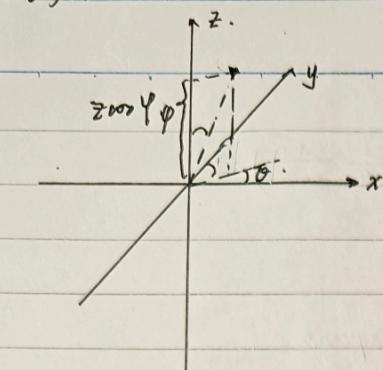


李美铭 Hw-6.



(a) 由题若 ρ = 常数则会有:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

则会有: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2 \Rightarrow$ 则切面的切面方程为:

$$2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) + 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0$$

则有: $x_0(x - x_0) + y_0(y - y_0) + z_0(z - z_0) = 0$

\Rightarrow 切面的法向量为 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

$$(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

①

同理有 φ = 常数 则有:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \\ z^2 = \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$
 则有: $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sin^2 \varphi}} = \frac{z^2}{\cos^2 \varphi}$

$$\text{则有: } \left| \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{y^2}{\sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{z^2}{\cos^2 \varphi} \right] \Rightarrow \text{为椭圆}$$

②

$$\text{切面方程为: } \frac{2x_0}{\sin^2 \varphi}(x - x_0) + \frac{2y_0}{\sin^2 \varphi}(y - y_0) = \frac{2z_0}{\cos^2 \varphi}(z - z_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{切面法向量: } \left(\frac{2x_0}{\sin^2 \varphi}, \frac{2y_0}{\sin^2 \varphi}, \frac{-2z_0}{\cos^2 \varphi} \right)$$

$$\text{若 }\theta \text{ 为常数时: } \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则会有: } \left| z^2 + \frac{y^2}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 \theta} \right] \Rightarrow \text{为椭圆}$$

$$\text{切面方程: } 2z_0(z - z_0) + \frac{2y_0}{\sin^2 \theta}(y - y_0) = \frac{2x_0}{\cos^2 \theta}(x - x_0) \quad ③$$

$$\text{切法向量为: } \left(\frac{2z_0}{\sin^2 \theta}, \frac{2y_0}{\sin^2 \theta}, -\frac{2x_0}{\cos^2 \theta} \right)$$

$$\text{同理: ③与②相交时: } \begin{cases} x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = \rho^2 \\ \frac{x_0^2}{\sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{y_0^2}{\sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{z^2}{\cos^2 \varphi} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_0 \cdot \left(\frac{2x_0}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right) + y_0 \left(\frac{2y_0}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right) - \frac{2z_0}{\cos^2 \varphi} = 0$$

同样由与圆相交: $\begin{cases} \frac{x_0^2}{\sin^2\varphi} + \frac{y_0^2}{\cos^2\varphi} = \frac{z_0^2}{\cos^2\varphi}, \\ z_0^2 + \frac{y_0^2}{\sin^2\varphi} = \frac{z^2}{\cos^2\varphi}. \end{cases}$

同样有: $\left(\frac{x_0}{\sin^2\varphi}, \frac{y_0}{\sin^2\varphi}, \frac{-z_0}{\cos^2\varphi} \right) \cdot \left(z_0, \frac{y_0}{\sin^2\varphi}, \frac{-x_0}{\cos^2\varphi} \right) = 0.$

(b). $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz. \end{cases}$ 由于球坐标系 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin\varphi \cos\theta, \\ y = \rho \sin\varphi \sin\theta, \\ z = \rho \cos\varphi. \end{cases}$

① 则会有: $\rho^2 \sin^2\varphi \cos^2\theta + \rho^2 \sin^2\varphi \sin^2\theta + \rho^2 \cos^2\varphi = \rho^2.$

则有: $\boxed{\rho \leq R}$

②. 则会有: $\rho^2 = 2R\rho \cos\varphi$ 则有: $\boxed{\rho \leq 2R \cos\varphi}$

则会有: 两者相交部分为: $\begin{cases} \rho \leq R \\ \rho \leq 2R \cos\varphi. \end{cases}$

则会有: 3: $2 \cos\varphi \geq 1$ 时 $\Rightarrow p: \boxed{\cos\varphi \geq \frac{1}{2}}$ 则有: $\boxed{\varphi < \frac{\pi}{3}}$.

从而此时的圆像为: $\boxed{\rho \leq R}$.

3: $\cos\varphi > \frac{1}{2}$ 时: $\varphi > \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时. 圆像为: $\rho \leq 2R \cos\varphi$.

