

有关全导数

设  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处全微分存在,  $f(1, 1) = 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1, 1)} = 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(1, 1)} = 3$ ,

又设  $\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x))$ , 求  $\frac{d}{dx}\varphi^3(x)\Big|_{x=1} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

解、
$$\frac{d\varphi^3(x)}{dx} = 3\varphi^2(x)\{f'_x(x, x) + f'_y(x, x)[f'_x(x, x) + f'_y(x, x)]\}$$
$$= 3[2 + 3(2 + 3)] = 51 \quad (\text{当 } x = 1 \text{ 时})$$

由偏导求函数，注意不定积分、微分方程的思想的运用

设  $f(u)$  在  $u > 0$  上二阶连续可微  $f(1)=0$ ， $f'(1)=1$ ， $z=f(x^2-y^2)$

满足  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$  求  $f(u)$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf', \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2f' + 4x^2 f''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2f' + 4y^2 f''$$

$$\Rightarrow uf''(u) + f'(u) = 0 \quad (u = x^2 - y^2)$$

$$\text{令 } f'(u) = t \Rightarrow t = C_1 \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(u) = C_1 \ln u + C_2$$

$$\text{由 } f(1)=0, f'(1)=1 \Rightarrow C_1=1, C_2=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(u) = \ln u$$

设  $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$  其中  $f(u)$  具有连续的二阶导数，

$f(0) = f'(0) = 0$  且  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  ,

求  $f(u)$  。

解:  $\frac{dz}{dx} = f' \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f'' \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + f' \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f'' \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + f' \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'' + \frac{f'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{f'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = f + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

即  $f''(u) = f(u) + u, \quad u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0, \quad \lambda = \pm 1$$

特解  $f_*(u) = -u$

$$\Rightarrow f(u) = C_1 e^u + C_2 e^{-u} - u$$

$$f'(u) = C_1 e^u - C_2 e^{-u} - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ C_1 - C_2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ C_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(u) = \frac{1}{2} e^u - \frac{1}{2} e^{-u} - u$$

计算或证明相关等式

已知  $z = f(u)$ , 且  $u = \psi(y) + \int_y^x p(t)dt$ , 其中  $z(u)$  可微  $\psi'(u)$

连续且  $\psi'(u) \neq 1$ ,  $p(t)$  连续, 计算  $p(y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

设  $u(r,t) = t^n e^{-\frac{r^2}{4t}}$  且满足  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)$ , 则

$n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

解、 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = nt^{n-1}e^{-\frac{r^2}{4t}} + t^n \frac{r^2}{4t^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4t}} = \left( \frac{n}{t} + \frac{r^2}{4t^2} \right) u$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = -\frac{r}{2t}u \quad r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = -\frac{r^3}{2t}u$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = \left( -\frac{3r^2}{2t} + \frac{r^4}{4t^2} \right) u$

$\frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \right] = \left( -\frac{3}{2t} + \frac{r^2}{4t^2} \right) u$

由  $\left( \frac{n}{t} + \frac{r^2}{4t^2} \right) u = \left( -\frac{3}{2t} + \frac{r^2}{4t^2} \right) u \Rightarrow n = -\frac{3}{2}$

设  $u = f(\frac{y}{x}) + xg(\frac{y}{x})$ ，其中  $f, g$  均二阶连续可导，证明

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

解：  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f' + g - \frac{y}{x} g'$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} f' + g'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y}{x^3} f' + \frac{y^2}{x^4} f'' - \frac{y}{x^2} g' + \frac{y}{x^2} g' - \frac{y^2}{x^2} g''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2} f' - \frac{y}{x^3} f'' + \frac{1}{x} g' - \frac{1}{x} g' - \frac{y}{x^2} g''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} f'' + \frac{1}{x} g''$$

代入即有  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$

已知曲面  $S: \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$ , 平面  $\pi: 2x + 2y + z + 5 = 0$ , 求:

(1) 曲面  $S$  上平行于平面  $\pi$  的切平面方程;

(2) 曲面  $S$  与平面  $\pi$  之间的最短距离。

解: 1)  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{4}z^2$

$$F'_x = x, \quad F'_y = 2y, \quad F'_z = \frac{1}{2}z$$

$\pi$  的法向量  $\vec{n} = (2, 2, 1)$

$$k = \frac{x_0}{2} = \frac{2y_0}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}z_0}{1} \Rightarrow x_0 = 2k, \quad y_0 = k, \quad z_0 = 2k$$

代入  $k = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ , 点  $(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$  或  $(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1)$

