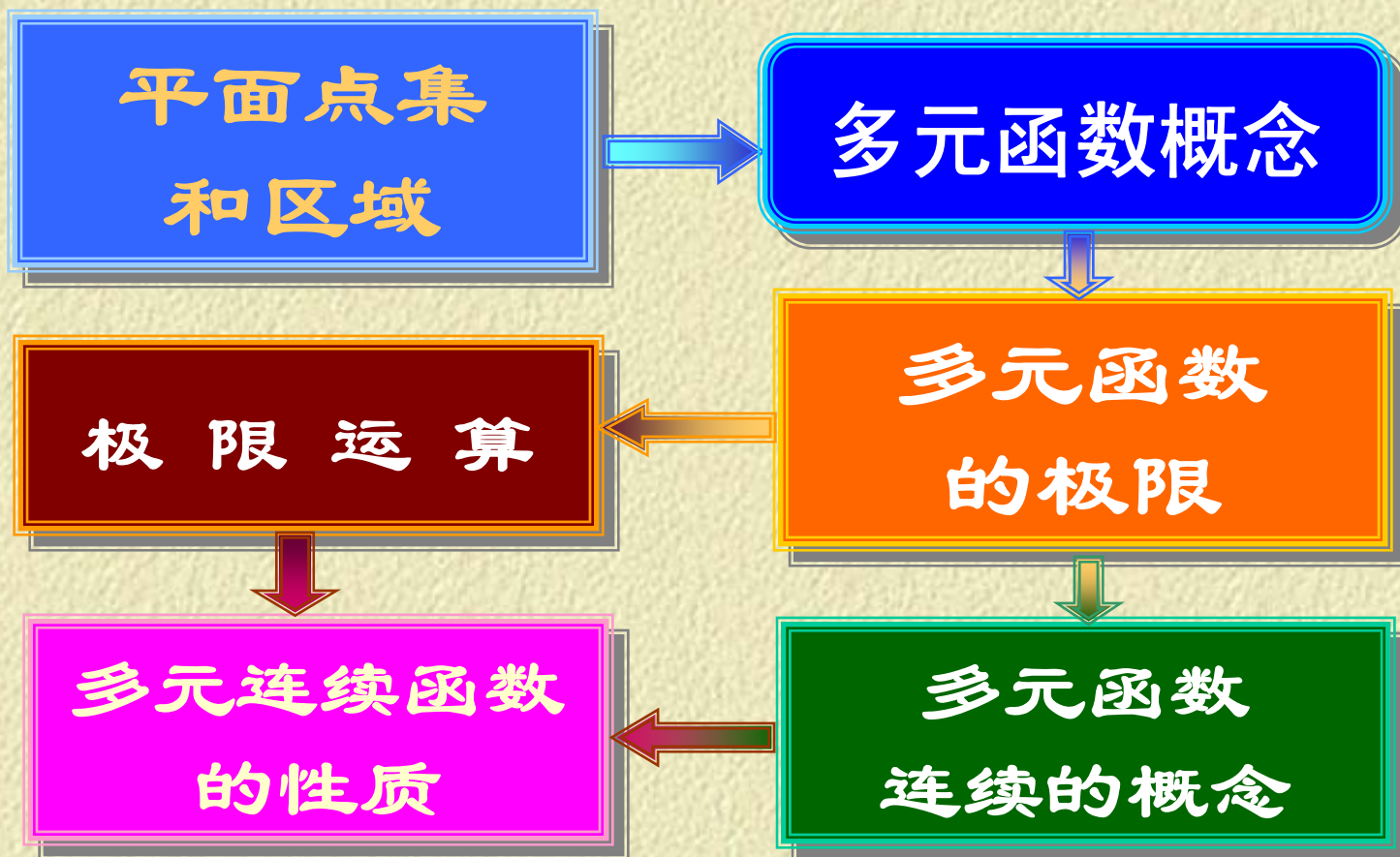
