

第七章 多元函数微分学

作业 1 多元函数

1. 填空题

(1) 已知函数 $f\left(x+y, \frac{y}{x}\right) = x^2 - y^2$, 则 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2(1-y^2)}{(1+y)^2}$;

(2) $z = \arcsin \frac{x^2 + y^2}{9} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4}$ 的定义域是 $\{(x, y) | 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$;

(3) $z = \ln[x \ln(y-x)]$ 的定义域是

$\{(x, y) | x > 0, y > x+1\} \cup \{(x, y) | x < 0, x < y \leq x+1\}$;

(4) 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ y, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 的连续范围是 全平面;

(5) 函数 $z = \frac{y^2 + 2x}{y^2 - 2x}$ 在 $y^2 = 2x$ 处间断.

2. 求下列极限

(1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{3 - \sqrt{9 + xy}}{xy}$;

解: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{3 - \sqrt{9 + xy}}{xy} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - \sqrt{9 + t}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-t}{3 + \sqrt{9 + t}} = -\frac{1}{6}$

(2) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}$.

解: $y = x^3 \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} [(x+y)^2 e^{-(x+y)} - 2xe^{-x}ye^{-y}]$

由于 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} te^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^t} = 0$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^2 e^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t^2}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2t}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{e^t} = 0$,

故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} [(x+y)^2 e^{-(x+y)} - 2xe^{-x}ye^{-y}] = 0$

3. 讨论极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2}$ 是否存在.

解: 沿着曲线 $y = kx^3, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$, 有 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = kx^3 \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^6}{x^6 + k^2 x^6} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$ 因

k 而异, 从而极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2}$ 不存在

4. 证明 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 分别对于每个自变量 x 或 y

都连续, 但作为二元函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 却不连续.

解: 由于 $f(x, 0) \equiv 0, f(0, y) \equiv 0$,

从而可知在点 $(0, 0)$ 分别对于每个自变量 x 或 y 都连续, 但沿着曲线

$y = kx, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$, 有 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = kx \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2kx^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2} = \frac{2k}{1+k^2}$ 因 k 而异,

从而极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在, 故作为二元函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 却不连续.

作业 2 偏导数

1. 填空题

(1) 设 $f(x, y) = x + y - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $f_x(3, 4) = \underline{\frac{2}{5}}$;

(2) (3) 设 $f(x, y) = \ln\left(x + \frac{y}{2x}\right)$, 则 $\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0}} = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$;

(3) 设 $u = xz^2 + \sin \frac{x}{y}$, 则 $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y \partial z} = \underline{0}$;

(4) 曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处的切线与 Ox 轴正向的倾角是 $\underline{\frac{\pi}{4}}$.

2. 设 $u = e^{\frac{x}{y^2}}$, 证明 $2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$.

证: 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{y^3}$

所以 $2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} + y e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{y^3} = e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{2x}{y^2} + e^{\frac{x}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{-2x}{y^2} = 0$

3. 设 $z = y^{\ln x}$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: $z = e^{\ln x \cdot \ln y}$,

从而 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{\ln x \cdot \ln y} \cdot \frac{\ln y}{x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = e^{\ln x \cdot \ln y} \cdot \left(\frac{\ln y}{x}\right)^2 + e^{\ln x \cdot \ln y} \cdot \frac{-\ln y}{x^2} = \frac{\ln^2 y - \ln y}{x^2} y^{\ln x}$,

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{\ln x \cdot \ln y} \cdot \frac{\ln y}{x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{y} + e^{\ln x \cdot \ln y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\ln y \cdot \ln x + 1}{xy} y^{\ln x}$

4. 设 $u = z \arctan \frac{x}{y}$, 证明 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$.

解: 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = z \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{yz}{x^2 + y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{0 - yz \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = z \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} = \frac{-xz}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{0 - xz \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \arctan \frac{x}{y}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{-2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + 0 = 0$$

5. 设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2(x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$.

