

## 第 11 章 (之 6) (总第 62 次)

教学内容: § 11.6 泰勒展开

1. 填空:

\* (1) 设  $u = xy + \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

答:  $\frac{2y}{x^3}$ .

\* (2) 设  $u = x \ln xy$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

答:  $\frac{1}{y}$ .

\*\* (3) 设  $z = e^x \sin y + e^{-x} \cos y$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

答: 0.

\*\* (4) 设  $u = \arctan(1 + yz) + yx$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

答: 0.

\*\*2. 设  $z = f(x, u)$  具有连续的二阶偏导数, 而  $u = xy$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解:  $z_x = f_x + y f_u$ ,  $z_{xx} = f_{xx} + 2y f_{xu} + y^2 f_{uu}$ .

\*\*3. 设  $z = y^2 f(xy^2) + x f(x^3 y^4)$ , 求  $z_{xy}(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$ .

解:  $z_x = y^4 f'(xy^2) + f(x^3 y^4) + 3x^3 y^4 f'(x^3 y^4)$ ,

$$z_{xy} = 4y^3 f'(xy^2) + y^4 f''(xy^2) \cdot 2yx + f'(x^3 y^4) \cdot 4y^3 x^3 \\ + 12x^3 y^3 f'(x^3 y^4) + 3x^3 y^4 f''(x^3 y^4) \cdot 4x^3 y^3,$$

$$\therefore z_{xy}(\frac{1}{2}, 2) = 32 f'(2) + 32 f''(2) + 4 f'(2) + 12 f'(2) + 24 f''(2) \\ = 48 f'(2) + 56 f''(2).$$

\*\*4. 函数  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = 1$  所确定, 求  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ .

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x+2y}{2x-2y} = \frac{x+y}{y-x},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{(1+y')(y-x) - (y'-1)(x+y)}{(y-x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2(x^2 + 2xy - y^2)}{(y-x)^3} = \frac{2}{(x-y)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

\*\*\*5. 求由方程  $x+z = e^{y+z}$  所确定的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  的所有二阶偏导数.

$$\text{解: } 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{y+z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{e^{y+z} - 1}.$$

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

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{y+z} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right), \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{e^{y+z}}{1 - e^{y+z}} = -1 + \frac{1}{1 - e^{y+z}}.$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{e^{y+z} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 1\right)}{(1 - e^{y+z})^2} = \frac{e^{y+z}}{(1 - e^{y+z})^3},$$

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

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

\*\*\*6. 设  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ , 试证明  $x^2 z_{xx} + 2xyz_{xy} + y^2 z_{yy} = 0$ .

$$\text{证明: } z_x = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\left(\frac{-y}{x^2}\right) + g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\left(\frac{-y}{x^2}\right) = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\frac{y}{x} - g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\frac{y}{x^2},$$

$$z_y = f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x}g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
z_{xx} &= f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y^2}{x^3} + g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y^2}{x^4} + 2g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y}{x^3} \\
z_{xy} &= \frac{1}{x} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} - f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y}{x^2} - g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x^2} - g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y}{x^3} \\
&= -f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y}{x^2} - g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x^2} - g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y}{x^3} \\
z_{yy} &= f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\
x^2 z_{xx} + 2xyz_{xy} + y^2 z_{yy} &= f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y^2}{x} + g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y^2}{x^2} + 2g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y}{x} \\
&\quad - (2f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y^2}{x} + 2g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y}{x} + 2g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y^2}{x^2}) + f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{y^2}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

\*\*\*7. 对于由方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  确定的隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$ , 试求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解: 由公式  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$  两边对  $x$  求偏导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{(F_{xx} + F_{xz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})F_z - F_x(F_{zx} + F_{zz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{F_z^2} \\
&= \frac{F_x(F_{zx} + F_{zz} \frac{-F_x}{F_z}) - (F_{xx} + F_{xz} \frac{-F_x}{F_z})F_z}{F_z^2} \\
&= \frac{F_x F_z F_{zx} - F_{zz} (F_x)^2 - (F_z)^2 F_{xx} + F_{xz} F_x F_z}{F_z^3} \\
&= \frac{2F_x F_z F_{xz} - (F_x)^2 F_{zz} - (F_z)^2 F_{xx}}{F_z^3} \quad (\text{一般约定 } F_{xz} = F_{zx}).
\end{aligned}$$

## 第 11 章 (之 7) (总第 63 次)

教学内容: § 11.7.1 多元函数的极值

1. 选择题:

\*(1) 设函数  $z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 则点  $(0,0)$  是函数  $z$  的 ( )

- (A) 极大值点但非最大值点; (B) 极大值点且是最大值点;  
(C) 极小值点但非最小值点; (D) 极小值点且是最小值点.

