

数学建模第二章多重最优化

机器学习研究室

时小虎、张禹

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- 2. 无约束最优化
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5. 习题

1. 五步方法

Ask the question.

① 提出问题

2 Select the modeling approach.

2 选择建模方法

Formulate the model.

③ 推导模型的数学表达式

4 Solve the model.

4 求解模型

6 Answer the question.

5 回答问题

第1步,提出问题

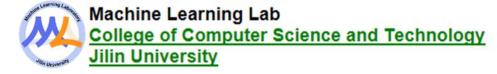
- Make a list of all the variables in the problem, including appropriate units.
- ② Be careful not to confuse variables and constants.
- State any assumptions you are making about these variables, including equations and inequalities.
- 4 Check units to make sure that your assumptions make sense.
- **State the objective of the problem in precise** mathematical terms.

- ① 列出问题中涉及的变量,包括适当的单位.
- 2 注意不要混淆变量和常量.
- 3 列出你对变量所做的全部煅设,包 括等式和不等式.
- ④ 检查单位从而保证你的假设有意义.
- 5 用准确的数学术语给出问题的目标.

第2步,选择建模方法

- 1 Choose a general solution procedure to be followed in solving this problem.
- ② Generally speaking, success in this step requires experience, skill, and familiarity with the relevant literature.
- 3 In this book we will usually specify the modeling approach to be used.

- 选择解决问题的一个一般的求解方法.
- ② 一般地,这一步的成功需要经验、 技巧和熟悉相关文献。
- ③ 在授课中,我们通常会给定要用的 建模方法.



第3步,推导模型的数学表达式

- Restate the question posed in step 1 in the terms of the modeling approach specified in step 2.
- You may need to relabel some of the variables specified in step 1 in order to agree with the notation used in step 2.
- 3 Note any additional assumptions made in order to fit the problem described.

- 将第一步中得到的问题重新表达成 第二步选定的建模方法所需要的形 式。
- ② 你可能需要将第一步中的一些变量 名改成与第二步所用的记号一致.
- ③ 记下任何补充假设,这些假设是为 了使第一步中描述的问题与第二步 中选定的数学结构相适应而做出的.

第4步,求解模型

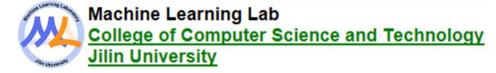
- 1 Apply the general solution procedure specified in step 2 to the specific problem formulated in step 3.
- ② Be careful in your mathematics. Check your work for math errors. Does your answer make sense?
- 3 Use appropriate technology. Computer algebra systems, graphics, and numerical software will increase the range.

- 将第二步中所选的方法应用于第三步得到的表达式。
- ② 注意你的数学推导,检查是否有错误,你的答案是否有意义.
- ③ 采用适当的技术.计算机代数系统、 图形工具、数值计算的软件等都能 扩大你能解决问题的范围,并能减 少计算错误.

第5步,回答问题

- 1 Rephrase the results of step 4 in nontechnical terms.
- 2 Avoid mathematical symbols and jargon.
- 3 Anyone who can understand the statement of the question as it was presented to you should be able to understand your answer.

- ① 用非技术性的语言将第四步的结果 重新表述.
- ② 避免数学符号和术语.
- ③ 能理解最初提出的问题的人就应该能理解你给出的解答.

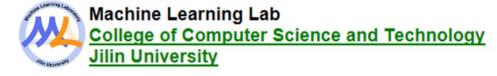


2. 无约束最优化

最简单的多变量最优化问题是在一个比较好的区域上求一个可微的多元函数的最大值或最小值。而当求解最优质的区域形状比较复杂时,问题就会变得复杂。

A manufacturer of color TV sets is planning the introduction of two new products, a 19-inch LCD flat panel set with a manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) of \$339 and a 21-inch LCD flat panel set with an MSRP of \$399. The cost to the company is \$195 per 19-inch set and \$225 per 21-inch set, plus an additional \$400,000 in fixed costs. In the competitive market in which these sets will be sold, the number of sales per year will affect the average selling price. It is estimated that for each type of set, the average selling price drops by one cent for each additional unit sold. Furthermore, sales of the 19- inch set will affect sales of the 21-inch set, and vice-versa. It is estimated that the average selling price for the 19-inch set will be reduced by an additional 0.3 cents for each 21-inch set sold, and the price for the 21-inch set will decrease by 0.4 cents for each 19-inch set sold. How many units of each type of set should be manufactured? [@meerschaert2013mathematical]