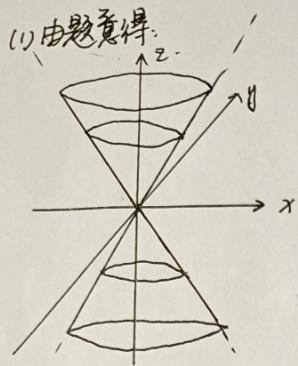
则会有: 投影到 xoy 平面上时候:

球面方程: $\begin{cases} \rho \leq R \quad (\varphi < \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ \rho \leq 2R \cos\varphi \quad (\varphi > \frac{\pi}{3}). \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \leq R \sin\varphi, \quad (\varphi < \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \leq 2R \cos\varphi \sin\varphi, \quad (\varphi > \frac{\pi}{3}). \end{cases}$$

又: $\varphi > \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时: $\cos\varphi < 1 \Rightarrow$ 投影在: xoy 上为: $\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \leq R \sin\varphi$.

T₂



(1) 由题意得:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{过} z \text{ 为圆的截面: } x^2 + y^2 = c \text{ 为圆.} \\ \text{过} x \text{ 为圆的截面: } y = \pm z. \end{array} \right.$$

(2) 由题意: 曲面方程为: $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 则同时求偏导数:

$$\boxed{2x(x-x_0) + 2y(y-y_0) = 2z_0(z-z_0)}.$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_0x - 2x_0^2 + 2y_0y - 2y_0^2 = 2z_0z - 2z_0^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0x + y_0y - z_0z = 0. \quad \text{从而有: 法向量场为 } (x_0, y_0, -z_0).$$

(3) 由题: 先将 z 固定: 考虑其法向量场为: $(x, y, -z)$ 则会有: 在 z 相同的时候:

$(x, y, -z)$ 称对称的图景 \Rightarrow 该图象关于 z 轴轴对称.

同样地: 考虑 y 为 0 时, x, z 变化. 发现 $(x, y, -z)$ 在 z 向不变 \Rightarrow 为偶函数.

(4) 由题意得: $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 则会有:

①先求 $(0, 0)$ 处的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$. 将 $y=0$ 代入: $z = \pm x = |x|$.

$$\text{则有: } \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| - 0}{x} \text{ 不存在.}$$

\Rightarrow 不存在偏导: 不可微.

(5) $z(tx, ty) = tz(x, y)$. $u = (x, y)$ 的变化率与 z 模成正比.

由题意得：投影到 XOZ 上：

$$\text{则有: } \begin{cases} x^2 + z^2 = R^2 & (z > \frac{R}{2}) \\ x^2 + z^2 = 2R^2 & (z \leq \frac{R}{2}) \end{cases}$$

由于对称性，投影到 YOZ 的结果也相同

$$(c): \underline{(x^2 - 2x + 1) + (2y^2 + 4y + 2) + (3z^2 - 6z + 3)} \leq 1$$

$$(x-1)^2 + 2(y+1)^2 + 3(z-1)^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{则有: } (x-1)^2 + 2(y+1)^2 + 3(z-1)^2 = 1$$

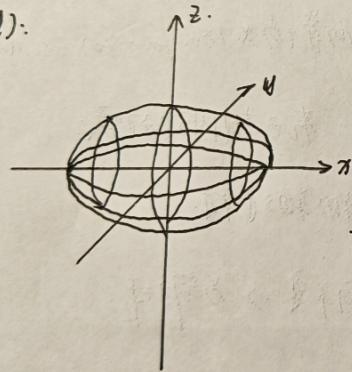
$$\text{则令: } (x-1) \text{ 为 } x_0 \Rightarrow x = x_0 + 1 \Rightarrow x = \sin \varphi \cos \theta + 1$$

$$\frac{(y+1)}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 为 } y_0 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2}y_0 + 1 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2} \sin \varphi \cos \theta - 1$$

$$\frac{(z-1)}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ 为 } z_0 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{3}z_0 + 1 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{3} \cos \varphi + 1$$

由题：任取极角球内部一点，均有：

(d):



取圆周的邻域的一点，均会存在 $\delta > 0$.

s.t. $\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} = \delta$ 且有: (x, y) 在极角球内部.

当取球面上某点时：

$\forall \delta > 0$, $\sqrt{(-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} = \delta$ 时 均有球面点, s.t.