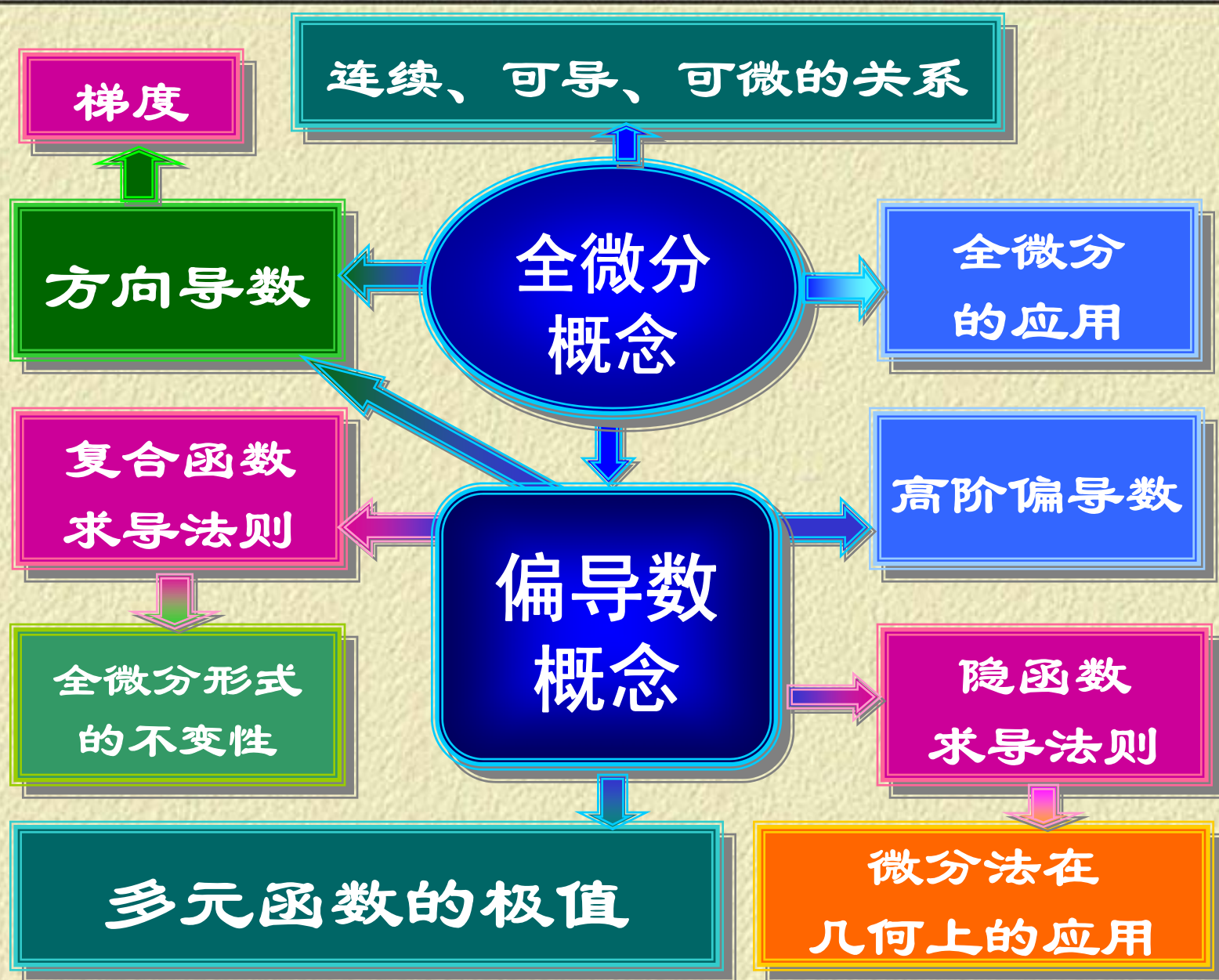