一家彩色电视制造商计划推出19-英寸和21英寸两款LCD平板 电视机, 制造商建议零售价格(MSRP)分别是339美元/台和399美元/台.制造商 给销售公司的价格是每台195美元和225美元,附加400,000美元的固定 费用(代理费). 市场环境对销售影响 (1) 对于每款电视机, 每多卖一台 该款电视机平均销售价格降1美分;(2)21寸的每卖一台,19寸的平均售 价减小0.3美分; (3) 19寸的每卖一台,21寸的平均售价减小0.4美分; 问 题:制造商两款电视机应该各生产多少台?



第一步提出问题:

Variables (符号化问题描述):

符号	意义
S	number of 19-inch sets sold (per year)
t	number of 21-inch sets sold (per year)
p	selling price for a 19-inch set (\$)
q	selling price for a 21-inch set (\$)
C	cost of manufacturing sets (\$/year)
R	revenue from the sale of sets (\$/year)
P	profit from the sale of sets (\$/year)

Assumptions(基本假设):

$$egin{aligned} p &= 339 - 0.01s - 0.003t \ q &= 399 - 0.004s - 0.01t \ R &= ps + qt \ C &= 400,000 + 195s + 225t \ P &= R - C \ s &\geq 0 \ t &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Objective (目标函数):

Maximize **P**

第二步选择建模方法:

给定定义在 n 维空间 R_n 的子集 S 上的函数 $y=f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$,若 f 在 S 的某个内点 (x_1,\ldots,x_n) 达极大值或极小值,设 f 在这点 可微,则在这个点上 $\nabla f=0$.

In other words, at the extreme point

也就是说,在极值点有

$$rac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}\left(x_1,\ldots,x_n
ight)=0 \ rac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\left(x_1,\ldots,x_n
ight)=0$$

据此我们可以在求极大或极小点时,不考虑那些在 S 内部使 f 的某一个偏导数不为0的点。因此,要求极大或 极小点,我们就要求解上页方程组给出的 n 个未知数、n 个方程的联立方程组。然后我们还要检查S的边界上的 点,以及那些一个或多个偏导数没有定义的点。

第三步推导模型公式:

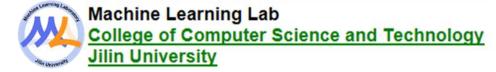
Let

$$egin{aligned} P &= R - C \ &= ps + qt - (400,000 + 195s + 225t) \ &= (339 - 0.01s - 0.003t)s + (399 - 0.004s - 0.01t)t \ &- (400,000 + 195s + 225t). \end{aligned}$$

Now let y=P be the quantity we wish to maximize, and let $x_1=s, x_2=t$ be our decision variables. Our problem now is to maximize

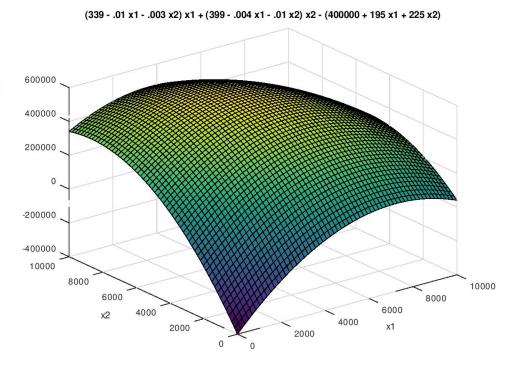
$$egin{aligned} y &= f(x_1, x_2) \ &= (339 - 0.01x_1 - 0.003x_2)x_1 + (399 - 0.004x_1 - 0.01x_2)x_2 \ &- (400, 000 + 195x_1 + 225x_2). \end{aligned}$$

over the set $S = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0\}$.

