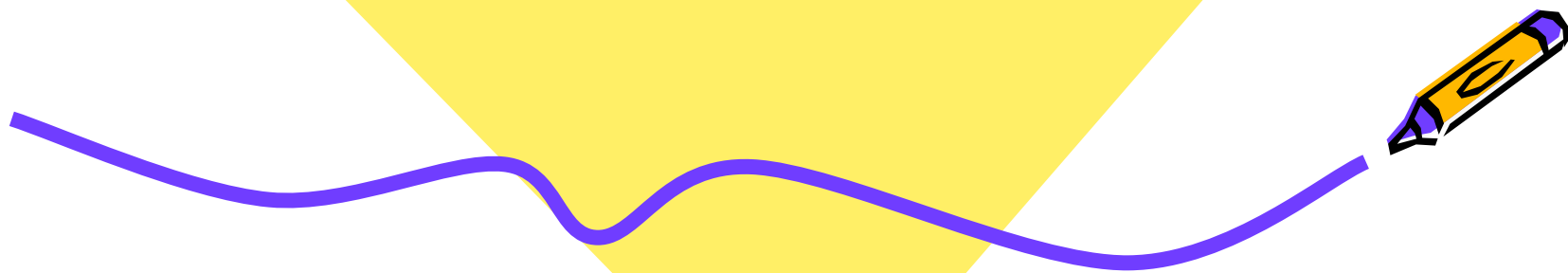




## 练习二十九



## 一、选择题



(1) 设  $u = f(xy, \frac{yz}{x})$ , 且  $f \in C^2$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = (D)$ .

分析:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xf_1 + \frac{z}{x}f_2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = yf_{12} + \frac{1}{x}f_2 + \frac{yz}{x^2}f_{22}$

或  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{y}{x}f_2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} = \frac{1}{x}f_2 + yf_{21} + \frac{yz}{x^2}f_{22}$$





(2) 设  $u = \ln r$ ,  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} =$  ( B )

- (A) 0;                      (B)  $\frac{1}{r^2}$ ;                      (C)  $\frac{5}{r^2}$ ;                      (D)  $-\frac{1}{r^2}$ .

分析:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = \frac{x}{r^2}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} + x(-2) \cdot \frac{1}{r^3} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2x^2}{r^4}$$

同理:  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2y^2}{r^4}$        $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2z^2}{r^4}$



于是  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{3}{r^2} - \frac{2r^2}{r^4} = \frac{1}{r^2}$



(3) 若函数  $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + ax + xy^2 + 2y$  在点  $P_0 = (1, -1)$  处取得极值, 则常数  $a =$  (A)

(A)  $-5$ ; (B)  $0$ ; (C) 不存在; (D) 任意实数.

分析:  $f_x(x, y) = 4x + a + y^2, f_y(x, y) = 2xy + 2$

由极值存在的必要条件  $f_x(1, -1) = 4 + a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -5$   
 $f_y(1, -1) = -2 + 2 = 0$



(4) 命题 “若函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  取得极大值, 则函数  $F(y) = f(x_0, y)$  在点  $y = y_0$  处也取得极大值” 是

( **B** )

(A) 伪命题;

(B) 真命题.



(5) 函数  $f(x, y) = 4x - 3y$  在约束条件  $x^4 + 6y^4 = 22$  下有极大值 ( D ), 极小值 ( A ).

(A) -11; (B) -5; (C) 5; (D) 11; (E) 不存在.

分析: 令  $L = 4x - 3y + \lambda(x^4 + 6y^4 - 22)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L_x &= 4 + 4\lambda x^3 = 0 \\ L_y &= -3 + 24\lambda y^3 = 0 \\ L_\lambda &= x^4 + 6y^4 - 22 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x = -2y \text{ 代入第三式, 解得}$$
$$y = \pm 1$$

得驻点  $(-2, 1), (2, -1)$

$$f(-2, 1) = -11, f(2, -1) = 11$$

所以, 极大值为 1, 极小值为 -11.

