## 第十八章 极值与条件极值

## §1 极值与最小二乘法

1. 求下列函数的极大值点和极小值点:

(1) 
$$f(x, y) = (x - y + 1)^2$$
;

(2) 
$$f(x, y) = 3axy - x^3 - y^3 (a > 0)$$
;

(3) 
$$f(x, y) = xy\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$$
;

(4) 
$$f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$$
;

(5) 
$$f(x, y) = \sin x + \cos y + \cos(x - y)$$
 (0 \le x, y \le \frac{\pi}{2});

(6) 
$$f(x, y) = (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1)^2$$
.

解 (1) 由 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 2(x-y+1) = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = -2(x-y+1) = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得稳定点为  $y = x+1$ .

$$\overrightarrow{m} f_{xx} = 2$$
,  $f_{xy} = -2$ ,  $f_{yy} = 2$ .

由于 D=0,故不能用极值的充分条件判断 f 是否在稳定点取极值,但由于当 y=x+1 时, f(x,y)=0,而  $y\neq x+1$ 时 f(x,y)>0,因而在 y=x+1的点处, f(x,y) 取极小值也是最小值 0 .

(2) 由 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 3ay - 3x^2 = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = 3ax - 3y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$
解出稳定点为(0,0), (a,a).

在点
$$(0,0)$$
, $a_{11} = f_{xx}(0,0) = 0$ , $a_{12} = f_{xy}(0,0) = 3a$ , $a_{22} = f_{yy}(0,0) = 0$ ,这时,

$$D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = -9a^2 < 0,$$

故(0,0)不是极值点. 在点(a,a),

$$a_{11} = f_{xx}(a, a) = -6a$$
,  $a_{12} = f_{xy}(a, a) = 3a$ ,  $a_{22} = f_{yy}(a, a) = -6a$ ,

$$D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 27a^2 > 0 \; , \quad a_{11} = -6a < 0 \; ,$$

故 f(x,y) 在 (a,a) 取极大值  $f(a,a) = a^3$ .

(3) 令 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = x(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}) \bigg/ \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = y(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}) \bigg/ \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得稳定点为

$$P_1 = (0,0)$$
 ,  $P_2 = (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$  ,  $P_3 = (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$  ,  $P_4 = (-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$  ,

$$P_5 = (-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$$
.

在点 
$$P_1 = (0,0)$$
 ,  $f_{xx}(0,0) = f_{yy}(0,0) = 0$  ,  $f_{xy}(0,0) = 1$  且  $D < 0$  , 故  $f(x,y)$  在点

 $P_1 = (0,0)$  不取极值.

在点 
$$P_2 = (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$$
,有

$$a_{11} = \frac{-4a}{\sqrt{3}a} < 0, \ a_{12} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \ a_{22} = \frac{-4b}{\sqrt{3}a} \coprod D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 4 > 0,$$

故 
$$f(x, y)$$
 在点  $P_2 = (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$  取极大值  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}ab$ .

在点 
$$P_3 = (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$$
,有

$$a_{11} = \frac{4a}{\sqrt{3}a} > 0, \ a_{12} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \ a_{22} = \frac{4b}{\sqrt{3}a} \perp D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 4 > 0,$$

故 
$$f(x,y)$$
 在点  $P_3 = (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$  取极小值  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}ab$ .

在点
$$P_4 = (-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$$
,有

$$a_{11} = \frac{-4a}{\sqrt{3}a} < 0, \ a_{12} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \ a_{22} = \frac{-4b}{\sqrt{3}a} \perp D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 4 > 0,$$

故 
$$f(x,y)$$
 在点  $P_4 = (-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$  取极小值 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}ab$ .

在点
$$P_5 = (-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$$
,有

$$a_{11} = \frac{-4a}{\sqrt{3}a} < 0, \ a_{12} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \ a_{22} = \frac{-4b}{\sqrt{3}a} < 0 \perp D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 4 > 0,$$

故 
$$f(x,y)$$
 在点  $P_5 = (-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}})$  取极大值  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}ab$ .

(4) 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = e^{2x}(1+2x+4y+2y^2) = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = 2e^{2x}(1+y) = 0, \end{cases}$$
 解得稳定点 $(\frac{1}{2},-1)$ . 而

$$a_{11} = f_{xx}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 2e > 0, \ a_{22} = f_{yy}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 2e > 0, \ a_{12} = f_{xy}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 0$$

且 
$$D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 4e^2 > 0$$
,所以,  $f(x, y)$  在  $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$  取极小值为  $-\frac{1}{2}e$ 

且 
$$D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 4e^2 > 0$$
,所以,  $f(x,y)$  在  $(\frac{1}{2},-1)$  取极小值为  $-\frac{1}{2}e$ .

(5) 令 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = \cos x - \sin(x-y) = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = -\sin y + \sin(x-y) = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得稳定点为 $(\frac{\pi}{3},\frac{\pi}{6})$ .

$$a_{11} = f_{xx}(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\sqrt{3} < 0, \ a_{22} = f_{yy}(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = -\sqrt{3} < 0, \ a_{12} = f_{xy}(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

且 
$$D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = \frac{9}{4} > 0$$
,故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$  取极大值为 $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$ .

(6) 令 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 2x(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1)/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = 2y(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1)/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得稳定点为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上

的所有点,而 $P_1(0,0)$ 是导数不存在的点.

由于 f(x,y) 在圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上的点取值 0, 而  $f(x,y) \ge 0$ , 故 f(x,y) 在圆周  $x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$ 上的点取极小值也是最小值0,而在 $P_{1}(0,0)$ ,

$$f(x, y) = (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 1)^2 \le 1 = f(0,0), \quad \forall \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < 2,$$

因而 P(0,0) 是极大值点,极大值为1.

2. 已知  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , 观测得一组数据  $(x_i, y_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 利用最小二乘法, 求系数a,b,c所满足的三元一次方程组.