(1) 试求 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导函数;

解: 当 $x \neq 0$, $f_x(x, y) = (4x^3 + 2xy^2) \sin \frac{1}{x} + x^2(x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}$

$$f_y(x, y) = 2x^2 y \sin \frac{1}{x}, \quad f_x(x, y) = (4x^3 + 2xy^2) \sin \frac{1}{x} - (x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq 0, f_x(0, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, y)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x} - 0}{x} = 0$$

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

$$f_x(x, y) = (4x^3 + 2xy^2) \sin \frac{1}{x} - (x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

(2) 考察偏导函数在 $(0, 3)$ 点处是否连续.

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 3}} f_y(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 3}} 2x^2 y \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 = f_y(0, 3), \text{ 故 } f_y(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 3) \text{ 点处连续,}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 3}} f_x(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 3}} \left[(4x^3 + 2xy^2) \sin \frac{1}{x} - (x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{x} \right] \text{ 不存在, 从而 } f_x(x, y) \text{ 在}$$

$(0, 3)$ 点处不连续

作业3 全微分及其应用

1. 填空题

(1) $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处偏导数存在是 $z = f(x, y)$ 在该点可微的

必要 条件;

(2) 函数 $z = x^2 y^3$ 在点 $(2, -1)$ 处, 当 $\Delta x = 0.02, \Delta y = -0.01$ 时有全增量

$\Delta z = \underline{-0.2040402004}$, 全微分 $dz = \underline{-0.20}$;

(3) 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全增量为 Δz , 全微分为 dz , 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点

(x_0, y_0) 处的全增量与全微分的关系式是 $\Delta z = dz + o(dz)$;

(4) $u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处的 $du = \underline{dx}$;

(5) $u = (\ln y)^{\cos x}$, 则 $du = (\ln y)^{\cos x} \left[-\ln \ln y \cdot \sin x dx + \frac{\cos x}{y \ln y} dy \right]$;

(6) $u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z$, 则 $du = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z \left(\frac{z}{x} dx - \frac{z}{y} dy + \ln \frac{x}{y} dz \right)$;

(7) $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$, 则 $du = \underline{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}()}$.

2. 证明: $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, $f_x(0, 0)$ 与 $f_y(0, 0)$ 存在, 但在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

证: 由于 $f(0, y) = 0, f(x, 0) = 0$, 从而 $f_y(0, 0) = 0, f_x(0, 0) = 0$. 但是

$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$ 不存在, 从而在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

3. 设函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

试证: (1) 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处是可微的;

证: 因为 $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - 0}{x - 0} = 0, f_y(0, 0) = 0$

又 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2) \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0$

所以函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处是可微的

(2) 函数 $f_x(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续.

证: 当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, f_x(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$

$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} f_x(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left(2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$ 不存在,

故 $f_x(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续

作业4 多元复合函数的求导法则

1. 填空题

(1) 设 $z = u^2 \ln v, u = \frac{y}{x}, v = 3y - 2x$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2y^2}{x^3} \ln(3y - 2x) - \frac{2y^2}{x^2(3y - 2x)};$$

(2) 设 $z = x^2 y - xy^2, x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = u^3 (\sin^3 v + \cos^3 v - \sin 2v \sin v - \sin 2v \cos v);$$

(3) 设 $u = (x - y)^z, z = x^2 + y^2$, 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (x - y)^z \left[2x \ln(x - y) + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x - y} \right];$

(4) 设 $z = x^2 + \sqrt{y}, y = \sin x$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}}.$

2. 求下列函数的偏导数

(1) 设 $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right)$, 其中 f 具有一阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$;

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{f_1}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_1 \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} + f_2 \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{-x}{y^2} f_1 + \frac{1}{z} f_2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f_2 \cdot \frac{-y}{z^2} = \frac{-y}{z^2} f_2$$