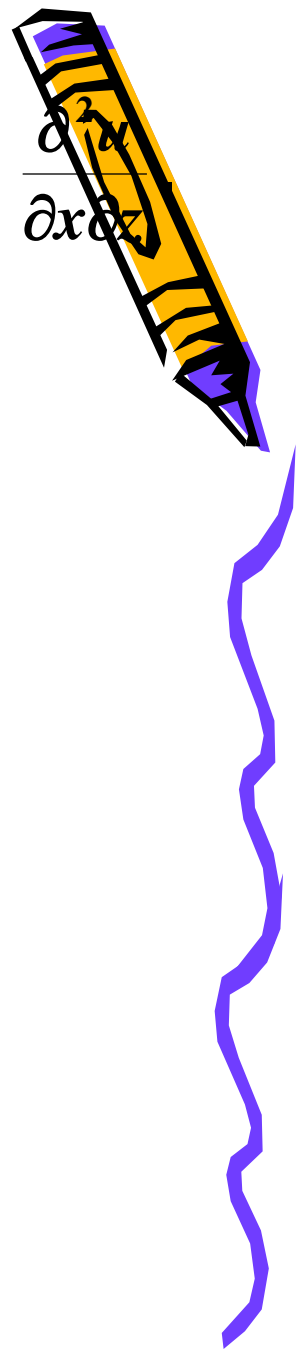


二. 设  $u = f(xyz, 2y + 3z, x^2 + y^2)$  且  $f \in C^2$ , 求

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz f_1 + 2x f_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = yz (xyf_{11} + 3f_{12}) + y f_1 + 2x (xyf_{31} + 3f_{32})$$

$$= xy^2 z f_{11} + 3 yz f_{12} + y f_1 + 2x^2 y f_{31} + 6 x f_{32}$$



三. 设  $\varphi, \psi$  有二阶连续导数, 证明: 函数

$$z(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(u) du$$

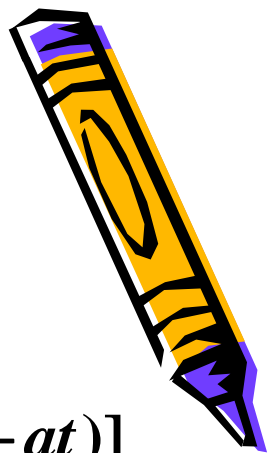
满足关系式 (偏微分方程)  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

证明: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi'(x+at) + \varphi'(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[\psi(x+at) + \psi(x-at)]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi''(x+at) + \varphi''(x-at)] + \frac{1}{a}\psi'(x+at) - \frac{1}{a}\psi'(x-at)]$$







$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2}[a\varphi'(x+at) - a\varphi'(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[a\psi(x+at) + a\psi(x-at)]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{2}[\varphi''(x+at) + \varphi''(x-at)] + \frac{1}{a}[a\psi'(x+at) - a\psi'(x-at)]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a^2\left\{\frac{1}{2}[\varphi''(x+at) + \varphi''(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at)]\right\}$$

$$= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$



四. 设  $z = \int_0^{x^2 y} f(t, e^t) dt$ ,  $f \in C^1$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(x^2 y, e^{x^2 y}) \cdot 2xy,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2xf(x^2 y, e^{x^2 y})$$

$$+ 2xy[f_1(x^2 y, e^{x^2 y}) \cdot x^2 + f_2(x^2 y, e^{x^2 y}) \cdot e^{x^2 y} \cdot x^2]$$

$$= 2xf(x^2 y, e^{x^2 y})$$

$$+ 2x^3 y f_1(x^2 y, e^{x^2 y}) + 2x^3 y e^{x^2 y} f_2(x^2 y, e^{x^2 y})$$



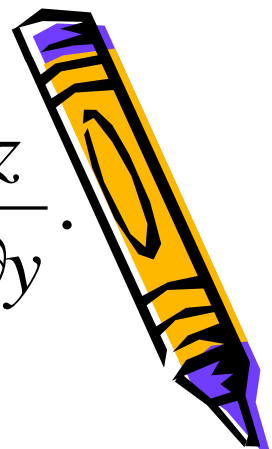
五、 设  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $x = ze^{y+z}$  所确定, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解: 令  $F(x, y, z) = ze^{y+z} - x$ ,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{-1}{e^{y+z} + ze^{y+z}} = \frac{z}{x(1+z)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{ze^{y+z}}{e^{y+z} + ze^{y+z}} = -\frac{z}{1+z}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1+z) - z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{x(1+z)^2} \\ &= \frac{1+z-z}{x(1+z)^2} \cdot \frac{-z}{1+z} = -\frac{z}{x(1+z)^3}\end{aligned}$$



六. 设  $f(x, y) = e^{ay}(x^2 - 2x + 2y)$  有一驻点为  $M_0 = (1, 1)$ ,

(1) 求常数  $a$  之值;

(2) 函数在该驻点处是否取得极值?