**解** 记  $f(a,b,c) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i)^2$ , 为求其最小值, 分别对 a,b,c 求偏导数, 并令它们等于0,即

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i)x_i^2 = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i)x_i = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial c} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i) = 0,$$

即系数a,b,c所满足的三元一次方程组为

$$\begin{cases} a \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{4} + b \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{3} + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} y_{i}, \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{3} + b \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} + c \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i}, \\ a \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} + b \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} + cn = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}. \end{cases}$$

3. 已知平面上n个点的坐标分别是

$$A_1(x_1, y_1), A_2(x_2, y_2), \dots, A_n(x_n, y_n)$$

试求一点,使它与这n个点距离的平方和最小。

解 设平面点为P(x,y),则它到n个点距离的平方和为

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2],$$

由函数极值的条件得,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x - x_i) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y - y_i) = 0,$$

得稳定点 $(\sum_{n=1}^{n} x_{i}, \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}) = (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ . 由于实际问题有最小值,而稳定点又唯一,故稳定

点即为最小值点. 因而点 $(\bar{x},\bar{y})$ 与这n个点距离的平方和最小.

4. 求下列函数在指定范围 D 内的最大值和最小值:

(1) 
$$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$$
,  $D = \{(x, y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ ;

(2) 
$$f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$$
,  $D = \{(x, y)||x| + |y| \le 1\}$ ;

(3) 
$$f(x, y, z) = (ax + by + cz)e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$$
,  $\sharp \vdash a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > 0$ ,  $D = R^3$ .

**解** (1) 令 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 2x = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = 2y = 0, \end{cases}$$
 解得  $D$  内的唯一稳定点  $(0,0)$ . 又因为,

$$a_{11} = f_{xx}(0,0) = 2 > 0, \ a_{22} = f_{yy}(0,0) = -2 < 0, \ a_{12} = f_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$$

且  $D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = -4 < 0$ ,故在 (0,0) 点, f(x,y) 达不到极值,在边界  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  上,

$$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 = x^2 - (4 - x^2) = 2(x^2 - 2) = \varphi(x), |x| \le 2$$

令 $\varphi'(x) = 4x = 0$ ,得唯一的稳定点x = 0,且 $\varphi''(x) = 4 > 0$ ,故 $\varphi(x)$ 在x = 0取极小值,

这就是函数 f(x, y) 的最小值, 其值为  $f(0,\pm 2) = -4$ , 在边界点  $x = \pm 2$  时 y = 0,

 $f(\pm 2,0) = 4$ , 即函数在( $\pm 2,0$ )取最大值4.

(2) 令 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 2x - y = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = 2y - x = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得唯一的稳定点(0,0),从而由

$$a_{11} = f_{xx}(0,0) = 2 > 0, a_{22} = f_{yy}(0,0) = 2 > 0, a_{12} = f_{xy}(0,0) = -1,$$

且  $D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 5 > 0$  故 (0,0) 是 f(x,y) 的极小值点,也是最小值点,最小值为 f(0,0) = 0. 而在边界  $|x| + |y| \le 1$  上,在 y = 1 - x, $0 \le x \le 1$ ,

$$f(x,y) = (1 - \frac{3}{2}x)^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^2$$
,

在 x = 0 或 x = 1 取最大值 f(1,0) = f(0,1) = 1,在  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  取最小值  $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$ .

在 y=1+x,  $-1 \le x \le 0$ ,

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + x + 1,$$

在 x = 0 或 x = -1 取最大值 f(-1,0) = f(0,1) = 1,在  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  取最小值  $f(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$ . 在 y = -1 - x,  $0 \le x \le 1$ ,

$$f(x,y) = x^2 - x + 1,$$

在 x = 0 或 x = -1 取最大值 f(-1,0) = f(0,-1) = 1,在  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  取最小值  $f(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$ . 总之,在 D 上, f(x,y) 取最小值 f(0,0) = 0,取最大值 1.

(3) 令

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y, z) = [a - 2x(ax + by + cz)]e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} = 0, \\ f_y(x, y, z) = [b - 2y(ax + by + cz)]e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} = 0, \\ f_z(x, y, z) = [c - 2z(ax + by + cz)]e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得稳定点为

$$P_{1}(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2})}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2})}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{2(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2})}}),$$

$$P_{2}(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2})}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{2(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2})}}, -\frac{c}{\sqrt{2(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2})}}).$$

可以通过求在每一个稳定点的 Hesse 矩阵,知 f(x,y,z) 在  $P_1$  取极大值,在  $P_2$  取极小值. 由于极大值点与极小值点均唯一,故极大值点与极小值就是最大值点与最小值点,最大

值为
$$f(P_1) = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
,最小值为 $f(P_2) = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

5. 求证:

(1)  $f(x,y) = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 + 2Dx + 2Ey + F$  在  $R^2$  有最小值,无最大值. 其中 A > 0,  $B^2 < AC$ ;

(2) 
$$f(x,y) = xy + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$$
在0 <  $x$ ,  $y$  < +∞有最小值,无最大值.

证明 (1) 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x,y) = 2Ax + 2By + 2D = 0, \\ f_y(x,y) = 2Bx + 2Cy + 2E = 0, \end{cases}$$

由于

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = AC - B^2 > 0$$
,

故以上方程组有唯一一组解,即有唯一稳定点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ . 又因为

$$a_{11} = f_{xx}(P_0) = 2A > 0, a_{22} = f_{yy}(P_0) = 2C, a_{12} = f_{xy}(P_0) = 2B,$$

且  $D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 4B^2 - 4AC < 0$ ,故 f(x, y) 在  $P_0$  取极小值。由于极小值点唯一,因而就是最小值点,所以 f(x, y) 在  $R^2$  有最小值,无最大值。

(2) 令

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = y - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0, \\ f_y(x, y) = x - \frac{1}{y^2} = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得唯一稳定点 $P_0(1,1)$ ,又因为

$$a_{11} = f_{xx}(P_0) = 2 > 0, a_{22} = f_{yy}(P_0) = 2 > 0, a_{12} = f_{xy}(P_0) = 1,$$

且  $D = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 3 > 0$ ,所以  $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$  在  $P_0(1,1)$  取极小值,又极小值点

唯一,故就是最小值点,即 f(x,y) 在 $0 < x, y < +\infty$ 有最小值,无最大值.

