TYNAPTHIEDN MONNON METABAHTON

* Arma AKROTATA O HOSO NO SER EURO E PONTO COS E EoTW : A unsochoto Tou R' kou siotu f: A - IR. YXEA. Up. Evo onpois P tou réjetair oblisión anidoro exolution, mit, au f(P) = f(X) Eoru U avoirté croadate tou Pr vou écru f: U+R. Qp. Eva onjueio P Tou V REJETOU TOTILIO HOXETILIO EXOIXIOTO TINS F, av ∃B(P,a), ru. +(P) < f(X) It It P I IT TOMES NOVETING PREYIOD IT IT, IB(P,a), TW. FIP) > FIX) YXEB(Ba) D'+(b) = D'+(b) = --- = D'+(b) = 0

Op. Eva onnelo P Tou U ovopia Jetau kalorino onnelo Tris f, av $D_{A}f(P) = D_{A}f(P) = --- = D_{A}f(P) = 0.$

Deup. Au PEU TOMINO amportato ms f, tôte to Pelvan xpionino ombobini f.

DEUP (Kormpo Tou Sylvester) EoTW àanf Exel OUEXELS MEPILES Mapaquigous Ins kou 2ns 755ns kou eorcu ôt 1 to P Elvau kpriorino oqualo tris f

The signal ouropiles, renormalize to a explosionous $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that its opizables $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that its opizables $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$, is felting that $a_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$.

(ii) It H,<0, H,>0, -.. (-1)"H,>0, It IT IT IT IT IT IT IT IT

(iii) Av Sev roxuau or (i) kon (ii) kan Hx ≠0, Ykel 12-1,n) tore not dev eter on auxosoo

(iv) A H=0, na korrao kel4-int, Tote fer propague va arraparaaque, no

lapas. Εσιω $f(xy) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$. Avastralge τα τυχών τοπικά

apotata trus f.
Avastralle ta kplotpa onfiela P(x,y) nou ikaronoioù tis Estacober वाक्ठेरवाव गाउ र.

$$\frac{2f(P)}{3x} = 0 \} = 3x^{2} - 3y = 0 \} \Rightarrow x^{2} - y = 0 \} = 3x^{2} - 3x = 0 \} \Rightarrow y^{2} = x = 0$$

 $\chi^4=\chi=>\chi^4-\chi=0\Rightarrow\chi(\chi^3-1)=0\Rightarrow\chi=0$ $\dot{\eta}$ $\chi=1$. Therefore $\chi^4=\chi=>\chi(\chi^3-1)=0\Rightarrow\chi=0$ $\dot{\eta}$ $\chi=1$. Ynskopisopre $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}=6\chi$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}=-3$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}=6y$.

J. Oseuposius Triv J(X14,2) = X2+42+2" - X21-

To to $P_1 = (0,0)$ Exame $H_1 = G \times |_{(0,0)} = 0$, onote ser propositie va anapowalue To to $P_2=(1,1)$ -1+ $H_1=6\times|_{(1,1)}=6>0$, $H_2=\frac{6\times -3}{-3}=\frac{6\times -3}{69}|_{(1,1)}=\frac{6\times -3}{3}=27>0$

Apa or onjueio P_2 exoque $\tau.\epsilon$. (Torriso Etakrow) kai $f(P_2) = -1$.

Παραδ. Θεωραίνε την f(x,y,z) = x2+y2+z2-xy+x-2z.

Avazmaile la cuira diporma in f.

Eau P(x14,2) pairmo onqueio ins f. Tôte

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

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y$$

$$|O_{11} = D_{1}^{2}f(P) = 2|, \quad \alpha_{12} = D_{1}D_{1}f(P) = -1, \quad \alpha_{13} = D_{1}D_{3}f(P) = 0$$

$$|O_{21} = D_{2}D_{1}f(P) = -1, \quad \alpha_{22} = D_{2}^{2}f(P) = 2, \quad \alpha_{23} = D_{2}D_{3}f(P) = 0$$

$$|O_{21} = D_{2}D_{1}f(P) = -1, \quad \alpha_{22} = D_{2}^{2}f(P) = 2, \quad \alpha_{23} = D_{2}D_{3}f(P) = 0$$

$$|O_{21} = D_{2}D_{1}f(P) = -1, \quad \alpha_{22} = D_{2}^{2}f(P) = 2, \quad \alpha_{33} = D_{3}^{2}f(P) = 0$$

$$|O_{21} = D_{2}D_{1}f(P) = 0, \quad \alpha_{32} = D_{3}D_{2}f(P) = 0, \quad \alpha_{33} = D_{3}^{2}f(P) = 0$$

