HW5

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习题 1.8

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$$J(\mathbf{O}) = \begin{bmatrix} -2x\sin(x^2 + y^2) & -2y\sin(x^2 + y^2) \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H(\theta \mathbf{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} -2\sin[\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)] & -4\theta^2x^2\cos[\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)] & -4\theta^2xy\cos[\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)] \\ -4\theta^2xy\cos[\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)] & -2\sin[\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)] - 4\theta^2y^2\cos[\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)] \end{bmatrix}$$
故 O 点处带有一阶 Lagrange 余项的泰勒展开式为
$$z(\mathbf{X}) = z(\mathbf{O}) + J(\mathbf{O})\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{X}^T H(\theta \mathbf{X})\mathbf{X} = 1 - (x^2 + y^2)\sin[\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)] - 2\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)^2\cos[\theta^2(x^2 + y^2)], \theta \in (0, 1)$$

(2)

$$J(\mathbf{O}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2xe^{x^2-y^2} & -2ye^{x^2-y^2} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)} = [0,0]$$

$$H(\theta \mathbf{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2(2\theta^2x^2+1)e^{\theta^2(x^2-y^2)} & -4\theta^2xye^{\theta^2(x^2-y^2)} \\ -4\theta^2xye^{\theta^2(x^2-y^2)} & 2(2\theta^2y^2-1)e^{\theta^2(x^2-y^2)} \end{bmatrix}$$
故 O 点处带有一阶 Lagrange 余项的泰勒展开式为
$$z(\mathbf{X}) = z(\mathbf{O}) + J(\mathbf{O})\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{X}^T H(\theta \mathbf{X})\mathbf{X} = 1 + (x^2 - y^2)[2\theta^2(x^2 - y^2) + 1]e^{\theta^2(x^2-y^2)}, \theta \in (0,1)$$

$$J(\boldsymbol{O}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1+x+y+z} & frac11 + x + y + z & \frac{1}{1+x+y+z} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)} = [1,1,1]$$

$$H(\theta \boldsymbol{X}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]^2} & \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]^2} & \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]^2} \\ \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]} & \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]^2} & \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]^2} \\ \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]} & \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]^2} & \frac{-1}{[1+\theta(x+y+z)]^2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 故 \boldsymbol{O} 点处带有一阶 Lagrange 余项的泰勒展开式为
$$u(\boldsymbol{X}) = z(\boldsymbol{O}) + J(\boldsymbol{O})\boldsymbol{X} + \boldsymbol{X}^T H(\theta \boldsymbol{X}) \boldsymbol{X} = x + y + z - \frac{(x+y+z)^2}{2[1+\theta(x+y+z)]^2}, \theta \in (0,1)$$

习题 1.9

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(2)

令
$$J = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2x}(2x+2y^2+4y+1) & 2e^{2x}(y+1) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{O}$$
,解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -1$ $H(\frac{1}{2},-1) = \begin{bmatrix} 4e^{2x}[x+(y+1)^2] & 4(y+1)e^{2x} \\ 4(y+1)e^{2x} & 2e^{2x}y \end{bmatrix} \bigg|_{(\frac{1}{2},-1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e & 0 \\ 0 & 2e \end{bmatrix}$ H 是正定矩阵,故 $(\frac{1}{2},-1)$ 是唯一极值点,且为极小值,值为 $\frac{-e}{2}$

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(2)

最值可能在区域内部和边界处取到, 故分别予以讨论:

1. 内部:

令
$$\nabla z = \left[y(4 - 2x - y) \quad x(4 - x - 2y) \right] = \mathbf{O}$$
,解得 $(x, y) = (0, 0) \lor (4, 0) \lor (0, 4) \lor (\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$ $z = 0 \lor 0 \lor 0 \lor \frac{64}{27}$

2.
$$x + y = 6$$
:
 $z = 2x(x - 6)$
因为 $y \ge 0, x \ge 1$,有 $x \in [1, 6]$

故当 x=3 时取最小值 -18, x=6 时取最大值 0

3.
$$y = 0$$
: $z \equiv 0$

4.
$$x = 1$$
:
$$z = y(3 - y)$$
 因为 $y \ge 0, x + y \le 6$,有 $y \in [0, 5]$ 故当 $y = \frac{3}{2}$ 时取最大值 $\frac{9}{4}$, $y = \frac{5}{2}$ 时取最小值 -10

综上所述,函数在 (3,3) 处取最小值-18,在 $(\frac{4}{3},\frac{4}{3})$ 处取最大值 $\frac{64}{27}$

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(1)

考虑 Lagrange 函数 $L(x,y,\lambda)=x^2+y^2+\lambda(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}-1)$ 解方程 $\nabla L={\bf O}$ 得

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2 + b^2} \\ y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2 + b^2} \\ \lambda = \frac{-2a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \end{cases}$$

故此问题只有一个极值

(4)

考虑 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \varphi) = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + \lambda(x + y - z - 1) + \varphi(x + y + z)$$

解方程 $\nabla L = \mathbf{O}$ 得

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{4} \\ y = \frac{1}{4} \\ z = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda = -\frac{5}{4} \\ \varphi = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

故此问题只有一个极值