

Домашнее задание по теме "Функция нескольких переменных" Часть 2

Исследовать функцию на условный экстремум:

1. $V = 3 - 8x + 6y$, если $x^2 + y^2 = 36$.

$$L = f(x, y) + \lambda \cdot \varphi(x, y)$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 36$$

$$L(\lambda, x, y) = 3 - 8x + 6y + \lambda_1 (x^2 + y^2 - 36)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = -8 + \lambda_1 \cdot 2x = 0; \\ L'_y = 6 + \lambda_1 \cdot 2y = 0; \\ L'_{\lambda_1} = x^2 + y^2 - 36 = 0; \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{8}{2\lambda_1}; \\ y = -\frac{6}{2\lambda_1}; \\ \left(\frac{8}{2\lambda_1}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{6}{2\lambda_1}\right)^2 - 36 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{64}{4\lambda_1^2} + \frac{36}{4\lambda_1^2} - 36 = 0;$$

$$\frac{64 + 36}{4\lambda_1^2} = 36;$$

$$\frac{25}{\lambda^2} = 36;$$

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{25}{36};$$

$$\lambda = \frac{5}{6};$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{5}{6};$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{8 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 5} = 4,8; \\ y = -\frac{6 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 5} = -3,6; \\ \lambda = \frac{5}{6}; \end{cases}$$

$$M_1\left(\frac{5}{6}; 4,8; -3,6\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -4,8; \\ y = 3,6; \\ \lambda = -\frac{5}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$M_2\left(-\frac{5}{6}; -4,8; 3,6\right)$$

$$L''_{xx} = 2\lambda_1$$

$$L''_{xy} = 0$$

$$L''_{yy} = 2\lambda_1$$

$$L''_{x\lambda_1} = 2x$$

$$L''_{\lambda_1\lambda_1} = 0$$

$$L''_{y\lambda_1} = 2y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} L''_{\lambda_1\lambda_1} & L''_{\lambda_1 x} & L''_{\lambda_1 y} \\ L''_{x\lambda_1} & L''_{xx} & L''_{xy} \\ L''_{y\lambda_1} & L''_{yx} & L''_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2x & 2y \\ 2x & 2\lambda_1 & 0 \\ 2y & 0 & 2\lambda_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2x & 2y \\ 2x & 2\lambda_1 & 0 \\ 2y & 0 & 2\lambda_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 2x \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 0 \\ 2y & 2\lambda_1 \end{vmatrix} + 2y \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2\lambda_1 \\ 2y & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -2x(2x \cdot 2\lambda_1) + 2y(-2y \cdot 2\lambda_1) = -8x^2\lambda_1 -$$

$$-8y^2\lambda_1 = -8\lambda_1(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\text{Для } M_1\left(\frac{5}{6}; 4,8; -3,6\right):$$

$$-8 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot 36 = -8 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 = -240 < 0, \text{ точка}$$

$(4,8; -3,6)$ - точка минимума

$$\text{Для } M_2\left(-\frac{5}{6}; -4,8; 3,6\right):$$

$$-8 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{6}\right) \cdot 36 = 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 = 240 > 0, \text{ точка}$$

$(-4,8; 3,6)$ - точка максимума

$$2. \quad V = 2x^2 + 12xy + 32y^2 + 15,$$

$$\text{если } x^2 + 16y^2 = 64.$$

$$L = f(x, y) + \lambda \cdot \varphi(x, y)$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = x^2 + 16y^2 - 64$$

$$L(\lambda_1, x, y) = 2x^2 + 12xy + 32y^2 + 15 + \lambda_1(x^2 + 16y^2 - 64)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 4x + 12y + 2\lambda_1 x = 0; & \textcircled{1} \\ L'_y = 12x + 64y + 32\lambda_1 y = 0; & \textcircled{2} \\ L'_{\lambda_1} = x^2 + 16y^2 - 64 = 0. & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

