

17 多元函数的极值与条件极值

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1. 求下列函数的极值，并判断是极大值还是极小值：

(1) $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$;

(2) $z = 2xy - 3x^3 - 2y^2 + 10$;

(3) $z = xy + \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{y}$.

解：(1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x$,

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

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6y$.

i) 对于点 $(0, 0)$, $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial x^2} = 0$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial y^2} = 0$, $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$, 故 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点;

ii) 对于点 $(1, 1)$, $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,1)}{\partial x^2} = 6$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,1)}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,1)}{\partial y^2} = 6$, $AC - B^2 = 27 > 0$, $A > 0$, 故 $(1, 1)$ 是极小值点，极小值为 $z(1, 1) = -1$.

(2) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2y - 9x^2$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x - 4y$,

令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 得驻点 $(0, 0)$ 和 $(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})$,

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -18x$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -4$.

i) 对于点 $(0, 0)$, $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial x^2} = 0$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y} = 2$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial y^2} = -4$, $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$, 故 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点;

ii) 对于点 $(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})$, $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})}{\partial x^2} = -2$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})}{\partial x \partial y} = 2$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})}{\partial y^2} = -4$, $AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$, $A < 0$, 故 $(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})$ 是极大值点, 极大值为 $z(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18}) = 10\frac{1}{486}$.

(3)

(a) 当 $a \neq 0$ 时,

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

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 得驻点 } (\sqrt[3]{a}, \sqrt[3]{a}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2a}{x^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2a}{y^3}.$$

对于点 $(\sqrt[3]{a}, \sqrt[3]{a})$, $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(\sqrt[3]{a}, \sqrt[3]{a})}{\partial x^2} = 2$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z(\sqrt[3]{a}, \sqrt[3]{a})}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z(\sqrt[3]{a}, \sqrt[3]{a})}{\partial y^2} = 2$, $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$, $A > 0$, 故点 $(\sqrt[3]{a}, \sqrt[3]{a})$ 是极小值点, 极小值 $z(\sqrt[3]{a}, \sqrt[3]{a}) = 3\sqrt[3]{a^2}$.

(b) 当 $a = 0$ 时 $z(x, y) = xy$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x,$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

对于点 $(0, 0)$, $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial x^2} = 0$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z(0,0)}{\partial y^2} = 0$, $AC - B^2 = -1 < 0$, 故点 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点.

2. 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $4x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4xy - 2yz - 8 = 0$ 确定, 求 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极值点.

解: 方程 $4x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4xy - 2yz - 8 = 0$ 两边分别对 x, y 求偏导:

$$8x + 6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 4y - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (1a)$$

$$4y + 6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 4x - 2z - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0. \quad (1b)$$

在以上两式中令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 得
$$\begin{cases} 8x - 4y = 0, \\ 4y - 4x - 2z = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{与 } 4x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 4xy - 2yz - 8 = 0$$

联立, 得驻点 $(1, 2)$ 和 $(-1, -2)$, 且 $z(1, 2) = 2$, $z(-1, -2) = -2$,

方程(1a)两边分别对 x, y 求偏导:

$$8 + 6\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 6z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad (2a)$$

$$6 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 6z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} - 4 - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 0, \quad (2b)$$

方程 (1b) 两边分别对 y 求偏导:

$$4 + 6\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 6z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2y\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0. \quad (3)$$

i) 将 $x = 1, y = 2, z = 2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 代入方程 (2a)、(2b) 和 (3), 令 $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,2)}{\partial x^2}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,2)}{\partial x \partial y}, C = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,2)}{\partial y^2}$ 得

$$8 + 12A - 4A = 0,$$

$$12B - 4 - 4B = 0,$$

$$4 + 12C - 4C = 0,$$

解得 $A = -1, B = \frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{1}{2}, AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{2} > 0, A = -1 < 0$, 故 $(1, 2)$ 是函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极大值点.

ii) 将 $x = -1, y = -2, z = -2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 代入方程 (2a)、(2b) 和 (3), 令 $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(-1,-2)}{\partial x^2}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z(-1,-2)}{\partial x \partial y}, C = \frac{\partial^2 z(-1,-2)}{\partial y^2}$ 得

$$8 - 12A + 4A = 0,$$

$$-12B - 4 + 4B = 0,$$

$$4 - 12C + 4C = 0,$$

解得 $A = 1, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{1}{2}, AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{2} > 0, A = 1 > 0$, 故 $(-1, -2)$ 是函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极小值点.

