

格式

- 向量建议写成 \boldsymbol{x}_0

内容

- 没有例题吗

知识点

前言

对于一元函数的极值问题相信大家都十分熟悉，但是对于多元函数的极值问题可能就会比较陌生。大家都学过淑芬怎么可能陌生呢

对于没有限制条件的多元函数来说，只需要对函数求导即可，但是若有了限制条件，即函数的值要在一定条件下才能取到，则需要用到拉格朗日乘子法。

引理

设函数 $f(\boldsymbol{x})$

$\varphi_1(\boldsymbol{x}), \varphi_2(\boldsymbol{x}), \dots, \varphi_m(\boldsymbol{x})$ 在区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($m < n$) 内具有各个连续偏导数，再设 $x_0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) \in D$ 为 $f(\boldsymbol{x})$ 在约束条件 $\begin{cases} \varphi_1(\boldsymbol{x}) = 0 \\ \varphi_2(\boldsymbol{x}) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_m(\boldsymbol{x}) = 0 \end{cases}$ 下的极值点，并且 $\varphi'(x_0)$ 的秩为 m 则存在常数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_n$ 使得在 x_0 处成立下述等式 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j \frac{\partial \varphi_j(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_n} + \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j \frac{\partial \varphi_j(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_n} = 0 & (j=1, 2, \dots, m) \end{cases}$

证明

由于 $\varphi'(x_0)$ 的秩为 m 我们不妨设行列

式 $\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \varphi_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \end{cases}$ 在 x_0 处不为零。因此，在 x_0 的某个邻域内唯一确定一组具有各个连续偏导数的隐函数 $\begin{cases} x_{n-m+1} = g_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m}) \\ x_{n-m+2} = g_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m}) \\ \vdots \\ x_n = g_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m}) \end{cases}$ 满足 $\begin{cases} x_j = g_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m}) & (j=n-m+1, n-m+2, \dots, n) \end{cases}$ 且有 $\varphi_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n-m}, g_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m}), g_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m}), \dots, g_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m})) = 0$ 将隐函数组代入 $f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)$ 得 $f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-m}, g_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m}), g_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m}), \dots, g_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m})) = 0$ 因此 x_0 是条件极值点转化为 $(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_{n-m}^0)^0$ 为上述函数的通常极值点。

令 \boldsymbol{x}_0' 则对 $i=1, 2, \dots, n-m$

有 $\frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} + \dots + \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_n} = 0$ 令 $\frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} = \lambda_i$ 则 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{n-m}$ 为上述函数的通常极值点。

令

$$\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{x}) = (g_1(\boldsymbol{x}), g_2(\boldsymbol{x}), \dots, g_m(\boldsymbol{x}))$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-m})$ 将上述 $n-m$ 个等式写成向量形式，有 $\left(\frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m}} \right)$ $= \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = 0$ 由于 $\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = -\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$

由 $\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = 0$ 可得 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right) = -\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$

即 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$

注意到 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$ 是一个 m 维行向量，我们可以将其记为 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$ ， $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ 将 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$ 代入之前的式子 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$ 得

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$$

即 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$

另外我们可以将 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$ 改写成 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$

即 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_{n-m+1}} \end{array} \right)$

\frac{\partial{\varphi_2(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}}{\partial{x_{n-m+2}}} \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial{\varphi_2(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}}{\partial{x_n}} \vdots & \vdots \ddots \vdots \\ \frac{\partial{\varphi_m(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}}{\partial{x_{n-m+1}}} & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial{\varphi_m(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}}{\partial{x_{n-m+2}}} \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial{\varphi_m(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}}{\partial{x_n}} \end{array} \right) = 0 \quad \text{tag{5}} \quad \text{将 } \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right) \text{ 写成分量形式再加上约束条件即可证明。}

拉格朗日乘子法

构造函数 $F(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) = f(\boldsymbol{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j \varphi_j(\boldsymbol{x})$ 则上述求条件极值点的必要条件形式转化为 F 的通常极值的必要条件 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial x_i} = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \\ \frac{\partial F(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}{\partial \lambda_j} = 0 & (j=1, 2, \dots, m) \end{cases}$ 此即拉格朗日乘子法

例题

CF813C

- 题意：给定整数 a, b, c, s 求使得 $x^a y^b z^c$ 最大的实数 x, y, z 其中 $x+y+z \leq s$ ($1 \leq s \leq 10^3, 0 \leq a, b, c \leq 10^3$)
- 题解：对于 $x, y, z > 0$ 时显然取 $x+y+z=s$ 时会比 $x+y+z < s$ 时更优；对于 $xyz=0$ 时取 $x+y+z=s$ 不会比 $x+y+z < s$ 劣。因此可以将限制条件改为 $x+y+z=s$ 即可。令 $G(x, y, z) = x+y+z-s$ $F(x, y, z) = a \ln x + b \ln y + c \ln z$ $H(x, y, z) = F(x, y, z) + \lambda G(x, y, z)$ 套用拉格朗日乘子法即可得到 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = a, y = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = b, z = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = c \\ x+y+z=s \end{cases}$ 注意 $a+b+c=0$ 时需要特判。
- 对于所求表达式为乘积的形式时，可以取对数，如上题中 $F(x, y, z) = a \ln x + b \ln y + c \ln z$ 此时求出的极值点依旧为原表达式的极值点，具体问题需要具体分析。
- 一般来说使用拉格朗日乘子法时需要注意边界条件，此题 x, y, z 为边界条件时表达式值一定不会优于最大值，所以可以不考虑边界。注意边界值并不是 0 。

一道没有来源的题目

- 题意：平面上有 n 个点，告诉你每个点距离原点的距离，求这 n 个点所围成的凸包的最大面积
- 题解：枚举哪些点在凸包上，并且这些点极角排序后的顺序。假设极径依次为 r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n 面积 $S = \frac{1}{2} (r_1 r_2 \sin \theta_1 + r_2 r_3 \sin \theta_2 + \dots + r_n r_1 \sin \theta_n)$ 并且 $\sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i| = 2\pi$ 令 $F(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n) = S + \lambda g(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n)$, 其中 $g(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n |\theta_i| - 2\pi$. 由拉格朗日乘子法，解得 $\lambda = r_1 r_2 \cos \theta_1 = r_2 r_3 \cos \theta_2 = \dots = r_n r_1 \cos \theta_n$, 可二分 λ ，求出满足 $g=0$ 的解，此时对应的 θ 就是当前条件下面积的最大值。
- 注：其实枚举点在凸包上时这些点并非一定会构成凸包，但是这样的面积一定不会是最大的，对于答案并没有影响。
- 这道题是同学出的，并没有具体数据。

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Last update: 2020/06/12 21:18