(2) 设 $u = f(x, y, z), z = \varphi(y, t), t = \psi(y, x)$, 其中 f, φ, ψ 均可微, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

$$\text{解: 因为 } du = f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 dz, dz = \varphi_1 dy + \varphi_2 dt, dt = \psi_1 dy + \psi_2 dx$$

$$\text{从而 } du = f_1 dx + f_2 dy + f_3 [\varphi_1 dy + \varphi_2 (\psi_1 dy + \psi_2 dx)]$$

$$= (f_1 + f_3 \varphi_2 \psi_2) dx + (f_2 + f_3 \varphi_1 + f_3 \varphi_2 \psi_1) dy$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1 + f_3 \varphi_2 \psi_2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_2 + f_3 \varphi_1 + f_3 \varphi_2 \psi_1$$

3. 验证下列各式

(1) 设 $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2 - y^2)}$, 其中 $f(u)$ 可微, 则 $\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2};$

$$\text{证: 因为 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xyf'}{f^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{2y^2 f'}{f^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{-2xyf'}{f^2} + \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{1}{f} + \frac{2y^2 f'}{f^2} \right) = \frac{1}{yf} = \frac{z}{y^2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } z = \frac{y^2}{3x} + \varphi(xy), \text{ 其中 } \varphi \text{ 可微, 则 } x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 = 0.$$

$$\text{证: 因为 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + y\varphi'(xy), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{3x} + x\varphi'(xy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 &= x^2 \left(-\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + y\varphi'(xy) \right) - xy \left(\frac{2y}{3x} + x\varphi'(xy) \right) + y^2 \\ &= -\frac{y^2}{3} + x^2 y\varphi'(xy) - y \frac{2y}{3} - x^2 y\varphi'(xy) + y^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } z = xf\left(2x, \frac{y^2}{x}\right), \text{ 其中函数 } f \text{ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

$$\text{解: 因为 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + x \left(2f_1 + f_2 \cdot \frac{-y^2}{x^2} \right) = f + 2xf_1 - \frac{y^2}{x} f_2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[f + 2xf_1 - \frac{y^2}{x} f_2 \right] = \frac{2y}{x} f_2 + 2xf_{12} \cdot \frac{2y}{x} - \frac{2y}{x} f_2 - \frac{y^2}{x} f_{22} \cdot \frac{2y}{x} \\ &= 4yf_{12} - \frac{2y^3}{x^2} f_{22} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } u = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \text{ 其中函数 } \varphi, \psi \text{ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 试证:}$$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

$$\text{证: 因为 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2} \varphi' + \psi - \frac{y}{x} \psi', \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y}{x^3} \varphi' + \frac{y^2}{x^4} \varphi'' + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \psi''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \varphi' - \frac{y}{x^3} \varphi'' - \frac{y}{x^2} \psi'', \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \varphi' + \psi', \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\varphi''}{x^2} + \frac{\psi''}{x}$$

从而左边

$$= x^2 \left(\frac{2y}{x^3} \varphi' + \frac{y^2}{x^4} \varphi'' + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \psi'' \right) + 2xy \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \varphi' - \frac{y}{x^3} \varphi'' - \frac{y}{x^2} \psi'' \right) + y^2 \left(\frac{\varphi''}{x^2} + \frac{\psi''}{x} \right) = 0$$

作业 5 隐函数求导法

1. 填空题

(1) 已知 $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - y}{x - y^2}$;

(2) 已知 $x + 2y + z - 2\sqrt{xyz} = 0$, 则 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{2\sqrt{xyz} - xz}{xy - \sqrt{xyz}}$;

(3) 已知 $z^x = y^z$, 则 $dz = \frac{z^2 dy - yz \ln z dx}{xy - yz \ln y}$;

(4) 已知 $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + \cos^2 z = 1$, 则 $dz = -\frac{\sin 2x dx + \sin 2y dy}{\sin 2z}$;

