

一类特殊三角函数的最大值解

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【摘要】首先在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,给出特定系数 $3\sin A+4\sin B+18\sin C$ 的最大值问题,分别利用逐步分析法、拉格朗日乘数法和不等式三种方法获得相同的结果,然后利用拉格朗日乘数法推导出任意系数三角函数 $a\sin A+b\sin B+c\sin C$ (其中 $a、b、c\in R^+$)的最大值求解方法,最后推导三角函数 $a\cos A+b\cos B+c\cos C$ (其中 $a、b、c\in R^+$)的极值。

【关键词】拉格朗日乘数法;逐步分析法;极值

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引言

最值和不等式,是数学组成的重要内容和部分,不等式揭示变量之间的制约关系,而最值问题与它紧密相关。三角函数的最值问题是函数最值问题的一个重要部分。解答三角函数的最值问题,除了要用到代数中求最值问题的定理和方法外,通常还要借助三角函数的一些特性来求解。

引理1^[1]: $y = a\cos x + b\sin x$ ($a、b \neq 0$),当 $x + \varphi = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($k \in Z$)其中 $\tan \varphi = \frac{a}{b}$ 时 y 取得最大值 $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ 。

引理2^[2]:在任意 $\triangle ABC$ 中有

$$\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C + 2\cos A \cos B \cos C = 1。$$

引理3^[3]:对 $\forall x、y、z \in R$ 及 $u、v、w > 0$ 及任意 $\triangle ABC$ 有 $yz\sin A + xz\sin B + xy\sin C \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2} \frac{\sqrt{vw + wu + uv}}{2}$ 当且仅当 $x:y:z = \cos A:\cos B:\cos C$ 且 $u:v:w = \cot A:\cot B:\cot C$ 时等号成立。

引理4^[4]:设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域内具有二阶连续偏导数,且点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 是函数的驻点,即 $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$,记: $A = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0)$, $B = f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$, $C = f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$, $\Delta = B^2 - AC$ 。则:

- (1)当 $\Delta < 0$ 时,函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处有极值,且当 $A < 0$ 时, $A > 0$ 有极大值,当时,有极小值;
- (2)当 $\Delta > 0$ 时,函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处没有极值;
- (3)当 $\Delta = 0$ 时,函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处可能有极值,也可能没有极值。

1 主要结果

1.1 逐步分析法^[5]

三角形三个角 $A、B、C$ 的取值范围为 $(A, B, C) \in D \equiv \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) | \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \gamma > 0\}$

首先考虑 $3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C$ 在 D 的闭包 $E = \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) | \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi, \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0, \gamma \geq 0\}$ 上的最大值。

$$\text{有 } \max_{(A, B, C) \in E} (3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C)$$

$$= \max_{\substack{A+C \leq \pi \\ A, C \geq 0}} [3\sin A + 4\sin(A+C) + 18\sin C]$$

$$= \max_{\substack{A+C \leq \pi \\ A, C \geq 0}} (3\sin A + 4\sin A \cos C + 4\cos A \sin C + 18\sin C)$$

$$= \max_{\substack{A+C \leq \pi \\ A, C \geq 0}} [(3+4\cos C)\sin A + 4\sin C \cos A + 18\sin C]$$

$$= \max_{0 \leq C \leq \pi} (\sqrt{(3+4\cos C)^2 + 16\sin^2 C} + 18\sin C) \text{ (由引理1得)}$$

$$= \max_{0 \leq C \leq \pi} (\sqrt{25+24\cos C} + 18\sin C)$$

考虑 $f(C) = \sqrt{25+24\cos C} + 18\sin C$ $0 \leq C \leq \pi$

$$\text{易见 } f(C) \geq f(\pi - C) \forall C \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$f'(C) = 18\cos C - \frac{12\sin C}{\sqrt{25+24\cos C}}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(C) = 0 \text{ 即 } (8\cos C - 1)(27\cos^2 C + 32\cos C + 4) = 0$$

$$\text{则它在 } [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 上的解为 } C = \arccos \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{于是 } \max_{0 \leq C \leq \pi} f(C) = \max_{0 \leq C \leq \frac{\pi}{2}} f(C) = \max \left\{ f(\arccos \frac{1}{8}), f(0), f(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right\} = \frac{35\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$\text{由此可得 } \max_{(A, B, C) \in E} (3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C) = \frac{35\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