解: (1)  $\because f_x(x, y) = e^{ay}(2x - 2),$

$$f_y(x, y) = e^{ay}(ax^2 - 2ax + 2ay + 2).$$

$$\therefore f_y(1, 1) = e^a(a - 2a + 2a + 2) = 0. \quad \therefore a = -2$$

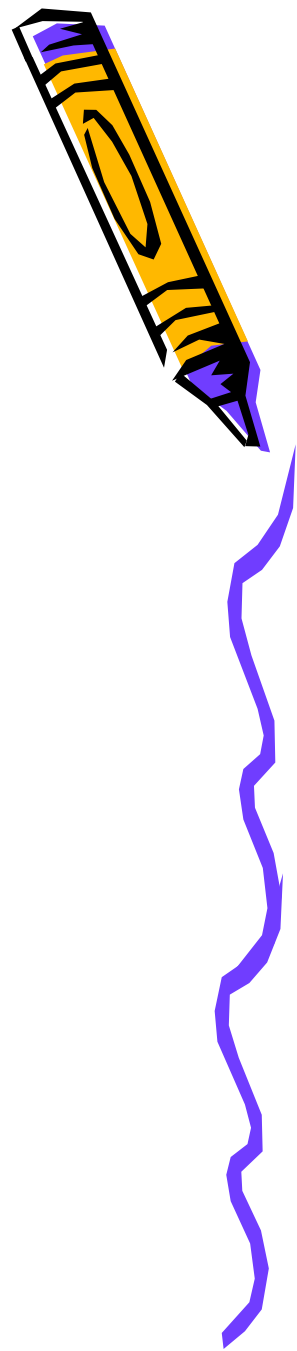
$$(2) \because f_{xx}(1, 1) = 2e^{-2}, \quad f_{xy}(1, 1) = -2e^{-2y}(2x - 2)|_{(1, 1)} = 0,$$

$$f_{yx}(1, 1) = 0, \quad f_{yy}(1, 1) = -4e^{-2}.$$



$$\therefore H(1,1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2e^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & -4e^{-2} \end{vmatrix} = -8e^{-4} < 0$$

所以该驻点不是极值点。



七. 求函数  $f(x, y) = y^3 + 4y^2 + 9y - 4xy - 6x + x^2$  的极值

$$\begin{cases} f_x = -4y - 6 + 2x = 0 \\ f_y = 3y^2 + 8y + 9 - 4x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得驻点 } P_1(5, 1), P_2(1, -1)$$

$$f_{xx} = 2, f_{xy} = -4, f_{yy} = 6y + 8$$

$$H(5, 1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = 12 > 0 \text{ 且 } f_{xx} = 2 > 0$$

$\therefore (5, 1)$  是极小值点, 极小值为-11.

$$H(1, -1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -12 < 0$$

$\therefore (1, -1)$  非极值点.



八. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$  所确定的函数, 求函数  $z = z(x, y)$  的极值点和极值.

解: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x - 3y}{y + z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-3x + 10y - z}{y + z},$$

令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$  再与原方程联立

解得  $x = \pm 9, y = \pm 3, z = \pm 3.$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(y + z)^2 - (x - 3y)^2}{(y + z)^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(3x + 11z)(y + z) - (-3x + 10y - z)(-3x + 11y)}{(y + z)^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-3(y+z)^2 - (x-3y)(-3x+11y)}{(y+z)^3}.$$


$$H = \begin{vmatrix} z_{xx} & z_{xy} \\ z_{yx} & z_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

在点(9,3)处,

$$H = \frac{1}{36} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{6} > 0, \quad z = 3 \text{ 是极小值}$$

在点(-9,-3)处,

$$H = \frac{1}{36} > 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{6} < 0, \quad z = -3 \text{ 是极大值}$$

 函数的极小值  $z(9,3) = 3$ , 极大值  $z(-9,-3) = -3$ .