3. 试证函数 $z = (1 + e^y) \cos x - ye^y$ 有无穷多个极大值而无极小值.

证明: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -(1 + e^y) \sin x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (\cos x - 1 - y)e^y,$

令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 得驻点 $(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1), k \in \mathbb{Z},$

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

在驻点 $(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 处,

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1)}{\partial x^2} = -[1 + e^{(-1)^k - 1}] \cos k\pi = -[1 + e^{(-1)^k - 1}](-1)^k,$$

$$B = \frac{\partial^2 z(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1)}{\partial x \partial y} = -e^{(-1)^k - 1} \sin k\pi = 0,$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 z(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1)}{\partial y^2} = [\cos k\pi - (-1)^k + 1 - 2]e^{(-1)^k - 1} = -e^{(-1)^k - 1},$$

$$AC - B^2 = e^{(-1)^k - 1}[1 + e^{(-1)^k - 1}](-1)^k = \begin{cases} -e^{-2}(1 + e^{-2}) < 0, & k = 2n - 1, \\ 2 > 0, & k = 2n, \end{cases} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

故当 k 为奇数时 $(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1)$ 不是极值点; 当 k 为偶数时, $A = -2 < 0$, 故 $(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1)$ 是极大值点.

因此函数 $z = (1 + e^y) \cos x - ye^y$ 有无穷多个极大值而无极小值.

17.3 习题11.4解答

1. 在抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上求一点, 使其到点 $(2, 8)$ 的距离最短.

解: 抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 的点与点 $(2, 8)$ 的距离的平方

$$d^2 = (x - 2)^2 + (y - 8)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}y^2 - 2\right)^2 + (y - 8)^2,$$

\therefore

$$\frac{dd^2}{dy} = 2\left(\frac{1}{4}y^2 - 2\right)\frac{1}{2}y + 2(y - 8) = \frac{1}{4}y^3 - 2y + 2y - 16 = \frac{1}{4}y^3 - 16,$$

令 $\frac{dd^2}{dy} = 0$ 得 $y = 4$, 此时 $x = 4$, 则抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上到点 $(2, 8)$ 的距离最短的点为 $(4, 4)$.

【关于最值的分析:】在抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上当 $y = 8$ 时 $x = 4 > 2$, 故点 $(2, 8)$ 在抛物线开口外部, 则以点 $(2, 8)$ 为圆心作圆与抛物线相切, 这样的圆只有一个, 其半径为抛物线上的点到点 $(2, 8)$ 距离的最小值. 该最小值也是极小值, 满足导数为零的条件, 现在满足导数为零条件的点只有一个, 则该点就是最小值点.

2. 在椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 内嵌入一长方体, 使其体积最大, 并求此最大值.

解: 设该长方体在第一象限内的顶点为 (x, y, z) , $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$, 问题转化为条件

$$\text{极值问题} \begin{cases} \max\{8xyz\}, \\ \text{s.t. } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = 8xyz + \lambda\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1\right),$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 8yz - 2\lambda\frac{x}{a^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 8xz - 2\lambda\frac{y}{b^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 8xy - 2\lambda\frac{z}{c^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right),$$

故当该长方体在第一卦限内的顶点为 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$ 时, 体积最大, 最大值为 $V_{\max} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}}abc$.

