xx}(x,y) = 4y + 12x^2$$

$$\rightarrow x(4y + 4x^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{vagy} \quad y = -x^2$$

2. feltető

$$y = 0$$

2. feltető
autonómus



a nélküli feltétel
alapján even hosszú
lehet nélküli

$$f''_{xx}(x,y) = 4y + 12x^2$$

$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = 4x = f''_{yx}(x,y)$$

$$f''_{yy}(x,y) = 2$$

$$f''((x,y)) = \begin{pmatrix} 4y + 12x^2 & 4x \\ 4x & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Hess-mátrix}$$

a lehetségs leírása:

$$f''((x_1, x_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} 8x^2 & 4x \\ 4x & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{H}$$

$$\underline{H}_1 = (8x^2) \Rightarrow \det \underline{H}_1 = 8x^2 > 0$$

$$\det \underline{H} = 16x^2 - 16x^2 = 0$$

\Rightarrow a nélküli leírásban ellipszis feltétel
nem teljesül

mc) mehrere koll.

$$f(x,y) = y^2 + 2x^2y + x^4 = (y+x^2)^2 \geq f(x_1, -x^2) = 0$$

$\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

↪ an $y = -x^2$ 坚持en f-nach lokales minimum
reicht, welche globalisch ist.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \boxed{f(x,y) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)}}$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x,y) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2}(2x-2) \right)}_{1-x} = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} \underbrace{\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2y \right)}_{-y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{zu h'ggs plk'l} \\ \text{auslösen nach } x \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{y=0 \quad | \quad x=1}$$

↪ auslösen nach x P(1,0) punkt liegt

$$\begin{aligned} f''_{xx}(x,y) &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} (1-x)^2 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} = \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} \underbrace{\left[(1-x)^2 - 1 \right]}_{x^2-2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2-2x = x(x-2)$$

$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = f''_{yx}(x,y) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} (-y)(1-x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} \cdot y(x-1)$$

$$f''_{yy}(x,y) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} (-y)^2 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2-2x+1)} (y^2-1)$$

151)

$$f_{xx}(1,0) = -1 \quad | \quad f_{xy}(1,0) = f_{yx}(1,0) = 0 \quad | \quad f_{yy}(1,0) = -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow f''(P) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det f''(P) = 1 > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_{xx}(P) = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow P \text{-len lsh MAX}$$

(3)

$$f(x,y,z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3x - 3y - 3z + 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_x(x,y,z) = 3x^2 - 3 = 0 \\ f_y(x,y,z) = 3y^2 - 3 = 0 \\ f_z(x,y,z) = 3z^2 - 3 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{zuheute f黮lbar}$$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1, y = \pm 1, z = \pm 1 \Rightarrow$ 5maren 8 posiblen L鰏

$$f_{xx}(x,y,z) = 6x \quad f_{xy}(x,y,z) = 0 \quad | \quad f_{xz}(x,y,z) = 0$$

f_{yy} f_{yz}

$$f_{yy}(x,y,z) = 6y \quad f_{yz}(x,y,z) = f_{zy}(x,y,z) = 0$$

$$f_{zz}(x,y,z) = 6z$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x,y,z) = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6z \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\underline{H}}$$

152)

$$\underline{H}_1 = 6x \quad \rightarrow \det \underline{H}_1 = 6x$$

$$\underline{H}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 0 \\ 0 & 6y \end{pmatrix} \quad \det \underline{H}_2 = 36xy$$

$$\underline{H}_3 = \underline{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6z \end{pmatrix} \quad \det \underline{H}_3 = 192xyz$$

Ke (x,y,z) -ben nélsszint' $\Rightarrow \det \underline{H}_2 = 36xy > 0$

||

$$x=y=1 \text{ vagy } x=y=-1$$

• Ke $x=y=1 \Rightarrow \det \underline{H}_1 = 6 > 0$

||

$\det \underline{H}_3$ -val pontonk belj lemeze

||

$$z=1$$

$\hookrightarrow P_1(1,1,1)$ -ben \underline{H} pontk defut $\Rightarrow P_1$ -ben

lok M/W.

