

Overall strategy for Lagrange multipliers:

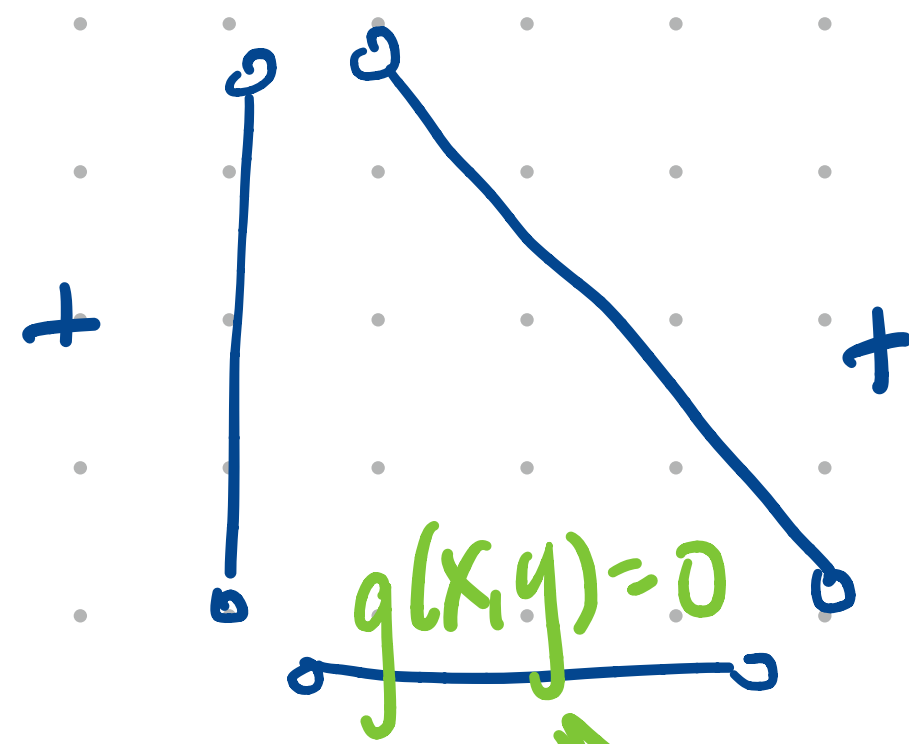
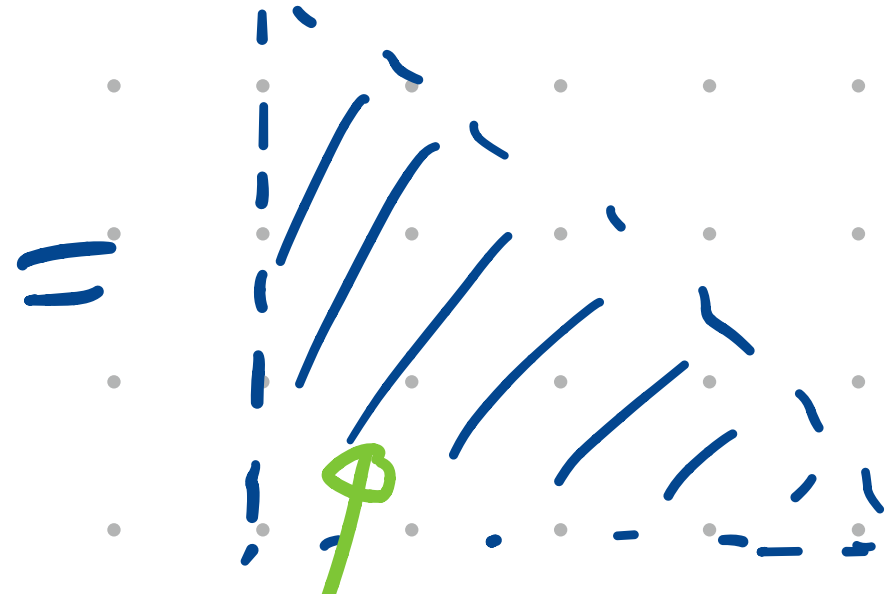
