

例 1. 求常数 a, b, c 的值, 使 $f(x, y, z) = axy^2 + byz + cx^3z^2$ 在点 $M(1, 2, -1)$ 处沿 z 轴正方向的方向导数有最大值 64.

$$\text{解: } \text{grad } f(1, 2, -1) = \{4a + 3c, 4a - b, 2b - 2c\} // \{0, 0, 1\}, \text{ 故有 } \begin{cases} 4a + 3c = 0 \\ 4a - b = 0 \\ 2b - 2c > 0 \end{cases}$$

方向导数最大值等于梯度的模, 故 $|\text{grad } f(1, 2, -1)| = \sqrt{(2b - 2c)^2} = 64$

解之得: $a = 6, b = 24, c = -8$

例 2. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 上有连续的二阶偏导数, $f_{xx}^2 + 2f_{xy}^2 + f_{yy}^2 \leq M$. 若

$$f(0, 0) = 0, f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0, \text{ 证明 } \left| \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \frac{\pi \sqrt{M}}{4}$$

证明: 在点 $(0, 0)$ 点展开 $f(x, y)$ 得

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 f_{xx}(\theta x, \theta y) + 2xy f_{xy}(\theta x, \theta y) + y^2 f_{yy}(\theta x, \theta y)), \text{ 其中 } \theta \in (0, 1).$$

$$\text{因为 } x^2 f_{xx} + 2xy f_{xy} + y^2 f_{yy} = (f_{xx}, \sqrt{2} f_{xy}, f_{yy}) \cdot (x^2, \sqrt{2} xy, y^2)$$

$$\leq \sqrt{f_{xx}^2 + 2f_{xy}^2 + f_{yy}^2} \cdot \sqrt{x^4 + 2x^2 y^2 + y^2},$$

$$\text{且 } f_{xx}^2 + 2f_{xy}^2 + f_{yy}^2 \leq M, \text{ 故 } |f(x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{M} \cdot (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\text{从而 } \left| \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{M}}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{\pi \sqrt{M}}{4}.$$

例 3. 设 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) + 3x - 4y}{x^2 + y^2} = 2$, 且 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点连续, 则

$$2f'_x(0, 0) + f'_y(0, 0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解: 设 $F(x, y) = f(x, y) + 3x - 4y$, 则 $F(0, 0) = 0$, 且

$$F(x, y) - F(0, 0) = o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

$$\text{于是 } F'_x(0, 0) = f'_x(0, 0) + 3 = 0, F'_y(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{故 } 2f'_x(0, 0) + f'_y(0, 0) = -2$$

例 4. 设 $f(x, y) = |x - y| \phi(x, y)$, 其中 $\phi(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的一个邻域内连续, 证明:

$f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点可微的充分必要条件是: $\phi(0, 0) = 0$

证明: 必要性: 若 $f(x, y)$ 可微则偏导存在,

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \phi(x, 0)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x| \phi(x, 0)}{x} = \phi(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x| \phi(x, 0)}{x} = -\phi(0, 0)$$

从而: $\phi(0, 0) = 0$

充分性: 若 $\phi(0, 0) = 0$ 由 $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \phi(x, 0)}{x}$ 可知:

$$f'_x(0, 0) = 0, f'_y(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{|x - y| \phi(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

因为 $\frac{|x - y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{|y|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq 2$, 又 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \phi(x, y) = 0$

故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$, 从而 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点可微

例 5. 已知 $z = x(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{y}{x} + e^{xy}}$, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} = [z(x, 0)]'_x \Big|_{x=1} = (x^3)' \Big|_{x=1} = 3$

例 6. 设 $w = f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且 $u = x - cy, v = x + cy$, 其中 c 为非零常数。则

$$w_{xx} - \frac{1}{c^2} w_{yy} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

解: $w_x = f_1 + f_2, w_{xx} = f_{11} + 2f_{12} + f_{22}, w_y = c(f_2 - f_1),$

$$w_{yy} = c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_2 - f_1) = c(-cf_{21} + cf_{22} + cf_{11} - cf_{12}) = c^2(f_{11} - 2f_{12} + f_{22})$$

