

Emne	Lærebok	Oppgaver
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① Nødvendige betingelser for max/min

(*) max/min $f(x,y)$ når $g(x,y) = a$

Lagrange-
problem

Metode: $L(x,y;\lambda) = f(x,y) - \lambda \cdot (g(x,y) - a)$

$$L'_x = f'_x - \lambda \cdot g'_x = 0$$

$$L'_y = f'_y - \lambda \cdot g'_y = 0$$

$$L'_\lambda = -(g(x,y) - a) = 0$$

førsteordens-
betingelser (FOC)

$g(x,y) = a$ (bibetingelsen)
= C

FOC + C

Lagrange-
betingelsene

Teorem

Hvis (x^*, y^*) er max/min i (*), så har vi enten

i) det fins λ slik at (x^*, y^*, λ) oppfyller FOC + C

eller

ii) (x^*, y^*) er et tillatt pkt med degenerert bibetingelse,

$$\text{dvs } \begin{cases} g'_x = 0 \\ g'_y = 0 \\ g(x,y) = a \end{cases}$$

(unntaks pkt)

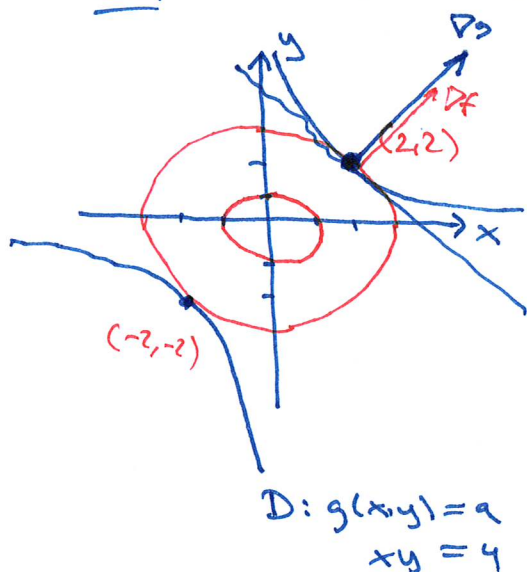
Merk:

$$\text{FOC} \Leftrightarrow \nabla f = \lambda \cdot \nabla g \Leftrightarrow (L'_x = L'_y = 0)$$

Nivåkurven $f(x,y) = c$ og
 $D: g(x,y) = a$
 måkes tangentfelt

Ex: max/min $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

nr $xy = 4$



$$D: xy = 4$$

$$y = 4/x$$

Nivåkurver for f:

$$f(x,y) = c$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = c$$

sirkel, sentrum $(0,0)$,
 radius \sqrt{c} ($c > 0$)

② Dejenerert bilbetegnelse

Merk: tilkalle punkt med
 dejenerert bilbetegnelse

$$g(x,y) = a \quad xy = 4$$

$$g'_x = g'_y = 0 \quad \nabla g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lagrange's multipl. metode
 fungerer ikke for pkt
 med $\nabla g = \underline{0}$.

Tangentel til $g(x,y) = a$
 har stigningsfall $-\frac{g'_x}{g'_y}$

dvs

$$\nabla g = \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow \text{pkt p\ddot{o} D uten} \\ \text{entydig tangent}$$

Sjekk: $xy = 4$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g'_x = y = 0 \\ g'_y = x = 0 \end{array} \right\} (x,y) = (0,0)$$

$$0 \cdot 0 \neq 4$$

ingen tilkalle pkt med
 dejenerert bilbetegnelse

Ek: max/min $f(x,y) = y$ nær $x^2 + y^3 = 0$

$$L = y - \lambda(x^2 + y^3)$$

$$L'_x = -\lambda \cdot 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ eller } x = 0$$

$$L'_y = \begin{cases} 1 - \lambda \cdot 3y^2 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$1 - 0 = 0$	$y^3 = 0$
<u>umulig</u>	$y = 0$
	$1 - \lambda \cdot 0 = 0$
	<u>umulig</u>

Degenerert, bibetydelse:

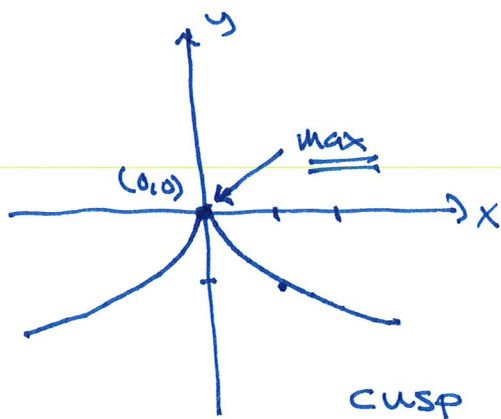
$$g(x,y) = x^2 + y^3 = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g'_x &= 2x = 0 \\ g'_y &= 3y^2 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} (x,y) = (0,0)$$

$0^2 + 0^3 = 0$ ok

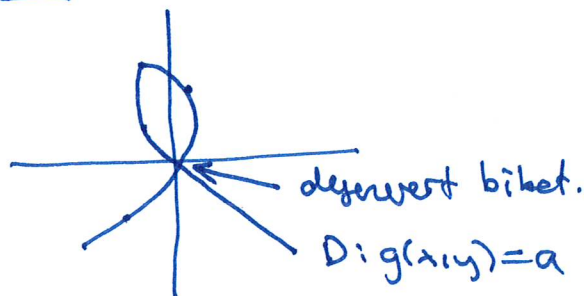
$\Rightarrow (0,0)$ tillatt pnt med max degenerert bibetydelse

ingen ordnare kand. pnt



$$\begin{aligned} D: x^2 + y^3 &= 0 \\ y^3 &= -x^2 \\ y &= \sqrt[3]{-x^2} = -\sqrt[3]{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Ek:



③ Tolkning av Lagrange-multiplikatoren λ

Ekse: max/min $f(x,y) = x^2 - 4xy + y^2$ når $2x - y = 1$

Lagrange:

$$L = x^2 - 4xy + y^2 - \lambda(2x - y - 1)$$

$$L'_x = 2x - 4y - \lambda \cdot 2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$L'_y = -4x + 2y - \lambda(-1) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$2x - y = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \quad \lambda = \underline{4x - 2y}$$

$$(1) \quad 2x - 4y - 2(4x - 2y) = 0$$

$$2x - 4y - 8x + 4y = 0$$

$$-6x = 0$$

$$\underline{x = 0}$$

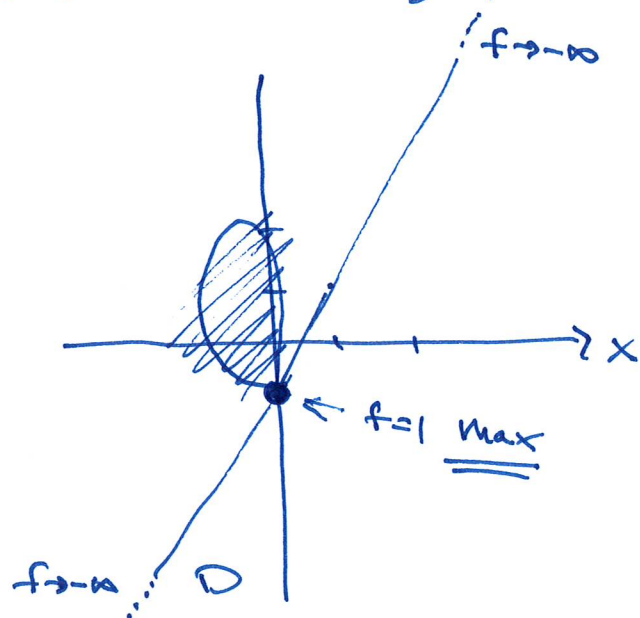
$$(3) \quad 2 \cdot 0 - y = 1 \quad \underline{y = -1}$$

$$(1) \quad \lambda = 4 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot (-1) = 2$$

Kandidatpnt: $(x, y; \lambda) = (0, -1; 2) \quad f = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Test: } x \rightarrow \infty \\ \quad y = 2x - 1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} f = x^2 - 4xy + y^2 \\ = x^2 - 4x(2x - 1) + (2x - 1)^2 = -3x^2 + \dots \\ \rightarrow -\infty \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow -\infty \\ \quad y = 2x - 1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} f = -3x^2 + \dots \\ \rightarrow -\infty \end{array} \right\}$$



$$D: 2x - y = 1$$

$$y = 2x - 1$$

D er ikke begrenset
ingen tillatte pnt med denne.
bistet side D er en linje

Konklusjon: $f_{\max} = \underline{\underline{1}}$ (max verdi) $(x^*, y^*) = \underline{\underline{(0, 1)}}$ (max-put)

