拉格朗日乘数法

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理论

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转换为无条件极值

理论

$$f(x,y)$$
 $arphi(x_0,y_0)=0$ $egin{cases} f_x+\lambdaarphi_x=0\ f_y+\lambdaarphi_y=0 \end{cases}$

z = f(x,y)在 $\varphi(x,y) = 0$ 下的极值点

1.
$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)$$

$$2. L_x = L_y = L_\lambda = 0$$

3. 解方程组所得 (x_0,y_0) 就是可能的极值点

推广到三元

$$u=f(x,y,z)$$
在 $\varphi=(x,y,z)=0$ 下的极值

1.
$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f + \lambda \varphi$$

2.
$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_{\lambda} = 0$$

推广到多条件

$$u=f(x,y,z)$$
在 $igg\{ egin{aligned} arphi(x,y,z) &= 0 \ arphi(x,y,z) &= 0 \end{aligned}$

1.
$$L(x,y,z,\lambda,\mu)=f+\lambda \varphi + \mu \varphi$$

2.
$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = L_\mu = 0$$

例题

消去

1. 求f(x,y,z)=xyz在条件 $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}=\frac{1}{a}$ (x,y,z,a>0)条件下的最小值

设拉式函数

$$egin{align} L(x,y,z,\lambda) &= xyz + \lambda(rac{1}{x} + rac{1}{y} + rac{1}{z} - rac{1}{a}) \ egin{align} L_x &= yz - rac{\lambda}{x^2} = 0 \ L_y &= yz - rac{\lambda}{y^2} = 0 \ L_z &= yz - rac{\lambda}{z^2} = 0 \ L_\lambda &= rac{1}{x} + rac{1}{y} + rac{1}{z} - rac{1}{a} = 0 \ \end{pmatrix} \ x &= y = z = 3a \ \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 求u = xy + 2yz在 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 10$ 下的最大

作拉式函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy + 2yz - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 10)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = y - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = x + 2z - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2y - 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{y}{2x} = \frac{x + 2y}{2y} = \frac{y}{z}$$

解得:

$$(1, \sqrt{5}, 2) \quad (-1, \sqrt{5}, -2) \quad (1, -\sqrt{5}, 2)$$

$$(-1, -\sqrt{5}, -2) \quad (2\sqrt{2}, 0, -\sqrt{2}) \quad (-2\sqrt{2}, 0, \sqrt{2})$$

$$u_{max} = 5\sqrt{5}, u_{min} = -5\sqrt{5}$$

3. 求 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 和x + y + z = 4下的最大值和最小值

作拉式函数:

$$L(x,y,z,\lambda,\mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) - \mu(x+y+z-4)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2(1-\lambda)x - \mu = 0 \\ L_y = 2(1-\lambda)y - \mu = 0 \\ L_z = 2z + \lambda - \mu = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ L_\mu = x + y + z - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-y)(1-\lambda) = 0$$

因为
$$\lambda = -1$$
时 $\mu = 0$,所以 $x = y$

所以解得:(1,1,2) (-2,-2,8)

利用对称性(容易漏解)

 $1. \, \bar{x} f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - x - y$ 在条件 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 下的最值作拉式函数:

$$L(x,y,\lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - x - y - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$
 $L_x = 2(1-\lambda)x - 1 = 0$ $L_y = 2(1-\lambda)y - 1 = 0$ $L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$

观察并猜测x = y

解得:

$$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

利用齐次性解 λ (需要技巧)

- 如果**目标函数和约束条件**是关于x和y的**齐次函数**,那么可以凑 $x\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$ 得到目标函数与 λ 之间的关系
- 1. 求中心在坐标原点的椭圆 $x^2-4xy+5y^2=1$ 的长半轴和短半轴

问题归结为求 $f(x,y)=x^2+y^2$ 在条件 $x^2-4xy+5y^2=1$ 下的最大值和最小值

作拉式函数:

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 - 1)$$
 $L_x = 2(1 - \lambda)x + 4\lambda y = 0$ (1)
 $L_y = 2(1 - 5\lambda)y - 4\lambda x = 0$ (2)
 $L_\lambda = x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 - 1 = 0$ (3)

$$(1) imes frac{1}{2} + (2) imes frac{y}{2}$$
得:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - \lambda(x^{2} - 4xy + 5y^{2}) = 0$$
(4)

将(3)代入(4)中得:

$$x^2 + y^2 = \lambda$$

(1)(2)式得:

已知x, y有非零解,即:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2\lambda \\ -2\lambda & 1 - 5\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
$$\lambda = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

故:

$$a = \sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \sqrt{2}, \quad b = \sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2}} = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

• 欧拉定理:

设f(x,y)是k次齐次函数,即 $\forall \lambda \neq 0$,总有 $f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^k f(x,y)$,且f(x,y)有一阶偏导,那么 $xf'_x + yf'_y = kf(x,y)$

转换为无条件极值

- 把条件代入目标函数当中,降低维度,减少未知数个数,转化为无条件极值
- 1. 求 $f(x,y)=x^2+2y^2-x^2y^2$ 在条件 $x^2+y^2=4$ 下的最大值和最小值 $8y^2=4-x^2$ 代入f(x,y)中,得:

$$h(x) = x^2 + 2(4 - x^2) - x^2(4 - x^2)$$

= $x^4 - 5x^2 + 8$
 $h'(x) = 4x^3 - 10x$

驻点为:

$$(0,\pm 2)$$
 $(\pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}},\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$