

$$(x=4 \mid y=2) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = 48 - 16 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{minimum}$$

$$\text{dla } (x = -\frac{4}{3}, y = -\frac{2}{3}) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = -8 - 16 < 0$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \equiv \partial f / \partial x = 0 \quad \text{oraz} \quad \partial f / \partial y = 0$$

Warunki ekstremów

2. Ekstremum warunkowe

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} > 0$$

optymalizacja

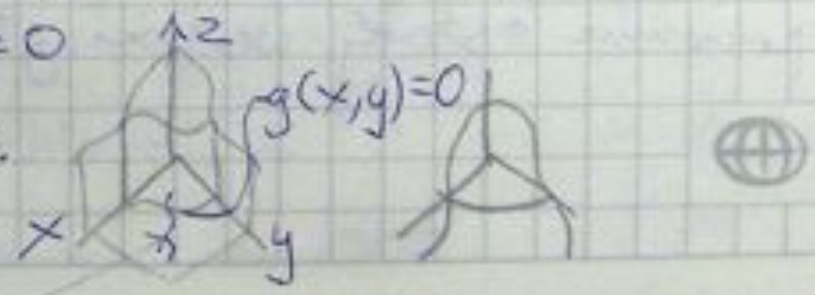
$$f(x, y) = 4x^2 - 4xy + y^2$$

$$g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1$$

minimum  $f$  przy założeniu, że  $g=0$

met: rachunek (Newtona met: kriter'a zachowanie podłoża)

"wiesz"



Metoda asptingimului necunoscut

Lagrange  $\lambda$  - usurea paratului la calculul distanței

pentru  $|g(x,y)|=0$  la un anumit punct  $y = \pm \sqrt{1-x^2}$

$f(x,y) = (1-x^2) - 6x\sqrt{1-x^2} + 4x^2$  - problema

3. Fiecare distanță pozitivă  $g(x,y) = 0$

$F(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y)$  - problema

$F(x,y) = y^2 - 6xy + 4x^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial F / \partial x = -6y + 8x + 2x\lambda = 0 / 2 \end{array} \right.$  - problema

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial F / \partial y = 2y - 6x + 2\lambda y = 0 / 2 \end{array} \right.$  - problema

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$  - problema

$$x(4+\lambda) - 2y = 0$$

$$y(1+\lambda) - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} y(1+\lambda)$$

$$1/2 y(1+\lambda)(4+\lambda) - 2y = 0 \quad y(\frac{1}{2}(1+\lambda)(4+\lambda) - 2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 0 \vee \frac{1}{2}(1+\lambda)(4+\lambda) = 0 / \cdot 2$$

$$(1+\lambda)(4+\lambda) = 4 \quad 4 + \lambda + 4\lambda + \lambda^2 = 4 \quad \lambda(\lambda+5) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \vee \lambda = -5$$

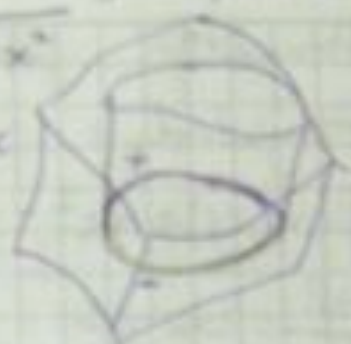
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = -5$$

$$y = 1/4$$

$$y = 3/4$$



$$\lambda = 0 \vee \lambda = -5 \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \lambda = 0 \quad x = \sqrt{2}y \Rightarrow$$

$$1/4 y^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad 5/4 y^2 = 1 \quad y = \pm \sqrt{4/5} = \pm 2/\sqrt{5}$$

$$x = \pm 1/\sqrt{5} \quad \lambda = -5 \quad x = -2y \quad 4y^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$y^2 = 1/5 \quad y = \pm 1/\sqrt{5} \quad x = \pm 2/\sqrt{5}$$

