

例. 求  $f(x, y) = 2y^2 - x(x-1)^2$  的极值

解: ① 求驻点  $\begin{cases} f_x = -(x-1)^2 - x \cdot 2(x-1) = -(x-1)(3x-1) = 0 \\ f_y = 4y = 0 \end{cases}$

驻点  $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 0)$   $(x_2, y_2) = (\frac{1}{3}, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } f_{xx} &= -(3x-1) - (x-1) \cdot 3 = -(6x-4) \\ f_{xy} &= 0 \\ f_{yy} &= 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1 = -2, B_1 = 0, C_1 = 4$$

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

$$A_1 C_1 - B_1^2 < 0 \Rightarrow (1, 0) \text{ 不是极值点}$$

$$A_2 = 2, B_2 = 0, C_2 = 4$$

$$A_2 C_2 - B_2^2 > 0, \text{ 且 } A_2 > 0 \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{3}, 0) \text{ 是极小值点}$$

证.  $f(x, y)$  的极小值为  $f(\frac{1}{3}, 0)$

二. 有界闭区域上连续函数的极值问题.

最值点  $\begin{cases} \text{驻点 } \nabla f = 0. \text{ (内点?)} \\ \text{边界点} \\ \text{偏导不存在. 例: } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$

一. 求极

最值点  $\begin{cases} \text{驻点} \\ \text{端点} \\ \text{不可导点} \end{cases}$

例:  $f(x, y) = x^2 y (4 - x - y)$

例:  $f(x, y) = xy(4 - x - y)$

在  $D: \underline{x=0}, y=0$  和  $x+y=6$  所围成区域上求最大值.

$D: 0 \leq x \leq 6 \text{ 且 } 0 \leq y \leq 6$

解: 由求导法 (内点)

$$\begin{cases} f_x = y[2x(4-x-y) + \underline{y} \cdot (-1)] = 0 \\ f_y = \underline{x^2}[1 - (4-x-y) + y \cdot (-1)] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$x \neq 0$  且  $y \neq 0$ .

$$\begin{cases} 8 - 2x - 2y - x = 0 \\ 4 - x - y - y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 2 \\ y_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

唯一驻点  $(2, 1) \in D$

④ 边界点

$x=0, 0 \leq y \leq 6, f(0, y) = 0$

$y=0, 0 \leq x \leq 6, f(x, 0) = 0$

$y=6-x, 0 \leq x \leq 6, f(x, 6-x) = x^2(6-x)(-2)$

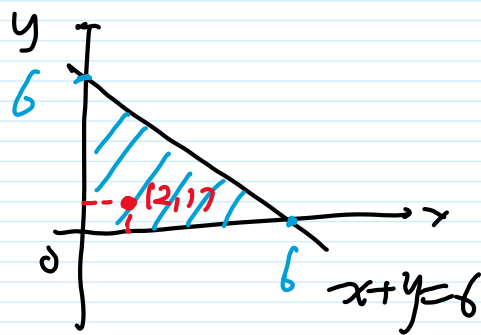
记  $g(x) = -2x^2(6-x), 0 \leq x \leq 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{∴ } g'(x) &= -2(2x(6-x) + x^2(-1)) \\ &= -2x(12 - 2x - x) = 0 \\ x_0 &= 4, y_0 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

∴  $g(0) = g(6) = 0$

比较:  $f(2, 1), f(4, 2)$  与 0 的大小关系

例: 证明: 周长为  $p$  的三角形中, 等边三角形面积最大.



例. 证明: 周长为  $2p$  的三角形中, 等边三角形面积最大.

证明: 设边长  $x, y, z$ .  $x+y+z=2p$  约束条件  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{约束条件} \\ \text{求} z \end{array} \right.$   
 $S^2 = p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z) = g(x, y, z)$  问题  
 $= p(p-x)(p-y)(x+y-p)$  求最大值

考虑  $f(x, y) = (p-x)(p-y)(x+y-p)$  求最大值问题.