6. 设F(x, y, z)有二阶连续偏导数,并且

$$F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$$
,  $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ .

讨论由F(x,y,z)=0确定的隐函数z=f(x,y)在 $(x_0,y_0)$ 取得极值的必要和充分条件,再由

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0$$

所确定的 z = f(x, y) 的极值.

解 取极值的必要条件为在 $(x_0, y_0)$ ,有

$$\begin{vmatrix}
\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} &= \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} &= -\frac{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)} &= 0, \\
\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} &= \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} &= -\frac{F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)} &= 0,
\end{cases}$$

即 $F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ 且 $F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ 为在 $(x_0, y_0)$ 取得极值的必要条件.

在 F(x, y, z) = 0 两边对 x, y 二次求导,有

$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \\ F_y + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{xx} + F_{xy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + F_{zx} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + F_{zz} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^{2} + F_{z} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = 0, \\ F_{xy} + F_{xz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + F_{zy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + F_{zz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + F_{z} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \\ F_{yy} + F_{yz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + F_{zy} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + F_{zz} (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^{2} + F_{z} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = 0, \end{cases}$$

并利用在 $(x_0, y_0)$ 有, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ , $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ ,就有

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -\frac{F_{xx}(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -\frac{F_{xy}(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = -\frac{F_{yy}(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)},$$

因此在 $(x_0, y_0)$ , 隐函数 z = f(x, y) 取极值的充分条件

$$(-\frac{F_{xx}(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}) (-\frac{F_{yy}(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}) - (-\frac{F_{xy}(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)})^2$$

$$= \frac{F_{xx}(x_0, y_0, z_0)F_{yy}(x_0, y_0, z_0) - F_{xy}^2(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z^2(x_0, y_0, z_0)} > 0,$$

即 
$$F_{xx}(x_0, y_0, z_0)F_{yy}(x_0, y_0, z_0) - F_{xy}^2(x_0, y_0, z_0) > 0$$
. 且当  $-\frac{F_{xx}(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)} > 0$ (或

$$-\frac{F_{yy}(x_0,y_0,z_0)}{F_z(x_0,y_0,z_0)}>0)$$
时,取极小值, 当 
$$-\frac{F_{xx}(x_0,y_0,z_0)}{F_z(x_0,y_0,z_0)}<0 \ ( \ \ \text{或} -\frac{F_{yy}(x_0,y_0,z_0)}{F_z(x_0,y_0,z_0)}<0 \ )$$
时,取极大值,

即当 $F_{xx}(x_0,y_0,z_0)F_{yy}(x_0,y_0,z_0)-F_{xy}^2(x_0,y_0,z_0)>0$ 时取极值,当上式为负时,不取极值,为0时不定.

设 
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10$$
,则令 
$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, z) = 2x - 2 = 0, \\ F_y(x, y, z) = 2y + 2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解出稳定点(1,-1),对应空间中的点为 $P_1(1,-1,6)$ 与 $P_2(1,-1,-2)$ ,且

$$F_{xx} = 2, F_{xy} = 0, F_{yy} = 2,$$

因为 
$$D = F_{xx}F_{yy} - F_{xy}^2 = 4 > 0$$
 (在  $P_1$  与  $P_2$  ),且  $F_z(P_1) = (2z - 4)|_{P_1} = 8$  ,

$$F_z(P_2) = (2z-4)|_{P_2} = -8$$
, 所以有:

由于
$$-\frac{F_{xx}(P_1)}{F_z(P_1)} = -\frac{2}{8} < 0$$
,故在 $P_1(1,-1,6)$  取极大值 $6$ ;而 $-\frac{F_{xx}(P_2)}{F_z(P_2)} = \frac{2}{8} > 0$ ,故在

 $P_2(1,-1,-2)$  取极小值 -2.

7. 求下列隐函数的极大值和极小值:

(1) 
$$(x+y)^2 + (y+z)^2 + (z+x)^2 = 3$$
;

(2) 
$$z^2 + xyz - x^2 - xy^2 - 9 = 0$$
.

**解** (1) 设 
$$F(x, y, z) = (x + y)^2 + (y + z)^2 + (z + x)^2 - 3$$
. 则由

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, z) = 2(x + y) + 2(z + x) = 0, \\ F_y(x, y, z) = 2(x + y) + 2(z + y) = 0, \\ F(x, y, z) = 0, \end{cases}$$

得到两个稳定点  $P_1(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},-\frac{3}{2})$ ,  $P_2(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2})$ . 因为  $F_{xx}=4$ , $F_{xy}=2$ ,所以

$$F_z(P_1) = [2(y+z) + 2(z+x)]|_{P_1} = -4$$
,  $F_z(P_2) = [2(y+z) + 2(z+x)]|_{P_2} = 4$ ,

因此,
$$-\frac{F_{xx}(P_1)}{F_x(P_1)} = 1 > 0$$
,故在 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 取极小值 $-\frac{3}{2}$ ; $-\frac{F_{xx}(P_2)}{F_x(P_2)} = -1 < 0$ ,故在 $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ 

取极大值 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 

 $P_1(0,0,3)$ 不取极值;

(2) 设
$$F(x, y, z) = z^2 + xyz - x^2 - xy^2 - 9$$
,由方程

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, z) = yz - 2x - y^2 = 0, \\ F_y(x, y, z) = xz - 2xy = 0, \\ F(x, y, z) = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得稳定点为 $P_{1,2}(0,0,\pm 3)$ , $P_{3,4}(0,\pm 3,\pm 3)$ , $P_{5,6}(1,\pm \sqrt{2},\pm 2\sqrt{2})$ ,且

$$F_{xx} = -2$$
,  $F_{xy} = z - 2y$ ,  $F_{yy} = -2x$ ,

在点 $P_1(0,0,3)$ ,有 $F_{xx}(P_1) = -2$ , $F_{xy}(P_1) = 3$ , $F_{yy}(P_1) = 0$ ,D = -9 < 0,故函数在