$(x, y)$	$1/\sqrt{5}, 2/\sqrt{5}$	$-1/\sqrt{5}, 2/\sqrt{5}$	$-2/\sqrt{5}, 1/\sqrt{5}$	$2/\sqrt{5}, -1/\sqrt{5}$
$f(x, y)$	0	0	5	13/5
	min	min	max	

$$4/5 - 4 \cdot 2/5 + 4 \cdot 1/5 = 0 \quad 1/5 + 4 \cdot 2/5 + 4 \cdot 1/5 = 25/5$$

$$4/5 + 4 \cdot 2/5 + 4 \cdot 1/5 = 13/5$$

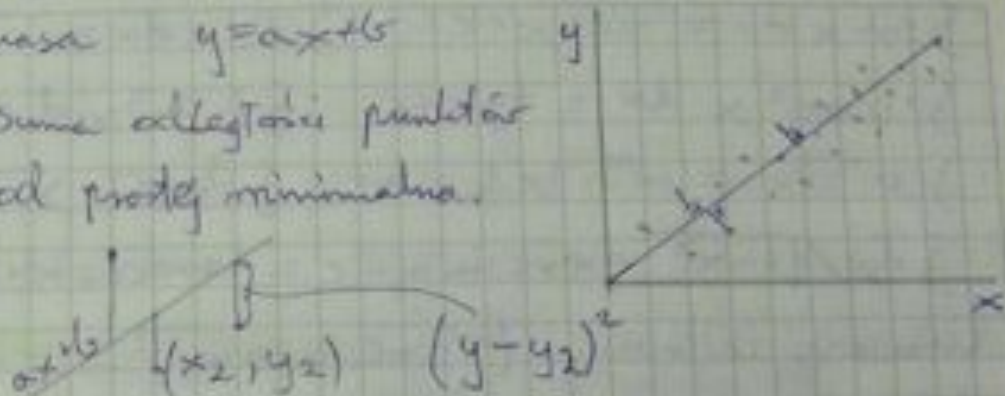
pozostawia ostatniej warstwie  $g \leftarrow \begin{matrix} f(x, y, z) \\ g(x, y, z) = 0 \end{matrix}$

## Regresja liniowa

Wielka funkcja ciągła jest pochodną funkcji:

$$\ln|x| = \begin{cases} \ln(-x) & x < 0 \\ \ln x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

- ①  $x$  - wzrost;  $y$  - masa  $y = ax + b$
- $(x_1, y_1)$   
 $(x_2, y_2)$   
 $(x_3, y_3)$
- Suma odległości punktów od prostej minimalna.



$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$\dots$	$x_n$
$y_1$	$y_2$	$y_3$	$\dots$	$y_n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i)^2 = \Phi(a, b) \text{ minimalizacja}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial a} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^n 2(ax_i + b - y_i) \cdot x_i = 0 / : 2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n 2(ax_i + b - y_i) \cdot 1 = 0 / : 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i^2 + bx_i - x_i y_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$\begin{cases} a \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) + b \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \\ a \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) + nb = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \end{cases} \quad || \text{ minimum}$$


Def.  $F$  jest funkcją pierwotną dla  $f$  na dziedzinie  $D$  jeżeli  
 $F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in D$ . Jeżeli  $f$  i  $G$  są jednorodnymi funkcjami pierwotnymi tej samej funkcji  $f$  to

$$F(x) = G(x) + C \quad F'(x) = f(x) = G'(x)$$

$$F'(x) - G'(x) = (F(x) - G(x))' = 0$$

(całka oznaczona z  $f$ )

$\int f(x) dx$  nazywamy dowolną funkcją pierwotną  $f$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad (F(x) + C)' = (\int f(x) dx)' = f(x)$$


np:  $\int x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} + C \quad p \neq -1$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x^7} dx = \int x^{7/3} dx = 1 / (7/3 + 1) x^{7/3 + 1} + C = \frac{3}{10} x^{10/3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

### Calculus with arcs

$$\int dx = x \quad (\text{matematika om. potvrdi f-ji elementy})$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C \quad \int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

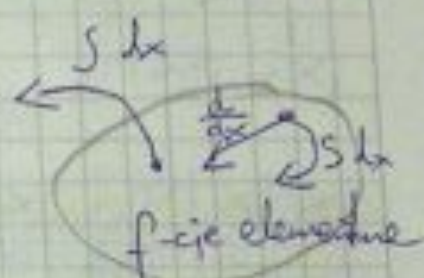
$$\int 1/\cos^2 x \, dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C \quad \int 1/\sin^2 x \, dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

$$\int a^x \, dx = a^x \cdot 1/\ln a + C \quad \int dx/1+x^2 = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$\int dx/\sqrt{1-x^2} = \operatorname{arcsin} x + C = -\operatorname{arccos} x + C$$

