

高等数学

单元自测(九)

一、选择题（每题4分）

1.对于二元函数 $f(x,y)$ ，下列有关偏导数与全微分关系中正确的命题是 (C)

- (A) 偏导数不连续，则全微分必不存在；
- (B) 全微分存在，则偏导数必连续；
- (C) 偏导数连续，则全微分必存在；
- (D) 全微分存在，而偏导数不一定存在。

2. 若函数 $z = f(u, v) = f(x^2 + y^2, x^2 - y^2)$ 为二阶连续可微函数, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 等于 (D)

(A) $2x \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)$ (B) $2x \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right)$

(C) $2x \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right)$ (D) $4xy \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right)$

$$\text{析: } \because \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$= 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 2x \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= 2x \left(2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} - 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right)$$

$$= 4xy \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right)$$

3. 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $e^{-xy} - 2z + e^z = 0$ 确定, 于是 z 关于 x 的二阶偏导数为 (D)

(A) $\frac{-y^2 e^{-xy}}{e^z - 2}$

(B) $\frac{-y^2 e^{-xy} (e^z - 2) - y e^{-xy} e^z}{(e^z - 2)^2}$

(C) $\frac{-y^2 e^{-xy} (e^z - 2) + y^2 e^{-2xy+z}}{(e^z - 2)^2}$

(D) $\frac{-y^2 e^{-xy} (e^z - 2)^2 - y^2 e^{-2xy+z}}{(e^z - 2)^3}$

析：方程两边对 x 求偏导得：

$$-ye^{-xy} - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{得：} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{ye^{-xy}}{e^z - 2}$$

(1) 式两边对 x 求偏导得：

$$y^2 e^{-xy} - 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + e^z \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + e^z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{e^z - 2} \left[-y^2 e^{-xy} - e^z \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{-y^2 e^{-xy} (e^z - 2)^2 - y^2 e^{-2xy+z}}{(e^z - 2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

4. 曲面 $xy + yz + zx - 1 = 0$ 与平面

$x - 3y + z - 4 = 0$ 在点 $(1, -2, -3)$ 处的夹角
为 (C)

(A) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (D) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

析: 令 $F(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx - 1 = 0$

$$F_x = y + z, F_x = -5 \quad F_y = x + z, F_y = -2 \quad F_z = y + x, F_z = -1$$

\therefore 曲面在已知点处的切平面的法矢量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = (-5, -2, -1).$$

已知平面的法矢量为: $\vec{n}_2 = (1, -3, 1)$

$$\text{又} \because \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0$$

\therefore 切平面与已知平面垂直

\therefore 曲面与已知平面的夹角为: $\frac{\pi}{2}$

5. 设函数 $z = x^3 - 3x - y^2$ 则它在点 $(1, 0)$ 处 (B)

- (A) 取得极大值;
- (B) 无极值;
- (C) 取得极小值;
- (D) 无法判别是否有极值。

析: $\because z_x = 3x^2 - 3, z_{xx} = 6x, z_{xx}(1, 0) = 6$

$$z_y = -2y, z_{yy} = -2, z_{yy}(1, 0) = -2$$

$$\therefore AC - B^2 = -12 < 0$$

则函数在该点处无极值.

二、填空题（每小题4分）

1. 设函数 $z = f(u) + y$ ，其中 $u = x^2 + y^2$ ， f 为可微函数，则 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{4xyf' + x}$

析： $\because \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = f' \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 2yf' + 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 2xyf' + x(2yf' + 1) = 4xyf' + x$$

2.由方程 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 所确定的函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 0, -1)$ 处的全微分

$$dz = \underline{dx - \sqrt{2}dy}$$

析：方程两边分别对 x, y 求偏导得：

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + z} \left(yz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + x \right) \quad \left. \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0,-1)} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + z} \left(xz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + y \right) \quad \left. \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,0,-1)} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} dy = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$$

3. 由函数 $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$ 在 $A(1, 0, 1)$ 处沿 A 指向 $B(3, -2, 2)$ 方向的方向导数为 $\frac{1}{2}$

析：易见 u 在点 A 可微。故由

$$f_x(A) = \frac{1}{2} \quad f_y(A) = 0 \quad f_z(A) = \frac{1}{2}$$

及方向 \overrightarrow{AB} 的方向余弦 $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \beta = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{3}$

由公式求得 u 沿方向 \overrightarrow{AB} 的方向导数为：

$$f_{\overrightarrow{AB}}(A) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = \underline{0}$$

析: $\because x^2 + y^2 \geq 2xy, x > 0, y > 0.$

$$\therefore \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore 0 \leq \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$$

5. 在曲线 $x = t, y = -t^2, z = t^3$ 的所有切线中,
与平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$ 平行的切线有 2 条。

析: 在曲线上任取一点 $p(t_0, -t_0^2, t_0^3)$, 则:

$$x'(t_0) = 1, y'(t_0) = -2t_0, z'(t_0) = 3t_0^2$$

则曲线在该点的切线方向矢量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (1, -2t_0, 3t_0^2)$,

题设中的平面法矢量为 $\vec{n}_2 = (1, 2, 1)$

若切线与平面平行, 则切线与平面的法矢量垂直,

$$\therefore \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 1 + 2 \cdot (-2t_0) + 3t_0^2 = 3t_0^2 - 4t_0 + 1 = 0$$

$\because \Delta = 16 - 12 = 4 > 0. \therefore t_0$ 有两个值.