7.9 综合例题

一、主要内容





例1 设 $z = x^3 f(xy, \frac{y}{x})$, (f 具有二阶连续偏导数),

求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 (f'_1 x + f'_2 \frac{1}{x}) = x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^4 (f''_{11} x + f''_{12} \frac{1}{x}) + x^2 (f''_{21} x + f''_{22} \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= x^5 f''_{11} + 2x^3 f''_{12} + x f''_{22},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2)$$

$$= 4x^3 f'_1 + x^4 [f''_{11} y + f''_{12} (-\frac{y}{x^2})] + 2x f'_2 + x^2 [f''_{21} y + f''_{22} (-\frac{y}{x^2})]$$

$$= 4x^3 f'_1 + 2x f'_2 + x^4 y f''_{11} - y f''_{22}.$$

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例2 求由 $z = \varphi(xy^2, zy)$ 确定的隐函数 $z = f(x, y)$

的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2},$

解 [法1] 把 $z = \varphi(xy^2, zy)$ 化为 $z - \varphi(xy^2, zy) = 0$.

即 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 的形式.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = \frac{y^2 \varphi'_1}{1 - y \varphi'_2} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = \frac{2xy \varphi'_1 + z \varphi'_2}{1 - y \varphi'_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{y^2 (1 - y \varphi'_2) (\varphi''_{11} y^2 + \varphi''_{12} y z'_x) + y^3 \varphi'_1 (\varphi''_{21} y^2 + \varphi''_{22} y z'_x)}{(1 - y \varphi'_2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

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例2 求由 $z = \varphi(xy^2, zy)$ 确定的隐函数 $z = f(x, y)$

的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2},$

解 [法2] 原式不变形, 对原式两 边同时求偏导

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'_1 \cdot y^2 + \varphi'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial x} = \varphi'_1 \cdot y^2 + \varphi'_2 \cdot y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \text{Ⓢ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 \varphi'_1}{1 - y \varphi'_2}$$

同法可求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ (略)

对Ⓢ式两边再对 x 求偏导可得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$

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例2 求由 $z = \varphi(xy^2, zy)$ 确定的隐函数 $z = f(x, y)$

的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2},$

解 [法3] 求全微分得

$$\therefore dz = \varphi'_1 d(xy^2) + \varphi'_2 d(zy)$$

$$= \varphi'_1 y^2 dx + (2xy \varphi'_1 + z \varphi'_2) dy + \varphi'_2 y dz$$

$$\text{由此得 } dz = \frac{y^2 \varphi'_1}{1 - y \varphi'_2} dx + \frac{2xy \varphi'_1 + z \varphi'_2}{1 - y \varphi'_2} dy$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 \varphi'_1}{1 - y \varphi'_2} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2xy \varphi'_1 + z \varphi'_2}{1 - y \varphi'_2} \quad \text{同法1求 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

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例3 求 $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处沿点的向径 r_0 的方向导数, 问 a, b, c 具有什么关系时此方向导数等于梯度的模?

解 $\because \bar{r}_0 = \{x_0, y_0, z_0\}, \quad |\bar{r}_0| = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2},$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x_0}{|\bar{r}_0|}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{y_0}{|\bar{r}_0|}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{z_0}{|\bar{r}_0|}.$$

\therefore 在点 M 处的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r_0} \Big|_M = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_M \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_M \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_M \cos \gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2x_0}{a^2} \frac{x_0}{|\vec{r}_0|} + \frac{2y_0}{b^2} \frac{y_0}{|\vec{r}_0|} + \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \frac{z_0}{|\vec{r}_0|} = \frac{2}{|\vec{r}_0|} \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2u(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 在点 M 处的梯度为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{gradu} \big|_M &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \big|_M \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \big|_M \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \big|_M \vec{k} \\
 &= \frac{2x_0}{a^2} \vec{i} + \frac{2y_0}{b^2} \vec{j} + \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \vec{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\text{gradu}|_M = 2\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}},$$

当 $a = b = c$ 时, $\therefore |\text{gradu}|_M = \frac{2}{a^2} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r_0}|_M = \frac{\frac{2}{a^2}(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2)}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}} = \frac{2}{a^2} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial r_0}|_M = |\text{gradu}|_M,$$

故当 a, b, c 相等时, 此方向导数等于梯度的模.

例4 求旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与平面 $x + y - 2z = 2$ 之间的最短距离.

解 设 $P(x, y, z)$ 为抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 上任一点,
则 P 到平面 $x + y - 2z - 2 = 0$ 的距离为 d ,

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} |x + y - 2z - 2|.$$

分析: 本题变为求一点 $P(x, y, z)$, 使得 x, y, z

满足 $z - x^2 - y^2 = 0$ 且使 $d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} |x + y - 2z - 2|$

即 $d^2 = \frac{1}{6} (x + y - 2z - 2)^2$ 最小.