九. 设三角形三边之长分别为  $a, b, c$ ，其面积为  $S$ ， $P$  为该三角形内一点， $x, y, z$  是该点到三条边的距离，证明： $xyz \leq \frac{8S^3}{27abc}$ 。

证明：三角形面积  $S = \frac{1}{2}(ax + by + cz)$  即  $ax + by + cz = 2S$

问题转化为：求  $\max f(x, y, z) = xyz$

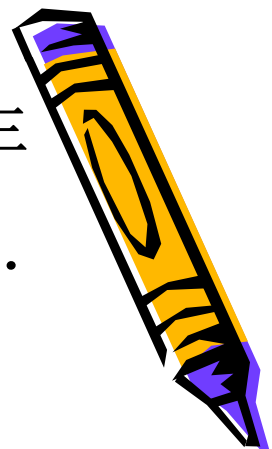
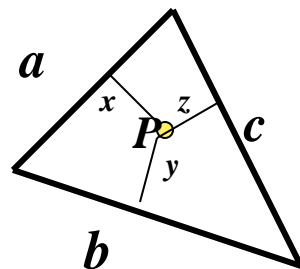
$st. \quad ax + by + cz = 2S$

令  $L = xyz - \lambda(ax + by + cz - 2S)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = yz - \lambda a = 0 \\ L_y = xz - \lambda b = 0 \\ L_z = xy - \lambda c = 0 \\ L_\lambda = ax + by + cz - 2S = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得： $x = \frac{2S}{3a}, y = \frac{2S}{3b}, z = \frac{2S}{3c}$

所以  $xyz \leq \frac{8S^3}{27abc}$



十. 在半径为 $a$ 的半球体内接一个长方体, 使其体积最大, 求长、宽、高.

解: 设长方体的长宽高分别为 $2x, 2y, z$ .

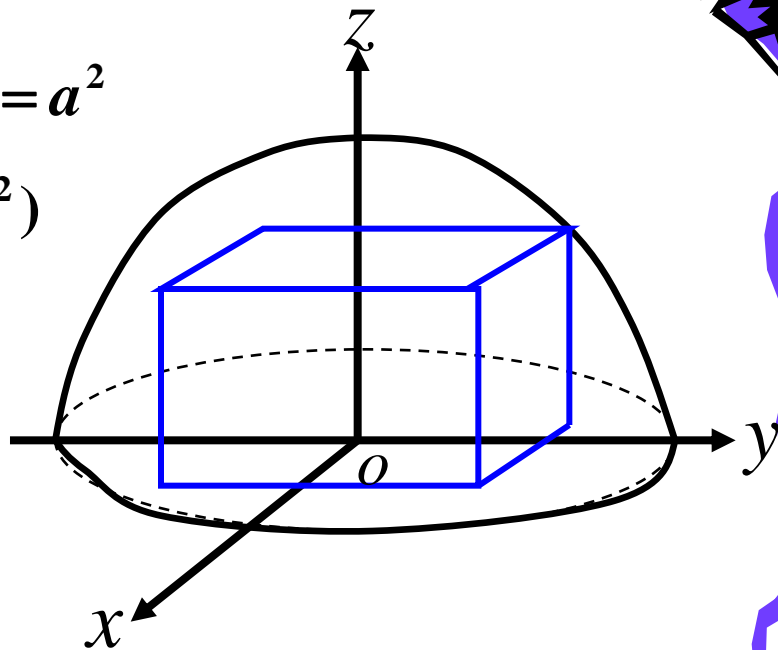
则  $V = 4xyz$  并且  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$

令  $L = 4xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 4yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 4xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 4xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得:  $x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$

所以 长方体的长、宽为 $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$ , 高为 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时体积最大.



十一. 过  $P = (1, 2, 3)$  点的所有平面中, 哪一个平面与三个坐标面在第一卦限内所围成的四面体体积最小?

【解】 设平面方程为  $\Pi: \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$

$$\because P \in \Pi, \therefore \frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{3}{c} = 1, \text{ 即 } bc + 2ac + 3ab - abc = 0$$

求  $V = \frac{1}{6}abc$  的最小值, 即求  $6V = abc$  的最小值

$$L = abc + \lambda(bc + 2ac + 3ab - abc)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_a = bc + \lambda(2c + 3b - bc) = 0 \\ L_b = ac + \lambda(c + 3a - ac) = 0 \\ L_c = ab + \lambda(b + 2a - ab) = 0 \\ L_\lambda = bc + 2ac + 3ab - abc = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b = 6 \\ c = 9 \\ \lambda = 3 \end{cases} \therefore \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{6} + \frac{z}{9} = 1$$

十二. 用铁皮做一个容积为  $1\text{m}^3$  的有盖圆桶容器, 为使其用料最省(即所需铁皮总面积最少), 应取多大的底半径与高?