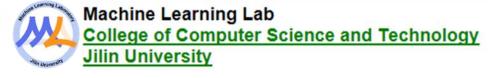


第四步求解模型:

```
clear;
clc;
y = @(x1, x2)(339 -.01*x1 -.003*x2).*x1 ...
+(399 -.004*x1 -.01*x2).*x2-(400000+195*x1+225*x2);
ezsurf(y, [0 10000 0 10000]);
```



```
>> A=[0.02,0.007;0.007,0.02];
>> b=[144,174]';
>> x=A\b
x =
```



4735.0 7042.7

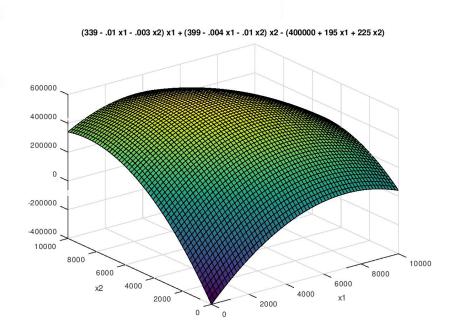
第四步求解模型:

From this plot we can estimate that the maximum value of the function f occurs around $x_1=5,000$ and $x_2=7,000$. The function f is a paraboloid, and the vertex of the paraboloid is the unique solution to above equation obtained by setting $\nabla f=0$. We compute that

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} &= 144 - 0.02x_1 - 0.007x_2 = 0 \ rac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} &= 174 - 0.007x_1 - 0.02x_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

at the point

$$x_1 = rac{554,000}{117} pprox 4,735 \ x_2 = rac{824,000}{117} pprox 7,043.$$



第四步求解模型:

The point (x_1,x_2) represents the global maximum of f over the entire real plane. It is therefore also the maximum of f over the set S. The maximum value of f yields

$$y = \frac{21,592,000}{39} \approx 553,641.$$

In cases like this one, it is appropriate to use a *computer algebra system* to perform the necessary calculations. Computer algebra systems can differentiate, integrate, solve equations, and simplify algebraic expressions. Most packages can also perform matrix algebra, draw graphs, and solve some differential equations. Several good computer algebra systems (Maple, Mathematica, Derive, etc.) are available for both mainframe and personal computers, and many systems offer a student version at a substantially reduced price.

第五步回答问题:

The company can maximize profits by manufacturing 4,735 of the 19– inch sets and 7,043 of the 21–inch sets, resulting in a net profit of \$553,641 for the year. The average selling price for a 19–inch set is \$270.52 and \$309.63 for a 21–inch set. The projected revenue is \$3,461,590, resulting in a profit margin (profit/revenue) of 16 percent. These figures indicate a profitable venture, so we would recommend that the company proceed with the introduction of these new products.

在向公司报告我们的调查结果之前,应该对电视机市场和生产过程的假设进行敏感性分析,以确保结论是稳健的。我们主要关注的是决策变量 x1和x2 的值,因为公司要据此确定生产方案。

下面我们对19英寸彩电的价格弹性系数 α 的灵敏性进行分析。在模型中我们假设 $\alpha = 0.01$ 美元/台。将其代入到前面公式中,有

$$y = f(x_1, x_2)$$

= $(339 - \alpha x_1 - 0.003x_2) x_1 + (399 - 0.004x_1 - 0.01x_2)x_2 - (4000 + 195x_1 + 225x_2)$

求其偏导数,并令它们为零,可得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 144 - 2\alpha x_1 - 0.007 x_2 = 0$$

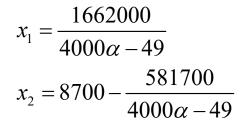
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 174 - 0.007x_1 - 0.02x_2 = 0$$

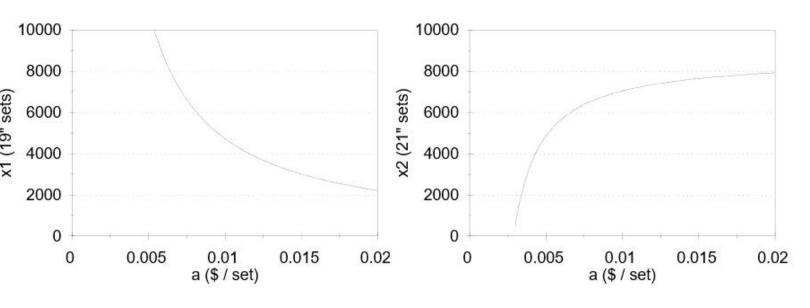
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类似前面的求解过程,得到

$$y = f(x_1, x_2)$$
= (339 - αx_1 - 0.003 x_2) x_1 + (399 - 0.004 x_1 - 0.01 x_2) x_2 - (4000+195 x_1 + 225 x_2)

