

MATEM. PER L'ECONOMIA 4^a LEZ.

14/10/2025

OTTIMIZ. VINCOLATA CON
VINCOLI DI UGUAGLIANZA (C.N.S.)

$$\text{MAX/MIN } f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$g_1(x) = b_1$$

$$g_2(x) = b_2 \quad \dots$$

I METODO: "FURBO"

II METODO: TEORICO

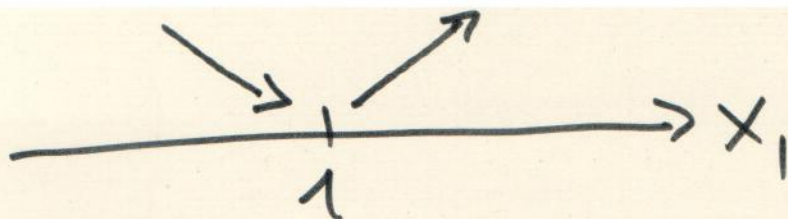
ES. $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + x_1x_2 - 8x_1$

vincolo $x_1 - x_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x_2 = x_1$ bisettrice 1° e 3° q.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_1) &= x_1^2 + 2x_1^2 + x_1^2 - 8x_1 = \\ &= 4x_1^2 - 8x_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f' = 8x_1 - 8 \geq 0 \quad x_1 \geq 1 \quad (1)$$



$x_1 = 1$
 $x_2 = 1$ p. di MIN. REL.

MA NON È SEMPRE POSSIBILE
 RICAUVARE $x_2 = \varphi(x_1)$ o $x_1 = \psi(x_2)$
 QUINDI BISOGNA COSTRUIRE LA
 FUNZIONE LAGRANGIANA

$$L(\underline{x}, \underline{\lambda}) = f(\underline{x}) + \underline{\lambda}^T (\underline{b} - \underline{g}(\underline{x}))$$

↑ MULTIPLICATORI DI LAGRANGE
 CIASCUNO ASSOCIATO AI VINCOLI

SI CALCOLA IL VETTORE

$$\nabla L(\underline{x}, \underline{\lambda}) = \underline{0}$$

E SI TROVANO I P. CRITICI DI L

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = 0 \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

m VARIABILI
 m VINCOLI

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_m} = 0 \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_i} = 0 \end{cases} \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

BISOGNA POI COSTRUIRE LA MATRICE
HESSIANA ORLATA : $m \times m$

$$\bar{H}(x, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}^* \\ \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_j}^* & H_L \end{bmatrix}$$

* RETTANGOLARI

$m \times m$

ES. MAX/MIN $f(x_1, x_2) = \dots$
vincolo $x_1 - x_2 = 0$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + x_1x_2 - 8x_1 + \lambda(0 - x_1 + x_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 + x_2 - 8 - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 4x_2 + x_1 + \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = -x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

è il vincolo

$$\begin{cases} 3^\circ & X_1 = X_2 \\ 1^\circ & 2X_1 + X_1 - 8 - \lambda = 0 \\ 2^\circ & 4X_1 + X_1 + \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 3X_1 - 8 + 5X_1 = 0 \\ \uparrow \\ \lambda = -5X_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = X_2 \\ X_1 = 1 \\ \lambda = -5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} X_1 = 1 \\ X_2 = 1 \\ \lambda = -5 \end{cases}$$

P. CRITICO
DELLA L

$$\bar{H}(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3$$

$$1^\circ = 0 \quad \text{SEMPRE}$$

$$2^\circ = -1 < 0 \quad \text{SEMPRE}$$

$$3^\circ = -1(4+1) - 1(1+2) = -8 < 0$$

- SE $\text{DET } \bar{H} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{MIN. R.}$
- SE $\text{DET } \bar{H} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{MAX. R.}$

CONDIZIONI SUFFICIENTI

ES. $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2}{2}$

vincolo $x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 6x_2 = 0$

$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - \lambda(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 6x_2)$

$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - 2\lambda x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = x_2 - 2\lambda x_2 + 6\lambda = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = -(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 6x_2) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x_1(1-\lambda) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \nearrow x_1 = 0 \\ \searrow \lambda = 1 \end{matrix}$

A $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 - 2\lambda x_2 + 6\lambda = 0 \\ x_2^2 - 6x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2(x_2 - 6) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{matrix} \nearrow x_2 = 0 \\ \searrow x_2 = 6 \end{matrix}$

A1 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$

A2 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 6 \\ 6 - 12\lambda + 6\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \end{cases}$ (5)

B $\begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \\ x_2 - 2x_2 + 6 = 0 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 6x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \\ x_2 = 6 \\ x_1^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$

QUINDI

$(0,0,0)$ $(0,6,1)$ P. CRITICI DI L

$$\bar{H}(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2x_1 & 2x_2 - 6 \\ 2x_1 & 2 - 2\lambda & 0 \\ 2x_2 - 6 & 0 & 1 - 2\lambda \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

$$\bar{H}(0,0,0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -6 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \bar{H} = -6(12) < 0 \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ MIN. R.}$$

$$\bar{H}(0,6,1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cancel{0} & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \bar{H} = 0 \quad \text{nella si può dire!}$$

IL VINCOLO È UNA CIRC. DI
CENTRO $(0,3)$ E RAGGIO 3

$\Rightarrow$ INSIEME CHIUSO E LIMITATO

$\Rightarrow$ TEO DI WEIERSTRASS

$\Rightarrow$ MIN $(0,0)$ MAX $(0,6)$

(6)

