

第 11 章 (之 3) (总第 59 次)

教材内容: § 11.2 偏导数 [§ 11.2.2 ~ 11.2.4]

**1. 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x\operatorname{ch}z - y\operatorname{sh}x$ 的全微分, 并求出其在点 $P = (0, 1, \ln 2)$ 处的梯度向量.

解: $df(x, y, z) = d(x\operatorname{ch}z) - d(y\operatorname{sh}x)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \operatorname{ch}z dx + x\operatorname{sh}z dz - \operatorname{sh}x dy - y\operatorname{ch}x dx \\ &= (\operatorname{ch}z - y\operatorname{ch}x) dx - \operatorname{sh}x dy + x\operatorname{sh}z dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore df(x, y, z)\big|_{(0, 1, \ln 2)} = \frac{1}{4} dx, \quad \nabla f(x, y, z)\big|_{(0, 1, \ln 2)} = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, 0, 0 \right\}.$$

**2. 求函数 $z = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$ 的全微分:

解: $dz = d \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy} = d(\arctan x + \arctan y)$

$$= d(\arctan x) + d(\arctan y) = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \frac{dy}{1+y^2}$$

**3. 设 $z = \frac{\sec^2(xy)}{\ln(xy-1)}$, 求 dz .

解: $dz = \frac{[\ln(xy-1)]d[\sec^2(xy)] - \sec^2(xy)d[\ln(xy-1)]}{[\ln(xy-1)]^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{[\ln(xy-1)]^2} [\ln(xy-1)2\sec^2(xy)\tan(xy)(ydx + xdy) - \frac{\sec^2(xy)}{xy-1}(ydx + xdy)]$$

$$= \frac{[2\ln(xy-1)\tan(xy)(xy-1)-1](ydx + xdy)}{(xy-1)\cos^2(xy)\ln^2(xy-1)}.$$

**4. 利用 $\Delta f \approx df$, 可推出近似公式: $f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + df(x, y)$,

并利用上式计算 $\sqrt{(2.98)^2 + (4.03)^2}$ 的近似值.

解: 由于 $f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + df(x, y)$,

$$\text{设 } f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = 3, y = 4, \Delta x = -0.02, \Delta y = 0.03,$$

$$\text{于是 } df(x, y) = \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x\Delta x + y\Delta y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + \frac{x\Delta x + y\Delta y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{(2.98)^2 + (4.03)^2} \approx \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} + \frac{3(-0.02) + 4(0.03)}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = 5.012.$$

***5. 已知圆扇形的中心角为 $\alpha = 60^\circ$, 半径为 $r = 20\text{cm}$, 如果 α 增加了 1° , r 减少了 1cm , 试用全微分计算面积改变量的近似值.

解: 由扇形的面积公式 $S = \frac{1}{2}r^2\alpha$ 得到, $dS = r\alpha dr + \frac{1}{2}r^2 d\alpha$,

$$\text{取 } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, d\alpha = \Delta\alpha = \frac{\pi}{180}, r = 20, dr = \Delta r = -1$$

$$\therefore \Delta S \approx dS = 20 \frac{\pi}{3}(-1) + \frac{1}{2} 400 \frac{\pi}{180} = -\frac{50}{9}\pi \approx -17.45329 (\text{cm}^2).$$

***6. 计算函数 $f(x, y, z) = \ln(x + 2y + 3z)$ 在点 $P = (1, 2, 0)$ 处沿给定方向 $\vec{l} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}$

的方向导数 $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}} \right|_P$.

$$\text{解: } f_x = \frac{1}{x + 2y + 3z}, \quad f_y = \frac{2}{x + 2y + 3z}, \quad f_z = \frac{3}{x + 2y + 3z},$$

$$\vec{e}_l = \left\{ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right\},$$

$$\therefore \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}} \right|_P = \nabla f \cdot \vec{e}_l = \left\{ \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right\} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{6}}.$$

***7. 函数 $z = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1+y}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点处沿哪个方向的方向导数最大, 并求此方向导数的值.

$$\text{解: } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1+x}{1+y} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(0,0)} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1+x}{1+y}\right)^2} \cdot \left[-\frac{1+x}{(1+y)^2} \right]_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\sin\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\{1, -1\} \cdot \{\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha\} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\varphi,$$

其中 φ 为 $\vec{l} = \{\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha\}$ 与 $\vec{g} = \left\{\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ 的夹角,

所以 $\varphi = 0$ 时, 即 \vec{l} 与 \vec{g} 同向时, 方向导数取最大值 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

**8. 对函数 $f(x, y, z) = e^{xyz}$ 求出 $\nabla f(x, y, z)$ 以及 $\nabla f(1, 2, 3)$.

解: $\nabla f = \{yze^{xyz}, xze^{xyz}, xye^{xyz}\}$, $\nabla f(1, 2, 3) = e^6\{6, 3, 2\}$.

