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1. 求下列函数的极值点.

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

(2) $z = xy(a-x-y)$;

(3) $z = e^{2x}(x+y^2+2y)$.

1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2(y-1)$

令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2.$

1. $A=2, B=0, C=2$

2. $AC-B^2 > 0, A > 0.$

$z(0,1) = 0$ 为极小值.

12) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ay - 2y \cdot x - y^2$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = ax - 2x \cdot y - x^2$

令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{3} \text{ 或 } x=0 \\ y = \frac{a}{3} \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -2y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = a - 2x - 2y$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2x$

当 $x=0, y=0$ 时, $A=0, B=a, C=0$

$AC-B^2 = -a^2 < 0$, 不存在极值

当 $x = \frac{a}{3}, y = \frac{a}{3}$ 时, $A = -\frac{2}{3}a, B = -\frac{1}{3}a.$

$C = -\frac{2}{3}a, AC-B^2 = \frac{1}{3}a^2 > 0,$

故当 $a < 0$ 时, $z = \frac{a^3}{27}$ 是极大值

当 $a > 0$ 时, $z = -\frac{a^3}{27}$ 是极大值.

13) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{2x}(2x+2y^2+4y+1)$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{2x}(2y+2)$

令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 4 \cdot e^{2x} \cdot (x+y^2+2y+1)$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2 \cdot e^{2x}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4 \cdot e^{2x}(y+1)$

代入得 $A = 2 \cdot e, B = 0, C = 2e.$

$AC-B^2 = 4e^2 > 0, A > 0$

故 $z(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{e}{2}$ 为极大值.

2. 求由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0$ 所确定的函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的极值.

原式等价于

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 16.$$

表示球心为 $(1, -1, 2)$ ~~半~~
半径为 4 的球面.

故当 $x=1, y=-1$ 时

最大值 $z=6$, 最小值 $z=2$.

第七章 多元函数微分学
第九节 多元函数的极值

3. 求下列函数在指定区域 D 上的最大值和最小值.

(1) $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$, $D: 0 \leq x \leq 2, -1 \leq y \leq 2$;

(2) $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x+y)$, $D: 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$;

(3) $f(x, y) = e^{-xy}$, $D: x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 1$;

(4) $f(x, y) = 1 + xy - x - y$, D 是由曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 $y = 4$ 所围成的有界闭区域.

解: (1). $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y = 0$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x = 0$
 令 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 可得驻点: $(1, 1), (0, 0)$.
 在 AB 上, $x=0$, 有 $z=y^3-3y$, $\frac{dz}{dy} = 3y^2-3=0$, 令 $\frac{dz}{dy}=0$, 得 $y=1$, 得点 $(0, 1)$.
 在 BC 上, $y=2$, 有 $z=x^3-3x$, $\frac{dz}{dx} = 3x^2-3=0$, 令 $\frac{dz}{dx}=0$, 得 $x=1$, 得点 $(1, 2)$.
 在 CD 上, $x=2$, 有 $z=y^3-3y$, $\frac{dz}{dy} = 3y^2-3=0$, 令 $\frac{dz}{dy}=0$, 得 $y=1$, 得点 $(2, 1)$.
 在 AD 上, $y=4$, 有 $z=x^3-3x$, $\frac{dz}{dx} = 3x^2-3=0$, 令 $\frac{dz}{dx}=0$, 得 $x=1$, 得点 $(1, 4)$.
 在 AC 上, $y=x^2$, 有 $z=x^3-3x$, $\frac{dz}{dx} = 3x^2-3=0$, 令 $\frac{dz}{dx}=0$, 得 $x=1$, 得点 $(1, 1)$.
 比较各点函数值: $z(0, 0)=0$, $z(1, 1)=0$, $z(0, 1)=-2$, $z(1, 2)=8$, $z(2, 1)=8$, $z(1, 4)=8$, $z(1, 1)=0$.
 故 $z_{\max} = 8$, $z_{\min} = -2$.

