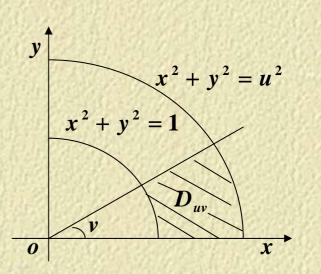
课堂练习

1. 已知
$$z = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left.\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right|_{(1,2)}$$



2.
$$\# \int_{D}^{D} (x^2 - y) dx dy$$
, $\# D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$

3.设函数
$$f(x)$$
 连续, $F(u,v) = \iint_{D_{uv}} \frac{f(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy$,

其中 D_{uv} 为图中阴影部分,求 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}$







参考解答

1. 已知
$$z = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}}$$
 , $\left.\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right|_{(1,2)}$

解:函数两端取对数:
$$\ln z = \frac{x}{y} \ln \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

方程两端同时对 x 求偏导: $\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \ln \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) + \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{-\frac{y}{x^2}}{\frac{y}{x}}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z \left(\frac{1}{y} \ln \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) - \frac{1}{y} \right) = \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) - 1 \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\ln 2 - 1)$$



2.
$$\# \int_{D}^{D} (x^2 - y) dx dy$$
, $\# D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$

解:由于积分区域关于x轴对称, :. $\iint_{D} y dx dy = 0$

由变量轮换的对称性, 得 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 - y) dx dy = \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi}d\theta\int_0^1\rho^3d\rho$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\times 2\pi\times \frac{1}{4}=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

设函数
$$f(x)$$
 连续,

设函数 f(x) 连续, $F(u,v) = \iint_{D_{uv}} \frac{f(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + v^2}} dxdy$,

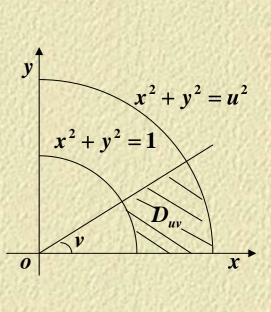
其中 D_{uv} 为图中阴影部分,求 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}$

解: 做极坐标变换: 则
$$D_{uv}$$
:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le v \\ 1 \le \rho \le u \end{cases}$$

$$F(u,v) = \iint_{D_{uv}} \frac{f(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^v d\theta \int_1^u f(\rho^2) d\rho = v \int_1^u f(\rho^2) d\rho$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = v f(u^2)$$



4. 设z = z(x, y) 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$ 所确定的函数,其中 φ 具有二阶导数且 $\varphi' \neq -1$ 时,求 (1) dz (2)记 $u(x y) = \frac{1}{x - y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$,求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 5. 求函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在约束条件 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 和x + y + z = 4 下的最大值和最小值 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0 \\ x + y + 3z = 5 \end{cases}$,求曲线C 上距离 xoy 面最远点和最近的点.



$$(2) 记 u(x y) = \frac{1}{x - y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right), \quad \stackrel{\partial}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$2xdx + 2ydy - dz = \varphi' \cdot (dx + dy + dz)$$

$$\therefore dz = \frac{[2x - \varphi']dx + [2y - \varphi']dy}{1 + \varphi'}$$

4. 设z = z(x, y) 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 - z = \varphi(x + y + z)$ 所确定的函数,其中 φ 具有二阶导数且 $\varphi' \neq -1$ 时,求 (1) dz $(2)记 u(x y) = \frac{1}{x - y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \varphi'} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{[2x - \varphi']}{1 + \varphi'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{[2y - \varphi']}{1 + \varphi'}$ $\therefore u(x y) = \frac{2}{1 + \varphi'}$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2\varphi'' \cdot (1 + z'_x)}{(1 + \varphi')^2} = -\frac{2\varphi'' \cdot (1 + 2x)}{(1 + \varphi')^3}$

$$u(x \ y) = \frac{1}{x - y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right), \quad \stackrel{\partial}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

(2): 由(1)可得:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{[2x - \varphi']}{1 + \varphi'}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{[2y - \varphi']}{1 + \varphi'}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2\varphi'' \cdot (1+z_x')}{(1+\varphi')^2} = -\frac{2\varphi'' \cdot (1+2x_x')}{(1+\varphi')^3}$$



5. 求函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在约束条件 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 和 x + y + z = 4 下的最大值和最小值 解: 构造拉格朗日函数 $F = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + \lambda(z - x^{2} - y^{2}) + \mu(x + y + z - 4)$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = -2 \\ z = 8 \end{cases}$ $\int F_{r}' = 2x - 2\lambda x + \mu = 0$ $|F_{v}'=2y-2\lambda y+\mu=0|$ $\diamondsuit \left\{ F'_{z} = 2z + \lambda + \mu = 0 \right\}$ $z = x^2 + y^2$ 由问题的实际意义知, x + y + z = 4必有最大值和最小值, 比较 u(-2,-2,8)=72, u(1,1,2)=6 的值得 $u_{\text{max}}(-2, -2, 8) = 72, \qquad u_{\text{min}}(1, 1, 2) = 6$

 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0 \\ x + y + 3z = 5 \end{cases}$, 求曲线 C 上距离 xoy面最远点和最近的点. 解: 空间上的点 P(x, y, z) 到 xoy 面的距离 d = |z| $\int F_{r}' = 2\lambda x + \mu = 0$ $|F_{v}' = 2\lambda y + \mu = 0$ $\diamondsuit \left\{ F'_{z} = 2z - 2\lambda z + 3\mu = 0 \right\}$ $|x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0$ x + y + 3z = 5比较 d(1,1,1)=1, d(-5,-5,5)=5最远点为(-5,-5,5),最近点为(1,1,1)

设 $F = z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) + \mu(x + y + 3z - 5)$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -5 \\ y = -5 \\ z = 5 \end{cases}$ 由问题的实际意义知, 必有最远点和最近点,