

5.7 Lagrange 乘子法

習題解答 5.7.2.

(4) 求極值函數為 $g(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2$, 限制函數為 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$, 由 Lagrange 乘子法

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = \lambda \cdot 2x \\ x + 2y = \lambda \cdot 2y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1 - \lambda)x + \frac{y}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{x}{2} + (1 - \lambda)y = 0 \end{cases}$$

顯然解 $(0, 0)$ 不合限制條件, 因此

$$\frac{1 - \lambda}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \lambda} \Rightarrow (1 - \lambda)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

當

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda = \frac{3}{2} &\Rightarrow y = x \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{2} &\Rightarrow y = -x \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

由作圖知, $g\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$ 為最大值, $g\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ 為最小值

習題解答 5.7.3.

(1) 由前第六節習題知, 在 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 內部有兩候選點, 且 $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 是極大值,

$f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 是極小值.

現檢驗邊界的情況, 求極值函數為 $g(x, y) = xe^{-(x^2+y^2)}$,

限制函數為 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$, 由 Lagrange 乘子法

$$\begin{cases} (1 - x^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = \lambda \cdot 2x \\ -2xye^{-(x^2+y^2)} = \lambda \cdot 2y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

於第一式和第二式得

$$(1 - x^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cdot y = -2xye^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cdot x \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

所以邊界的極值發生在 $(x, y) = (\pm 1, 0)$, 且 $g(\pm 1, 0) = \pm e^{-1}$.

但 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}} > e^{-1}$, $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}} < -e^{-1}$, 所以最大值為 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 最小值為 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

習題解答 5.7.7.

極值函數為 $g(x, y, z) = ax + by + cz$, 限制函數為 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$, 由 Lagrange 乘子法

$$\begin{cases} a = \lambda \cdot 2x \\ b = \lambda \cdot 2y \\ c = \lambda \cdot 2z \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{2\lambda}, y = \frac{b}{2\lambda}, z = \frac{c}{2\lambda}$$

上面結果是因為 λ 不可能為 0. 代入第四式得

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{a}{2\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{2\lambda}\right)^2 = 1 &\Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4\lambda^2} = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}{2} \\ &\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \pm \frac{(a, b, c)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \end{aligned}$$

得

$$g\left(\frac{\pm(a, b, c)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}\right) = \pm \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} = \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

最大值為 $\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$; 最小值為 $-\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$.

習題解答 5.7.8.

極值函數為 $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 限制函數為 $f(x, y, z) = z - (4x^2 + y^2 - 1)$, 由 Lagrange 乘子法

$$\begin{cases} 2x = \lambda \cdot (-8x) \\ 2y = \lambda \cdot (-2y) \\ 2z = \lambda \cdot 1 \\ z = 4x^2 + y^2 + 1 \end{cases}$$

由第一式得 $\lambda = -\frac{1}{4}$ 或 $x = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda = -\frac{1}{4} &\Rightarrow y = 0, z = -\frac{1}{8} \\ &\Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{7}{32}} \\ &\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\pm\sqrt{\frac{7}{32}}, 0, -\frac{1}{8}) \end{aligned}$$

當 $x = 0$, 由第二式得 $\lambda = -1$ 或 $y = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda = -1 &\Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2} \\ &\Rightarrow y = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (0, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2}) \\ y = 0 &\Rightarrow z = -1 \\ &\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (0, 0, -1) \end{aligned}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} g(\pm\sqrt{\frac{7}{32}}, 0, -\frac{1}{8}) &= \frac{7}{32} + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{15}{64} \Rightarrow \text{距離為 } \sqrt{\frac{15}{64}} \\ g(0, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2}) &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \text{距離為 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} > \sqrt{\frac{15}{64}} \\ g(0, 0, -1) &= 1 \Rightarrow \text{距離為 } 1 > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

所以最短距離為 $\sqrt{\frac{15}{64}}$.

習題解答 5.7.11.

已知 $\sqrt{g(0, \pm 2, 0)} = 2$, 現以 $0, 2, 0$ 為例, 考慮在曲面 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1$ 上過 $(0, 2, 0)$ 的兩條曲線: $(3 \sin t, 2 \cos t, 0)$ 與 $(0, 2 \cos s, \sin s)$, 當 $t = 0$ 和 $s = 0$ 時, 兩曲線都過 $(0, 2, 0)$ 點. 又檢查此兩曲線與原點的距離為

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(3 \sin t)^2 + (2 \cos t)^2 + 0^2} &= \sqrt{9 \sin^2 t + 4 \cos^2 t} = \sqrt{4 + 5 \sin^2 t} \geq 2 \\ \sqrt{(0^2 + (2 \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t)} &= \sqrt{4 \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = \sqrt{4 - 3 \sin^2 t} \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

因此在 $(0, 2, 0)$ 附近, 有些點與原點距離 > 2 , 有些點與原點距離 < 2 , 所以是鞍點. 同理 $(0, -2, 0)$ 也可一樣說明.

習題解答 5.7.19.

(1) $g(x, y) = x^\alpha + y^\beta$, $x, y > 0$. 由隱微分得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha x^{\alpha-1} + \beta y^{\beta-1} y' &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow y' &= -\frac{\alpha x^{\alpha-1}}{\beta y^{\beta-1}} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

再微分

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2} + \beta(\beta-1)y^{\beta-2}(y')^2 + \beta y^{\beta-1} y'' &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow y'' &= \frac{-1}{\beta y^{\beta-1}} (\alpha(\alpha-1)x^{\alpha-2} + \beta(\beta-1)y^{\beta-2}(y')^2) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中用到 $\alpha - 1 < 0$, $\beta - 1 < 0$. 由此證得, $x^\alpha + y^\beta = C$ 遞減且凹向上.

(2) 1. $(\alpha, \beta) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3})$. 由極值條件得

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{P_x} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}y^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{P_y} \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{2P_x}{3P_y}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

隨著 C 變大, 會往 X 偏袒.

2. $(\alpha, \beta) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$. 由極值條件得

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{P_x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}y^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{P_y} \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{P_x}{P_y}\right)^2 x$$

隨著 C 變大, 無偏袒.

3. $(\alpha, \beta) = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$. 由極值條件得

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{P_x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}y^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{P_y} \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{3P_x}{2P_y}\right)^2 x^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

隨著 C 變大, 會往 Y 偏袒.

(3) 一般情況

$$\frac{\alpha x^{\alpha-1}}{P_x} = \frac{\beta y^{\beta-1}}{P_y} \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{\beta P_x}{\alpha P_y}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} x^{\frac{1-\alpha}{1-\beta}}$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha > \beta &\Rightarrow 1 - \alpha < 1 - \beta \Rightarrow \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\beta} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{向 } X \text{ 偏袒} \\ \alpha < \beta &\Rightarrow 1 - \alpha > 1 - \beta \Rightarrow \frac{1-\alpha}{1-\beta} > 1 \Rightarrow \text{向 } Y \text{ 偏袒} \end{aligned}$$