**9. 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = (x+y)^{\frac{1}{z}}$ 在点 $P = \left(\frac{e+1}{2}, \frac{e-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 处的梯度.

$$\text{解: } \nabla f = \left\{ \frac{1}{z}(x+y)^{\frac{1}{z}-1}, \frac{1}{z}(x+y)^{\frac{1}{z}-1}, -\frac{(x+y)^{\frac{1}{z}}}{z^2} \ln(x+y) \right\},$$

$$\nabla f\left(\frac{e+1}{2}, \frac{e-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \{2e, 2e, -4e^2\}.$$

***10. 讨论函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性, 可导性和可微性.

解: 因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 = f(0, 0),$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 连续.

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2},$$

极限不存在, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可导, 从而在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

第 11 章 (之 4) (总第 60 次)

教材内容: § 11.3 复合函数微分法; § 11.4 隐函数微分法

**1. 解下列各题:

(1) 若函数 $f(u, v)$ 可微, 且有 $f(x, x^2) = x^4 + 2x^3 + x$ 及 $f'_u(x, x^2) = 2x^2 - 2x + 1$, 则

$$f'_v(x, x^2) = \quad (\quad)$$

$$(A) \ 2x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad (B) \ 2x^2 + 3x + \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$(C) \ 2x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad (D) \ 2x^2 + 3x + 1$$

答: (A)

(2) 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $xyz^2 = x + y + z$ 所确定, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____.

$$\text{答: } \frac{2xyz - 1}{1 - xy^2}.$$

(3) 方程 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, 在变量代换 $u = x + 3y$, $v = 3x + y$ 下, 可得新方程为_____.

$$\text{答: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 0.$$

**2. 设 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, $x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi$, $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $z = r \cos \varphi$ 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = 2x(\cos \theta \sin \varphi) + 2y \sin \theta \sin \varphi + 2z \cos \varphi = 2r,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = 2x[-\sin \varphi \sin \theta] + 2y(r \cos \theta \sin \varphi) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = 2x(r \cos \theta \cos \varphi) + 2y(r \sin \theta \cos \varphi) - 2z r \sin \varphi = 0.$$

**3. 一直圆锥的底半径以 3 cm/s 的速率增加, 高 h 以 5 cm/s 的速率增加, 试求 $r=15 \text{ cm}$, $h=25 \text{ cm}$ 时其体积的增加速率.

解: $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h,$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial h} \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{2\pi}{3} rh \frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\left. \frac{dV}{dt} \right|_{h=25, r=15} = 1125\pi \text{cm}^3 / \text{s}$$

*4. 设 $z = e^x - \sqrt[3]{y}$, 而 $x = \sin t, y = t^4$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dt}$.

解: $\frac{dz}{dt} = z_x \frac{dx}{dt} + z_y \frac{dy}{dt} = e^x \cos t - \frac{4t^3}{3y^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$

**5. 若 $z = \frac{xy}{f(x^2 - y^2)}$, 证明: $xy^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x^2 y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 z + y^2 z.$

解: $z_x = \frac{yf - 2x^2 yf'}{f^2}, z_y = \frac{xf + 2xy^2 f'}{f^2},$

则 $xy^2 z_x + x^2 y z_y = \frac{xy(x^2 + y^2)}{f} = x^2 z + y^2 z.$

**6. 设 $u = f(xe^y, ye^x, xy \cos^2 x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, du.$

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^y f_1 + ye^x f_2 + (y \cos^2 x - xy \sin 2x) f_3,$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xe^y f_1 + e^x f_2 + x \cos^2 x f_3,$$

$$du = [e^y f_1 + ye^x f_2 + (y \cos^2 x - xy \sin 2x) f_3] dx + [xe^y f_1 + e^x f_2 + x \cos^2 x f_3] dy.$$

**7. 求由方程 $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$ 所确定的函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$

