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周

一

作业: P85:1,4,7,8,11,12

P92:4,5,8,12,14,16(3)

1. 若曲线  $x = \ln(1+t^2)$ ,  $y = \arctan t$ ,  $z = t^3$  在点  $(\ln 2, -\frac{\pi}{4}, -1)$  处的一个切向量与  $Ox$  轴正向夹角为锐角, 求此向量与  $Oy$  轴正向夹角的余弦.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{切向量 } \vec{n} &= (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)) \\ &= \left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1}{1+t^2}, 3t^2\right)\end{aligned}$$

该点的参数  $t_0 = -1$

$$\therefore \text{代入 } \vec{n} = (-1, \frac{1}{2}, 3)$$

$\therefore$  切向量与  $Ox$  夹角锐角

$$\therefore \text{取 } \vec{n}' = -2\vec{n} = (2, -1, -6)$$

$$\text{此时 } \cos < \vec{n}', (1, 0, 0) > = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+1+36}} > 0$$

$$\text{则 } \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{n}' \cdot (0, 1, 0)}{|\vec{n}'|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4+1+36}} = -\frac{\sqrt{41}}{41}$$

4. 若曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 - z = 0, \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 3 \end{cases}$  在点  $(1, -1, 0)$  处的切向量与  $y$  轴正向成钝角, 求它与  $x$  轴正向夹角的余弦.

$$\text{设切向量 } \vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2x & -2y & -1 \\ 2x & 4y & 2z \end{vmatrix} \Big|_{(1, -1, 0)} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-4, -2, -12)$$

$$\therefore \cos < \vec{s}, (0, 1, 0) > < 0$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \cos < \vec{s}, (1, 0, 0) > = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{41}}$$

7. 求点  $(1, -2, -5)$  到双叶双曲面  $x^2 - 2y^2 - 4z^2 = 4$  在点  $(4, 2, -1)$  处切平面的距离.

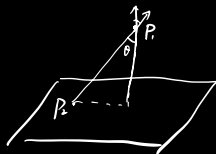
$$\begin{aligned}\text{法向量 } \vec{n} &= (F_x, F_y, F_z) \\ &= (2x, -4y, -8z)_{(4, 2, -1)} \\ &= (8, -8, 8)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故切平面为: } (x-4) - (y-2) + (z+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore d &= |\vec{P_2P_1}| \cdot \cos \theta \\ &= |\vec{P_2P_1}| \cdot \cos < \vec{P_2P_1}, \vec{n} > \\ &= |\vec{P_2P_1}| \cdot \frac{|\vec{P_2P_1} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{P_2P_1}| |\vec{n}|}\end{aligned}$$

$$P_1 = (1, -2, -5) \quad P_2 = (4, 2, -1)$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{(3, 4, 4) \cdot (1, -1, 1)}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$



8. 求旋转抛物面  $z = 2x^2 + 2y^2$  在点  $(-1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$  处的切平面和法线方程.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{设法向量 } \vec{n} &= (F_x, F_y, F_z) \\ &= (4x, 4y, -1)_{(-1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2})} \\ &= (-4, 2, -1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{切平面为: } -4(x+1) + 2(y-\frac{1}{2}) - (z-\frac{5}{2}) = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程为: } \frac{x+1}{-4} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{z-\frac{5}{2}}{-1}$$

11. 求曲面  $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 6 = 0$  垂直于直线  $\frac{x-3}{2} = y-1 = \frac{z-2}{-3}$  的切平面方程.

设该切平面在曲面上的切点为  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{设法向量 } \vec{n} &= (F_x, F_y, F_z) \\ &= (2x, -2y, -2z)_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} \\ &= (2x_0, -2y_0, -2z_0)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{易知: } \vec{n} \parallel \vec{l} \Rightarrow (2x_0, -2y_0, -2z_0) \parallel (2, 1, -3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{取 } \begin{cases} x_0 = t \\ y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}t \\ z_0 = \frac{3}{2}t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又 } x_0^2 - y_0^2 - z_0^2 + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - \frac{1}{4}t^2 - \frac{9}{4}t^2 + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \pm 2$$

$$\text{故切平面方程为: } 2t(x-t) + t(y+\frac{1}{2}t) - 3t(z-\frac{3}{2}t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t=2 & 2(x-2) + (y+1) - 3(z-3) = 0 \\ t=-2 & 2(x+2) + (y-1) - 3(z+\frac{3}{2}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