另一方面,不难看到 $3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C$ 在 E 的边界上($A、B、C$ 之一为0)的最大值为22

$$\text{所以,所求最大值为 } \frac{35\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

1.2 用拉格朗日乘数法

在 $A + B + C = \pi$ 条件下求函数 $3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C$ 的极大值。

$$\text{令 } L = 3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C - \lambda(A + B + C - \pi)$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} L_A = 3\cos A - \lambda = 0 \\ L_B = 4\cos B - \lambda = 0 \\ L_C = 18\cos C - \lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = -(A + B + C - \pi) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } \begin{cases} \cos A = \frac{\lambda}{3} \\ \cos B = \frac{\lambda}{4} \\ \cos C = \frac{\lambda}{18} \\ A + B + C = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由引理2得 } (\frac{\lambda}{3})^2 + (\frac{\lambda}{4})^2 + (\frac{\lambda}{18})^2 + 2 \frac{\lambda^3}{3 \times 4 \times 18} = 1$$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda = \frac{9}{4}$$

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由于所求实际问题存在极大值,故当 $\lambda = \frac{9}{4}$ 时原函数取最大值

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } \lambda = \frac{9}{4} \text{ 时 } \cos A = \frac{3}{4}, \cos B = \frac{9}{16}, \cos C = \frac{1}{8} \\ \text{则 } \sin A = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}, \sin B = \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{16}, \sin C = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8} \\ \text{所以 } \max(3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C) = \frac{35\sqrt{7}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

1.3 不等式法

$$\text{由引理 3 令 } \begin{cases} yz = 3 \\ xz = 4 \\ xy = 18 \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = 2\sqrt{6} \\ y = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2} \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{cases}$$

则 $\cos A : \cos B : \cos C = 12 : 9 : 2$

$$\text{又由引理 2 得 } \cos A = \frac{3}{4}, \cos B = \frac{9}{16}, \cos C = \frac{1}{8}$$

所以 $\cot A : \cot B : \cot C = 45 : 27 : 5$

故取 $u = 45, v = 27, w = 5$ 代入引理 3 中不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} 3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C \leq \frac{35\sqrt{7}}{4} \\ \text{所以 } \max(3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C) = \frac{35\sqrt{7}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

2 一般形式的三角函数极值

2.1 对于 $\triangle ABC, a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C$ (其中 $a, b, c \in R^+$) 的极值

令 $f = a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C = a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin(A+B)$

则 $f_{AA} = -a \sin A - c \sin(A+B), f_{AB} = -c \sin(A+B), f_{BB} = -b \sin B - c \sin(A+B)$

$$f_{AA} < 0, f_{AB}^2 - f_{AA}f_{BB} < 0$$

由引理 4 知: f 有极大值

根据拉格朗日乘法

令 $L = a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C - \lambda(A+B+C-\pi)$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} L_A = a \cos A - \lambda = 0 \\ L_B = b \cos B - \lambda = 0 \\ L_C = c \cos C - \lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = -(A+B+C-\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} \cos A = \frac{\lambda}{a} \\ \cos B = \frac{\lambda}{b} \\ \cos C = \frac{\lambda}{c} \\ A+B+C = \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由引理 2 得 } \left(\frac{\lambda}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{c}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\lambda^3}{abc} = 1$$

$$\text{由盛金公式}^{[6]}\text{解得 } \lambda_1 = -\frac{(1+2\cos\frac{\theta}{3})\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)}{\frac{6}{abc}}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\frac{(1-\cos\frac{\theta}{3} - \sqrt{3}\sin\frac{\theta}{3})\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)}{\frac{6}{abc}}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -\frac{(1-\cos\frac{\theta}{3} + \sqrt{3}\sin\frac{\theta}{3})\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)}{\frac{6}{abc}}$$

$$\text{其中 } \theta = \arccos T \quad T = 1 - \frac{54}{(abc)^2\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)^3}$$

下面考虑 $a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C$ 在 D 的闭包

$E = \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) | \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi, \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0, \gamma \geq 0\}$ 上的最大值。

由于所求问题存在极大值,故所求 λ 中存在满足条件的 λ , 将满足条件的 λ 分别代入求得函数值并与边界值 $\max(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}, \sqrt{a^2+c^2}, \sqrt{c^2+b^2})$ 进行比较, 即可得出 $a \sin A + b \sin B + c \sin C$ 的最大值。

