

# § 15.7 条件极值

问题 将正数 12 分成三个正数 x, y, z之和, 使得  $u = x^3 y^2 z$  为最大.

问题实质:  $求x^3y^2z$ 的最大值

同时x, y, z满足x + y + z = 12

条件极值:对自变量有附加条件的极值.

## Lagrange 乘子法

要找函数z = f(x,y)在条件 $\varphi(x,y) = 0$ 下的可能极值点,先构造函数

 $L(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y)$ ,称为 Lagrange 函数, $\lambda$ 为某一常数,称为 Lagrange 乘子,可由

$$\begin{cases} L_x(x,y) = 0, \\ L_y(x,y) = 0, \\ \varphi(x,y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解出 $x,y,\lambda$ , 其中x,y就是可能的极值点的坐标.

## 一般形式:

在约束条件 $\varphi_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ , (m < n)的限制下,求目标函数 $y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 的极值.

其Lagrange 函数是:

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots \lambda_m)$$

$$= f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k \varphi_k(x_1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots \lambda_m$  为Lagrange乘子.

$$\begin{cases} L_{x_1} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ L_{x_n} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} + \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_n} = 0 \\ L_{\lambda_1} = \varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ L_{\lambda_m} = \varphi_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

求解此方程组得到的解 $(x_1^{(0)},\dots,x_n^{(0)},\lambda_1^{(0)},\dots,\lambda_m^{(0)})$  称为 Lagrange函数的驻点

#### 定理7.1

设  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  和  $\varphi_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 (k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 分别为 目标函数和约束条件,且都有一阶偏导数,若点  $P_0(x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)})$ 是f的条件极值点,且在 $P_0$ 点矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial x_{n}} \\
\vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial \varphi_{m}}{\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi_{m}}{\partial x_{n}}
\end{pmatrix}$$
的秩为 $m$ ,则存在 $m$ 个常数 $\lambda_{1}^{(0)}, \lambda_{2}^{(0)}, \dots, \lambda_{m}^{(0)},$ 

使得 $(x_1^{(0)},\dots,x_n^{(0)},\lambda_1^{(0)},\dots,\lambda_n^{(0)})$ 为Lagrange函数的驻点.

## 定理7.2

设  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  和  $\varphi_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \mathbf{0}(k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$  分别为目标函数和约束条件,若点 $(x_1^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)}, \lambda_1^{(0)}, \dots, \lambda_m^{(0)})$  为Lagrange函数的驻点,记

$$P_0(x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)}), H(P_0) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}\right)_{n \times n} (P_0), \text{II}$$

- (1)若 $H(P_0)$ 正定,则点 $P_0$ 为极小值点;
- (2)若 $H(P_0)$ 负定,则点 $P_0$ 为极大值点.

## 用Lagrange乘子法求解条件极值的一般步骤:

- 1.根据问题确立目标函数 和约束条件;
- 2.作Lagrange函数

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m) = f + \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k \varphi_k$$

- 3. 求出Lagrange函数的所有驻点;
- 4. 对每个驻点判断是否极值点.

特别的,若只有唯一驻点,在定义域的边界上不取极值,且所求问题的极值或最值存在,则此驻点即为所求极值点或最值点.

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# 例 1 将正数 12 分成三个正数 x, y, z之和,使

得 $u = x^3 y^2 z$ 为最大.

# 解 Lagrange 函数为

$$L(x, y, z) = x^{3}y^{2}z + \lambda(x + y + z - 12)$$

$$\begin{cases}
L'_{x} = 3x^{2}y^{2}z + \lambda = 0 \\
L'_{y} = 2x^{3}yz + \lambda = 0 \\
L'_{z} = x^{3}y^{2} + \lambda = 0 \\
x + y + z = 12
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
3x^{2}y^{2}z = -\lambda, & (1) \\
2x^{3}yz = -\lambda, & (2) \\
x^{3}y^{2} = -\lambda, & (3) \\
x + y + z = 12, & (4)
\end{cases}$$

由(1),(2)得 
$$y = \frac{2}{3}x$$
, (5)

由(1),(3)得 
$$z = \frac{1}{3}x$$
, (6)

将(5),(6)代入(4)得:
$$x+\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{1}{3}x=12$$

$$\therefore x = 6, y = 4, z = 2$$
 唯一驻点

由问题本身可知,最大值一定存在,

所以,最大值就在这个可能的极值点处取得。

$$u_{\text{max}} = 6^3 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 2 = 6912.$$

例 2 在第一卦限内作椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的

切平面,使切平面与三个坐标面所围成的四面体体积最小,求切点坐标.