所以 $w_{xx} - \frac{1}{c^2} w_{yy} = 4f_{12}$

例 7. 设方程组 $\begin{cases} x = u + vz \\ y = -u^2 + v + z \end{cases}$ 在点 $(x, y, z) = (2, 1, 1)$ 的某个邻域内确定隐函数

$u(x, y, z), v(x, y, z)$, 且 $u(2, 1, 1) > 0$, 则 $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)_{(2, 1, 1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: 方程两边求全微分: $\begin{cases} dx = du + zdv + vdz \\ dy = -2udv + dv + dz \end{cases}$

$(x, y, z) = (2, 1, 1)$ 代入原方程组解得: $u = 1, v = 1$

$(x, y, z) = (2, 1, 1)$, $u = 1, v = 1$ 代入微分方程组, 即

$$\begin{cases} dx = du + dv + dz & (1) \\ dy = -2du + dv + dz & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1)-(2) 得 $3du = dx - dy$, 故 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$

(1)×2+(2) 得 $3dv = 2dx + dy - 3dz$, 故 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{3}$

例 8. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 - z = \phi(x + y + z)$ 所确定的函数, 其中 ϕ 具有二阶导数, 且 $\phi' \neq -1$.

(1) 求 dz ; (2) 记 $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{x-y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$.

解: (1) $2xdx + 2ydy - dz = \phi'(x + y + z) \cdot (dx + dy + dz)$, 故

$$dz = \frac{2x - \phi'}{\phi' + 1} dx + \frac{2y - \phi'}{\phi' + 1} dy$$

(2) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2(x-y)}{\phi' + 1}, u = \frac{2}{\phi' + 1},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2[\phi']'_x}{(\phi' + 1)^2} = -\frac{2\phi'' \cdot (x + y + z)'_x}{(\phi' + 1)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2\phi'' \cdot (1+z'_x)}{(\phi' + 1)^2} = -\frac{2\phi'' \cdot (1+2x)}{(\phi' + 1)^3}$$

例 9. 设 $f(x)$ 具有连续导数, 且 $f(1) = 2$. 记 $z = f(e^x y^2)$, 若 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z$, 求 $f(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 的表达式.

$$\text{解: } z = f(u), \quad u = e^x y^2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) e^x y^2 = f'(u) u$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z \text{ 可得: } f'(u) u = f(u), \text{ 即: } \frac{f'(u)}{f(u)} = \frac{1}{u}$$

解微分方程可得: $f(u) = cu$.

再由 $f(1) = 2$ 可知 $c = 2$, 故当 $x > 0$ 时 $f(x) = 2x$

例 10. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(z + \frac{1}{x}, z - \frac{1}{y}) = 0$ 确定的隐函数, 其中 F 具有连续的二阶

偏导数, 且 $F_u(u, v) = F_v(u, v) \neq 0$. 求证 $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 和 $x^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + xy(x+y) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

证明: 在方程 $F(z + \frac{1}{x}, z - \frac{1}{y}) = 0$ 两边分别关于 x 和 y 求偏导, 得

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) F_u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} F_v = 0 \quad (F_u + F_v) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F_u}{x^2} \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} F_u + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) F_v = 0 \quad \text{即:} \quad (F_u + F_v) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_v}{y^2} \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

解出 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F_u}{x^2(F_u + F_v)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_v}{y^2(F_u + F_v)}$, 或 $(1) \times x^2 + (2) \times y^2$ 均可得:

$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = F_u - F_v = 0$$

$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 两边分别对 x 和 y 求偏导, 得

$$2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 0 \quad \text{即:} \quad x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = -2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \dots\dots(3)$$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{即:} \quad x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \dots\dots(4)$$

(4) $\times x + (5) \times y$ 可得

$$x^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (xy^2 + x^2 y) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2(x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0$$

例 11. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内可微, 且 $\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} \leq M$, $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$ 是 D

内两点, 线段 AB 包含在 D 内, 证明: $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq M|AB|$, 其中 $|AB|$ 表示线段 AB 的长度.

