

Lagrange 乘数法的推广

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摘 要

本文讨论了不等式约束条件及不等式与等式混合约束条件下极值问题,给出了 Lagrange 乘数法的一种推广。

关键词: 乘数法; 条件极值; 乘数; 系数矩阵; 约束条件; 边界; 内部

研究函数 $A = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在约束条件

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_1 \\ \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_2 \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ \varphi_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_n \end{cases}$$

下的条件极值问题,这里假定 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 及 $\varphi_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 对每个 $x_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都有偏导数。为方便起见用 *extre* 表示极值, *restr* 表示约束条件,于是上述极值可记为

$$\text{extre } A = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{restr } \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_1 \\ \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_2 \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ \varphi_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_n \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

因为 $\varphi_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_i$ 等价于 $a_i - \varphi_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \geq 0$ 故令

$$z_i^2 = a_i - \varphi_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (2)$$

作函数

$$F_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = z_i^2 + \varphi_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - a_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

则

$$F_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = 0$$

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将函数 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 视为 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$ 的函数, 则极值(1)化为

$$\text{extre } A = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{作辅助函数 } \text{restr. } \begin{cases} F_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = 0 \\ F_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ F_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\Phi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i F_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$$

则(3)有极值的必要条件为⁽¹⁾

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_2} = 0 \\ \dots \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_n} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} + \dots + \lambda_n \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \lambda_n \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_2} = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_n} + \dots + \lambda_n \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_n} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial Z_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial Z_2} = 0 \\ \dots \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial Z_n} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} 2\lambda_1 Z_1 = 0 \\ 2\lambda_2 Z_2 = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \\ 2\lambda_n Z_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_1 = 0 \\ F_2 = 0 \\ \dots \\ F_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} Z_1^2 + \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - a_1 = 0 \\ Z_2^2 + \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - a_2 = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ Z_n^2 + \varphi_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - a_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

由(2)有

$$\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial \varphi_j}{\partial x_i} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

将上式代入 (4)、(5) 中得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_1} + \cdots + \lambda_n \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_2} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + \lambda_n \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_2} = 0 \\ \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_n} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_n} + \cdots + \lambda_n \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_n} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 [a_1 - \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)] = 0 \\ \lambda_2 [a_2 - \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)] = 0 \\ \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \\ \lambda_n [a_n - \varphi_n(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)] = 0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

方程组 (6)、(7)、(8) 即为 (3) 有极值的必要条件。记

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

增广矩阵为

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x_n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi_n}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

以下分几种情况进行讨论

1 若 $|A| \neq 0$, 且 \tilde{A} 的任一 n 阶子式都不为 0。

由方程组 (7) 可解出⁽²⁾ λ , 且 $\lambda_i \neq 0 (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$, 于是由方程组 (8) 有

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ a_2 - \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ a_n - \varphi_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

故极值只能在边界上取得, 因而极值 (1) 变为

$$\text{extre. } A = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{restr. } \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - a_1 = 0 \\ \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - a_2 = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - a_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

由 Lagrange 乘数法可求出 (12) 的极值。

I 若 $|A| \neq 0$, $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right) \neq 0$, 则方程组 (7) 有解, 显然 λ_i 不全为 0, 否则 $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \quad \dots \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}\right) = 0$, 与条件矛盾。

若 $\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \neq 0$, 则 $\lambda_i \neq 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 极值只能在边界上取得, 于是极值 (1) 转化为极值 (12)。

若 $\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 0$, 则 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 中必有部分为 0, 设 $\lambda_{n_1}, \lambda_{n_2}, \dots, \lambda_{n_r} \neq 0, \lambda_{n_1} = \lambda_{n_2} = \dots = \lambda_{n_{r-1}} = 0$, 这里 ($1 < r < n$), 因 $\prod_{i=1}^r \lambda_{n_i} \neq 0$ 由方程组 (8) 有

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{n_1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_1} \\ \varphi_{n_2}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_2} \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_{n_r}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_r} \end{cases}$$

于是极值 (1) 可用下法求出:

先求

$$\text{extre. } A = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{restr. } \begin{cases} \varphi_{n_1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_1} \\ \varphi_{n_2}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_2} \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_{n_r}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_r} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

若得可能极值点 $P_0(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$, 再验证 P_0 是否满足

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{m_1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_{m_1} \\ \varphi_{m_2}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_{m_2} \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_{m_{n-r}}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_{m_{n-r}} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

若 $P_0(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$ 满足(14), 则其亦为(1)的可能极值点, 若 $P_0(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$ 不满足(14), 则说明此时(1)无极值。