解: 方程 $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$ 写为 $x = z(\ln z - \ln y)$, 并两边关于 x 求偏导, 得

$$1 = (\ln z - \ln y) z_x + z \left(\frac{z_x}{z} - 0 \right), \text{ 所以 } z_x = \frac{1}{1 + \ln z - \ln y} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x}{z}} = \frac{z}{x + z}.$$

对 $x = z(\ln z - \ln y)$ 两边关于 y 求偏导, 得

$$0 = (\ln z - \ln y)z_y + z\left(\frac{z_y}{z} - \frac{1}{y}\right), \text{ 所以 } z_y = \frac{z}{y(1 + \ln z - \ln y)} = \frac{z}{y(1 + \frac{x}{z})} = \frac{z^2}{y(z+x)}.$$

**8. 设 $F(xy, y+z, xz) = 0$, 试求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, dz$.

解法一: $F(xy, y+z, xz) = 0$, 两边对 x 求导, 得 $yF_1 + z_x F_2 + F_3(z + xz_x) = 0$,

解得
$$z_x = -\frac{yF_1 + zF_3}{F_2 + xF_3},$$

两边对 y 求导, 得 $x F_1 + F_2(1 + z_y) + F_3 x z_y = 0$.

解得
$$z_y = -\frac{x F_1 + F_2}{F_2 + x F_3}, \text{ 所以 } dz = -\frac{y F_1 + z F_3}{F_2 + x F_3} dx - \frac{x F_1 + F_2}{F_2 + x F_3} dy.$$

解法二: (利用微分形式不变性)

对 $F(xy, y+z, xz) = 0$ 两边求全微分, 得

$$F_1 d(xy) + F_2 d(y+z) + F_3 d(xz) = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$F_1(xdy + ydx) + F_2(dy + dz) + F_3(zdx + xdz) = 0, \text{ 解得}$$

$$dz = -\frac{yF_1 + zF_3}{F_2 + xF_3} dx - \frac{x F_1 + F_2}{F_2 + x F_3} dy$$

因有:
$$z_x = -\frac{yF_1 + zF_3}{F_2 + xF_3}, \quad z_y = -\frac{x F_1 + F_2}{F_2 + x F_3}.$$

***9. 函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $F(x, x+y+z, z+xy) = 1$ 所确定, 其中 F 具有连续一阶偏

导数, $F_2 + F_3 \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解:
$$F_1 dx + (dx + dy + dz)F_2 + (dz + ydx + xdy)F_3 = 0,$$

$$dz = -\frac{(F_1 + F_2 + yF_3)dx + (F_2 + xF_3)dy}{F_2 + F_3},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_1 + F_2 + yF_3}{F_2 + F_3}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_2 + xF_3}{F_2 + F_3}.$$

***10. 求由方程 $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$ ($a \neq 0$) 所确定的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处沿方向 $\vec{a} = \{-1, -2\}$ 的方向导数.

解: 当 $x = 0, y = 1$ 时, $z_0 = a \neq 0$. 通过对 $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$ 求偏导可得,

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,1)} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy} \Big|_{(0,1)} = \frac{1}{a}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy} \Big|_{(0,1)} = 0, \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{a}} = \text{grad} z \cdot \frac{\{-1, -2\}}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5a}.$$

***11. 设 $xu - yv = 0, yu + xv = 1, (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$ 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} u + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ v + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{类似地 } \begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

第 11 章 (之 5) (总第 61 次)

教材内容: § 11.5 多元函数微分法在几何上的应用

**1. 曲面 $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 - xyz - 4x + 2z = 6$ 在点 $A = (0, 1, 2)$ 处的切平面方程为 ()

(A) $3(x-1) + 2(y-2) - 3z + 11 = 0$ (B) **$3x + 2y - 3z + 4 = 0$**

(C) $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y-1}{2} + \frac{z-2}{-3} = 0$ (D) $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-2}{-3}$

答: (A).

**2. 设函数 $F(x, y, z)$ 可微, 曲面 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 过点 $M = (2, -1, 0)$, 且

$F_x(2, -1, 0) = 5, F_y(2, -1, 0) = -\sqrt{2}, F_z(2, -1, 0) = -3$. 过点 M 作曲面的一个法向量 \vec{n} , 已

知 \vec{n} 与 x 轴正向的夹角为钝角, 则 \vec{n} 与 z 轴正向的夹角 $\gamma =$ _____.

答: $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

***3. 设曲线 $x = 2t + 1, y = 3t^2 - 1, z = t^3 + 2$ 在 $t = -1$ 对应点处的法平面为 S , 则点

$P = (-2, 4, 1)$ 到 S 的距离 $d =$ _____ .