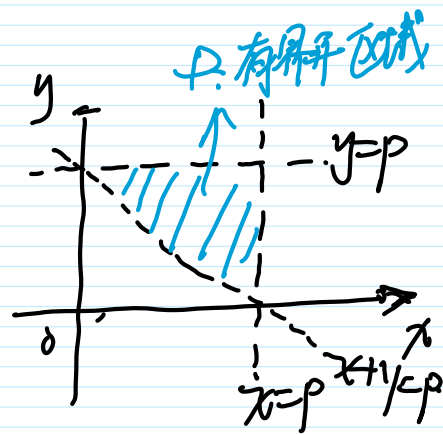
$$0 < x < 2p \quad 0 < y < 2p$$

$$x+y > z = 2p-x-y$$

$$x+y > p$$

$$x-y < z = 2p-x-y$$

$$x < p \quad \text{同理} \quad y < p$$



$$D' = D \cup \text{边界}$$

① 求驻点 (内点)

$$\begin{cases} f_x = (p-y)[- (x+y-p) + (p-x)] = 0 \\ f_y = (p-x)[- (x+y-p) + (p-y)] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$x \neq p$  且  $y \neq p$

$$\begin{cases} 2p-2x-y=0 \\ 2p-x-2y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{2}{3}p, \frac{2}{3}p\right)$$

此时  $z = 2p-x-y = \frac{2}{3}p$

② 边界上  $f(x, y) = 0$ ,  $(x, y) \in \text{边界}$

$f(\frac{2}{3}p, \frac{2}{3}p)$  是最大值  $f(x, y)$  是最大值

$0 < x < 2p$  且  $0 < y < 2p$

故  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$  是  $D$  上最大值点.

### 三 条件极值

$$\begin{cases} \text{目标函数: } u = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \text{约束条件: } \varphi_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \quad (1 \leq j \leq m, m < n) \end{cases}$$

以二元函数为例

$$\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ \varphi(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[y = y(x) \text{ 是由 } \varphi(x, y) = 0 \text{ 所确定的隐函数}]{y = y(x)} z = f(x, y(x)) \stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} g(x)$$

$x_0$  是  $g(x) = f(x, y(x))$  的极值点  $\Rightarrow g'(x_0) = 0$

$$g'(x_0) = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot y'(x_0) \Big|_{x=x_0} = \underbrace{f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\varphi_x}{\varphi_y}\right)}_{=0} \Big|_{x=x_0} = 0$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cdot \left(-\frac{\varphi_x(x_0, y_0)}{\varphi_y(x_0, y_0)}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{f_x(x_0, y_0)}{\varphi_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{f_y(x_0, y_0)}{\varphi_y(x_0, y_0)} = -\lambda$$

② 求  $L(x, y, \lambda)$  的驻点 即为条件极值点

$$[f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)]_x = f_x + \lambda \varphi_x = 0$$

$$[f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)]_y = f_y + \lambda \varphi_y = 0$$

$$[f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)]_\lambda = \varphi(x, y) = 0$$

① 构造

$$L(x, y, \lambda)$$

$$= f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)$$

## 拉格朗日法

$$L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) \\ = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) + \sum_{j=1}^m \lambda_j \varphi_j(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\begin{cases} L_{x_1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ L_{x_n} = 0 \\ L_{\lambda_1} = \varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ L_{\lambda_m} = \varphi_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

例:

$$\begin{cases} g(x, y, z) = (p-x)(p-y)(p-z) \\ x+y+z = 2p \end{cases}$$

解:

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (p-x)(p-y)(p-z) + \lambda(x+y+z-2p)$$

拉格朗日法

$$\begin{cases} L_x = -(p-y)(p-z) + \lambda = 0 \\ L_y = -(p-x)(p-z) + \lambda = 0 \\ L_z = -(p-x)(p-y) + \lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x+y+z-2p = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (p-y)(p-z) \\ = (p-x)(p-z) \\ = (p-x)(p-y) \\ \Rightarrow x=y=z \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  唯一可行极值点

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left(\frac{2}{3}p, \frac{2}{3}p, \frac{2}{3}p\right)$$

例  $x^2+y^2=z$  不表示  $x+y+z=1$  或 另一条曲线.

