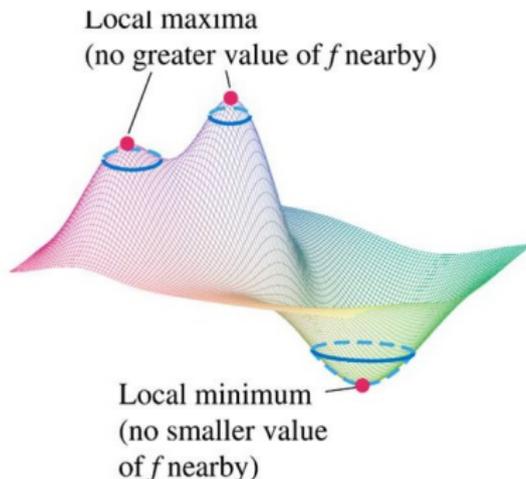
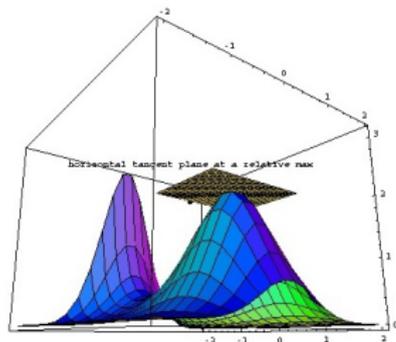


Finding Maxima and Minima

For a function of two variables what does a **relative maximum** or **relative minimum** look like?

Finding Maxima and Minima

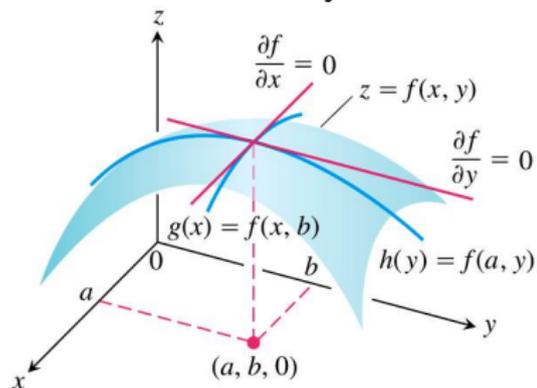
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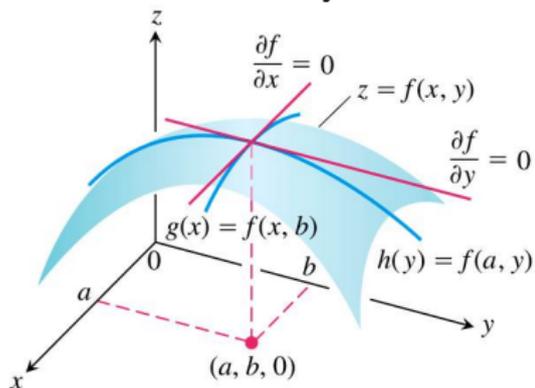
The tangent plane of such a point will be horizontal.

What does that say about the partial derivatives?



If a local maximum of f occurs at $x = a, y = b$, then the first partial derivatives $f_x(a, b)$ and $f_y(a, b)$ are both zero. Copyright © 2011 Pearson Education, Inc. Publishing as Pearson Addison-

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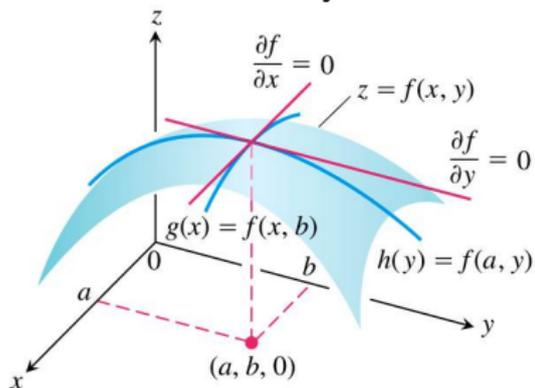


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First Derivative Test: If $f(x, y)$ has either a relative maximum or minimum at at point (a, b) then

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) = 0.$$

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In other words $\nabla f(a, b) = 0$.

Finding Maxima and Minima on a region

Problem: The function $f(x,y) = 3x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + 3x + 2y + 4$ has a relative minimum (graph it with Maple). Find it.

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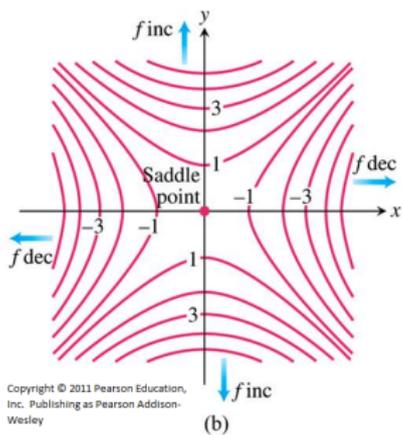
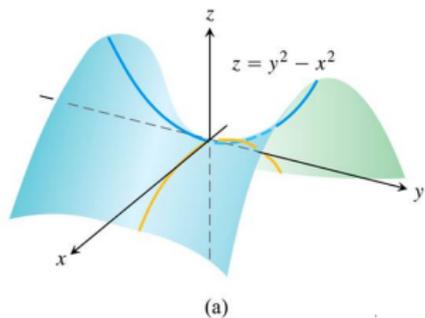
If (a, b) is a point such that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = 0$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) = 0$ let

$$D(a, b) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2.$$

(D is called the discriminant.) Then

- If $D(a, b) > 0$ and $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} > 0$ then (a, b) is a relative minimum.
- If $D(a, b) > 0$ and $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} < 0$ then (a, b) is a relative maximum.
- If $D(a, b) < 0$ then (a, b) is a saddle point (hence neither a relative Max nor a relative min).
- If $D(a, b) = 0$ then we get no information.

Saddle point



Problem:

Find all possible relative maxima and minima of

$$f(x, y) = 3x^2 - 6xy + y^3 - 9y$$

and determine the nature of each point.