Из $\textcircled{1}$ найдем:

$$4x + 12y + 2\lambda_1 x = 0;$$

$$2x + 6y + \lambda_1 x = 0;$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{2x+6y}{x};$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 - \frac{6y}{x}.$$

Подставим λ_1 в $\textcircled{2}$:

$$12x + 64y + 32\lambda_1 y = 0;$$

$$3x + 16y + 8\lambda_1 y = 0;$$

$$3x + 16y + 8y\left(-2 - \frac{6y}{x}\right) = 0;$$

$$3x + 16y + (-16y) - \frac{48y^2}{x} = 0;$$

$$3x - \frac{48y^2}{x} = 0;$$

$$3x^2 - 48y^2 = 0;$$

$$x^2 = 16y^2;$$

$$x = \pm 4y.$$

Подставим x в (3):

$$x^2 + 16y^2 - 64 = 0$$

$$(\pm 4y)^2 + 16y^2 - 64 = 0$$

$$16y^2 + 16y^2 - 64 = 0$$

$$32y^2 = 64$$

$$y^2 = \frac{64}{32}$$

$$y^2 = 2$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm 4\sqrt{2}$$

Возьмем λ_1 для каждого случая x и y : подставим x и y в (1)

при $(-4\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2})$:

$$4x + 12y + 2\lambda_1 x = 0;$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 - \frac{6y}{x};$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 - \frac{6(-\sqrt{2})}{-4\sqrt{2}} = -2 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{7}{2}.$$

$$M_1\left(-\frac{7}{2}; -4\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2}\right).$$

npu $(-4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2})$:

$$\lambda_1 = -2 - \frac{6y}{x} = -2 - \frac{6(\sqrt{2})}{-4\sqrt{2}} = -2 + \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

M2 $(-\frac{1}{2}; -4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2})$

npu $(4\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2})$:

$$\lambda_1 = -2 - \frac{6y}{x} = -2 - \frac{6(-\sqrt{2})}{4\sqrt{2}} = -2 + \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

M3 $(-\frac{1}{2}; 4\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2})$.

npu $(4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2})$:

$$\lambda_1 = -2 - \frac{6y}{x} = -2 - \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{2}} = -2 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

M4 $(-\frac{7}{2}; 4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2})$.

$$L''_{xx} = 4 + 2\lambda_1 \quad L''_{yy} = 64 + 32\lambda_1 \quad L''_{\lambda_1\lambda_1} = 0$$

$$L''_{xy} = 12$$

$$L''_{x\lambda_1} = 2x$$

$$L''_{y\lambda_1} = 32y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} L''_{\lambda_1\lambda_1} & L''_{\lambda_1x} & L''_{\lambda_1y} \\ L''_{x\lambda_1} & L''_{xx} & L''_{xy} \\ L''_{y\lambda_1} & L''_{yx} & L''_{yy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2x & 32y \\ 2x & 4 + 2\lambda_1 & 12 \\ 32y & 12 & 64 + 32\lambda_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2x & 32y \\ 2x & 4+2\lambda_1 & 12 \\ 32y & 12 & 64+32\lambda_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 2x \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 12 \\ 32y & 64+32\lambda_1 \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$+ 32y \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 4+2\lambda_1 \\ 32y & 12 \end{vmatrix} = -2x(2x(64+32\lambda_1) -$$

$$- 12 \cdot 32y) + 32y(2x \cdot 12 - 32y(4+2\lambda_1))$$

$$= -2x(128x + 64\lambda_1 x - 384y) + 32y(24x -$$

$$- 128y - 64\lambda_1 y) = -256x^2 - 128\lambda_1 x^2 -$$

$$- 768xy + 768xy - 4096y^2 - 2048\lambda_1 y^2 =$$

$$= -256x^2 - 128\lambda_1 x^2 - 4096y^2 - 2048\lambda_1 y^2$$

Для $M_1(-\frac{7}{2}; -4\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2})$ и $M_4(-\frac{7}{2}; 4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2})$:

$$-256(\mp 4\sqrt{2})^2 + \overset{64}{128} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot (\mp 4\sqrt{2})^2 - 4096(\mp \sqrt{2})^2 +$$

$$+ \overset{1024}{2048} \cdot \frac{7}{2} (\mp \sqrt{2})^2 = 12288 > 0 - \text{точки } (-4\sqrt{2};$$

$$-\sqrt{2}) \text{ и } (4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2}) - \text{точки максимума.}$$