证明: 作辅助函数 $g(t) = f(x_1 + t(x_2 - x_1), y_1 + t(y_2 - y_1))$

显然 $g(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, 由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $g(1) - g(0) = g'(\xi)$

因为 $g'(t) = (x_2 - x_1)f'_x(x, y) + (y_2 - y_1)f'_y(x, y)$

从而: $|f(x_2, y_2) - f(x_1, y_1)| = |g(1) - g(0)|$

$$= |(x_2 - x_1)f'_x(x, y) + (y_2 - y_1)f'_y(x, y)| \leq \sqrt{(f'_x)^2 + (f'_y)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

由 $\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} \leq M$ 立得 $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq M|AB|$

例 12. 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$, 且 $f(x, 0) = x^2$, $f(0, y) = y$, 则

$f(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy + \frac{y^2}{2} + g(x)$, 从而

$$z = f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{2} + \frac{xy^2}{2} + \int_0^x g(x) dx + h(y)$$

$$f(0, y) = y \Rightarrow h(y) = y$$

$$f(x, 0) = x^2 \Rightarrow \int_0^x g(x) dx + h(0) = x^2$$

故: $z = f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{2} + \frac{xy^2}{2} + x^2 + y$

例 13. 设 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 且满足条件 $\frac{f_y(0, y)}{f(0, y)} = \cot y$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -f(x, y)$, $f(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$,

求 $f(x, y)$.

解: $\frac{f_y(0, y)}{f(0, y)} = \cot y \Rightarrow [\ln f(0, y)]'_y = \cot y$

$$\ln f(0, y) = -\ln \csc y + C = \ln \sin y + C$$

$$f(0, y) = C_1 \sin y \quad \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -f(x, y) \Rightarrow \frac{f_x(x, y)}{f(x, y)} = -1$$

$$\frac{f_x(x, y)}{f(x, y)} = [\ln f(x, y)]'_x = -1 \Rightarrow \ln f(x, y) = -x + C(y)$$

$$f(x, y) = C(y)e^{-x}$$

$$f(0, y) = C(y) \cdots \cdots (2)$$

由 (1)、(2) 可知: $C(y) = C_1 \sin y$, 故 $f(x, y) = C_1 e^{-x} \sin y$

由 $f(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$ 可得 $C_1 = 1$, 故 $f(x, y) = e^{-x} \sin y$

例 14. 已知函数 $u(x, y, z)$ 可微, 且

$$du = (x^2 - 2yz)dx + (y^2 - 2xz)dy + (z^2 - 2xy)dz,$$

则 $u(x, y, z) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\text{解: } u(x, y, z) = \frac{x^3 + y^3 + z^3}{3} - 3xyz + C$$

例 15. 已知 $du(x, y) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}$, 则 $u(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\text{解一: } du(x, y) = \frac{d(\frac{x}{y})}{3(\frac{x}{y})^2 - \frac{2x}{y} + 3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dt}{3t^2 - 2t + 3} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - \frac{2t}{3} + 1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{(t - \frac{1}{3})^2 + \frac{8}{9}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{9}{8}} \arctan \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} (t - \frac{1}{3}) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} (\frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{3}) + C$$

解二：先分别求关于 x, y 的不定积分

$$\int \frac{y dx}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2} = \frac{y}{3} \int \frac{dx}{(x - \frac{1}{3}y)^2 + \frac{8}{9}y^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} (\frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{3}) + C$$

$$\text{根据对称性：} \int \frac{x dy}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} (\frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{3}) + C$$

$$\int \frac{-x dy}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} (\frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{3}) + C$$

$$\text{又 } \arctan t + \arctan \frac{1}{t} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 故 } u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} (\frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{3}) + C$$

16 试证：可微函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 是 $ax + by$ 的函数的充分必要条件是 $b \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

证明：必要性：若 $z = f(x, y) = \phi(ax + by)$ ，则：

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = a\phi'(ax + by), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = b\phi'(ax + by), \text{ 于是 } b \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