解 设 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为椭球面上一点,

$$\Rightarrow F(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1,$$

则
$$F_x|_P = \frac{2x_0}{a^2}$$
,  $F_y|_P = \frac{2y_0}{b^2}$ ,  $F_z|_P = \frac{2z_0}{c^2}$   
过 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的切平面方程为

$$\frac{x_0}{a^2}(x-x_0)+\frac{y_0}{b^2}(y-y_0)+\frac{z_0}{c^2}(z-z_0)=0,$$

化简为 
$$\frac{x \cdot x_0}{a^2} + \frac{y \cdot y_0}{b^2} + \frac{z \cdot z_0}{c^2} = 1$$
,

该切平面在三个轴上的截距各为

$$x = \frac{a^2}{x_0}, \quad y = \frac{b^2}{y_0}, \quad z = \frac{c^2}{z_0},$$

所围四面体的体积 
$$V = \frac{1}{6}xyz = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6x_0y_0z_0}$$
,

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在条件
$$\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1$$
下求 V 的最小值,

$$\Rightarrow u = \ln x_0 + \ln y_0 + \ln z_0,$$

$$L(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$= \ln x_0 + \ln y_0 + \ln z_0 + \lambda \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1\right),$$

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可得 
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{d}{\sqrt{3}} \\ y_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \text{此为唯一的驻点} \\ z_0 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

根据实际情况四面体体积有最小值

从而当切点坐标为 
$$(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$$
 时,

四面体的体积最小
$$V_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc$$
.

例3 求旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与平面 x + y - 2z = 2 之间的最短距离.

解 设 P(x,y,z) 为抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  上任一点,则 P 到平面 x + y - 2z - 2 = 0 的距离为 d,

$$d=\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}|x+y-2z-2|.$$

分析: 本题变为求一点 P(x,y,z), 使得 x,y,z

满足 
$$x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$$
且使  $d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}|x + y - 2z - 2|$ 

(即 
$$d^2 = \frac{1}{6}(x+y-2z-2)^2$$
) 最小.

$$\int L_x = \frac{1}{3}(x+y-2z-2)-2\lambda x = 0,$$
 (1)

$$\begin{cases} L_{y} = \frac{1}{3}(x+y-2z-2)-2\lambda y = 0, \end{cases}$$
 (2)

$$L_{z} = \frac{1}{3}(x + y - 2z - 2)(-2) + \lambda = 0,$$

$$z = x^{2} + y^{2},$$
(4)

$$z = x^2 + y^2, \tag{4}$$

解此方程组得 
$$x = \frac{1}{4}, y = \frac{1}{4}, z = \frac{1}{8}$$
.

即得唯一驻点 
$$(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8})$$
,

根据题意距离的最小值 一定存在,且有唯一驻点,故必在  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8})$  处取得最小值.

$$d_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - 2 \right| = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{6}}.$$

例4 求曲线C:  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0 \\ x + y + 3z = 5 \end{cases}$ 上距离xOy面

最远和最近的点.

解 曲线到平面的距离为 |z|, 因此 Lagrange 函数为  $L(x,y,z,\lambda,\mu) = z^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) - \mu(x+y+3z-5)$ 

$$\begin{cases} L_{x} = -2\lambda x - \mu &= 0 \\ L_{y} = -2\lambda y - \mu &= 0 \\ L_{z} = 2z + 4\lambda z - 3\mu = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1, \ y = 1, \\ x = -5, \ y = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$L_{\lambda} = x^{2} + y^{2} - 2z^{2} = 0$$

$$L_{\mu} = x + y + 3z - 5 = 0$$

$$|z|_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} = 5$$

例 5 在曲面  $2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上求距离平面 2x + y - z = 6 的最近点和最远点.

解 
$$L(x,y,z) = (2x+y-z-6)^2 +$$
  
 $\lambda(2x^2+y^2+z^2-1)^2$ 

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 4(2x + y - z - 6) + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 2(2x + y - z - 6) + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = -2(2x + y - z - 6) + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$
 或 $x = y = -z$ 

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |x| \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, |y| \le 1, |z| \le 1, \\ 2x + y - z = 6 \Rightarrow |2x + y - z| \le 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 0$$
不成立

解得两个驻点
$$(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}),(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$$
,

故最大值为 
$$d_{\text{max}} = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3}, d_{\text{min}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$$



# 例6 设 $\alpha_i > 0, x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots n$

证明: 
$$x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n} \leq \left(\frac{\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}\right)^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}$$

证明 
$$x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n} \leq \left(\frac{\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}\right)^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} \ln x_{i} \leq (\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{n}) \ln \frac{\alpha_{1} x_{1} + \dots + \alpha_{n} x_{n}}{\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{n}}$$

故只需证明 $f(x_1,\dots,x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \ln x_i$ 在约束条件

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} x_{i} = c$$
下的极值小于等于 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i} \ln \frac{c}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i}}$$

$$\diamondsuit L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \ln x_i + \lambda (\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i - c)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i} + \lambda \alpha_i = 0, \Rightarrow \alpha_i = -\lambda \alpha_i x_i$$

两端相加得 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i = -\lambda \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i x_i = -\lambda c$$

所以驻点为
$$\lambda = -\frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}}{c}, x_{i} = \frac{c}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = -\frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^2} \delta_{ij,}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(\frac{c}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i}}, \cdots, \frac{c}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{i}}) = -\frac{\left(\sum \alpha_{i}\right)^{2}}{c^{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_{2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \alpha_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

为负定矩阵

取极大值,且唯一,所以为最大值

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \ln x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \ln \frac{c}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i}$$