(2). $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos x + \cos(x+y) = 0$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \cos y + \cos(x+y) = 0$
 令 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$, 有 $\cos x = -\cos(x+y)$ 且 $\cos y = -\cos(x+y)$.
 若 $x=y$, 代入有 $2\cos^2 x + \cos 2x - 1 = 0$, 得 $\cos x = 1$ 或 $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$.
 若 $x+y=2\pi$, 代入有 $\cos x = -1$, $\cos y = 1$.
 综上解得: $(0, 0)$ 或 $(\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3})$ 或 $(\pi, 0)$ 或 $(0, \pi)$.
 比较各点函数值: $f(0, 0)=3$, $f(\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3})=3$, $f(\pi, 0)=1$, $f(0, \pi)=1$.
 故 $f_{\max} = 3$, $f_{\min} = 1$.

(3). $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -y e^{-xy} = 0$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x e^{-xy} = 0$
 令 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$, 得 $x=0$ 或 $y=0$.
 在 AB 上, $x=0$, 有 $f=y$, $\frac{df}{dy} = 1 > 0$, 故 f 在 AB 上单调递增, 最大值为 $f(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$, 最小值为 $f(0, 0) = 0$.
 在 BC 上, $y=0$, 有 $f=1$, 故 f 在 BC 上为常数 1 .
 在 CD 上, $x=\frac{1}{2}$, 有 $f=e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$, $\frac{df}{dy} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{y}{2}} < 0$, 故 f 在 CD 上单调递减, 最大值为 $f(\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{1}{2}$, 最小值为 $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.
 在 AD 上, $y=\frac{1}{2}$, 有 $f=e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$, $\frac{df}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}} < 0$, 故 f 在 AD 上单调递减, 最大值为 $f(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$, 最小值为 $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.
 比较各点函数值: $f(0, 0)=1$, $f(\frac{1}{2}, 0)=\frac{1}{2}$, $f(0, \frac{1}{2})=\frac{1}{2}$, $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})=\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.
 故 $f_{\max} = 1$, $f_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

(4). $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y - 1 = 0$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x - 1 = 0$
 令 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$, 得 $x=1, y=1$.
 在 AB 上, $x=0$, 有 $f=1-y$, $\frac{df}{dy} = -1 < 0$, 故 f 在 AB 上单调递减, 最大值为 $f(0, 0)=1$, 最小值为 $f(0, 4)=-3$.
 在 BC 上, $y=4$, 有 $f=1+x$, $\frac{df}{dx} = 1 > 0$, 故 f 在 BC 上单调递增, 最大值为 $f(1, 4)=5$, 最小值为 $f(0, 4)=-3$.
 在 CD 上, $x=1$, 有 $f=1-y$, $\frac{df}{dy} = -1 < 0$, 故 f 在 CD 上单调递减, 最大值为 $f(1, 0)=1$, 最小值为 $f(1, 4)=-3$.
 在 AD 上, $y=4$, 有 $f=1+x$, $\frac{df}{dx} = 1 > 0$, 故 f 在 AD 上单调递增, 最大值为 $f(1, 4)=5$, 最小值为 $f(0, 4)=-3$.
 在 AC 上, $y=x^2$, 有 $f=1+x-x^2$, $\frac{df}{dx} = 1-2x=0$, 令 $\frac{df}{dx}=0$, 得 $x=\frac{1}{2}$, 得点 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4})$.
 比较各点函数值: $f(0, 0)=1$, $f(1, 1)=1$, $f(0, 4)=-3$, $f(1, 4)=5$, $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4})=1$.
 故 $f_{\max} = 5$, $f_{\min} = -3$.