Ynotogizaque tis Emavés opisoures:

$$H_{1} = \alpha_{11} = 270, \quad H_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 > 0, \quad H_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{6}{70}$$

Apa, or onper $P_1(-\frac{2}{3},-\frac{1}{3},1)$ Example $z \in E$. Kou $f(P_1)=f(-\frac{2}{3},-\frac{1}{3},1)=-\frac{4}{3}$.

Acr. Na Brevalv ta torned apportate the avalothors $f(xy) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 2xy + 2$

1. Eoru P(xy) kojajus onjuelo ms f. Tote

$$\frac{2(p)}{3x} = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2y = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 - 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 3x - 2 + 2x = 0 = x^2 + 2x = x^$$

 $x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = -2.$

ZUVETIUS KOTOMESQUE OE SUS KONONJUA ONJUENA TA $P_1(1,-1)$, $P_2(-2,2)$.

Yhorographe Is $\frac{3x^2}{3x^2} = 2x + 3$, $\frac{3x^2}{3x^2} = 2$, $\frac{3x^2}{3x^2} = 2$

The to
$$P_1 = (1,-1)$$
 Example

$$H_1 = \alpha_{11} = \frac{\partial^2 f(P_1)}{\partial x^2} = 2x + 3 \Big|_{P_1} = 570, H_2 = \left| \frac{\partial_1 \alpha_{12}}{\partial x_1} \right|_{P_2} = \left| \frac{\partial_2 f(P_1)}{\partial x_2} \right|_{P_1} = \left| \frac{\partial_2 f(P_1)}{\partial x_2} \right|_{P_2} = \left| \frac{\partial_2 f(P_1)}{\partial x_$$

Apre 000 onjusio $P_1=(1,-1)$ éxorque 7. E. Hou $f(P_1)=f(1,-1)=\frac{5}{6}$.

Apa oto onpeio $P_2(-2,2)$ dev Exame tonirò arpòtato, additi oapatiro onpeio.

* AKPOTATA YNO ZYNOHKH

Θεωρ. Εστω U ανοικτό υποσύνολο του \mathbb{R}^n και $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Ynodétagne ou ou ouapondous f kou g éxour ouexels MEDICES Mapaquipous kau ôth utoloxer éva onpelo P tou U T.W. (TETOID WOTE) Vg(P) 70. AV TO MUELO P Elvau TOTILO dipotato uno our our q(P)=0, tote unapxee Évas πραγγατικοί οιριθμώς à, που δεβεται πολλαπλασταστικ Tou Lagrange, T.W.

 $Vf(P) = \lambda \cdot Vg(P)$.

ME alto long, or aute. meles (x1,x2,...,xn) Tur nivaril dipôtatien uns Jumbn mpoodispisorae aris en dion rou ovorquaros Dif(x1,x2,-..,xn) =)-Dg(x1,x2,..,xn) Det(x2, x2, ..., xn) = >-Deg(x2, x2, ..., xn) $D_{n}f(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n}) = \lambda - D_{n}g(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n})$ 0 (x1, x2, -, x2) = 0

la va Bpaque Ta aupótata The function outside g(X) = 0, Bpiorogue to priorma onpreia This owalpthons $\varphi(x_1,...,x_n) = f(x_1,...,x_n) - \lambda g(x_1,...,x_n)$ Kou Epaphosame to Korthoro Tou Sylvester. Ques n repitituon (iii) Tou KOMPOIOU YEVILLOUS SEV 10 por (Ind. Elva Suration H=0 Ma Th $\phi = f - \lambda \cdot g$ kal va Exoque aipótato).