求其偏导数,并令它们为零,可得





类似前面的求解过程,得到

$$y = f(x_1, x_2)$$
= (339 - αx_1 - 0.003 x_2) x_1 + (399 - 0.004 x_1 - 0.01 x_2) x_2 - (4000+195 x_1 + 225 x_2)

求其偏导数,并令它们为零,可得

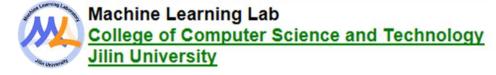
$$x_{1} = \frac{1662000}{4000\alpha - 49}$$

$$\frac{dx_{1}}{d\alpha} = \frac{-664800000001662000}{(4000\alpha - 49)^{2}} = \frac{-221600000000}{41067}$$

$$x_{2} = 8700 - \frac{581700}{4000\alpha - 49}$$

$$S(x_{1}, \alpha) = \frac{dx_{1}}{d\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x_{1}} = (\frac{-22160000000}{41067})(\frac{0.01}{554000/117}) = -\frac{400}{357} \approx -1.1$$

$$S(x_{2}, \alpha) \approx 0.27$$



下面讨论y对 α 的灵敏性。需要将解得的 x_1, x_2 代入到 $y = f(x_1, x_2)$ 中,即有

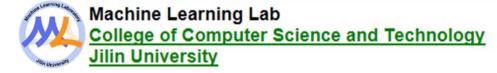
$$y = \left[339 - a\left(\frac{1662000}{40000a - 49}\right) - 0.003\left(8700 - \frac{581700}{40000a - 49}\right)\right] \times \left(\frac{1662000}{40000a - 49}\right) \qquad x_2 = 8700 - \frac{581700}{40000a - 49}$$

$$+ \left[339 - 0.004\left(\frac{1662000}{40000a - 49}\right) - 0.01\left(8700 - \frac{581700}{40000a - 49}\right)\right] \times \left(8700 - \frac{581700}{40000a - 49}\right)$$

$$-\left[400000+195\left(\frac{1662000}{40000a-49}\right)+225\left(8700-\frac{581700}{40000a-49}\right)\right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\alpha} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{d\alpha} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \frac{dx_2}{d\alpha} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = -x_1^2$$

$$S(y,\alpha) = \frac{dy}{d\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{y} \approx -0.40$$



符号计算:

Maple;

Mathematica

等

 $y := (339 - a \times x1 - 3 \times x2 \times (1/1000)) \times x1 + (399 - 4 \times x1 \times (1/1000) - (1/100) \times x2) \times x2 - 400000 - 195 \times x1 - 225 \times x2$

1. 拉格朗日乘数法的基本思想

作为一种优化算法,拉格朗日乘子法主要用于解决约束优化问题,它的基本思想就是通过引入拉格朗日乘子来将含有n个变量和n个约束条件的约束优化问题转化为含有(n+k)个变量的无约束优化问题。拉格朗日乘子背后的数学意义是其为约束方程梯度线性组合中每个向量的系数。

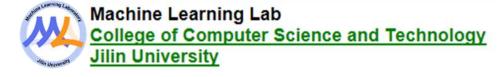
如何将一个含有n个变量和k个约束条件的约束优化问题转化为含有(n+k)个变量的无约束优化问题?拉格朗日乘数法从数学意义入手,通过引入拉格朗日乘子建立极值条件,对n个变量分别求偏导对应了n个方程,然后加上k个约束条件(对应k个拉格朗日乘子)一起构成包含了(n+k)变量的(n+k)个方程的方程组问题,这样就能根据求方程组的方法对其进行求解。

解决的问题模型为约束优化问题:

 \min/\max a function f(x, y, z), where x, y, z are not independent and g(x, y, z)=0.

即: min/max f(x, y, z)

s. t. g(x, y, z)=0



求双曲线xy=3上离原点最近的点。

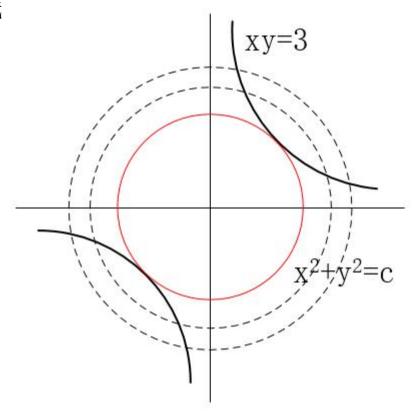
min $f(x,y)=x^2+y^2$

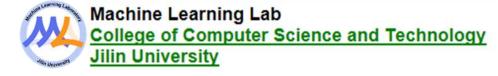
s.t. xy=3.