• Ke $x=y=-1 \Rightarrow \det \underline{H}_1 = -6 < 0$

||

$\det \underline{H}_3$ -val negatívbelj lemeze

||

$$z=-1$$

$\hookrightarrow P_2(-1,-1,-1)$ -ben \underline{H} negatív defut $\Rightarrow P_2$ -ben

lok MAX

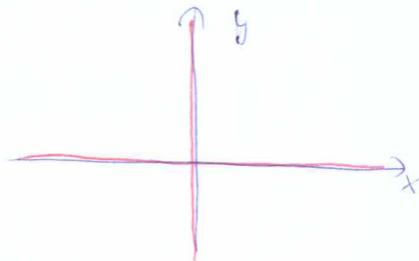
• \Rightarrow a hárbin 6 pontban \underline{H} nedefut \Rightarrow hyperbolik.

153/

$$(5) \boxed{f(x,y) = x^2y^3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'_x(x,y) = 2xy^3 = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) = 3x^2y^2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{nur singuläre Pktte bei}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \bullet x=0 \quad \text{v.a.} \quad y=0$$



$$f''_{xx}(x,y) = 2y^3$$

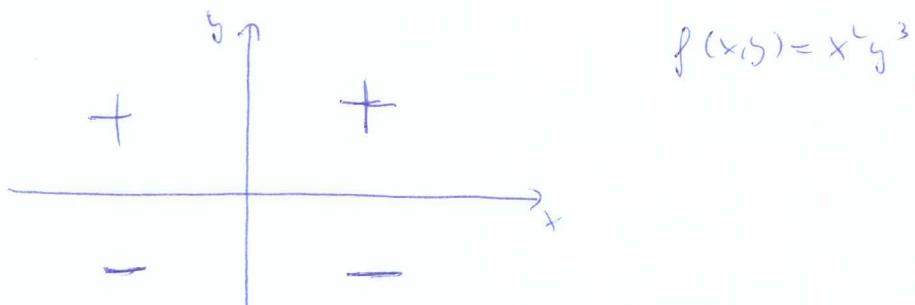
$$f''_{xy}(x,y) = f''_{yx}(x,y) = 6xy^2$$

$$f''_{yy}(x,y) = 6x^2y$$

$$f''((x,y)) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y^3 & 6xy^2 \\ 6xy^2 & 6x^2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet f''((0,y)) = \begin{pmatrix} 2y^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \det f''((0,y)) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{elliptisch} \\ \text{hier te.S.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\bullet f''((x,0)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \det f''((x,0)) = 0$$



\Rightarrow \bullet x Tangentialprojektion ist nicht elliptisch

\bullet y Tangentialprojektion (an origo horizontell) ist nicht elliptisch

Löblich verzögert mit neg - pl schiefstreckt, reziprok dient

155)

Absolut reellstetig

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($D_f \subset \mathbb{R}^n$)

$$D_f^{(1)} := \left\{ \underline{x} \in \text{int } D_f : f \text{ diff'bar } \underline{x}-\text{burz} \Rightarrow \text{grad } f(\underline{x}) = 0 \right\}$$

$$D_f^{(2)} := \left\{ \underline{x} \in \text{int } D_f : f \text{ } \underline{x}-\text{burz} \text{ nem diff'bar} \right\}$$

$$D_f^{(3)} := D_f \setminus \text{int } D_f$$

- $D_f^{(1)} \cup D_f^{(2)}$: f stationärer punktweise defizit

- Alle f -werte $\underline{x} \in D_f$ -burz absolut reellstetige wv, aber

$$\underline{x} \in D_f^{(1)} \cup D_f^{(2)} \cup D_f^{(3)}$$

$$I := \{i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : D_f^{(i)} \neq \emptyset\} \text{ index defizit}$$

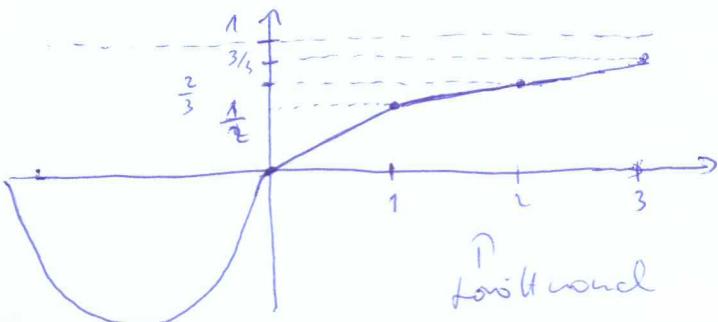
$$M_i := \sup \{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} : x \in D_f^{(i)}\} \quad i \in I$$

$$m_i := \inf \{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} : x \in D_f^{(i)}\}$$