对于无盖的情形又将如何?

解: 设底半径和高分别为  $r, h$ , 则

(1) 目标函数  $\min S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

约束条件  $V = \pi r^2 h = 1$

$$L = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh + \lambda(\pi r^2 h - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_r = 0 \\ L_h = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}} \\ h = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}} \end{cases}$$

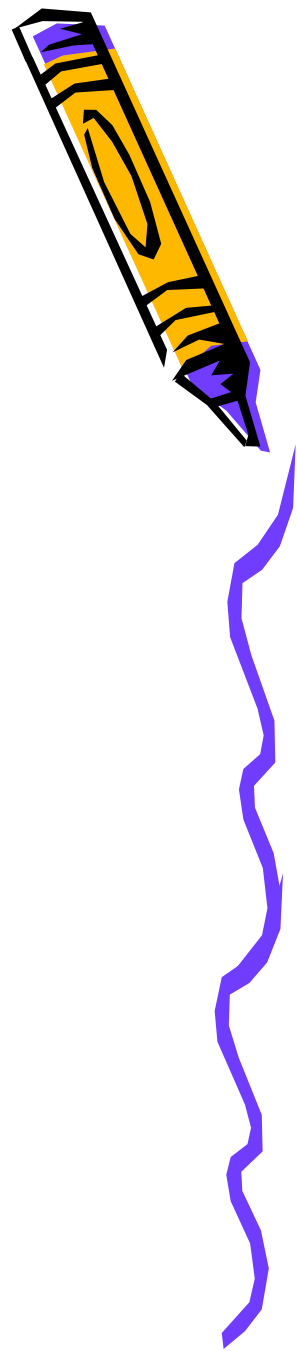


(2) 目标函数  $\min S = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

约束条件  $V = \pi r^2 h = 1$

$$L = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh + \lambda(\pi r^2 h - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_r = 0 \\ L_h = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\pi}} \\ h = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\pi}} \end{cases}$$



十三. 在曲面  $\Sigma: \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 1$  上作一个切平面, 使它与三个坐标面所围成的四面体体积最大, 求切平面方程.

解: 设  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  是曲面上任一点则  $\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = 1$

曲面在  $M_0$  处切平面的法向量为  $\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}} \right\}$

于是, 切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}}z = \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = 1$$



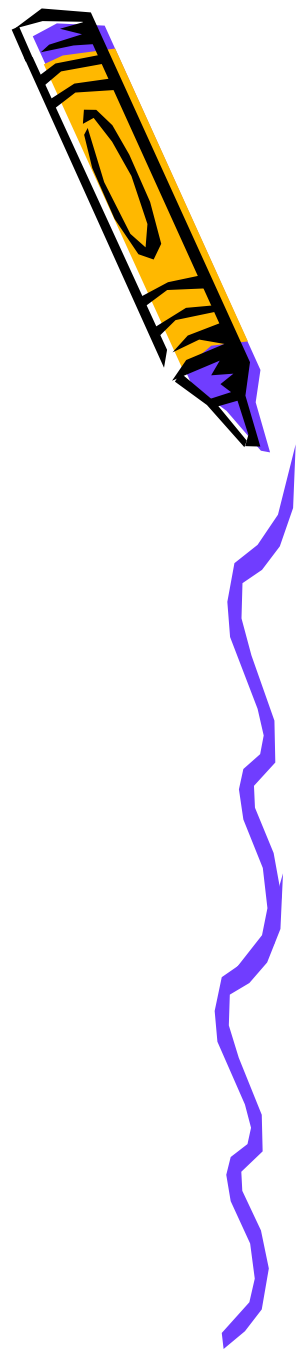
切平面与三个坐标轴的截距为 $\sqrt{x_0}, \sqrt{y_0}, \sqrt{z_0}$ .

