

习题: 1.9: 1. 2. 7(3) 8 9(3) 10(1)

Remark: 极值点出现在驻点与不可导点, 因为不可导处也可能在某邻域内某点处为极值

1. 由于 Z 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上均可微, 故极值点一定为驻点.

$$Z_1' = 3x^2 - 6x \quad Z_2' = 3y^2 - 6y \quad Z_1'' = 6x - 6 \quad Z_1'' = 0 = Z_2'' \quad Z_{22} = 6y - 6$$

$$Z_1' = Z_2' = 0 \text{ 时, 有驻点 } P_1(0, 0) \quad P_2(0, 2) \quad P_3(2, 0) \quad P_4(2, 2)$$

$$H(P_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 负定, 故 } P_1 \text{ 为极大值点, } Z(P_1) = 0$$

$$H(P_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad H(P_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 二者不定, 故 } P_2, P_3 \text{ 不为极值点}$$

$$H(P_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定, 故 } P_4 \text{ 为极小值点, } Z(P_4) = -8$$

Hint: 实对称矩阵: 正定: ① 每个主子式为正; ② 每个顺序主子式为正 ③ 全正

半正定: ① 每个主子式 ≥ 0 ② 所有特征值 ≥ 0

负定: 负定矩阵的负阵正定. ① 奇次顺序主子式为负, 偶次顺序主子式为正

1.2. 由于 Z 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上均可微, 故极值点一定为驻点.

$$Z = e^{2x} \cdot x + e^{2x} \cdot y^2 + 2e^{2x} \cdot y \quad Z_1' = e^{2x}(2x+1) + e^{2x} \cdot 2y^2 + 4e^{2x} \cdot y = e^{2x}(2x+2y^2+4y+1)$$

$$Z_2' = 2y \cdot e^{2x} + 2e^{2x} = (2y+2) \cdot e^{2x} \quad Z_1'' = e^{2x} \cdot (4x+4y^2+8y+4) \quad Z_2'' = (4y+4) \cdot e^{2x} = Z_{21}''$$

$$Z_{22}'' = 2 \cdot e^{2x} \quad Z_1' = Z_2' = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \quad y = -1 \quad \text{驻点 } P(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$$

$$H(P) = \begin{bmatrix} 2e & 0 \\ 0 & 2e \end{bmatrix} \text{ 正定, 故 } P \text{ 为极小值点} \quad Z(P) = -\frac{e}{2}$$

由于 Z 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上均可微, 故极值点一定为驻点.

$$3. \quad u_1' = \cos x - \cos(x+y+z) \quad u_2' = \cos y - \cos(x+y+z) \quad u_3' = \cos z - \cos(x+y+z)$$

$$u_1' = u_2' = u_3' = 0 \text{ 则有: } \cos x = \cos y = \cos z = \cos(x+y+z) \quad 0 \leq x, y, z \leq \pi$$

$$\text{由 } \cos x \text{ 在 } [0, \pi] \text{ 内的单调性: } x=y=z \Rightarrow \cos x = \cos 3x.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi \quad 0 \leq 3x \leq 3\pi. \text{ 故 } 3x = x + 2\pi \text{ 或 } x + 3x = 2\pi \text{ 或 } x = 3x; x + 3x = 4\pi, \quad x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}; x_2 = \pi; x_3 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \cos 3x - \cos x = -2 \sin 2x \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{故 } \sin 2x \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} = 0 \quad \therefore x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, x_2 = \pi, x_3 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{三倍角公式: } e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \quad e^{3i\theta} = \cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta$$

$$\therefore (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 = \cos^3 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta \cdot i \sin \theta + 3 \cos \theta \cdot (i \sin \theta)^2 + (i \sin \theta)^3 \\ = (\cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta) + i(-\sin^3 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta)$$

$$\therefore \cos 3x = \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x \sin^2 x = \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x (1 - \cos^2 x) = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$$

$$\therefore \cos 3x - \cos x = 4 \cos x (\cos^2 x - 1) = 0. \quad \therefore x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 或 } 0 \text{ 或 } \pi$$

$$\text{综上: } P_1(0, 0, 0) \quad P_2(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad P_3(\pi, \pi, \pi)$$

$$u_{11}'' = -\sin x + \sin(x+y+z) \quad u_{12}'' = \sin(x+y+z) \quad u_{13}'' = \sin(x+y+z)$$

$$u_{22}'' = -\sin y + \sin(x+y+z) \quad u_{23}'' = \sin(x+y+z) \quad u_{33}'' = -\sin z + \sin(x+y+z)$$

