

## 2018-2019 学年第一学期《数学分析三》期中试卷解答

一、(15 分) 设  $z = f(x, y)$  的所有二阶偏导数连续, 而  $x = \frac{-u + \sqrt{3}v}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}u + v}{2}$ , 证明:

$$(1) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2; \quad (2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

解: (1)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}. \quad (5 \text{ 分})$

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \\ &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

故  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$

二、(15 分) 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $F\left(z + \frac{1}{x}, z - \frac{1}{y}\right) = 0$  确定的隐函数, 且具有连续的二阶偏导数, 证

明:

$$(1) x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1; \quad (2) x^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + xy(x-y) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - y^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 = 0.$$

解: 方程  $F\left(z + \frac{1}{x}, z - \frac{1}{y}\right) = 0$  两边对  $x$  求导, 则  $F_1\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + F_2 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ , 即

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F_1}{x^2(F_1 + F_2)},$$

同理可得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_2}{y^2(F_1 + F_2)},$  (5 分)

于是,  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F_1}{F_1 + F_2} + \frac{F_2}{F_1 + F_2} = 1.$  (7 分)

(2) 对  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$  两边分别对  $x$  求导, 得

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

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$
 (4 分)

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

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

故  $x^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + xy(x-y) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - y^3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 = 0.$  (8 分)

三、(15 分) 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 试讨论  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处的连续性、可偏导性、可微性及一阶偏导数的连续性.

解: 因为  $0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$ , 则

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

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处连续. (4 分)

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

因为  $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left[ \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2$  不存在, 所以,  $f(x, y)$

在  $(0, 0)$  处不可微. (12 分)

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处的一阶偏导数不连续. (15 分)

四、(10 分) 设  $u = f(x, y)$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = 0$ ,  $h(x, z) = 0$ , 其中各函数都具有连续的偏导数, 且  $g_y \neq 0$ ,

$h_x \neq 0$ , 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$ .

解: 由  $g(x, y, z) = 0$ ,  $h(x, z) = 0$  两边对  $x$  求导,

$$g_x + g_y \frac{dy}{dx} + g_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \quad h_x + h_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{于是, } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{g_y} (g_x + g_z \frac{dz}{dx}) = -\frac{1}{g_y} (g_x - g_z \frac{h_x}{h_z}) = \frac{g_z h_x - g_x h_z}{g_y h_z}. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{du}{dx} = f_x + f_y \frac{dy}{dx} = f_x + f_y \frac{g_z h_x - g_x h_z}{g_y h_z}. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

五、(10 分) 设  $z = f(x, y)$  是由  $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$  确定的函数, 求  $z = f(x, y)$  的极值点和极值.

解: 对方程  $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$  求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6y - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ -6x + 20y - 2z - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (*)$$

令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$  得  $\begin{cases} 2x - 6y = 0 \\ -6x + 20y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$ , 解得  $\begin{cases} x = 3y \\ z = y \end{cases}$ , 代入方程, 得

$$x = 9, y = 3, z = 3 \text{ 或 } x = -9, y = -3, z = -3. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

对 (\*) 式再次求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2 - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 - 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ -6 - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 2 \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) - 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \\ 20 - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - 2 \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 - 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以, } A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{(9,3,3)} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \bigg|_{(9,3,3)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \bigg|_{(9,3,3)} = \frac{5}{3}, \text{ 因为 } B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{36} < 0,$$

且  $A > 0$ , 所以  $(9, 3, 3)$  是  $z(x, y)$  的极小值点, 极小值为  $z(9, 3) = 3$ . (7 分)

$$\text{同理, } A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{(-9,-3,-3)} = -\frac{1}{6}, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \bigg|_{(-9,-3,-3)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \bigg|_{(-9,-3,-3)} = -\frac{5}{3}, \text{ 因为}$$

$$B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{36} < 0, \text{ 且 } A < 0, \text{ 所以 } (-9, -3) \text{ 是 } z(x, y) \text{ 的极大值点, 极大值为 } z(-9, -3) = -3.$$

(10 分)

六、(20 分) (1) 求旋转椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$  上任意一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面方程;

(2) 求旋转椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$  在第一卦限上一点, 使该点处的切平面在三个坐标轴的截距平方和最小.

解: (1) 旋转椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$  上任意一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = (2x_0, 2y_0, \frac{z_0}{2}), \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

故所求的切平面方程为

$$2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) + \frac{z_0}{2}(z - z_0) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } x_0x + y_0y + \frac{z_0}{4}z = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + \frac{z_0^2}{4} = 1. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距分别为 } \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{y_0}, \frac{4}{z_0}, \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

设  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{16}{z^2}$ , 问题转化为求  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{16}{z^2}$  在条件

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

下的最小值点.

$$\text{构造拉格朗日函数 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{16}{z^2} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1), \quad (14 \text{ 分})$$

令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = -\frac{2}{x^3} + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = -\frac{2}{y^3} + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = -\frac{32}{z^3} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得  $x = y = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $z = \sqrt{2}$ . (18 分)

有实际意义知, 最小值显然存在, 所以唯一驻点  $M_0(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2})$  为所求的点. (20 分)

七、(15 分) 如果函数  $f(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D \subset R^2$  上连续, 证明:  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上有界, 且能取得最大值与最小值.

证明: 先证明  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上有界. 用反证法, 如果  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上无界, 则对于任意正整数  $n$ , 总存在  $P_n \in D$ , 使得  $|f(P_n)| > n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ .

于是, 得到一个有界点列  $\{P_n\} \subset D$ , 且总能使  $\{P_n\}$  中有无穷多个不同的点. (3 分)

由定理 16.3,  $\{P_n\}$  存在收敛子列  $\{P_{n_k}\}$ , 设  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P_{n_k} = P_0$ . 因为  $D$  为闭域, 故  $P_0 \in D$ . (5 分)

因为  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上连续, 故  $f(x, y)$  在  $P_0$  上连续, 则  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(P_{n_k}) = f(P_0)$ . 与  $|f(P_{n_k})| > n_k$  相矛盾.

所以,  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上有界. (7 分)

设  $M = \sup_{(x, y) \in D} f(x, y)$ ,  $m = \inf_{(x, y) \in D} f(x, y)$ .

下面证明: 必存在一点  $Q \in D$ , 使得  $f(Q) = M$ .

用反证法, 假设对于  $\forall (x, y) \in D$ ,  $f(x, y) < M$ , 即  $M - f(x, y) > 0$ .

定义  $D$  上的连续正值函数  $F(x, y) = \frac{1}{M - f(x, y)}$ . 由前面的证明知道,  $F(x, y)$  在  $D$  上有界. (4 分)

又因为  $f(x, y)$  不能在  $D$  上达到上确界  $M$ , 所以存在收敛点列  $\{P_n\} \subset D$ , 使得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(P_n) = M$ .

于是有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(P_n) = +\infty$ , 这与  $F(x, y)$  在  $D$  上有界矛盾.

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上能取到最大值.

同理,  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上能取到最小值. (8 分)