

MPI - Lecture 3

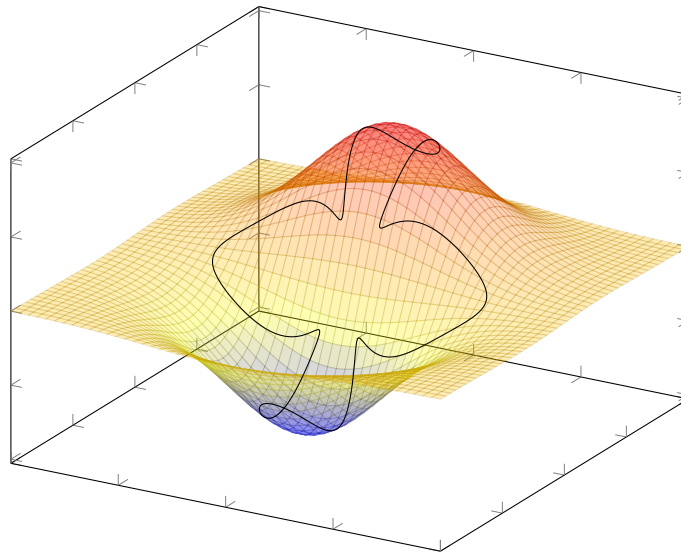
Outline

- Constrained optimization
- Reminder: integration of functions of 1 variable
- 2-variate function integration

Constrained optimization

Motivation

Find the maximum and minimum points when walking along the black line:



The problem

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Find (local) maxima and minima of f subject to

$$\begin{cases} g_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ g_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ g_p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Set $\mathcal{G} = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid g_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, p\}$.

Assumptions

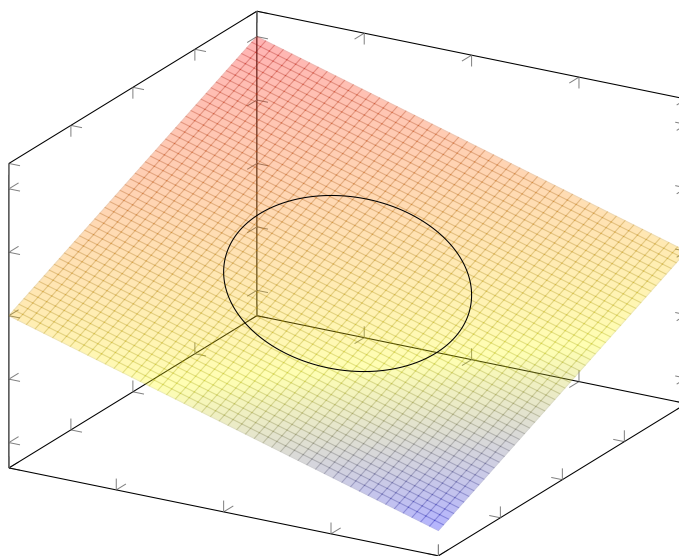
1. The functions f and g_i , with $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$, have continuous second partial derivatives.
2. The gradients $\nabla g_1(x), \nabla g_2(x), \dots, \nabla g_p(x)$ form a linearly independent set for all $x \in \mathcal{G}$.

Example 1. Are the gradients of the following functions linearly independent?

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x, y) &= 2x + xy^2, & g_2(x, y) &= 4x + 2xy^2, \\ g_3(x, y) &= 2xy^2 + 4y^2, & g_4(x, y) &= 2x + 3xy^2 + 4y^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = x + y, \quad \mathcal{G} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 2\}$$

Running example



Necessary condition

Theorem 2. Assume f has a local extremum in $x^* = (x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in \mathcal{G}$ subject to \mathcal{G} .

Then there exist numbers μ_1^*, \dots, μ_p^* such that the *Lagrangian function* L given by

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_p) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) + \sum_{i=1}^p \mu_i g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

has zero partial derivatives with respect to x_1, \dots, x_n at the point x^* .

In other words, the following system is true:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x^*) + \mu_1^* \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1}(x^*) + \dots + \mu_p^* \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial x_1}(x^*) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x^*) + \mu_1^* \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_n}(x^*) + \dots + \mu_p^* \frac{\partial g_p}{\partial x_n}(x^*) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sufficient condition

Theorem 3. Let $x^* = (x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\mu^* = (\mu_1^*, \dots, \mu_p^*) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ such that

- (i) the Lagrangian function $L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_p)$ has zero partial derivatives with respect to x_1, \dots, x_n at the point $(x^*, \mu^*) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+p}$;
- (ii) the Lagrangian function $L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_p)$ has zero partial derivatives with respect to μ_1, \dots, μ_p at the point $(x^*, \mu^*) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+p}$;
- (iii) for all non-zero $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying $y \cdot \nabla g_i(x^*) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, p$ we have

$$y \left(\nabla^2 f(x^*) + \sum_{i=1}^p \mu_i^* \nabla^2 g_i(x^*) \right) y^T > 0.$$

Thus, the function f has a strict local minimum at x^* (subject to \mathcal{G}).