$$(3). f(x, y) = e^{-xy}.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -y \cdot e^{-xy}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x \cdot e^{-xy}.$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \text{ 有驻点 } (0, 0)$$

$$\therefore f(0, 0) = 1$$

$$\text{在边界 } x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 上,}$$

$$0 \leq x^2 = 1 - y^2,$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = e^{\pm y \cdot \sqrt{1-y^2}}, y \in [-1, 1].$$

$$\text{其 } g(y) = y^2(1-y^2) \text{ 有相同的}$$

极值点

$$g'(y) = 2y(1-2y^2), \text{ 令 } g'(y) = 0.$$

$$\text{有 } y=0 \text{ 或 } y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\text{当 } y=0 \text{ 时, 代入 } x^2 + y^2 = 1, \text{ 有 } x = \pm 1$$

$$\text{当 } y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时, } x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \text{ 当 } y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 时,}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\therefore f(1, 0) = 1, f(-1, 0) = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\therefore f_{\max} = 1, f_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$(4). \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y-1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x-1$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \text{ 有 } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \text{ 驻点 } (1, 1)$$

$$\text{在边界线上 } g(x) = f(x, y) = 1 + x^3 - x - x^2$$

$$\text{令 } g'(x) = 1 + 3x^2 - x - 2x = 0,$$

$$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 1 = (x-1)(3x+1) = 0.$$

$$\text{得驻点 } (1, 1), \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{在边界线 } f(x, y) = 1 + 4x - x - 4 = 3(x-1)$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = 3(x-1), h'(x) = 3 \neq 0, \text{ 无驻点}$$

$$\text{当 } x = \pm 2 \text{ 时, } y = 4$$

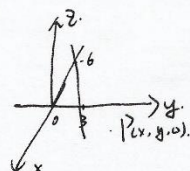
$$\therefore f(1, 1) = 0, f\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{27}{64}, f(2, 4) = 3$$

$$f(-2, 4) = -9.$$

$$\text{综上, } f_{\max} = f(2, 4) = 3$$

$$f_{\min} = f(-2, 4) = -9.$$

4. 在 xOy 面上求一点, 使它到 x 轴, y 轴及直线 $x+2y+6=0$ 的距离的平方之和最小.



$$\text{设 } P(x, y, 0).$$

$$d_1 = x$$

$$d_2 = y$$

$$d_3 = \frac{|x+2y+6|}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{|x+2y+6|}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 \\ &= x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{5}(x+2y+6)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{2}{5}(x+2y+6).$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{4}{5}(x+2y+6)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{5} \\ y = -\frac{6}{5} \end{cases} \text{ 驻点 } (-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{6}{5})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} = 2 + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{5} = A$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial y^2} = 2 + \frac{8}{5} = \frac{18}{5} = C$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{4}{5} = B$$

$$AC - B^2 > 0, \text{ 且 } A > 0.$$

$$\therefore (-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{6}{5}) \text{ 为极小值点.}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求极小值}$$

$$S(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{6}{5}) = \frac{66}{5}$$

5. 求抛物线 $y = x^2$ 到直线 $x - y - 2 = 0$ 之间的最短距离.

设 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 在 $y = x^2$ 上.

P 到直线 $x - y - 2 = 0$ 的距离为 d

$$d = \frac{|x - y - 2|}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad d^2 = \frac{1}{2} (x - y - 2)^2.$$

$$\text{设 } z = \frac{1}{2} (x - y - 2)^2.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x - y - 2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -x - y - 2.$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} (x - x^2 - 2)^2.$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = (x - x^2 - 2) \cdot (1 - 2x).$$

$$= (-x^2 - \frac{7}{4}) \cdot (1 - 2x)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dz}{dx} = 0$$

$$\therefore -x^2 - \frac{7}{4} = 0$$

$$\text{故可解 } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{当 } x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } \frac{dz}{dx} < 0$$

$$\text{当 } x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } \frac{dz}{dx} > 0.$$

故 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 为极小值点.

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{|\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - 2|}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7}{8}\sqrt{2}.$$

6. 在所有对角线长为 $2\sqrt{3}$ 的长方体中, 求体积最大的.

由解: $V = xyz, (x, y, z > 0)$

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

\therefore 即求在 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 12$ 的约束条件下.

V 的最大值.