(5) 已知 $z = f(xz, z - y)$, 其中 f 具有一阶连续偏导数, 则

$$dz = \frac{zf_1 dx - f_2 dy}{1 - xf_1 - f_2}.$$

2. 设 $F(y + z, xy + yz) = 0$, 其中 F 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解: $F_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + F_2 \cdot \left(y + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-yF_2}{F_1 + yF_2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-y \frac{F_2}{F_1 + yF_2} \right) = -y \frac{[F_{21} \cdot z_x + F_{22}(y + yz_x)](F_1 + yF_2) - F_2[F_1 + yF_2]_x}{(F_1 + yF_2)^2} \\ &= \frac{y^2(F_{21}F_2 - F_{22}F_1)}{(F_1 + yF_2)^2} + \frac{y^2F_2[-F_2(F_{11} + yF_{21}) + F_1(F_{12} + yF_{22})]}{(F_1 + yF_2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

3. 求由方程组 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 20 \end{cases}$ 所确定的 $y(x)$ 及 $z(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 及 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

解: 由已知 $\begin{cases} dz = 2xdx + 2ydy \\ 2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dz - 2xdx = 2ydy \\ 2xdx + 2(dz - 2xdx) + 6zdz = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2xdx + (2 + 6z)dz = 0 \\ xdx + 2ydy + 3z(2xdx + 2ydy) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x}{1 + 3z}, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x + 6xy}{2y + 6yz}$$

4. 设函数 $z = f(u)$, 又方程 $u = \varphi(u) + \int_y^x P(t) dt$ 确定 u 是 x, y 的函数, 其中 $f(u)$

与 $\varphi(u)$ 均可微; $P(t), \varphi'(u)$ 连续, 且 $\varphi'(u) \neq 1$. 试证: $P(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + P(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

证: 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + P(x), \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{P(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi'(u) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - P(y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-P(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}$$

$$P(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + P(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = P(y) f'(u) \frac{P(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} + P(x) f'(u) \frac{-P(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} = 0$$

5. 设函数 $f(u)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 而 $z = f(e^x \sin y)$ 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = ze^{2x}, \text{ 求 } f(u).$$

解: 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) e^x \sin y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u) (e^x \sin y)^2 + f'(u) e^x \sin y$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) e^x \cos y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) (e^x \cos y)^2 + f'(u) e^x (-\sin y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u) e^{2x} = f(u) e^{2x}, \Rightarrow f''(u) - f(u) = 0$$

特征方程为 $r^2 - 1 = 0, r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1, f(u) = c_1 e^u + c_2 e^{-u}$

作业6 方向导数与梯度

1. 填空题

(1) 在梯度向量的方向上, 函数的变化率 最大;

(2) 函数在给定点的方向导数的最大值就是梯度的 模;

(3) 函数 $z = 4x^2 + 9y^2$ 在点 $(2, 1)$ 的梯度为 $\text{grad } z = \underline{\{16, 18\}}$;

(4) 函数 $u = xyz$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处沿方向 $\vec{l} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ 的方向导数是

$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma$, 且函数 u 在该点的梯度是 $\{1, 1, 1\}$;

(5) 函数 $u = e^x \cos(yz)$ 在点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处沿方向 $\vec{l} = \{2, 1, -2\}$ 的方向导数是 $\frac{2}{3}$;

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

2. 求 $u = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ 在点 $A(a, 0, 0)$ 及点 $B(0, a, 0)$ 处的梯度间的夹角.

解: $\text{gradu}|_A = \{2x, 2y, -2z\}|_A = \{2a, 0, 0\}$

$\text{gradu}|_B = \{2x, 2y, -2z\}|_B = \{0, 2a, 0\}$

夹角余弦为 $\cos \varphi = \frac{|\text{gradu}|_A \cdot \text{gradu}|_B|}{|\text{gradu}|_A| \cdot |\text{gradu}|_B|} = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$

3. 求二元函数 $z = x^2 - xy + y^2$ 在点 $(-1, 1)$ 沿方向 $\vec{l} = \{2, 1\}$ 的方向导数及梯度, 并指出 z 在该点沿那个方向减少得最快? 沿那个方向 z 的值不变?