Lineární kalkulace (rozčítávání)

$$\int (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) \, dx = \alpha \int f(x) \, dx + \beta \int g(x) \, dx$$



$$\int (f(x) \cdot g(x)) \, dx \neq (\int f(x) \, dx) \cdot (\int g(x) \, dx)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \int f = F & \quad (FG)' = F'G + FG' = fG + Fg \\ \int g = G & \quad fG = (FG)' - Fg \end{aligned}$$

$$\int f(x) \cdot G(x) \, dx = \int \underbrace{(F(x) \cdot G(x))'}_{F(x) \cdot G(x)} \, dx - \int F(x) g(x) \, dx$$

$$\int F(x) g(x) \, dx = F(x) G(x) - \int f(x) G(x) \, dx$$

$$\text{np: } \int x e^x \, dx = x e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x \, dx = x e^x - e^x + C \quad \ddot{\text{sm}}$$

$$\int f(x) \cdot G(x) dx = \int \underbrace{(F(x) \cdot G(x))}' dx - \int F(x) g(x) dx$$

$$\int F(x) g(x) dx = F(x) G(x) - \int f(x) G(x) dx$$

mp:  $\int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + c \quad \ddot{\smile}$

$x = f$	$f = 1$	$x = f$	$F = 1/2 x^2$	$= 1/2 x^2 e^x - \int 1/2 x^2 e^x dx$
$e^x = g$	$G = e^x$	$e^x = G$	$g = e^x$	$\ddot{\smile}$

a)  $\int x \ln x dx \quad x = f \quad \ln x = G \quad F = 1/2 x^2 \quad g = 1/x$

$$\int x \ln x dx = 1/2 x^2 \ln x - \int 1/2 x^2 \cdot 1/x dx = 1/2 x^2 \ln x - 1/2 \int x dx = 1/2 x^2 \ln x - 1/4 x^2 + c$$

b)  $\int \sin^2 x dx = \int \sin x \cdot \sin x dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int (1 - \sin^2 x) dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int 1 dx - \int \sin^2 x dx$

$$\int \sin^2 x dx = x - \sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\int \sin^2 x dx = 1/2 (x - \sin x \cos x) + c$$

$\sin x = f$	$F = -\cos x$
$\sin x = G$	$g = \cos x$

d)  $\int \arctg x dx = \int 1 \arctg x dx = x \arctg x - \int x/1+x^2 dx =$

$$x \arctg x - 1/2 \ln(1+x^2) + c \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} f = 1 \\ G = \arctg x \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} F = x \\ g = 1/1+x^2 \end{array} \right.$$

całki  
eliptyczne

Całkowanie przez podstawienie - Całkowanie f-ji wymiernej

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + c \rightarrow \text{pochodna logarytmiczna}$$

$$\textcircled{a} (F(G(x)))' = F'(G(x)) \cdot G'(x) = f(G(x)) \cdot g(x)$$

$$\int f(G(x)) \cdot g(x) dx = F(G(x)) + c$$

$$\text{d) } 1/2 \int e^{x^2} 2x dx; t = x^2; = 1/2 \int e^t dt = 1/2 e^t + c = 1/2 e^{x^2} + c$$

$$x^2 = t \quad t = t(x) = x^2 \quad dt/dx = 2x \quad 2x dx = dt \quad dt = 2x dx$$

$$\text{d) } \int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int -\frac{dt}{t} = -\int \frac{dt}{t} = -\ln |t| + c = -\ln |\cos x| + c$$

$\begin{matrix} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{matrix}$

$$\text{d') } 1/2 \int 2x / (1+x^2) dx = 1/2 \int \frac{dt}{t} = 1/2 \ln |t| + c = 1/2 \ln(1+x^2) + c$$

$$\text{e) } \int \frac{x+3}{x^2+1} dx \quad \frac{x+3}{x^2+1} = \frac{x+3}{(x+1)(x-1)} \equiv$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \frac{A(x-1) + B(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

$$x+3 = A(x-1) + B(x+1) = (A+B)x + B - A$$

$$4 = A \cdot 0 + B \cdot 2 \Rightarrow B = 2 \quad 2 = -2A + 0 \cdot B \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$= -\int dx / (x+1) + 2 \int dx / (x-1) = -\ln |x+1| + 2 \ln |x-1| + c = \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x+1}$$

Ciekawostki:  $\int \sqrt{x^3+1} dx$ ,  $\int e^{-x^2} dx$ ,  $\int \sin x / x dx$