在点  $P_2(0,0,-3)$  ,有  $F_{xx}(P_2)=-2$  ,  $F_{xy}(P_2)=-3$  ,  $F_{yy}(P_2)=0$  , D=-9<0 ,故函数在  $P_2(0,0,-3)$  不取极值;

在点 $P_3(0,3,3)$ ,有 $F_{xx}(P_3)=-2$ , $F_{xy}(P_3)=-3$ , $F_{yy}(P_3)=0$ ,D=-9<0,故函数 在 $P_3(0,3,3)$ 不取极值;

在点 $P_4(0,-3,-3)$ ,有 $F_{xx}(P_4)=-2$ , $F_{xy}(P_4)=3$ , $F_{yy}(P_4)=0$ ,D=-9 < 0,故函数 在 $P_4(0,-3,-3)$  也不取极值;

在点 $P_5(1,\sqrt{2},2\sqrt{2})$ ,有 $F_{xx}(P_5)=-2$ , $F_{xy}(P_5)=0$ , $F_{yy}(P_5)=-2$ ,D=4>0,而且  $F_z(P_5)=(2z+xy)]|_{P_5}=5\sqrt{2}$ ,因而

$$-\frac{F_{xx}(P_5)}{F_{x}(P_5)} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2} > 0,$$

故函数在 $P_5(1,\sqrt{2},2\sqrt{2})$ 取极小值 $2\sqrt{2}$ ;

在点 $P_6(1,-\sqrt{2},-2\sqrt{2})$ ,有 $F_{xx}(P_6)=-2$ , $F_{xy}(P_6)=0$ , $F_{yy}(P_6)=-2$ ,D=4>0,而且 $F_z(P_6)=(2z+xy)|_{P_6}=-5\sqrt{2}$ ,因此

$$-\frac{F_{xx}(P_6)}{F_x(P_6)} = -\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2} < 0$$

所以,函数在 $P_6(1, \sqrt{2}, -2\sqrt{2})$ 取极大值 $-2\sqrt{2}$ .

- 8. 在已知周长为2p的一切三角形中,求出面积为最大的三角形.
- 解 设三角形其中两边长为x, y,则另一边长为2p-x-y,面积为

$$s = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(p-(2p-x-y))} = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(x+y-p)},$$

由于s与 $s^2$ 的最值点相同,而

$$s^2 = p(p-x)(p-y)(x+y-p) \equiv F(x,y)$$
,

令

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y) = p(p - y)(2p - 2x - y) = 0, \\ F_y(x, y, z) = p(p - x)(2p - x - 2y) = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得稳定点 $(\frac{2p}{3},\frac{2p}{3})$ . 由于驻点唯一,实际问题又有最大值,故最大值点为 $(\frac{2p}{3},\frac{2p}{3})$ ,这时 $z=\frac{2p}{3}$ ,即在已知周长为2p的一切三角形中,面积最大的为等边三角形.

9. 有一块铁皮,宽b = 24cm,要把它的两边折起做成一个槽,使得容积最大,求两边的倾角 $\alpha$ 和折起的宽度x(见下图).

解 要使容积最大,只要使折起的横截面积s最大. 而

$$s = \frac{1}{2}x\sin\alpha(24 - 2x + 24 - 2x + 2x\cos\alpha).$$

由极值的必要条件

$$\begin{cases} s_x = (24 - 4x + 2x \cos \alpha) \sin \alpha = 0, \\ s_\alpha = 24x \cos \alpha + x^2 \cos 2\alpha - 2x^2 \cos \alpha = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得稳定点为 $(8,\frac{\pi}{3})$ ,由于稳定点唯一,实际又有最大值,故最大值点为 $(8,\frac{\pi}{3})$ ,即两边的倾角  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 折起的宽度 x = 8cm 时,容积最大.

## § 2 条件极值

1. 求下列函数在给定条件下的极值:

(7) 
$$f = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$
,  $\ddot{a}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2$ ,

lx + my + nz = 0.

解 (1) 作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y) = x + y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ , 令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L_y = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1, \end{cases}$$

由前两式得x=y,代入最后一式解得稳定点 $P_1(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 与 $P_2(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ .

下面判别稳定点是极值点. 记  $F(x,y)=x^2+y^2-1$ ,则  $F_y(x,y)=2y$ ,在  $P_1$ , $P_2$ 均 不等于 0,故方程  $x^2+y^2=1$  在稳定点  $P_1$ 和  $P_2$  附近均可唯一地确定可微函数 y=y(x). 令

$$g(x) = x + y(x)$$
, 由约束条件得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$ , 再由复合函数的链式法则有

$$\frac{dg}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{x}{y}, \quad \frac{d^2g}{dx^2} = -\frac{y - x\frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^3},$$

故函数 g 在  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  点有,  $\frac{d^2g}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{y^3}\Big|_{x=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -2\sqrt{2} < 0$ ,因此 g(x) 在  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  处取

极大值,这等价于 f = x + y在  $P_1(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$  处取得条件极大值  $f(P_1) = \sqrt{2}$ ;

函数 
$$g$$
 在  $x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  点有,  $\frac{d^2g}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -\frac{1}{y^3}\Big|_{x=-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} > 0$ , 因此  $g(x)$  在

 $x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  处取极小值,这等价于 f = x + y 在  $P_2(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$  处取得条件极小值  $f(P_2) = -\sqrt{2}$ .

(2) 作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x + y - 1)$ ,由

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x + \lambda = 0, \\ L_y = 2y + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

由前两式得 $x=y=-\frac{\lambda}{2}$ ,代入第三式得 $x=y=\frac{1}{2}$ ,即稳定点 $P_0(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$ .

记F(x,y) = x + y - 1,则 $F_y(x,y) = 1 \neq 0$ ,故方程x + y - 1 = 0在稳定点附近可唯一

地确定可微函数 y = y(x),令  $g(x) = x^2 + y^2(x)$ , 由约束条件得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$ , 所以

$$\frac{dg}{dx} = 2x + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 2y, \quad \frac{d^2g}{dx^2} = 2 - 2\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 > 0,$$

所以函数 g 在  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  取极小值,这等价于  $f = x^2 + y^2$  在  $P_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  处取得条件极小值  $f(P_0) = \frac{1}{2}.$ 

(3) 作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y, z) = x - 2y + 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$ ,由

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L_y = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L_z = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \end{cases}$$

由前三式得 y = -z = -2x,代入第四个方程得稳定点  $P_1(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ ,  $P_2(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ .

记  $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$ ,则  $F_z(x,y,z) = 2z$  在  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  均不等于 0, 故方程

 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在稳定点 $P_1$ , $P_2$ 附近均可唯一地确定可微函数z = z(x, y),令

$$g(x, y) = x - 2y + 2z(x, y),$$

由约束条件得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$ , 由复合函数链式法则,

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 1 + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{2x}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = -2 + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2 - \frac{2y}{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2z - 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{z^2} = -\frac{2(x^2 + z^2)}{z^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{z^2} = -\frac{2xy}{z^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2z - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{z^2} = -\frac{2(y^2 + z^2)}{z^3},$$

故函数 g 在  $(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$  点有

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{15}{4} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 18 > 0,$$

且  $a_{11} = -\frac{15}{4} < 0$  , 因此 g(x,y) 在  $(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$  处取极大值,这等价于 f(x,y,z) 在  $P_1(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$  处取得条件极大值  $f(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = 3$  ;

函数 
$$g$$
 在  $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$  点有

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{15}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 18 > 0,$$

且  $a_{11} = \frac{15}{4} > 0$ ,故 g(x,y) 在  $(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3})$  处取极小值,这等价于 f(x,y,z) 在  $P_2(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3})$  处取得条件极小值  $f(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3}) = -3$ .

(4) 作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \lambda(x + y - 2)$ ,由

$$\begin{cases} L_x = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \lambda = 0, \\ L_y = -\frac{1}{y^2} + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y - 2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

由前两式得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2$ ,即 $y = \pm x$ ,再以最后一式得x = y = 1(当y = -x

时无解),得稳定点(1,1).

记 F(x,y)=x+y-2,则  $F_y(x,y)=1\neq 0$ ,故方程 x+y-2=0 在稳定点附近可唯

一确定可微函数 y = y(x), 令  $g(x,y) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y(x)}$ , 由约束条件得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$ , 所以,

$$\frac{dg}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{y^2(x)} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \frac{d^2g}{dx^2} = -\frac{2}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{2}{y^3} + \frac{2}{x^3},$$

在 x=1有,  $\frac{d^2g}{dx^2}$  =4>0, 故函数 g(x) 在 x=1 取极小值,这等价于 f(x,y) 在 (1,1) 处取条件极小值 f(1,1)=2 .

(5) 作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda_1(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \lambda_2(x + y + z)$ ,由于

$$\begin{cases} L_{x} = yz + 2\lambda_{1}x + \lambda_{2} = 0, \\ L_{y} = xz + 2\lambda_{1}y + \lambda_{2} = 0, \\ L_{z} = xy + 2\lambda_{1}z + \lambda_{2} = 0, \\ x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 1, \\ x + y + z = 0, \end{cases}$$

用前三式得x=y=z,或 $x=y=2\lambda_1$ ,或 $x=z=2\lambda_1$ ,或 $y=z=2\lambda_1$ . x=y=z不适合后两式,故有 $x=y=2\lambda_1$ ,或 $x=z=2\lambda_1$ ,或 $y=z=2\lambda_1$ ,这时,

$$x = y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$
,  $z = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$ ,

或

$$x = z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$
,  $y = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$ ,

或

$$y = z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$
,  $x = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$ ,

由 f(x, y, z) = xyz,及  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , x + y + z = 0关于 x, y, z的对称性知,只须考虑

两点 
$$P_1(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})$$
 与  $P_2(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})$ . 下面判定稳定点是否极值点.

若记 
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$$
,  $G(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ , 则

$$\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(y-z),$$

在  $P_1$  ,  $P_2$  点均不等于 0 , 故方程组  $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=1,\\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$  在两个稳定点  $P_1$  ,  $P_2$  附近可唯一的

确定可微函数组 y = y(x), z = z(x), 令 g(x) = xy(x)z(x), 由约束条件得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = yz + \frac{x-z}{z-y}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{z-y},$$

由复合函数链式法则得

$$\frac{dg}{dx} = yz + x\frac{dy}{dx}z + xy\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{yz^2 - y^2z + x^2z - xz^2 + xy^2 - x^2y}{z - y},$$

$$\frac{d^2g}{dx^2} = \frac{4(xz^3 + yz^3 - y^3z - xy^3 - x^2y^2) + 2(y^4 - z^4) + 12xyz(y - z)}{(z - y)^3}.$$

$$\cancel{E} P_1(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}) \times \cancel{D} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad \cancel{A} = \frac{d^2g}{dx^2} \Big|_{x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}} = \frac{83}{81} \sqrt{6} > 0, \quad \cancel{B} \times \cancel{B} \times \cancel{B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

取极小值,这等价于 f(x,y,z) 在  $P_1$  点取条件极小值

 $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$  取极大值,这等价于 f(x, y, z) 在  $P_2$  点取条件极大值

$$f(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{18}$$
.

同样函数 f(x, y, z) 在  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$  与  $(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$  两点取条件极小值  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{18}$ ,在

$$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$$
与 $(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$ 两点取条件极大值 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{18}$ .