令 $F(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{6}(x + y - 2z - 2)^2 + \lambda(z - x^2 - y^2)$, 得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F'_x = \frac{1}{3}(x + y - 2z - 2) - 2\lambda x = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F'_y = \frac{1}{3}(x + y - 2z - 2) - 2\lambda y = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F'_z = \frac{1}{3}(x + y - 2z - 2)(-2) + \lambda = 0, \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = x^2 + y^2, \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

解此方程组得 $x = \frac{1}{4}, y = \frac{1}{4}, z = \frac{1}{8}$.

即得唯一驻点 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8})$,

根据题意距离的最小值一定存在, 且有唯一驻点, 故必在 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8})$ 处取得最小值.

$$d_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - 2 \right| = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{6}}.$$

证明 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处不可微的方法:

1. 证明 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处不连续.

- (1). 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处没有定义;
- (2). 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处极限不存在;
- (3). 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处极限不等于函数值.

2. 证明 函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 、 $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 中至少有一个偏导数不存在.

即: 极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$

及 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \frac{f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{y - y_0}$ 至少有一个不存在

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3. 用可微的定义证明 (当 $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 及 $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 存在时)

$$\text{即: } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cdot \Delta x - f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot \Delta y}{\rho} \neq 0$$

其中, $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

例5 讨论函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性

解 当 $y = kx^2$ 时

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^4}{x^4 + k^2 x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{1 + k^2} = \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$$

故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$ 不存在。即函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的不连续，

故函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的不可微。

例6 讨论函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性

解
$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} = \infty$$

即 $f'_x(0, 0)$ 不存在，

故函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的不可微。

例7 讨论函数 $z = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性 .

解 $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0$

由对称性得 $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$

$$\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = \sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|}$$

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0) \cdot \Delta x - f'_y(0, 0) \cdot \Delta y}{\rho}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|} - 0 \cdot \Delta x - 0 \cdot \Delta y}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{\frac{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{\frac{|x \cdot y|}{x^2 + y^2}}$$

当 $y = kx$ 时

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{\frac{|x \cdot y|}{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{|k|x^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{|k|}{1 + k^2}}$$

即极限 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0) \cdot \Delta x - f'_y(0, 0) \cdot \Delta y}{\rho}$ 不存在，

亦即 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f'_x(0, 0) \cdot \Delta x - f'_y(0, 0) \cdot \Delta y}{\rho} \nrightarrow 0$

故函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的不可微。

书中综合例题

例1. 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处可微, 且

$$f(1, 1) = 1, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1, 1)} = 2, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1, 1)} = 3,$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x)), \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1}.$$

$$\text{解: } \varphi(1) = f(1, f(1, 1)) = f(1, 1) = 1$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1} = \left[3\varphi^2(x) \frac{d\varphi(x)}{dx} \right] \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= 3\varphi^2(x) [f'_1(x, f(x, x)) + f'_2(x, f(x, x))(f'_1(x, x) + f'_2(x, x))] \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= 3 \times 1 \times [2 + 3 \times (2 + 3)] = 51$$

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返回

2. 设 $u = f(x, y, z)$, $\varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0$, $y = \sin x$, 其中 f, φ 都具有有一阶连续偏导数, 且 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

分析: 由于 $y = \sin x, z = z(x)$ 由隐函数方程

$\varphi = 0$ 确定, 因此, $u = f(x, y, z)$ 是

关于 x 的复合函数。

解: $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dx},$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\varphi'_3} (2x\varphi'_1 + e^y \cos x \varphi'_2)$$

故 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{1}{\varphi'_3} (2x\varphi'_1 + e^{\sin x} \cos x \varphi'_2)$

例 3 设函数 $u = e^{xz} + \sin yz$, 其中 z 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = yf(\frac{z}{y})$ 所确定的二元函数, 其中 f 是可微函数, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

解: 函数与方程两边对 x 求偏导

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{xz} (z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) + \cos yz \cdot y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(\frac{z}{y}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

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由后式解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{f'(\frac{z}{y}) - 2z}$

代入前式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = ze^{xz} + (xe^{xz} + y \cos yz) \frac{2x}{f'(\frac{z}{y}) - 2z}$$

类似的, 函数与方程两边对 y 求导,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{xz} x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y + \cos yz \cdot (z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}$$

$$2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - \frac{z - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{y} f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yf\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - zf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - 2y^2}{2yz - yf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)}$$

故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = z \cos yz + (xe^{xy} + y \cos yz) \frac{yf\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - zf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - 2y^2}{2yz - yf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)}$$

