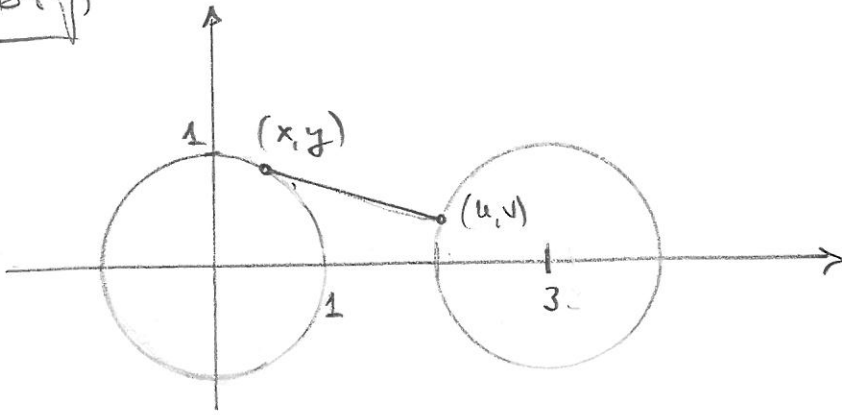


Bsp



Abstand = $\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ / $\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}$!

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Abstand}^2 = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{1+x^2+y^2} !$$

$$f(x,y,u,v) := (x-u)^2 + (y-v)^2 = \text{Extr.} !$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x,y,u,v) &:= x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \\ g_2(x,y,u,v) &:= (u-3)^2 + v^2 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Parallel auf} \\ \text{jeweiligen Kreis!} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla f(x,y,u,v) = \rho_1 \nabla g_1(x,y,u,v) + \rho_2 \nabla g_2(x,y,u,v) \\ g_1(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ g_2(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2(x-u) = \rho_1 \cdot 2x \\ 2(y-v) = \rho_1 \cdot 2y \\ -2(x-u) = \rho_2 \cdot 2(u-3) \\ -2(y-v) = \rho_2 \cdot 2v \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ (u-3)^2 + v^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet (x, y, u, v) = (1, 0, 2, 0)$$

ist nach Anschauung eine Minimalstelle.

Nach Rechnung:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 = \rho_1 \cdot 2 \quad \Rightarrow \rho_1 = -1 \\ 0 = 0 \\ 2 = \rho_2 \cdot (-2) \quad \Rightarrow \rho_2 = -1 \\ 0 = 0 \\ 1^2 + 0^2 = 1 \\ (-1)^2 + 0^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

\Rightarrow Flachstelle unter NB $(g_1, g_2) = 0$

$$N(1, 0, 2, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\leadsto \text{Basis } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(x, y, u, v) = (x - u)^2 + (y - v)^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 1 + (u - 3)^2 + v^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow H_F(x, y, u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow u^T H_F(1, 0, 2, 0) u = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

positiv definit

$\Rightarrow (1, 0, 2, 0)$ lokales Maximum von f

unter Nb $(g_1, g_2) = 0$

$$\bullet (x, y, u, v) = (-1, 0, 2, 0)$$

scheint nach Ausschauung

weder Minimal- noch

Maximalstelle zu sein.

Nach Rechnung:

4

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -6 = p_1 \cdot (-2) \quad \Rightarrow p_1 = 3 \\ 0 = 0 \\ 6 = p_2 \cdot (-2) \quad \Rightarrow p_2 = -3 \\ 0 = 0 \\ (-1)^2 + 0^2 = 1 \\ (-1)^2 + 0^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

\Rightarrow Flächstelle unter NB $(g_1, g_2) = 0$

$$N(-1, 0, 2, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

wie oben
 \rightsquigarrow

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(x, y, u, v) = (x-u)^2 + (y-v)^2 - 3(x^2 + y^2 - 1) + 3((u-3)^2 + v^2 - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow H_F(x, y, u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow U^T H_F(-1, 0, 2, 0) U = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -2 & +8 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ nicht pos. def.
↑ nicht neg. def.

Determinante: $-36 \neq 0$

Also ist $(-1, 0, 2, 0)$
 ein Sattelpunkt von f unter
 NB $(g_1, g_2) = 0$.