# 17 多元函数的极值与条件极值

## 17.1 知识结构

第11章多元函数微分学的应用

- 11.3 多元函数的极值
  - 11.3.1 极值的概念与必要条件
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  - 11.4.4 条件极值的几何解释

### 17.2 习题11.3解答

- 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), 
$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,1)}{\partial x^2} = 6$$
,  $B = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,1)}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$ ,  $C = \frac{\partial^2 z(1,1)}{\partial y^2} = 6$ ,  $AC - B^2 = 27 > 6$ 

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 $(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})$ ,  $A = \frac{\partial^2 z(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})}{\partial x^2} = -2$ ,  $B = \frac{\partial^2 z(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})}{\partial x \partial y} = 2$ ,  $C = \frac{\partial^2 z(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{18})}{\partial y^2} = -4$ ,  $AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$ , 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,

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

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

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

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)  $\underline{\ }$   $\underline{\ }$  a=0 时 z(x,y)=xy,

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

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

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

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:

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

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

在以上两式中令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=0$ 得  $\begin{cases} 8x-4y=0, & = 4x^2+2y^2+3z^2-4xy-2yz-8=0, \\ 4y-4x-2z=0, & = 0 \end{cases}$  0联立,得驻点(1,2)和(-1,-2),且(2,2)=2,(2,2)=2,(2,2)=2,

方程 (1a)两边分别对x,y求偏导:

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

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

方程 (1b)两边分别对y求偏导:

$$4 + 6\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 6z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2y\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$
 (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 $(k\pi, (-1)^k - 1), k \in \mathbb{Z},$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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$$\frac{\mathrm{d}d^2}{\mathrm{d}y} = 2(\frac{1}{4}y^2 - 2)\frac{1}{2}y + 2(y - 8) = \frac{1}{4}y^3 - 2y + 2y - 16 = \frac{1}{4}y^3 - 16,$$

令 $\frac{\mathrm{d}d^2}{\mathrm{d}y} = 0$ 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,问题转化为条件极值问题  $\begin{cases} \max\{8xyz\},\\ s.t. \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. \end{cases}$ 

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

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 $V_{\text{max}} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}}abc$ .

【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,故该点是唯一的最值点,故是最大值点.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

即

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

【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

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

(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,  $\frac{x^n+y^n}{2}\geqslant (\frac{x+y}{2})^n$ 显然成立;

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

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

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

对于任意正数x, y, 取a = x + y, 则

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

【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 $x+y=1,x\geqslant 0,y\geqslant 0$ 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 $x+y=1,x\geqslant 0,y\geqslant 0$ 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 $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{a}=1, x>0, y>0$ 上也为下凸函数,动心有最小值。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  $\begin{cases} \max(\min)\{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\}, \\ s.t. & z = x^2 + y^2, \\ x + y + z = 1, \end{cases}$  可化为条件极值问题  $\begin{cases} \max(\min)\{x^2 + y^2 + z^2\}, \\ s.t. & z = x^2 + y^2, \\ x + y + z = 1, \end{cases}$  令  $L(x,y,z,\lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 1),$   $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0, \end{cases}$  得 $(x,y,z) = (\frac{\pm\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, \frac{\pm\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, 2 \mp \sqrt{3}),$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0,$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = x + y + z - 1 = 0,$ 

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

【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  $\begin{cases} \min\{f(x,y,z)=\pi(\frac{x}{2\pi})^2+(\frac{y}{4})^2+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(\frac{z}{3})^2\},\\ s.t. \quad x+y+z=l,\\ \diamondsuit L(x,y,z,\lambda)=\pi(\frac{x}{2\pi})^2+(\frac{y}{4})^2+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(\frac{z}{3})^2+\lambda(x+y+z-l),\\ \begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}=\frac{x}{2\pi}+\lambda=0,\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}=\frac{1}{8}y+\lambda=0,\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{18}z+\lambda=0,\\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}=x+y+z-l=0, \end{cases}$  得 $(x,y,z)=(\frac{\pi l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}},\frac{4l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}},\frac{3\sqrt{3}l}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}),$ 

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 $f(\frac{\pi l}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4l}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}l}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{(\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3})l^2}{4(\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3})^2}.$ 

【关于最值的分析:】当椭球面 $S = \pi(\frac{x}{2\pi})^2 + (\frac{y}{4})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(\frac{z}{3})^2\}$ 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 
$$\begin{cases} \min x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9}, \\ s.t. \ x - 2y + 3z = 100, \end{cases}$$

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

由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}y - 2\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{2}{9}z + 3\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x - 2y + 3z - 100 = 0, \end{cases}$$
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 $x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty$ 时,满足条件

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore |f(x,y)| \to +\infty, x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty,$$

$$\therefore \exists R>0, s.t. \\ \\ \overset{\ \scriptscriptstyle \perp}{\rightrightarrows} x^2+y^2>R^2 \\ \\ \mbox{时, } |f(x,y)|>1,$$

假设当 $x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty$ 时,既不是 $f(x,y) \to +\infty$ ,也不是 $f(x,y) \to -\infty$ . 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 $x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty$ 时, 或者 $f(x,y) \to +\infty$ 或者 $f(x,y) \to -\infty$ .

对于任意向量 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$ ,

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

$$\therefore \frac{|f(x,y) - (v_1x + v_2y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \ge \frac{|f(x,y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \left| \frac{v_1x + v_2y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \ge \frac{|f(x,y)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \left( |v_1| + |v_2| \right),$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{|f(x,y)-(v_1x+v_2y)|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \to +\infty, x^2+y^2 \to +\infty,$$

:.与证明当 $x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty$ 时,或者 $f(x,y) \to +\infty$ 或者 $f(x,y) \to -\infty$ 同理,当 $x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty$ 时,或者 $f(x,y) - (v_1x + v_2y) \to +\infty$ 或者 $f(x,y) - (v_1x + v_2y) \to -\infty$ ,

不妨设当
$$x^2 + y^2 \to +\infty$$
时, $f(x,y) - (v_1x + v_2y) \to +\infty$ ,

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

則在点
$$(x_0, y_0)$$
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 $f(x_0, y_0) = (\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y}) = (v_1, v_2) = \boldsymbol{v},$ 

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

$$(2)i\exists g(x) = f(x, kx) = 3x^4 - 4kx^3 + k^2x^2,$$

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 $y = kx \perp f(x, y)$ 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.

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

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

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

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

又:  $f(x,2x^2) = 3x^4 - 8x^4 + 4x^4 = -x^4$ 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.