【关于最值的分析:】在第一象限内椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ 的边界上, 长方体的体积为0, 在第一象限的椭球面内部, $0 < V = 8xyz < 8abc$, V 有上界, 故有上确界, 易知此时的上确界是 $V = 8xyz$ 的最大值. 最大值也是极值, 满足极值存在的必要条件, 现在根据极值存在的必要条件只求出了一个点, 故该点是最值点, 故是最大值点.

3. 求 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - x - y$ 在 $B = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 上的最大值与最小值.

$$\text{解: 由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{令 } L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - x - y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1), \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x - 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y - 1 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } (x, y) = (\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}),$$

$$\therefore f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}, f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 1 - \sqrt{2}, f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 1 + \sqrt{2},$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) \text{ 在 } B \text{ 上的最大值为 } 1 + \sqrt{2}, \text{ 最小值为 } -\frac{1}{2}.$$

4. 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 y^2 z^2$ 在约束条件 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2$ 下的最大值, 并证明不等式

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2 y^2 z^2} \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{3}.$$

$$\text{解: 条件极值问题 } \begin{cases} \max\{x^2 y^2 z^2\}, \\ \text{s.t. } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2, \end{cases} \quad \text{等价于在 } u > 0, v > 0, w > 0 \text{ 时的条件极值}$$

$$\text{问题 } \begin{cases} \max\{uvw\}, \\ \text{s.t. } u + v + w = c^2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } L(u, v, w, \lambda) = uvw + \lambda(u + v + w - c^2), \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial u} = vw + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial v} = uw + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = uv + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = u + v + w - c^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } (u, v, w) = (\frac{c^2}{3}, \frac{c^2}{3}, \frac{c^2}{3}), \text{ 则所求最大值为 } f(\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{c^6}{27} \text{ (不妨设 } c > 0).$$

对任意实数 x, y, z , 取 $c^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 则

$$x^2 y^2 z^2 \leq \frac{c^6}{27} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{27},$$

即

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2 y^2 z^2} \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{3}.$$

【关于最值的分析:】在第一象限的平面 $u + v + w = c^2, u > 0, v > 0, w > 0$ 上, $0 < uvw < c^6$, uvw 有上界, 故有上确界, 易知该上确界也是最大值. 最大值也是极大值, 满足极值存在的必要条件, 现在根据该必要条件只求出了一个点, 则该点就是最大值点.

5. 设 x, y 为任意正数, 求证

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq (\frac{x + y}{2})^n.$$

(提示: 在约束条件 $x + y = a$ 下, 求 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$ 的极值.)

证明: 当 $n = 1$ 时, $\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq (\frac{x+y}{2})^n$ 显然成立;

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, 对于任意正数 x, y , 求解条件极值问题
$$\begin{cases} \min\{\frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)\}, \\ s.t. \ x + y = a, \end{cases}$$

令 $L(x, y, \lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) + \lambda(x + y - a)$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{n}{2}x^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{2}y^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \quad (*) \text{得} (x, y) = (\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}), \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x + y - a = 0, \end{cases}$$

故 $z(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) \geq z(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}) = (\frac{a}{2})^n$.

对于任意正数 x, y , 取 $a = x + y$, 则

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq (\frac{a}{2})^n = (\frac{x+y}{2})^n.$$

【注意:】(1)这里 n 的范围应为正整数; (2)当 $n = 1$ 时, 线段 $x + y = 1, x > 0, y > 0$ 上的任意一点均满足方程组(*), 可能的极值点不唯一, 故应分成 $n = 1$ 和 $n \geq 2$ 两种情况考虑. 这也和 $n = 1$ 时在线段 $x + y = 1, x > 0, y > 0$ 上 $\frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) = \frac{1}{2}(x + y) = \frac{1}{2}a$ 为常数一致.