例 4 若函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 恒满足关系式 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^k f(x, y, z)$ 则称此函数为 k 次齐次函数, 试证 k 次齐次可微函数必满足关系式
$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = k f(x, y, z)$$

证: 记 $u = tx, v = ty, w = tz$

方程 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^k f(x, y, z)$ 两边对 t 求导

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = kt^{k-1} f(x, y, z) \quad \text{两边乘以 } t$$

$$[\text{或在此令 } t = 1 \text{ 得 : } x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = kf(x, y, z)]$$

$$tx \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + ty \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + tz \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = kt^k f(x, y, z) = kf(tx, ty, tz)$$

$$\text{即 } u \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + w \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = kf(u, v, w)$$

用 x, y, z 分别替换 u, v, w 即得到

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = kf(x, y, z)$$

例 5 设 $z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $f(y-x, yz)=0$ 确定的隐函数, 其中 f 有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$

解: 方程两边对 x 求偏导

$$f_1'(-1) + f_2' \cdot y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f_1'}{y f_2'}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(f_{11}''(-1) + f_{12}''y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})yf_2' - f_1' \cdot (yf_{21}''(-1) + yf_{22}'' \cdot y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{(yf_2')^2}$$

将 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 代入上式并整理得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-(f_2')^2 f_{11}'' + 2f_1' f_2' f_{12}'' - (f_1')^2 f_{22}''}{y(f_2')^3}$$

例 6 设 $x = u^2 + v^2, y = 2uv, z = u^2 \ln v$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 1: 三个方程分别对 x 求偏导

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = 2v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \ln v + \frac{u^2}{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

由前两式解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u}{2(u^2 - v^2)}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-v}{2(u^2 - v^2)}$

代入第三式整理得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{u^2(2\ln v - 1)}{2(u^2 - v^2)}$

类似地，有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{u^3 - 2uv^2 \ln v}{2(u^2 - v^2)v}$

解 2: 三个方程分别取全微分

$$\begin{cases} dx = 2udu + 2v dv \\ dy = 2vdu + 2u dv \\ dz = 2u \ln v du + \frac{u^2}{v} dv \end{cases}$$

由前两式解得 $du = \frac{u dx - v dy}{2(u^2 - v^2)}$, $dv = \frac{u dy - v dx}{2(u^2 - v^2)}$

代入第三式整理得

$$dz = \frac{u^2(2\ln v - 1)}{2(u^2 - v^2)} dx + \frac{u^3 - 2uv^2 \ln v}{2(u^2 - v^2)v} dy$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{u^2(2\ln v - 1)}{2(u^2 - v^2)} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{u^3 - 2uv^2 \ln v}{2(u^2 - v^2)v}$$

解 3: 看作为插入两个中间变量 x 、 y

$$\text{即: } z = z(x, y) = f(u, v)$$

因而得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

即
$$2u \ln v = 2u \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{u^2}{v} = 2v \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2u \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

解上述方程组得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{u^2(2 \ln v - 1)}{2(u^2 - v^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{u^3 - 2uv^2 \ln v}{2(u^2 - v^2)v}$$

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例 7 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2x$, $f(x, 1) = 0$,
 $\frac{\partial f(x, 0)}{\partial y} = \sin x$, 求 $f(x, y)$.

解: 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2x$ 两端连续两次对 y 积分得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2xy + \varphi(x)$$

$$f(x, y) = xy^2 + \varphi(x)y + \psi(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, 0)}{\partial y} = \varphi(x), \quad f(x, 1) = x + \varphi(x) + \psi(x)$$

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由题设 $\varphi(x) = \sin x$

$$x + \varphi(x) + \psi(x) = 0$$

$$\psi(x) = -x - \varphi(x) = -x - \sin x$$

$$f(x, y) = xy^2 + y \sin x - x - \sin x$$

例8 用变换 $\begin{cases} u = x - 2y \\ v = x + 3y \end{cases}$ 化简微分方程

$$6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

设 z 关于 u 、 v 的二阶偏导数是连续函数。

解：由 $z = f(u, v) = f(x - 2y, x + 3y)$

利用复合函数微分法得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

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

$$= 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 12 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 9 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

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

$$= -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

代入已知微分方程 $6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ ，得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$$

