Maxima and Minima

Marius Ionescu

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Second Derivative Test

Fact

Suppose the second partial derivatives of f are continuous on a disk with center (a,b), and suppose that $f_x(a,b)=0$ and $f_y(a,b)=0$. Let

$$D = \left| \begin{array}{cc} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{array} \right| = f_{xx}f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2.$$

- If D > 0 and $f_{xx}(a, b) > 0$, then f(a, b) is a local minimum.
- ② If D > 0 and $f_{xx}(a, b) < 0$, then f(a, b) is a local maximum.
- If D < 0, then f(a, b) is not a local maximum or minimum. In this case the point (a, b) is called a **saddle point** of f.



Examples

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- Find three positive numbers x, y, and z whose sum is 100 and whose product is maximum.
- A rectangular box without a lid is to be made from $12 m^2$ of cardboard. Find the maximum volume of such a box.
- Find the volume of the largest rectangular box with edges parallel to the axes that can be inscribed in the ellipsoid

$$9x^2 + 36y^2 + 4z^2 = 36.$$



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- A **bounded set** in \mathbb{R}^2 is one that is contained within some disk.

Extreme Value Theorem for Functions of Two Variables

Theorem

If f is continuous on a closed, bounded set D in \mathbb{R}^2 , then f attains an absolute maximum value $f(x_1, y_1)$ and an absolute minimum value $f(x_2, y_2)$ at some points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) in D.

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- Find the values of f at the critical points of f in D.
- 2 Find the extreme values of f on the boundary of D.
- **3** The largest of the values from steps 1 and 2 is the absolute maximum value; the smallest of these values is the absolute minimum value.

Examples

• Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of the function $f(x,y) = x^2 - 2xy + 2y$ on the rectangle

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 3, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}.$$



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• Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of the function f(x,y) = 3 + xy - x - 2y on the closed triangular region with vertices (1,0), (5,0), and (1,4).