【关于最值的分析:】当 $n = 1$ 时, 在线段 $x + y = 1, x > 0, y > 0$ 上 $\frac{1}{2}(x + y) = \frac{1}{2}$;

当 $n = 2$ 时, $\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 在线段 $x + y = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 的两端点处等于 $\frac{1}{2}$, 在该线段的内部因 $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1$, 故 $\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) < \frac{1}{2}(x + y) = \frac{1}{2}$;

同理, 当 $n = 3$ 时, $\frac{1}{2}(x^3 + y^3)$ 在线段 $x + y = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 的两端点处等于 $\frac{1}{2}$, 在该线段的内部因 $0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1$, 故 $\frac{1}{2}(x^3 + y^3) < \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) < \frac{1}{2}(x + y) = \frac{1}{2}$.

故 $\forall (x, y) \in \{(x, y) \mid x + y = 1, x > 0, y > 0\}$, $\frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) < \dots < \frac{1}{2}(x^3 + y^3) < \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) < \frac{1}{2}(x + y) = \frac{1}{2}$, 因为在线段 $x + y = 1, x > 0, y > 0$ 上 $\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2}[x^2 + (1-x)^2] = x(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}$, 为一开口向上的抛物线, 最高的两点的值为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 故当 $n \geq 2$ 时 $\frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$ 在线段 $x + y = 1, x > 0, y > 0$ 上均为下凸函数, 则 $\frac{1}{2}[(\frac{x}{a})^n + (\frac{y}{a})^n] = \frac{1}{2a^n}(x^n + y^n)$ 在线段 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{a} = 1, x > 0, y > 0$ 上也为下凸函数, 则 $\frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$ 在线段 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{a} = 1, x > 0, y > 0$ 即 $x + y = a, x > 0, y > 0$ 上也为下凸函数, 故必有最小值. 最小值也是极小值, 满足极值的必要条件, 因满足极值必要条件的点只有一个, 故该点就是最小值点.

6. 求曲面 $S_1: z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $S_2: x + y + z = 1$ 的交线上到原点的距离最大与最小的点.

解: 曲面 S_1 与 S_2 的交线上的点 (x, y, z) 到原点的距离 $r(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 问题是

$$\text{求解条件极值} \begin{cases} \max(\min)\{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\}, \\ s.t. \ z = x^2 + y^2, \\ \quad x + y + z = 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{可化为条件极值问题} \begin{cases} \max(\min)\{x^2 + y^2 + z^2\}, \\ s.t. \ z = x^2 + y^2, \\ \quad x + y + z = 1, \end{cases}$$

令 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 1)$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = x + y + z - 1 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得} (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\pm\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, \frac{\pm\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, 2 \mp \sqrt{3}\right),$$

由 $r\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3}\right) = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$, $f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3}\right) = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$ 得曲面 S_1 与 S_2 的交线上到原点距离最大的点为 $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3}\right)$, 距离最小的点为 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3}\right)$.

【关于最值的分析:】旋转抛物面 S_1 与平面 S_2 的交线是一条光滑封闭曲线, 在该曲线上必有到原点距离最大和最小的点, 这两点均是极值点, 满足极值的必要条件, 现在根据极值的必要条件只求出两个点, 故这两个点一个是最大值点, 一个是最小值点.

7. 将长为 l 的线段分成三份, 分别围成圆、正方形和正三角形, 问如何分割才能使他们的面积之和最小, 并求此最小值.

解: 设 x, y, z 分别是围成圆、正方形和正三角形的线段长度, 问题是求解条件极值

$$\begin{cases} \min\{f(x, y, z) = \pi\left(\frac{x}{2\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\left(\frac{z}{3}\right)^2\}, \\ \text{s.t. } x + y + z = l, \end{cases}$$

令 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \pi\left(\frac{x}{2\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\left(\frac{z}{3}\right)^2 + \lambda(x + y + z - l)$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2\pi} + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{8}y + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18}z + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x + y + z - l = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得} (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\pi l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}\right),$$

故当围成圆、正方形和三角形的三条线段的长度分别为 $\frac{\pi l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}$ 时, 它们的面积和最小, 最小值为 $f\left(\frac{\pi l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{(\pi+4+3\sqrt{3})l^2}{4(\pi+4+3\sqrt{3})^2}$.