$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 5 > 0$$

\Rightarrow 使用参数来描绘极角球面：

$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 5 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + 2(y+1)^2 + 3(z-1)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{令: } x = \sin \varphi \cos \theta + 1$$

$$\text{则有: } y = \sqrt{2} \sin \varphi \cos \theta - 1$$

$$z = \sqrt{3} \cos \varphi + 1$$

(e): 由题设 $\vec{u} = (x, y)$ 则会有:

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \sqrt{x^2+y^2} & z'_x &= (\frac{\partial}{\partial x})(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}) \cdot (xx) & \text{对称性} \\ & & & & z'_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ & & = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) & & \end{aligned}$$

由题: $u(x, y)$:

$$\text{则有: } D_u z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) + \left(\frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = z$$

$$= x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

(f): 由题: $w = x^2+y^2-z^2$ 若 $w \geq 0$ 时有:

$x^2+y^2-z^2 \geq 0$ 则有: 当 $z=c$ 时: $x^2+y^2=c$ 为圆 \Rightarrow 截面为圆.

$\exists x>0$ 或 $y>0$ 时 有: $y=\pm z$ 由此可得: 该二次曲面为锥面.

由题: 1. 充分性: 若 $(x, y, z) \in S$, 则对任意 $t > 0$, $(tx, ty, tz) \in S$.

$$F(tx, ty, tz) = t^k F(x, y, z) \geq 0. \text{ 由于 } t > 0, \text{ 则有: } F(x, y, z) \geq 0.$$

2. 必要性:

若 $F(x, y, z) \geq 0$, 则对任意 $t > 0$, $F(tx, ty, tz) = t^k F(x, y, z) \geq 0$.

说明: (tx, ty, tz) 也满足相关方程.

(g): 设 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 满足

$$f(tx_1, tx_2, \dots, tx_n) = t^k f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$f'_t: \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(tx_1, \dots, tx_n)}{\partial (tx_i)} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \Big|_{(tx_1, \dots, tx_n)}$$

$$f'_t: \frac{d}{dt} (t^k f(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = k t^{k-1} f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\therefore t \geq 0 \text{ 时: } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = k f \quad \square$$

由

T₃

(a) 双曲面方程: $z = x^2 - y^2$

\Rightarrow 同时求偏导:

$$(z - z_0) = 2x(x - x_0) - 2yy_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{法向量为 } (2x_0, -2y_0, 1)$$

(b) 由题:

取 $\lambda = x_0 + y_0$ 且 λ 的方程为: $x + y = x_0 + y_0$

$$\text{且 } (x_0 + y_0)(x - y) = z_0 \text{ 且 } \lambda(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Rightarrow (x_0 + y_0)(x_0 - y_0) = x_0^2 - y_0^2 = z_0 \quad \square$$

同理:

取 $\mu = x_0 - y_0$ 且有: $(x_0 - y_0)(x + y) = z_0 \Rightarrow (x_0 - y_0)(x_0 + y_0) = x_0^2 - y_0^2 = z_0 \quad \square$

由题:

参数化 以 t 为: $x = t, y = \lambda - t, z = 2\lambda t - t^2 \Rightarrow$ 3 向向量为 $(1, -1, 2\lambda)$

$$\text{在 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 处 } \lambda = x_0 + y_0 \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (2x_0, -2y_0, -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{点积: } 1 \cdot 2x_0 + (-1) \cdot (-2y_0) + 2\lambda(-1) = 2x_0 + 2y_0 - 2(x_0 + y_0) = 0.$$

同理: 参数化 以 μ 为: $x = t, y = t - \mu, z = 2yt - \mu^2 \Rightarrow$ 3 向向量为 $(1, 1, 2\mu)$

$$\vec{n} = (2x_0, -2y_0, -1) \Rightarrow \text{代入算点积:}$$

$$1 \cdot 2x_0 + 1 \cdot (-2y_0) + 2\mu(-1) = 2x_0 - 2y_0 - 2(x_0 + y_0) = 0.$$

\Rightarrow 13于切平面上.

(c) 由题意得：

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1)} = 2, \text{ 同理: } \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \Big|_{(1,1)} = -2.$$

在方向 $(2,1)$ 处有: $\cos\alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}, \cos\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}}$

$$\text{则有: } \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right) = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}$$

(d). 由题: 考虑: $x=y^2$ 在 $(1,1)$ 处的切向:

求得: $(x-x_0) = 2y_0(y-y_0)$ 得 $(x_0, y_0) = (1,1) + \lambda:$

$$(x-1) = 2(y-y_0) \Rightarrow \text{则有: 方向为 } (2,1) \text{ 则会有:}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}.$$

(e): 两者在 $(1,1)$ 处方向一致.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos\beta}_{= \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}.$$

(f): 由题意得: 方向向量为 $(X, K) \Rightarrow \cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\text{则会有: } z = x^2 - y^2 \text{ 有: } \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x}\right) = \Delta x = 0.$$

$$\text{同理有: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0.$$

$$\text{则会有: } \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \cos\alpha + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \cos\beta = 0$$

(g): 同理: $\nabla z = 0$ 则会有: 在原点处的变率 $= 0$.

