

## 第9章 多元函数微分学

### 9.1 多元函数 习题

1. 试问集合  $A = \{(x, y) | 0 < |x - a| < \delta, 0 < |y - b| < \delta, \delta > 0\}$  与集合  $B = \{(x, y) | |x - a| < \delta, |y - b| < \delta$

且  $(x, y) \neq (a, b), \delta > 0\}$  是否相同?

解: 不同. 例如点  $\left(a, b + \frac{\delta}{2}\right)$ , 其在集合  $B$  中但不在集合  $A$  中.

2. 求下列函数的定义域, 并在  $xOy$  平面内画出其图形:

(1)  $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2} + \sqrt{y}$ ;

(2)  $z = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)(9 - x^2 - y^2)}$ ;

(3)  $z = \ln(x^2 + 2y^2 - 8)$ ;

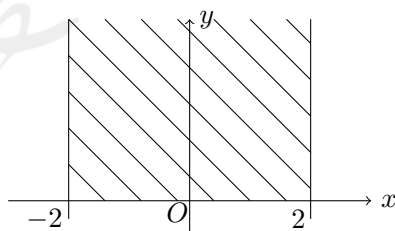
(4)  $z = \arcsin \sqrt{2 - x - y}$ ;

(5)  $z = \arcsin \frac{x - y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ;

(6)  $z = \ln \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ .

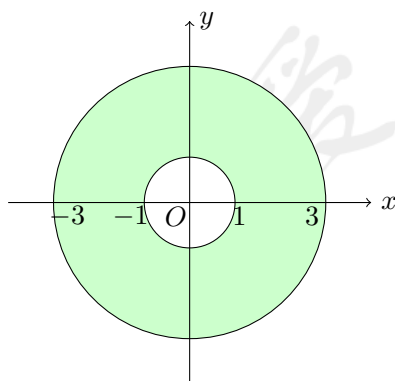
解: (1) 由题则有  $\begin{cases} 4 - x^2 \geq 0, \\ y \geq 0. \end{cases}$  解得函数定义域为  $\{(x, y) | -2 \leq x \leq 2, y \geq 0\}$ .

其定义域如图中阴影所示, 其中边界处都可以取到.



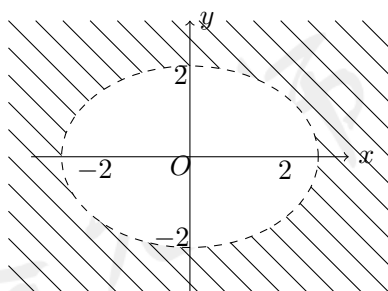
(2) 由题则有  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 1 \geq 0, \\ 9 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0. \end{cases}$  解得函数定义域为  $\{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$ .

其定义域如图中绿色区域所示, 其中两圆的边界都可以取到.



(3) 由题则有  $x^2 + 2y^2 - 8 > 0$ , 即函数定义域为  $\{(x, y) | x^2 + 2y^2 > 8\}$ .

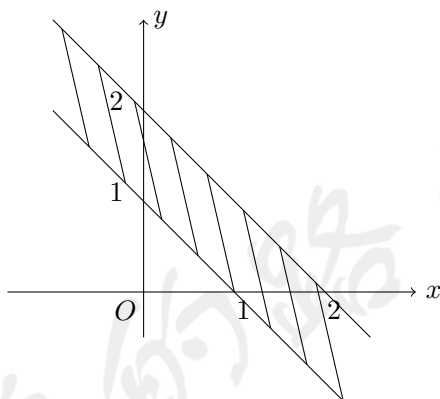
其定义域如图中阴影所示.



(4) 由  $\arcsin x$  的定义域为  $[-1, 1]$ , 则有  $-1 \leq \sqrt{2-x-y} \leq 1$ , 且同时有  $2-x-y \geq 0$ .

即有  $0 \leq 2-x-y \leq 1$ , 解得函数定义域为  $\{(x, y) | 1 \leq x+y \leq 2\}$ .

