



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

Accredited by NAAC-UGC with 'A++' Grade (Cycle III) &

Accredited by NBA (B.E - CSE, EEE, ECE, Mech & B.Tech.IT)

COIMBATORE-641 035, TAMIL NADU



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIT IV

Method of Lagrangian Multipliers

Working rule :

* Let $f(x, y, z)$ be the function of three variables subject to the constraint $\varphi(x, y, z) = 0$

* Set the auxiliary function as,

$$g = f + \lambda \varphi$$

where λ is the Lagrangian multiplier.

* Set $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 0$, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = 0$

* On Solving the above equations, we get the values of x, y and z . Substituting x, y & z in φ we get value of λ . They are called stationary values.

* On substitution of x, y and z in the given function we get the required extreme values.

Problems

①

Find the minimum value of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

Subject to the condition $x + y + z = 3a$

Soln:



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$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = x + y + z - 3a$$

Let the auxiliary function be,

$$g = f + \lambda \varphi$$

$$g = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda (x + y + z - 3a)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = -\lambda \rightarrow ①$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow 2y + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 2y = -\lambda \rightarrow ②$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = 0 \Rightarrow 2z + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 2z = -\lambda \rightarrow ③$$

From ①, ② & ③,

$$2x = 2y = 2z$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y = z \rightarrow ④$$

$$\text{Given: } x + y + z = 3a$$

$$x + x + x = 3a \quad (\text{using } ④)$$

$$3x = 3a$$

$$\boxed{x = a}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = y = z = a}$$

(a, a, a) is the point where minimum value occurs.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Minimum value} &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 + a^2 + a^2 \\ &= 3a^2 \end{aligned}$$