设 $F(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 12) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \cdot F'_x = 0 & ① \\ y \cdot F'_y = 0 & ② \\ z \cdot F'_z = 0 & ③ \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 12.$$

可得 $3xyz + 2\lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$ 即 $3V = -24\lambda$, 即 $V = -8\lambda$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} xyz + 2\lambda x^2 = 0 \\ xyz + 2\lambda y^2 = 0 \\ xyz + 2\lambda z^2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 可得 } x^2 = y^2 = z^2. \therefore x, y, z > 0$$

$$\therefore x = y = z \text{ 代入原方程, 可解得 } \begin{cases} x = y = z = 2 \\ \lambda = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore V = 8$$

由问题的实际意义知, V 有最大值, 在长宽高为 2 时.

其体积最大为 8.

7. 做一个容积为 1m^3 的有盖圆柱形铁桶, 问如何选取尺寸才能使所用的材料最省.

解: 由题 $V = \pi r^2 h = 1$

$$S = \pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

即目标函数 $S = \pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$

约束条件: $V = \pi r^2 h = 1$

$$F = S + \lambda(V - 1) = \pi r^2 + 2\pi r h + \lambda(\pi r^2 h - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_r = 2\pi r + 2\lambda\pi r h = 0 \\ F'_h = 2\pi r + \lambda\pi r^2 = 0 \\ \pi r^2 h = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} r = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}} \\ h = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}} \end{cases}$

由实际意义可知, 当 $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$, $h = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2\pi}}$ 时, 用料最省 $S = \frac{6\pi}{(2\pi)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

8. 在抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 所截得的椭圆上, 求到原点的 longest 和 shortest 的距离.

解: 目标函数为 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, $(d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$

约束条件: $z = x^2 + y^2$,
 $x + y + z = 1$

构造拉格朗日函数: $L = f + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 1) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 & ① \\ L'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 & ② \\ L'_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0 & ③ \\ x^2 + y^2 = z & ④ \\ x + y + z = 1 & ⑤ \end{cases}$$

若 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 有 $\mu = 0$, $z = -\frac{1}{2}$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 = z \geq 0$ 矛盾

取 $\lambda \neq -1$
由 $(2\lambda + 2)x + \mu = 0$, $(2\lambda + 2)y + \mu = 0$

有 $x = y$, $z = 2x^2$ 代入 ⑤ 得

$$2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} = y.$$

$$z = 2 \mp 2\sqrt{3}.$$

即得 $P_1(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2-\sqrt{3})$ 或 $P_2(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2+\sqrt{3})$

原长为 0.

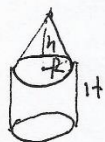
$$f_{P_1} = 0P_1 = \sqrt{(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f_{P_2} = 0P_2 = \sqrt{(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + (2+\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$$

由实际意义知, d 确有最大值为 $\sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$

最小值为 $\sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$

9. 一圆柱形帐幕, 其顶为圆锥形, 体积为一定值, 证明圆柱的底面半径 R , 高 H , 以及圆锥形的高 h 满足 $R:H:h = \sqrt{5}:1:2$ 时幕帐所用的布最省.



设 $H=1$, 则证得 $R=\sqrt{5}$ 和 $h=2$ 时, 用料最省.

\therefore 约束函数 $V = \pi R^2 \cdot (H + \frac{1}{3}h)$, V 为常数.

目标函数 $S = 2\pi R \cdot H + \pi R \cdot \sqrt{h^2 + R^2}$ (篷面底布).

设构造拉格朗日函数.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= S + \lambda (V - V_0) \\ &= 2\pi R \cdot H + \pi R \cdot \sqrt{h^2 + R^2} + \lambda (\pi R^2 (H + \frac{1}{3}h) - V) \\ \begin{cases} F'_R = 2\pi H + \pi \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} + \lambda (2\pi R (H + \frac{1}{3}h)) = 0 & ① \\ F'_H = 2\pi R + \lambda \pi R^2 = 0 & ② \\ F'_h = \pi R \cdot \frac{h}{\sqrt{h^2 + R^2}} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda \pi R^2 = 0 & ③ \\ \pi R^2 \cdot H + \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 \cdot h = V & ④ \\ H=1 & ⑤ \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\because R, H, h > 0$, 故由 ① 得 $\lambda = -\frac{2}{R}$
 λ 代入 ② 有 $5R^2 = 4R^2 \Rightarrow \frac{R}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{R^2}{h^2} = \frac{5}{4}$
 将 $\lambda = -\frac{2}{R}, \frac{R}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{R^2}{h^2} = \frac{5}{4}$ 代入 ③
 有 $2\frac{R}{h} + \frac{1}{3} \lambda R = 0 \Rightarrow 4(1 + \frac{1}{3}h) = 0$
 有 $h=2, R=\sqrt{5}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} R=\sqrt{5} \\ H=1 \\ h=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R:H:h = \sqrt{5}:1:2$$

由实际意义知, S 有最小值.