充分性：令 $\begin{cases} t = ax + by \\ s = y \end{cases}$ 则

$$z = g(t, s) = f\left(\frac{t - bs}{a}, s\right)$$

$$g'_s = \left[f\left(\frac{t - bs}{a}, s\right) \right]'_s = -\frac{b}{a} f_1\left(\frac{t - bs}{a}, s\right) + f_2\left(\frac{t - bs}{a}, s\right) = 0$$

由此可得： z 是 t 的一元函数，即： $z = g(t) = g(ax + by)$

例 17. 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \neq 0$, 证明: 对任意常数 C , $f(x, y) = C$

为一直线的充分必要条件是: $(f_y)^2 f_{xx} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + f_{yy} (f_x)^2 = 0$.

证明: 必要性: 若 $f(x, y) = C$ 为一直线, 则必有 $f(x, y) = ax + by + c$, 则其所有二

阶偏导为 0, 必有 $(f_y)^2 f_{xx} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + f_{yy} (f_x)^2 = 0$

充分性: $f(x, y) = C$ 是隐函数, 确定一元函数 $y = y(x)$.

$$f_x + f_y \cdot y'(x) = 0, \text{ 从而 } y'(x) = -\frac{f_x}{f_y}$$

$$f_x + f_y \cdot y'(x) = 0 \text{ 再对 } x \text{ 求导得: } f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} \cdot y'(x) + f_{yy} \cdot [y'(x)]^2 + f_y \cdot y''(x) = 0$$

$$\text{将 } y'(x) = -\frac{f_x}{f_y} \text{ 代入上式得: } f_{xx} - 2f_{xy} \cdot \frac{f_x}{f_y} + f_{yy} \cdot \frac{(f_x)^2}{(f_y)^2} + f_y \cdot y''(x) = 0$$

$$\text{即: } (f_y)^2 f_{xx} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + f_{yy} (f_x)^2 + (f_y)^3 \cdot y''(x) = 0.$$

因为 $(f_y)^2 f_{xx} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + f_{yy} (f_x)^2 = 0$, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \neq 0$, 所以 $y''(x) = 0$, 从而有

$$y(x) = C_1 x + C_2, \text{ 即 } f(x, y) = C \text{ 确定了直线: } y(x) = C_1 x + C_2$$

例 18. 设 $f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, $g(x, y) = f(e^{xy}, x^2 + y^2)$, 且

$f(x, y) = 1 - x - y + o(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2})$, 证明: $g(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处取得极值, 判断此极值是极大值还是极小值, 并求出此极值.

解: 由 $f(x, y) - f(1, 0) = -(x-1) - y + o(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2})$ 可知:

$$g(0, 0) = f(1, 0) = 0, \quad f'_x(1, 0) = f'_y(1, 0) = -1$$

$$g'_x(x, y) = ye^{xy} f'_1 + 2xf'_2, \quad g'_y(x, y) = xe^{xy} f'_1 + 2yf'_2$$

$$g''_{xx}(x, y) = y \cdot \left(e^{xy} f'_1 \right)'_x + 2f'_2 + 2x \left(f'_2 \right)'_x$$

$$g''_{yy}(x, y) = x \cdot \left(e^{xy} f'_1 \right)'_y + 2f'_2 + 2y \left(f'_2 \right)'_y$$

$$g''_{xx}(0, 0) = 2f'_y(1, 0) = -2 = A$$

$$g''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2f'_x(1, 0) = -2 = C$$

$$g''_{xy}(x, y) = e^{xy} f'_1 + y \cdot (e^{xy} f'_1)'_y + 2x (f'_2)'_y$$

$$g''_{xy}(0, 0) = e^0 f'_x(1, 0) = -1 = B$$

故 $g(0, 0) = 0$ 是极大值

例 19. 设二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在平面上有连续的二阶偏导数. 对任何角度 α , 定义一元函数