(dabei
 $\inf \emptyset = \infty$
 $\sup \emptyset = -\infty$
 leere)

Def: ist nem Jelb'henil riht' max all min:

pl. $f(x) := \begin{cases} n \ln x, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{n+1} + n \right), & \text{he } n \leq x < n+1 \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$



$$\text{mt } R_f = 1$$

$$D_f^{(1)} = \{x \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad (\text{nem diff'bar})$$

$$\{f(x) : x \in D_f^{(1)}\} = \left\{ \frac{n}{n+1} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$\not\exists$ \mathcal{P} maximum!

155)

- $\underline{a} \in D_f$ - len absolut maximum \Rightarrow

$$f(\underline{a}) = \max \{ f(\underline{x}) : \underline{x} \in D_f \} =$$

$$= \max \{ M_i \in \mathbb{R} : i \in I \}$$

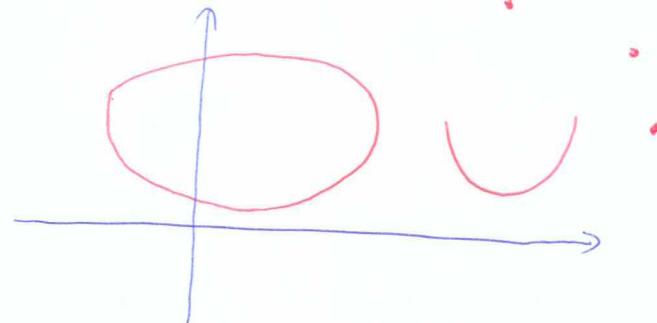
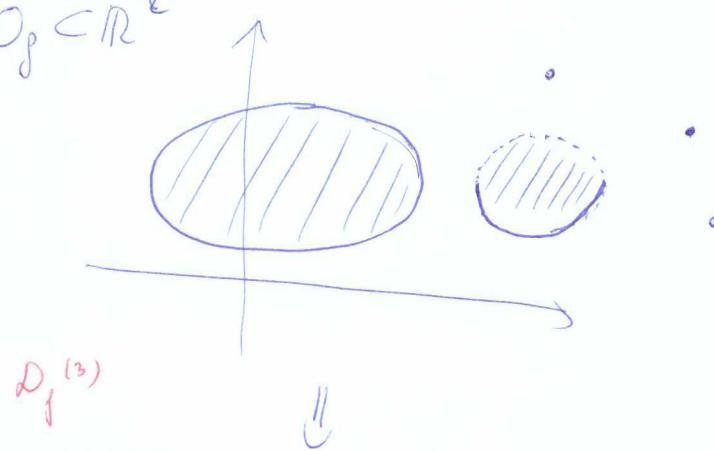
- $\underline{a} \in D_f$ - len absolut minimum \Rightarrow

$$f(\underline{a}) = \min \{ f(\underline{x}) : \underline{x} \in D_f \} =$$

$$= \min \{ m_i \in \mathbb{R} : i \in I \}$$

~~Reg.~~ $D_f^{(3)} = D_f \setminus \text{int } D_f$

Tfn $D_f \subset \mathbb{R}^2$



156)

Példához - általánosításra

(1)

$$\boxed{f(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy}$$

a) Lokaális négyzetik

$$b) T := \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2x\}$$

általánosított T-n?

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} f'_x(x,y) &= 3x^2 - 3y = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) &= 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow y = x^2 \\ & x = y^2 = x^4 \rightarrow x(1-x^3) = 0 \\ & x = 0 \quad \text{v} \quad x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

stacionáris pontok:

$$S := \{(0,0), (1,1)\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ y=0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ y=1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''_{xx}(x,y) &= 6x, \quad f''_{xy}(x,y) = f''_{yx}(x,y) = -3, \quad f''_{yy}(x,y) = 6y \end{aligned}$$

$$f''((x,y)) = \begin{pmatrix} 6x & -3 \\ -3 & 6y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad f''((0,0)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det f''((0,0)) = -9$$

indefinit

 \Downarrow
 $(0,0)$ széppont

$$\Downarrow \quad f''((1,1)) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det f''((1,1)) = 36 - 9 > 0$$