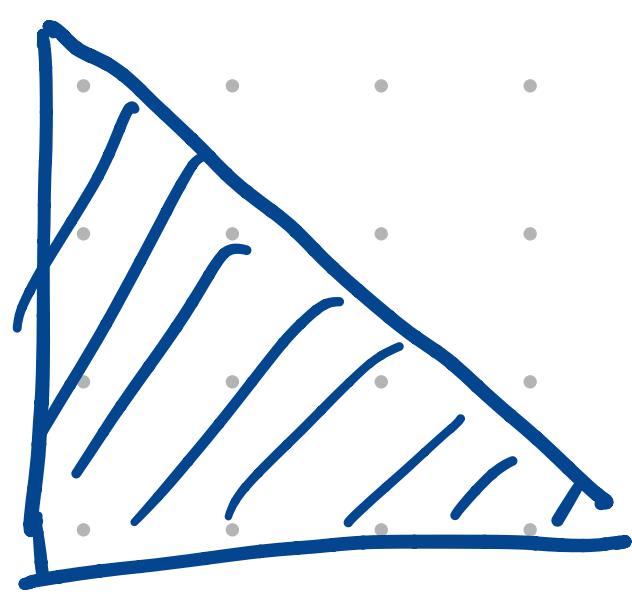
Step 0: Use some argument to see that the extrema you're looking for actually exist.