求曲线上到原点  $O$  的最大. 最短距离.

解:

设  $(x, y, z)$  是曲线上点

$$f = |x^2+y^2-z^2 - xy - yz - zx|$$

$$g = f^2 = (x^2+y^2-z^2 - xy - yz - zx)^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (z-0)^2} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}.$$

设目标函数  $f(x, y, z) = x^2+y^2+z^2$ .

约束条件. 
$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=z \\ x+y+z=1. \end{cases}$$

构造 
$$L(x, y, z, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = x^2+y^2+z^2 + \lambda_1 (x^2+y^2-z) + \lambda_2 (x+y+z-1)$$

若  $\lambda_1 = -1$ , 则  $\lambda_2 = 0$ ,  $z = -\frac{1}{2}$  (舍)

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x + 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ L_y = 2y + 2\lambda_1 y + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ L_z = 2z - \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ L_{\lambda_1} = x^2+y^2-z = 0 \Rightarrow z = x^2 \\ L_{\lambda_2} = x+y+z-1 = 0 \Rightarrow z = 1-x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x(1+\lambda_1) = 2y(1+\lambda_1) \\ 2x(1+\lambda_1) = 2y(1+\lambda_1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = y.$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y_{1,2} = x_{1,2} \quad z_{1,2} = 1 - 2x_{1,2}$$

各点极值点  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  和  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

比较  $f(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  和  $f(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

## 第八章 重积分

方向 → 定积分

一元函数定积分: 分割 → 代替 → 求和 → 极限.

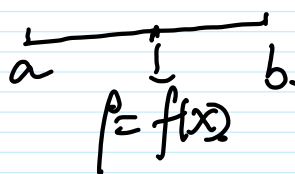
$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

几何意义: 曲面梯形面积



例:  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

物理意义: 细棒质量



## 第一节 二重积分概念与性质

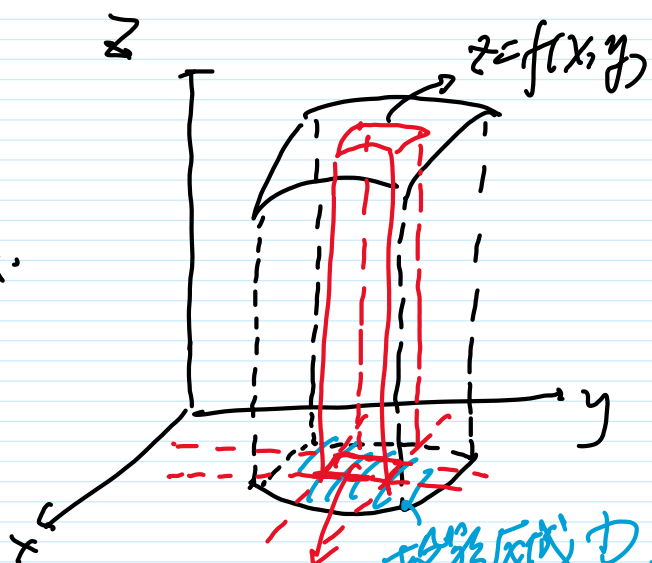
一. 概念.

引例: 一曲顶柱体体积.

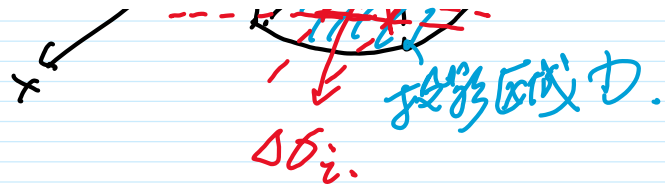
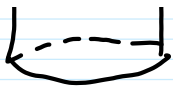
$z = f(x, y)$   $D$  有界闭区域.



$$V = S \times h$$



曲顶柱体 D.



