

## 习题 7.8(P91)

1. 求下列函数的极值点与极值.

$$(1) z = x^2 + (y-1)^2$$

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2(y-1)$ , 令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 得驻点  $(0, 1)$ .

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(0,1)} = 2, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(0,1)} = 0, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(0,1)} = 2$$

因为  $AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$ ,  $A > 0$ , 故  $(0, 1)$  为极小值点, 极小值  $z(0, 1) = 0$

$$(2) z = xy(a - x - y)$$

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y(a - 2x - y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x(a - 2y - x)$

令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 得驻点  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, a)$ ,  $(a, 0)$ ,  $\left(\frac{a}{3}, \frac{a}{3}\right)$

当  $a = 0$  时, 只有一个驻点  $(0, 0)$ , 当  $a \neq 0$  时, 有四个驻点,

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -2y, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = a - 2x - 2y, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2x$$

点  $(0, 0)$  处,  $A = 0$ ,  $B = a$ ,  $C = 0$ ,  $AC - B^2 = -a^2 < 0$ , 故  $(0, 0)$  不是极值点;

点  $(0, a)$  处,  $A = -2a$ ,  $B = -a$ ,  $C = 0$ ,  $AC - B^2 = -a^2 < 0$ , 故  $(0, a)$  不是极值点;

点  $(a, 0)$  处,  $A = 0$ ,  $B = -a$ ,  $C = -2a$ ,  $AC - B^2 = -a^2 < 0$ , 故  $(a, 0)$  不是极值点;

点  $\left(\frac{a}{3}, \frac{a}{3}\right)$  处,  $A = -\frac{2}{3}a$ ,  $B = -\frac{a}{3}$ ,  $C = -\frac{2}{3}a$ ,  $AC - B^2 = \frac{a^2}{3} > 0$ , 故  $\left(\frac{a}{3}, \frac{a}{3}\right)$  是极

值点; 且当  $a > 0$  时 (此时  $A < 0$ ), 是极大值点, 当  $a < 0$  时 (此时  $A > 0$ ), 是极小值点

综上所述, 当  $a > 0$  时, 有极大值  $z\left(\frac{a}{3}, \frac{a}{3}\right) = \frac{a^3}{27}$ ; 当  $a < 0$  时, 有极小值  $z\left(\frac{a}{3}, \frac{a}{3}\right) = \frac{a^3}{27}$

$$(3) z = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$$

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{2x}(2x + 2y^2 + 4y + 1), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{2x}(2y + 2),$

令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 得驻点  $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ .

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} = 4e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y + 1) \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} = 2e,$$

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} = 4e^{2x}(y + 1) \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} = 0, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} = 2e^{2x} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, -1)} = 2e$$

因为  $AC - B^2 = 4e^2 > 0$ ,  $A > 0$ , 故  $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$  为极小值点, 极小值  $z(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = -\frac{e}{2}$ .

2. 求  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0$  所确定的函数  $z = f(x, y)$  的极值.

解: 解法 1: 方程两端分别对  $x$ 、 $y$  求导:

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2 - 4 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1), \quad 2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2 - 4 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2)$$

令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 解得:  $x = 1, \quad y = -1$ , 代入原方程得  $z = 6$  或  $z = -2$

即得到两个驻点:  $M(1, -1, 6), \quad N(1, -1, -2)$

由(1)、(2) 整理得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x-1}{2-z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y+1}{2-z},$

故  $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(2-z) - (x-1)\left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)}{(2-z)^2}, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-(x-1)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(2-z)^2},$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(2-z) - (y+1)\left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)}{(2-z)^2}$$

点  $M$  处,  $A = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad B = 0, \quad C = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{16} > 0$ , 且  $A < 0$ , 故  $z = 6$  是极大值;

点  $N$  处,  $A = \frac{1}{4}, \quad B = 0, \quad C = \frac{1}{4}, \quad AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{16} > 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ , 故  $z = -2$  是极小值;

解法 2: 将方程配方得  $(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 16$

这是球心在  $(1, -1, 2)$ , 半径为 4 的球面方程, 因此当  $x=1$ ,  $y=-1$  时,  $z=2\pm 4$ ,

即极大值  $z=6$ , 极小值  $z=-2$

3. 求下列函数在指定区域上的最大值与最小值.