Warning: 极值点均为内点, 而 0 与 π 为边界点, 故对 P_1, P_3 的讨论均有问题
此处将其列下以示警醒

$$H(p_2) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{一阶主子式} = -2, \text{二阶主子式} = 3, \\ \text{三阶主子式} = -4 \end{array}$$

$H(p_2)$ 负定, p_2 为极大值点, $U(p_2) = 4$

p_1 与 p_3 为边界点, 不能为极值点

1.4: Z 定义在开区间上, 且在区间上任一点可微, 故极值点均为拐点

$$Z'_1 = 1 - X_2 \frac{1}{X_1^2} \quad Z'_i = \frac{1}{X_{i-1}} - \frac{X_{i+1}}{X_i^2} \quad (2 \leq i \leq n-1) \quad Z'_n = \frac{1}{X_{n-1}} - \frac{2}{X_n^2}$$

$$Z'_1 = Z'_2 = \dots = Z'_{n-1} = Z'_n = 0 \text{ 时, 有 } X_{n+1} = \frac{X_n^2}{2} \quad X_i^2 = X_{i-1} \cdot X_{i+1} \quad (2 \leq i \leq n-1) \quad X_2 = X_1^2$$

$$X_1 = X_2 / X_1 = X_3 / X_2 = \dots = X_n / X_{n-1} = 2 / X_n, \text{ 设为 } q \quad (q > 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 = q \quad X_2 = q^2 \quad \dots \quad X_n = q^n \text{ 且 } q^{n+1} = 2, \quad q = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}, \text{ 设 } P \text{ 点为 } (q, q^2, \dots, q^n)$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2X_2}{X_1^3} & \frac{-1}{X_1^2} & & & \\ -\frac{1}{X_1^2} & \frac{2X_3}{X_2^3} & \frac{-1}{X_2^2} & & \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{X_2^2} & \frac{2X_4}{X_3^3} & \frac{-1}{X_3^2} & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & \frac{-1}{X_{n-2}^2} & \frac{2X_n}{X_{n-1}^3} & \frac{-1}{X_{n-1}^2} \\ & & & & & \frac{-1}{X_{n-1}^2} & \frac{4}{X_n^3} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

记 H 的 n 阶代数余子式为 t_n

$$t_n = \frac{2X_{n+1}}{X_n^3} t_{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{X_{n+1}^2}\right) t_{n-2}$$

由数学归纳法有:

$$t_k = \frac{2X_{k+1}}{X_k^3} t_{k-1} - \frac{t_{k-2}}{X_{k+1}^2} \quad (3 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$t_1 = \frac{2X_2}{X_1^3} = \frac{2}{q} > 0; \quad t_2 = \frac{4X_2X_3}{X_1^3X_2^3} - \frac{1}{X_1^4} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{q^4} > 0$$

$$t_3 = \frac{2q^4}{q^9} t_2 - \frac{t_1}{q^8} = \frac{4}{q^9} > 0$$

记 $X_{n+1} = 2$
即为 $\frac{2X_{n+1}}{X_n^3}$

$$\text{假设 } t_k = \frac{k+1}{q^{k^2}}, t_{k-1} = \frac{k}{q^{(k-1)^2}} \text{ 成立, 则 } t_{k+1} = \frac{2q^{k-2}}{q^{2k+3}} \cdot \frac{k+1}{q^{k^2}} - \frac{1}{q^{4k}} \cdot \frac{k}{q^{(k-1)^2}} = \frac{k+2}{q^{(k+1)^2}}$$

而 t_2 与 t_1 符合通式, 故 t_k 符合通式 $(1 \leq k \leq n)$

由数学归纳法, $t_k > 0 \quad (1 \leq k \leq n)$, 故 H 正定.