又在 $R, H, h > 0$ 时有唯一驻点.

故当 $R:H:h = \sqrt{5}:1:2$ 时, S 最小, 用料最省.

10. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}$ 上点的 z 坐标的最大值和最小值.

解: 由 $z = x^2 + 2y^2 = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2$.

可得约束条件 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$.

\therefore 目标函数 $z = x^2 + 2y^2$.

\therefore 构造拉格朗日函数.

$$F = x^2 + 2y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1+\lambda) \cdot x = 0 \\ (1+\lambda) \cdot y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

当 $x=0$ 时, 有 $y = \pm\sqrt{2}$, $\lambda = -1$.

当 $y=0$ 时, 有 $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$, $\lambda = -1$.

$\therefore z(0, \pm\sqrt{2}) = 4$, $z(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0) = 2$.

\therefore 由实际意义知, z 在该处有最小值 $z(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0) = 2$.

最大值 $z(0, \pm\sqrt{2}) = 4$.

11. 在椭球面 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上求一点 M , 使函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在该点沿方向

$l = (1, -1, 0)$ 的方向导数最大.

解: $\vec{l} = \frac{l}{|l|} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2z$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}(x-y)$$

设 $g(x, y) = x - y$,

约束函数 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$

构造拉格朗日函数.

$$F = x - y + \lambda(2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = -1 + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = 2\lambda z = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 1 + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y = -1 + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z = 2\lambda z = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

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第七章 多元函数微分学
第九节 多元函数的极值

故点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 为所求的

极大值点.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \sqrt{2}$$

故 $M(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

12. 铝的含量为 $p\%$ 的铝合金, 对应的熔点为 $T^\circ\text{C}$, 测得一组数据如下表所示, 试求经验公

式 $T = ap + b$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
铝含量 P	36.9	46.7	63.7	77.8	84.0	87.5
熔点 $T^\circ\text{C}$	181	197	235	270	283	292

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^6 (T(p_i) - T_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial a} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^6 (ap_i + b - T_i) \cdot p_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial b} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^6 (ap_i + b - T_i) = 0$$

列表

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 p_i = 396.6$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 T_i = 1458$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 p_i^2 = 28365.28$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 T_i \cdot p_i = 101176.3$$

$$\begin{cases} 28365.28 \cdot a + 396.6 \cdot b = 101176.3 \\ 396.6 \cdot a + 6 \cdot b = 1458 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a \approx 2.234 \\ b \approx 85.33 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore T = 2.234 \cdot p + 85.33$$

13. 测得 x, y 的一组数据如下表所示, 试求经验公式 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$.

x	-6	-4	-2	0	2	4	6
y	5	8	10	11	9	6	2

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^7 (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial a} = 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i) \cdot x_i^2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial b} = 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i) \cdot x_i = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial c} = 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c - y_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{可得} \begin{cases} a \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^4 + b \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^3 + c \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^2 y_i \\ a \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^3 + b \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^2 + c \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i = \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i y_i \\ a \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^2 + b \cdot \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i + 7c = \sum_{i=1}^7 y_i \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^7 x_i = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^2 = 112, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^3 = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^4 = 3136$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^7 y_i = 51, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i y_i = -28, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 x_i^2 y_i = 552$$

$$\begin{cases} 3136a + 112c = 552 \\ 112b = -28 \\ 112a + 7c = 51 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -0.1964 \\ b = -0.25 \\ c = 10.428 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = -0.1964 \cdot x^2 - 0.25x + 10.428$$