

Mathematics 120
Spring 2006

Homework Assignment No. 6

1. Use Lagrange multipliers to find the maximum of $f(x, y) = 3x + 4y$ subject to the constraint $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$
2. Find the maximum and the minimum of

$$f(x, y, z) = x - y - z$$

subject to the constraints

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 6 \\x + y + z &= 0\end{aligned}$$

3. The planes $x + y - z - 2w = 1$ and $x - y + z + 2w = 2$ intersect in a set F in \mathbb{R}^4 . Find the point in F that is nearest to the origin.
4. Let a_1, \dots, a_n be n positive real numbers. Use the method of Lagrange multipliers to show that

$$(a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdots a_n)^{1/n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n}$$

where equality holds if and only if $a_1 = \cdots = a_n$. (Find the local extreme values of $(a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdots a_n)^{1/n}$ subject to $a_1 + \cdots + a_n = \text{const.}$)

H.W. #6.

#1:

$$F(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda g(x,y)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 3 + 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4 + 8\lambda y = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 3 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4 + 8\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\sqrt{13} \\ y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}\sqrt{13} \end{array} \right. \text{ or } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\sqrt{13} \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}\sqrt{13} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f = \sqrt{13}$$

↓
maximum

$$f = -\sqrt{13}$$

↑
minimum

#2:

$$F(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda_1 g_1(x,y,z) + \lambda_2 g_2(x,y,z)$$

$$= (x-y-z) + \lambda_1(x^2+y^2+z^2-6) + \lambda_2(x+y+z-0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \dots$$

#3:

Equivalent prob: minimize $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

s.t. $x + y - z - 2W = 1$

$x - y + z + 2W = 2$

$$\Rightarrow F(x,y,z) = \dots$$

#4:

Equivalent to: Maximize/minimize: $(x_1 x_2 \dots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$

s.t. $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = nC$

C: some constant;

(see the attached paper for H.W. #4.)