解: $\text{grad} z|_{(-1, 1)} = \{2x - y, 2y - x\}|_{(-1, 1)} = \{-3, 3\}$

$\vec{l}^\circ = \left\{ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right\}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \{-3, 3\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right\} = -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$

z 在该点沿梯度相反方向, 即 $\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$ 方向减少得最快;

沿与梯度垂直的那个方向, 即 $\pm \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$ 方向 z 的值不变

4. 设 x 轴正向到 \vec{l} 得转角为 α ，求函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

在点 $(0, 0)$ 处沿着方向 \vec{l} 的方向导数.

解: $\vec{l}^\circ = \{\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha\}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, $\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$,

由于该函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微, 从而不能用公式, 只能由定义得出沿着方向 \vec{l} 的方向导数:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \cos \alpha \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

作业7 偏导数的几何应用

1. 填空题

(1) 已知曲面 $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ 上点 P 的切平面平行于平面 $2x + 2y + z = 1$, 则点 P 的坐标是 $(1, 1, 2)$;

(2) 曲面 $z - e^z + 2xy = 3$ 在点 $(1, 2, 0)$ 处的切平面方程是 $2x + y = 4$;

(3) 由曲线 $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 12 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周所得到的旋转曲面在点 $M(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 处的指向内侧的单位法向量为 $\left\{0, -\sqrt{\frac{12}{30}}, -\sqrt{\frac{18}{30}}\right\}$;

(4) 曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 1$ 在点 $(1, 2)$ 处的法线方程是 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-4} = \frac{y-2}{6}$;

(5) 已知曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ 上点 P 的切线平行于平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$, 则点 P 的坐标是 $(-1, 1, -1)$ 或 $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27}\right)$.

2. 求曲线 $x = \sin^2 t, y = \sin t \cos t, z = \cos^2 t$ 在对应于的点 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 处的切线和法平面方程.

解: 切点为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, $\vec{T} = \left\{2 \sin t \cos t, \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t, -2 \cos t \sin t\right\} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \{1, 0, -1\}$,

从而切线为 $\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{y - \frac{1}{2}}{0} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{-1}, \begin{cases} x + z - 1 = 0 \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$,

法平面为 $x - \frac{1}{2} - \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0, x - z = 0$

3. 求两个圆柱面的交线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$ 在点 $M\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 处的切线和法平面的方程.

解: $\vec{n}_1 = \{2x, 2y, 0\}|_M // \{1, 1, 0\}$, $\vec{n}_2 = \{2x, 0, 2z\}|_M // \{1, 0, 1\}$

$$\vec{T} = \{1, 1, 0\} \times \{1, 0, 1\} = \{1, -1, -1\}$$

$$\text{切线为 } \frac{x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1} = \frac{y - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{-1} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{-1}, \text{法平面为 } x - y - z + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$$

4. 求曲面 $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ ($abc \neq 0$) 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面及法线的方程.

$$\text{解: } \vec{n} = \{2ax_0, 2by_0, 2cz_0\} // \{ax_0, by_0, cz_0\}$$

$$\text{切平面为 } ax_0x + by_0y + cz_0z = 1, \text{法线为 } \frac{x - x_0}{ax_0} = \frac{y - y_0}{by_0} = \frac{z - z_0}{cz_0}$$

5. 求函数 $z = 1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$ 在点 $M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 处沿曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在此点的外法

线方向的方向导数.

$$\text{解: } \text{grad}z|_M = \left\{ -\frac{2x}{a^2}, -\frac{2y}{b^2} \right\} \Big|_M = \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b} \right\}$$

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{2x}{a^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2} \right\} \Big|_M = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{b} \right\} \text{ 指向外侧为此点的外法线方向, 方向导数为}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial n} = \text{grad}z \cdot \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} = -\frac{\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}}{ab}$$

6. 证明: 曲面 $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 在任意点处的切平面都通过原点, 其中 f 具有连续导数.