切平面  $2(x-1) + 2(y-\frac{1}{2}) + (z-1) = 0$

或  $2(x+1) + 2(y+\frac{1}{2}) + (z+1) = 0$

2)  $d = \frac{|2x+2y+z+5|}{\sqrt{2^2+2^2+1}}$  转化为  $D(x, y, z) = 2x+2y+z+5$  在  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{4}z^2 = 1$  下最值

设  $F = 2x+2y+z+5 + \lambda(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{4}z^2 - 1)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F'_x &= 2 + \lambda x = 0 \\ F'_y &= 2 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F'_z &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda z = 0 \\ F'_\lambda &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{4}z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \\ z = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$D(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 1$   
 $D(1, \frac{1}{2}, 1) = 9$   
最短距离  $\frac{1}{3}$

## 几何应用、方向导数与梯度

下面命题正确的是（ ）

- (A) 当  $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$  存在时，则  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处沿  $x$  轴的正向和负向的方向导数都存在；
- (B) 若  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处沿  $x$  轴的正向和负向的方向导数都存在，则  $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$  存在；
- (C) 若  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处沿任何方向的方向导数都存在，则  $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $f'_y(x_0, y_0)$  都存在；
- (D) 若  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处沿任何方向的方向的导数都存在，则  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  连续.

设  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\vec{l} = \{1, 1\}$  , 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \vec{l}} \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

解、由方向导数定义

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 0}{\rho} \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho - 0}{\rho} = 1$$

函数  $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$  在  $M_0(1, 0, 1)$  沿  $M_0$  指向  $M_1(3, -2, 2)$  的方向导数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{解、} \overrightarrow{M_0 M_1} = (2, -2, 1) \quad (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \left( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} &= f'_x \cos \alpha + f'_y \cos \beta + f'_z \cos \gamma \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

设  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  附近有定义, 且  $f'_x(0, 0) = 3, f'_y(0, 0) = 1$ ,

则 ( ).

(A)  $dz|_{(0,0)} = 3dx + dy$ ;

(B) 曲面  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$  的法向量为  $\{3, 1, 1\}$ ;

(C) 曲线  $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  在点  $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$  的切向量为  $\{1, 0, 3\}$ ;

(D) 曲线  $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  在点  $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$  的切向量为  $\{3, 0, 1\}$ .

$$\text{解、 设} \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F'_x = f'_x \quad F'_y = f'_y \quad F'_z = -1$$

$$G'_x = 0_x \quad G'_y = 1 \quad G'_z = 0$$

曲线  $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$  的切向量

$$\vec{s} = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \{1, 0, 3\}$$



求函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 y^2$  在区域  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0\}$  上的最大值和最小值.

解: 1)  $D$  内部

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x - 2y^2 x = 0 \\ f'_y = 4y - 2yx^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \sqrt{2} \\ y_1 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = -\sqrt{2} \\ y_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

2)  $x$  轴上,  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$

$$f(x, y) = x^2, \quad 0 \leq f(x, y) \leq 4$$

3) 在  $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ ,  $x \in (-2, 2)$

$$f(x, \sqrt{4 - x^2}) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 8, \quad f' = 4x^3 - 10x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10} \\ y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10} \\ y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

综上

$$f(\pm\sqrt{2}, 1) = 2$$

$$f(\pm\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}) = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$f(0, 2) = 8 \quad \text{最大}$$

$$f(0, 0) = 0 \quad \text{最小}$$

设  $xdx + 2ydy$  为某二元函数  $f(x, y)$  的全微分，且  $f(0, 0) = 1$ ，求  $f(x, y)$  在区域  $4x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$  上的最值与最小值。

解：  $dz = xdx + 2ydy$ ,  $f'_x = x$ ,  $f'_y = 2y$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C(y)$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = C'(y) = 2y \Rightarrow C(y) = y^2 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 + C$$

$$\text{由 } f(0, 0) = 1, \quad C = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 + 1$$

1) 在  $D: 4x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$  内部

$$f'_x = x = 0 \quad f'_y = 2y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0, 0) = 1$$

2) 在  $D: 4x^2 + y^2 = 25$  边界上

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{2}\cos\theta \\ y = 5\sin\theta \end{cases} \quad f(x, y) = 25\left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{7}{8}\sin^2\theta\right) + 1$$

$$z\left(\pm\frac{5}{2}, 0\right) = \frac{33}{8}$$

$$z(0, \pm 5) = 26 \quad \text{最大}$$

$$z(0, 0) = 1 \quad \text{最小}$$