

5.4 A:

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x}(x+2y+y^2) + e^{2x}(1+0) = e^{2x}(2x+4y+2y^2+1)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \text{解得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \quad H\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e & 0 \\ 0 & 2e \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x \end{cases} \text{ 联立} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 解得} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \text{ 或} \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$H(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 非正定, 故 } (0, 0) \text{ 不为极值点}$$

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

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

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

同理可得在 $y= \pm 2$ 时最值,

综上所述 最大值为 $8 + 4\sqrt{2}$, 最小值为 -28

1.2. 设 x, y, z 为长宽高, 每单位地面造价为 1

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

$$\text{造价 } f = xy + 2(xz + \frac{1}{2}yz) + 3xz$$

$$f = 4xy + 4xz + 4yz$$

$$F = f + \lambda \varphi(x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = f_x + \lambda \varphi_x = 0 \\ F_y = f_y + \lambda \varphi_y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 解得: } \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{8}{9V} \\ x = y = z = \sqrt[3]{V} \end{cases}$$

$$F_z = f_z + \lambda \varphi_z = 0$$

$$F_\lambda = \varphi = 0$$

$$H\left(\sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt[3]{V} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt[3]{V} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt[3]{V} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定, 故 } (\sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}) \text{ 为极小值点}$$

∴ 长宽高均为 $\sqrt[3]{V}$ 时, 造价最小