于是，四面体体积为  $V = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{x_0 y_0 z_0}$

令  $u = x_0 y_0 z_0$

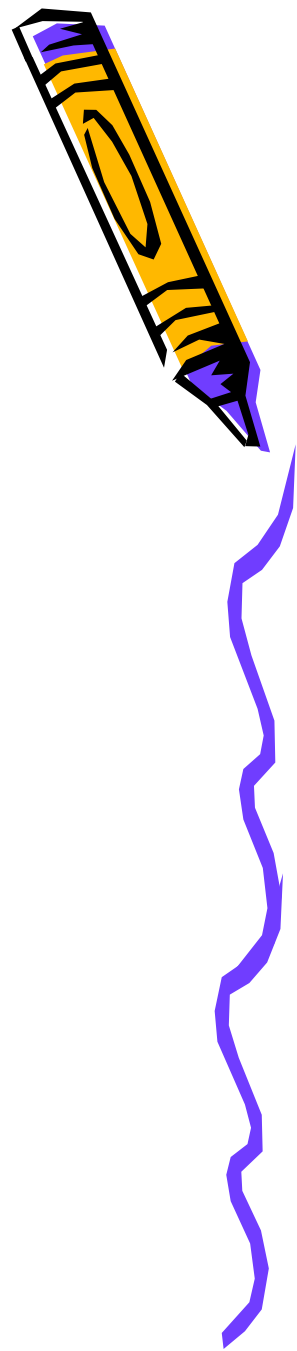
则问题转化为  $\max u = x_0 y_0 z_0$   
 $st. \quad \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = 1$

令  $L = x_0 y_0 z_0 + \lambda(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} - 1)$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_{x_0} = y_0 z_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{x_0}} = 0 \\ L_{y_0} = x_0 z_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{y_0}} = 0 \\ L_{z_0} = x_0 y_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{z_0}} = 0 \\ L_{\lambda} = \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{解得: } x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

所求切平面方程为:  $x + y + z = \frac{1}{3}$





十四. 利用求条件极值的拉格朗日乘数法, 证明对

任意正数  $a, b, c$ , 总成立  $abc^3 \leq 27\left(\frac{a+b+c}{5}\right)^5$ .

解: 设  $\frac{a+b+c}{5} = A (> 0)$

则问题转化为  $\max f(a, b, c) = abc^3$

$$st. \quad a + b + c = 5A$$

$$\text{令 } L = abc^3 + \lambda(a + b + c - 5A)$$

$$L_a = bc^3 + \lambda = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$L_b = ac^3 + \lambda = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$L_c = 3abc^2 + \lambda = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$L_\lambda = a + b + c - 5A = 0 \quad (4)$$



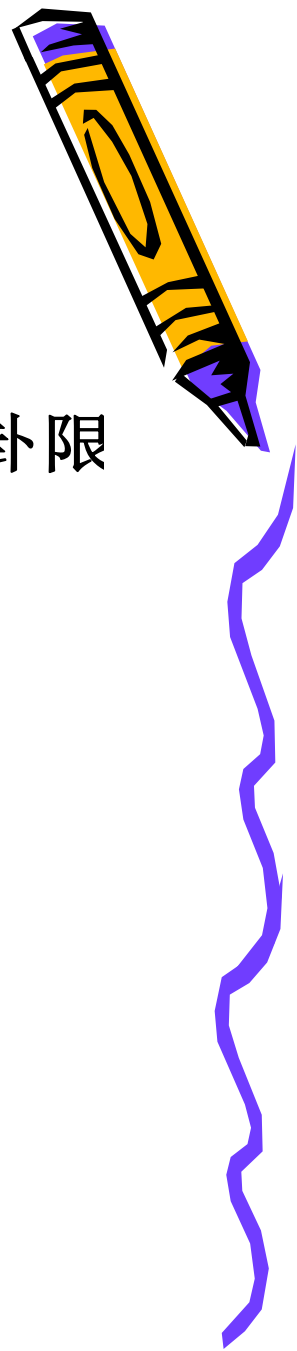
由(1),(2),(3)解得:  $b = a, c = 3a$

代入 (4) 得:  $a = b = A, c = 3A$

由于  $f(a, b, c) \geq 0$  在平面  $a + b + c = 5A$  位于第一卦限部分的边界上取值为  $(a = 0 \text{ 或 } b = 0 \text{ 或 } c = 0)$

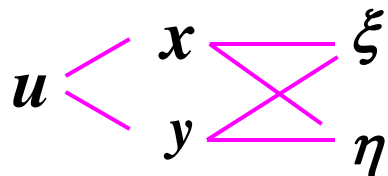
所以  $\max f(a, b, c) = f(A, A, 3A) = 27A^5$

即  $abc^3 \leq 27A^5 = 27\left(\frac{a+b+c}{5}\right)^5$



十五. 求常数 $\alpha, \beta$ , 使方程  $6u_{xx} - 5u_{xy} + u_{yy} = 0$ , 在变量代换  $\xi = x + \alpha y, \eta = x + \beta y$  下, 可化为新方程  $u_{\xi\eta} = 0$ .