综上, P 为 Z 的极小值点, 极小值为 $(n+1) \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$

1.5: U 定义在开区间上, 且在区间上任一点可微, 故极值点均为拐点

$$U'_1 = 1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2} \quad U'_2 = \frac{1}{2x}y - \frac{z^2}{y^2} \quad U'_3 = \frac{2}{y}z - \frac{2}{z^2}$$

$$U'_1 = U'_2 = U'_3 = 0, \text{ 可知 } y^2 = 4x^2 \quad y^3 = 2xz^2 \quad y = z^3 \text{ 又 } x, y, z > 0$$

$$\text{故而 } z^8 = 1, \text{ 而 } x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}, \therefore z = 1, P \text{ 点 } \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)$$

$$U''_{11} = \frac{y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} \quad U''_{12} = -\frac{1}{2x^2}y \quad U''_{13} = 0 \quad U''_{22} = \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{2z^2}{y^3} \quad U''_{23} = -\frac{2}{y^2}z$$

$$U''_{33} = \frac{2}{y} + \frac{4}{z^3}$$

$$H(p) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{一阶主子式} = 4 \\ \text{二阶主子式} = 8 \\ \text{三阶主子式} = 32 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{正定} \\ \text{故 } P \text{ 为极小值点} \\ U(p) = 4 \end{array}$$

2. 设 $f(x, y, z(x, y)) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 8xz - z + 8 = 0$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x + 2z \cdot z' + 8z + 8z'x - z' = 0 \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y + 2z \cdot z' + 8xz' - z' = 0$$

$$\therefore z' = \frac{-4x-8z}{2z+8x-1} \quad z' = \frac{-4y}{2z+8x-1} \quad z' = z' = 0 \text{ 时, } y=0, x=-2z.$$

代入 $f(x, y, z) = 0$, 解之有: (x, y, z) 为 $P_1(-2, 0, 1); P_2(\frac{16}{7}, 0, -\frac{8}{7})$

$$z''_{11} = \frac{(-4-8z')(2z+8x-1) - (2z'+8)(-4x-8z)}{(2z+8x-1)^2} = \frac{-28x+4}{(7x-1)^2}$$

$$z''_{12} = \frac{-8z'(2z+8x-1) - 2z'(-4x-8z)}{(2z+8x-1)^2} = 0$$

$$z''_{22} = \frac{-4(2z+8x-1) - (2z')(-4y)}{(2z+8x-1)^2} = \frac{-28x+4}{(7x-1)^2}$$

故 $H(P_1) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{15} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{15} \end{bmatrix}$ 正定. 故 P_1 为 z 的极小值点, 极小值为 1.

$H(P_2) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{15} & \\ & -\frac{4}{15} \end{bmatrix}$ 负定. 故 P_2 为 z 的极大值点, 极大值为 $-\frac{8}{7}$

7.3. 有界闭集上连续函数一定有最大最小值, 又 U 在开集内处处可微, 故条件极值点, 必为 Lagrange 函数驻点.

$$L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{\lambda}{8}x = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{2\lambda}{9}y = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2z + \frac{\lambda}{2}z = 0 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1 = 0 \quad \text{--- ④}$$

解之有: $\begin{cases} \lambda = -16 \\ z = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ x = \pm 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = -9 \\ x = 0 \\ z = 0 \\ y = \pm 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = -4 \\ x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z = \pm 2 \end{cases}$

$\frac{x}{2} \cdot ① + \frac{y}{2} \cdot ② + \frac{z}{2} \cdot ③$ 可得:

$$x^2 + \frac{\lambda}{16}x^2 + y^2 + \frac{\lambda}{9}y^2 + z^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}z^2 = 0$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{4}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = -u$$

$$\therefore u_{\max} = (-\lambda)_{\max} = 16 \quad u_{\min} = (-\lambda)_{\min} = 4$$