答: (B)

\*\* (2) 设函数  $z = f(x, y)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 在点  $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$  处, 有

$$f_x(P_0) = 0, f_y(P_0) = 0, f_{xx}(P_0) = f_{yy}(P_0) = 0, f_{xy}(P_0) = f_{yx}(P_0) = 2, \text{ 则 } ( )$$

- (A) 点  $P_0$  是函数  $z$  的极大值点; (B) 点  $P_0$  是函数  $z$  的极小值点;  
(C) 点  $P_0$  非函数  $z$  的极值点; (D) 条件不够, 无法判定.

答: (C)

\*\* (3) “ $f(x_0, y_0)$  同时是一元函数  $f(x, y_0)$  与  $f(x_0, y)$  的极大值” 是 “ $f(x_0, y_0)$  是二元函数  $f(x, y)$  的极大值” 的 ( )

- (A) 充分条件, 非必要条件; (B) 必要条件, 非充分条件;  
(C) 充分必要条件; (D) 既非必要条件, 又非充分条件.

解: (B)

\*\*2. 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3xy - y^2 - 5x + 5y + e^z + 2z = 4$  确定, 则函数  $z$

的驻点为 \_\_\_\_\_ .

答:  $(-\frac{5}{11}, \frac{20}{11})$

\*\*3. 求函数  $z = 2x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2 + 4x - 3y + 1$  的极值.

答: 由  $\begin{cases} z_x = 4x - 3y + 4 = 0 \\ z_y = -3x + 4y - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 得驻点  $(-1, 0)$ .

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} z_{xx} & z_{xy} \\ z_{yx} & z_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 7 > 0,$$

$$z_{xx}(-1, 0) = 4 > 0.$$

所以函数在点  $(-1, 0)$  处取极小值  $z(-1, 0) = -1$ .

\*\*\*4. 求函数  $f(x, y) = 4xy - 2x^2y + 2xy^2 - x^2y^2$  的极值.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4y - 4xy + 2y^2 - 2xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4x - 2x^2 + 4xy - 2x^2y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -4y - 2y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 4 - 4x + 4y - 4xy,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 4x - 2x^2.$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} 4y - 4xy + 2y^2 - 2xy^2 = 0 \\ 4x - 2x^2 + 4xy - 2x^2y = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得驻点: } (1, -1), (0, 0), (2, 0), (0, -2), (2, -2).$$

$$H|_{(1, -1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0, A = 2 > 0, \therefore (1, -1) \text{ 为极小值点, } f(1, -1) = -1.$$

类似可求其他各点处的 H 值:

$$H|_{(0, 0)} = -16 < 0, H|_{(2, 0)} = -16 < 0, H|_{(0, -2)} = -16 < 0, H|_{(2, -2)} = -16 < 0.$$

$\therefore (0, 0), (2, 0), (0, -2), (2, -2)$  为鞍点.

\*\*5. 求由方程  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x - 6z - 6 = 0$  所确定的函数  $z = f(x, y)$  ( $z > 3$ ) 的极值.

$$\text{解: 两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导: } 2x + 2zz_x + 2 - 6z_x = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$2y + 2zz_y - 6z_y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} z_x = \frac{x+1}{3-z} = 0 \\ z_y = \frac{y}{3-z} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

代入原式得  $z = 7, z = -1$  (舍去).

$$\text{将 (1) 对 } x \text{ 求偏导: } 2 + 2z_x^2 + 2zz_{xx} - 6z_{xx} = 0,$$

$$\text{将 (2) 对 } y \text{ 求偏导: } 2 + 2z_y^2 + 2zz_{yy} - 6z_{yy} = 0,$$

$$\text{将 (2) 对 } x \text{ 求偏导: } 2z_x z_y + 2zz_{xy} - 6z_{xy} = 0,$$

$$\therefore z_{xx} = \frac{1+z_x^2}{3-z}, \quad z_{yy} = \frac{1+z_y^2}{3-z}, \quad z_{xy} = \frac{z_x z_y}{3-z}.$$

当  $x = -1, y = 0$  时,  $z_{xx} = \frac{1}{3-z} < 0, z_{yy} = \frac{1}{3-z}, z_{xy} = 0$

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3-z} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3-z} \end{vmatrix} > 0,$$

故  $z = 7$  时,  $z_{xx} = \frac{1}{3-7} < 0$ , 函数有极大值 7,

\*\*\*6. 试证函数  $z = (1 + e^y) \cos x - ye^y$  有无穷多个极大点而没有极小点.