12. 求曲面  $4x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 16$  在点  $(1, 2\sqrt{2}, -1)$  处的法线方程, 并求此法线在  $yz$  平面上的投影.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{设法向量 } \vec{n} &= (8x, 2y, 8z)_{(1, 2\sqrt{2}, -1)} \\ &= (8, 4\sqrt{2}, -8)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则法线为: } \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$$

$$\text{投影为: } \begin{cases} z = -\sqrt{2}y + 3 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

4. 求函数  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 - z$  在点  $M_0(1, 2, 9)$  处沿过该点等值面法线方向的方向导数.

即沿该点梯度方向的方向导数.

$$\text{梯度向量 } \vec{e} = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) = (2x, 4y, -1)_{(1, 2, 9)} = (2, 8, -1)$$

$$\text{单位化 } \vec{e} = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{19}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{19}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{19}})$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} (1, 2, 9) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{19}} + \frac{64}{\sqrt{19}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{19}} = \sqrt{19}$$

5. 求函数  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}$  在点  $(1, 1, 4)$  处沿曲线  $\begin{cases} x=t, \\ y=t^2, \\ z=3t^3+1 \end{cases}$  在该点切线

方向的方向导数.

$$\text{设切向量 } \vec{s} = (t, 2t, 9t^2) \quad (t=t_0=1)$$

$$= (1, 2, 9)$$

$$\text{单位化 } \vec{e} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{86}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{86}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{86}} \right)$$

$$\text{又 } \text{grad} u = \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+2y^2+3z^2}}, \frac{2y}{\sqrt{x^2+2y^2+3z^2}}, \frac{3z}{\sqrt{x^2+2y^2+3z^2}} \right)_{(1,1,4)}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{86}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{86}}, \frac{12}{\sqrt{86}} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}}(1,1,4) = \frac{113}{\sqrt{4386}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial (-\vec{e})}(1,1,4) = \frac{-113}{\sqrt{4386}}$$

8. 求函数  $u = x + 2y + 3z$  在点  $(1, 1, 1)$  处沿曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x = 0, \\ 2x - 3y + 5z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$  切线

方向的方向导数.

$$\text{设切向量 } \vec{s} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2x-3 & 2y & 2z \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (16, 9, -1)$$

$$\text{单位化 } \vec{e} = \left( \frac{16}{\sqrt{338}}, \frac{9}{\sqrt{338}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{338}} \right)$$

$$\text{grad} u = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}}(1,1,1) = \frac{31}{\sqrt{338}} = \frac{31}{13\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial (-\vec{e})}(1,1,1) = \frac{-31}{\sqrt{338}} = -\frac{31}{13\sqrt{2}}$$

12. 求函数  $u = e^{-2x} \ln(x+z)$  在点  $(e, 1, 0)$  沿曲面  $z = x^2 - e^{3y-1}$  法线方向的方向导数.

$$\text{设法向量 } \vec{n} = (2x, -3e^{3y-1}, -1)_{(e,1,0)} = (2e, -3e^2, -1)$$

$$\text{单位化得 } \vec{e} = \left( \frac{2e}{\sqrt{4e^4+9e^4+1}}, \frac{-3e^2}{\sqrt{4e^4+9e^4+1}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4e^4+9e^4+1}} \right)$$

$$\text{grad} u = \left( \frac{e^{-2y}}{x+z}, -2e^{-2y} \ln(x+z), \frac{e^{-2y}}{x+z} \right)_{(e,1,0)}$$

$$= (e^{-3}, -2e^{-2}, e^{-3})$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{e}}(e,1,0) = \frac{2e^{-2}}{\sqrt{4e^4+9e^4+1}} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{4e^4+9e^4+1}} - \frac{e^{-3}}{\sqrt{4e^4+9e^4+1}}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{-2}+6-e^{-3}}{\sqrt{4e^4+9e^4+1}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial (-\vec{e})}(e,1,0) = \frac{-(2e^{-2}+6-e^{-3})}{\sqrt{4e^4+9e^4+1}}$$

