

例 20 $z = f(x, y)$ $P(x_0, y_0)$ 为驻点 ($\begin{cases} f'_x(P) = 0 \\ f'_y(P) = 0 \end{cases}$). $A = f''_{xx}(P)$ $B = f''_{xy}(P)$ $C = f''_{yy}(P)$

则 1) $AC - B^2 > 0$, P 为极值点 $\begin{cases} A > 0, f \text{ 为极小值} \\ A < 0, f \text{ 为极大值} \end{cases}$

2) $AC - B^2 < 0$, P 不是极值点

3) $AC - B^2 = 0$, 失效 (不确定 P 是否为极值点 改用它法)

例 $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 求 $f(x, y)$ 极值

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 & x = -3, 1 \\ f'_y(x, y) = -3y^2 + 6y = 0 & y = 0, 2 \end{cases} \quad P(-3, 0) \quad P(-3, 2) \quad P(1, 0) \quad P(1, 2)$$

$$A = f''_{xx} = 6x + 6 \quad B = f''_{xy} = 0 \quad C = f''_{yy} = -6y + 6$$

(x_0, y_0)	$(-3, 0)$	$(-3, 2)$	$(1, 0)$	$(1, 2)$
A	-12	-12	12	12
B	0	0	0	0
C	6	-6	6	-6
$AC - B^2$	-72	72	72	-72
	不取	极大值 $f(-3, 2)$	极大值 $f(1, 0)$	不取

$$\begin{aligned} f|_{\max}(-3, 2) &= \dots \\ f|_{\min}(1, 0) &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

~~$z = 1/y$ $\begin{cases} z'_x = 0 \\ z'_y = 1/y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ $P(0, 0)$ 不是驻点 $A = z''_{xx} = 0$ $B = z''_{xy} = 0$~~

$z = x^4 - y^4$ $\begin{cases} z'_x = 4x^3 = 0 \\ z'_y = -4y^3 = 0 \end{cases}$ $P(0, 0)$ 驻点 $A = z''_{xx}(P) = 0$ $B = z''_{xy}(P) = 0$ $C = z''_{yy}(P) = 0$

$P(0, 0)$ 处, $AC - B^2 = 0$.

$$\begin{cases} \text{① 取 } y=0 & z = x^4 - y^4|_{y=0} = x^4 \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处取极大值} \\ \text{② 取 } x=0 & z = x^4 - y^4|_{x=0} = -y^4 \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处取极大值} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow z = x^4 + y^4$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不取极值

$$z = x^4 + y^4 \quad \begin{cases} z'_x = 4x^3 = 0 \\ z'_y = 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{在 } (0,0) \quad A = D = C = 0 \Rightarrow \text{判别法失效}$$

$z = x^4 + y^4 \geq 0$ 又在 $(0,0)$ 处取“=”
 $\Rightarrow (0,0)$ 点为极小值点

定理

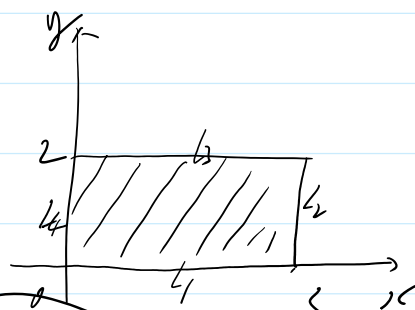


$f(x,y)$ 在闭区域 D 上连续, 则 $f(x,y)$ 在 D 内 + D 边界上取得

例 求 $z = f(x,y) = x^2 - 2xy + 2y$ 在闭区域 $D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 3, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ 上极值

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x - 2y = 0 \\ f'_y = -2x + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$x = y = 1$ 驻点 $(1,1)$



$L_1 \begin{cases} y = 0 & (0 \leq x \leq 3) \\ z = x^2 - 2xy + 2y \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow z = x^2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 3)$
 $z'_x = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$(0,0), (3,0)$

$L_2 \begin{cases} x = 3 & (0 \leq y \leq 2) \\ z = x^2 - 2xy + 2y \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow z = 9 - 6y + 2y = 9 - 4y \quad (0 \leq y \leq 2)$

$(3,0), (3,2)$

$L_3 \begin{cases} y = 2 & (0 \leq x \leq 3) \\ z = x^2 - 2xy + 2y \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow z = x^2 - 4x + 4 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 3)$
 $z'_x = 2x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$(0,2), (2,2), (3,2)$

$L_4 \begin{cases} x = 0 & (0 \leq y \leq 2) \\ z = x^2 - 2xy + 2y \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow z = 2y$

$(0,0), (0,2)$

条件极值 { 目标函数, 即所求极值的函数
约束条件, 求极值时变量必须满足的等式

例 1) 求 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在 $y - x = 0$ 条件下极值
目标函数 约束条件

(将条件代入 $z = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow z = 2x^2$
无约束极值)

例 2) 求 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 $F(x, y) = 0$ 条件下极值

$$F(x, y) = x - y + 0^2 + 2\ln y = 0$$

以下讨论条件极值必用条件又为多条件(不实用)

拉格朗日乘数法

1) 目标函数 $W = f(x, y, u, v)$ 约束条件 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 & \text{①} \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 & \text{②} \end{cases}$

$W_1 = f(x, y, u, v)$ 与 $W_2 = F(x, y, u, v)$ 与 $W_3 = G(x, y, u, v)$ 在 $U(p)$ 内可微, $P_0(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$

为条件极值点, $F(p_0) = 0, G(p_0) = 0$, 且 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(p_0) \neq 0$, 则有 $\nabla L(x, y, u, v, \lambda, \mu) = f(x, y, u, v) + \lambda F(x, y, u, v) + \mu G(x, y, u, v) = 0$
拉格朗日函数