将x²+y²=c的曲线族画出来,如下图所示,当曲线族中的圆与xy=3曲线进行相切时,切点到原点的距离最短。也就是说,当f(x,y)=c的等高线和双曲线g(x,y)相切时,我们可以得到上述优化问题的一个极值。原问题可以转化为求当f(x,y)和g(x,y)相切时,x,y的值是多少?

如果两个曲线相切,那么它们的切线相同,即法向量是相互平行的, $\nabla f//\nabla g$.

由 $\nabla f / / \nabla g$ 可以得到, $\nabla f = \lambda * \nabla g$ 。





这时,我们将原有的约束优化问题转化为了一种对偶的无约束的优化问题,如下所示:

原问题: min f(x,y)=x²+y²

s.t. xy=3

对偶问题: $\Box \Box f = \lambda^* \Box g = \beta$

 $f_x = \lambda^* g_x$, $f_v = \lambda^* g_v$,

xy=3.

约束优化问题

无约束方程组问题

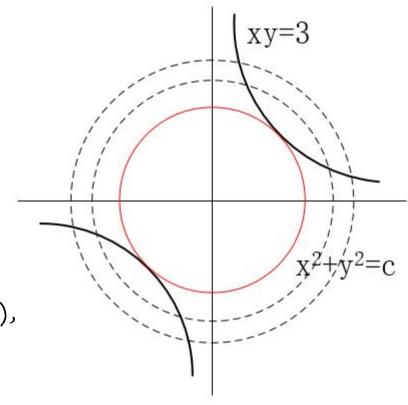
通过求解右边的方程组我们可以获取原问题的解,即

$$2x=\lambda *y$$

 $2y=\lambda *x$

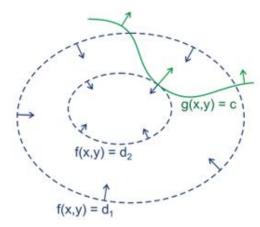
xy=3

通过求解上式可得, λ =2或者是-2;当 λ =2时,(x,y)=(sqrt(3), sqrt(3))或者(-sqrt(3), -sqrt(3)),而当 λ =-2时,无解。



3. 拉格朗日乘数法的基本形态

求函數 z=f(x,y) 在满足 $\varphi(x,y)=0$ 下的条件极值,可以转化为函数 $F(x,y,\lambda)=f(x,y)+\lambda\varphi(x,y)$ 的无条件极值问题。 我们可以画图来辅助思考。



绿线标出的是约束g(x,y)=c的点的轨迹。蓝线是f(x,y)的等高线。箭头表示斜率,和等高线的法线平行。

从图上可以直观地看到在最优解处,红和的斜率平行。

 $\nabla [f(x, y) + \lambda (g(x, y) - 1)] = 0, \lambda \neq 0$

一旦求出入的值,将其套入下式,易求在无约束极值和极值所对应的点。

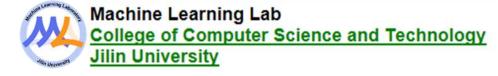
 $F(x, y) = f(x, y) + \lambda (g(x, y) - c)$

新方程F(x,y)在达到极值时与f(x,y)相等,因为F(x,y)达到极值时g(x,y)-c总等于零。

上述式子取得极小值时其导数为0,即 $\nabla f(x) + \nabla \sum \lambda_{igi}(x) = 0$,也就是说f(x)和g(x)的梯度共线。

带约束的多变量优化:

一家彩色电视制造商计划推出19-英寸和21英寸两款LCD平板 电视机,制造商建议零售价(MSRP)分别是339美元/台和399美元/台.制造商给销售公司的价格是每台195美元和225美元,附加400,000美元的固定费用(代理费).市场环境对销售影响(1)对于每款电视机,每多卖一台该款电视机平均销售价格降1美分;(2)21寸的每卖一台,19寸的平均售价减小0.3美分;(3)19寸的每卖一台,21寸的平均售价减小0.4美分;生产商生产能力限制由于产品更新换代,生产能力有限,19寸和21寸年产总量不超过10000台。且由于电路板供货商的产量限制,19寸电路板年供货不超过5000台,21寸年电路板年供货不超过8000台,问题:制造商两款电视机应该各生产多少台