答: 2.

**4. 求曲线 $L: x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t, z = ct$ 在点 $M_0 = (a, 0, 2\pi c)$ 处的切线和法平面方程.

解: $\frac{dx}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} = -a \sin t\bigg|_{t=0} = 0,$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} = b \cos t\bigg|_{t=0} = b, \quad \frac{dz}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0} = c.$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为: } \frac{x-a}{0} = \frac{y-0}{b} = \frac{z-2\pi c}{c} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \\ \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z-2\pi c}{c} \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为: $by + c(z - 2\pi c) = 0$.

***5. 求曲线 $L: xy + yz + zx = 11, \quad xyz = 6$ 在点 $M_0 = (1, 2, 3)$ 处的切线和法平面方程.

解: 设 $F(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx - 11$, $G(x, y, z) = xyz - 6$,

$$\text{则 } \vec{n} = \nabla F \times \nabla G = \left\{ \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} y+z & x+z \\ yz & xz \end{vmatrix} = xz(y+z) - yz(x+z) = z^2(-y+x),$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} x+z & y+x \\ zx & xy \end{vmatrix} = xy(x+z) - xz(x+y) = x^2(y-z),$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} = \begin{vmatrix} x+y & y+z \\ xy & zy \end{vmatrix} = zy(x+y) - xy(y+z) = y^2(z-x).$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)}\bigg|_{M_0} = -9, \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}\bigg|_{M_0} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)}\bigg|_{M_0} = 8,$$

$$\therefore \text{切线方程为 } \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z-3}{-9},$$

法平面方程为 $(x-1)(-1)+(y-2)8+(z-4)(-9)=0$,

即 $x-8y+9z-12=0$.

***6. 求曲面 $4x^2+y^2+4z^2=16$ 在点 $P=(1,2\sqrt{2},-1)$ 处的法线在 yOz 平面上投影方程.

解: 曲面在点 $P=(1,2\sqrt{2},-1)$ 处的法线方向向量

$$\vec{n} = \{8, 4\sqrt{2}, -8\} = 4\{2, \sqrt{2}, -2\},$$

法线方程为: $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z+1}{-2}.$

法线在 yOz 平面上投影方程为 $\frac{x}{0} = \frac{y-2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z+1}{-2}.$

***7. 求曲线 $x=t^3, y=2t^2, z=3t$ 上的点, 使曲线在该点处的切线平行于平面 $x+2y-z=1$.

解: 设所求的点对应于 $t=t_0$, 则对应的切线方向向量为: $\vec{s} = \{3t_0^2, 4t_0, 3\}.$

因为 \vec{s} 垂直于平面法向量 $\vec{n} = \{1, 2, -1\}$, 所以 $\vec{s} \cdot \vec{n} = 3t_0^2 + 8t_0 - 3 = 0$,

解得: $t_0 = \frac{1}{3}$ 和 $t_0 = -3$. 所求点为: $(\frac{1}{27}, \frac{2}{9}, 1)$ 和 $(-27, 18, -9)$.

**8. 求曲面 $z = \frac{6}{xy}$ 上平行于平面 $6x-3y-2z+6=0$ 的切平面方程.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{6}{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{6}{xy^2},$

$$\therefore \text{由条件, 得: } \left. \begin{array}{l} -\frac{6}{x^2 y} = 6k \\ -\frac{6}{y^2 x} = -3k \\ -1 = -2k \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-2 \\ z=-3 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 切平面方程为: $6(x-1)-3(y+2)-2(z+3)=0,$

即 $6x - 3y - 2z - 18 = 0$.

***9. 求函数 $z = e^{x^2+y^2}$ 在点 $M_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ 沿过该点的等值线的外法线方向的方向导数.

解: 首先, 过 $M_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ 的等值线方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$,

在 $M_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ 处的法线斜率为 $k = \frac{y_0}{x_0}$, 即法线方向向量为 $\vec{n} = \{1, \frac{y_0}{x_0}\}$ 或 $\{x_0, y_0\}$,

$$\text{方向余弦为: } \cos\alpha = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} \quad \cos\beta = \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = e^{x_0^2+y_0^2} \cdot 2x_0 \cdot \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} + e^{x_0^2+y_0^2} \cdot 2y_0 \cdot \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} = 2e^{x_0^2+y_0^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}.$$