(h): 沿着 x 轴: 函数在 $(0,0)$ 处向上开口 \Rightarrow 类似于抛物面极小值点.

沿着 y 轴: 函数在 $(0,0)$ 处向下开口 \Rightarrow 类似于抛物面极大值点.

极大值/极小值同时存在 \Rightarrow 无法判断极值.

T4. 因題 $x'(t) = e^t \cos t + e^t \cdot (-\sin t)$ $x'(t) = e^t$
 $y'(t) = e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t$ \Rightarrow 切向量: $(x-y, (x+y), z)$

$$= e^t (\cos t - \sin t)$$

$$= e^t (\sin t + \cos t)$$

\Rightarrow 直線方向量為: (x, y, z) 則會有:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(x, y, z) \cdot ((x-y), (x+y), z)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \sqrt{(x-y)^2+(x+y)^2+z^2}}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - xy + xy + y^2 + z^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+2xy+x^2+y^2+2xy+z^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}{\sqrt{2x^2+2y^2+2z^2}} \quad x^2 + z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2x^2+2y^2}}{\sqrt{3x^2+3y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

T5. 因題: 功向量為: $(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))$.

$$\begin{cases} x = a \sin^2 t \\ y = b \sin t \cos t \\ z = c \cos^2 t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x'(t) &= a \cdot (2 \sin t \cos t) \cdot \cos t &= a \sin t \cos^2 t \\ y'(t) &= b (\cos t \cos t + \sin t \cdot (-\sin t)) &= b (\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) \\ z'(t) &= c \cdot 2 \cos t (-\sin t) &= -2c \cos t \sin t \end{aligned}$$

將 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 代入得: $x'(t) = 2a \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = a$.

$$y'(t) = b \left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2\right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$
 切向量 $(a, 0, -c)$

$$z'(t) = -2c \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -c.$$

將 $\frac{\pi}{4} = t$ 代入后得:

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}a \\ y = b \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}b \\ z = c \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}c \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$
 切線方程為: $\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}a}{a} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}c}{c}$

法平面：由题，在切点 $(\frac{1}{2}a, \frac{1}{2}b, \frac{1}{2}c)$ 处会有：

切面是为 $(a, b, c) \Rightarrow$ 则有法平面为：

$$a(x - \frac{1}{2}a) + b(y - \frac{1}{2}b) + c(z - \frac{1}{2}c) = 0.$$

T6. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2) \sin(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}), & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases}$

由题意得：在 $(0, 0)$ 处 $f_x(x, y) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\sin \frac{1}{\Delta x}) - 0}{\Delta x} = \left[\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y \sin(\frac{1}{\Delta x})}{\Delta x} \right] = 0$.

则会有：同理 $f_y(x, y) \Big|_{(x=0, y=0)} = 0$.

① $f_x(x, y) \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 与 $f_y(x, y) \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 均存在。

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x, y) &= \left[(x^2+y^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) \right]' \\ &= (2x) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) + (x^2+y^2) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) \cdot (-1) \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right)^2 (2x) \\ &= (2x) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) + (x^2+y^2) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right)^2 (2x) \\ &= 2x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) + \frac{-2x}{x^2+y^2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right) \quad \text{且有: } f_x(x, y) \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

∴ $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f_x(x, y) \neq f_x(x_0, y_0) \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处不连续} \Rightarrow$ 同理 $f_y(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处不--}$

② $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left(\frac{[f(x_0, y_0) - f(x, y)] - (\Delta ax + \Delta by)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \right) = \frac{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin\left(\frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}\right)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$

$$= \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}\right) = 0.$$

\Rightarrow 则会有 $f(x, y)$ 可微。

T7

极值点: 6
转角点: 10°

T8. (a). $u(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2 - 2yz + y^2}{x}$
 由题意得: $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) = 2x$; $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = -2z + 2y$; $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = -2y$
 $\Rightarrow \nabla u(p_0) = (-2, 2, -4)$

(b). 由题: 法向量为: $\nabla u(p_0) = (-2, 2, -4)$
 \Rightarrow 切平面为: $(-2)(x+1) + 2(y-2) + (-4)(z-1) = 0$.

(c). 沿 $(-2, 2, -4)$ 或 $(2, -2, 4)$ 方向改变最快.