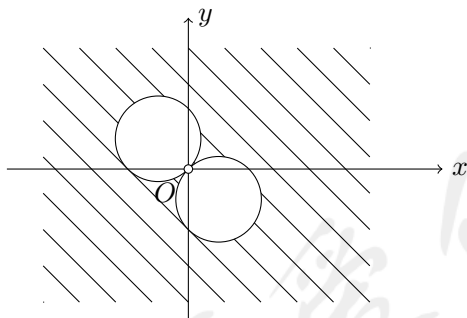
其定义域如图中阴影所示, 其中两直线均可取到.



(5) 由题则有  $-1 \leq \frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} \leq 1$ , 且同时有  $x^2+y^2 \neq 0$ .

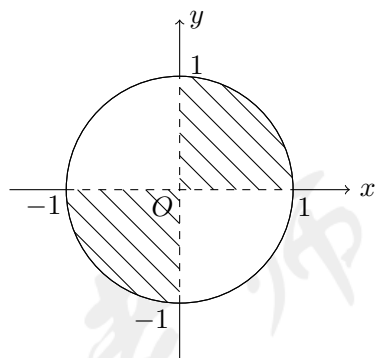
从而函数定义域为  $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 - x + y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 + x - y \geq 0 \text{ 且 } (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$ .

其定义域如图中阴影所示. 其中圆的边界可取, 但画圈的原点不可取.



(6) 由题则有  $\begin{cases} \frac{y}{x} > 0, \\ 1 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0, \\ x \neq 0. \end{cases}$  解得函数定义域为  $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, xy > 0\}$ .

其定义域如图中阴影所示. 其中圆的边界可取, 但坐标轴不可取.



3. 求下列函数的定义域, 并在三维直角坐标系中画出其图形:

(1)  $u = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \ln(z - x^2 - y^2);$

(2)  $u = \arccos(2x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2 - 1);$

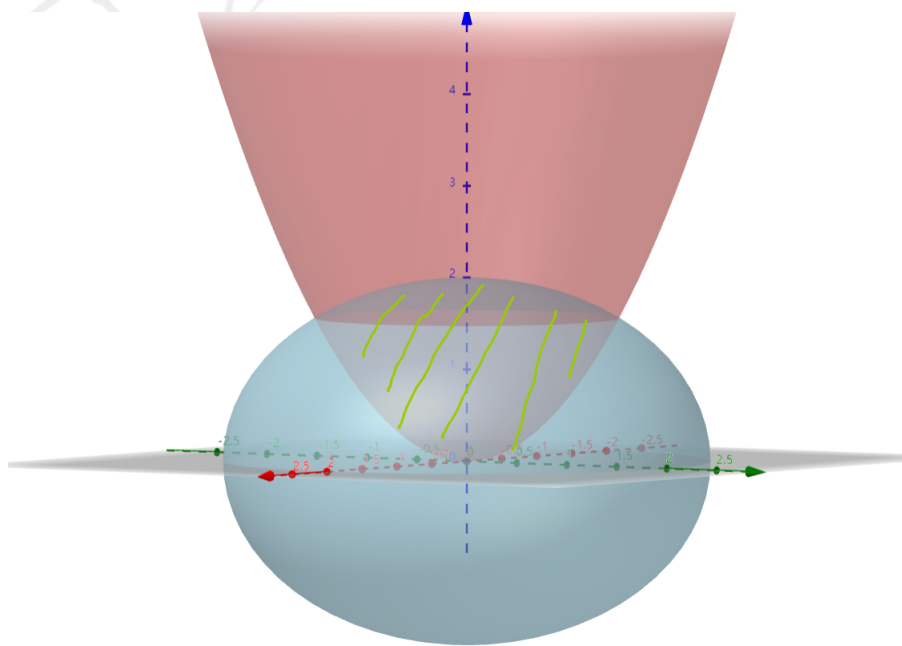
(3)  $u = \ln[(z^2 - x^2 - y^2)(1 - z^2)];$

(4)  $u = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}{\ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)}.$

解: 下面立体图形的图片中, 红色轴为  $x$  轴, 绿色轴为  $y$  轴, 蓝色轴为  $z$  轴.

