## 注意x =0 和 x = pi的情况讨论

1.(3)  $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{grad} u = [u'_x, u'_y, u'_z] = [\cos x - \cos(x + y + z), \cos y - \cos(x + y + z), \cos z - \cos(x + y + z)] = \mathbf{0}$ ;

即  $\cos(x+y+z) = \cos x = \cos y = \cos z$ ; 由于  $x, y, z \in [0,\pi]$ , 故  $\cos x = \cos y = \cos z \Leftrightarrow x = y = z$ ,

那么  $\cos x = \cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$ ,即  $\cos x \sin^2 x = 0$ ,由此解得  $x = \pi/2 = y = z$ ,

因此u(x, y, z)在区域 $\{(x, y, z) | x, y, z \in [0, \pi]\}$ 内有唯一驻点 $P(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ; 函数u 的 Hesse 矩阵为

$$H(u) = \begin{bmatrix} u''_{xx} & u''_{xy} & u''_{xz} \\ u''_{xy} & u''_{yz} & u''_{yz} \\ u''_{xz} & u''_{yz} & u''_{zz} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(x+y+z) - \sin x & \sin(x+y+z) & \sin(x+y+z) \\ \sin(x+y+z) & \sin(x+y+z) - \sin y & \sin(x+y+z) \\ \sin(x+y+z) & \sin(x+y+z) & \sin(x+y+z) - \sin z \end{bmatrix},$$
在点 P处, 
$$H(u) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 负定; 故 
$$u(x, y, z)$$
 在点 
$$P(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
 有极大值 
$$u(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 4.$$

2.由于  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 8xz - z + 8 = 0$ , 故  $4x + 2zz'_x + 8(z + xz'_x) - z'_x = 0$ ,  $4y + 2zz'_y + 8xz'_y - z'_y = 0$ ;

可得  $z'_x = -\frac{4x+8z}{8x+2z-1}$  ,  $z'_y = -\frac{4y}{8x+2z-1}$  ; 令 grad  $z = \left[z'_x, z'_y\right] = \mathbf{0}$  , 可得 x+2z=0 且 y=0 ,

代入原方程可解得 z(x,y) 在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上有两个驻点  $P_1(-2,0)$  与  $P_2(\frac{16}{7},0)$ ;

函数 z(x,y) 在点  $P_1$  处的 Hesse 矩阵  $H_1(z) = \begin{bmatrix} 4/15 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/15 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{4}{15} I_{2\times 2}$  正定,故  $P_1$  为 z(x,y) 的极小值点;函数 z(x,y) 在点  $P_2$  处的 Hesse 矩阵  $H_2(z) = \begin{bmatrix} -28/135 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/15 \end{bmatrix}$  负定,故  $P_2$  为 z(x,y) 的极大值点;

因此 z=z(x,y) 在  $P_1(-2,0)$  处有极小值  $z_{\text{Wh}}=1$ ,在  $P_2(\frac{16}{7},0)$  处有极大值  $z_{\text{Wh}}=-\frac{8}{7}$ . **建议将二阶导数的计算式显示给出** 

7.(3)构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x,y,z,\lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \lambda(\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1)$ ,其驻点满足:

 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = (2 - \frac{\lambda}{8})x = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = (2 - \frac{2}{9}\lambda)y = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = (2 - \frac{\lambda}{2})z = 0, \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 1 - (\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4}) = 0;$ 

由约束条件可知 x, y, z 不能同时为零,而  $2-\frac{\lambda}{8}, 2-\frac{2}{9}\lambda, 2-\frac{\lambda}{2}$  中至多一个为零,因此:

- ①当 $\lambda = 16$ 时,y = z = 0, $x = \pm 4$ ,L有驻点( $\pm 4,0,0,16$ ),此时u = 16;
- ②当 $\lambda$ =9时,x=z=0, $y=\pm3$ ,L有驻点 $(0,\pm3,0,9)$ ,此时u=9;
- ③当 $\lambda = 4$ 时,x = y = 0, $z = \pm 2$ ,L有驻点 $(0,0,\pm 2,4)$ ,此时u = 4;

由于在有界闭集 $\left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \middle| \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1 \right\} \perp u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 存在最大值与最小值,

故u 在点(±4,0,0)处取得最大值 $u_{max}$ =16,在点(0,0,±2)取得最小值 $u_{min}$ =4.

8.①令 grad 
$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u'_x, u'_y, u'_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - 2y, 4y - 2x - 2z, 2z - 2y \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$
,解得  $x = y = z$ ,此时  $u \equiv 0$ ,注意到  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2yz = (x - y)^2 + (y - z)^2 \ge 0$ ,故  $u$  在点  $(a, a, a)$  处有极小值  $u_{\overline{k}/v} = 0$  落在区域  $\Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \middle| x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4 \right\}$ 的内部的点为 $(a, a, a)$ ,其中  $3a^2 < 4$ ;

②而在
$$\Omega$$
的边界 $\overline{\Omega} = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4\}$ 上,此时为条件极值问题,构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x,y,z,\lambda) = (x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4)$ ,其驻点满足: $L'_{\lambda} = 4 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$ ,  $L'_{x} = 2(x-y) - 2\lambda x = 0$ , $L'_{y} = 2(y-x) + 2(y-z) - 2\lambda y = 0$ , $L'_{z} = 2(z-y) - 2\lambda z = 0$ ; 即  $x-y=\lambda x$ , $z-y=\lambda z$ , $2y-x-z=\lambda y$ ,整理可得 $(x-z)(\lambda-1)=0$ ,