在 $(-1, 2, 1)$ 处 沿 $(-2, 2, -4)$ 方向的导数

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4+16}}\right) \cdot (-2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4+16}}\right) = \frac{(-2)}{\sqrt{22}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4+16}}\right) \cdot (2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4+16}}\right) = \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{22}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4+16}}\right) \cdot (2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4+16}}\right) = \left(\frac{(2)(2) + (2)(-4) - ((1)(2) - (1)(-4))}{\sqrt{22}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{4 - 8 - (2 - 4)}{\sqrt{22}} \right) = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{22}}$$

(d):

i: 由题意得: $x+2y+xy+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(y+1) \geq 0$ 解得: $x \geq -2$ 或 $y \geq -1$

(e): i: 由题意得:

设 (x,y) 为 $(1,0)$ 则会有: $(x,y) \rightarrow (u,v) \Rightarrow (1,0) \rightarrow (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

设 (x,y) 为 $(0,1)$ 则会有: $(x,y) \rightarrow (u,v) \Rightarrow (0,1) \rightarrow (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

则会有: $(x,y) = x(1,0) + y(0,1)$ 可得, 其相当于坐标系逆时针旋转 $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

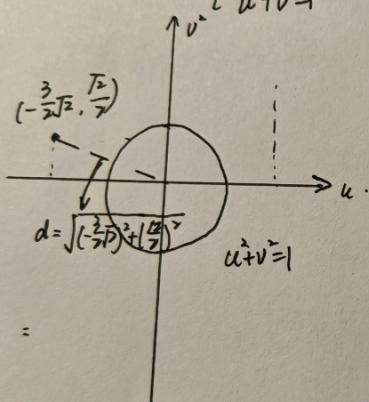
iii. 在 uv 坐标系中: 会有:

$$f(x,y) = \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}u - \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}v.$$

$$C: u^2 + v^2 = 1 \rightarrow u^2 + v^2 = 1.$$

$$\text{则会有: } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(u + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2})^2 - \frac{1}{2}(v - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 = C \\ u^2 + v^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

而相反情况



则有: $\begin{cases} \text{当 } C=2.7 \text{ 时有唯一极值} \\ \text{当 } C>2.7 \text{ 时无极值} \\ \text{当 } C=2 \text{ 时有唯一极值} \\ \text{当 } C<2 \text{ 时无极值} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 \leq C \leq 2.7 \text{ 时存在唯一极值}$

T9. 由题, $f(x, y)$ 变为了关于 t 的函数.

则有: $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)$

则可得: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ 最大时为改变 $f(x, y)$ 最快的方法

(2). 由题: $f(x, y) = x + 2y + xy$.

则有: $\nabla f = (f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)) \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 1 + y$
 $f_y(x, y) = 2 + x$

$\Rightarrow \nabla f = (1+y, 2+x)$

C: $x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$ 求当单位切向量: $\begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = \cos t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = \text{const} \\ y' = -\sin t \end{cases}$

\Rightarrow 在 (x_0, y_0) 处的单位切向量为: $(y, -x)$ 或 $(-y, x)$

ii) 由题: 当函数被限制在 C 上时:

在 (x, y) 处的梯度为: $\nabla f = (f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y))$

又在 (x, y) 处的导数 \Rightarrow 在沿 C 切线方向的导数

由已知单位方向量为: $(-y, x)$, 则会有: 导数为: $\nabla f \cdot u$

(3): i) 在 C 上的极值点 (x_0, y_0) 其代表沿 C 方向的导数均为 0.

则会有: 使其方向改变最快点一定与 C 的切线方向相垂直

\Rightarrow 则有: $\nabla f \cdot u^\perp = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = 0$

ii) $G(x, y) = 0$. 由题: $\nabla G = (G_x, G_y)$ 为其梯度场.

表示而即法向量场

$$G(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = 2\lambda x \\ 2x + 2y = 2\lambda y \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

联立求解: 个数为 2. \Rightarrow 有 2 个极值点.

T_{10.}

$$z = xy^4 \text{ 在 } (10, 2)$$

$$\text{由题: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1} \Big|_{(10,2)} = 2 \cdot 10^1 = 20.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln x \cdot x^y \Big|_{(10,2)} = \ln 10 \cdot 10^2 = 100/\ln 10.$$

$$\text{由题: } (10, 1)^{2,03} = 10^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \cdot \Delta x + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \cdot \Delta y.$$

$$= 100 + 20 \cdot (0,1) + 100/\ln 10 \cdot 0,03$$

$$= 100 + 2 + 3/\ln 10 = 102 + 3/\ln 10.$$