

## Homework 18: Extrema

This homework is due Wednesday, 10/22 resp Thursday 10/23.

- 1 Find the local maximum and minimum values of the function.

$$f(x, y) = 5xy + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{5}{y}$$

- 2 Classify the critical points of the function

$$f(x, y) = 7e^{2y}(4y^2 - x^2).$$

- 3 Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle point(s) of the function.

$$f(x, y) = 2 \sin x \sin y, \quad -\pi < x < \pi, \quad -\pi < y < \pi$$

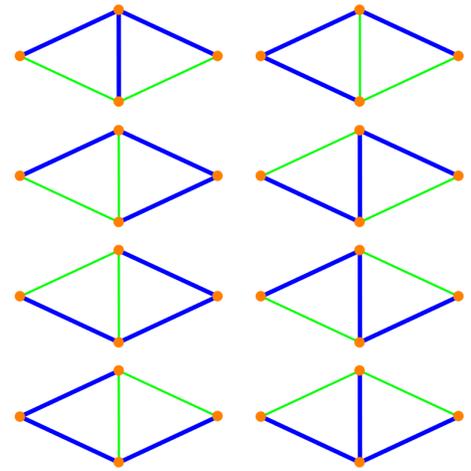
- 4 Companies like **Netflix** or **Hulu** track movie preferences. One can visualize preferences on parameter spaces which is the **intelligence - emotion** plane. Based on viewing habits, the service decides what you want to see. Your profile is a function  $f(x, y)$ . Maximizing this function allows the company to pick movies for you. Assume that your user profile is the function  $f(x, y) = -2x^3 + 9x^2 - 12x - y^2$ . Find and classify all the critical points and especially find the local maxima of  $f$ .

Graph theorists look at the **Tutte polynomial**  $f(x, y)$  of a network. We work with the Tutte polynomial

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

of the **Kite network**. Classify the two critical using the second derivative test.



**Remark.** The polynomial is useful:  $xf(1-x, 0)$  tells in how many ways one can color the nodes of the network with  $x$  colors and  $f(1, 1)$  tells how many spanning trees there are. This picture illustrates that the number of spanning trees of the kite graph is  $f(1, 1) = 8$  as you see the 8 possible trees.

## Main definitions

Standard assumption is always that functions are smooth in the sense that all first and second partial derivatives are continuous.

A point  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a **critical point** of  $f$  if  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \langle 0, 0 \rangle$ .

**Fermat's theorem:** if  $f$  has a local maximum or local minimum at  $(x_0, y_0)$  then  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a critical point

**Second derivative test:** Assume  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a critical point. If  $D < 0$  then it is a saddle point. If  $D > 0, f_{xx} < 0$  then  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a local maximum. If  $D > 0, f_{xx} > 0$  then  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a local minimum.