证: 设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) ,

$$\text{则 } \vec{n} = \left\{ f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right), f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right), -1 \right\}, z_0 = x_0 f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)$$

$$\text{切平面为 } \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] (x - x_0) + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) (y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$$

令 $x = y = z = 0$, 得左边等于右边, 从而原点在任意点处的切平面上, 也即任意点处的切平面都通过原点.

作业 8 多元函数的极值

1. 填空题

(1) 函数 $z = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2$ 的极值是 0;

(2) 函数 $z = x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$ 的极值点是 $(1, 1), (-1, -1)$;

(3) 函数 $z = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 的极值点是 $(1, 0), (-3, 2)$;

(4) 函数 $z = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2x^2 + 2y^2$ 的极值是 $f(1, 0) = f(-1, 0) = -1$;

(5) 函数 $z = e^{2x}(x + 2y + y^2)$ 的极值是 $-\frac{e}{2}$.

2. 证明: 函数 $z = (1 + e^y)\cos x - ye^y$ 有无穷多个极大值点, 但无极小值点.

证: 因为 由 $z_x = -(1 + e^y)\sin x = 0, z_y = e^y \cos x - e^y - ye^y = 0$

得驻点坐标为 $x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}; y = (-1)^k - 1$

又 $z_{xx} = -(1 + e^y)\cos x, z_{yy} = e^y(\cos x - 2 - y), z_{xy} = -e^y \sin x$

故 $AC - B^2 = (-1)^{k+1} \left(1 + e^{(-1)^k - 1}\right) e^{(-1)^k - 1} (-1) - 0^2 = (-1)^{k+2} \left(1 + e^{(-1)^k - 1}\right) e^{(-1)^k - 1}$

只有当 k 为偶数时才大于零, 从而才有极值。而这时 $A = (-1)^{k+1} \left(1 + e^{(-1)^k - 1}\right) < 0$

因此该函数有无穷多个极大值点, 但无极小值点。

3. 求函数 $z = \ln x + 3\ln y$ 在条件 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ 下的极值.

解: 令 $L = \ln x + 3\ln y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25)$

则 $L_x = \frac{1}{x} + 2\lambda x = 0, L_y = \frac{3}{y} + 2\lambda y = 0, x^2 + y^2 = 25 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{-1}{2\lambda}, y^2 = \frac{-3}{2\lambda}$

从而 $\frac{-2}{\lambda} = 25 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{25}{4}, y^2 = \frac{75}{4}, x = \frac{5}{2}, y = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}, z_{\min} = 4\ln \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\ln 3$

4. 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$ 在圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 上的最大值与最小值.

解: 先求圆内部的驻点 $f_x = 2x = 0, f_y = -2y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y = 0$ 得驻点,

再求圆周上的有约束极值, 令 $L = x^2 - y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 4)$

则 $L_x = 2x + 2\lambda x = 0, L_y = -2y + 2\lambda y = 0, x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$

若 $\lambda = 0$ 则必有 $x = 0, y = 0, x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$ 矛盾,

若 $\lambda \neq 0$ 则必有 $x = 0, y = \pm 2$, 或 $x = \pm 2, y = 0$,

由于 $f(0, 0) = 0, f(\pm 2, 0) = 4, f(0, \pm 2) = -4$

从而要求的最大值为 4, 最小值为 -4.

5. 在半径为 R 的半球内求一个体积为最大的内接长方体.

解: 设在第一卦限内的顶点坐标为 (x, y, z) , 则 $V = 4xyz, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$

令 $L = 4xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2)$, 则由

$$L_x = 4yz + 2\lambda x = 0, L_y = 4xz + 2\lambda y = 0, L_z = 4xy + 2\lambda z = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

可得 $x = y = z = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, V_{\max} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} R^3$, 其长宽均为 $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} R$, 高为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} R$

6. 求椭圆 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 的长半轴和短半轴.