解:  $z_x = -(1 + e^y) \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x = k\pi,$

$$z_y = e^y \cos x - e^y - ye^y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 2k\pi \\ -2, & x = (2k+1)\pi \end{cases}.$$

$$z_{xx} = -(1 + e^y) \cos x, \quad z_{xy} = -e^y \sin x = 0, \quad z_{yy} = e^y (\cos x - 1) - e^y - ye^y,$$

$x = 2k\pi$  时

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} -(1 + e^y) & 0 \\ 0 & -e^y(1 + y) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} > 0, \quad z_{xx} = -2 < 0,$$

$x = (2k+1)\pi$  时

$$H = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + e^y & 0 \\ 0 & -e^y(3 + y) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + e^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{-2} \end{vmatrix} < 0,$$

所以函数有无穷多个极大值点  $(2k\pi, 0)$ , 无极小值点.

## 第 11 章 (之 8) (总第 64 次)

教学内容: § 11.7 [§ 11.7.2-§ 11.7.3] 最值, 条件极值, 拉格朗日乘子法

\*\*1. 函数  $f(x, y, z) = z - 2$  在  $4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$  条件下的极大值是 ( )

(A) 1 (B) 0 (C) -1 (D) -2

答: (C).

\*\*2. 求函数  $u = x - 2y + 2z$  在指定约束条件  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  下的极值.

解:  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x - 2y + 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9)$ ,

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 = 0,$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{1}{2\lambda}, y = \frac{1}{\lambda}, z = \frac{-1}{\lambda}.$$

代入  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 = 0$ , 得  $\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $(x, y, z) = \pm(-1, 2, -2)$ .

$\therefore u(-1, 2, -2) = -9$  为极小值,  $u(1, -2, 2) = 9$  为极大值.

\*\*\*3. 求函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 5$  在区域

$$D = \{(x, y) | 2y - 6 \leq x \leq 6 - 2y, 0 \leq y \leq 3\}$$

上的最小值, 最大值.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y - 4,$$

$$\therefore \text{临界点为 } (1, 2), \quad f(1, 2) = 0.$$

以下求边界上的最值

$$(1) \quad x + 6 = 2y, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 3:$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= (2y - 6)^2 + y^2 - 2(2y - 6) - 4y + 5 \\ &= 5y^2 - 32y + 53 \end{aligned}$$

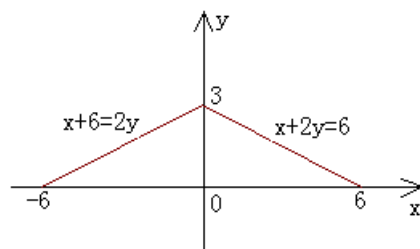
$$\text{由 } \frac{d}{dy}(5y^2 - 32y + 53) = 10y - 32 < 0 \text{ 可知:}$$

当  $y = 0$ , 取最大值  $f(-6, 0) = 53$ , 当  $y = 3$ , 取最小值  $f(0, 3) = 2$ .

$$(2) \quad x = 6 - 2y, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 3:$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= (-2y + 6)^2 + y^2 - 2(-2y + 6) - 4y + 5 \\ &= 5y^2 - 24y + 29 \end{aligned}$$

当  $y = 0$ , 取最大值  $f(6, 0) = 41$ ,



当  $y = \frac{24}{10}$ , 取最小值  $f(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{12}{5}) = \frac{1}{5}$ .

(3) 当  $y = 0$ ,  $-6 \leq x \leq 6$ :  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2x + 5 = (x-1)^2 + 4$ .

当  $x = -6$ , 取最大值  $f(-6, 0) = 53$ , 当  $x = 1$ , 取最小值  $f(1, 0) = 4$ .

综合得: 当  $x = 1, y = 2$  时取最小值  $f(1, 2) = 0$ ,

当  $x = -6, y = 0$  时取最大值  $f(-6, 0) = 53$ .

\*\*4. 求函数  $z = x^2 - 2y^2 + 2x + 2$  在闭域  $D: x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 4$  上的最大值和最小值.

答: 由  $\begin{cases} z_x = 2x + 2 = 0 \\ z_y = -4y = 0 \end{cases}$  得  $D$  内驻点  $(-1, 0)$ , 且  $z(-1, 0) = 1$ .