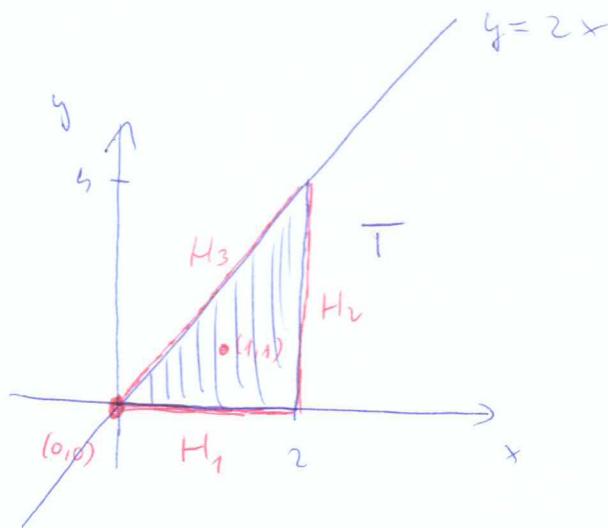
$$6 > 0$$

pozitív definit

 \Downarrow
 $(1,1)$ -en lóh M/N

$$f(1,1) = -1$$

157/
b)



$$D_f^{(1)} = \{(1,1)\} \quad (0,0) \notin \text{int } T$$

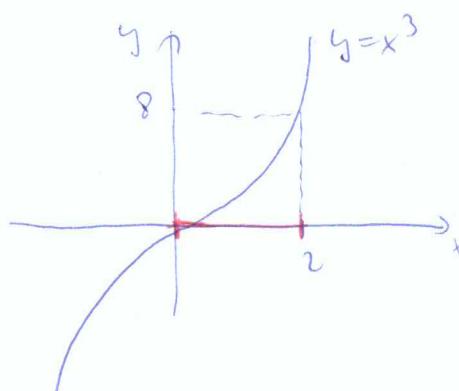
$$D_f^{(2)} = \emptyset \quad \text{f. monoton diff'}$$

$$D_f^{(3)} = H_1 \cup H_2 \cup H_3$$

$D_f^{(3)}$ verzögerte:

$$\circ H_1 = \{(x,0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 2\}$$

$f(H_1) = f(x,0) = x^3 \rightarrow$ ennehm an 1. Würfels Hypothese
keine der abgeschr. Abschlüsse sind nicht differenzierbar



$[0,2]$ -u

||

$$\max f(H_1) = f(2,0) = 8$$

$$\min f(H_1) = f(0,0) = 0$$

158)

$$\bullet H_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq y \leq 4\}$$

$$f(H_2) = f(x, y) = y^3 - 6y + 8 =: h(y) \quad 0 \leq y \leq 4$$

$\hookrightarrow h : [0, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ für jedes abzählbar unbeschränkt beschränkt $[0, 4]$ -u

$$h'(y) = 3y^2 - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2} \quad (\text{cah. ist lösbar ldt n. e.})$$

$$h(\sqrt{2}) = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}$$

an Intervallum weiter:

$$h(0) = 8$$

$$h(4) = 58$$

$$\Rightarrow \min f(H_2) = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}, \max f(H_2) = 58 = f(2, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\bullet H_3 = \{(x, 2x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 2\}$$

$$f(H_3) = f(x, 2x) = 9x^3 - 6x^2 =: g(x)$$

$g : [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ für jedes abzählbar unbeschränkt beschränkt $[0, 2]$ -u

$$g'(x) = 27x^2 - 12x = x(27x - 12) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ oder } x = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$g(0) = 0, g\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) = -\frac{32}{81}$$

an Intervallum weiter:

$$g(2) = 58$$

$$\Rightarrow \min f(H_3) = -\frac{32}{81} = f\left(\frac{4}{9}, \frac{8}{9}\right)$$

$$\max f(H_3) = 58 = f(2, 4)$$

155)

Az elülről hozik fel a kiegészítőt a legnagyobbet ott, a legnagyobbat.