If we replace in (iii) the condition “ > 0 ” by “ < 0 ”, we obtain a sufficient condition of a strict local maximum.

Example

Example 4. Find maxima and minima of $f(x, y) = x + y$ subject to $x^2 + y^2 = 2$.

Integration of functions of 1 variable

Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $a < b$.

Recall what does $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ mean, if it exists.

What is its geometrical meaning?

Integration of
functions of 1
variable

Definition

Let $\Delta = (x_i)_{i=0}^n$ define a partition of $[a, b] : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$.

Set $F_{\Delta,i} = \max_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x)$ and $f_{\Delta,i} = \min_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x)$.

The upper Darboux sum of f with respect to the partition Δ is

$$S_{f,\Delta} = \sum_{i=1}^n F_{\Delta,i} \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

and the lower Darboux sum of f with respect to the partition Δ is

$$s_{f,\Delta} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_{\Delta,i} \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}).$$

Definition...

The upper Darboux integral (of f over $[a, b]$) is

$$D_f = \inf\{S_{f,\Delta} : \Delta \text{ is a partition of } [a, b]\}$$

and the lower Darboux integral (of f over $[a, b]$) is

$$d_f = \sup\{s_{f,\Delta} : \Delta \text{ is a partition of } [a, b]\}.$$

If $D_f = d_f$, we call this value the Darboux integral of f over $[a, b]$, and denote it

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = D_f = d_f.$$

We say that f is (Darboux-)integrable over $[a, b]$.

This is equivalent to the Riemann integral and to Riemann integrability.

A few properties

If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then it is integrable on $[a, b]$.

Let f be integrable on $[a, b]$ and on $[b, c]$ (with $a < b < c$).

We have that f is integrable on $[a, c]$ and

$$\int_a^c f(x) \, dx = \int_a^b f(x) \, dx + \int_b^c f(x) \, dx.$$

Primitive function

Let $F(x)$ be a real function which is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) .

Let $f(x)$ be a real function which is continuous on (a, b) and such that

$$\forall x \in (a, b), \quad F'(x) = f(x).$$

Such function F is called a primitive function of f on (a, b) .

Example 5. Find a primitive function on $(0, 1)$ of the function $f(x) = 2x + x^2$.

Newton's formula

Let f be integrable on $[a, b]$ and $F(x)$ be (one of) its primitive function on (a, b) .

We have

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a).$$

Example 6. Calculate $\int_0^1 (2x + x^2) \, dx$.

Let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\alpha < \beta$.

Let φ be a real function differentiable on (α, β) such that φ and φ' are both continuous on $[\alpha, \beta]$.

Let f be continuous on $[\varphi(\alpha), \varphi(\beta)]$ (or if $\varphi(\alpha) \leq \varphi(\beta)$, otherwise continuous on $[\varphi(\beta), \varphi(\alpha)]$).

If $f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t)$ is integrable on $[\alpha, \beta]$, then

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = \int_{\varphi(\alpha)}^{\varphi(\beta)} f(x) dx.$$

Example 7. Calculate $\int_1^2 \frac{2 \ln(t)^2}{t} dt$.

Let f and g be differentiable on (a, b) and let f, g, f', g' be continuous on $[a, b]$.

We have

$$\int_a^b f'(x)g(x) dx = [f(x)g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f(x)g'(x) dx.$$

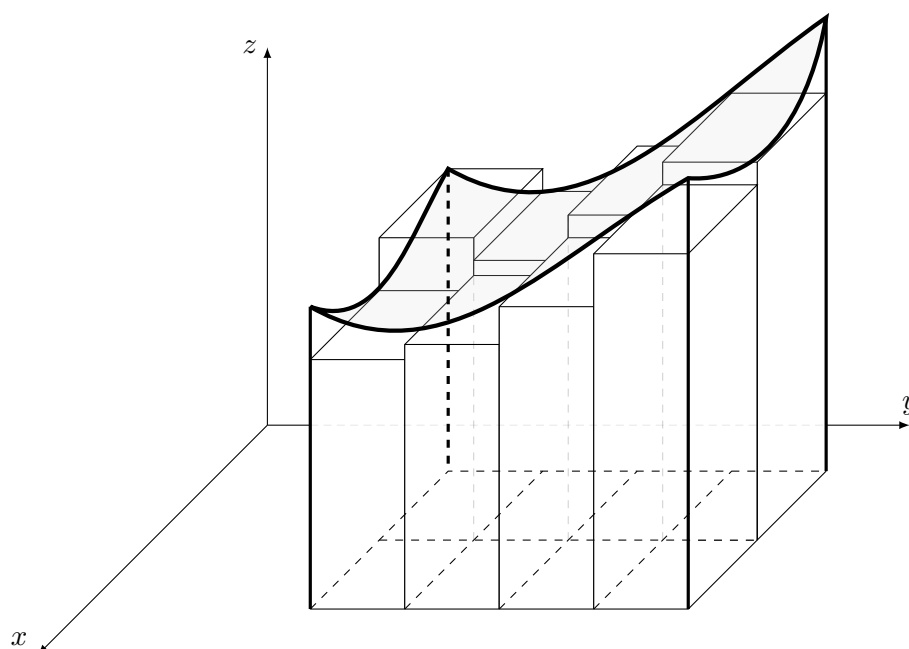
Example 8. Calculate $\int_1^2 10x \ln x dx$.