ES. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$
 vincolo $x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 3 = 0$

$$L(x_1, x_2, x_3, \lambda) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - \lambda(x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 - 1 \cdot \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 - 2 \cdot \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_3} = 2x_3 - 1 \cdot \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = -(x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - 3) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 2x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{2}{1} x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + 2\lambda + \frac{1}{2}\lambda - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6\lambda}{2} = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$(\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ P. CRITICO

$$\bar{H}(x_1, x_2, x_3, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 4}$$

$$\bar{H}(\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, 1) = \nearrow$$

$$1^\circ = 0 \quad \text{SEMPRE}$$

$$2^\circ = -1 \quad "$$

$$3^\circ = 2(-4) + 2(-1) = -10 < 0$$

$$4^\circ = -1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -1(-2(-2)) + 2[-1(2) + 2(-4)] =$$
$$= -4 + 2(-10) = -24 < 0$$

$$3^\circ \text{ e } 4^\circ < 0 \Rightarrow \text{MIN. R.}$$

POTEVO FARE IL METODO "FURBO"?

SÌ

8

ES. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_3^2$

vincoli $x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 1$

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2$

(POSSO FARE IL METODO "FURBO"?
SÌ, RICAPO x_3 DAL 2° VINCOLO....)

$$L(x_1, x_2, x_3, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \lambda_1(1 - x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \lambda_2(2 - x_1 - x_2 - x_3)$$

SISTEMA 5×5 E H 5×5

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FACCIO IL METODO "FURBO"

$$x_3 = 2 - x_1 - x_2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \downarrow) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 + (2 - x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = f(x_1, x_2) + \lambda(1 - x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2(2-x_1-x_2)(-1) + \lambda(-2x_1) = 0 \\ -2x_2 + 2(2-x_1-x_2)(-1) + \lambda(2x_2) = 0 \\ 1-x_1^2+x_2^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2 + x_1 + x_2 - \lambda x_1 = 0 \\ -x_2 - 2 + x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_2 = 0 \\ x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - \lambda x_1 + x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 = 2 \rightarrow x_1 = 2 - \lambda x_2 \\ x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2(2-\lambda x_2) - \lambda(2-\lambda x_2) + x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 - 4\lambda x_2 + \lambda^2 x_2^2 - x_2^2 = 1 \\ 4 - 4\lambda x_2 + \lambda^2 x_2^2 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 - 2\lambda x_2 - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 x_2^2 + x_2 = 2 \\ 4 - 4\lambda x_2 + \lambda^2 x_2^2 - x_2^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 - 4\lambda x_2 + \lambda^2 x_2^2 - x_2^2 = 1 \\ -2\lambda x_2 + \lambda^2 x_2^2 + x_2 - 2\lambda = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2\lambda x_2 + \lambda^2 x_2^2 + x_2 - 2\lambda = -2 \\ -4\lambda x_2 + \lambda^2 x_2^2 - x_2^2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$-1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -4\lambda x_2 + \lambda^2 x_2^2 - x_2^2 = -3 \\ \hline 2\lambda x_2 \quad // \quad + x_2^2 + x_2 - 2\lambda = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

EQ. DI 9° GRADO IN x_2
 " " 10° " " λ

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MEGLIO RICAVARE

$$\lambda = \frac{1 - x_2^2 - x_2}{2x_2 - 2}$$

E SOSTITUIRE NELLA 2^a EQ.

$$-4 \frac{1 - x_2^2 - x_2}{2x_2 - 2} x_2 + \left(\quad \right)^2 x_2 - x_2^2 = -3$$

RACCOLGO x_2

$$x_2 \left[\left(\frac{-4 + 4x_2^2 + 4x_2}{2(x_2 - 1)} \right) + \left(\quad \right)^2 - x_2 \right] = -3$$

TROPPI CALCOLI!!!

.....

(305) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1(x_1 + x_2)$
 v. $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 5$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2^2 + \lambda(5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2^2 - 2x_1\lambda = 0 \\ 2x_1 x_2 - 2x_2\lambda = 0 \\ 5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 x_2 - 2x_2\lambda = 0 \\ 5 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2(x_1 - \lambda) = 0 \end{cases}$$

A $\begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_1\lambda = 0 \\ 5 = x_1^2 \end{cases}$

$x_1 = \pm\sqrt{5} \quad \lambda = 1$

B $\begin{cases} x_1 = \lambda \end{cases}$

$$(\pm\sqrt{5}, 0, 1)$$

$$B \begin{cases} x_1 = \lambda \\ 2x_1 + x_2^2 - 2\lambda x_1 = 0 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = x_1 \\ 2x_1 + x_2^2 - 2x_1^2 = 0 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = x_1 \\ x_2^2 = 5 - x_1^2 \quad (3^a) \\ 2x_1 + 5 - x_1^2 - 2x_1^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-3x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 5 = 0$$

$$3x_1^2 - 2x_1 - 5 = 0$$

$$(x_1)_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 8}{6}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$x_1 = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{3} \\ \lambda = x_1 = \frac{5}{3} \\ x_2^2 = 5 - x_1^2 = \\ = 5 - \frac{25}{9} = \frac{20}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ \lambda = -1 \\ x_2^2 = 5 - x_1^2 \\ x_2 = \pm 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{20}{9}} = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}, \pm \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$(-1, \pm 2, -1)$$

$$(\pm\sqrt{5}, 0, 1)$$

6 p. crit.

$$\bar{H}(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2x_1 & 2x_2 \\ 2x_1 & 2-2\lambda & 2x_2 \\ 2x_2 & 2x_2 & 2x_1 \end{bmatrix} 2\lambda$$