2.2 对于 $\triangle ABC, a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C$ (其中 $a, b, c \in R^+$) 的极值

根据拉格朗日乘法

令 $L = a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C + \mu(A+B+C-\pi)$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} L_A = -a \sin A + \mu = 0 \\ L_B = -b \sin B + \mu = 0 \\ L_C = -c \sin C + \mu = 0 \\ L_\lambda = A+B+C-\pi = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} \sin A = \frac{\mu}{a} \\ \sin B = \frac{\mu}{b} \\ \sin C = \frac{\mu}{c} \\ A+B+C = \pi \end{cases}$$

由 $\sin C = \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$ 得

$$\frac{\mu}{c} = \frac{\mu}{a} \cos B + \frac{\mu}{b} \cos A \quad (\mu \neq 0)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{c} - \frac{\cos B}{a} = \frac{\cos A}{b}$$

$$\text{两边平方得 } \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{2\cos B}{ac} + \frac{\cos^2 B}{a^2} = \frac{\cos^2 A}{b^2}$$

$$\text{即有 } \cos B = \frac{ac}{2} \left[\frac{1}{c^2} - \left(\frac{1-\mu^2}{a^2} - \frac{1-\mu^2}{b^2} \right) \right] = \frac{ac}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} \right)$$

$$\text{同理可得 } \cos A = \frac{bc}{2} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \right)$$

$$\cos C = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \right)$$

令 $f = a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C = a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos(A+B)$

则 $f_{AA} = -a \cos A - c \cos(A+B), f_{AB} = -c \cos(A+B), f_{BB} = -b \cos B - c \cos(A+B)$

代入 $\cos A, \cos B, \cos C$ 的值得 $f_{AA} = abc \left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \right)$,

$$f_{AB}^2 - f_{AA}f_{BB} = \left(\frac{abc}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}\right)^2 - (abc)^2 \left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}\right)$$

由引理 4 知: 当 $f_{AA} < 0$ 且 $f_{AB}^2 - f_{AA}f_{BB} < 0$ 时 f 有极大值;

则 $a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C$ 的极大值为 $\frac{abc}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right)$

当 $f_{AA} > 0$ 且 $f_{AB}^2 - f_{AA}f_{BB} < 0$ 时 f 有极小值;

则 $a \cos A + b \cos B + c \cos C$ 的极小值为 $\frac{abc}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right)$ 。

3 结语

三角函数最值问题题型丰富多彩,其解法也层出不穷。例如利用三角函数的有界性、换元法、判别式法、利用函数的单调性、对含参数的三角函数最值的分类讨论法、利用基本不等式法(如:和差化积与积化和差公式、均值不等式、柯西不等式)等都是解三角函数最值的常用手段,解决这类问题关键在于对三角函数的灵活应用,抓住关键和本质所在。

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The Solution to Maximum Value of a Special Class of Trigonometric Functions

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Abstract: For the maximum value of a trigonometric function $3\sin A + 4\sin B + 18\sin C$ with special coefficients in $\triangle ABC$, three solutions of analysis segment, the Lagrange multiplier, the inequalities, are first proposed, leading to the same result. Then for a general trigonometric function $a\sin A + b\sin B + c\sin C$ with the coefficients a, b , and c belonging to R^+ , the Lagrange multiplier is used to seek its maximum value. Finally, the solution to the extreme value of the trigonometric function $a\cos A + b\cos B + c\cos C$ with the coefficients a, b , and c belonging to R^+ is derived.

Key words: Lagrange multiplier; analysis segment; extreme value

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Galerkin Finite Element Numerical Solutions for the Hydromagnetic Boundary Layer Flow due to a Radially Stretching Surface

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Abstract: The shear stress of the steady two-dimensional boundary layer flow of a hydromagnetic flow due to a radially stretching surface is investigated. The boundary layer equations governing the flow are transformed into a singular equation by using suitable equivalent transformations. The equation is then turned to nonlinear equations by using Galerkin finite element method. At last, the numerical solutions for the nonlinear equations are estimated through Newton iterative method. It is obtained the shear stress of this fluid corresponding to the parameter M different values. Moreover, the results are compared with previous conclusions through table. It's shown that the numerical results and previous solution is consistent. This means that the Galerkin finite element method is a good method to solve the hydromagnetic boundary layer flow.

Key words: radially stretching surface; hydromagnetic boundary layer flow; Galerkin finite element method; Newton iterative method; numerical solutions