(6) 作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y) = ax^2 + by^2 + 2hxy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ , 令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2ax + 2hy + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L_y = 2by + 2hx + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1, \end{cases}$$

由 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 知x, y不全为0,故前两式构成的x, y的线性方程组的系数矩阵必等于0,即

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a+\lambda & h \\ h & b+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + (a+b)\lambda + ab - h^2 = 0.$$
 (\*)

当  $(a-b)^2 + 4h^2 = 0$ ,即当 a = b 且 b = 0 时,所研究的函数为常数 a ,当

 $(a-b)^2+4h^2>0$ 时方程(\*)必有两个不等的实根,记为 $\lambda_1,\lambda_2$   $(\lambda_1>\lambda_2)$ ,由前面的方程组可解出

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_1 + b)}{\sqrt{h^2 + (\lambda_1 - b)^2}}, \quad y_{1,2} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_1 + a)}{\sqrt{h^2 + (\lambda_1 - a)^2}},$$
$$x_{3,4} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_2 + b)}{\sqrt{h^2 + (\lambda_2 + b)^2}}, \quad y_{3,4} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_2 + a)}{\sqrt{h^2 + (\lambda_2 + a)^2}},$$

相应地,有  $f(x_1, y_1) = ax_1^2 + by_1^2 + 2hx_1y_1 = (ax_1 + hy_1)x_1 + (hx_1 + by_1)y_1$ ,由方程可得

$$ax_1 + hy_1 = -\lambda_1 x_1, hx_1 + by_1 = -\lambda_1 y_1,$$

故得

$$f(x_1, y_1) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_1 y_1^2 = -\lambda_1$$

同理可得  $f(x_2, y_2) = -\lambda_1$ , 而  $f(x_3, y_3) = f(x_4, y_4) = -\lambda_3$ .

由于函数 f 在单位圆上连续且不为常数,故必取得最大值和最小值且不相等.这里稳 定点取四个 $(x_i, y_i)$  (i = 1, 2, 3, 4),而且

$$f(x_1, y_1) = f(x_2, y_2) = -\lambda_1, \quad f(x_3, y_3) = f(x_4, y_4) = -\lambda_2,$$

于是当  $x = x_{12}$  ,  $y = y_{12}$  时,函数  $f = ax^2 + by^2 + 2hxy$  取最小值  $-\lambda_1$  ,因而也是极小值: 当  $x = x_{34}$  ,  $y = y_{34}$  时,函数 f(x, y) 取最大值 –  $\lambda$  , 因而也是极大值.

(7) 照通常作 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, y, z) = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + \lambda_{1}[(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} - a^{2}x^{2} - b^{2}y^{2} - c^{2}z^{2}] + \lambda_{2}(lx + my + nz),$$

令

$$z) = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + \lambda_{1}[(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} - a^{2}x^{2} - b^{2}y^{2} - b^$$

该方程组解起来颇难,因此,采用如下方法先化去一个条件.

由条件
$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2$$
, 得到

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = \sqrt{a^{2}x^{2} + b^{2}y^{2} + c^{2}z^{2}}$$
,

 $+y^2+z^2$  的极值可以看作求  $g=a^2x^2+b^2y^2+c^2z^2$  的极值.

作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y, z) = a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2 + \lambda(lx + my + nz)$ , 令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2a^2x + \lambda l = 0, \\ L_y = 2b^2y + \lambda m = 0, \\ L_z = 2c^2z + \lambda n = 0, \\ lx + my + nz = 0, \end{cases}$$

得唯一稳定点(0,0,0), 很显然在点(0,0,0)处取得极小值f(0,0,0)=0.

2. 求  $f = x^m y^n z^p$  在条件 x + y + z = a, a > 0, m > 0, p > 0, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0之下的最大值.

**解** 作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y, z) = x^m y^n z^p + \lambda(x + y + z - a)$ ,令

$$\begin{cases} L_{x} = mx^{m-1}y^{n}z^{p} + \lambda = 0, \\ L_{y} = nx^{m}y^{n-1}z^{p} + \lambda = 0, \\ L_{z} = px^{m}y^{n}z^{p-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y + z = a, \end{cases}$$

由前三个方程得 $x^m y^n z^p = -\frac{\lambda x}{m} = -\frac{\lambda y}{n} = -\frac{\lambda z}{p}$ . 设 $\frac{x}{m} = \frac{y}{n} = \frac{z}{p} = k$ ,则由

$$a = x + y + z = k(m+n+p),$$

得到 
$$k = \frac{a}{m+n+p}$$
 , 故  $x = \frac{ma}{m+n+p}$  ,  $y = \frac{na}{m+n+p}$  ,  $z = \frac{pa}{m+n+p}$  , 记对应点为  $P_0$  ,

则  $P_0$  为稳定点. f 定义在平面 x+y+z=a 于第一卦线的部分, 边界由三条直线

$$\begin{cases} x + y = a, & \begin{cases} x + z = a, \\ z = 0, & \end{cases} \\ x = 0, & \end{cases} x + z = a,$$

组成. 当点P趋于边界上的点时、显然 $f \rightarrow 0$ . 因此,函数f 在区域内取得最大值. 由于

稳定点仅一个
$$P_0$$
, 故就是最大值点. 即当 $x = \frac{ma}{m+n+p}$ ,  $y = \frac{na}{m+n+p}$ ,  $z = \frac{pa}{m+n+p}$ 

时,函数 
$$f$$
 取最大值  $f(P_0) = \frac{m^m n^n p^p a^{m+n+p}}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}$ .

3. 求函数  $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$  在条件 x + y = l (l > 0,  $n \ge 1$ ) 之下的极值,并证明: 当  $a \ge 0$ ,  $b \ge 0$ ,  $n \ge 1$ 时

$$\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^n \le \frac{a^n+b^n}{2}.$$

解 设 
$$L(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) + \lambda(x + y - l)$$
, 令
$$\begin{cases} L_x = nx^{n-1}/2 + \lambda = 0, \\ L_y = ny^{n-1}/2 + \lambda = 0, & \Rightarrow x = y = \frac{l}{2}. \\ x + y = l, \end{cases}$$

f 函数定义域显然有  $x \ge 0$  且  $y \ge 0$ ,故而将点  $(\frac{l}{2}, \frac{l}{2})$  与边界点 (0, l),(l, 0) 的函数值进行比较

$$f(0,l) = f(l,0) = \frac{1}{2}l^n > (\frac{l}{2})^2 = f(\frac{l}{2},\frac{l}{2}) \quad (n \ge 1),$$

即知函数  $f = z(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$ , 当 x + y = l 时的最小值为  $(\frac{l}{2})^n$ , 即有

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \ge (\frac{l}{2})^n \ (\text{\'et } x + y = l \ , \ x \ge 0 \ , \ y \ge 0 \text{ ft}).$$

下面证明
$$\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^n \le \frac{a^n+b^n}{2} \ (a \ge 0, b \ge 0, n \ge 1$$
时).

a=b=0时,显然.  $a\geq 0$ , $b\geq 0$ 且a,b不同时为0时,令a+b=l ,则l>0,于

是由前一步知
$$\frac{a^n+b^n}{2} \ge (\frac{l}{2})^n = (\frac{a+b}{2})^n$$
.