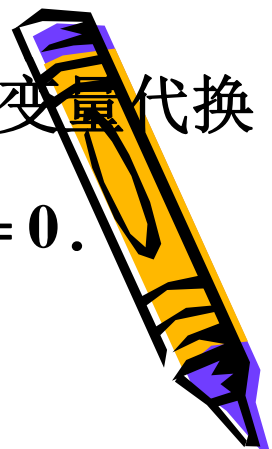
分析:



解:  $\begin{cases} \xi = x + \alpha y \\ \eta = x + \beta y \end{cases}$  分别对  $\xi, \eta$  求导得:

$$\begin{cases} x_{\xi} + \alpha y_{\xi} = 1 \\ x_{\xi} + \beta y_{\xi} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_{\eta} + \alpha y_{\eta} = 0 \\ x_{\eta} + \beta y_{\eta} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x_{\xi} = \frac{\beta}{\beta - \alpha}, \quad y_{\xi} = \frac{-1}{\beta - \alpha}, \quad x_{\eta} = \frac{-\alpha}{\beta - \alpha}, \quad y_{\eta} = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha},$$



于是  $u_\xi = u_x x_\xi + u_y y_\xi = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} (\beta u_x - u_y)$

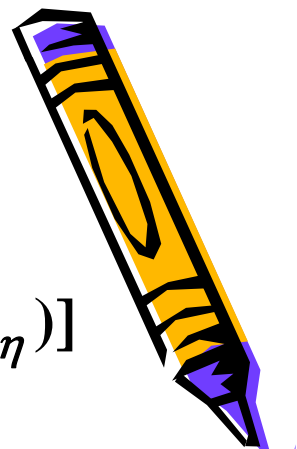
$$u_{\xi\eta} = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} [\beta(u_{xx}x_\eta + u_{xy}y_\eta) - (u_{yx}x_\eta + u_{yy}y_\eta)]$$

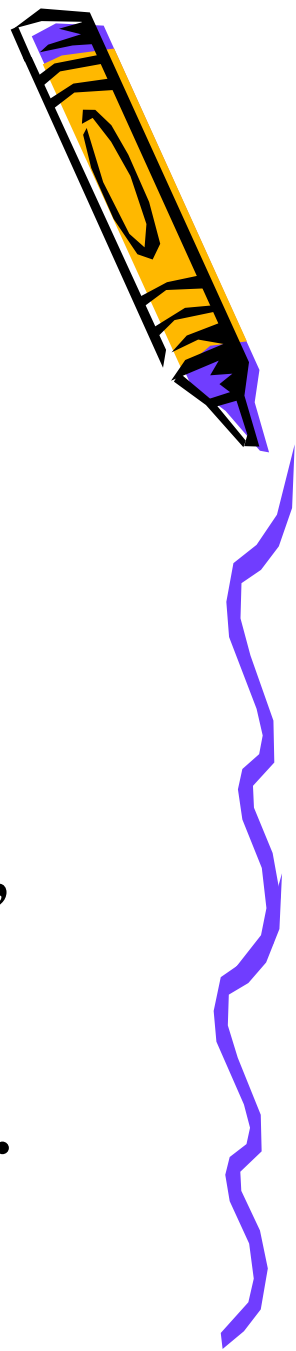
$$= \frac{1}{(\beta - \alpha)^2} [-\alpha\beta u_{xx} + \beta u_{xy} + \alpha u_{xy} - u_{yy}]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(\beta - \alpha)^2} [\alpha\beta u_{xx} - (\alpha + \beta)u_{xy} + u_{yy}] = 0$$

于是 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha\beta = 6 \\ \alpha + \beta = 5 \end{cases}$$

解得: 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = 3 \\ \beta = 2 \end{cases}$$





十六. 求有二阶连续导数的函数  $f(t) (t > 0)$ ,

使  $u = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$  满足  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 1$  .

