第74讲 极值的应用













多个约束条件的极值

条件极值方法的应用

最小二乘法





求二元函数z = f(x,y)在条件g(x,y) = 0下的极值的方法:

- (1) 代入法,直接转换为一元函数的无条件极值;
- (2) 拉格朗日乘子法.

构造拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y)$

解如下方程组求驻点.

$$\begin{cases} f_x'(x_0, y_0) + \lambda_0 g_x'(x_0, y_0) = 0, \\ f_y'(x_0, y_0) + \lambda_0 g_y'(x_0, y_0) = 0, \\ g(x_0, y_0) = 0. \end{cases}$$



● 多个约束条件的条件极值问题

求函数u = f(x, y, z)在条件 g(x, y, z) = 0, h(x, y, z) = 0, 下的极值.

构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda g(x, y, z) + \mu h(x, y, z)$$

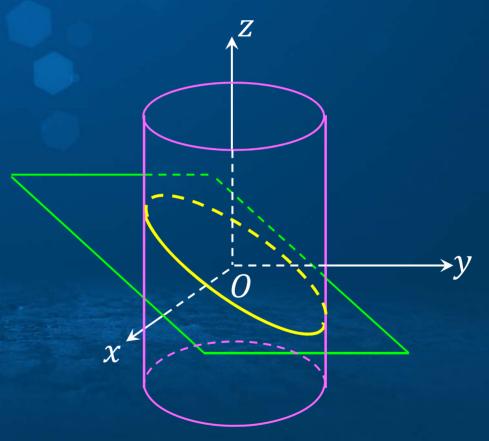
$$\nabla L = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f'_{x}(x, y, z) + \lambda g'_{x}(x, y, z) + \lambda h'_{x}(x, y, z) = 0, \\
f'_{y}(x, y, z) + \lambda g'_{y}(x, y, z) + \lambda h'_{y}(x, y, z) = 0, \\
f'_{z}(x, y, z) + \lambda g'_{z}(x, y, z) + \lambda h'_{z}(x, y, z) = 0, \\
g(x, y, z) = h(x, y, z) = 0.
\end{cases}$$



椭圆交线的半长轴和半短轴 分别为

 $\sqrt{3}$ 和 1.





• 求函数在有界闭区域上的最值

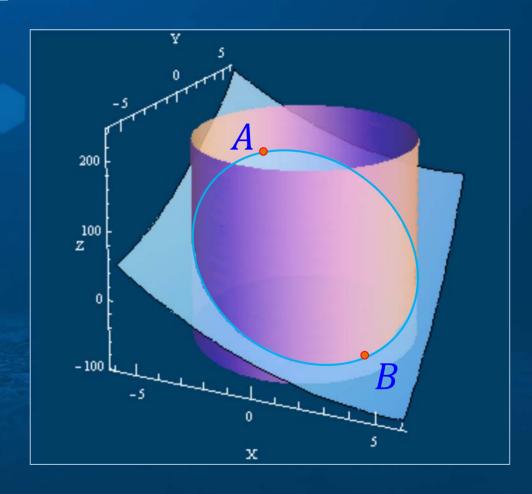
例2 求函数

$$z = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y$$

在区域

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \le 25$$

上的最大值和最小值.





• 证明不等式

例3 总和等于常数C(C > 0)的n个非负实数,它们的乘积P

的最大值为多少?

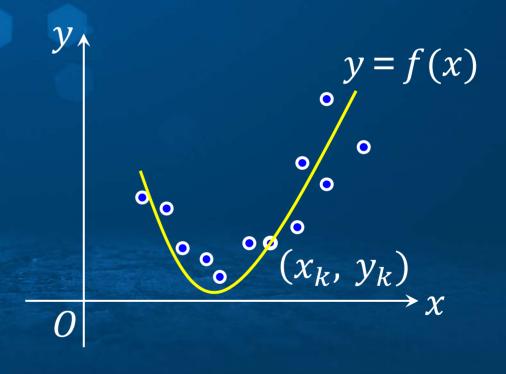
条件极值问题:

求n元函数 $P = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$ 对如下条件的极大值 $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = C, x_i \ge 0 \ (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$



通过对试验数据进行分析,找出数据满足或者近似满足的关系式的过程称为数据拟合,拟合出来的关系式通常称为经验公式。

已知一组实验数据 $(x_k, y_k) (k = 0, 1, \dots, n),$ 求它们的近似函数关系 y = f(x).