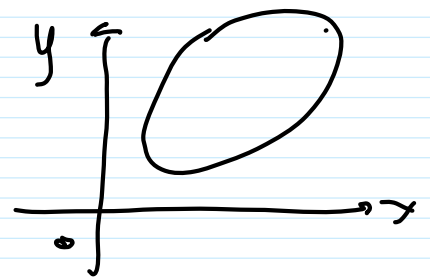
分割:  $D, \Delta\sigma_i$

↓  
代替:  $V_{小曲顶} = V_i \approx \Delta\sigma_i \cdot f(\xi_i, \eta_i)$

↓  
求和:  $V_{曲顶} \approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \cdot \Delta\sigma_i$

↓  
极限:  $V_{曲顶} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \cdot \Delta\sigma_i$

引例: 平面薄片的质量  $\rho = f(x, y)$



$$M = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \cdot \Delta\sigma_i$$

定义:  $z = f(x, y)$  有界闭区域  $D$  上的有界函数

① 任意分割  $\Delta\sigma_i$

② 任意取点  $(\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \Delta\sigma_i$

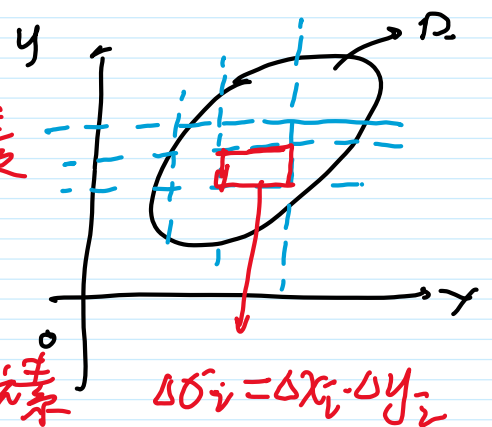
若  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \cdot \Delta\sigma_i$  存在 则称为  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上的二重积分

记为  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$

面积元素

$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$

在直角坐标系下的面积元素

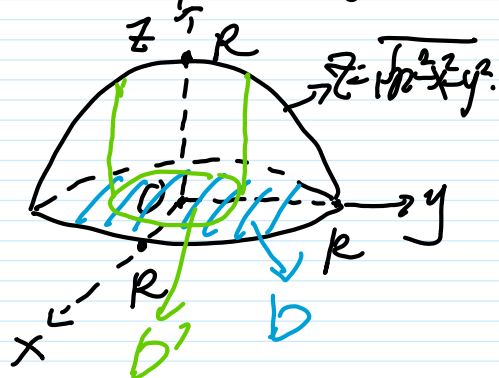




当  $f(x, y) = 1$  时.  $\iint_D 1 \cdot d\sigma = \sigma \subset D$  的面积.

例  $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \text{半球} = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^3$  其中  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ .

$z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  上半球面

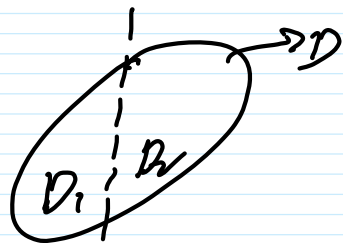


二. 性质:

1. 线性  $\iint_D [k f(x, y) + l g(x, y)] d\sigma$

计算  $= k \iint_D f d\sigma + l \iint_D g d\sigma.$

2. 可加性  $D = D_1 \cup D_2$



$$\iint_D f d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f d\sigma.$$

$$\iint_{D_1} f d\sigma = \iint_D f d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} f d\sigma.$$

3. 保序性.  $f(x, y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \iint_D f d\sigma \geq 0$

$$f \geq g \Rightarrow \iint_D f d\sigma \geq \iint_D g d\sigma$$

$$-|f| \leq f \leq |f| \Rightarrow \iint_D -|f| d\sigma \leq \iint_D f d\sigma \leq \iint_D |f| d\sigma$$

$$-|f| \leq f \leq |f| \Rightarrow \int_D -|f| d\sigma \leq \int_D f d\sigma \leq \int_D |f| d\sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_D f d\sigma \right| \leq \int_D |f| d\sigma.$$

4. 估值定理.  $m \leq f \leq M.$

$$\underline{m \cdot \sigma} = \int_D m d\sigma \leq \int_D f d\sigma \leq \int_D M d\sigma = \underline{M \cdot \sigma}.$$