解: 令  $t = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 则有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(t) \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(t) \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + f'(t) \cdot \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(t) \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + f'(t) \cdot \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^3}.$$



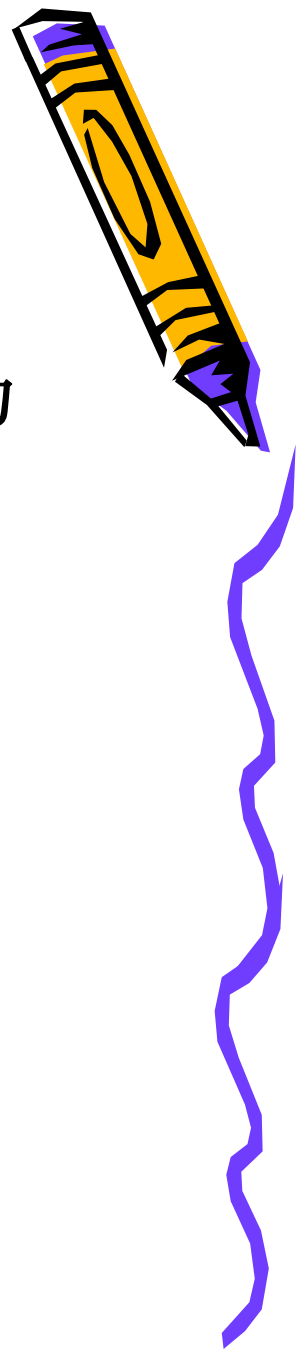
$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(t) + f'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{t} = 1$$

令  $y = f'(t)$ , 则  $f''(t) = y'$ , 上述方程可变换为

$$y' + \frac{1}{t} \cdot y = 1$$

解得  $y = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{C_1}{t}$

所以  $f(t) = \frac{t^2}{4} + C_1 \ln t + C_2$



十七. 设由方程  $z + \ln z = \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt$  确定函数  $z = z(x, y)$

求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

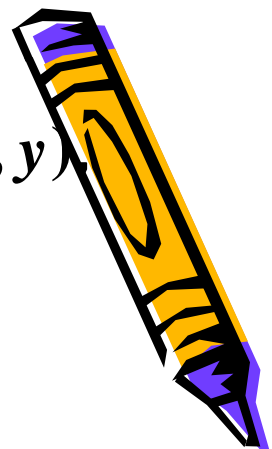
解: 方程  $z + \ln z = \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt$  两边对  $x$  求导得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{z+1} e^{-x^2}$$

方程  $z + \ln z = \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt$  两边对  $y$  求导得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -e^{-y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{z}{z+1} e^{-y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (z+1) - z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z+1)^2} e^{-x^2} = -\frac{z}{(z+1)^3} e^{-x^2 - y^2}$$



十八. 设长方体的三个侧面在坐标面上, 有一个顶点在平面

面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$  ( $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ ) 上, 求其最大体积.

解: 设在平面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$  上的顶点为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 则长方体

体积  $V = x_0 y_0 z_0$  (目标函数), 且  $\frac{x_0}{a} + \frac{y_0}{b} + \frac{z_0}{c} = 1$  (约束条件)

$$L = x_0 y_0 z_0 + \lambda \left( \frac{x_0}{a} + \frac{y_0}{b} + \frac{z_0}{c} - 1 \right)$$
$$\begin{cases} L_{x_0} = 0 \\ L_{y_0} = 0 \\ L_{z_0} = 0 \\ L_{\lambda} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{a}{3} \\ y_0 = \frac{b}{3} \\ z_0 = \frac{c}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow V = \frac{abc}{27}$$



十九. 过椭圆  $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = 1$  上任一点作切线, 求各条切线与两坐标轴所围成的三角形面积的最小值.

解: 方程  $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 = 1$  两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$6x + 2y + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ 所以 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3x+y}{x+3y}$$

设切点为  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 则切线方程为  $y - y_0 = -\frac{3x_0 + y_0}{x_0 + 3y_0}(x - x_0)$ , 它在

$x$  轴,  $y$  轴上的截距分别为  $\frac{1}{3x_0 + y_0}, \frac{1}{x_0 + 3y_0}$



求  $S = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{(3x_0 + y_0)(x_0 + 3y_0)} \right|$  的最小值，即求  $|3x_0^2 + 10x_0y_0 + 3y_0^2|^2$  的  
最大值

目标函数  $\max (3x_0^2 + 10x_0y_0 + 3y_0^2)^2$

约束条件  $3x_0^2 + 2x_0y_0 + 3y_0^2 = 1$

