习题 10.7 多元函数的极值

1. 求函数 $z = e^{2x} (x + y^2 + 2y)$ 的极值.

【解析】(1)
$$\begin{cases} z_x' = 2e^{2x}(x+y^2+2y) + e^{2x} = e^{2x}[2x+2y^2+4y+1] = 0 \\ z_y' = e^{2x}(2y+2) = 0 \Rightarrow y = -1 \end{cases}$$
, 得驻点 $P\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$;

(2)
$$A = z_{xx}'' = e^{2x}(2x + 2y^2 + 4y + 2)$$
, $B = z_{xy}'' = 4e^{2x}(y + 1)$, $C = z_{yy}'' = 2e^{2x}$;

(3)
$$A|_{p} = 2e$$
, $B|_{p} = 0$, $C|_{p} = 2e$;

(4)
$$B^2 - AC = -4e^2 < 0$$
, $A|_P = 2e > 0$, $\iint f_{\text{Whith}}(P) = -\frac{e}{2}$.

2. 求函数 $z = x^2 y (4 - x - y)$ 在 x = 0, y = 0 及 x + y = 6 围成的区域上的最大值及最小值.

【解析】(1) 先求出函数在 D 内的所有驻点和偏导数不存在的点,解方程得:

$$\begin{cases} f_x'(x,y) = 2xy(4-x-y) - x^2y = xy(8-3x-2y) = 0 \\ f_y'(x,y) = x^2(4-x-y) - x^2y = x^2(4-x-2y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得到区域 D 内的唯一驻点(2,1),且 f(2,1) = 4;

- (2) 再求 f(x,y) 在 D 的边界上的极值.
- ① 在边界 x=0 和 y=0 上 f(x, y) = 0;
- ② 在边界 x+y=6 上,即 $y=6-x(0 \le x \le 6)$,于是

$$f(x,y) = -2x^2(6-x) \ (0 \le x \le 6)$$

 $f'_x = 4x(x-6) + 2x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4$,则驻点为(0,6),(4,2),则f(0,6) = 0,f(4,2) = -64;又f(6,0) = 0

- (3) 综上比较后得到 f(2,1)=4 为最大值, f(4,2)=-64 为最小值.
- 3. 求内接于半径为 R 的球且有最大体积的长方体.

【解析】设长方体的长、宽、高分别为 2x, 2y, 2z ,则长方体体积 V = 8xyz (x, y, z > 0) ,而 x, y, z 应满 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$;

构建拉格朗日辅助函数: $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = 8xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2)$

$$\begin{cases} L'_{x} = 8yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L'_{y} = 8xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L'_{z} = 8xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L'_{\lambda} = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - R^{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

上述方程满足轮换对称式,则可知 x=y=z 代入最后一个方程,解得 $x=y=z=\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$,且 $V_{\max}=\frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}}R^3$.

4. 抛物面 $z = x^2 + v^2$ 与平面 x + v + z = 1 的交线为一椭圆,求原点到这椭圆的最长与最短距离.

【解析】设从原点到椭圆上任一点(x,y,z)的距离为 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

构建拉格朗日辅助函数: $L(x,y,z,\lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x+y+z-1)$

$$\begin{cases} L'_{x} = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 & (1) \\ L'_{y} = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 & (2) \\ L'_{z} = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0 & (3) \\ L'_{\lambda} = x^{2} + y^{2} - z = 0 & (4) \\ L'_{\mu} = x + y + z - 1 = 0 & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$L_{v}' = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0$$
 (2)

$$L_z' = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$L_{\lambda}' = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$L'_{u} = x + y + z - 1 = 0 (5)$$

由 (1) (2) 推出 x = y 代入 (4) (5) 得 $2y^2 - z = 0, 2y + z - 1 = 0$, 联立解得

$$y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, z = 2 \mp \sqrt{3}$$
,

$$\text{III } d_{\min}\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2},2-\sqrt{3}\right) = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}} \text{ , } d_{\max}\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2},2+\sqrt{3}\right) = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}} \text{ .}$$