e.g. if  $f$  is continuous, and the constraint region is closed and bounded, then can invoke EVT.

Step 1: Identify potential candidates for extrema

- Decompose the region into pieces.

ex)



each of these is a candidate

candidates here:  $\nabla f = \vec{0}$

candidates here:  $g=0$  &  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$

Step 2: Compare the values @ points identified in Step 1.

ex)  $f(x,y) = 2x + y$

$\langle 2,1 \rangle = \langle 0,0 \rangle$  no sol.

$x+y-1=0$

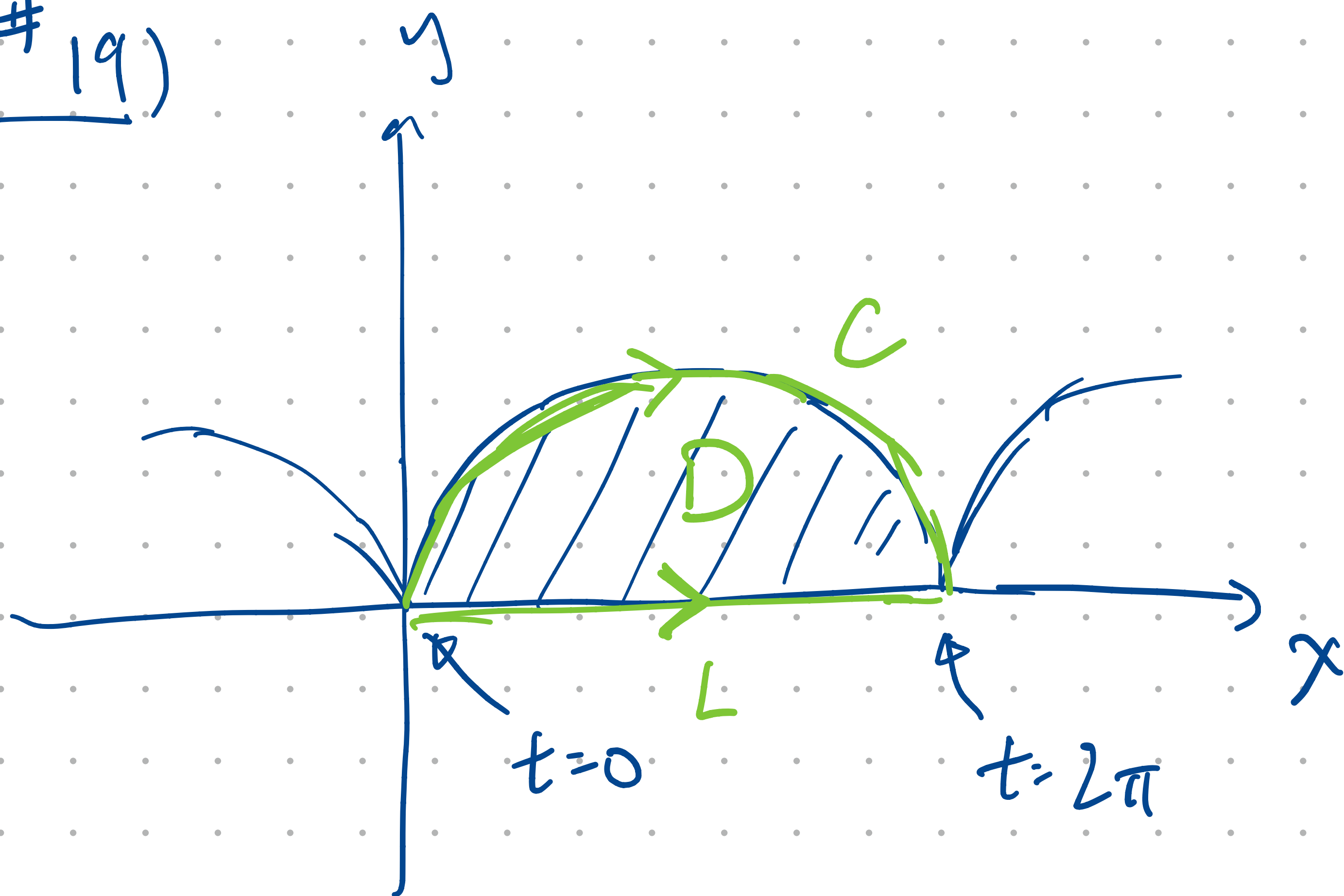
$\langle 2,1 \rangle = \lambda \langle 1,1 \rangle$

No solutions.



Need to check corners!

16.4 # 19)



