

$\Rightarrow$  រករូបភាព/គំរូរូប ដំណើរ (ប្រសាសន៍)

១) រក  $f(x, y)$

២) រកចំណុចកំពូល/កំបាំង

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{ឬ} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

៣) រក  $D(x, y)$  ដើម្បីកំណត់ តំបន់  $D(x, y)$

$$D(x, y) := f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2$$

ក្នុងករណី  $D(x, y) \begin{cases} > 0 & \left[ \begin{array}{l} f_{xx} < 0 \text{ ចំណុចកំបាំង} \\ f_{xx} > 0 \text{ ចំណុចកំពូល} \end{array} \right. \\ < 0 & \text{— ប្រសាសន៍} \\ = 0 & \text{គ្រប់យ៉ាង។} \end{cases}$

Ex: ១៦. រករូបភាព/គំរូរូប ដំណើរ ប្រសាសន៍ (កំរិត)

រក  $f(x, y) = 2x^2y - y^2 - 4x^2 + 3y$

១) រកចំណុចកំពូល/កំបាំង  $f'_x = 0$  ឬ  $f'_y = 0$

$$f'_x = 4xy - 8x = 0 \quad \text{— ①}$$

$$f'_y = 2x^2 - 2y + 3 = 0 \quad \text{— ②}$$

ចំពោះ ②  $\Rightarrow y = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{2} \quad \text{— ③}$

$$\text{min } y \text{ for } \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 2x \left( \frac{2x^2+3}{2} \right) - 8x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^3 + 6x - 8x = 0 \Rightarrow 4x^3 - 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(2x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2x = 0 \\ \text{or} \\ 2x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{we get } x = 0, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{min value } \textcircled{2} \text{ we get. } x=0: y = 0 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}: y = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}: y = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

we get stationary points are  $(0, \frac{3}{2}), (+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2)$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ we get } D(x, y) = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2$$

we get

$$f_x = 4xy - 8x, \quad f_{xx} = 4y - 8$$

$$f_y = 2x^2 - 2y + 3, \quad f_{yy} = -2$$

$$f_{xy} = 4x$$

$$\text{we get } D(x, y) = (4y - 8) \cdot (-2) - (4x)^2$$

we get stationary points are  $(x, y) = (0, \frac{3}{2}), (+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2)$

$(x, y)$	$D(x, y)$	$f_{xx}$ (we get)
$(0, \frac{3}{2})$	$-12$	$-8$
$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2)$	$-12$	$-4$
$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2)$	$-12$	$-4$

$$\begin{array}{l} (0, \frac{3}{2}) \quad | \quad (4(\frac{3}{2}) - 8)(-2) > 0 \quad | \quad f_{yy} < 0 \text{ מקומות} \\ (+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2) \quad | \quad (4(2) - 8)(-2) = 0 \quad | \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ מקומות} \\ (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2) \quad | \quad (4(2) - 8)(-2) = 0 \quad | \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ מקומות} \end{array}$$

$\therefore$  המקומות הקיצוניים הם  $(x, y) = (0, \frac{3}{2})$

והמקומות הקיצוניים הם  $(x, y) = (\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2)$  □

$\Rightarrow$  נשתמש במכפלת לגראנז' (Lagrange Multiplier.)

נפש:

$$\begin{cases} \text{מחפשים מקומות קיצוניים.} & f(x, y) \\ \text{ממש את המשוואה.} & g(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

מכפלת לגראנז':  $F(x, y, \lambda)$

① נגדל:  $F(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$  Lagrange multiplier.

נחפש מקומות קיצוניים / מקומות קיצוניים  $F(x, y, \lambda)$ .

② נחפש מקומות קיצוניים  $(x, y)$  שם.

$$F_x = 0, F_y = 0, F_\lambda = 0$$

$\rightarrow$  מקומות  $(x, y)$

③ נבדוק את המקומות הקיצוניים של  $f(x, y)$  והם המקומות הקיצוניים / מקומות קיצוניים.

Ex: מצא את הנקודות של  $f(x, y) = xy$ .

הכל  $(x, y)$  הנמצאים על  $\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$

הכל  $x$  ו  $y$  שונים מ-0.

הנגזרות של  $f(x, y) = xy$ .