$$f(1,1) = -1 \quad (\text{lok MIN})$$

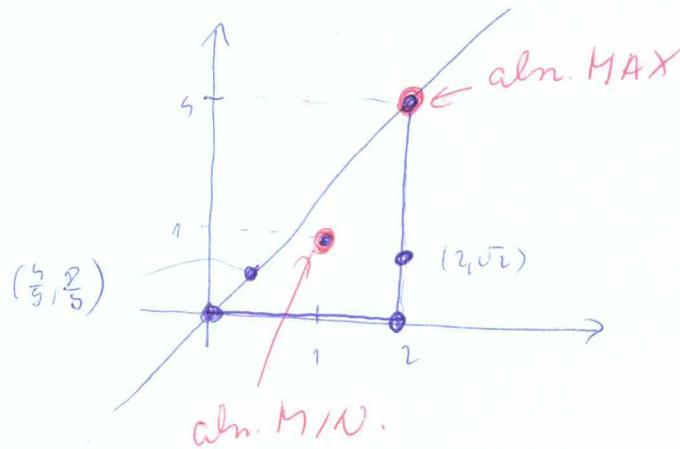
$$f(2,0) = 8$$

$$f(2,\sqrt{2}) = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{8}{3}\right) = -\frac{32}{81}$$

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

$$f(2,4) = 48$$



absolut MAX = 48

(2,4)-ben

absolut MIN = -1

(1,1)-ben

② $f(x,y) = y^2(1-x^2-y^2)$

a) lok reellstetig

b) $T := \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

absolut reellstetig T-n

$\circ) f'_x(x,y) = -2xy^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \vee y=0$

$$f'_y(x,y) = 2y(1-x^2-y^2) - 2y \cdot y^2 = -4y^3 + 2y - 2y \cdot x^2 = 0$$

$\circ) \text{hc } x=0 \rightsquigarrow -4y^3 + 2y = -2y(2y^2 - 1) = 0 \rightarrow y=0 \vee y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\hookrightarrow P_1(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), P_2(0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), P_3(0, 0)$

$y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}, y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

200/

- ha $y=0 \Rightarrow$ a minden feltétel� elvárt telesz

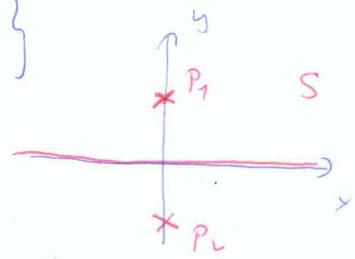
\cup
x tetszőleges

$$P(x, 0) \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad ((0, 0) \text{ lemezen})$$

\Rightarrow Stacionárius pontok:

$$S = \left\{ (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}), (0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}), \{(x, 0) : x \in \mathbb{R}\} \right\}$$

\parallel \parallel
 P_1 P_n



$$f''_{xx}(x, y) = -2y^2 \quad f''_{xy}(x, y) = f''_{yx}(x, y) = -4xy$$

$$f''_{yy}(x, y) = -12y^2 + 2 - 2x^2$$

$$f''((x, y)) = \begin{pmatrix} -2y^2 & -4xy \\ -4xy & -12y^2 + 2 - 2x^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Kerze-matix}$$

$$\bullet f''(P_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sim \quad \begin{cases} \det f''(P_1) = 4 \\ [f''(P_1)]_{11} = -1 < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \Rightarrow f''(P_1) \\ \text{negatív dérpt} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1-\text{len lóh}_\text{max} \quad f(P_1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

201)

• $f''(P_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$ negativ, mit el. lab

↓

 $f''(P_2)$ negativ definit

$\Rightarrow P_2$ -ten lok max $f(P_2) = \frac{1}{4}$

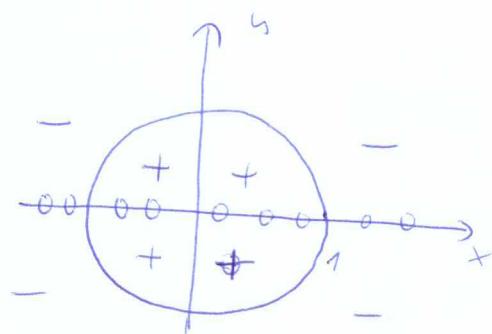
• $f''((x_{10})) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2x^2 \end{pmatrix} \det f''((x_{10})) = 0$

