

4.2 Optimization (Maxima & Minima)

general quadratic

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2$$

↖ can remove by rotating coordinate system

observation:

$$(x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} Ax + By \\ Bx + Cy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= Ax^2 + Byx + Bxy + Cy^2$$

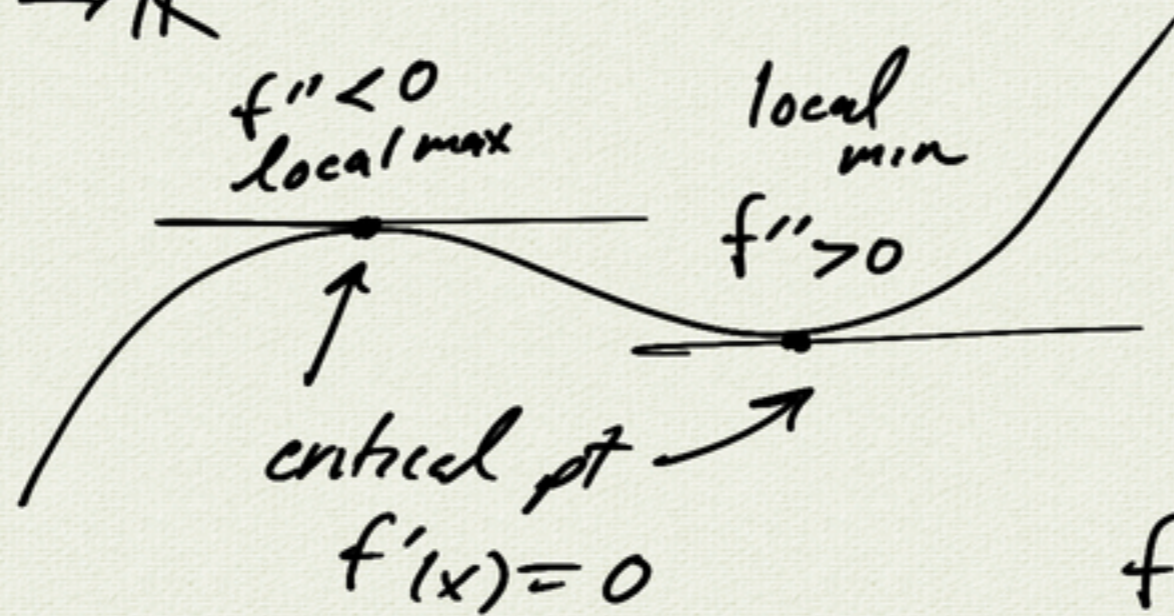
$$= Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$$

so:

$$Ax^2 + \underline{Bxy} + Cy^2 = (x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} A & B/2 \\ B/2 & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

2nd derivative test:

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$f'' = 0 \Rightarrow ?$
we don't know

$$f(x) = x^3 \quad g(x) = x^4$$

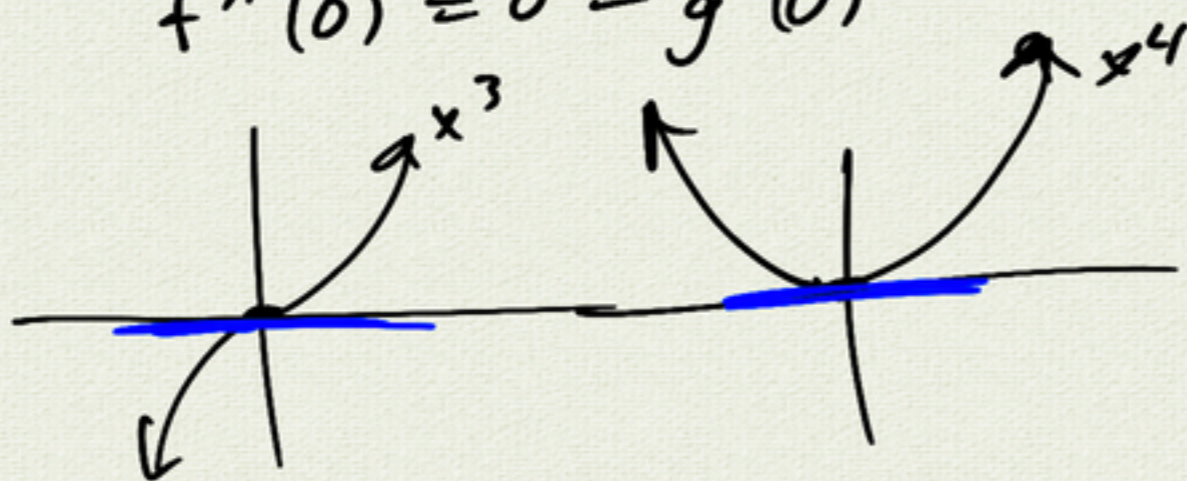
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \quad g'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$f''(x) = 6x \quad g''(x) = 12x^2$$

critical pt $x = 0$

$$f'(0) = 0 = g'(0)$$

$$f''(0) = 0 = g''(0)$$



Taylor expansion (2nd order)

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + \underline{f'(x_0)(x-x_0)} + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}(x-x_0)^2$$

$$x_0 \text{ critical pt} \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$$