例 9 设
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

求 $f''_{xy}(0, 0)$, $f''_{yx}(0, 0)$, 并比较两者的关系。

解: 当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时,

$$f'_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = y \left[\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{4x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right]$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = x \left[\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{4x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right]$$

当 $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ 时, 即当 $x = 0, y = 0$ 时

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0$$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{y} = 0$$

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_x(0, y) - f'_x(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y - 0}{y} = -1$$

$$f''_{yx}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'_y(x, 0) - f'_y(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - 0}{x} = 1$$

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f''_{yx}(0, 0)$$

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例 10 过直线 $\begin{cases} 10x + 2y - 2z = 27 \\ x + y - z = 0 \end{cases}$ 作曲面

$$3x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 27$$

的切平面, 求此切平面的方程.

解: 曲面切平面的法向量为 $\{6x, 2y, -2z\}$

过已知直线的平面为

$$10x + 2y - 2z - 27 + \lambda(x + y - z) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (10 + \lambda)x + (2 + \lambda)y - (-2 - \lambda)z - 27 = 0$$

设切平面的切点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{10+\lambda}{6x_0} = \frac{2+\lambda}{2y_0} = \frac{-2-\lambda}{-2z_0} \\ 3x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 27 \\ (10+\lambda)x_0 + (2+\lambda)y_0 + (-2-\lambda)z_0 - 27 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

解得 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -19$

故所求切平面为 $9x+y-z-27=0$

或 $9x+17y-17z+27=0$

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例 11. 设直线 $l: \begin{cases} x+y+b=0 \\ x+ay-z-3=0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 π 上, 而平面 π 与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 相切于点 $(1, -2, 5)$, 求 a, b 之值。

分析: 本题有两种解法:

一种是先求出平面 π 的方程, 由于直线 l 在 π 上, 将 l 代入 π 的方程中, 便可求出 a, b 的值;

另一种是由于 l 是两个平面的交线, 因此, 可写出关于过直线 l 的平面束, 确定参数, 使某一平面与 π 重合, 从而求出 a, b 的值。

解 1: 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在点 $(1, -2, 5)$ 处的法向量为

$$\bar{n} = \{2, -4, -1\}$$

于是切平面方程为 $2(x-1)-4(y+2)-(z-5)=0$

$$2x - 4y - z - 5 = 0$$

由 $l: \begin{cases} x + y + b = 0 \\ x + ay - z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} y = -x - b \\ z = x - 3 + a(-x - b) \end{cases}$

代入切平面方程得

$$2x + 4(x + b) - x + 3 + ax + ab - 5 = 0$$

即 $(5 + a)x + 4b + ab - 2 = 0$

因有 $5 + a = 0, \quad 4b + ab - 2 = 0$

$$a = -5, \quad b = -2$$

解 2: 由解 1 知, π 的方程为 $2x - 4y - z - 5 = 0$,
过 l 的平面束为

$$\lambda(x + y + b) + \mu(x + ay - z - 3) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (\lambda + \mu)x + (\lambda + a\mu)y - \mu z + b\lambda - 3\mu = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\lambda + \mu}{2} = \frac{\lambda + a\mu}{-4} = \frac{-\mu}{-1} = \frac{b\lambda - 3\mu}{-5}$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda = \mu, \quad a = -5 \quad b = -2$$

12 已知椭球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz = a^2, (a > 0)$

(1) 求椭球面上 z 坐标为最大和最小的点

(2) 求椭球面在 xOy 面上投影区域的边界曲线.

解:

(1) 椭球面是一封闭曲面, 则椭球面上 z 坐标最大与最小的点一定存在, 且此二点处的 z 值就是椭球面方程所确定的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的最大值与最小值.

椭球面方程两边分别对 x 及 y 求偏导

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ 2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 0 \\ 2y + x + z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } y = -2x, z = 3x,$$

代入椭球面方程得 $x = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}$

得两点 $P_1(\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-2a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{3a}{\sqrt{6}}), P_2(\frac{-a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-3a}{\sqrt{6}})$ 即为所求.