↓

nem el. dorthet'

$$f(x_{10}) = 0$$

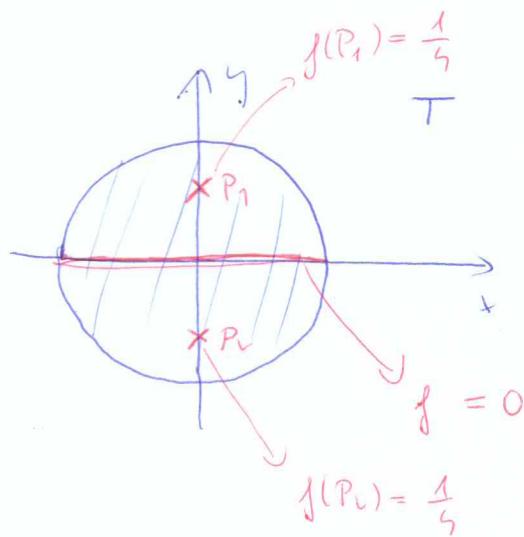
$$f(x_{10}) = y^2(1-x^2-y^2)$$



\Rightarrow • $\text{Ac } |x| < 1 \Rightarrow (x_{10})$ -ten lok MIN $f(x_{10}) = 0$

• $\text{Ac } |x| > 1 \Rightarrow (x_{10})$ -ten lok MAX $f(x_{10}) = 0$

202)
e)



$$P_1(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}), P_2(0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}})$$

$$0^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{s} < 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow P_1, P_2 \in T$$

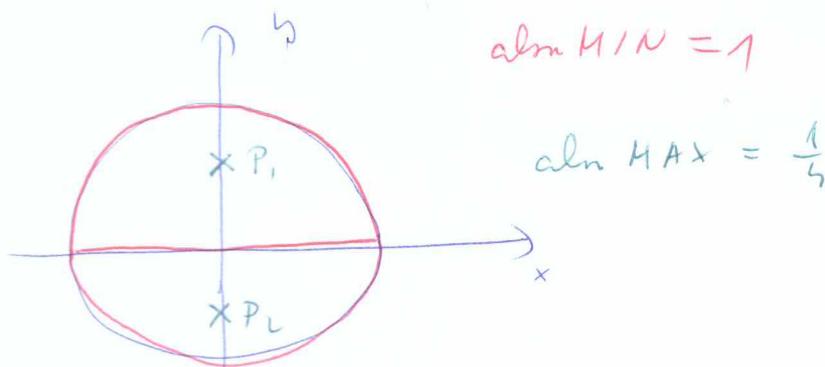
$$T \text{ hatzen: } x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad (\partial T)$$

$$f(\partial T) = 0$$



absolut min $T-n = 0$ (a Lösung es'
 $(x, 0) \quad x \in (-1, 1)$ problem)

absolut max $T-n = \frac{1}{s}$ P_1, P_2 -ler

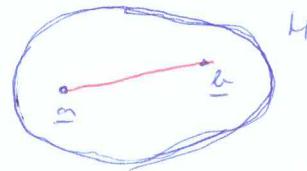


203)

Konvexität

Def $H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ halman konvex, ha $\underline{a}, \underline{b} \in H$ erden

$$[\underline{a}, \underline{b}] \subset H.$$



$$[\underline{a}, \underline{b}] = \underline{a} + t(\underline{b} - \underline{a})$$

$$t \in [0, 1]$$

Pl H $B(\underline{c}, r) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ gömb konvex:

$$\text{ha } \underline{x}, \underline{y} \in B(\underline{c}, r)$$

$$\|\underline{x} + t(\underline{y} - \underline{x}) - \underline{c}\| = \|(1-t)(\underline{x} - \underline{c}) + t(\underline{y} - \underline{c})\| \leq$$

$$\leq (1-t)\|\underline{x} - \underline{c}\| + t\|\underline{y} - \underline{c}\| \leq (1-t)r + tr = r,$$

Xesönbürn H zint gömb, myllt u zint tige konvex.