(1) 由题有 
$$\begin{cases} 4 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \geq 0, \\ z - x^2 - y^2 > 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得函数定义域为 } \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4 \text{ 且 } x^2 + y^2 < z\}.$$

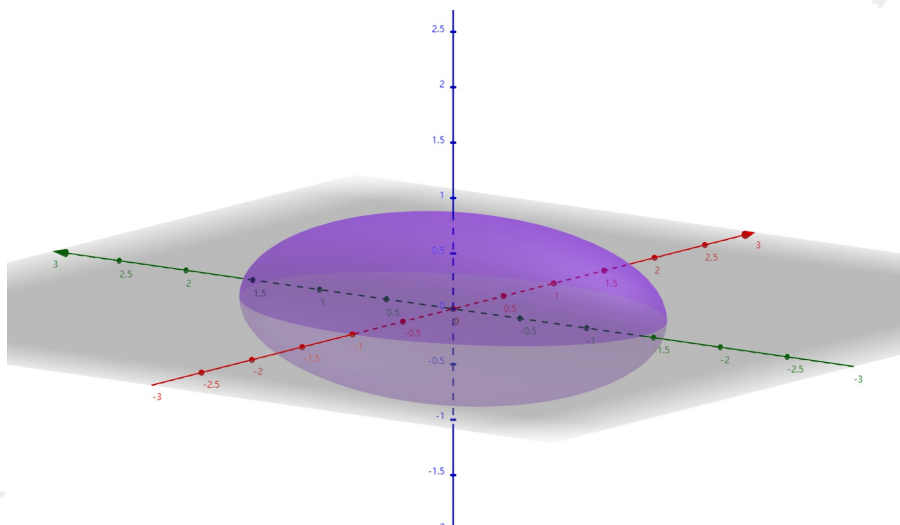
如图所示作出定义域, 为椭圆抛物面和球面所围成区域, 包括球面上但不包括椭圆抛物面上.



(2) 利用  $\arccos x$  的定义域则有  $-1 \leq 2x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2 - 1 \leq 1.$

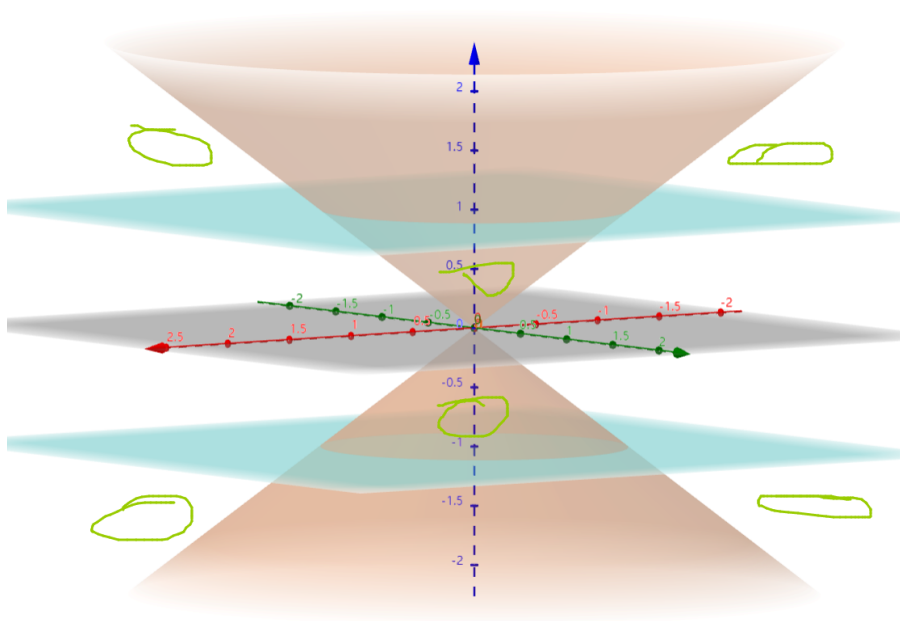
解得函数定义域为  $\{(x, y, z) | 2x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2 \leq 2\}$ .

如图所示作出定义域, 其为椭球面内部, 包括椭球面上.



(3) 由题有  $(z^2 - x^2 - y^2)(1 - z^2) > 0$ . 解得函数定义域为  $\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 < z^2 < 1 \text{ 或 } 1 < z^2 < x^2 + y^2\}$ .

如图所示作出定义域, 即在  $-1 < z < 1$  时取锥面内部,  $z^2 > 1$  时取锥面外部, 且均不包括边界.