$$\iint_D 1 \, dA = \int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

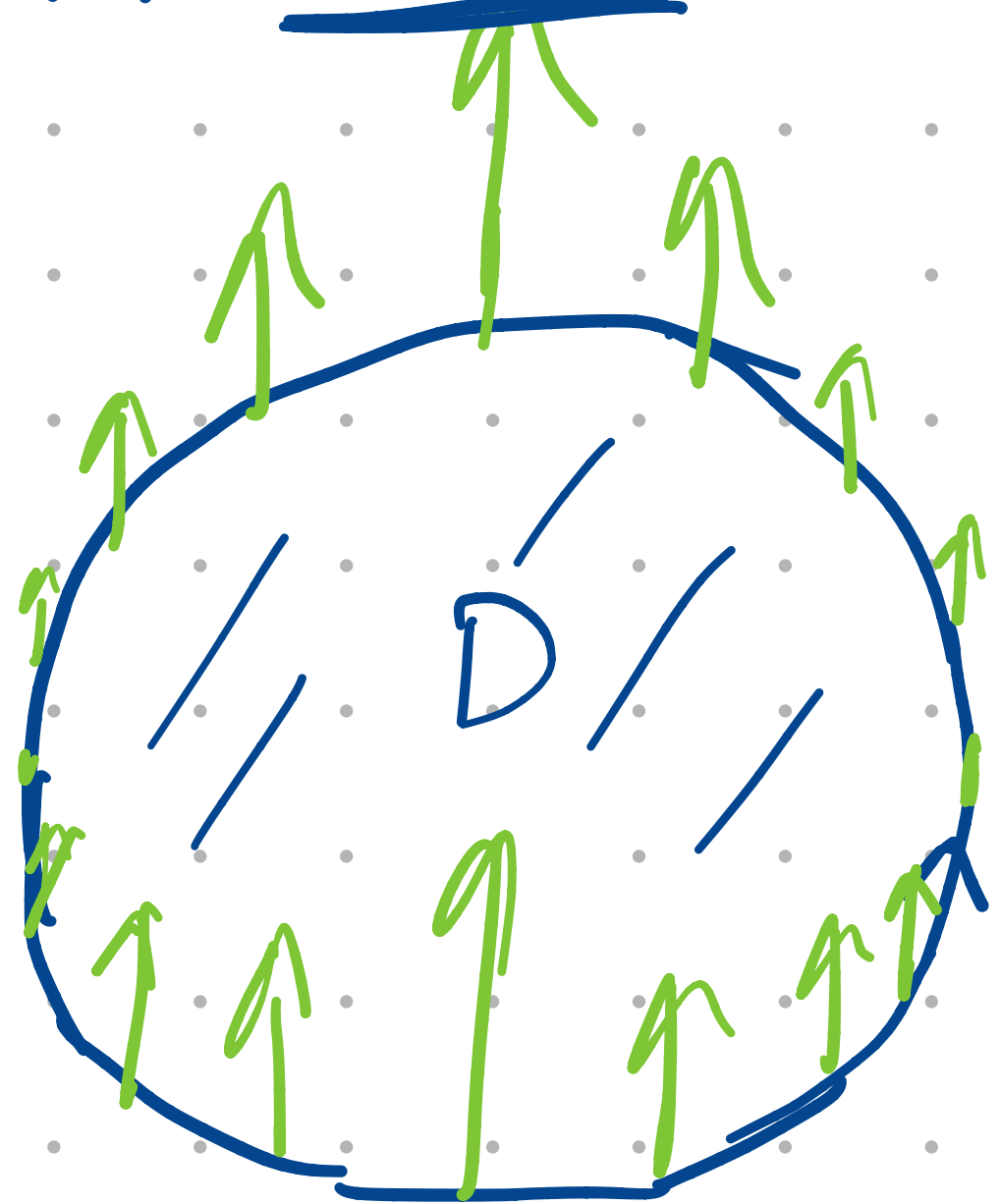
$\vec{F} = \langle P, Q \rangle$  is s.t.  $Q_x - P_y = 1$ .

You choose  $\vec{F}$ . eg  $\vec{F} = \langle 0, x \rangle$   
or  $\langle -y, 0 \rangle$

$$d\vec{r} = \langle 1 - \cos t, \sin t \rangle dt \quad \text{or} \quad \left\langle -\frac{y}{2}, \frac{x}{2} \right\rangle$$

etc...

#1) in 2D:



$$\vec{F} = \langle 0, x^2 \rangle$$

$$C: x^2 + y^2 = 1, \text{ ccw.}$$

Exercise) Check  $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$ .

But:  $\vec{F}$  is not conservative

$Q_x - P_y = 2x$  is not the zero function on  $D$

$\vec{F}$  is not always perp to  $C$  (see picture above)

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_D (Q_x - P_y) dA = 0$$

⚠ The three answer choices all imply  $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$ , but they do not follow from it.



#2) Just use Green's Thm:

$$\oint_C \langle 5+x^2, x \rangle \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_C (1-0) dA = \text{Area of region inside } C$$

#3)