III 若 $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2 = 0$, 由方程(6)、(8)知, 可能的极值点必须满足下列三个约束条件之一。

$$(a) \quad \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_1 \\ \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_2 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_n \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \quad \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) < a_1 \\ \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) < a_2 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) < a_n \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

(c) (a)、(b)的混合型

以下分别讨论

(a) 说明极值只能在边界上取得, 故极值(1)转化为极值(12)。

(b) 说明极值只能在内部取得, 把 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$ 代入方程组(7)中得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 0, \quad \dots, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} = 0 \quad (16)$$

此即为函数 $A = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在由(15)确定的开区域中有极值的必要条件。若由(16)解出 $P_0(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$ 再验证 P_0 是否满足(15), 若满足, 则 $P_0(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$ 为极值(1)在内部的可能极值点, 否则(1)在内部无极值点, 此时可考虑边界的情况。

(c) 表明约束条件一部分为等式、另一部分为不等式, 此时极值转化为(13)、(14)。

IV 若 $|A| = 0$, 则 $R(A) < n$

要使(7)有解, A, \tilde{A} 必须满足条件^[3]

$$r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) \quad (17)$$

这里 $r(A), r(\tilde{A})$ 分别是 A, \tilde{A} 的秩。

由(17)可得一方程或方程组

$$\begin{cases} R_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ R_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ R_r(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

于是当 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 满足 (18) 时, 方程组 (7) 有解 $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$

若 $\prod_{i=1}^r \lambda_i \neq 0$, 则极值 (1) 化为 (12)

若 $\prod_{i=1}^r \lambda_i = 0$, 但 $\sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^2 \neq 0$, 不妨设 $\lambda_{n_1}, \lambda_{n_2}, \dots, \lambda_{n_r} \neq 0, (1 < R < n), \lambda_{n_1} = \lambda_{n_2} = \dots = \lambda_{n_r} = 0$, 极值 (1) 可如下求得

先求

$$\text{extre. } A = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{restr. } \begin{cases} R_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ R_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ R_r(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \varphi_{n_1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_1} \\ \varphi_{n_2}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_2} \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_{n_r}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{n_r} \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

得可能极值点 $P_0 (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$, 再验证 $P_0 (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0)$ 是否满足

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{n_1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_{n_1} \\ \varphi_{n_2}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_{n_2} \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_{n_r}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_{n_r} \end{cases}$$

注 方法 IV 还适合求以下极值

$$\text{extre. } A = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{restr. } \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_1 \\ \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_2 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ \varphi_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq a_m \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

例 1 求

$$\text{extre. } A = Z$$

$$\text{restr. } \begin{cases} z + x^2 + 2y^2 - 6 \leq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\text{令 } u^2 = 6 - z - x^2 - 2y^2$$

$$v^2 = z - x^2 - y^2$$

作函数

$$F(x, y, z, u, v) = u^2 + x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6$$

$$G(x, y, z, u, v) = v^2 + x^2 + y^2 - z$$

则极值 (21) 转化为 $\text{extre. } A = Z$

$$\text{restr } \begin{cases} F(x, y, z, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

作辅助函数

$$\Phi(x, y, z, u, v) = z + \lambda_1(u^2 + x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6) + \lambda_2(v^2 + x^2 + y^2 - z)$$

若 (22) 有极值, 则 Φ 必须满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} = 0 \\ F = 0 \\ G = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2x\lambda_1 + 2x\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 4y\lambda_1 + 2y\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 1 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \\ 2\lambda_1 u = 0 \\ 2\lambda_2 v = 0 \\ u^2 + x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 = 0 \\ v^2 + x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$$4y\lambda_1 + 2y\lambda_2 = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$1 + \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$2\lambda_1 u = 0 \quad (26)$$

$$2\lambda_2 v = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$u^2 + x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 = 0 \quad (28)$$

$$v^2 + x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \quad (29)$$

将 (28)、(29) 代入 (26)、(27) 中得

$$\lambda_1(6 - x^2 - 2y^2 - z) = 0 \quad (30)$$

$$\lambda_2(z - x^2 - y^2) = 0 \quad (31)$$

由 (25) 知 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \neq 0$, 即方程组 (23)、(24) 有非零解。于是其系数行列式为 0, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2x \\ 4y & 2y \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (32)$$

即 $-4xy = 0$

当 $\lambda_1 \neq 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0$ 时, 极值(21)化为

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{extre. } z \\ \text{restr. } \begin{cases} z = 6 - x^2 - 2y^2 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases} \end{array}$$