Def legen $H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ konvex, $f: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ linear konvex H -n, ha

$\forall \underline{x}, \underline{y} \in H$ exist $t \mapsto f(\underline{x} + t(\underline{y} - \underline{x}))$ linear konvex,

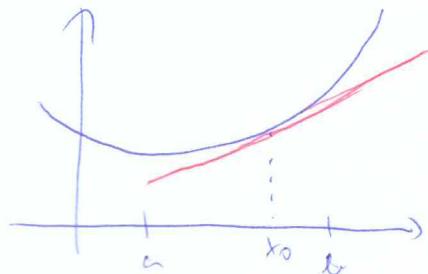
magis,

$$f((1-t)\underline{x} + t\underline{y}) \leq (1-t)f(\underline{x}) + t f(\underline{y}).$$

Eml: 1 valtozóban, f diffhő $(a, b) - n$

f konvex $(a, b) - n \Leftrightarrow f$ gráfja an elülsőgyenes

jelett pt f $(a, b) - n$ elülsőgyenes



203/

THEOREM: Legen f diffbar' a $H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ mit lower hmlaw.

f lower H-n $\Leftrightarrow f$ graph a $(\underline{s}, f(\underline{s}))$

parallel durch \underline{s} geht von

$\forall \underline{s}, \underline{x} \in H$ exist, a, b

$$f(\underline{x}) \geq f(\underline{s}) + \langle f'(\underline{s}), \underline{x} - \underline{s} \rangle$$

$$\forall \underline{s}, \underline{x} \in H.$$

Biz. Thm f lower H-n, $\underline{s}, \underline{x} \in H$, $\underline{s} \neq \underline{x}$

$\Rightarrow F(t) := f(\underline{s} + t(\underline{x} - \underline{s}))$ für diffbar' $\forall t \in [0, 1]$ -len

$$F'(t) = \langle f'(\underline{s} + t(\underline{x} - \underline{s})), \underline{x} - \underline{s} \rangle \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

Ist F lower (def.)

$$f(\underline{x}) = F(1) \geq F(0) + F'(0) \cdot 1 = f(\underline{s}) + \langle f'(\underline{s}), \underline{x} - \underline{s} \rangle$$

✓

Thm: $f(\underline{x}) \geq f(\underline{s}) + \langle f'(\underline{s}), \underline{x} - \underline{s} \rangle \quad \forall \underline{s}, \underline{x} \in H$

$F(t) = f(\underline{s} + t(\underline{x} - \underline{s})) \Rightarrow$ lin. hell durch, bzgl. F lower $[0, 1]$ -n

$$\text{Kapp: } F(t) \geq F(t_0) + F'(t_0)(t - t_0) \quad \forall t, t_0 \in [0, 1]$$

$$F'(t) = \langle f'(\underline{s} + t(\underline{x} - \underline{s})), \underline{x} - \underline{s} \rangle$$

||

205)

hell:

$$f(a + t(x-a)) \geq f(s + t_0(x-s)) + \langle f'(a + t_0(x-s)), (t-t_0)(x-s) \rangle \quad (*)$$

weiter $f(x) \geq f(s) + \langle f'(a), x-a \rangle$ (parallel)

a heißt $a + t_0(x-s)$ $\forall s, x \in H$

x heißt $a + t(x-s)$

||

$$f(a + t(x-a)) \geq f(a + t_0(x-s)) + \langle f'(s + t_0(x-s)), (t-t_0)(x-s) \rangle$$

pont (*) -> beweis.

TEIL

Tfh

f heter diff' a wylt s' lower HCR-en.

f lower H-n \Rightarrow $f''(s)$ punkt remidept $\forall s \in H$.

Biz: Tfh f lower H-n, $s, b \in H$, $s \neq b$.

F(t) := f(s + t(b-s)) heter diff' $[0,1]$ -n

o'

$$F''(0) = Q_{f''(s)}(b-s)$$

F lower $\Rightarrow F''(0) \geq 0 \Rightarrow Q_{f''(s)}(b-s) \geq 0 \quad \forall s, b \in H$
 $s \neq b$

||

$Q_{f''(s)}$ punkt remidept. ✓

206)

Typh $f''(s)$ ponzu nemelépett $\forall s \in H - u$

! $a, b \in H$, $a \neq b$

$$F(t) := f(a + t(b-a)) \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

↓
kötörő diff hibája $[0, 1] - u$ es'

$$F''(t) = Q_{f''(s)}(a + t(b-a)) \geq 0, \text{ mert } f''(s)$$

ponzu
nemelépett

F lower $[0, 1] - u$

f lower H - u

Megy: $H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ lower, $f: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ lönhető $H - u$, ha

- f lower $H - u$.

↓
a funkcióval megjelöltetik
lönhető gyűrűre alkalmasságot.