

Metrika odvození od normy

$$\rho(a, b) = \|a - b\|$$

1) $\rho(a, b) = \rho(b, a)$:
OK

$$\rho(a, a) = \|a - a\| = |1 - 1| \cdot \|a\|$$

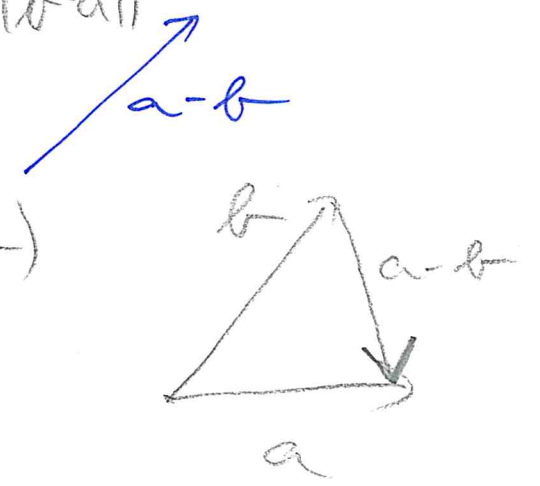
$$\rho(b, a) = \|b - a\|$$

$$b - a = -(a - b)$$

$$\|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|v\|$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$v \neq 0$ vektor



2) $\rho(a, b) \geq 0$

$$\rho(a, b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b$$

OK

$$\|a - b\| \geq 0$$

$$\|a - b\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow a - b = 0$$

Δ -ová nerovnost pro normy:

$$\|u + v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$$

3) $\rho(a, c) \leq \rho(a, b) + \rho(b, c)$

$$\|a - c\| \leq \|a - b\| + \|b - c\|$$

$$u = a - b \quad v = b - c \quad \therefore u + v = a - c$$

Distributiv notika

$$f(a, b) = \begin{cases} 0 & a = b \\ 1 & a \neq b \end{cases}$$

1) $f(a, b) = f(b, a)$ ok

2) $f(a, b) \geq 0$

$f(a, b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b$

3) $f(a, c) \leq f(a, b) + f(b, c)$

$a = c$

0

\leq

$(0+0)$

$0+1, 1+0, 1+1$ ok

$a \neq c$

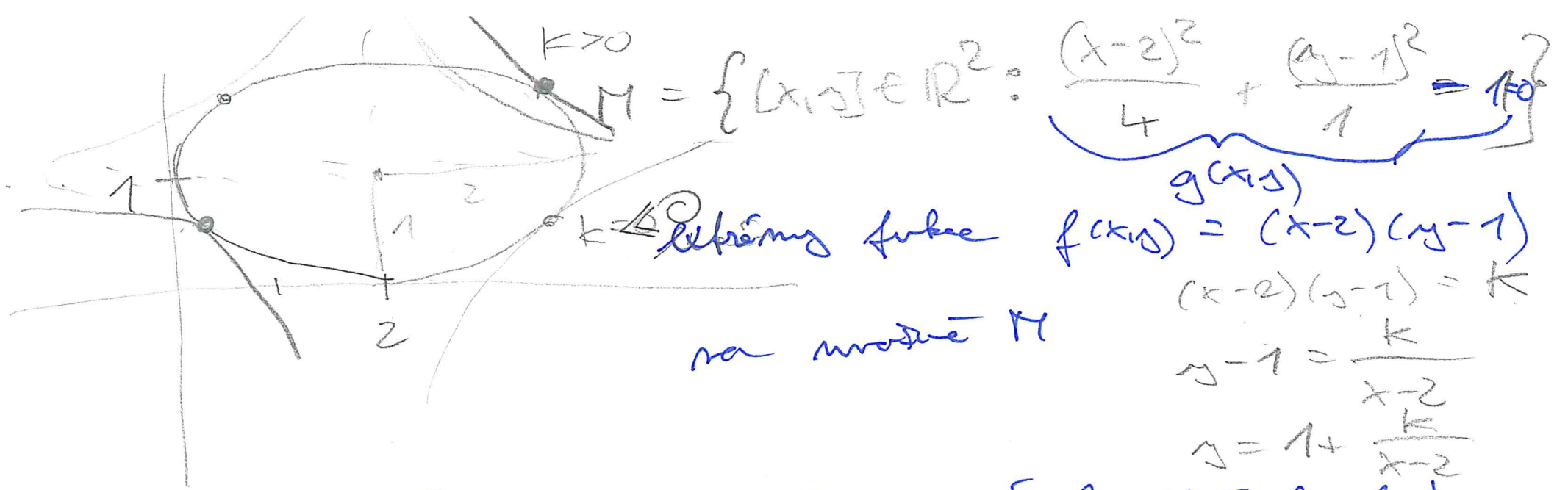
1

\leq

$0+1, 1+0, 1+1$ ok

naše \uparrow $b = a$

obje $b = c$



M je uzavřená (obsahuje všechny své hraniční body)
 a omezená, f je spojitá na M ... od toho plyne,
 že f nabývá na M maximální a minimální hodnoty

$grad f = (y-1, x-2)$
 $grad g = \left(\frac{2(x-2)}{4}, \frac{2(y-1)}{1} \right)$

Metoda Lagrangeových multiplikátorů:

Pokud funkce f nabývá na křivce $M = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : g(x, y) = 0\}$

extrém v bodě $\bar{A} = (x_0, y_0)$ a ~~platí~~ f má v bodě A

stejný gradient a g má v bodě A nenulový gradient,

pak existuje $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ takové, že

$$\text{grad } f(x_0, y_0) = \lambda \text{ grad } g(x_0, y_0)$$

Hledáme tedy v této úloze:

$$(y-1, x-2) = \lambda \left(\frac{x-2}{2}, 2(y-1) \right)$$

to znamená

$$y-1 = \frac{\lambda}{2} (x-2)$$

$$x-2 = 2\lambda (y-1)$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{4} + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

$$y-1 = \frac{a}{2} \cdot 2a(y-1)$$

$$y-1 = a^2(y-1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=1 \dots x=2 \dots 0=1 \quad \times \\ a^2=1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=1 \\ a=-1 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

$$1) a=1 : \quad (y-1) = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{4} + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}(x-2)^2 = 1$$

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

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$2) a=-1$$

⋮

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = 1 \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f(x, y) = (x-2)(y-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

NEZÁMĚNNOST SMÍŠENÝCH DERIVACÍ

$$f(x, y) = xy \underbrace{\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}}$$

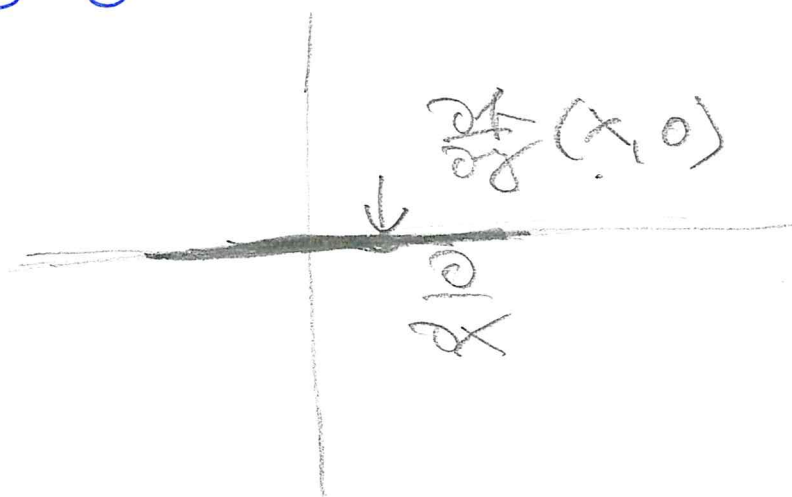
spíše roztáhneme
do bodu $(x, 0)$ bohatě mluví

$$\in [-1, 1]$$

0. derivace $\rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + x \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) y$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, 0) = x \cdot \frac{x^2 - 0}{x^2 + 0} = x \quad \text{for } x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) :$$

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

mitte nicht für $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,0) = x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = 1$$

D.Ü :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = -1$$