



Let's go through each part of the problem step-by-step.让我们逐步讨论问题的每个部分。

(a) Formulating the Nonlinear Program(a) 制定非线性程序

Let:

- x_1 : the length of the container (cm) x_1 : 容器的长度 (厘米)
- x_2 : the breadth of the container (cm) x_2 : 容器的宽度 (cm)
- x_3 : the height of the container (cm) x_3 : 容器的高度 (cm)

We are given:我们得到:

- The volume of the container, which should be 98 cm^3 .容器的体积应为 98 立方厘米。
- The length x_1 must be 2.5 times the height x_3 , i.e., $x_1 = 2.5x_3$.
长度 x_1 必须是高度的 2.5 倍 x_3 , IE, $x_1 = 2.5x_3$ 。
- The material cost is \$10 per cm^2 , so we need to minimize the surface area of the container to reduce the cost.
材料成本为每平方米10美元, 因此我们需要尽量减少容器的表面积以降低成本。

The objective is to minimize the total cost of the material used, which is proportional to the surface area. The surface area S of the rectangular container is:

目标是最大限度地降低所用材料的总成本, 该成本与表面积成正比。表面积 S 矩形容器的面积为:

$$S = 2(x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3)$$

The cost function C (in dollars) is given by:成本函数 C (以美元计) 由下式给出:

$$C = 10 \cdot S = 10 \cdot (2(x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3))$$

Since $x_1 = 2.5x_3$, we can rewrite the objective function in terms of x_2 and x_3 only.

自从 $x_1 = 2.5x_3$, 我们可以将目标函数重写为 x_2 和 x_3 仅有的。

The constraint for volume V is:体积约束 V 是:

$$V = x_1x_2x_3 = 98$$

Substituting $x_1 = 2.5x_3$, we get:替代 $x_1 = 2.5x_3$, 我们得到:

$$2.5x_3 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = 98$$

or

$$2.5x_2x_3^2 = 98$$

Thus, the nonlinear program can be formulated as:因此, 非线性程序可以表示为:

Objective:

$$\text{Minimize } C = 10 \cdot 2(x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3)$$

Subject to:须遵守:

$$2.5x_2x_3^2 = 98$$

(b) Applying the Method of Lagrange Multipliers(b) 应用拉格朗日乘子法

To apply the method of Lagrange multipliers, we define the Lagrangian function L by incorporating the constraint with a Lagrange multiplier λ :

为了应用拉格朗日乘子方法, 我们定义拉格朗日函数 L 通过将约束与拉格朗日乘子结合起来 λ :

- Rewrite C in terms of x_2 and x_3 :改写 C 按照 x_2 和 x_3 :

$$C = 10 \cdot 2(2.5x_3 \cdot x_2 + x_2x_3 + 2.5x_3 \cdot x_3) = 10 \cdot 2(2.5x_2x_3 + x_2x_3 + 2.5x_3^2) = 10 \cdot (5x_2x_3 + 2x_2x_3 + 5x_3^2) = 10 \cdot (7x_2x_3 + 5x_3^2)$$

- Define the Lagrangian function:定义拉格朗日函数:

$$L(x_2, x_3, \lambda) = 10 \cdot (7x_2x_3 + 5x_3^2) + \lambda(2.5x_2x_3^2 - 98)$$

- Take partial derivatives of L with respect to x_2 , x_3 , and λ , and set each to zero:

取偏导数 L 关于 x_2 , x_3 , 和 λ , 并将每个值设置为零:

- With respect to x_2 :关于 x_2 :**

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 10 \cdot 7x_3 + \lambda \cdot 2.5x_3^2 = 0$$

- With respect to x_3 :关于 x_3 :**

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_3} = 10 \cdot (7x_2 + 10x_3) + \lambda \cdot 5x_2x_3 = 0$$

- With respect to λ :关于 λ :**

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 2.5x_2x_3^2 - 98 = 0$$

- Solve these equations to find x_2 , x_3 , and λ .解这些方程来找到 x_2 , x_3 , 和 λ 。

(c) Approximate Change in Cost with a 5% Reduction in Volume

(c) 产量减少 5% 时成本的大致变化

Let $V_0 = 98\text{ cm}^3$ be the original volume. A 5% reduction in volume means the new volume

V' is:让 $V_0 = 98\text{ cm}^3$ 为原始体积。体积减少5%意味着新体积 V' 是:

$$V' = 0.95 \cdot 98 = 93.1\text{ cm}^3$$

To find the approximate change in cost, use the sensitivity analysis based on the original

optimal dimensions为了找到成本的大致变化, 请使用基于原始最佳尺寸的敏感性分析