$$g_\alpha(t) = f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha).$$

若对任何 α 都有 $\frac{dg_\alpha(0)}{dt} = 0$ 且 $\frac{d^2 g_\alpha(0)}{dt^2} > 0$. 证明 $f(0, 0)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的极小值.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dg_\alpha(t)}{dt} = \cos \alpha f_x + \sin \alpha f_y$$

$$\frac{d^2 g_\alpha(t)}{dt^2} = \cos \alpha (\cos \alpha f_{xx} + \sin \alpha f_{xy}) + \sin \alpha (\cos \alpha f_{yx} + \sin \alpha f_{yy})$$

$$= \cos^2 \alpha f_{xx} + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha f_{xy} + \sin^2 \alpha f_{yy}$$

$$\frac{dg_\alpha(0)}{dt} = \cos \alpha f_x(0, 0) + \sin \alpha f_y(0, 0) = 0 \text{ 对任何 } \alpha \text{ 均成立, 分别取 } \alpha = 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 可得}$$

$$f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0, \text{ 故 } (0, 0) \text{ 是 } f(x, y) \text{ 的驻点.}$$

令 $A = f_{xx}(0, 0)$, $B = f_{xy}(0, 0)$, $C = f_{yy}(0, 0)$, 则

$$\frac{d^2 g_\alpha(0)}{dt^2} = A \cos^2 \alpha + 2B \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + C \sin^2 \alpha$$

法一: 根据线性代数二次型相关知识:

$$\text{由 } \frac{d^2 g_\alpha(0)}{dt^2} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha) \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} > 0 \text{ 对任何单位向量 } (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha) \text{ 成立, 可知}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是一个正定阵, 从而其顺序主子式大于 } 0, \text{ 故 } f(0, 0) \text{ 是 } f \text{ 极小值.}$$

$$\text{法二: 由 } \frac{d^2 g_\alpha(0)}{dt^2} = A \cos^2 \alpha + 2B \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + C \sin^2 \alpha > 0 \text{ 对任何 } \alpha \text{ 成立, 取 } \alpha = 0 \text{ 可得}$$

$$A > 0.$$

$$\frac{d^2 g_\alpha(0)}{dt^2} = A[\cos^2 \alpha + 2\frac{B}{A} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha] + C \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= A(\cos \alpha + \frac{B}{A} \sin \alpha)^2 + (C - \frac{B^2}{A}) \sin^2 \alpha$$

取 α 使得 $\cos \alpha + \frac{B}{A} \sin \alpha = 0$, 则: 因为 $\frac{d^2 g_{\alpha}(0)}{dt^2} > 0$, 且 $A > 0$, 故 $C - \frac{B^2}{A} > 0$, 即

$AC - B^2 > 0$, 从而可得 $f(0,0)$ 是 f 极小值.

例 20. 曲面 $z = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - 2$ 平行平面 $2x + 2y - z = 0$ 的切平面方程是_____

解: 设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则切平面的法向量为 $\{x_0, 2y_0, -1\} // \{2, 2, -1\}$

从而切点为 $x_0 = 2, y_0 = 1$, 进而得到 $z_0 = 1$

点法式方程为 $2(x-2) + 2(y-2) - (z-1) = 0$, 即 $2x + 2y - z - 5 = 0$

例 21. 设 $a, b, c, \mu > 0$, 曲面 $xyz = \mu$ 与曲面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 相切, 证明 $\mu = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}}$

解: 设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则 $\{y_0 z_0, x_0 z_0, x_0 y_0\} // \left\{ \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right\}$

设 $y_0 z_0 = \lambda \frac{x_0}{a^2}, x_0 z_0 = \lambda \frac{y_0}{b^2}, x_0 y_0 = \lambda \frac{z_0}{c^2}$, 则

$$x_0 y_0 z_0 = \lambda \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = \lambda \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = \lambda \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}, \text{ 且 } (x_0 y_0 z_0)^3 = \lambda^3 \frac{(x_0 y_0 z_0)^2}{a^2 b^2 c^2}$$

从而 $3\mu = \lambda$, 且 $(abc)^2 \mu = \lambda^3$

联立得 $(abc)^2 = 3^3 \mu^2$