

Week 5

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9.11.1 求下列函数的极值:

(2) $f(x, y) = x^2 - 3x^2y + y^3$;

(4) $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$.

解. (2)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 2x(1 - 3y), \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= 3(y^2 - x^2), \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= 2 - 6y, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= -6x, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= 6y,\end{aligned}$$

解驻点方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases}$$

得到三个点 $(0, 0)$, $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$, $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ 为驻点.

带入 Hesse 矩阵发现 $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$, $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ 处的 Hesse 阵都为不定阵, 故不为极值点.

考虑 $(0, 0)$ 点处, $\forall \epsilon > 0, f(0, \epsilon) = \epsilon^3 > 0$, 但是 $f(0, -\epsilon) = -\epsilon^3 < 0$, 故 $(0, 0)$ 点处也不为极值点.

综上 f 没有极值点.

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 3x^2 - 3y, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= 3y^2 - 3x, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= 6x, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= -3, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= 6y,\end{aligned}$$

解驻点方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases}$$

得到两个点 $(0, 0), (1, 1)$ 为驻点.

带入 Hesse 矩阵发现 $(0, 0)$ 处的 Hesse 阵为不定阵, 故不为极值点. 而 $(1, 1)$ 处的矩阵正定, 为极小值点. 极小值为 $f(1, 1) = -1$. \square

9.11.2 求函数 $f(x, y) = xy\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$ ($a > 0, b > 0$) 的极值.

解.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= y\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{a^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= x\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} - \frac{xy^2}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{3xy}{a^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} - \frac{x^3 y}{a^4\sqrt{(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2})^3}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \frac{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} - \frac{x^2 y^2}{a^2 b^2 \sqrt{(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2})^3}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{3xy}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} - \frac{xy^3}{b^4\sqrt{(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2})^3}}, \end{aligned}$$

解驻点方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases}$$

得到四个点 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b), (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b), (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b), (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b)$ 为驻点.

带入 Hesse 矩阵发现 $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b), (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b)$ 处的 Hesse 阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \frac{b}{a} & -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \frac{a}{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

为严格负定阵, 故为极大值点.

$(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b), (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b)$ 处的 Hesse 阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \frac{b}{a} & -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \frac{a}{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

为严格正定阵, 故为极小值点.

故得到极大值点为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}ab}{9}$, 极小值点为 $-\frac{\sqrt{3}ab}{9}$. \square

9.11.3 求函数

$$f(x, y) = \sin x + \cos y + \cos(x - y)$$

在正方形 $[0, \pi/2]^2$ 上的极值.

解.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \cos x - \sin(x - y), \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= -\sin y + \sin(x - y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= -\sin x - \cos(x - y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \cos(x - y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= -\cos y - \cos(x - y),\end{aligned}$$

解驻点方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases}$$

得到三个点 $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$ 为驻点.

带入 Hesse 矩阵发现 $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6})$ 处的 Hesse 阵

$$Hf(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

为严格负定阵, 故为极大值点. 则极大值为 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$. □

9.11.4 设 $f(x, y) = 3x^4 - 4x^2y + y^2$. 证明限制在每一条过原点的直线上, 原点时 f 的极值点, 但是函数 f 在 原点处不取极小值.

解. 若限制在直线 $y = kx$ ($k \neq 0$) 上得到

$$g(x) = f(x, kx) = (x - k)(3x - k)x^2$$

对其求导有

$$g'(0) = 0 \quad g''(0) = 2k^2 > 0$$

故 0 是 g 的极小值点.

若限制在 y 轴上, 即 $x = 0$. 则 f 化为 y^2 也成立.

但在 \mathbb{R}^2 上, $f(x, y) = (y - x^2)(y - 3x^2)$, $f(0, 0) = 0$, 在我们取 $y < 0$ 时, $f(x, y) > 0$, 但是取 $y = x^2$, 则有 $f(x, x^2) = -x^4 < 0$, 故原点不为 f 的极值点. □

9.11.5 设二元函数 F 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的连续可微. 已知曲线 $F(x, y) = 0$ 呈 “8” 字形. 问方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0, \end{cases}$$

在 \mathbb{R}^2 中至少有几组解?

解. 设两个圆分别为 Γ_1 和 Γ_2 , 则由 Γ_1 为紧集. 则 F 在上面可以取到极值, 由 $F|_{\partial\Gamma_1} = 0$, 则在内部必有一个极值点. 同理在 Γ_2 的内部也有一个极值点. 而极值点一定为驻点.

