

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 且 王定理 (不等式)

$\begin{array}{c} \text{设 } \\ \text{f: } \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{array}$ $c^2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$g_1: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$\vec{x} \mapsto (\vec{x}, \vec{x}) - \alpha$$

$$g_2: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$\vec{x} \mapsto (\vec{x}, \vec{x}) - \beta$$

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$$(1) \quad H(f)(P) \vec{u}, \vec{u} > 0 \quad (P \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{u} \neq \vec{0})$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{\beta}$$

$$\Sigma \stackrel{n}{=} \Gamma = 3, \quad P_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\exists \lambda \exists \mu \quad \nabla f(P_0) + \lambda \nabla g_1(P_0) + \mu \nabla g_2(P_0) = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore g_1(P_0) = g_2(P_0) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ 佛尔系数为 0 $g_1(p) = g_2(p) = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{15} T = 5$ $P_0 \in \mathbb{P}$ 且 p

$1 = \frac{\pi}{15} T + 5$

$$T(p) > T(P_0)$$

即 $T > T_0$

(3 正确) 由于 $P \in \vec{x}$, $P_0 \in \vec{x}_0$. 有

$$\vec{x}_t = (1-t)\vec{x}_0 + t\vec{x} \quad (t \in \mathbb{R})$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(\vec{x}_t) &= (\vec{a}, (1-t)\vec{x}_0 + t\vec{x}) - \alpha \\ &= (1-t)(\vec{a}, \vec{x}_0) + t(\vec{a}, \vec{x}) - \alpha \\ &= (1-t) \cdot \alpha + t \cdot \alpha - \alpha = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_2(\vec{x}_t) = \dots = 0$$

因此 \vec{x}_t 在 \mathbb{P} 上 P_t 是 佛尔系数为 0

$$g_1(P_t) = g_2(P_t) = 0$$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{15} T = 5$.

$$F(t) = f(\vec{x}_t), \quad \vec{p} = \vec{x} - \vec{x}_0$$

∴

$$F'(t) = (\nabla f(P_t), \vec{p})$$

∴

$$F'(0) = (\nabla f(P_0), \vec{p})$$

$$= (-\lambda \vec{a} - \mu \vec{e}, \vec{p}) = -\lambda (\vec{a}, \vec{p}) - \mu (\vec{e}, \vec{p}) = 0$$

∴

$$F''(t) = (H(t)(P_t), \vec{p}, \vec{p}) > 0$$

$$\text{∴ } \vec{p} = \vec{x} - \vec{x}_0 \neq 0 \text{ 且 } \forall t \in [0, 1], t \neq 0, 1$$

$$F(t) > F(0)$$

$$\text{∴ } t = 1 \text{ or } 0$$

$$F(1) > F(0) \text{ 且 } f(P) > f(P_0)$$