【关于最值的分析:】当椭球面 $S = \pi\left(\frac{x}{2\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\left(\frac{z}{3}\right)^2$ 与第一象限的平面 $x + y + z = l$ 相切时, S 为最小, 切点位于第一象限, 故满足条件的最小值点存在, 最小值点也是极小值点, 满足极值的必要条件, 现在根据极值的必要条件只求出了一个点, 故该点就是最小值点.

17.4 第11章补充题解答

1. 确定正数 a , 使得椭球面 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = a^2$ 与平面 $x - 2y + 3z = 100$ 相切.

解：方法1：平面 $x - 2y + 3z = 100$ 的法向量 $\mathbf{n}_0 = (1, -2, 3)$,

设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 椭球面在切点处的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (2x, \frac{1}{2}y, \frac{2}{9}z) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = (2x_0, \frac{1}{2}y_0, \frac{2}{9}z_0)$,

由 $\mathbf{n} \parallel \mathbf{n}_0$ 知 $(2x_0, \frac{1}{2}y_0, \frac{2}{9}z_0) = \lambda(1, -2, 3)$, 又知切点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 应满足直线方程 $x_0 - 2y_0 + 3z_0 = 100$, 可得 $\lambda = \frac{100}{49}$,

故 $a^2 = x_0^2 + \frac{y_0^2}{4} + \frac{z_0^2}{9} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4} + 4\lambda^2 + \frac{81}{4}\lambda^2 = \frac{98}{4}(\frac{100}{49})^2 = \frac{5000}{49}$, $a = \frac{50}{7}\sqrt{2}$.

方法2：如限定椭球面 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = a^2$ 与平面 $x - 2y + 3z = 100$ 相交或相切, 则当相切

时 a^2 最小, 因此问题等价于条件极值问题
$$\begin{cases} \min x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9}, \\ s.t. x - 2y + 3z = 100, \end{cases}$$

令 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} + \lambda(x - 2y + 3z - 100)$,

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}y - 2\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{2}{9}z + 3\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x - 2y + 3z - 100 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得}(x, y, z) = -\frac{100}{49}(-\frac{1}{2}, 4, -\frac{27}{2}),$$

故所求最小值为 $a^2 = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} = (\frac{1}{4} + 4 + \frac{81}{4})(\frac{100}{49})^2 = \frac{5000}{49}$, $a = \frac{50}{7}\sqrt{2}$.

2. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在全平面内可微, 并且当 $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 满足条件

$$\frac{|f(x, y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \rightarrow +\infty.$$

求证：对于任意向量 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$, 存在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$, 使得 $\text{grad} f(x_0, y_0) = \mathbf{v}$.

证明： $\because \frac{|f(x, y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \rightarrow +\infty, x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$,

$$\therefore |f(x, y)| = \frac{|f(x, y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow +\infty, x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty,$$

下面证明：当 $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 或者 $f(x, y) \rightarrow +\infty$ 或者 $f(x, y) \rightarrow -\infty$.

$$\because |f(x, y)| \rightarrow +\infty, x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty,$$

$$\therefore \exists R > 0, s.t. \text{当} x^2 + y^2 > R^2 \text{时}, |f(x, y)| > 1,$$

假设当 $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 既不是 $f(x, y) \rightarrow +\infty$, 也不是 $f(x, y) \rightarrow -\infty$. 则必存在两点 $M_1(x_1, y_1), M_2(x_2, y_2)$, 满足 $x_1^2 + y_1^2 > R^2, x_2^2 + y_2^2 > R^2$, 且 $f(x_1, y_1) < 0, f(x_2, y_2) > 0$.

以点 $M_1(x_1, y_1), M_2(x_2, y_2)$ 分别为起点和终点做一条完全位于圆域 $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$ 之外的连续曲线 L , 在该曲线上 $f(x, y)$ 为一元连续函数, 根据零点定理 $\exists M(\xi, \eta) \in L, s.t. f(\xi, \eta) = 0$. 但在曲线 L 上 $x^2 + y^2 > R^2$, 故 $\forall (x, y) \in L, |f(x, y)| > 1$, 与 $\exists M(\xi, \eta) \in L, s.t. f(\xi, \eta) = 0$ 矛盾. 故假设不成立.