第一步提出问题:

Variables (符号化问题描述):

符号	意义
s	number of 19-inch sets sold (per year)
t	number of 21-inch sets sold (per year)
p	selling price for a 19-inch set (\$)
q	selling price for a 21-inch set (\$)
C	cost of manufacturing sets (\$/year)
R	revenue from the sale of sets (\$/year)
P	profit from the sale of sets (\$/year)

Assumptions(基本假设):

$$egin{aligned} p &= 339 - 0.01s - 0.003t \ q &= 399 - 0.004s - 0.01t \ R &= ps + qt \ C &= 400,000 + 195s + 225t \ P &= R - C \ s &\geq 0 \ t &\geq 0 \ t &\leq 8000 \ s + t &\leq 10,000 \end{aligned}$$

Objective(目标函数):

Maximize \boldsymbol{P}

第二步选择建模方法:

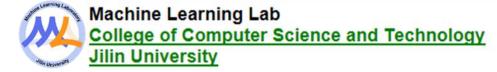
(不)等式约束的多变量优化,如果函数可微的话可以选择拉格朗日乘数法。

第三步推导模型公式:

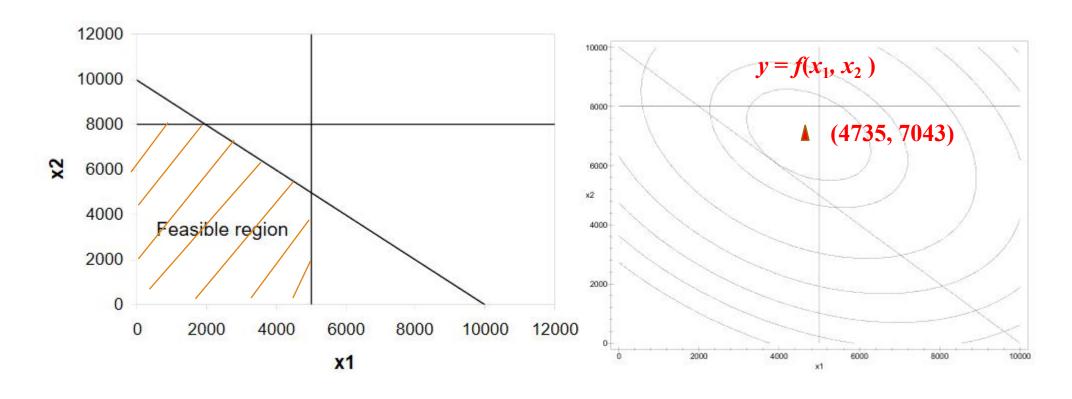
$$egin{aligned} y &= f(x_1, x_2) \ &= (339 - 0.01x_1 - 0.003x_2)x_1 + (399 - 0.004x_1 - 0.01x_2)x_2 \ &- (400, 000 + 195x_1 + 225x_2). \end{aligned}$$

$$s \geq 0 \ t \geq 0$$

 $s \le 5000 \ t \le 8000 \ s+t \le 10,000$



第四步求解模型:



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第四步求解模型:

We will apply Lagrange multiplier methods to find the maximum of $y=f(x_1,x_2)$ over the set S. Compute

$$\nabla f = (144 - 0.02x_1 - 0.007x_2, 174 - 0.007x_1 - 0.02x_2).$$

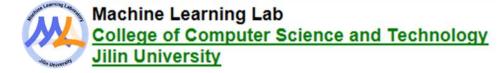
Since $\nabla f \neq 0$ in the interior of S, the maximum must occur on the boundary. Consider first the segment of the boundary on the constraint line $g(x_1,x_2)=x_1+x_2=10,000$. Here $\nabla g=(1,1)$, so the Lagrange multiplier equations are

$$144 - 0.02x_1 - 0.007x_2 = \lambda$$

 $174 - 0.007x_1 - 0.02x_2 = \lambda$
 $x_1 + x_2 = 10000$

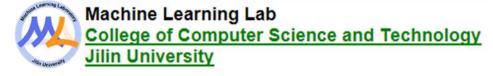
Solving these two equations together with the constraint equation $x_1+x_2=10,000$ yields

$$x_1 = rac{50,000}{13} pprox 3,846$$
 $x_2 = rac{80,000}{13} pprox 6,154$ $\lambda = 24.$