(1)  $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ , 区域  $D: 0 \leq x \leq 2, -1 \leq y \leq 2$ .

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x$ ,

令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 得驻点  $(1, 1)$

如图, 在  $AB$  上,  $x=0$ , 代入函数得

$$z = y^3 \quad (-1 \leq y \leq 2)$$

令  $\frac{dz}{dy} = 3y^2 = 0$ , 得  $y=0$ , 故得点  $(0, 0)$ ;

在  $CD$  上,  $x=2$ , 代入函数得  $z = y^3 - 6y + 8 \quad (-1 \leq y \leq 2)$

令  $\frac{dz}{dy} = 3y^2 - 6 = 0$ , 得  $y = \sqrt{2}$ , 故得点  $(2, \sqrt{2})$ ;

在  $BC$  上,  $y=-1$ , 代入函数得  $z = x^3 + 3x - 1 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2)$ ,

令  $\frac{dz}{dx} = 3x^2 + 3 = 0$ , 无解;

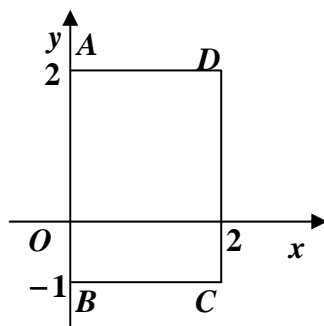
在  $AD$  上,  $y=2$ , 代入函数得  $z = x^3 - 6x + 8 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2)$

令  $\frac{dz}{dx} = 3x^2 - 6 = 0$ , 得  $x = \sqrt{2}$ , 故得点  $(\sqrt{2}, 2)$ ;

$$z(1, 1) = -1, \quad z(0, 0) = 0, \quad z(2, \sqrt{2}) = 8 - 4\sqrt{2}, \quad z(\sqrt{2}, 2) = 8 - 4\sqrt{2},$$

$$z_A = z(0, 2) = 8, \quad z_B = z(0, -1) = -1, \quad z_C = z(2, -1) = 13, \quad z_D = z(2, 2) = 4$$

故  $z_{\max} = 13$ ,  $z_{\min} = -1$

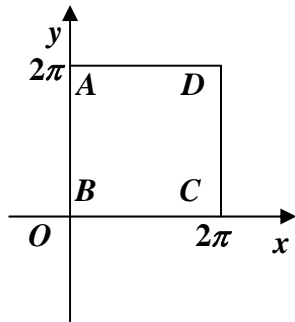


(2)  $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x + y)$  , 区域  $D: 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$  .

解:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos x + \cos(x + y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \cos y + \cos(x + y),$

令  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$ , 即  $\begin{cases} \cos x + \cos(x + y) = 0 \\ \cos y + \cos(x + y) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (*)$

得  $\cos x = \cos y$ , 即  $y = x$ , 或  $y = 2\pi - x$ ,



若  $y = x$ , 代入(\*)式得  $\cos x + \cos 2x = 0$ , 亦即  $\cos x + 2\cos^2 x - 1 = 0$ ,

得  $\cos x = -1$ , 或  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ ;

若  $y = 2\pi - x$ , 代入(\*)式得  $\cos x + \cos 2\pi = 0$ , 即  $\cos x = -1$

故解得  $x = \pi$ , 或  $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$ ,

从而得驻点  $(\pi, \pi), (\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}), (\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3})$

而  $f(\pi, \pi) = 0, f(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, f(\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

如图, 在  $AB$  上,  $x = 0$ , 代入函数得  $f = 2\sin y \quad (0 \leq y \leq 2\pi)$

最大值为  $f(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2$ , 最小值为  $f(0, \frac{3\pi}{2}) = -2$

在  $CD$  上,  $x = 2\pi$ , 代入函数得  $f = 2\sin y \quad (0 \leq y \leq 2\pi)$

最大值为  $f(2\pi, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 2$ , 最小值为  $f(2\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}) = -2$

在  $BC$  上,  $y = 0$ , 代入函数得  $f = 2\sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$ ,

最大值为  $f(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) = 2$ , 最小值为  $f(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 0) = -2$

在  $AD$  上,  $y = 2\pi$ , 代入函数得  $z = 2\sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$

最大值为  $f(\frac{\pi}{2}, 2\pi) = 2$ , 最小值为  $f(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi) = -2$

将驻点处的函数值与各个边界上的最大值最小值比较得  $f_{\max} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $f_{\min} = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(3)  $f(x, y) = e^{-xy}$ , 区域  $D: x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 1$ .

解:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -ye^{-xy}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -xe^{-xy}$ , 令  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$ , 得驻点  $(0, 0)$

在边界  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$  上,  $f(x, y) = e^{\pm y\sqrt{1-4y^2}} \triangleq g(y)$ ,  $|y| \leq \frac{1}{2}$

由于  $g(y)$  与  $h(y) = \ln^2 g(y) = y^2(1-4y^2) = y^2 - 4y^4$  有相同的极值点, 又

$h'(y) = 2y(1-8y^2)$ , 令  $h'(y) = 0$ , 得  $y = 0$ ,  $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

当  $y = 0$  时,  $x = \pm 1$ , 当  $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$  时,  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 当  $y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$  时,  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

由于  $f(0, 0) = 1$ ,  $f(\pm 1, 0) = 1$ ,  $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) = f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}$

$f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) = f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) = e^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{e}$

(4)  $f(x, y) = 1 + xy - x - y$ ,  $D$  是由曲线  $y = x^2$  和直线  $y = 4$  所围的有界闭区域.

解:  $f'_x(x, y) = y - 1$ ,  $f'_y(x, y) = x - 1$

令  $f'_x(x, y) = 0$ ,  $f'_y(x, y) = 0$ , 解得  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 1$ , 得驻点  $(1, 1)$

在边界线  $y = x^2$ ,  $x \in [-2, 2]$  上,  $f(x, y) = 1 + x^3 - x - x^2 \triangleq g(x)$

令  $g'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (x-1)(3x+1) = 0$ , 得驻点  $x = 1$ ,  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$

当  $x = 1$  时,  $y = 1$ ; 当  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$  时,  $y = \frac{1}{9}$ , 而当  $x = \pm 2$  时,  $y = 4$

在边界线  $y = 4, x \in [-2, 2]$  上,  $f(x, y) = 1 + 4x - x - 4 = 3(x - 1) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} h(x)$

$h'(x) = 3 \neq 0$ , 无驻点, 而当  $x = \pm 2$  时,  $y = 4$

故比较  $f(1, 1) = 0$ ,  $f(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}) = \frac{32}{27}$ ,  $f(2, 4) = 3$ ,  $f(-2, 4) = -9$  得

$$f_{\max}(x, y) = f(2, 4) = 3, \quad f_{\min}(x, y) = f(-2, 4) = -9$$

4. 在  $xoy$  面上求一点, 使它到  $x$  轴、 $y$  轴及直线  $x + 2y + 6 = 0$  的距离的平方和最小.

解: 设  $M(x, y)$  为  $xoy$  面上的一点, 则  $M$  到  $x$  轴、 $y$  轴及直线的距离分别为  $|y|$ 、 $|x|$ 、

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}|x + 2y + 6|$ , 由题意, 求  $z = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{5}(x + 2y + 6)^2$  的最小值.

$$\text{令 } z'_x = 2x + \frac{2}{5}(x + 2y + 6) = 0, \quad z'_y = 2y + \frac{4}{5}(x + 2y + 6) = 0,$$

解得唯一驻点  $(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{6}{5})$ , 由问题的实际意义知:  $z$  必有最小值, 故点  $(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{6}{5})$  为所

求的点, 而  $z_{\min} = z(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{6}{5}) = \frac{666}{125}$ .

5. 求抛物线  $y = x^2$  到直线  $x - y - 2 = 0$  之间的最短距离.