设 Γ_1 和 Γ_2 相交于 p 点处. 由于 $F|_{\partial\Gamma_1} = 0$, 可以得到 F 沿 Γ_1 的两个方向的方向导数都为 0, 又由于这两个方向线性无关. 则在 p 点处的两个偏导数也为 0, 故 p 点也为驻点.

综上一共有三组解满足方程. □

9.12.1 求条件极值。

(3) $u = x - 2y + 2z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1.$

(4) $u = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2, x + y + z = 1.$

解. (3) $F(x, y, z) = x - 2y + 2z - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -2 - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 - 2\lambda z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \\ y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ z = \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

代入 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 得 $\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{9}{4\lambda^2} = 1$, 得 $\lambda = \pm \frac{3}{2}, (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ 或 $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right).$

$$\mathbf{H}u = \begin{pmatrix} -2\lambda & & \\ & -2\lambda & \\ & & -2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda < 0$ 时严格正定, $\lambda > 0$ 时严格负定, 故 $\left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ 是极大值点, 极大值为 3; $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$ 是极小值点, 极小值为 -3.

(4) $F(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - \lambda(x + y + z - 1)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 6x - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 6y - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z - \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\lambda}{6} \\ y = \frac{\lambda}{6} \\ z = \frac{\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$

代入 $x + y + z = 1$ 得 $\frac{5}{6}\lambda = 1$, 得 $\lambda = \frac{6}{5}, (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right).$

$$\mathbf{H}u = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 6 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

严格正定, 故 $\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$ 是极小值点, 极小值为 $\frac{3}{5}$. □

9.12.2 计算

(1) 原点到 $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y + z + 9 = 0 \\ 2x - y - 2z - 18 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的距离。

(2) 原点到 $x + 2y + 3z + 4 = 0$ 的距离。

解. (1) $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \lambda_1(2x + 2y + z + 9) - \lambda_2(2x - y - 2z - 18)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 2\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y - 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z - \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ y = \lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \\ z = \frac{\lambda_1}{2} - \lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入 } \begin{cases} 2x + 2y + z + 9 = 0 \\ 2x - y - 2z - 18 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} \frac{9}{2}\lambda_1 + 9 = 0 \\ \frac{9}{2}\lambda_2 - 18 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \\ \lambda_2 = 4 \end{cases},$$

于是 $\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -4 \\ z = -5 \end{cases}$. 由于 $\mathbf{H}f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 恒为严格正定的, 该点是 d^2 的极小值点, 于是距离为

$$d_{\min} = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2 + 5^2} = 3\sqrt{5}.$$

$$(2) F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \lambda(x + 2y + 3z + 4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y - 2\lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z - 3\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\lambda}{2} \\ y = \lambda \\ z = \frac{3\lambda}{2} \end{cases}$$

代入 $x + 2y + 3z + 4 = 0$ 得 $\lambda = -\frac{4}{7}$, $(x, y, z) = -\frac{2}{7}(1, 2, 3)$, $\mathbf{H}f$ 同上, 恒为正定, 故该点是极小值点, 得到距离为

$$d_{\min} = \frac{2}{7}\sqrt{1 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \frac{2}{7}\sqrt{14}.$$

□

9.12.4 设 $a > 0$, 求 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2az \\ x^2 + y^2 + xy = a^2 \end{cases}$ 上的点到 Oxy 平面的最小距离和最大距离。

解. $F(x, y, z) = z^2 - \lambda_1(x^2 + y^2 - 2az) - \lambda_2(x^2 + y^2 + xy - a^2)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -2\lambda_1 x - 2\lambda_2 x - \lambda_2 y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -2\lambda_1 y - 2\lambda_2 y - \lambda_2 x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z + 2a\lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

前两个方程整理得

$$\begin{cases} 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)x + \lambda_2 y = 0 \\ \lambda_2 x + 2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)y = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于 (x, y) 要满足 $x^2 + y^2 + xy = a^2 > 0$, 故 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$, 因而上述方程组有非零解, 即系数矩阵得行列式 = 0.

$$4(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^2 - \lambda_2^2 = 0,$$

得

$$2\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 = 0 \text{ or } 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0.$$

若 $2\lambda_1 + 3\lambda_2 = 0$, 则 $x = y$,

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2az \\ 3x^2 = a^2 \end{cases}$$