Adr. Not Bpelouv ta torrisal asportata ins ouvalprinons

$$f(x_iy_iz) = x + 3y - 2z$$

UTS TO OUSHED

$$4 \times 2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$$

AT Exame in ouropenon

Opisoure in ourolothon

$$\varphi(x_1y_1z) = f(x_1y_1z) - \lambda \cdot g(x_1y_1z).$$

Núvaye, apxied, to ovotnjua

3-10

DUESTUDS TO MISON POTOTO This f union author g=0 sivar to P=(1,3,-2) kou P=(-1,-3,2) Ta onola Eirau pologia onpeia Tuv ouapa. φ=f-1/29, yia λ=1/9 $\varphi_{2} = f + \frac{1}{2}g, + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

1/19 To onjueio P.(1,3,-2) Exouple $a_{12}=-1$ $a_{12}=0$ $a_{13}=0$ $Q_{21} = 0$ $Q_{22} = -1$ $Q_{23} = 0$ $Q_{31} = 0$ $Q_{32} = 0$ $Q_{33} = -1$ Onore H=-10, H=-1>0, H=-1<0. Apa 000 P, Exame 2.4. f(P)=14. Tra to onyero P2(-1-32) Exame ORISTE H=1>0, H=1>0, H=1>0. Apa 000 Pg Exame z.E. kou f(P) = -14. 3.11

Aok. Na Bresein arrowson faleros onjueiou $P(p_1, p_2)$ and faleloa eulela E: ax + By + y = 0 tou etime fou. IR^2 .

An. ZHOUME TO OUROSTOTO (EXOLUTO) TINS

$$f(x,y) = d^2 = (x-P_1)^2 + (y-P_2)^2$$

UTO TO JUDHO

$$g(x,y) = \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma = 0$$

9 Eupalus

$$\varphi(x_{i}g) = f(x_{i}g) - \lambda g(x_{i}g)$$

To revolve disposara on pela $A(x_A, y_A)$ this function to the stead of the tour outerparts

$$\begin{array}{c} D_{1}\phi(x_{1}y)=0 \\ D_{2}\phi(x_{1}y)=0 \\ P_{2}=0 \\ P$$

Apa to A siva onjusto tonical staxiotou uni ourighten.

The the example aroute on exouple

$$d^{2} = f(A) = f(P_{1} + \frac{\lambda \alpha}{2}, P_{2} + \frac{\lambda \beta}{2}) = (P_{1} + \frac{\lambda \beta}{2} + P_{2} + \frac{\lambda \beta}{2} + P_{2} + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2} + P_{2} + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2} + P_{2} + P_{2}$$

Sht. Exaple in privately ansoration onperior and endula

$$d = \frac{|\alpha p_1 + \beta p_2 + \gamma|}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}}$$

* ONKA AKPOTATA

* MEDOSodopia Eulpesns odikoù akpôtatou otav το πεδίο ορισμού Α είναι ανοικτό συνολο.

BHMA 1 Bpickoupe oba ra kploque onquela kou Endépagne auto nou élevations en preparations (aveloroixa purpôtepn) zifun.

BHMA2 AMSELLINOUPE - ME TON OPIQUO OTI OWIS Elvan Kan Odino préporo (antionoixan Edalmono). AOK. Eow nowapr. Hxg) = 2+4y2-2x+8y-1, f:12-2R. Na eseranel av nf éter romikal kau oblikal ampôrata.

ATT. EOTH P(xy) Kpiorpo onpeio ons f. Tote

$$\frac{24}{3x} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3x} = 0$$

$$y_{12} = y_{13} = y_{14} = y$$

Oriote $H_1 = a_{11} = 2 > 0$, $H_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{00} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 16 > 0$.

Apa n f exer 7.8. 000 P(1,-1) kou f(P) = -6.

Da EJETOLOOGIE ON TO P(1,-1) Elvou Okilo Etolkions, Snt. f(x,y)>-6, Y(x,y) Alk

Πρόγματι
$$f(x_1y) + 6 = x^2 + 4y^2 - 2x + 8y - 1 + 6 = x^2 + 4y^2 - 2x + 8y + 5 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 4y^2 + 8y + 4 = (x - 1)^2 + 4(y + 1)^2 > 0$$
,

Αρα το $P(1,-1)$ είναι ολικό ελάχιστο.