14. 求函数  $u = xy^2z^3$  在点  $(1, 1, 1)$  的梯度.

$$\text{grad} u = (y^2z^3, 2xyz^3, 3xy^2z^2)_{(1,1,1)} = (1, 2, 3)$$

16. 设函数  $u, v$  具有一阶连续偏导数. 证明:

$$(3) \quad \text{grad} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \text{grad} u - u \text{grad} v}{v^2};$$

$$\text{grad} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial \frac{u}{v}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \frac{u}{v}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \frac{u}{v}}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} v - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} u}{v^2}, \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} v - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} u}{v^2}, \frac{\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} v - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} u}{v^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{v^2} \left[ v \cdot \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) - u \cdot \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{v \text{grad} u - u \text{grad} v}{v^2}$$

作业. 周三. 11.2

1. 求下列函数的极值:

(1)  $z = 6xy - x^3 - 2y^2 + 10$ ;

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 6y - 3x^2 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6x - 4y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \\ x=2 \\ y=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -6x \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6 \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -4$$

$$1^\circ \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad A=0 \quad B^2-AC=36>0$$

故  $z(0,0)$  不是极值

$$2^\circ \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad A=-18<0 \quad B^2-AC=-36<0$$

故  $z(2, \frac{3}{2})$  是极大值, 为 23.5

(2)  $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x+y^2+2y)$ .

$$f_x = 2e^{2x}(x+y^2+2y) + e^{2x} = e^{2x}(2x+2y^2+4y+1) = 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f_y = 2e^{2x}y + 2e^{2x} = 2e^{2x}(y+1) = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ 解得: } \begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{2} \\ y=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = f_{xx} = e^{2x}(4x+4y^2+8y+2) \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}, y=-1} = 2e$$

$$B = f_{xy} = 8e^{2x}y + 8e^{2x} \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}, y=-1} = 0$$

$$C = f_{yy} = 2e^{2x} \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 2e$$

$$\therefore B^2 - AC = -4e^2 < 0 \quad A > 0$$

$\therefore f(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$  为极小值, 为  $-\frac{1}{2}e$

2. 求下列函数的最值:

$$(1) z = 2x^2 + 3y^2, D: x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 4;$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

故  $(0, 0)$  为驻点

$$\text{在边界 } x^2 + 4y^2 = 4 \text{ 上}$$

$$z = 6 - 5y^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = -10y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \quad \text{此时 } x = \pm 2$$

$$z(0, 0) = 0 \quad z(2, 0) = 8$$

$\therefore z$  最小值为 0, 最大值为 8

$$(2) z = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y}, D: 1 \leq x \leq 10, 1 \leq y \leq 10.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{50}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{20}{y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$$

故  $(5, 2)$  为驻点,  $z(5, 2) = 30$

在边界上:

$$z(1, 1) = 71 \quad z(1, 10) = 62 \quad z(10, 1) = 35$$

$$z(10, 10) = 107$$

$\therefore z(5, 2)$  为最小值  $= 30$ ,  $z(10, 10)$  为最大值  $= 107$

作业 p101, 4, 6

p125, 7, 8

4. 在椭圆  $x^2 + 9y^2 = 4$  的第一象限部分上求一点, 使椭圆在该点的切线位于两坐标轴之间的一段长度为最短, 并求最短长度.

设切点为  $(2\cos\theta, \frac{2}{3}\sin\theta) \quad (\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}))$

$$\text{切线为: } 2\cos\theta x + 6\sin\theta y = 4$$

$$\text{与 } x, y \text{ 轴交点为: } (0, \frac{2}{3\sin\theta}), (\frac{2}{\cos\theta}, 0)$$

$$l^2 = \frac{4}{\cos^2\theta} + \frac{4}{9\sin^2\theta}$$

$$= (\frac{2}{\cos\theta} + \frac{2}{3\sin\theta})^2 (\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)$$

$$= 4 + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta} + \frac{4\cos\theta}{9\sin^2\theta} \geq 4 + \frac{4}{9} + 2 \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{64}{9}$$