需要解决两个问题:

1. 确定近似函数的类型

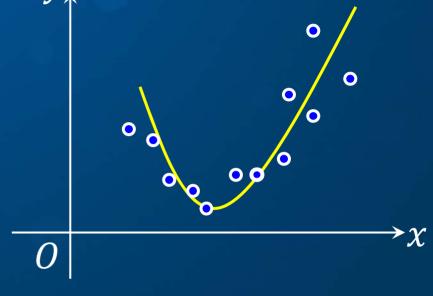
- 根据数据点的分布规律
- 根据问题的实际背景

2. 确定近似函数的标准





$$\min \sum_{i=0}^{n} [y_i - f(x_i)]^2$$
 最小二乘法



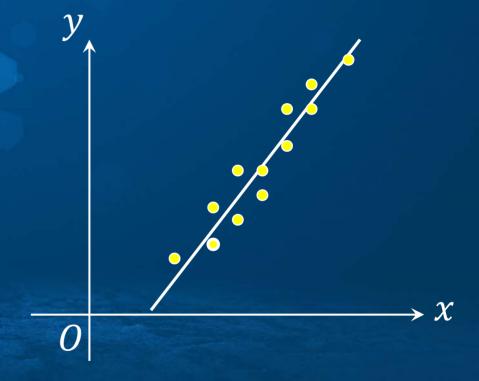


当数据点分布近似一条直线时, 确定 a,b, 使y = ax + b满足

$$M(a,b) = \min_{a,b} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (y_k - ax_k - b)^2$$

$$\oint \begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial a} = -2\sum_{k=0}^{n} (y_k - ax_k - b)x_k = 0\\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial b} = -2\sum_{k=0}^{n} (y_k - ax_k - b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解此线性方程组即得 a,b.





当数据点分布近似一条直线时, 确定 a,b, 使y = ax + b满足

$$M(a,b) = \min_{a,b} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (y_k - ax_k - b)^2$$

解此线性方程组即得 a,b. y = ax + b 称为回归直线



数据点
$$(x_k, y_k)(k = 0, 1, \dots, m)$$
 $p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k (n \le m)$

$$p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k$$

最小二乘*n* 次拟合 多项式

$$\begin{bmatrix} m+1 & \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k} & \cdots & \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k} & \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{2} & \cdots & \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n} & \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n+1} & \cdots & \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{2n} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n} & \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n} & \cdots \\ \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n} & \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n} & \cdots \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}^{n} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

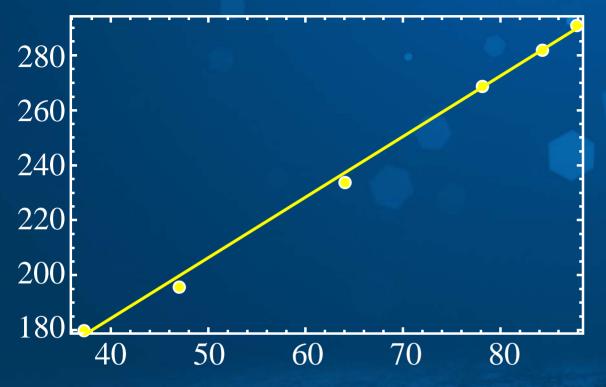


例4 假设某种合金的含铅量百分比(%)为p, 其熔解温度为 θ^0C , 由试验观测到的数值如下表.

p(%)	36.9	46.7	63.7	77.8	84.0	87.5
其熔解温度 $\theta^0 C$	181	197	235	270	283	292

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} x_{k}^{2}\right) a + \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} x_{k}\right) b = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x_{k} y_{k} \quad \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} x_{k}\right) a + (n+1) b = \sum_{k=0}^{n} y_{k}$$





代入数据得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} p_i^2 = 28365.28, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{6} p_i = 396.6,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} \theta_i p_i = 101176.3, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{6} \theta_i = 1458$$

28365.28a + 396.6b = 101176.3,解得:a = 2.234,b = 95.35

396.6 a + 6 b = 1458.

经验公式为: $\theta = 2.234p + 95.35$



通过计算确定某些经验公式类型的方法:

观测数据: (x_i, y_i) $(i = 0, 1, \dots, n)$

- $(1) 若 \frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i} \approx 定值 , 则考虑 y = ax + b$
- (2) 若 $\frac{\Delta \ln y_i}{\Delta \ln x_i}$ ≈定值,则考虑 $y = ax^b$ 转化为 $\ln y = b \ln x + \ln a$
- (3) 若 $\frac{\Delta \ln y_i}{\Delta x_i}$ ≈ 定值,则考虑 $y = ae^{bx}$ 转化为 $\ln y = bx + \ln a$

用最小二乘法确定a,b



