

1, 设 $f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} = 1$, 又

$$g(x, y) = f\left[xy, \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)\right] \quad \text{求} \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2}.$$

解: $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$. 故

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = (x^2 + y^2) \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right) = x^2 + y^2$$

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

可微; $P(t), \varphi'(u)$ 连续, 且 $\varphi'(u) \neq 1$, 求 $P(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + P(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

在方程 $u = \varphi(u) + \int_y^x P(t) dt$ 两边分别对 x, y 求偏导, 有

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

$$\text{于是} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{P(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-P(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}$$

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

3, 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 和 $x = x(y, z)$ 分别由方程 $xe^y + ye^z + ze^x = a$ 确定, 分别求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$ 。

解: 设原方程确定函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 。先求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 。

解法一 用公式法。记 $F(x, y, z) = xe^y + ye^z + ze^x - a$ 。

$$Q F_x = e^y + ze^x, F_z = ye^z + e^x,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{e^y + ze^x}{ye^z + e^x}$$

解法二 用直接法。视 z 是 x, y 的函数, 在原方程两端对 x 求导, 得

$$e^y + ye^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + e^x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + ze^x = 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^y + ze^x}{ye^z + e^x}$$

解法三 用微分法。原方程两端球微分得

$$e^y dx + xe^y dy + e^z dy + ye^z dz + e^x dz + ze^x dx = 0,$$

$$\text{整理成 } dz = -\frac{e^y + ze^x}{ye^z + e^x} dx - \frac{e^z + xe^y}{ye^z + e^x} dy,$$

与微分公式 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ 比较 dx 系数, 可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^y + ze^x}{ye^z + e^x}$$

再设原方程确定函数 $x = x(y, z)$, 求 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$

用直接法。原方程两端对 y 求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} e^y + x e^y + e^z + z e^x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} &= 0, \\ \therefore \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} &= -\frac{x e^y + e^z}{z e^z + e^y}\end{aligned}$$

4, 设 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 有连续偏导数, $y = y(x)$ 和 $z = z(x)$ 分别由方程 $e^{xy} - y = 0$ 和

$e^z - xz = 0$ 所确定, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$ 。

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

$$\text{由 } e^{xy} - y = 0 \text{ 得 } e^{xy} \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right) - \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y e^{xy}}{1 - x e^{xy}} = \frac{y^2}{1 - xy};$$

$$\text{由 } e^z - xz = 0 \text{ 得 } e^z \frac{dz}{dx} - z - x \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z}{e^z - x} = \frac{z}{zx - x} \text{ 于是}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{y^2}{1 - xy} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{z}{zx - x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

5, 设 $y = y(x), z = z(x)$ 是由方程 $z = x f(x + y)$ 和 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 所确定的函数, 其中

f 和 F 分别具有一阶连续导数和一阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$ 。

解：分别在 $z = xf(x+y)$ 和 $F(x,y,z) = 0$ 的两端对 x 求导，得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f + x(1 + \frac{dy}{dx})f' \\ F_x + F_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{整理后得} \quad \begin{cases} -xf' \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = f + xf' \\ F_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \frac{dz}{dx} = -F_x \end{cases} \quad \text{由此解得}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{(f + xf')F_y - xfF_x}{F_y + xfF_z} \quad (F_y + xfF_z \neq 0)$$

6. 在椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上求一点，使该点处的法向量与三个坐标轴的正向成等角。

解 该曲面方程是由隐式给出的。

$$\text{记 } F(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1,$$

$$\text{则 } F_x = \frac{2x}{a^2}, \quad F_y = \frac{2y}{b^2}, \quad F_z = \frac{2z}{c^2}.$$

已知过椭球面上任一点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的法向量：

$$n = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}_{M_0} = \left\{ \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right\}.$$

因为法向量与三个坐标轴正向的夹角 α, β, γ 相等，故 $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma$ 。

$$\text{又 } \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{|n|} \cdot \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{1}{|n|} \cdot \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{|n|} \cdot \frac{2z_0}{c^2},$$

$$\text{故有 } \frac{2x_0}{a^2} = \frac{2y_0}{b^2} = \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{2x_0}{a^2} = \frac{2y_0}{b^2} = \frac{2z_0}{c^2} = \lambda$$

解出 x_0, y_0, z_0 代入(2)式, 得 $\lambda = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$

\therefore 点 M_0 为 $\left(\frac{a^2}{r}, \frac{b^2}{r}, \frac{c^2}{r}\right)$ 及 $\left(-\frac{a^2}{r}, -\frac{b^2}{r}, -\frac{c^2}{r}\right)$, 其中 $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