\therefore 与已知平面平行的切线有两条.

三、（10分）设函数 $f(x, y) = |x - y|\varphi(x, y)$ 其中 $\varphi(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的邻域内连续，问：

1. $\varphi(x, y)$ 应满足什么条件，才能使偏导数 $f_x(0, 0)$, $f_y(0, 0)$ 存在？

2. 在上述条件下, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处是否可微？

解：1.
$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x|\varphi(\Delta x, 0)}{\Delta x}$$

要使 $f_x(0, 0)$ 存在, 只有: $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(\Delta x, 0) = 0; \therefore \varphi(0, 0) = 0$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta y| \varphi(0,\Delta y)}{\Delta y}$$

要使 $f_y(0,0)$ 存在, 只有 $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \varphi(0,\Delta y) = 0; \therefore \varphi(0,0) = 0$

2. 由上述条件知: $f_x(0,0) = 0, f_y(0,0) = 0$

若 dz 存在, 则 $dz = f_x(0,0)dx + f_y(0,0)dy = 0$

$$\therefore \Delta z = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0) = |\Delta x - \Delta y| \varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y)$$

$$\therefore \Delta z - dz = |\Delta x - \Delta y| \varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y) \quad \text{令: } \rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\rho} &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|\Delta x - \Delta y| \varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|\rho \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta|}{\rho} \varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y) \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} |\cos \theta - \sin \theta| \varphi(\Delta x, \Delta y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 函数在 $(0,0)$ 可微.

四、（10分）设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程

$F(x^2 - y^2, y^2 - z^2) = 0$ 确定， F 为任意可微函数，求 $yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + zx \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解：
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{F'_1 \cdot 2x}{F'_2 \cdot (-2z)} = \frac{x}{z} \cdot \frac{F'_1}{F'_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_1 \cdot (-2y) + F'_2 \cdot 2y}{F'_2 \cdot (-2z)}$$

$$yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + zx \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy \frac{F'_1}{F'_2} + \frac{xy}{F'_2} [-F'_1 + F'_2] = xy$$

五、（10分）已知三角形周长为 $2p$ ，试求这样的三角形，当它绕自己的一边旋转时所构成的体积最大？

解： 设三条边分别为 x 、 y 、 z ，且 x 边上的高为 h ，
则三角形绕 x 边旋转所得旋转体的体积

$$v = \frac{1}{3}\pi x h^2, \quad x + y + z = 2p$$

又 三角形面积

$$s = \frac{1}{2}xh \quad \text{且} \quad s = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)}$$

于是

$$v = \frac{4}{3} \pi p \cdot \frac{(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)}{x}$$

作拉格朗日函数

$$F = \ln \frac{(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)}{x} + \lambda(x+y+z-2p)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{p}{2}, \quad y = z = \frac{3}{4}p$$

$$v_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{12} p^3$$

六、（10分）证明曲面 $f\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right) = 0$ 的切平面通过一定点。

证：在曲面上任取一点 (x, y, z) , 则

$$\vec{n} = \left(f_1' \frac{1}{z-c}, f_2' \frac{1}{z-c}, f_1' \frac{a-x}{(z-c)^2} + f_2' \frac{y-b}{(z-c)^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{n} = (A, B, C) =$$

$$((z-c)f_1', (z-c)f_2', (a-x)f_1' + (b-y)f_2')$$

$$A(X-x) + B(Y-y) + C(Z-z) = 0$$

当 $X = a, Y = b, Z = c$ 时, 有

$$A(a - x) + B(b - y) + C(c - z) = 0$$

\therefore 切平面过点 (a, b, c)

七、（10分）设函数 $f(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} e^{-t^2} dt$ ，求

$$\frac{x\partial^2 f}{y\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial y} + \frac{y\partial^2 f}{x\partial y^2}$$

证： $f_x = ye^{-x^2y^2}$ $f_y = xe^{-x^2y^2}$

$$f_{xx} = -2xy^3e^{-x^2y^2} \quad f_{xy} = e^{-x^2y^2}(1 - 2x^2y^2)$$

$$f_{yy} = -2x^3ye^{-x^2y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= e^{-x^2y^2}(-2x^2y^2 - 2 + 4x^2y^2 - 2y^2x^2) \\ &= -2e^{-x^2y^2} \end{aligned}$$

八、（10分）求函数 $f(x, y, z) = \ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z$ 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5r^2$ ($x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$) 上的最大值，并证明对任何正数 a, b, c , 有

$$abc^3 \leq 27 \left(\frac{a+b+c}{5} \right)^5$$

易求得M，证不等式如下：

$$xyz^3 \leq 3\sqrt{3}r^5 = 3\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{5} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

即
$$x^2 y^2 z^6 \leq 27 \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{5} \right)^5$$

取
$$x^2 = a, y^2 = b, z^2 = c$$

即得证