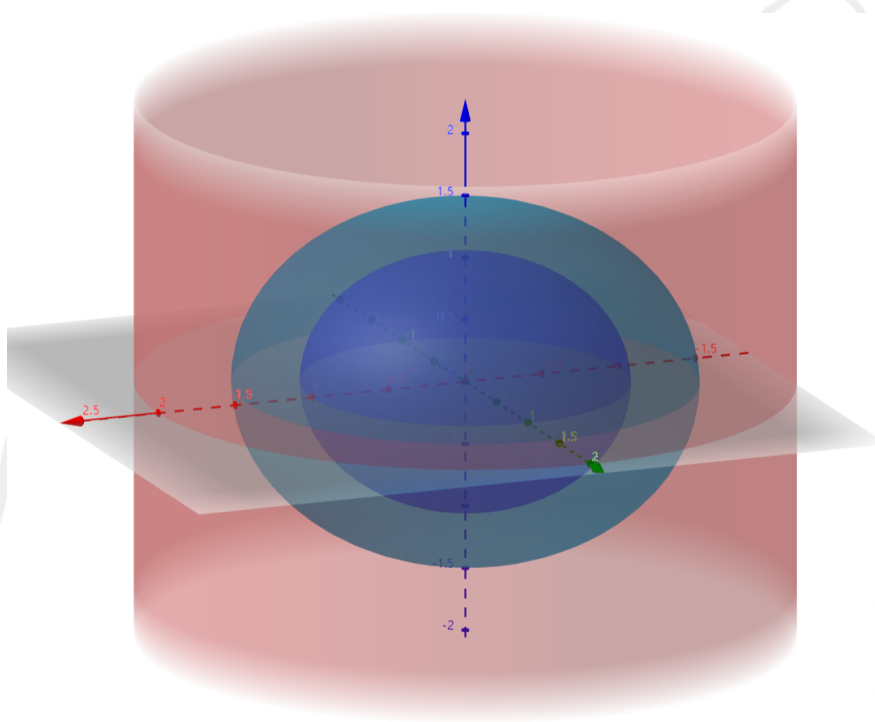


(4) 由题有 
$$\begin{cases} 4 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 > 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

解得函数定义域为  $\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1 \text{ 且 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 2\}$ .

如图所示作出定义域, 其为圆柱内部, 小球的外部, 且不包括大球的球面.

其中圆柱面上可取, 小球面上不可取.



4. 设

$$f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}, y - 1\right) = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2y}{x} - 2(x + y) - \frac{2}{x} + 4,$$

求  $f(x, y)$  的表达式.

**解:** 由题, 对所给函数进行分组合并则有

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}, y - 1\right) &= x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2y}{x} - 2(x + y) - \frac{2}{x} + 4 \\ &= x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 2y\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 2y + y^2 + 4 \\ &= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2 + 2(y - 1)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + (y - 1)^2 - 1 + 4 \\ &= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2(y - 1)\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + (y - 1)^2 + 1. \end{aligned}$$

用  $u$  替换  $x + \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $v$  替换  $y - 1$ , 则  $f(u, v) = u^2 + 2vu + v^2 + 1 = (u + v)^2 + 1$ .

当  $x > 0$  时  $x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2$ ,  $x < 0$  时  $x + \frac{1}{x} = -\left(-x + \frac{1}{-x}\right) \leq -2$ ,

从而第一个自变量的取值范围是  $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$ .

从而  $f(x, y) = (x + y)^2 + 1$ , 其中  $x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

5. 已知  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2xy}$ , 求:

(1)  $f(y, x)$ ; (2)  $f(-x, -y)$ ; (3)  $f(-x, y)$ ; (4)  $f\left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y}\right)$ .

解: (1) 由题,  $f(y, x) = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2yx}$ .

(2) 由题,  $f(-x, -y) = \frac{(-x)^2 - (-y)^2}{2(-x)(-y)} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2xy}$ .

(3) 由题,  $f(-x, y) = \frac{(-x)^2 - y^2}{2(-x)y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2xy}$ .

(4) 由题,  $f\left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{\frac{y^2 - x^2}{x^2 y^2}}{\frac{2}{xy}} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2xy}$ .