例: 证明:  $a \leq \int_D f d\sigma \leq b$

①. 求  $f(x,y)$  在  $D$  上取值  $m, M.$

②. 求  $\sigma = \int_D 1 d\sigma.$   $m\sigma = a.$   $M\sigma = b.$

5. 积分中值定理.  $f(x,y)$  连续

$$m \leq \frac{\int_D f d\sigma}{\sigma} \leq M.$$

||  
 $\mu.$

即存在  $f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\int_D f d\sigma}{\sigma}$

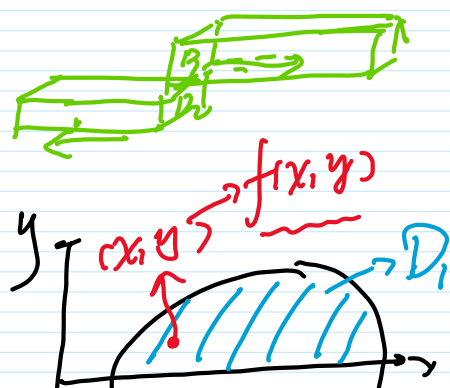
$$\int_D f d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \sigma.$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$

6. 对称性 — 偶倍奇零

①.  $D$  关于  $x$  轴对称. 其中  $D_1$  为上半部分

则  $\int_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma, & f(x,y) = f(x,-y) \\ 0, & f(x,y) = -f(x,-y) \end{cases}$



ii)  $\iint_D f d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma, & f(x, y) = f(x, -y) \\ 0, & -f(x, y) = f(x, -y) \end{cases}$

iii) D 关于 y 轴对称: 其中  $D_1$ : 右半部分

则  $\iint_D f d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma, & f(x, y) = f(-x, y) \\ 0, & -f(x, y) = f(-x, y) \end{cases}$

iv) D 关于  $y=x$  对称  $\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(y, x) d\sigma$

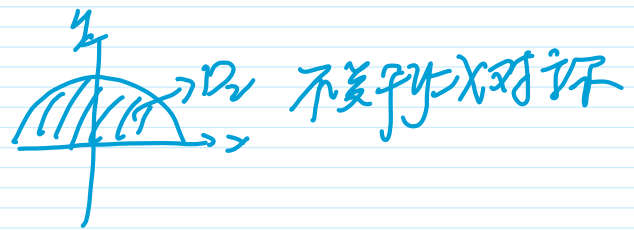
例:  $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  关于  $y=x$  对称.

$\downarrow x \leftrightarrow y$   
 $y^2 + x^2 \leq 1$

$D_2: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  且  $y \geq 0$ .

$\downarrow x \leftrightarrow y$

$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  且  $x \geq 0$ .



D 关于  $y=x$  对称  $\iint_D x^2 d\sigma = \iint_D y^2 d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$

v) D 关于原点对称 其中  $D_1$ : 一部分

则  $\iint_D f d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{D_1} f d\sigma, & f(x, y) = f(-x, -y) \\ 0, & -f(x, y) = f(-x, -y) \end{cases}$

例.

$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma. \quad D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4.$$

$$\text{证明} \quad 36\pi \leq I \leq 100\pi$$

证明. ①法:  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 + 9$  在  $D$  上可微

$$9 \leq x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 \leq 4x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 \leq 25.$$

$$\text{② } D \text{ 的面积 } S = 4\pi. \quad \begin{aligned} 4\pi \times 9 &= 36\pi \\ 4\pi \times 25 &= 100\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由估值定理} \quad 36\pi \leq I \leq 100\pi.$$

③法:  $D$  关于  $y=x$  对称

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \\ &= \iint_D (y^2 + 4x^2 + 9) d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [5(x^2 + y^2) + 18] d\sigma.$$

$$9 \leq f(x, y) = \frac{5}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + 9 \leq 19.$$

$$9 \cdot 4\pi = 36\pi \quad 19 \cdot 4\pi = 76\pi$$

$$36\pi \leq I \leq 76\pi \leq 100\pi.$$