(2) 设 S 是椭球面对于 xOy 面的投影柱面, S 与椭球面切于曲线 c , 则在 c 上, 两曲面的法向量相同, 都为 $\vec{n} = \{2x + y, 2y + x + z, 2z + y\}$

由 $\vec{n} \perp \vec{k}$, $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{k} = 0$ 即 $2z + y = 0$

因此曲线 c 满足
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy + yz = a^2 \\ 2z + y = 0 \end{cases}$$

消去 z 得 S 的方程 $x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 + xy = a^2$

故投影区域的边界曲线为
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 + xy = a^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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例 13 设生产某种产品必须投入两种要素,
 x_1, x_2 分别为两要素的投入量, Q 为产
出量; 若生产函数为 $Q = 2x_1^\alpha x_2^\beta$, 其中 α, β
为正常数, 且 $\alpha + \beta = 1$. 假设两种要素
的价格分别为 p_1, p_2 试问当产出量为
12 时, 两要素各投入多少可以使投
入总费用最小

解: 在 $2x_1^\alpha x_2^\beta = 12$ 的条件下求 $p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$
的最小值,
作拉格朗日函数

$$\begin{cases} F'_{x_1} = p_1 - 2\lambda\alpha x_1^{\alpha-1} x_2^\beta = 0 & (*) \\ F'_{x_2} = p_2 - 2\lambda\beta x_1^\alpha x_2^{\beta-1} = 0 & (**) \\ 2x_1^\alpha x_2^\beta = 12 & (***) \end{cases}$$

由 (*) 和 (**) 得 $\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\beta x_1}{\alpha x_2}$

故 $x_1 = \frac{p_2\alpha}{p_1\beta} x_2$ 代入 (***) 得 $x_2 = 6\left(\frac{p_1\beta}{p_2\alpha}\right)^\alpha$

因此 $x_1 = 6\left(\frac{p_2\alpha}{p_1\beta}\right)^\beta$

由于此实际问题存在最小值, 且驻点唯一,

故当 $x_1 = 6\left(\frac{p_2\alpha}{p_1\beta}\right)^\beta$ $x_2 = 6\left(\frac{p_1\beta}{p_2\alpha}\right)^\alpha$

时投入总费用最小.

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例14 设有一小山，它的底面所在的平面为 xOy 坐标面，其底部所占的区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 - xy \leq 75\},$$

小山的高度函数为 $h(x, y) = 75 - x^2 - y^2 + xy$

(1) 设 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 为区域 D 上的一个点，问 $h(x, y)$ 在该点沿平面上什么方向的方向导数最大？若记此方向导数的最大值为 $g(x_0, y_0)$ ，试写出 $g(x_0, y_0)$ 的表达式。

(2) 现欲利用此小山开展攀岩活动，为此需要在山脚寻找一上山坡度最大的点作为攀登的起点。也就是说，要在 D 的边界曲线 $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 75$ 上找出使(1)中的 $g(x, y)$ 达到最大值的点。试确定攀登起点的位置。

解：(1) $h(x, y)$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 处的梯度

$$\text{grad}h(x_0, y_0) = (y_0 - 2x_0)i + (x_0 - 2y_0)j$$

由梯度的几何意义知，沿梯度方向的方向导数最大，
方向导数的最大值为该梯度的模，所以

$$\begin{aligned} g(x_0, y_0) &= \sqrt{(y_0 - 2x_0)^2 + (x_0 - 2y_0)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{5x_0^2 + 5y_0^2 - 8x_0y_0} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $f(x, y) = g^2(x, y) = 5x^2 + 5y^2 - 8xy$

由题意, 只需求 $f(x, y)$ 在约束条件

$$x^2 + y^2 - xy - 75 = 0 \text{ 下的最大值点。令}$$

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = 5x^2 + 5y^2 - 8xy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - xy - 75)$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} L'_x = 10x - 8y + \lambda(2x - y) = 0 & (1) \\ L'_y = 10y - 8x + \lambda(2y - x) = 0 & (2) \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - xy - 75 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1)+(2) \text{ 得 } (x+y)(\lambda+2) = 0$$

$$\text{从而得 } y = -x \text{ 或 } \lambda = -2$$

若 $\lambda = -2$ 则由(1)式得 $x = y$, 再由(3)式得

$$x = \pm 5\sqrt{3} \quad y = \pm 5\sqrt{3}$$

若 $y = -x$ 则由(3)式得 $x = \pm 5 \quad y = \mp 5$

于是得到四个可能的极值点

$$M_1(5, -5), \quad M_2(-5, 5), \quad M_3(5\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3}), \quad M_4(-5\sqrt{3}, -5\sqrt{3})$$