Для $M_2(-\frac{1}{2}; -4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2})$ и $M_3(-\frac{1}{2}; 4\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2})$:

$$-256(\mp 4\sqrt{2})^2 + \overset{64}{128} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\mp 4\sqrt{2})^2 - 4096(\pm \sqrt{2})^2 +$$

$$+ \overset{1024}{2048} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\pm \sqrt{2})^2 = -12288 < 0 - \text{точки}$$

$$(-4\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2}) \text{ и } (4\sqrt{2}; -\sqrt{2}) - \text{точки минимума.}$$

3. Найти производную функции $U = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ по направлению вектора $\vec{c}(-9, 8, -12)$ в точку $M(8; -12; 9)$.

1) найдём частные производные в точке $M(8; -12; 9)$.

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 2x \Big|_{(8; -12; 9)} = 16$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = 2y \Big|_{(8; -12; 9)} = 2 \cdot (-12) = -24$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = 2z \Big|_{(8; -12; 9)} = 2 \cdot 9 = 18$$

2) найдём координаты направления вектора единичной длины

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{c}| &= \sqrt{(-9)^2 + 8^2 + (-12)^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{81 + 64 + 144} = \sqrt{289} = 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{c}_0 = \left(-\frac{9}{17}, \frac{8}{17}, -\frac{12}{17} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{9}{17}; \quad \cos \beta = \frac{8}{17}; \quad \cos \gamma = -\frac{12}{17}$$
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial c} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \cdot \cos \beta + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \cdot \cos \gamma$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial c} \Big|_M = 16 \cdot \left(-\frac{9}{17} \right) + (-24) \cdot \frac{8}{17} + 18 \cdot \left(-\frac{12}{17} \right) =$$

$$z = \frac{-16 \cdot 9 - 27 \cdot 8 - 18 \cdot 12}{17} = -\frac{144 + 192 + 216}{17} =$$

$$= -\frac{552}{17} \approx -32,47 \quad \text{Склон поверхности.}$$

4. Найти производную функции

$U = e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}$ по направлению вектора

$\vec{d} = (4, -13, -16)$ в точке $L(-16; 4; -13)$.

1) Найдем частные производные в точке $L(-16; 4; -13)$:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot 2x \Big|_{(-16; 4; -13)} = e^{256+16+169} \cdot (-32) =$$

$$= -e^{441} \cdot 32.$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot 2y \Big|_{(-16; 4; -13)} = e^{441} \cdot 8.$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} \cdot 2z \Big|_{(-16; 4; -13)} = -e^{441} \cdot 26.$$

2) найдем координаты направляющего вектора единичной длины:

$$|\vec{d}| = \sqrt{4^2 + (-13)^2 + (-16)^2} = \sqrt{441} = 21$$

$$\vec{d}_0 = \left(\frac{4}{21}, -\frac{13}{21}, -\frac{16}{21} \right)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{21}; \quad \cos \beta = -\frac{13}{21}; \quad \cos \gamma = -\frac{16}{21}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial d} \Big|_L = -e^{441} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{4}{21} - e^{441} \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{13}{21} + e^{441} \cdot 26 \cdot \frac{16}{21} =$$

$$= e^{441} \cdot \frac{-32 \cdot 4 - 8 \cdot 13 + 26 \cdot 16}{21} = e^{441} \cdot \frac{-128 - 104 + 416}{21} =$$

$$= e^{441} \cdot \frac{184}{21} \approx e^{441} \cdot 8,76 \approx 2,92 \cdot 10^{192}$$

Поверхность изгибается