*MEDOSOLOSIA EULOSOLOS OLIKOU OLIKOU OTOU OTOU OTOU ONSULTO CONSULTO A ELLOUS KOU OPOGLISA OT

BHMH Beioxage Ta rejoina onjecta oro Educações Tou A.

BHMA 2 DEWPORTERS TOU F OTO OUVORD TOU A, BRIOKOUPLE TOU ROPOJUNIONUENDE

BIMM 3 | Ynoxogi Jayre Tis aprels this of or o'xa to reployed kon ord alipa (ropages) The raphiliam non anapaison to orivolo A.

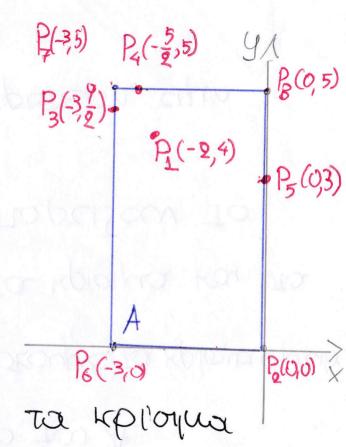
BIHM 4 | Enitéroque en plexatiteen kan purpoteen aun This f. AON EOU n avage. $f: A \rightarrow IR$, $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 6y + 2$, ara $A = \{(x,y) | 3 \le x \le 0, 0 \le y \le 5 \}$. Na Brewal to oxinal amportant in f.

AT BHMA I FORW (x,y) EVENTEPIRÓ OTHERO TOU A.

The
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$$
 $= 2x + 4y = 0$ $= 2x$ $= -2x$ $= -2x$

Zurenus oto Eccurepiró Tou A, Exouple èva repiorum onjuero to $P_1(-2,4)$, $f(P_1)=-10$.

Ito stoplevo brima la avaInthodome ta reploqua onpeia oro ocivopo ens f.



BHM 2 Eow -3=x=0, y=0. 2+2x = (0x) + 376IOnite $\frac{\partial + (x_0)}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = 0$ => X=0. IUNSTUD EXCUPE अभाग व्याप्यंक्य टा $P_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}) \Longrightarrow$ $f(P_2) = 2.$

Eaw x=-3, 0< y<5. Tore f(-3,y)= 9-3y+y-6y+2. x+5x+25-30+2. OTISTE $\frac{\partial f(-3, y)}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow -3 + 2y - 6 = 0$ $\frac{\partial f(x, 5)}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 5 = 0$ $\Rightarrow 2y = 9 \Rightarrow y = \frac{9}{2}. \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{8}.$ ZUVETILIS EXOUPLE ZUVETILIS EXOUPLE

Εσιω $-3 \le \times \le 0$, y = 5. Tôte f(x,5)= Οπότε to relating others as relating others $P_3(-3,\frac{9}{2}) \Rightarrow P_4(-\frac{5}{2},5) \Rightarrow$ $f(P_3) = -\frac{37}{4}$. $f(P_4) = -\frac{37}{4}$. $f(P_5) = -7$.

E010 NSYS5. Tire f(0,y) = $=y^2-6y+2$ Onste $\frac{\partial f(0, y)}{\partial y} = 2y - 6 = 0$ => 9=3.Zuren ws Exouple to kpiorus onueis P5(0,3) =>

BHM3 | You logisque 715 tipes this forms form the courses to A then reporting f(0,0) = 2, f(-3,0) = 11, f(-3,5) = -9, f(0,5) = -3.

BHM 4 Dupaphoras TIS ZIMED TIS F, BOIOROUPLE

 $f = min\{f(P_1), f(P_2), f(P_3), ..., f(P_8)\}$ $= min\{-10, 2, -7, -\frac{37}{4}, -\frac{37}{4}, 11, -3, -9\} = -10 = f(-2, 4)$

 $f_{\text{max}} = \max\{f(P_1), f(P_2), f(P_3), \dots, f(P_8)\} = \dots = 11 = f(-3, 0)$

Apa to olivo Eldriono Entrugraleta on $P_{1}(-2,4)$ kou f(-2,4)=-10Kal -1+ -1- pérson -1+ -1+ $P_{6}(-3,0)$ kou f(-3,0)=14.