第五步回答问题:

该公司可以通过生产 3846 台19英寸电视机和6154台21英寸电视机,每年共1万套,从而实现利润最大化。这样的生产量用掉了所有额外的生产能力。能够供应的电路板资源限制不是关键的。这样可以预计得到每年532308美元的利润。



仍然对19英寸彩电的价格弹性系数 α 进行敏感性分析, 在模型中假设为 α =0.01美元/台。将其代入到前面公式中, 有

$$y = f(x_1, x_2)$$
= $(339 - \alpha x_1 - 0.003x_2) x_1 + (399 - 0.004x_1 - 0.01x_2)x_2 - (400000 + 195x_1 + 225x_2)$

由于
$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}\right)$$
, 其中
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 144 - 2\alpha x_1 - 0.007 x_2$$
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 174 - 0.007 x_1 - 0.02 x_2$$

其拉格朗日方程为

$$144 - 2\alpha x_1 - 0.007 x_2 = \lambda$$

$$174 - 0.007x_1 - 0.02x_2 = \lambda$$

约束方程为: $x_1+x_2=10000$

一起求解,得到

$$x_1 = \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}$$
 $x_2 = 10000 - \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}$ $\lambda = \frac{650}{1000a + 3} - 26$

$$\lambda = \frac{650}{1000a + 3} - 26$$

计算得到

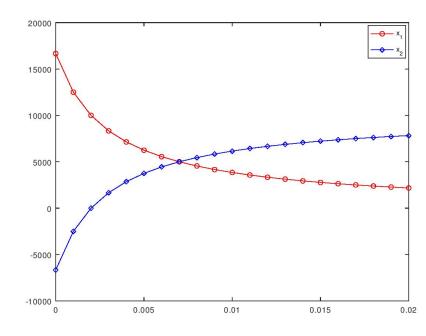
$$\frac{dx_1}{d\alpha} = \frac{-500000000}{(1000\alpha + 3)^2}$$

$$\frac{dx_1}{d\alpha} = \frac{-50000000}{(1000\alpha + 3)^2} \qquad \frac{dx_2}{d\alpha} = \frac{50000000}{(1000\alpha + 3)^2}$$

从而,在 x_1 = 3846, x_2 = 6154, α = 0.01,处有

$$S(x_1, \alpha) = \frac{dx_1}{d\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x_1} = -0.77$$

$$S(x_2, \alpha) = \frac{dx_2}{d\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x_2} = 0.48$$



接着讨论19英寸彩电的价格弹性系数α对利润的敏感性分析,将

$$x_1 = \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}$$
 $x_2 = 10000 - \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}$ $\lambda = \frac{650}{1000a + 3} - 26$

代入到y的表达式中,有

$$y = \left[339 - a\left(\frac{50000}{1000a + 3}\right) - 0.003\left(10000 - \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}\right)\right] \times \left(\frac{50000}{1000a + 3}\right)$$

$$+ \left[339 - 0.004\left(\frac{50000}{1000a + 3}\right) - 0.01\left(10000 - \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}\right)\right] \times \left(10000 - \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}\right)$$

$$- \left[400000 + 195\left(\frac{50000}{1000a + 3}\right) + 225\left(10000 - \frac{50000}{1000a + 3}\right)\right]$$