7, 证明曲面 $f\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right) = 0$ 上任意一点处的切面过某定点。

证明: 设切点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 。记 $F(x, y, z) = f\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right)$,

则点 M_0 处的法向量

$$n = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}_{M_0} = \left\{ \frac{1}{z_0 - c} f_1', \frac{1}{z_0 - c} f_2', -\frac{x_0 - a}{(z_0 - c)^2} f_1' - \frac{y_0 - b}{(z_0 - c)^2} f_2' \right\}.$$

从而切平面方程是

$$\frac{1}{z_0 - c} f_1' (x - x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0 - c} f_2' (y - y_0) - \left[\frac{x_0 - a}{(z_0 - c)^2} f_1' - \frac{y_0 - b}{(z_0 - c)^2} f_2' \right] (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f_1' (x - x_0) + f_2' (y - y_0) - \left(\frac{x_0 - a}{(z_0 - c)} f_1' - \frac{y_0 - b}{(z_0 - c)} f_2' \right) (z - z_0) = 0$$

将 $x = a, y = b, z = c$ 代入之, 可知点 (a, b, c) 在平面上, 鉴于点 M_0 的任意性知点

(a, b, c) 是一个定点, \therefore 原命题成立。

8, 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。

解: 设过 L 的平面方程为

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

$$\text{即 } (1 + \lambda)x + (a + \lambda)y - z - 3 + \lambda b = 0$$

曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在点 $(1, -2, 5)$ 处的法向量 $n = \{2, -4, -1\}$ ，由题设知

$$\frac{1+\lambda}{2} = \frac{a+\lambda}{-4} = \frac{-1}{-1}$$

易得 $\lambda = 1, a = -5$

又点 $(1, -2, 5)$ 在 π 上，故 $(1+\lambda) - 2(a+\lambda) - 8 + \lambda b = 0$

故得 $b = -2$ 。

9, 在椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 上求一点，使其到直线 $2x + 3y - 6 = 0$ 的距离最短。

解：设 $P(x, y)$ 为椭圆上任意一点，则 $P(x, y)$ 到直线 $2x + 3y - 6 = 0$ 的距离为

$$d = \frac{|2x + 3y - 6|}{\sqrt{13}}$$

求 d 的最小值点即求 d^2 的最小值。作

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = \frac{1}{13}(2x + 3y - 6)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4)$$

由 Lagrange 乘数法，有

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 0$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \frac{4}{13}(2x + 3y - 6) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{6}{13}(2x + 3y - 6) + 8\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之得

$$x_1 = \frac{8}{5}, y_1 = \frac{3}{5}; x_2 = -\frac{8}{5}, y_2 = -\frac{3}{5}$$

于是 $d\Big|_{(x_1, y_1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}, d\Big|_{(x_2, y_2)} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{13}}$ ，由问题的实际意义知最短距离是存在的。因此

$(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$ 即为所求点。

10, 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, 使切平面与三个坐标面所围成的四面体体积最小, 求切点坐标.

解 设 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为椭球面上一点, 令 $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$,

则 $F'_x|_P = \frac{2x_0}{a^2}$, $F'_y|_P = \frac{2y_0}{b^2}$, $F'_z|_P = \frac{2z_0}{c^2}$, 过 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的切平面方程为

$$\frac{x_0}{a^2}(x-x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b^2}(y-y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c^2}(z-z_0) = 0, \text{ 化简为 } \frac{x \cdot x_0}{a^2} + \frac{y \cdot y_0}{b^2} + \frac{z \cdot z_0}{c^2} = 1,$$

该切平面在三个轴上的截距各

$$x = \frac{a^2}{x_0}, \quad y = \frac{b^2}{y_0}, \quad z = \frac{c^2}{z_0},$$

$$\text{所围四面体的体积 } V = \frac{1}{6}xyz = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6x_0y_0z_0}$$

在条件 $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下求 V 的最小值, 令 $u = \ln x_0 + \ln y_0 + \ln z_0$,

$$G(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \ln x_0 + \ln y_0 + \ln z_0 + \lambda \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1 \right),$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} G'_{x_0} = 0, & G'_{y_0} = 0, & G'_{z_0} = 0 \\ \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x_0} + \frac{2\lambda x_0}{a^2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{y_0} + \frac{2\lambda y_0}{b^2} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{z_0} + \frac{2\lambda z_0}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{可得 } x_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad y_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad z_0 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$$

当切点坐标为 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$ 时, 四面体的体积最小 $V_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc$.