作 $R(x, y, z) = z + \lambda_1(6 - x^2 - 2y^2 - z) + \lambda_2(x^2 + y^2 - z)$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} -2x\lambda_1 + 2x\lambda_2 = 0 \\ -4y\lambda_1 + 2y\lambda_2 = 0 \\ 1 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

方程组(33)有解, 其第一, 二方程的系数行列式必须为0, 即

$$-\begin{vmatrix} -2x & 2x \\ -4y & 2y \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad 4xy = 0$$

于是 $x = 0$ 或 $y = 0$, 因 $x = 0, y = 0$ 不满足约束条件

$$\begin{cases} z = 6 - x^2 - 2y^2 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

故 x, y 不同时为0, 把 $x = 0, y = 0$ 分别代入(34)中得

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \pm \sqrt{2} \\ z = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = \pm \sqrt{3} \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$$

$z = 2, z = 3$ 即为可能的极值, 事实上可以验证 $z = 2$ 为极小值, $z = 3$ 为极大值。

当 $\lambda_1 \neq 0, \lambda_2 = 0$ 时, 约束条件为

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

先求

$\text{extre. } A = Z$

$\text{restr. } x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 = 0$

(36)

作辅助函数

$$H(x, y, z) = z + \lambda(x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6)$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} 2\lambda x = 0 \\ 2\lambda y = 0 \\ 1 + \lambda = 0 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

由于 $\lambda = -1 \neq 0$, 故 $x = 0, y = 0$, 代入 $x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 = 0$ 中得 $Z = 6$, 于是得(36)的可能极值点 $P_0(0, 0, 6)$, 而 P_0 恰好满足约束条件

$$x^2 + y^2 - z \leq 0$$

故 $(0, 0, 6)$ 为(21)的可能极值点, 实际上可明显看出 $z = 6$ 为极大值。

当 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0$ 时, 约束条件为

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 \leq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

$$\text{先求} \quad \begin{array}{l} \overline{\text{extre.}} \quad A = Z \\ \text{restr.} \quad x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \end{array} \quad (39)$$

作辅助函数

$$S(x, y, z) = z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z)$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} 2\lambda x = 0 \\ 2\lambda y = 0 \\ 1 - \lambda = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

因 $\lambda = 1$, 故 $x = 0, y = 0$, 代入 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 中得 $z = 0$ 于是得(39)的可能极值点 $P_0(0, 0, 0)$ 而 $P_0(0, 0, 0)$ 恰好满足约束条件

$$x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 6 \leq 0$$

故 $(0, 0, 0)$ 为(21)的可能极值点, 实际上 $Z = 0$ 为(21)的极小值。

例2 求 $\text{extre.} \quad A = x^2 + y^2$

$$\text{restr.} \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \quad (R > 0) \quad (41)$$

令 $u^2 = R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$

作函数 $P(x, y, z, u) = u^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$

则极值 (41) 转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \text{extre. } A &= x^2 + y^2 \\ \text{restr. } P(x, y, z, u) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

引进辅助函数

$$Q(x, y, z, u) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(u^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial u} = 0 \\ P = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} 2x + 2\lambda x = 0 & (43) \\ 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 & (44) \\ 2\lambda z = 0 & (45) \\ 2\lambda u = 0 & (46) \\ u^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2 & (47) \end{cases}$$

若 $\lambda \neq 0$, 则极值在边界上取得, 因此时 $z = 0$ 故代入 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 中得 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, 可以验证 $A = R^2$ 即为 $A = x^2 + y^2$ 在边界上取得的极小值。

若 $\lambda = 0$, 由 (43)、(44) 有 $x = 0, y = 0$

此时约束条件为

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < R^2 \quad \text{或} \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

因边界上的极值已求出, 故只要求 A 在内部的极值。

$A = x^2 + y^2$ 有极值的必要条件为

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad 2x = 0 \quad 2y = 0$$

由此得可能极值点 $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$, 与 (43)、(44) 的结果一致, 而点 $(0, 0, z)$ ($|z| < R$), 满足约束条件 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < R^2$. 故 $(0, 0, z)$ 为 (41) 的可能极值点, 实际上 $(0, 0, z)$ ($|z| < R$) 为 (41) 的极小值点, 此时 $A = 0$.

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A Generalization of Lagranges Method of Multipliers

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Abstract

In this paper we discuss conditional extremum problem with constraints of inequalities or constraints of combination of inequalities and equalities and give a generalization of Lagranges method of multipliers.

Key words: multiplier method; conditional extremum; multiplier; matrix of coefficients; constraints boundary; interior