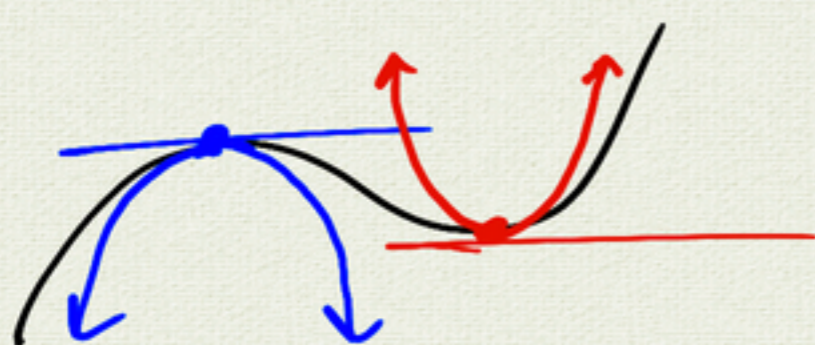
$$\Rightarrow f(x) \approx f(x_0) + \boxed{\frac{f''(x_0)}{2}}(x-x_0)^2$$



$f''(x_0) > 0$ local min



$f''(x_0) < 0$ local max

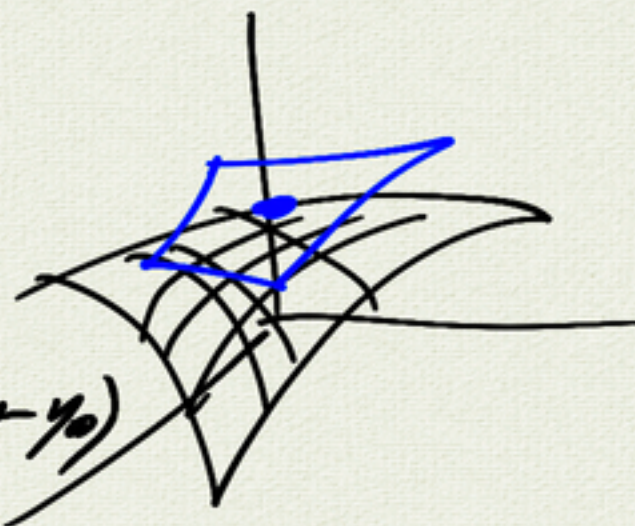


more dimensions:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto z$$

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



approximate by
tangent plane:

$$f(x, y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x-x_0) + f_y(y-y_0)$$

$$= f(x_0, y_0) + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} f_x & f_y \end{pmatrix}}_{df} \begin{pmatrix} x-x_0 \\ y-y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x, y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + df \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} (\Delta x \ \Delta y) d^2 f \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix}$$

2nd order term

$$\frac{1}{2} [f_{xx} \Delta x^2 + 2f_{xy} \Delta x \Delta y + f_{yy} \Delta y^2]$$

critical pt (x_0, y_0)

$$\Rightarrow df(x_0, y_0) = (0 \ 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) \approx \text{quadratic}$$

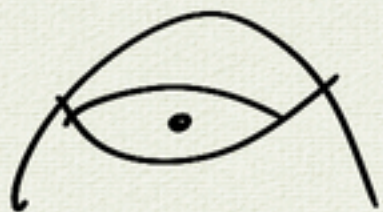


$$\begin{pmatrix} + & 0 \\ 0 & + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det d^2 f > 0$$

$$f_{xx} > 0$$

local
min

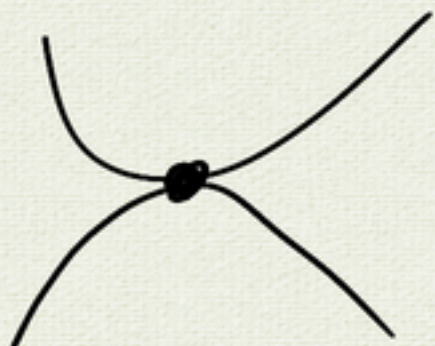


$$\begin{pmatrix} - & 0 \\ 0 & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det d^2 f > 0$$

$$f_{xx} < 0$$

local
max



$$\begin{pmatrix} + & 0 \\ 0 & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det d^2 f < 0$$

saddle
pt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} - & 0 \\ 0 & + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det d^2 f = 0$$

?

Examples

(1) $f(x, y) = xy - 3x - 2y + 6$

$$f_x = y - 3$$

$$f_y = x - 2$$

critical pt at $(2, 3)$

saddle pt.

$$d^2f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det d^2f = -1$$

(2) $g(x, y) = 2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 2x + 1$

$$g_x = 4x + 2y + 2$$

$$g_y = 2x + 2y$$

critical pts:

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

$$2x + 2y = 0$$

$$2x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$(-1, 1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \det d^2g = 4 > 0 \\ g_{xx} > 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{local min}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad h(x, y) = (4 - y^2) \cos x$$

$$h_x = -(4 - y^2) \sin x$$

$$h_y = -2y \cos x$$

$$d^2h = \begin{pmatrix} -(4 - y^2) \cos x & 2y \sin x \\ 2y \sin x & -2 \cos x \end{pmatrix}$$

critical pts: $h_x = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm 2$ or $\sin x = 0$

$h_y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ or $\cos x = 0$

let's look at $(0, 0)$:

$$d^2h(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \det d^2h = 8 > 0 \\ h_{xx} < 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{local max}$$

from handout:

$$f(x, y) = 2x^2 - \underline{4x} + 3y^2 + \underline{12y} + 20$$

$$\text{tangent plane: } z = -4x + 12y + 20$$

$$f(x, y) = \underbrace{(2x^2 + 3y^2)}_{\text{paraboloid at origin}} + \boxed{20 + (-4x) + 12y}_{\text{plane}}$$