求出dy/da,之后可由S(y,a)=(dy/da)×(a/y)求出y对a的灵敏性。

还可由∇f与约束直线g=10000垂直,即有

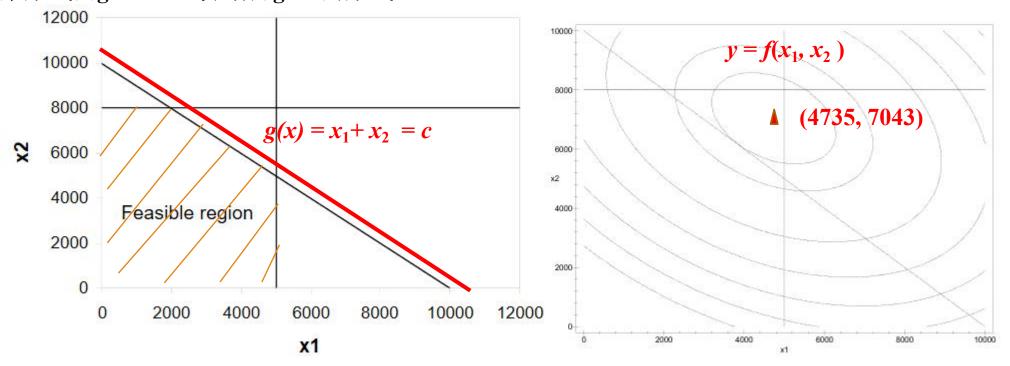
$$\nabla f \cdot \frac{dx}{da} = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{dx_1}{da}, \frac{dx_2}{da}\right) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{da} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \frac{dx_2}{da} = 0$$

类似地,可以得到

$$\frac{dy}{d\alpha} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{d\alpha} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \frac{dx_2}{d\alpha} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = -x_1^2$$

$$S(y,\alpha) = \frac{dy}{d\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{y} = 3846^2 \frac{0.01}{532308} = -0.28$$

现在讨论每年可利用的生产能力c=10000(台)对 x_1 , x_2 及利润y的灵敏性。首先将原始问题的约束形式由g=10000改写成 g=c的形式。



现在讨论每年可利用的生产能力c=10000(6)对 x_1 , x_2 及利润y的灵敏性。首先将原始问题的约束形式由g=10000改写成 g=c的形式。

$$\nabla f = (144 - 0.02 x_1 - 0.007 x_2, 174 - 0.007 x_1 - 0.02 x_2).$$

于是拉格朗日方程为

144 - 0.02
$$x_1$$
 -0.007 $x_2 = \lambda$
174 -0.007 x_1 -0.02 $x_2 = \lambda$
 $x_1 + x_2 = c$

出浆

$$x_1 = \frac{13c - 30000}{26}$$
 $x_2 = \frac{13c + 30000}{26}$ $\lambda = \frac{3(106000 - 9c)}{2000}$

于是

$$\frac{dx_1}{dc} = \frac{dx_2}{dc} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S(x_1, c) = \frac{dx_1}{dc} \cdot \frac{c}{x_1} \approx 1.3$$

$$S(x_2, c) = \frac{dx_2}{dc} \cdot \frac{c}{x_2} \approx 0.8$$

为得到v对c的灵敏性,求

$$\frac{dy}{dc} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{dc} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \frac{dx_2}{dc} = \frac{dx_1}{dc} + \frac{dx_2}{dc} = 24 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 24 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 24$$

这时

$$S(y,c) = \frac{dy}{dc} \cdot \frac{c}{y} = 24 \cdot \frac{10000}{532308} \approx 0.45$$

这里导数dy/dc有重要实际意义。表示每增加一个单位的生产能力 Δc =1,会带来的利润增加额为 Δy =24美元。这称为<mark>影子价格</mark>。它代表了公司某种资源(生产能力)的价值。另一方面,如果有某种新产品,它可以获得每单位超过24美元的利润,公司就会考虑将用于19英寸和21英寸的生产能力转而投产这种新产品。

作业2

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- 6. 一家个人计算机的制造厂商现在每个月售出10000台基本机型的计算机。生产成本为700美元/台,批发价格为950美元/台。在上一个季度中,制造厂商在几个作为试验的市场将价格降低了100美元,其结果是销售额增加了50%。公司在全国为其产品做广告的费用为每月50000美元。广告代理商宣称若将广告预算每个月提高10000美元,会使每个月的销售额增加200台。管理部门同意提高广告预算到最高不超过100000美元/月。
- (a) 利用五步法求使利润达最高的价格和广告预算。使用有约束的最优化模型和拉格朗日乘子法求解。
- (b) 讨论决策变量(价格和广告费)关于价格弹性系数(数据50%)的灵敏性。
- (c)讨论决策变量(价格和广告费)关于广告商估计的每增加10000美元/月的广告费,可多销售200台这一数据的灵敏性。
- (d) (a)中所求乘子的值是多少?它的实际意义是什么?你如何利用这一信息来说服最高管理层提高广告费用的最高限额?

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