所以当 $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 或者 $f(x, y) \rightarrow +\infty$ 或者 $f(x, y) \rightarrow -\infty$.

对于任意向量 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$,

$$\therefore \left| \frac{v_1 x + v_2 y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{|v_1||x| + |v_2||y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{|v_1||x|}{|x|} + \frac{|v_2||y|}{|y|} = |v_1| + |v_2|,$$

$$\therefore \frac{|f(x, y) - (v_1 x + v_2 y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \geq \frac{|f(x, y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \left| \frac{v_1 x + v_2 y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \geq \frac{|f(x, y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - (|v_1| + |v_2|),$$

$$\therefore \frac{|f(x, y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \rightarrow +\infty, x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty,$$

$$\therefore \frac{|f(x, y) - (v_1 x + v_2 y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \rightarrow +\infty, x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty,$$

\therefore 与证明当 $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 或者 $f(x, y) \rightarrow +\infty$ 或者 $f(x, y) \rightarrow -\infty$ 同理, 当 $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 或者 $f(x, y) - (v_1 x + v_2 y) \rightarrow +\infty$ 或者 $f(x, y) - (v_1 x + v_2 y) \rightarrow -\infty$,

不妨设当 $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $f(x, y) - (v_1 x + v_2 y) \rightarrow +\infty$,

根据第10章补充题第1题的结论, $\exists (x_0, y_0), s.t. g(x, y) = f(x, y) - (v_1 x + v_2 y) \geq g(x_0, y_0)$.

则在点 (x_0, y_0) 处 $\frac{\partial g(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} - v_1 = 0, \frac{\partial g(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} - v_2 = 0$, 即 $\text{grad} f(x_0, y_0) = (\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y}) = (v_1, v_2) = \mathbf{v}$,

所以对于任意向量 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$, 存在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$, 使得 $\text{grad} f(x_0, y_0) = \mathbf{v}$.

3. 设 $f(x, y) = 3x^4 - 4x^2y + y^2$. 求证: 若限制在过原点的每条直线上, $f(x, y)$ 在原点达到极小值. 但是原点不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极小值.

证明: (1) $f(0, y) = y^2$ 在 $y = 0$ 处达到极小值, 即在直线 $x = 0$ 上 $f(x, y)$ 在原点处达到极小值.

$$(2) \text{记 } g(x) = f(x, kx) = 3x^4 - 4kx^3 + k^2x^2,$$

$$\text{则 } g'(x) = 12x^3 - 12kx^2 + 2k^2x, g''(x) = 36x^2 - 24kx + 2k^2,$$

i) 当 $k \neq 0$ 时, $g'(0) = 0, g''(0) = 2k^2 > 0$, $g(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处取得极小值;

ii) 当 $k = 0$ 时, $g(x) = 3x^4$, $g(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处取得极小值.

故在直线 $y = kx$ 上 $f(x, y)$ 在原点处达到极小值.

所以在过原点的每条直线上, $f(x, y)$ 在原点达到极小值.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 12x^3 - 8xy, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4x^2 + 2y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 36x^2 - 8y, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -8x, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2,$$

$$\therefore \text{在原点 } (0, 0) \text{ 处 } \frac{\partial f(0, 0)}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f(0, 0)}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\text{且 } A = \frac{\partial^2 f(0, 0)}{\partial x^2} = 0, B = \frac{\partial^2 f(0, 0)}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 f(0, 0)}{\partial y^2} = 2, AC - B^2 = 0,$$

又 $\therefore f(x, 2x^2) = 3x^4 - 8x^4 + 4x^4 = -x^4$ 在 $x = 0$ 处取得极大值, 即在抛物线 $y = 2x^2$ 上 $f(x, y)$ 在原点处取得极大值, 故原点不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极小值.