4. 求表面积一定而体积最大的长方体.

解 设长方体的长、宽、高分别为x, y, z,则体积V = xyz,而设其表面积为s,则

2(xy+xz+yz)=s (常数). 令  $L(x,y,z)=xyz+\lambda[2(xy+xz+yz)-s]$ , 从方程组

$$\begin{cases} L_x = yz + 2\lambda(y+z) = 0, \\ L_y = xz + 2\lambda(x+z) = 0, \\ L_z = xy + 2\lambda(x+y) = 0, \\ 2(xy + xz + yz) = s, \end{cases}$$

解出

$$x = y = z = \sqrt{\frac{s}{6}} .$$

实际问题有最大值,稳定点又唯一,故稳定点就是最大值点.即表面积一定而体积最大的长方体是正方体.

5. 求体积一定而表面积最小的长方体.

解 设长方体的三边长分别为x,y,z,则其表面积为

$$s = 2(xy + xz + yz)$$

其体积为V (常数),则 xyz = V.

作 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, y, z) = 2(xy + xz + yz) + \lambda(xyz - V),$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2(y+z) + \lambda yz = 0, \\ L_y = 2(x+z) + \lambda xz = 0, \\ L_z = 2(x+y) + \lambda xy = 0, \\ xyz = V, \end{cases}$$

解出

$$x = y = z = \sqrt[3]{V} .$$

由于稳定点唯一,实际问题又有最小值,故稳定点就是最小值点.即体积一定而表面积最小的长方体为正方体.

6. 求圆的外切三角形中面积最小者.

解 设未知量如图所示. 圆的半径为r (常数), 外切三角形面积为S

$$S = r(x + y + z),$$

满足条件  $\arctan \frac{r}{x} + \arctan \frac{r}{y} + \arctan \frac{r}{z} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y, z) = r(x + y + z) + \lambda(\arctan\frac{r}{x} + \arctan\frac{r}{y} + \arctan\frac{r}{z} - \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = r - \frac{r\lambda}{x^2 + r^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = r - \frac{r\lambda}{y^2 + r^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = r - \frac{r\lambda}{z^2 + r^2} = 0, \\ \arctan \frac{r}{x} + \arctan \frac{r}{y} + \arctan \frac{r}{z} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

由前三个方程得x=y=z,代入第四个方程解得 $x=y=z=\sqrt{3}r$ .

由于稳定点唯一,且实际问题又有最小值.故稳定点就是最小值点.即圆的外切三角形中面积最小者是等边三角形.

7. 长为 a 的铁丝切成两段,一段围成正方形,另一段围成圆. 这两段的长各为多少时,它们所围正方形面积和圆面积之和最小.

解 设两段长为x,y,则x+y=a,围成的正方形和圆面积之和为

$$A = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4\pi} \ .$$

作 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4\pi} + \lambda(x + y - a),$$

由方程组

$$\begin{cases} L_x = \frac{x}{8} + \lambda = 0, \\ L_y = \frac{y}{2\pi} + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = a \end{cases}$$

解出  $x = \frac{4a}{4 + \pi}$ ,  $y = \frac{\pi a}{4 + \pi}$ .

 $P_0(\frac{4a}{4+\pi},\frac{\pi a}{4+\pi})$ 为唯一稳定点,实际问题有最小值,因此稳定点就是最小值点. 即当 切成的两段的长度比为 $4:\pi$ ,且其中长是一段围成正方形,短的一段围成圆时,所围正方 形和圆面积之和最小.

8. 求原点到两平面  $a_1x + b_1y + c_1z + d_1 = 0$ ,  $a_2x + b_2y + c_2z + d_2 = 0$ 的交线的最短 距离.

设二平面交线上的点为(x,y,z),则原点到该点的距离为

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} .$$

 $d=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}\;.$  d 在约束条件  $a_1x+b_1y+c_1z+d_1=0$  ,  $a_2x+b_2y+c_2z+d_2=0$  下的最小值点与  $\frac{d^2}{2}$  在相 同约束条件下的最小值点相等. 作 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{2} + \lambda_1 (a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z + d_1) + \lambda_2 (a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z + d_2),$$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = x + a_1 \lambda_1 + a_2 \lambda_2 = 0, \\ L_y = y + b_1 \lambda_1 + b_2 \lambda_2 = 0, \\ L_z = z + c_1 \lambda_1 + c_2 \lambda_2 = 0, \\ a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z + d_1 = 0, \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z + d_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

由前三个方程得出x,y,z代入后两个方程解出 $\lambda_1,\lambda_2$ ,因此得x,y,z的唯一值.

设 
$$a_1^2+b_1^2+c_1^2=A_1$$
,  $a_2^2+b_2^2+c_2^2=A_2$ ,  $a_1a_2+b_1b_2+c_1c_2=B$ , 则有 
$$x=\frac{(a_1d_2+a_2d_1)B-a_1d_1A_2-a_2d_2A_1}{A_1A_2-B^2}\equiv x_0$$
,

$$y = \frac{(b_1 d_2 + b_2 d_1) B - b_1 d_1 A_2 - b_2 d_2 A_1}{A_1 A_2 - B^2} \equiv y_0,$$

$$z = \frac{(c_1 d_2 + c_2 d_1) B - c_1 d_1 A_2 - c_2 d_2 A_1}{A_1 A_2 - B^2} \equiv z_0,$$

由于稳定点唯一,实际问题又有最小值,故稳定点就是最小值点,最短距离为

$$d_{\min} = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} \ .$$

9. 求抛物线  $y = x^2$  和直线 x - y = 1 间的最短距离.

