

PartA

例 4^[4] 求直线 $L: \begin{cases} 2x-y+z-1=0 \\ x+y-z+1=0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 $\pi: x+2y-z=0$ 上的投影直线的方程.

分析 如果作过直线 L 与平面 π 垂直的平面 π_1 , 那么平面 π_1 与 π 的交线就是直线 L 在平面 π 上的投影直线. 所以问题转化为求过直线 L 与平面 π 垂直的平面方程.

解 过直线 L 的平面束方程为

$$2x-y+z-1+\lambda(x+y-z+1)=0,$$

即

$$(2+\lambda)x+(\lambda-1)y+(1-\lambda)z+(\lambda-1)=0.$$

与平面 $\pi: x+2y-z=0$ 垂直的平面满足的条件是

$$1 \times (2+\lambda) + 2 \times (\lambda-1) - 1 \times (1-\lambda) = 0,$$

得 $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$. 将 $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$ 代入平面束方程, 得投影平面的方程为

$$(2+\frac{1}{4})x+(\frac{1}{4}-1)y+(1-\frac{1}{4})z+(\frac{1}{4}-1)=0,$$

即

$$3x-y+z-1=0.$$

故直线 L 在平面 π 上的投影直线的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x+2y-z=0, \\ 3x-y+z-1=0. \end{cases}$$

ZT:

8. (法 I) (平面束) 过 A 与已知平面平行的平面 π 方程为 $3(x+1)-4y+z-4=0$
 过已知直线的平面束 (先改写成直线为 $\begin{cases} x+1=y-3 \\ y-3=\frac{z}{2} \end{cases}$)
 为 $\lambda(x+1-y+3)+\mu(y-3-\frac{z}{2})=0$
 把 $A(-1,0,4)$ 代入上式, 有 $3\lambda-5\mu=0$ 化简上式即得 $10x-4y-3z+22=0$
 \therefore 所求直线为 $\begin{cases} 3x-4y+z-1=0 \\ 10x-4y-3z+22=0 \end{cases}$
 (法 II) 所求直线与已知直线交于 B . 设 $B(a, a+4, 2a+2)$ (在已知直线上)
 $\therefore \vec{AB}=(a+1, a+4, 2a+2)$ \vec{AB} 与平面 $3x-4y+z=0$ 平行
 $\therefore \vec{AB} \perp (3, -4, 1)$ 即 $3(a+1)-4(a+4)+2a+2=0 \quad \therefore a=15$
 $\therefore \vec{AB}=(16, 19, 28) \quad \therefore$ 所求直线方程为 $\frac{x+1}{16}=\frac{y}{19}=\frac{z-4}{28}$

9. 设旋转面上一点 $M(x, y, z)$. 过 M 作与 z 轴垂直的面与 L 交于 M_1 ,
 $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 则有 $\begin{cases} x_1^2+y_1^2=x^2+y^2 \\ z_1=z \end{cases}$
 又 M_1 在 L 上 \therefore 有 $\begin{cases} x_1+y_1+z_1=0 \\ y_1-z_1-1=0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore$ 有 $\begin{cases} x_1=-2z_1-1=-2z-1 \\ y_1=z_1+1=z+1 \end{cases}$
 \therefore 有 $x^2+y^2=(-2z-1)^2+(z+1)^2$
 即旋转曲面方程为 $x^2+y^2=5z^2+6z+2$

1. 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$

则 $F'_x = 2x + y$, $F'_y = x + 2y$, $F'_z = -2z$

从而在点 $(1, -1, 0)$ 处, 对应的 $F'_x = 1$, $F'_y = -1$, $F'_z = 0$

则切平面 π 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (1, -1, 0)$

又切平面 π 过点 $(1, -1, 0)$, 从而 π 的方程为 $(x-1) - (y+1) = 0$

即 $x - y - 2 = 0$.

1. 对 $z = x^2y^3 - e^z + e$, 令 $F(x, y, z) = z - x^2y^3 + e^z - e = 0$

则 $F'_x(x, y, z) = -2xy^3$, $F'_y(x, y, z) = -3x^2y^2$

$F'_z(x, y, z) = 1 + e^z$

则对应 $F'_x(1, 1, 1) = -2$, $F'_y(1, 1, 1) = -3$, $F'_z(1, 1, 1) = 1 + e$

即切平面的法向量为 $(-2, -3, 1+e)$

从而切平面方程为 $-2(x-1) - 3(y-1) + (1+e)(z-1) = 0$

即 $-2x - 3y + (1+e)z + 4 - e = 0$

对应法线方向向量也为 $(-2, -3, 1+e)$

则法线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{1+e}$

PartB

【反例 4】 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0), \end{cases}$ 研究函数 $f(x, y)$

在 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性、可偏导性、可微性及一阶偏导的连续性.

【解】 因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续;

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \sin \frac{1}{y^2} = 0$, 所

以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处对 x, y 都可偏导且 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0, f'_y(0, 0) = 0$;

令 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 因为

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} = 0,$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微;

当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, $f'_x(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$,

$$f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0), \\ 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理 } f'_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0), \\ 2y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} f'_x(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(2x \sin \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{2x^2} \right)$ 不存在, 所以 $f'_x(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不

连续, 同理 $f'_y(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处也不连续.