2-variate function integration

2-variate
function

Suppose we have a function $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$.

Imagine that this function represents (part of) a surface of some object.
What is the volume of this object?



Definition

Let $\Delta_x = (x_i)_{i=0}^n$ define a partition of $[a, b]$ and $\Delta_y = (y_j)_{j=0}^m$ a partition of $[c, d]$.

Then, $\Delta = \Delta_x \times \Delta_y$ defines a partitions of $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ into rectangles.

Set

- $F_{\Delta, i, j} = \max \{f(x, y) : (x, y) \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_j]\}$ and
- $f_{\Delta, i, j} = \min \{f(x, y) : (x, y) \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_j]\}$.

The upper Darboux sum of f with respect to the partition Δ is

$$S_{f,\Delta} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m F_{\Delta,i,j} \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1})$$

while the lower Darboux sum of f with respect to the partition Δ is

$$s_{f,\Delta} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m f_{\Delta,i,j} \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \cdot (y_j - y_{j-1}).$$

Definition...

The upper Darboux integral (of f over D) is

$$D_f = \inf \{S_{f,\Delta} : \Delta \text{ is a (rectangular) partition of } D\}$$

and the lower Darboux integral (of f over D) is

$$d_f = \sup \{s_{f,\Delta} : \Delta \text{ is a (rectangular) partition of } D\}.$$

If $D_f = d_f$, we call this value the (double) Darboux integral of f over D , and denote it

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = D_f = d_f.$$

We say that f is (Darboux-)integrable over D .

How to calculate a double integral?

The following statement can be derived from the definition.

Theorem 9. *If f is integrable over $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ and one of the integrals*

$$\int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x, y) \, dy \right) dx \quad \text{or} \quad \int_c^d \left(\int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx \right) dy$$

exists, then it is equal to

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy.$$

Example 10. Calculate the double integral over $D = [0, 2] \times [-1, 2]$ of the function $f(x, y) = x^2y + 1$.

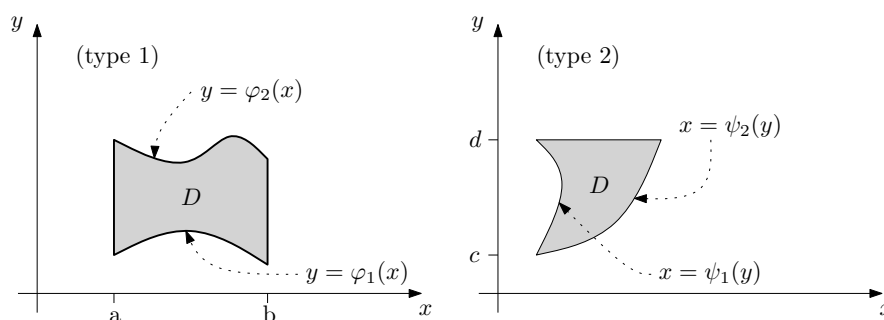
And if D is not a rectangle?

The definition is very similar: we approximate D using smaller and smaller rectangular areas...

Special types of domain D (1/2)

We will consider the following two types of the domain D .

- (type 1) $x \in [a, b]$ and y is bounded by continuous functions $\varphi_1(x)$ and $\varphi_2(x)$;
- (type 2) $y \in [c, d]$ and x is bounded by continuous functions $\psi_1(y)$ and $\psi_2(y)$.



Special types of domain D (2/2)

Double integrals over such D are calculated as follows.

Theorem 11. If the integral on the right side exists, then we have (for such a domain D):

- if D is of type 1, then

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx;$$

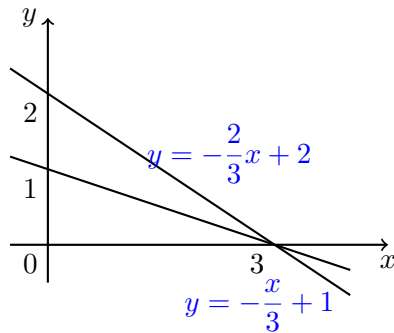
- if D is of *type 2*, then

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right) dy.$$

Example

Example 12. Let D be the region given by the triangle with vertices $(0, 1)$, $(0, 2)$ and $(3, 0)$. Calculate

$$\iint_D \frac{x+y}{2} dx dy.$$



$$\int_0^3 \int_{1-\frac{x}{3}}^{2-\frac{2}{3}x} \frac{x+y}{2} dy dx = \dots = \frac{3}{2}$$