解: 解法 1: 设  $(x, y)$  是抛物线上任一点, 它到已知直线的距离为

$$d = \frac{|x - y - 2|}{\sqrt{2}}$$

为简便另设目标函数  $f(x, y) = (x - y - 2)^2$ , 将原问题转化为在条件  $y = x^2$  下求

$f(x, y)$  的最小值问题.

$$\text{令 } F(x, y) = (x - y - 2)^2 + \lambda(x^2 - y)$$

$$\text{则由 } \begin{cases} F'_x = 2(x - y - 2) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = -2(x - y - 2) - \lambda = 0 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases} \text{ 解得驻点: } x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{4}$$

由问题的实际意义知:  $d$  确有最小值, 因而  $f(x, y)$  确有最小值, 又  $F(x, y)$  只有惟一的

$$\text{驻点, 在点 } \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \text{ 处 } d \text{ 取得最小值: } d_{\min} = d\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

解法 2: 抛物线上任一点处切线斜率为  $y' = 2x$ , 直线  $x - y - 2 = 0$  的斜率为  $k = 1$ ,

令  $2x = 1$  得  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , 代入  $y = x^2$  得  $y = \frac{1}{4}$ , 故当  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{4}$  时, 抛物线上点到直线的

$$\text{距离最短, 且这个最短距离为 } d_{\min} = \frac{\left|\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - 2\right|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

6. 在所有对角线为  $2\sqrt{3}$  的长方体中, 求体积最大的长方体.

解: 设长方体的长、宽、高分别为  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ , 体积为  $V$ , 则

$$\text{目标函数为 } V = xyz$$

$$\text{约束条件为 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (2\sqrt{3})^2 \quad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 12)$$

$$\text{由方程组 } \begin{cases} F'_x = yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 12 \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } x = y = z = 2$$

由问题的实际意义知:  $V$  确有最大值, 又  $F(x, y, z)$  只有惟一的驻点  $x = y = z = 2$ , 即长方体的长、宽、高都为 2 时, 其体积最大.

7. 做一个容积为  $1\text{m}^3$  的有盖圆柱形铁桶, 如何选取尺寸才能使所用的材料最省?

解: 设铁桶底半径为  $r$ , 高为  $h$ , 其表面积为  $S$ , 则  $S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$

$$\text{由题意 } \pi r^2 h = 1, \text{ 故有 } h = \frac{1}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\text{因而 } S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot \frac{1}{\pi r^2} = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{2}{r}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dS}{dr} = 4\pi r - \frac{2}{r^2} = 0 \quad \text{得惟一解 } r = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}, \text{ 由此得 } h = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$$

由问题的实际意义知:  $S$  确有最小值, 又  $S$  只有惟一的驻点  $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$ , 故当  $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$ ,

$h = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$  时,  $S$  取得最小值, 即所用的材料最省.

8. 在抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  被平面  $x + y + z = 1$  所截成的椭圆上, 求到原点的 longest 和 shortest 的距离.

**解:** 设  $(x, y, z)$  是椭圆上任一点, 它到原点的距离为  $d$ , 则  $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

为简便另设目标函数  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  将原问题转化为在条件  $z = x^2 + y^2$

及  $x + y + z = 1$  下求  $f(x, y, z)$  的最值问题.

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 1)$$

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

$$(1) - (2) \quad (1 + \lambda)(x - y) = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda = -1 \text{ 或 } x = y$$

若  $\lambda = -1$ , 由 (1) 得  $\mu = 0$ , 代入 (3) 得  $z = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 与 (4) 矛盾, 故  $\lambda \neq -1$ ,

因而必有  $x = y$ , 代入 (4)、(5) 得  $2x^2 - z = 0$ ,  $2x + z - 1 = 0$

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

$$\text{得两个驻点 } M\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3}\right), \quad N\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3}\right)$$



$$d_M = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$$

$$d_N = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + (2+\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$$

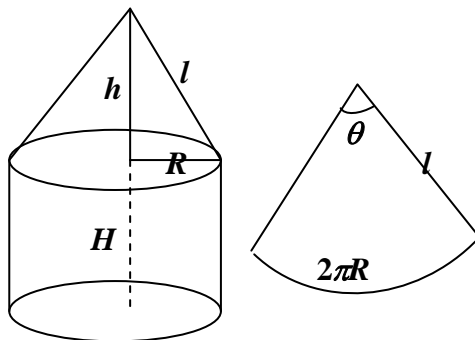
由问题的实际意义知： $d$  确有最大值与最小值，又  $d$  恰有两个驻点，因而  $d$  的最大值为  $\sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$ 、最小值为  $\sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$ 。