$l \geq \frac{8}{3}$ , 当且仅当  $\cos\theta = \frac{3}{4}\sin\theta \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}, \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , 坐标:  $(\sqrt{5}, \frac{1}{3})$

6. 在椭圆面  $x^2 + 4y^2 + 16z^2 = 16$  的第一卦限部分上求一点, 使椭圆面在该点处的切平面与三个坐标面所围成四面体的体积为最小.

$$\text{设切点 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \quad F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 4y^2 + 16z^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$(F_x, F_y, F_z) = (2x, 8y, 32z) \quad (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (2x_0, 8y_0, 32z_0)$$

$$\text{切平面: } 2x_0(x - x_0) + 8y_0(y - y_0) + 32z_0(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\text{与 } x, y, z \text{ 轴交点为 } (0, 0, \frac{2x_0^2 + 8y_0^2 + 32z_0^2}{32z_0}), (0, \frac{2x_0^2 + 8y_0^2 + 32z_0^2}{8y_0}, 0)$$

$$(\frac{2x_0^2 + 8y_0^2 + 32z_0^2}{2x_0}, 0, 0)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{(2x_0^2 + 8y_0^2 + 32z_0^2)^3}{2x_0 \cdot 8y_0 \cdot 32z_0} = \frac{32}{3x_0 y_0 z_0}$$

$$\text{令 } G(x, y, z, \lambda) = \frac{32}{3x_0 y_0 z_0} + \lambda F(x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{cases} G'_x = -\frac{32}{3y_0 z_0} + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ G'_y = -\frac{32}{3x_0 z_0} + 8\lambda y = 0 \\ G'_z = -\frac{32}{3x_0 y_0} + 32\lambda z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + 4y^2 + 16z^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow$$

7. 根据二重积分的性质比较下列积分的大小.

$$(1) \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma \text{ 与 } \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma.$$

$$1^\circ \quad x+y > 1 \quad \therefore (x+y)^2 < (x+y)^3$$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma < \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

$$2^\circ \quad x+y < 1 \quad \therefore (x+y)^2 > (x+y)^3$$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma > \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

$$3^\circ \quad x+y = 1 \quad \therefore (x+y)^2 = (x+y)^3$$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

(a)  $D$  由直线  $x=0, y=0, x+y=1$  所围成的闭区域;

(b)  $D$  由圆周  $(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2$  所围成的闭区域.

a) 易知:  $x+y \leq 1$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma \geq \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

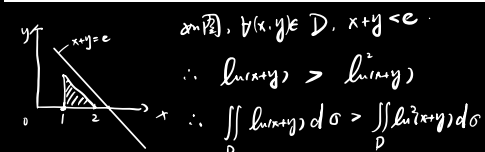
b)

$$(2,1) \text{ 到 } y=-x+1 \text{ 的距离 } d = \sqrt{2} = r.$$

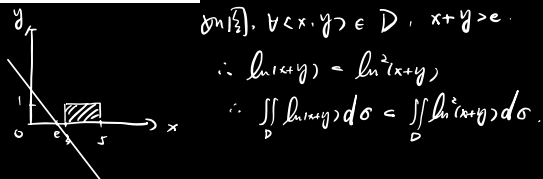
$$\therefore x+y \geq 1 \quad \therefore \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma \leq \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

(2)  $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$  与  $\iint_D [\ln(x+y)]^2 d\sigma$ .

(a)  $D$  是以点  $(1,0)$ ,  $(1,1)$ ,  $(2,0)$  为顶点的三角形闭区域;



(b)  $D = [3, 5] \times [0, 1]$ .



8. 利用二重积分的性质, 估计下列积分的范围:

(1)  $\iint_D \sin^2 x \sin^2 y d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$ ;

$$0 \leq \sin^2 x \sin^2 y \leq 1$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \iint_D \sin^2 x \sin^2 y d\sigma \leq \pi^2$$

(2)  $\iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  为圆形闭区域:  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ .

$$0 \leq x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 \leq 4x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 \leq 25$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \leq 100\pi$$