

5.4 A

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

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

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

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

$$H_f\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e & 0 \\ 0 & 2e \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定.}$$

\therefore 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 处取极小值 $-\frac{e}{2}$

5. (2) $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| \leq 2, |y| \leq 2\}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

$$H_f(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 不是正定}$$

$$H_f(1, 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定 } \therefore (1, 1) \text{ 为极小值点}$$

$x=2$, $z=8+y^3-6y$, 最大值为 $8+4\sqrt{2}$, 最小值为 -12

$x=-2$, $z=8+y^3+6y$, 最大值为 12 , 最小值为 -28

\therefore 最大值为 $8+4\sqrt{2}$, 最小值为 -28

12. 设长、宽、高为 x, y, z

$$\text{则 } \varphi(x, y, z) = xyz - V = 0$$

$$\text{造价 } f = 4xy + 4yz + 4xz$$

$$\text{令 } F = f + \lambda \varphi(x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 4y + 4z + \lambda yz - V\lambda = 0 \\ F_y = 4x + 4z + \lambda xz - V\lambda = 0 \\ F_z = 4x + 4y + \lambda xy - V\lambda = 0 \\ F_\lambda = xyz - V = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{V}} \\ x = y = z = \sqrt[3]{V} \end{cases}$$

$$H_f(\sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt[3]{V} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt[3]{V} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt[3]{V} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{正定, } \therefore (\sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}) \text{ 为极值点}$$

\therefore 当长、宽、高都等于 $\sqrt[3]{V}$ 时, 造价最小