***10. 求函数 $z = \sqrt{y + \sin x}$ 在 $P = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)$ 点沿 \vec{a} 方向的方向导数, 其中 \vec{a} 为曲线

$x = 2\sin t, y = \pi \cos 2t$ 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 处的切向量 (指向 t 增大的方向).

$$\text{解: } \tan\alpha = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \left. \frac{-2\pi \sin 2t}{2 \cos t} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{6}} = -\pi,$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}}, \quad \sin\alpha = \frac{-\pi}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)} = \left. \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{y + \sin x}} \right|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)} = \left. \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y + \sin x}} \right|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1\right)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial a} = 0 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}} \right) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \times \left(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}}.$$

***11. 设 $f(y, z), g(z)$ 都是可微函数, 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x = f(y, z) \\ y = g(z) \end{cases}$ 在对应于 $z = z_0$ 点处的切线方

程和法平面方程.

解: 将曲线写为参数式 $\begin{cases} x = f(g(z), z) \\ y = g(z) \\ z = z \end{cases}$, 而 $z = z_0$ 对应点 $(f[g(z_0), z_0], g(z_0), z_0)$, 所以对

应切线的方向向量为:

$$\vec{S} = \{f_y[g(z_0), z_0]g'(z_0) + f_z[g(z_0), z_0], g'(z_0), 1\}.$$

因此, 切线方程为: $\frac{x - f[g(z_0), z_0]}{f_y[g(z_0), z_0]g'(z_0) + f_z[g(z_0), z_0]} = \frac{y - g(z_0)}{g'(z_0)} = z - z_0,$

法平面方程为: $\{f_y[g(z_0), z_0]g'(z_0) + f_z[g(z_0), z_0]\}\{x - f[g(z_0), z_0]\}$

$$+ g'(z_0)[y - g(z_0)] + (z - z_0) = 0.$$

***12. 在函数 $u = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$ 的等值线中哪些曲线与椭圆 $x^2 + 8y^2 = 16$ 相切?

解: 对等值线 $u_0 = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$ 两边微分得 $-\frac{dx}{x^2} - \frac{dy}{y^2} = 0$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2}{x^2},$

同样对 $x^2 + 8y^2 = 16$ 两边微分, 有 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{8y},$

由于两条曲线相切, 切点处必有相同切向量, 故令 $-\frac{y^2}{x^2} = -\frac{x}{8y},$ 得 $x = 2y,$

代入 $x^2 + 8y^2 = 16,$ 得 $x = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad y = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},$

$$\therefore u_0 = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

***13. 试证明曲面 $xyz = a^3$ 上任一点处的切平面在三个坐标轴上截距之积为定值.

解: 由 $xyz = a^3,$ 得 $z = \frac{a^3}{xy},$

$$\therefore \text{在点 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 处法向量为: } -\left\{\frac{a^3}{x_0^2 y_0}, \frac{a^3}{y_0^2 x_0}, 1\right\},$$

\therefore 切平面为:

$$\frac{a^3}{x_0^2 y_0}(x - x_0) + \frac{a^3}{x_0 y_0^2}(y - y_0) + z - z_0 = 0,$$

又 $\because x_0 y_0 z_0 = a^3,$

\therefore 切平面方程化为: $\frac{x}{3x_0} + \frac{y}{3y_0} + \frac{z}{3z_0} = 1,$

\therefore 截距之积为: $27x_0y_0z_0 = 27a^3$ (定值).

***14. 证明曲面 $F\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right) = 0$ 的所有切平面都通过一个定点, 这里 $F(u, v)$ 具有一阶连续偏导数.

解: 设 $G(x, y, z) = F\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right)$, 所以

曲面上点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面法向量:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{n} &= \nabla G \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \left\{ \frac{F_1}{z_0 - c}, \frac{F_2}{z_0 - c}, -\frac{1}{(z_0 - c)^2} [(x_0 - a)F_1 + (y_0 - b)F_2] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{(z_0 - c)^2} \left\{ (z_0 - c)F_1, (z_0 - c)F_2, -[(x_0 - a)F_1 + (y_0 - b)F_2] \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

切平面方程为: $(z_0 - c)F_1(x - x_0) + (z_0 - c)F_2(y - y_0)$

$$-[(x_0 - a)F_1 + (y_0 - b)F_2](z - z_0) = 0.$$

易知 $x = a, y = b, z = c$ 满足上述方程, 即曲面的所有切平面都通过定点 (a, b, c) .