8. U 连续可微, 在球内部最值必在驻点取得

$$u = (x-y)^2 + (z-y)^2 \quad u'_x = 2(x-y) \quad u'_y = -2(x-y) - 2(z-y) \quad u'_z = 2(z-y)$$

$u'_x = u'_y = u'_z = 0 \Rightarrow$ 驻点 $x=y=z$. 将其代入 U 有 $u=0$, 又 $u \geq 0$, 且可在 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4$ 范围内求得无穷多组 (x, y, z) 符合条件. 故 $u_{\min} = 0$.

最大值点应在边界上求得: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$.

$$f = (x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4) \quad f'_x = 2(x-y) + 2x\lambda \quad f'_y = 2(y-x) + 2(y-z) + 2\lambda y$$

$$f'_z = 2(z-y) + 2\lambda z \quad f'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4 \quad \text{四者为 0, 则:}$$

$$\text{① } \lambda = -1, y = 0, (x, z) = (\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) \text{ 或 } (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{② } \lambda = 0, x = y = z = \pm \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{③ } \lambda = 1, (x, y, z) \text{ 为 } (\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}) \text{ 或 } (-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3})$$

将 ② 代入 U 有 $u=0$, 即为最小值

将 ① 代入 U 有: $u=4$

将 ③ 代入 U 有: $u=12$, 即为最大值

9.3: 内接长方体体积为 $V=|8xyz|$; 由对称性, 不妨设 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$, 则 $V=8xyz$

$V \geq 0$ 而 $x=0$ 时, V 恰好为 0, 故 $V_{\min}=0$.

$$f = 8xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) \quad f'_x = 8yz + \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}x = 0 \quad \text{--- ①} \quad f'_y = 8zx + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2}y = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$f'_z = 8xy + \frac{2\lambda}{c^2}z = 0 \quad \text{--- ③} \quad f'_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \quad \text{--- ④}$$

由②③: $4xyz = -\frac{\lambda x^2}{a^2} = -\frac{\lambda y^2}{b^2} = -\frac{\lambda z^2}{c^2}$ 代入④有: $xyz = -\frac{\lambda}{12}$.

①· x 有: $\frac{\lambda x^2}{a^2}y - 4xz \therefore x^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}$ 同理: $y^2 = \frac{b^2}{3}; z^2 = \frac{c^2}{3}$

故 $xyz = \sqrt{x^2 y^2 z^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} abc$

$\therefore V_{\max} = \frac{8}{9} \sqrt{3} abc$

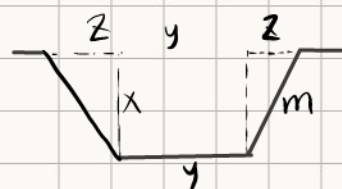
remark: 实际上求 $8xyz$ 的 max 也是求 xyz 的 max.

设为 $L = xyz - \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$ 即可

而当四个顶点趋于 $(a, 0, 0)$ 另四个顶点趋于 $(-a, 0, 0)$ 时, $V \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore V_{\min}=0$

10.1:



$C = 2\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} + y; (2y + 2z) \cdot x / 2 = S$

$\therefore f = 2\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} + y + \lambda(xy + xz - S)$

$f'_x = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} + \lambda(y + z) = 0 \quad \text{--- ①} \quad f'_y = 1 + \lambda x = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$

$f'_z = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2z}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} + \lambda x = 0 \quad \text{--- ③} \quad f'_\lambda = xy + xz - S = 0 \quad \text{--- ④}$

②有 $x = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 代入③: $x = \sqrt{3}z$ 代入①有: $y = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}x$, 代入④有: $x = \sqrt{\frac{S}{3}}$

又 $C = 2\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} + y$ 在 $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty, +\infty)$ 时函数值 $\rightarrow +\infty$

故在曲面 $xy + yz - S = 0$ 上有最小值

此时 $m = 2z \quad y = 2z$

\therefore 上底: 下底: 腰 = $1: 2: 1$