解: 由对称性, 得知椭圆的中心点为 $(0, 0, 1)$, 从而问题转化为求在约束条件

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 下 } d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2} \text{ 或 } d^2 = R^2 + (z-1)^2 \text{ 的最值}$$

$$\text{取 } L = R^2 + (z-1)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - R^2) + \mu(x + y + z - 1)$$

$$\text{由 } L_x = 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, L_y = 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, L_z = 2(z-1) + \mu = 0,$$

从而, 当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 时 $x = y$, 由约束条件 $x = y = \pm \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}, z = 1 \mp \sqrt{2}R, d_1 = \sqrt{3}R$

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时 $\mu = 0, z = 1$, 由约束条件 $x = -y = \pm \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}, d_2 = R$

于是椭圆 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 的长半轴为 $\sqrt{3}R$ 和短半轴为 R .

第七章《多元函数微分学》测试试卷

1. 单项选择题 (每小题 3 分)

(1) 二重极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$ 值为 (D)

(A) 0; (B) 1; (C) $\frac{1}{2}$; (D) 不存在.

(2) 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的两个偏导数 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 都存在, 则 $f(x, y)$ (D)

(A) 在该点可微; (B) 在该点连续可微;
(C) 在该点沿任意方向的方向导数存在; (D) 以上结论都不对.

(3) 函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 - ay^2 (a > 0)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处 (A)

(A) 不取极值; (B) 取极小值; (C) 取极大值; (D) 是否取极值依赖于 a .

(4) 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 (B)

(A) 只有 1 条; (B) 只有 2 条; (C) 至少有 3 条; (D) 不存在.

(5) 设 $z = f(u, v)$, 其中 $u = e^{-x}, v = x + y$, 下面运算中 (B)

$$I: \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -e^{-x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \quad II: \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}$$

(A) I 、 II 都不正确; (B) I 正确, II 不正确;
(C) I 不正确, II 正确; (D) I 、 II 都正确.

2. 填空题 (每小题 3 分)

(1) 已知理想气体状态方程 $PV = RT$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = \underline{-1}$;

(2) 设 $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \arctan \frac{x+y}{x-y}$, 则 $dz = \underline{\frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}}$;

(3) 函数 $u = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}}$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 的梯度为 $\underline{\{1, -1, 0\}}$;

(4) 已知 $\frac{x}{z} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{z}\right)$, 其中 φ 为可微函数, 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{z}$;

(5) 已知曲面 $z = xy$ 上的点 P 处的法线 l 平行于直线 $l_1: \frac{x-6}{2} = \frac{y-3}{-1} = \frac{2z-1}{2}$,

则该法线的方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z+2}{-1}$

3. 设 $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + yg\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right)$, 其中 f, g 均为二阶可微函数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + xf' \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} + yg'_1 \cdot 1 + yg'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} = f - \frac{y}{x} f' + yg'_1 + g'_2$

所以 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f - \frac{y}{x} f' + yg'_1 + g'_2 \right)$

$$= f' \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} f' - \frac{y}{x} f'' \cdot \frac{1}{x} + g'_1 + yg''_{12} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} + g''_{22} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f'' + g'_1 - \frac{x}{y} g''_{12} - \frac{x}{y^2} g''_{22}$$

4. 设 $u = xy, v = \frac{x}{y}$, 试以新变量 u, v 变换方程 $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 其中 z 对各

变量有二阶连续偏导数.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot y + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot y + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \right) + \frac{1}{y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot y + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \right)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot x + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} \right) + \frac{2x}{y^3} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{x}{y^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot x + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} \right)$$

从而 $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \dots = 0$

5. 已知 $z = f(x, y), x = \varphi(y, z)$, 其中 f, φ 均为可微函数, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

解: 对函数取全微分得, $dz = f_1 dx + f_2 dy, dx = \varphi_1 dy + \varphi_2 dz$,

从而 $dy = \frac{-\varphi_2 dz + dx}{\varphi_1}, dz = f_1 dx + f_2 \cdot \frac{-\varphi_2 dz + dx}{\varphi_1}, \varphi_1 dz = \varphi_1 f_1 dx - f_2 \varphi_2 dz + f_2 dx$

$$(\varphi_1 + f_2 \varphi_2) dz = (\varphi_1 f_1 + f_2) dx, \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\varphi_1 f_1 + f_2}{\varphi_1 + f_2 \varphi_2}$$