证法一 证 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(p_0) \neq 0$, 在 $U(p_0)$ 内确定唯一具有连续偏导数的函数组 $\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$

$W = f(x, y, u(x, y), v(x, y))$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0, u_0, v_0)$ 处取极值, 则由一阶微分形式不变性

$$df(p_0) = (f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_u du + f'_v dv)_{p_0} = 0 \quad (1)$$

(P_0 为 $f_{x,y}$ 驻点)

$$dF(p_0) = (F'_x dx + F'_y dy + F'_u du + F'_v dv)_{p_0} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(\forall x, y, dF(x, y, u, v) = 0) \quad (1) + \lambda(2) + \mu(3) = 0$$

$$dG(p_0) = (G'_x dx + G'_y dy + G'_u du + G'_v dv)_{p_0} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$(\forall x, y, dG(x, y, u, v) = 0)$$

$$(f'_x + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_x) dx + (f'_y + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_y) dy + \underbrace{(f'_u + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_u) du}_{\text{①}} + \underbrace{(f'_v + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_v) dv}_{\text{②}} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f'_u + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_u \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \text{ ①} \\ f'_v + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_v \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \text{ ②} \end{cases}, \text{ 由 } \frac{\partial (f, G)}{\partial (u, v)}|_P \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 唯一解 } \begin{cases} \lambda = \lambda_0 \\ \mu = \mu_0 \end{cases} \text{ 代入上式} \Rightarrow$$

$$(f'_x + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_x) dx + (f'_y + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_y) dy \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \text{由 } dx, dy \text{ 任意性知}$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_x \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \text{ ③} \\ f'_y + \lambda f'_{\lambda} + \mu G'_y \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \text{ ④} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} F(x, y, z, u, v) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \text{ ⑤} \\ G(x, y, z, u, v) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \text{ ⑥} \end{cases} \quad \text{总共 ①②③④⑤⑥}$$

即 $L(x, y, z, u, v, \lambda, \mu) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda F(x, y, z, u, v) + \mu G(x, y, z, u, v)$ 在 P 点处满足 $\nabla L(x, y, z, u, v, \lambda, \mu) = (L'_x, L'_y, L'_z, L'_u, L'_v, L'_\lambda, L'_\mu) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 0 \text{ ①} \\ L'_y = 0 \text{ ②} \\ L'_z = 0 \text{ ③} \\ L'_u = 0 \text{ ④} \\ L'_v = 0 \text{ ⑤} \\ L'_\lambda = 0 \text{ ⑥} \\ L'_\mu = 0 \text{ ⑦} \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0, v_0, \lambda_0, \mu_0) \text{ 为可能极值点并验证} \underline{\text{极值}}$$

例 求 $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ 在 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 条件下极值(最值)

解

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x + y + z)$$

$$\nabla L = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = yz + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 \text{ ①} \\ L'_y = zx + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \text{ ②} \\ L'_z = xy + 2\lambda z + \mu = 0 \text{ ③} \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ ④} \\ L'_\mu = x + y + z = 0 \text{ ⑤} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②} \Rightarrow yz - zx + 2\lambda(x - y) = 0$$

$$(y - x)(z - \lambda) = 0$$

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

$$\text{由 } z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z = 2\lambda \text{ 代入 ③}$$

$$zx + zy + \mu = 0 \text{ ⑥}$$

$$xy + z^2 + \mu = 0 \text{ ⑦}$$

$$\text{⑥} - \text{⑦} \Rightarrow$$

$$(xyz)_{\max} = \frac{2}{(\sqrt{6})^3}$$

$$(xyz)_{\min} = -\frac{2}{(\sqrt{6})^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 0 \Rightarrow z = -x-y \\ 6x^2 &= 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ y &= x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ z &= -2x = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$xy + z^2 + \mu = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow$$

$$2x - xy + zy - z^2 = 0$$

$$x(z-y) + z(4-z) = 0$$

$$(y-z)(z-x) = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$y = z$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{cases}$$

$$z = x$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ y = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{cases}$$

例 求生形曲线到曲线 $\varphi(x, y) = (x-1)^3 - y^2 = 0$ 的最短距离

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 为距离}$$

$$\varphi = (x-1)^3 - y^2 = 0 \text{ 为约束条件}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(x, y, \lambda) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \lambda [(x-1)^3 - y^2]$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 0 \\ L'_y = 0 \\ L'_\lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

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$d^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 在 $\varphi=0$ 条件下求极值与 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 的条件极值相同

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda [(x-1)^3 - y^2]$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2x + 3\lambda(x-1)^2 = 0 \quad (1) \\ L'_y = 2y - 2\lambda y = 0 \quad (2) \\ L'_\lambda = (x-1)^3 - y^2 = 0 \quad (3) \end{cases}$$

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$$\varphi(x, y) = (x-1)^3 - y^2 = 0$$

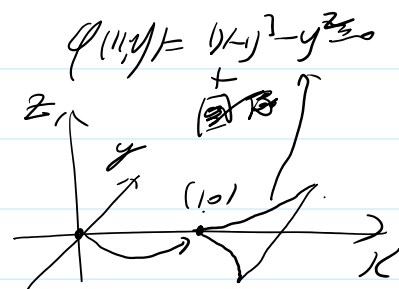
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$$\varphi(x,y) = (x-1)^3 - y^2 = 0$$

② $p_0(1,0)$ 即为所求点，由题意可知其也为拐点

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{x=1, y=0} = 1$$