

### 13.8 Ejercicios

- Identificar los extremos de la función reconociendo su forma dada o su forma después de completar cuadrados.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \quad f(x, y) &= x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 6y + 6 \\ &= (x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 - 4 \geq -4 \end{aligned}$$

Mínimo Relativo  $(-1, 3, -4)$

$$F_x = 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$F_y = 2y - 6 = 0 \rightarrow y = 3$$

$$F_{xx} = 2, \quad F_{yy} = 2, \quad F_{xy} = 0$$

El punto crítico  $(-1, 3)$ ,  $F_{xx} > 0$  y  
 $F_{xx}F_{yy} - (F_{xy})^2 > 0$

Entonces  $(-1, 3, -4) \rightarrow$  Mínimo relativo.

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1, 3) &= (-1)^2 + 3^2 + 2(-1) - 6(3) + 6 \\ &= 1 + 9 - 2 - 18 + 6 = -4 \end{aligned}$$

- Examinar la función para localizar los extremos relativos.

⑩  $F(x, y) = 2x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 2x - 3$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} F_x = 4x + 2y + 2 = 0 & 2x + 2y = 0 \\ F_y = 2x + 2y = 0 & 2y = -2x \\ & y = -x \end{array}$$

$$4x + 2(-x) + 2 = 0$$

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

$$2x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow y = -x = -(-1) = 1$$

$$F_{xx} = 4$$

$$F_{yy} = 2$$

$$F_{xy} = 2$$

Punto crítico  $(-1, 1)$ ,  $F_{xx} > 0 \wedge F_{xx}F_{yy} - (F_{xy})^2 > 0$

Entonces  $(-1, 1, -4)$  es un mínimo relativo

$$\begin{aligned} F(-1, 1) &= 2(-1)^2 + 2(-1)(1) + 1^2 + 2(-1) - 3 \\ &= 2 - 2 + 1 - 2 - 3 \\ &= 1 - 5 = -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad z = x^2 + xy + \frac{1}{2}y - 2x + y$$

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

$$F_y = x + y + 1 = 0$$

$$2x - y - 2 = 0$$

$$2x - x - 1 - 2 = 0$$

$$x - 3 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

$$x + y + 1 = 0$$

$$y = -x - 1$$

$$y = -3 - 1 = \boxed{-4}$$

$$P(3, -4) > 0$$

$$F_{xx} = 2$$

$$d(x, y) = F_{xx}(x, y) \cdot F_{yy}(x, y) - (F_{xy}(x, y))^2$$

$$F_{yy} = 1$$

$$= 2(1) - 1^2 = 2 - 1 = 1 > 0$$

$$F_{xy} = 1$$

$$F(3, -4) = 3^2 + 3(-4) + \frac{1}{2}(-4)^2 - 2(3) + (-4)$$

$$= 9 - 12 + \frac{1}{2}(16) - 6 - 4$$

$$= 9 - 12 + 8 - 10 = \boxed{-5}$$

$F_{xx} > 0$   $(3, -4, -5)$  es un mínimo relativo.