b/c  $C$  is negatively oriented

$$\oint_C x^3 dy = - \iint_C 3x^2 dA = \text{negative.}$$

region enclosed by  $C$

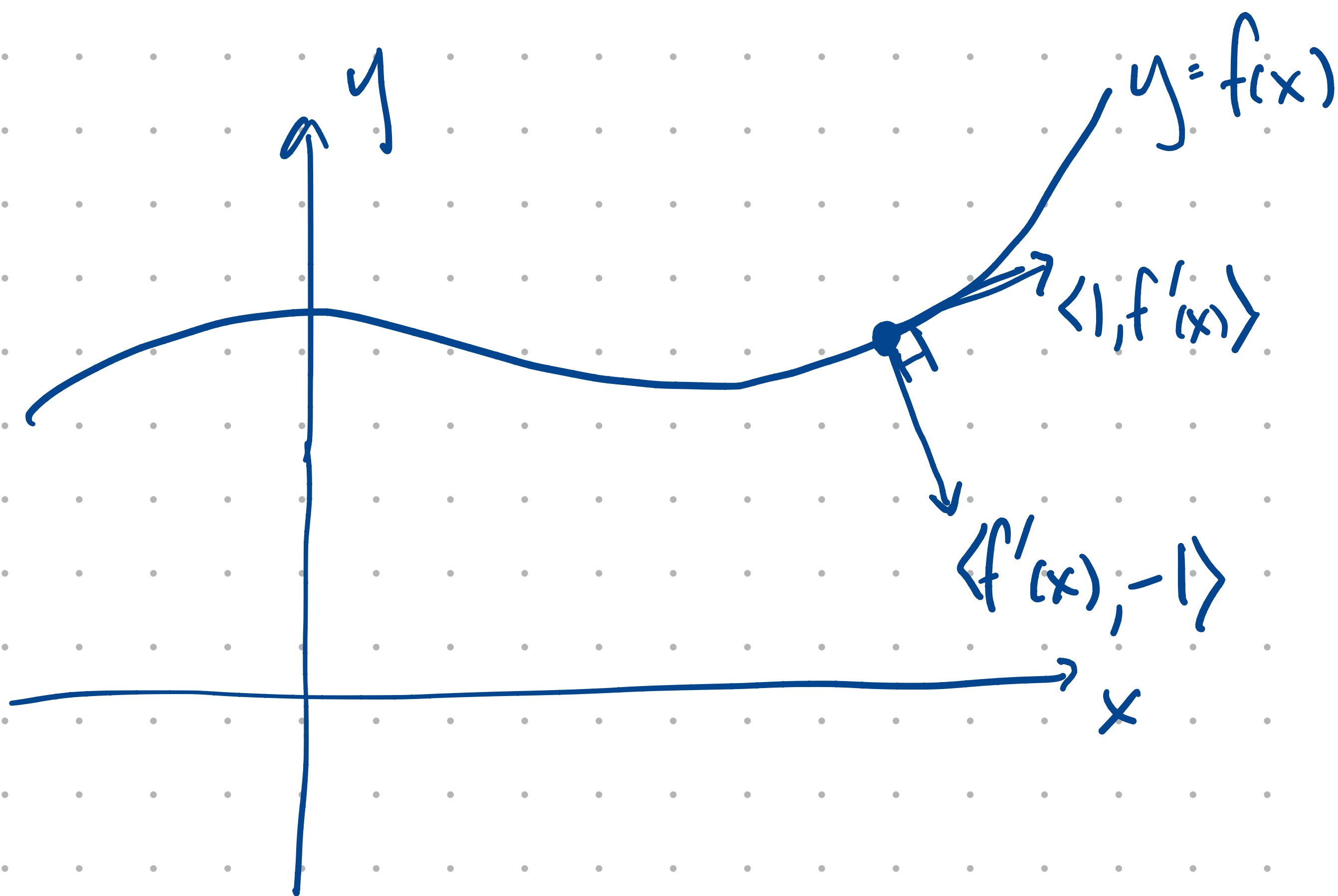
$$\langle 0, x^3 \rangle \cdot d\vec{r} \\ \parallel \\ \langle dx, dy \rangle$$

#4) Interpret  $z = f(x, y)$  as a level set:

$\underbrace{f(x, y) - z = 0}_{F(x, y, z)}$  is the "0-level set" of  $F$ .

$$\nabla F(a, b, f(a, b)) = \langle f_x(a, b), f_y(a, b), -1 \rangle.$$

In SVC:



$$f(x) - y = 0 \\ \langle f'(x), -1 \rangle$$

Please consult 212 Notes for remaining questions.