הנגזרות של  $g(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{2} - 1 = 0$

① מצא  $F(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda(g(x, y))$

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = xy + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{2} - 1 \right)$$

② מצא את הנקודות של  $F_x = F_y = F_\lambda = 0$

$$F_x = y + 2\lambda \frac{x}{8} = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$F_y = x + 2\lambda \frac{y}{2} = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$F_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{2} - 1 = 0 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{①} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-\frac{8y}{2x}}{2x} \\ \text{②} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-x}{y} \end{array} \right\} = \Rightarrow \frac{-4y}{x} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\text{הכל  $x$  ו  $y$  שונים מ-0.} \quad x^2 - 4y^2 = 0 \quad \text{--- ④}$$

$$\text{מה ③} \Rightarrow x^2 + 4y^2 = 8 \quad \text{--- ⑤}$$

$$\textcircled{5} - \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow 8y^2 = 8 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

$$\text{or } \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow x^2 = 4y^2 \Rightarrow \text{if } y = +1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

$$\text{if } y = -1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

ដំណោះស្រាយទាំងអស់:  $(\pm 2, 1), (\pm 2, -1)$  (4 ទំន.)

3) ឃើញថា  $f(x, y)$  មានចំនុច

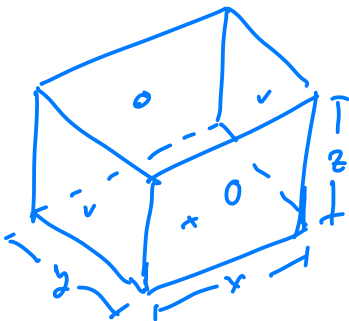
or  $f(x, y) = xy$  ឡើយ

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

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ដំណោះស្រាយទាំងអស់  $(x, y) = (+2, 1), (-2, -1)$   
 ដំណោះស្រាយទាំងអស់ 2.

Ex: បញ្ហាស្វែងរកបរិមាណប្រាក់ របស់ប្រាក់ដែលមានប្រាក់ 12 m<sup>2</sup>  
 (ប្រាក់ប្រើប្រាស់)



$$V(x, y, z) = xyz$$

$$\text{ប្រាក់ប្រើប្រាស់ } A(x, y, z) = xy + 2zy + 2xz = 12$$

រកចំនុចស្របនៃអនុគមន៍.

$$\begin{cases} \text{ចុះអនុគមន៍ រក } f(x, y, z) = xyz \\ \text{លើប្លង់ស្រប. } g(x, y, z) = xy + 2zy + 2xz - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

1) រកចំនុចស្របនៃអនុគមន៍.

$$F(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz + \lambda(xy + 2zy + 2xz - 12)$$

2) រកចំនុចស្រប.  $(x, y, z)$  គឺ

$$F_x = yz + \lambda y + 2\lambda z = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$F_y = xz + \lambda x + 2\lambda z = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$F_z = xy + 2\lambda y + 2\lambda x = 0 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$F_\lambda = xy + 2zy + 2xz - 12 = 0 \quad \text{--- ④}$$

$$\text{A) ①} \times x \Rightarrow xyz + \lambda xy + 2\lambda xz = 0 \quad \text{---}$$

$$\text{B) ②} \times y \Rightarrow xyz + \lambda xy + 2\lambda yz = 0 \quad \text{---}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{A} - \text{B} \Rightarrow \cancel{2\lambda xz} - \cancel{2\lambda yz} = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$\text{លើ } x = y \text{ ក្នុង ①} \Rightarrow x^2 + 2\lambda x + 2\lambda x = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 4\lambda x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{x}{4}$$

$$\text{លើ } \lambda = -\frac{x}{4} \text{ ក្នុង ③} \Rightarrow 4xz + \left(-\frac{x}{4}\right)x + 2\left(-\frac{x}{4}\right)z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z(4x - 2x) - \frac{x^2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2xz = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{x}{2}$$

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့က သတ်မှတ်ချက်:  $x = y$ ,  $\lambda = -\frac{x}{4}$ ,  $z = \frac{x}{2}$

ထိုကဲ့သို့ ( $y = x$ ),  $z = \frac{x}{2}$  ကို ④ ကျညှိပါ။

$$\left[ xy + 2yz + 2xz - 12 = 0 \quad \text{--- ④} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)(x) + 2x\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 12 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 3x^2 = 12 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2.$$

ထို့ကြောင့်  $x$  ၏ အတန်အသင့်မှာ  $x = +2$ .

ထိုကဲ့သို့  $y = x = +2$ ,  $z = \frac{x}{2} = 1$ .

ထိုအတိုင်း အတန်အသင့်မှာ  $x = y = z = (2)(2)(1) = 4 \text{ m}^3$ .

ထို့ကြောင့်  $xy + 2yz + 2xz = (2)(2) + 2(2)(1) + 2(2)(1)$   
 $= 4 + 4 + 4 = 12 \text{ m}^2$  ■

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