9. 一圆柱形帐幕，其顶为圆锥形，体积一定，证明：柱的半径  $R$ 、高  $H$ 、圆锥形高  $h$  满足  $R:H:h = \sqrt{5}:1:2$  时帐幕所用的材料最省。

解：设帐幕所用布为  $A$ ，圆锥形侧面所展开的扇形圆心角为  $\theta$ 、母线为  $l$ ，

$$\text{则 } l\theta = 2\pi R, \quad l = \sqrt{h^2 + R^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } A &= 2\pi RH + \frac{1}{2}l^2\theta \\ &= 2\pi RH + \pi R\sqrt{h^2 + R^2} \end{aligned}$$



据题意，帐幕所围立体体积

$$V = \pi R^2 H + \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 h = k \quad (k \text{ 为常数})$$

$$\text{设 } F(R, H, h) = 2\pi RH + \pi R\sqrt{h^2 + R^2} + \lambda(\pi R^2 H + \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 h - k)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_R = 2\pi H + \pi\sqrt{h^2 + R^2} + \frac{\pi R^2}{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} + \lambda(2\pi RH + \frac{2}{3}\pi R h) = 0 & (1) \\ F'_H = 2\pi R + \lambda\pi R^2 = 0 & (2) \\ F'_R = \frac{\pi R h}{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} + \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 = 0 & (3) \\ \pi R^2 H + \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 h = k & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由(2)得 } \lambda = -\frac{2}{R}, \text{ 代入(3)得 } \frac{R}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$(1) \text{式两端同除 } \pi h, \text{ 并将 } \lambda = -\frac{2}{R} \text{ 代入(1)式得}$$

$$2\frac{H}{h} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{R}{h}\right)^2} + \frac{\left(\frac{R}{h}\right)^2}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{R}{h}\right)^2}} - 2\left(2\frac{H}{h} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = 0$$

将  $\frac{R}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$  代入上式得  $\frac{H}{h} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

故有  $R:H:h = \sqrt{5}:1:2$ , 由问题的实际意义知,  $A$  有最小值, 又只有唯一的驻点, 故当  $R:H:h = \sqrt{5}:1:2$  时  $A$  最小.

10. 求曲线  $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}$  上点的  $z$  坐标的最小值和最大值.

**分析:** 所求点既在曲面  $z = x^2 + 2y^2$  上. 也在曲面  $z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2$ , 因而这是一个条件极值问题, 为了找出约束条件, 将曲线方程改写为曲面与柱面方程的交线.

**解:** 将曲线方程改写为  $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}$ , 即  $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$

故 目标函数为  $z = x^2 + 2y^2$

约束条件为  $x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0$

设拉格朗日函数  $F = x^2 + 2y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$

$$\text{则令 } \begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x = 2x(1 + \lambda) = 0 \\ F'_y = 4y + 2\lambda y = 2y(2 + \lambda) = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} \lambda = -1 \\ y = 0 \\ x = \pm\sqrt{2} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \lambda = -2 \\ x = 0 \\ y = \pm\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

而  $z(0, \pm\sqrt{2}) = 4$ ,  $z(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0) = 2$

由问题的实际意义知:  $z$  坐标必有最小值和最大值.

故  $z_{\max} = z(0, \pm\sqrt{2}) = 4$ ,  $z_{\min} = z(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0) = 2$

11. 在椭球面  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上求一点  $M$ , 使函数  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在该点沿方向  $\bar{l} = \{1, -1, 0\}$  的方向导数最大.

**解:** 设所求点为  $M(x, y, z)$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2z$ ,  $\bar{l}^0 = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right\}$ ,

故点  $M$  沿方向  $\vec{l}$  的方向导数  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y$

设拉格朗日函数  $F = x - y + \lambda(2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1)$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = -1 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = 2\lambda z = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \mp \frac{1}{2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于有界闭区域上连续函数必有最大值与最小值

$$\text{而 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \Big|_{(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

故点  $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)$  为所求的最大值点.