## 90 元函数 微分法及其应用(8)

约元函数的极值及其求法(优化问题) 定理1(必要条件):设函数≥=f(x,y)在点 (xo,yo)具有偏导数,且在点(xo,yo)处有极值,则 有 fx(xo,yo)=0,fy(xo,yo)=0. 具有偏导数的极值点必定是驻点,但函数的驻

具有偏导数的极值点必定是驻点,但函数的验 点不-定是极值点·

定理2(充分条件):设函数  $\epsilon = f(x,y)$  在点  $(x_0,y_0)$  的某邻域内连续且有一阶及二阶连续偏导数,又 $f_{(x_0,y_0)}=0$ ,  $f_{y_0}(x_0,y_0)=0$ ,  $f_{xx_0}(x_0,y_0)=A$ ,  $f_{xy_0}(x_0,y_0)=B$ ,  $f_{yy_0}(x_0,y_0)=C$ , 则

- ① AC-B<sup>2</sup>>0,有极值,且当A<0时有极大值,A>0时有极小值;
- ② AC-B2<0, 无极值;
- ③ AC-B<sup>2</sup>=0, 无法判断.

例4. 求函数 f(x,u)=x3-u3+3x2+3u2-9x的极值

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解: 
$$f_{x}(x,y) = 3x^{2} + bx - 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \vec{0} \quad x = -3$$

$$f_{y}(x,y) = -3y^{2} + 6y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \vec{0} \quad y = 2$$

$$\therefore 驻 \land h(1,0), (-3,0), (1,2), (-3,2)$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = 6x + b, \quad f_{yy}(x,y) = -6y + 6, \quad f_{xy}(x,y) = 0$$

$$\therefore \Delta(1,0) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times 6 > 0, \quad A > 0, \quad \text{White} f(1,0) = -3$$

$$\Delta(-3,0) \& AC - B^{2} = (-12) \times 6 < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re} \quad \text{Wite} f(1,2) \& AC - B^{2} = 12 \times (-6) < 0, \quad \text{Re$$

在(-3,2)处,AC-B2=(-12)×(-6)>0,A<0,板炬f(-3,2)=31

关于驻点的求法:

例: 
$$f_x = \chi(y-1)(y-3) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi = 0, y = 1, y = 3$$

$$f_y = (\chi + 3)(\chi - 3)(y-7) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi = -3, \chi = 3, y = 7$$
二 驻点为(0,7),(-3,1),(-3,3),(3,1),(5,3)

然而,如果函数在个别点处的偏导数不存在, 这些点当然不是驻点,但也可能是极值点. 例5. 某厂要用铁板做成一个体积为 2m³的有盖长方体水箱. 问当长宽和高名取怎样的尺寸时, 才能使用料最省.

解:设长、宽、高分别为xm,ym,hm.

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{2}{xy}$$

$$A = 2(xy + x \cdot \frac{2}{xy} + y \cdot \frac{2}{xy})$$

$$= 2xy + \frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x} (x, y > 0)$$

$$Ax = 2y - \frac{4}{x^2}$$
,  $Ay = 2x - \frac{4}{y^2}$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
2y - \frac{4}{x^2} = 0 \\
2x - \frac{4}{y^2} = 0
\end{array}
\Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
\chi = \sqrt[3]{2} \\
y = \sqrt[3]{2}
\end{cases}$$

八驻点为(近,近)

又::由题意得:最小值必然存在

且求得唯一驻点

·当水箱长为了5m,宽为近m,高为 352.35至=35m 时,水箱所用的材料最省.

拉格朗日乘数法

函数 z=f(x,y) 在条件  $\varphi(x,y)=0$  约束下, 取 得 极值的 优化问题.

引入拉格朗日乘子入,没  $\frac{f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})}{\varphi_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})} = -\lambda$ .

$$\int_{\mathcal{T}} \int_{\mathcal{X}} f_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) + \lambda \varphi_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = 0$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{Y}} f_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) + \lambda \varphi_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = 0$$

$$\varphi(x_{0}, y_{0}) = 0$$

引入拉桅朗日函数L(x,y)=f(x,y)+λφ(x,y),

副前两式可化为 Lx(xo,yo)=0, Ly(xo,yo)=0.

例7. 求表面积为a2而体积最大的长为体的体积.

解:设三棱长为x,y,z.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 夕 $(x,y,z)=2xy+2yz+2xz-a^2$ 

要求 V= xyz (x,y,2>0)的最大值.

求其对 x,y,z的偏导数,使之为零,再联立(γ(x,y,z)=0

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y + 2\lambda (y + z) = 0 \\ x + 2\lambda (x + z) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{y} = \frac{x + z}{y + z} \\ \frac{y}{z} = \frac{x + y}{x + z} \end{cases}$$

$$2xy + 2yz + 2xz - a^2 = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow x = y = z$   
 $x = y = z = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}a$ 

例8. 求函数 u= xyz 在附加条件之+分+= = d (x,y,z,a >0)下的极值.

解: 作拉格朗日函数

$$L(x,y,z) = \chi yz + \chi \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{a}\right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} Lx = yz - \frac{\lambda}{x^2} = 0 \\ Ly = \chi z - \frac{\lambda}{y^2} = 0 \\ Lz = \chi y - \frac{\lambda}{z^2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3\chi y z - \lambda \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right) = 0$$

: 3xy2- 1. = 0

 $\Rightarrow xyz = \frac{\lambda}{3a}$  代入得: x=y=z=3a

以 u= xy≥在诚条件下在点(3a,3a,3a)处 取得 极小值 27a³.