(a) 
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x = z \text{ iff}$$
,  $\lambda y = 2y - x - z = 2(y - x) = -2\lambda x$ ,  $\mathbb{I} \lambda(2x + y) = 0$ ,

• 若
$$\lambda = 0$$
,则 $x = y = z$ ,代入约束条件可解得 $(x, y, z) = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}(1, 1, 1)$ ,此时 $u = 0$ ;

• 若 
$$2x+y=0$$
,则  $-\frac{y}{2}=x=z$ ,代入约束条件可解得  $(x,y,z)=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}(1,-2,1)$ ,此时  $u=12$ ;  $(b)$  当  $\lambda=1$  时,  $y=0$  且  $x=-z$ ,代入约束条件可解得  $(x,y,z)=\pm\sqrt{2}(1,0,-1)$ ,此时  $u=4$ ;由于在有界闭集  $\Omega=\left\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3\middle|x^2+y^2+z^2\le 4\right\}$  上  $u=(x-y)^2+(y-z)^2$  存在最大值与最小值,故  $u$  在  $\Omega\cap\left\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3\middle|x=y=z\right\}$  上有最小值  $u_{\min}=0$ ,在点  $\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}(1,-2,1)$  上有最大值  $u_{\max}=12$ .

9.(3)设长方体的一个顶点为
$$(x, y, z)$$
,  $x, y, z \ge 0$ ; 由对称性可知, 其体积函数 $V(x, y, z) = 8xyz$ , 构造拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = 8xyz - \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1)$ , 其驻点满足:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} &= 8yz - \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0 \;, \;\; \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 8xz - \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0 \;, \;\; \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 8xy - \frac{2\lambda z}{c^2} = 0 \;, \;\; \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}) = 0 \;; \\ \text{解得} \; (x,y,z) &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (a,b,c) \; \text{或} \; xyz = 0 \;, \;\; \text{两类解分别对应着V} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9} \, abc \; \text{与V} = 0 \; \text{的情况} \;; \\ \text{由于在有界闭集} \; \Omega &= \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \middle| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, x, y, z \geq 0 \right\} \; \text{内V} \; \text{存在最大值与最小值} \;, \end{split}$$

故V在 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(a,b,c)$ 处有最大值 $V_{\max} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}abc$ ,在 $\Omega \cap \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \middle| xyz = 0 \right\}$ 上有最小值 $V_{\min} = 0$ ;但由于实际问题中,长方体边长不能为零,即 $xyz \neq 0$ ,故最小值 $V_{\min} = 0$ 无法取到;综上所述,当 $(x,y,z) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(a,b,c)$ 时长方体体积有最大值 $\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}abc$ ,体积没有最小值.

10.(1)设该等腰梯形的面积为S,上底长为x,下底长为y(y>x>0),高为h(h>0);

## 将y=2x代入到S = 1/2(x+y)h中求解得到x和y的表达式

⑥+⑦可得 
$$\frac{4h^2+(y-x)^2}{\sqrt{4h^2+(y-x)^2}} = \sqrt{4h^2+(y-x)^2} = \frac{y-x}{2} + \frac{y+x}{2} = y$$
,代入⑤式,可得  $y = 2x$ ;

进一步可以得到 
$$y = 2x = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\sqrt{3}S}$$
 , 即  $(x, y) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\sqrt{3}S}(1, 2)$  , 此时  $u = 3x = 2\sqrt{\sqrt{3}S}$  ;

接下来考虑延拓后的区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, h) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | y \ge x \ge 0, h \ge 0\}$ 的边界:

- 当 x = 0 时, S = hy/2 ,  $u = \sqrt{4h^2 + y^2} \ge 2\sqrt{hy} = 2\sqrt{2S}$  , y = 2h 时等号成立,故 $u_{\min} = 2\sqrt{2S}$  ;
- 当 y=x时, S=hx,  $u=x+2h\geq 2\sqrt{2xh}=2\sqrt{2S}$  ,在 x=2h 时等号成立,故 $u_{\min}=2\sqrt{2S}$  ;
- 当h=0时,S=0, $u=x+y-x=x\geq 0$ ,在x=0时等号成立,故 $u_{\min}=0$ ;

由区域 $\Omega$ 的开放性,显然在任何情况下u(x,y,h)都不存在最大值;

而在边界 x=0 , y=x 上取得的最小值均大于  $2\sqrt{3S}$  , h=0 可归为  $u=2\sqrt{3S}$  的特殊情况,综上所述,当  $(x,y)=\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{\sqrt{3}S}(1,2)$  时,有  $u_{\min}=2\sqrt{\sqrt{3}S}$  ;此时上底:下底:腰=2:1:1.

## 由前面条件此处应为上底:下底:腰=1:2:1

习题 2.2

1.(1) 
$$\oplus \exists f(x,a) = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \in C[-1,1] \times [-1,1], \quad \text{if } \lim_{a \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \lim_{a \to 0} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx = \int_{-1}^{1} |x| \, dx = 1.$$

$$2.(4) F'(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x+t, x-t) dx + f(2t, 0) = \int_0^t f_1'(x+t, x-t) dx - \int_0^t f_2'(x+t, x-t) dx + f(2t, 0).$$

$$4. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{a}{2} [\varphi'(x+at) - \varphi'(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2} [\psi(x+at) + \psi(x-at)],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{2} \left[ \varphi''(x+at) + \varphi''(x-at) \right] + \frac{a}{2} \left[ \psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at) \right];$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \varphi'(x+at) + \varphi'(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \psi(x+at) - \psi(x-at) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi''(x+at) + \varphi''(x-at)] + \frac{1}{2a} [\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at)]; \quad \text{if } \pm \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \text{if } \pm \text{.}$$