在边界  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$  上,  $z_1 = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x \quad (-2 \leq x \leq 2)$ ,

$z_1' = 3x + 2 = 0$ , 得驻点  $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ ,

$z_1(-2) = 2 \quad z_1(2) = 10 \quad z_1(-\frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{2}{3}$ ,

$x = \pm 2$  时  $y = 0$ ,  $x = -\frac{2}{3}$  时  $y = \pm \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}$ ,

比较后可知, 函数  $z$  在点  $(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2})$  取最小值

$$z(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}) = (-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{2}{3},$$

在点  $(2, 0)$  取最大值  $z(2, 0) = 10$ .

\*\*5. 求表面积为  $S$ , 而体积为最大的圆柱体的体积.

解: 设圆柱体的底圆半径为  $r$ , 高为  $h$ . 则圆柱体的体积和表面积分别为

$$V = \pi r^2 h, \quad S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h.$$

令  $L = \pi r^2 h + \lambda(2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h - S)$ ,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} L_r = 2\pi r h + 4\lambda\pi r + 2\lambda\pi h = 0 \\ L_h = \pi r^2 + 2\lambda\pi r = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h - S = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{得 } r = \sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}, \quad h = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}.$$



$$V\left(\sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}, 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}\right) = 2\pi\left(\frac{S}{6\pi}\right)^{3/2}$$

由于  $(\sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}, \sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}})$  为惟一可能的最值点，且该实际问题存在最大值，因此当圆柱体的

底圆半径与高分别取  $\sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}, 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}$  时，有最大体积  $V_{\max} = 2\pi\left(\frac{S}{6\pi}\right)^{3/2}$ 。

\*\*6. 周长为  $6p$  的长方形，绕其一边旋转得一旋转体，试证明其体积不超过  $4\pi p^3$ 。

证：设长方形的长为  $a$ ，宽为  $b$ ，

$$\max. V = \pi a^2 b$$

$$st. \quad 2(a+b) = 6p$$

$$\text{令 } L = \pi a^2 b + \lambda (a+b-3p),$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial a} &= 2\pi ab + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial b} &= \pi a^2 + \lambda = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a = 2b = 2p,$$

$$\therefore V_{\max} = \pi(2p)^2 p = 4\pi p^3.$$

\*\*7. 在椭球体  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$  位于第一卦限的部分内，作各侧面平行于坐标面的内接长方体，问长方体的尺寸如何，方能使其体积为最大？（ $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ ）

方体，问长方体的尺寸如何，方能使其体积为最大？（ $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ ）

解：设长方体与椭球的交点为  $(x, y, z)$  则长方体的长、宽、高分别为  $x, y, z$ ，

所以长方体的体积  $V = xyz$ ，且  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

$$\text{令 } L = xyz + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} L_x = yz + \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} x = 0 \\ L_y = xz + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2} y = 0 \\ L_z = xy + \frac{2\lambda}{c^2} z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}, \text{ 于是 } x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}},$$

由于实际问题的最大值必定存在, 因此当内接长方体的长、宽、高分别取

$\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$  时, 其体积最大.

\*\*8. 在抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与平面  $x + y + z = 4$  的交线上, 求出到原点距离最大和最小的点.

解: 目标函数:  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ x + y + z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{令 } L(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda_1(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \lambda_2(x + y + z - 4),$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 2x\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + 2y\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2z - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_1} = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda_2} = x + y + z - 4 = 0 \quad (5)$$

由 (1) (2) 可得  $\lambda_1 = -1$  或  $x = y$ ,

当  $\lambda_1 = -1$  时, 由 (1) (3) 可得  $\lambda_2 = 0$  或  $z = \frac{-1}{2}$  代入 (4) 可见无解.

当  $\lambda_1 \neq -1$  时, 由  $x = y$  可得  $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 2)$  或  $(-2, -2, 8)$ ,

容易验证  $u_{\max} = u(-2, -2, 8) = 72$ ,  $u_{\min} = u(1, 1, 2) = 6$ ,

$\therefore$  距离最大的点为  $(-2, -2, 8)$ , 距离为  $6\sqrt{2}$ ,

距离最小的点为  $(1, 1, 2)$ , 距离为  $\sqrt{6}$ .

\*\*\*9. 试证明  $n$  个正数  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  的算术平均值不小于它们的几何平均值, 即

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}.$$

证:  $\forall a > 0$ , 我们求在满足条件  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = na$  ( $x_i > 0$ ) 时,  $u = x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n$  的极大值.

$$\text{令 } L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n - na),$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = x_2 \dots x_n + \lambda x_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = x_1 x_3 \dots x_n + \lambda x_2 = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_n} = x_1 \dots x_{n-1} + \lambda x_n = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n - na = 0$$

解得:  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = a$ . 容易验证此时,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  取极大值,

$$\text{即 } x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \leq a^n = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \right)^n,$$

$$\therefore \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}.$$