6. 设 \vec{n} 是曲面 $z = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{2}$ 在 $P(1, 2, 3)$ 处指向外侧的法向量, 求函数

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{3x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2}{x}} \text{ 在点 } P \text{ 处沿方向 } \vec{n} \text{ 的方向导数.}$$

解: $\vec{n} = \{2x, y, -1\}|_P = \{2, 2, -1\}, \vec{n}^\circ = \left\{\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-1}{3}\right\}$ 指向下侧在此即抛物面的外侧,

$$du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}} dv = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}} \frac{(6xdx + 6ydy + 2zdz)x - (3x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2)dx}{x^2}$$

$$du|_P = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}} \frac{(6xdx + 6ydy + 2zdz)x - (3x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2)dx}{x^2} \Big|_P = \left\{ \frac{-9}{2\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}} \right\}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \text{grad} u|_P \cdot \vec{n}^\circ = \left\{ \frac{-9}{2\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3}{2\sqrt{6}} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-1}{3} \right\} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

7. 在第一卦限内作椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的切平面, 使该切平面与三个坐标平面

围成的四面体的体积最小, 求切点的坐标.

解: 设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则切平面为 $\frac{xx_0}{a^2} + \frac{yy_0}{b^2} + \frac{zz_0}{c^2} = 1$

$V = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6x_0 y_0 z_0}$ 在 $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的最值问题与 $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ 在

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最值问题等价, 只是最大与最小问题换位而已。

$$\text{令 } L(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{则 } L_x = yz + \lambda \frac{2x}{a^2} = 0, L_y = xz + \lambda \frac{2y}{b^2} = 0, L_z = xy + \lambda \frac{2z}{c^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{与约束条件结合推得 } x^2 = \frac{a^2}{3}, y^2 = \frac{b^2}{3}, z^2 = \frac{c^2}{3}$$

$$\text{由于在第一卦限, 从而切点为 } \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$8. \text{ 设 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x+y)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y};$$

(2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 是否在原点连续? $f(x, y)$ 在原点是否可微? 说明理由.

解: (1) 当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$, $f(x, y) = (x + y)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2(x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + (x + y)^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2(x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{-2y(x + y)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

当 $x^2 + y^2 = 0$, $f(x, y)$ 在此为分段点, 用定义求偏导数

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - 0}{x} = 0, f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2 \sin \frac{1}{y^2} - 0}{y} = 0$$

(2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在原点因为二重极限不存在从而不连续, 但

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)x - f_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + y)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 - 0 \cdot x - 0 \cdot y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\rho^2 \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2}}{\rho} + \frac{2xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = 0, \because |2xy| \leq x^2 + y^2 \end{aligned}$$

9. 已知 x, y, z 为常数, 且 $e^x + y^2 + |z| = 3$, 求证: $e^x y^2 |z| \leq 1$.

解: 令 $e^x = u, y^2 = v, |z| = t$, 则问题化为在约束条件 $u + v + t = 3, u \geq 0, v \geq 0, t \geq 0$

下 $f(u, v, t) = uvt$ 的最大值为 1

令 $L = uvt + \lambda(u + v + t - 3)$, 则 $L_u = vt + \lambda = 0, L_v = ut + \lambda = 0, L_t = uv + \lambda = 0$,

$$\Rightarrow 3uvt + \lambda(u + v + t) = 0,$$

结合约束条件 $\Rightarrow uvt = -\lambda = uv = vt = tu \Rightarrow u = v = t = 1$

由于该实际问题的最大值一定存在, 又可能点唯一, 因此最大值为 $f(1, 1, 1) = 1$

从而 $e^x y^2 |z| \leq 1$