$$\lambda = 2$$

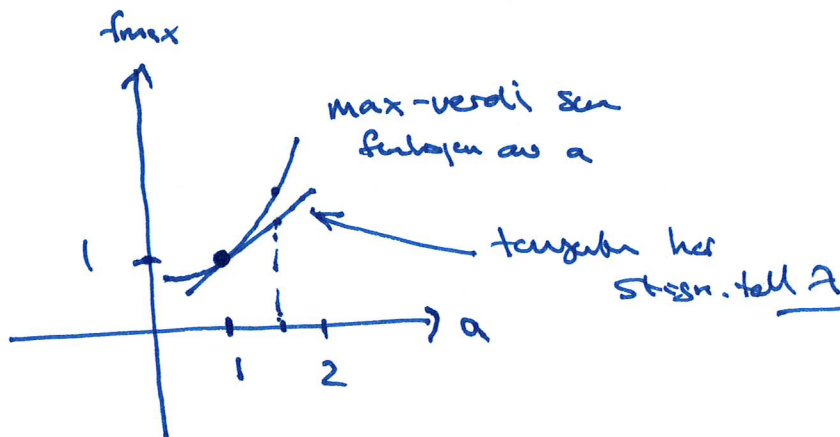
Tolkning av λ : Marginal endring i max-verdi (min-verdi) per endring i a , konstante i likningene $g(x, y) = a$.

$\max f(x, y) = x^2 - 4xy + y^2$ når $2x - y = 1$ $\leftarrow f_{\max} = 1$

$\max f(x, y) = x^2 - 4xy + y^2$ når $2x - y = 1.5$ $\leftarrow f_{\max} \approx 2$

$$f_{\max} \approx 1 + 0.5 \cdot 2$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 ny Δa λ
 max-verdi
 $a = 1.5$



gamle
max-
verdi
 $a = 1$

Oppgave ark 47, 7

$$\max f(x,y) = x+y \quad \text{når} \quad x^3 - 3xy + y^3 = 0$$

Vi antar at det fins et maks.

$$L = x+y - \lambda(x^3 - 3xy + y^3)$$

$$L'_x = 1 - \lambda(3x^2 - 3y) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$L'_y = 1 - \lambda(-3x + 3y^2) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$x^3 - 3xy + y^3 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \quad 1 = \lambda(3x^2 - 3y)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{3x^2 - 3y} \quad (3x^2 - 3y \neq 0)$$

$$(2) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{-3x + 3y^2} \quad (-3x + 3y^2 \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{3x^2 - 3y} = \frac{1}{-3x + 3y^2}$$

$$-3x + 3y^2 = 3x^2 - 3y \quad | :3$$

$$-x + y^2 - x^2 + y = 0$$

$$\underline{y^2 - x^2} + y - x = 0$$

$$(y-x)(y+x) + (y-x) = 0$$

$$(y-x)(y+x+1) = 0$$

$$y = x \quad \text{eller} \quad y = -x - 1$$

$$g'_x = 3x^2 - 3y = 0$$

$$g'_y = -3x + 3y^2 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 3xy + y^3 = 0$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$-3x + 3(x^2)^2 = 0$$

$$-3(x - x^4) = 0$$

$$-3x(1 - x^3) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 1$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$-1 = 0$$

(0,0)

unlös

$$\text{Kand. pnt: } \underline{(0,0)} \quad f=0$$

$$a) \underline{y=x}: \quad (3) \quad x^3 - 3x^2 + \lambda^3 = 0$$

$$2x^3 - 3x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2(2x-3) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad \text{eller} \quad x = 3/2$$

$$y=0 \quad \quad \quad y = 3/2$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

uvalgt

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{3(9/4 - 3/2)} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3/4} = 4/9$$

$$(x, y; \lambda) = \underline{(3/2, 3/2; 4/9)} \quad f=3$$

$$b) \underline{y=-x-1}:$$

$$(3) \quad x^3 - 3x(-x-1) + (-x-1)^3 = 0$$

$$\cancel{x^3} + \cancel{3x^2} + \cancel{3x} + (-\cancel{x^3} - \cancel{3x^2} - \cancel{3x} + 1) = -1 = 0$$

uvalgt

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{max}}: \quad \underline{f_{\text{max}} = 3} \quad \text{i} \quad \underline{(3/2, 3/2)} \quad \text{med} \quad \lambda = 4/9$$