得 $z = \frac{a}{3}$ 为极小值。

若 $2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0$, 则 $x = -y$,

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 = 2az \\ x^2 = a^2 \end{cases}$$

得 $z = a$ 为极大值。 □

9.12.6 设 $a_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, p > 1$, 证明:

$$\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \left(\frac{a_1^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

解. 设 $a_1 + \dots + a_n = c, f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = a_1^p + \dots + a_n^p - \lambda(a_1 + \dots + a_n - c)$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a_i} = pa_i^{p-1} - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow a_i^{p-1} = \frac{\lambda}{p} \Rightarrow a_i = \left(\frac{\lambda}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p-1}}, \forall i \Rightarrow c = n \left(\frac{\lambda}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \Rightarrow a_i = \frac{c}{n}, \forall i$$

若 $c = 0$ 则不等式显然成立, 否则 $c > 0, f$ 的 Hesse 阵严格正定, 故有

$$\frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \frac{c}{n} \leq \left(\frac{a_1^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

□

9.12.7 证明: 设 $a_i \geq 0, x_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

解. 设 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = c, f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_1^q + \dots + x_n^q - \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i - c \right)$.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = qx_i^{q-1} - \lambda a_i = 0 \Rightarrow x_i^{q-1} = \frac{\lambda a_i}{q},$$

代入 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = c$ 得

$$\frac{\lambda}{q} = \left(\frac{c}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p} \right)^{q-1}$$

故

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^q \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\lambda a_i}{q} \right)^{\frac{q}{q-1}} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{q} \right)^{\frac{q}{q-1}} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^{\frac{q}{q-1}} = \text{Big} \left(\frac{\lambda}{q} \right)^{\frac{q}{q-1}} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p} \right)^q \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p$$

整理后得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

□

10.1.1 一元函数 f, g 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 可积, 求证 $f(x)g(y)$ 在 $I = [0, 1]^2$ 上可积, 且

$$\iint_I f(x)g(y) dx dy = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 g(y) dy$$

解. 记在区域 I 上的分割为 π , x 方向的分割为 π_x , y 方向的分割为 π_y .
 f, g 可积, 故 f, g 均有界且

$$\lim_{\|\pi_x\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\|\pi_y\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j(g) \Delta y_j = 0.$$

对任意的 x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x_1)g(y_1) - f(x_2)g(y_2)| &= |f(x_1)g(y_1) - f(x_1)g(y_2) + f(x_1)g(y_2) - f(x_2)g(y_2)| \\ &\leq |f(x_1)| \cdot |g(y_1) - g(y_2)| + |g(y_2)| \cdot |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \end{aligned}$$

同时分割的每个小区域内取 \sup 得 $\omega_{ij}(fg) \leq M(\omega_i(f) + \omega_j(g))$, 其中 M 为 $|f|$ 和 $|g|$ 的一个共同上界.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_{ij}(fg) \sigma(I_{ij}) &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_{ij}(fg) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \\ &\leq M \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \omega_i(f) \Delta x_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_j(g) \Delta y_j \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\|\pi\| \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\|\pi_x\|, \|\pi_y\| \rightarrow 0$, 故

$$\lim_{\|\pi\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \omega_{ij}(fg) \sigma(I_{ij}) = 0.$$

从而可积。证明了可积性之后再进行运算, 也可以利用定义直接进行估计。 □

10.1.2 计算 $\iint_{[0,1]^2} e^{x+y} dx dy$

解.

$$\iint_{[0,1]^2} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_0^1 e^x dx \int_0^1 e^y dy = (e-1)^2.$$

□

10.1.3 $a > 0, I = [-a, a]^2$, 求证: $\iint_I \sin(x+y) dx dy = 0$.

解. 做变换 $t = -x, s = -y$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_I \sin(x+y) dx dy &= \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a \sin(x+y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a \sin(-s-t) dt ds \\ &= - \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a \sin(s+t) dt ds \end{aligned}$$

故 $\iint_I \sin(x+y) dx dy = 0$. □

10.1.5 证明: 闭矩形上的连续函数可积。

解. 闭矩形上的连续函数必然有界且一致连续, 故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 当 $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\| < \delta$ 时, $|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{y})| < \varepsilon$. 故 $\|\pi\| < \delta$ 时, 有 $\omega_i < \varepsilon$, 故

$$\sum_i \omega_i \sigma(I_i) < \sigma(I) \varepsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{\|\pi\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_i \omega_i \sigma(I_i) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{可积.}$$

□