**解** 设抛物线上的点为 $(x_1,y_1)$ ,直线上的点为 $(x_2,y_2)$ ,则  $y_1=x_1^2$ , $x_2-y_2=1$ ,两点之间的距离为 $d=\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2}$  .

作 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x_{1}, y_{1}, x_{2}, y_{2}) = \sqrt{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2} + (y_{1} - y_{2})^{2}} + \lambda_{1}(y_{1} - x_{1}^{2}) + \lambda_{2}(x_{2} - y_{2} - 1), \quad \diamondsuit$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
L_{x_{1}} = \frac{x_{1} - x_{2}}{\sqrt{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2} + (y_{1} - y_{2})^{2}}} - 2\lambda_{1}x_{1} = 0, \\
L_{y_{1}} = \frac{y_{1} - y_{2}}{\sqrt{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2} + (y_{1} - y_{2})^{2}}} + \lambda_{1} = 0, \\
L_{x_{2}} = \frac{x_{2} - x_{1}}{\sqrt{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2} + (y_{1} - y_{2})^{2}}} + \lambda_{2} = 0, \\
L_{y_{2}} = \frac{y_{2} - y_{1}}{\sqrt{(x_{1} - x_{2})^{2} + (y_{1} - y_{2})^{2}}} - \lambda_{2} = 0, \\
y_{1} = x_{1}^{2}, \\
x_{2} - y_{2} = 1,
\end{bmatrix}$$

解出  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y_1 = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{7}{8}$ ,  $y_2 = -\frac{1}{8}$ 为唯一稳定点.

由于稳定点唯一,实际问题又有最小值,因此唯一的稳定点就是最小值点,即当抛物线

上的点
$$P_1(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{4})$$
与直线上的点 $P_2(\frac{7}{8},-\frac{1}{8})$ 之间的距离 $d=\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{7}{8})^2+(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8})^2}=\frac{3}{4}$ 为抛

物线  $y = x^2$  和直线 x - y = 1 间的最短距离.

10. 求 x>0, y>0, z>0时函数  $f(x,y,z)=\ln x+2\ln y+3\ln z$  在球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=6r^2$ 上的极大值. 证明a,b,c为正实数时,

$$ab^2c^3 \le 108\left(\frac{a+b+c}{6}\right)^6.$$

解 作 Lagrange 函数  $L(x, y, z) = \ln x + 2 \ln y + 3 \ln z + \lambda (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6r^2)$ ,令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = \frac{1}{x} + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L_y = \frac{2}{y} + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L_z = \frac{3}{z} + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6r^2, \end{cases}$$

由前三个方程得 $-2\lambda = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{2}{y^2} = \frac{3}{z^2}$ ,由此得  $y^2 = 2x^2$ ,  $z^2 = 3x^2$ ,代入第三个方程,

解得x=r,故 $y=\sqrt{2}r$ , $z=\sqrt{3}r$ .下面判定稳定点是极值点.

若记 
$$F(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2+z^2-6r^2$$
,则  $F_z(r,\sqrt{2}r,\sqrt{3}r)=2\sqrt{3}r>0$ ,故方程 
$$x^2+y^2+z^2=6r^2$$

在稳定点的附近可唯一确定可微函数 z=z(x,y). 令 g(x,y)=f(x,y,z(x,y)), 由约束条

件得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$ , 由复合函数链式法则,

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3x}{z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{y} + \frac{3}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{y} - \frac{3y}{z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{z^2} + \frac{6x}{z^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{z^2} - \frac{6x^2}{z^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{6x}{z^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{6xy}{z^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2}{y^2} - \frac{3}{z^2} + \frac{6y}{z^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2}{y^2} - \frac{3}{z^2} - \frac{6y^2}{z^4} ,$$

故函数 g 在  $(r, \sqrt{2}r)$  点有

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{8}{3r^2} & -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3r^2} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3r^2} & -\frac{10}{3r^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{8}{r^4} > 0,$$

且  $a_{11} = -\frac{8}{3r^2} < 0$ , 因此 g(x,y) 在  $(r,\sqrt{2}r)$  处取极大值, 这等价于 f(x,y,z) 在  $(r,\sqrt{2}r,\sqrt{3}r)$  处取条件极大值  $f(r,\sqrt{2}r,\sqrt{3}r) = \ln(6\sqrt{3}r^6)$ .

分析约束集  $D = \{(x,y,z)|x^2+y^2+z^2=6r^2,x>0,y>0,z>0\}$ ,它是一有界集, 且当  $x\to 0^+$ ,或  $y\to 0^+$ ,或  $z\to 0^+$ ,或其中二者大于而趋于 0 时,函数 f(x,y,z) 均趋于 $-\infty$ ,因此,函数 f(x,y,z) 的唯一极大值点是函数的最大值点,即在 D 内有

$$f(x, y, z) = \ln x + 2 \ln y + 3 \ln z \le \ln(6\sqrt{3}r^6)$$
.

由于在D内有 $r^2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{6}$ , 代入上式即得

$$xy^2z^3 \le 6\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{6}\right)^3$$

两边平方,就有

$$x^2y^4z^6 \le 108 \left(\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{6}\right)^6$$

 $\Rightarrow x^2 = a$ ,  $y^2 = b$ ,  $z^2 = c$ , 就有

$$ab^2c^3 \le 108\left(\frac{a+b+c}{6}\right)^6$$

其中a,b,c均为正实数.

11. 设函数 f(x, y, u, v), F(x, y, u, v), G(x, y, u, v) 二阶可微, Jacobbi 矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_x & F_y & F_u & F_v \\ G_x & G_y & G_u & G_v \end{pmatrix}$$

的秩为2 今

$$L(x, y, u, v) = f(x, y, u, v) + \lambda_1 F(x, y, u, v) + \lambda_2 G(x, y, u, v),$$

若  $P_0(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$  是函数 L 的稳定点,证明: 当  $d^2L(P_0) > (<)$  0 时,  $P_0$  是在函数 f 在约束条件

$$F(x, y, u, v) = 0$$
,  $G(x, y, u, v) = 0$ 

下的条件极小(大)值点.

证明