$$\text{由于 } f(M_1) = f(M_2) = 450,$$

$$f(M_3) = f(M_4) = 150$$

故 $M_1(5, -5)$ 或 $M_2(-5, 5)$ 可作为攀登的起点。

例 15 已知两条平面曲线 $f(x, y) = 0$ 和 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$, $(\alpha, \beta), (\xi, \eta)$ 分别为两曲线上的点, 试证如果这两点是两曲线上相距为最近和最远的点, 则下列关系成立

$$\frac{\alpha - \xi}{\beta - \eta} = \frac{f'_x(\alpha, \beta)}{f'_y(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{\varphi'_x(\xi, \eta)}{\varphi'_y(\xi, \eta)}$$

证: 设 $g(\alpha, \beta, \xi, \eta) = d^2 = (\alpha - \xi)^2 + (\beta - \eta)^2$

在 $f(\alpha, \beta) = 0, \varphi(\xi, \eta) = 0$ 的条件下讨论

$g(\alpha, \beta, \xi, \eta) = d^2 = (\alpha - \xi)^2 + (\beta - \eta)^2$ 的极值问题.

令 $F = (\alpha - \xi)^2 + (\beta - \eta)^2 + \lambda f(\alpha, \beta) + \mu \varphi(\xi, \eta)$

由 $F'_\alpha = 2(\alpha - \xi) + \lambda f'_x(\alpha, \beta) = 0$

$$F'_\beta = 2(\beta - \eta) + \lambda f'_y(\alpha, \beta) = 0$$

$$F'_\xi = -2(\alpha - \xi) + \mu \varphi'_x(\xi, \eta) = 0$$

$$F'_\eta = -2(\beta - \eta) + \mu \varphi'_y(\xi, \eta) = 0$$

解得关系式 $\frac{\alpha - \xi}{\beta - \eta} = \frac{f'_x(\alpha, \beta)}{f'_y(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{\varphi'_x(\xi, \eta)}{\varphi'_y(\xi, \eta)}$

故得证.

思考题

取 x 作为函数，而 y 和 z 作自变量，变换方程：

$$(x - z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

以下解法对吗？ $(x - z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (*)$

因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad (**)$

所以上式可化为： $(x - z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0,$

故得： $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{z - x}{y}$

答：解法不对。（**）式有问题！

解法 1： 因为当 $z = f(x, y)$ 时， $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_x$ ， $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_y$

而当 x 作为函数时， $z = f(x, y) = f(x(y, z), y)$ ，

方程两端对 y 求导得（此时 z 视为常数）：
$$f'_x \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + f'_y = 0$$

所以， $f'_y = -f'_x \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$ ， 即 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$ （***）

（这说明（**）式有问题！从而也说明 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 是一个整体，不能拆分）

将（***）式代入变换方程得：
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{x - z}{y}$$

解法 2: 设 $z = f(x, y)$, 令 $F = z - f(x, y)$

则 $F'_z = 1 \neq 0$

所以有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}$ (1), $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$ (2), $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_x}$

将(1)、(2)代入变换方程得: $(x - z) \cdot \left(-\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}\right) + y \cdot \left(-\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}\right) = 0$,

即 $-\frac{F'_y}{F'_x} = \frac{x - z}{y}$

所以 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{x - z}{y}$

P102EX5 设函数 $u(x)$ 由方程组
$$\begin{cases} u = f(x, y), \\ g(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ 所确定,} \\ h(x, z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

其中 f 、 g 、 h 是可微函数，且 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \neq 0$, $\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \neq 0$, 试求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

解 将方程组的变元 u 以及 y, z 都看成是 x 的函数.

方程组各方程两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\frac{du}{dx} = f'_x + f'_y \frac{dy}{dx}, \quad (1)$$

$$g'_x + g'_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + g'_z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$h'_x + h'_z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0. \quad (3)$$

由(3)得 $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{h'_x}{h'_z}$, 代入(2)得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{g'_z \cdot h'_x}{g'_y \cdot h'_z} - \frac{g'_x}{g'_y}$,

代入(1)得 $\frac{du}{dx} = f'_x - \frac{f'_y \cdot g'_x}{g'_y} + \frac{f'_y \cdot g'_z \cdot h'_x}{g'_y \cdot h'_z}$.

作业：

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