$$10. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y(e^x + y^2)^{y-1} \cdot e^x$$

$$\text{又 } z = e^{y \ln(e^x + y^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= e^{y \ln(e^x + y^2)} \cdot \left(\frac{y \cdot 2y}{e^x + y^2} + \ln(e^x + y^2) \right) \\ &= (e^x + y^2)^y \left(\frac{2y^2}{e^x + y^2} + \ln(e^x + y^2) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (a-1) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + 2a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
 \text{代入方程} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= 0 \text{ 可化简} \\
 (1+4a+3a^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (12+4(a-1)-6a) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} &= 0 \quad \text{又简化为即} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \\
 \text{从而} \quad 3a^2 + 4a + 1 = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad -2-2a \neq 0 \quad \therefore a = -\frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 对 $f(tx, ty) = t^3 f(x, y)$, 注意到 t , 此时对方程两边关于 t 求导, 有

$$x f_1'(tx, ty) + y f_2'(tx, ty) = 3t^2 f(x, y)$$

且由题 f_1' 与 f_2' 连续, 取 $t=1$ 则有

$$x f_1'(x, y) + y f_2'(x, y) = 3f(x, y)$$

$$\text{而又由于 } f_1'(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y), \quad f_2'(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$$

$$\text{从而即 } x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 3f(x, y) \text{ 成立.}$$

$$13. (1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0 \quad (\text{分子直接为0})$$

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

$$(2) \text{ 要证可微, 即证 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$

$$\text{由(1), } f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(xy)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\text{又 } x^2+y^2 \geq 2xy \quad \text{则 } (xy)^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq \left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } (xy)^{\frac{2}{3}} \geq 0$$

$$\text{则 由夹逼定理, } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(xy)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$

所以由可微的定义, 则 f 在点 $(0,0)$ 处可微.

$$4. \text{ 由偏导数定义, } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{y^3(x^2+y^2) - xy^3 \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^5 - x^2y^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\text{而在 } (0,0) \text{ 处, } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x \cdot 0^3}{x^2+0} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \\ \frac{y^5 - x^2y^3}{(x^2+y^2)^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由二阶偏导数定义, } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{y^5 - 0}{y^4} - 0}{y} = 1$$

11.

试证明: $\forall x \in (0, 1), y \in (0, +\infty)$, 成立: $y(1-x)x^{y+1} < e^{-1}$.

$$y_0 \ln x_0 = -1$$

证明: 令 $f(x, y) = y(1-x)x^{y+1}$

$$\text{则 } x_0^{y_0} = \frac{1}{e}$$

而此时 $f(x_0, y_0)$

$$= y_0(1-x_0)x_0^{y_0+1}$$

$$= (2x_0-1) \cdot x_0 \cdot \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\text{又 } x_0 \in (0, 1)$$

$$\text{对 } g(x) = 2x^2 - x, g'(x) = 4x - 1$$

 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{1}{4})$ 上减 在 $(\frac{1}{4}, 1)$ 上增则在 $(0, 1)$ 上 $g(x) < g(0)$ 且 $g(x) < g(1)$

$$\text{又 } g(0) = 0, g(1) = 1$$

$$\text{则 } 2x_0^2 - x_0 < 1 \text{ 恒成立}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x_0, y_0) < 1 \cdot \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{e}$$

又 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 为最大值则对 $\forall (x, y) \in D$, 有 $y(1-x)x^{y+1} < \frac{1}{e}$ 成立则 $f(x, y)$ 在 $x=0, x=1, y=0$ 上均取 0在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x < 1, y > 0\}$ 内恒大于 0则 f 的最大值只能在 D 内部取到则最大值点必为 f 驻点, 设其为 (x_0, y_0)

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^y(1-2x+y(1-x))$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^{y+1}(1+y \ln x)(1-x)$$

$$\text{则在 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 处 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\text{有 } \begin{cases} 2x_0-1=y_0(1-x_0) \\ 1+y_0 \ln x_0=0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{忽略上述方程中恒大于 0 项})$$

7. 由题, 对 $f(x^2, e^x) = e^{(x+1)^2}$ 两边关于 x 求导, 有

$$f_1'(x^2, e^x) \cdot 2x + f_2'(x^2, e^x) \cdot e^x = e^{(x+1)^2} \cdot 2(x+1)$$

$$\text{把 } x=0 \text{ 代入, 有 } f_1'(1, 1) \cdot 0 + f_2'(1, 1) \cdot 1 = e^{1^2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 2e$$

$$\text{即 } f_2'(1, 1) = 2e$$

再对 $f(x^2, x) = x^2 e^{x^2}$ 两边关于 x 求导, 有

$$f_1'(x^2, x) \cdot 2x + f_2'(x^2, x) \cdot 1 = 2xe^{x^2} + x^2 e^{x^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$\text{代入 } x=1, \text{ 有 } f_1'(1, 1) \cdot 2 + f_2'(1, 1) = 2 \cdot e^1 + 1^2 \cdot e^1 \cdot 2$$

$$\text{即 } 2f_1'(1, 1) + f_2'(1, 1) = 4e$$

$$\text{从而 } f_1'(1, 1) = e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } df|_{(1,1)} &= f_1'(1,1)dx + f_2'(1,1)dy \\ &= edx + 2edy \end{aligned}$$

11. 用反证法。假设 $z(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最值在 D 的内部 D° 上取到

设取到最值的点为 (x_0, y_0) , 则该点也必为极值点.

且在 D° 内 $z(x, y)$ 有连续二阶偏导,

$$\text{有 } z'_x(x_0, y_0) = z'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$\text{再令 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(x_0, y_0) = A, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = B, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(x_0, y_0) = C$$

$$\text{由已知条件, } A + C = 0, \quad B \neq 0$$

而由于多元函数极值的充分条件, (x_0, y_0) 为极值点时应有 $B^2 - AC \leq 0$

$$\text{但此时 } B^2 - AC = B^2 - A \cdot (-A) = B^2 + A^2 > 0 \quad (B \neq 0)$$

从而 (x_0, y_0) 不是极值点, 产生矛盾.

又由于 z 在 D 上连续则必存在最值.

从而 $z(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最值不能在 D° 上, 故只能在 ∂D 上取到.