## 9.2 二元函数的极限与连续 习题

6. 利用极限定义证明下列极限:

(1)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{|x| + |y|} = 0$ ; (2)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2x + y + 2}{2 - x - 2y} = 1$ .

解: (1) 由基本不等式有  $|x| + |y| \geq 2\sqrt{|xy|}$  成立.

因此对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = 2\varepsilon$ , 当  $|x - 0| < \delta$ ,  $|y - 0| < \delta$  且  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时有

$$\left| \frac{xy}{|x| + |y|} \right| \leq \frac{|xy|}{2\sqrt{|xy|}} = \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{2} < \frac{\sqrt{\delta^2}}{2} = \frac{\delta}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

因此有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{|x| + |y|} = 0.$$

(2) 先限定  $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $|y| < \frac{1}{2}$ , 此时有  $|x + 2y| < |x| + |2y| < \frac{3}{2}$ .

因此有  $|2 - x - 2y| > \left| 2 - |x + 2y| \right| > \left| 2 - \frac{3}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$ , 从而有  $\frac{1}{|2 - x - 2y|} < 2$  成立.

对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{12}\varepsilon \right\}$ , 当  $|x - 0| < \delta$ ,  $|y - 0| < \delta$  且  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时有

$$\left| \frac{2x + y + 2}{2 - x - 2y} - 1 \right| = \frac{|(2x + y + 2) - (2 - x - 2y)|}{|2 - x - 2y|} = \frac{|3x + 3y|}{|2 - x - 2y|} < 6|x + y| < 6(|x| + |y|) < 12\delta = \varepsilon.$$

因此有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2x+y+2}{2-x-2y} = 1.$$

7. 说明下列函数在  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时是否存在极限? 若存在, 求出其极限:

$$(1) f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{|x|+|y|};$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x+y};$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = \frac{\sin(x^2 - y^2)}{e^{-x^2+y^2} - 1};$$

$$(4) f(x, y) = \frac{1 - \cos(xy)}{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|};$$

$$(6) f(x, y) = \frac{x - y^2}{x + y};$$

$$(7) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2};$$

$$(8) f(x, y) = \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解: (1) 考虑沿直线  $y = x$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+x}{|x|+|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|x|}.$$

从而  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{|x|} = 1$ ;  $x \rightarrow 0^-$  时  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{|x|} = -1$ , 故极限不存在.

因此  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时不存在极限.

(2) 考虑沿直线  $y = x$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

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

再考虑沿直线  $y = -x + x^4$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(-x+x^4)^2}{x+(-x+x^4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2(x^8-2x^5+x^2)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^6-2x^3+1) = 1.$$

二者值不相等, 因此  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时不存在极限.

【对第二条路径, 那个  $x^4$  的得到方式是这样的: 先令路径为  $y = -x + x^a$ , 类似上述步骤进行到求极限的

位置, 使得其中有一项  $x$  的次数为 0 来解出  $a$  值.】

(3) 令  $t = x^2 - y^2$ , 则此时  $f(x, y) = \frac{\sin t}{e^{-t} - 1}$ .

又因为当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时有  $t \rightarrow 0$  成立, 则有

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{e^{-t} - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{-t} = -1.$$

(4) 当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时有  $xy \rightarrow 0$  成立. 从而此时有  $1 - \cos(xy) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2$  成立.

从而有

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

由基本不等式,  $x^2 + y^2 \geq 2xy$ , 从而有  $\frac{x^2y^2}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \leq \frac{x^2y^2}{2 \cdot 2xy} = \frac{xy}{4}$ .

此时有  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy}{4} = 0$ , 又因为  $\frac{x^2y^2}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \geq 0$ , 由夹逼定理, 从而  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = 0$ .

因此  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时极限存在, 且  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$ .

(5) 由于  $(|x| + |y|)^2 = |x|^2 + |y|^2 + 2|xy| \geq x^2 + y^2$ , 从而有  $f(x, y) \leq \frac{(|x| + |y|)^2}{|x| + |y|} = |x| + |y|$ .

此时有  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} |x| + |y| = 0$ , 又因为  $f(x, y) > 0$  始终成立,

由夹逼定理, 从而  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时极限存在, 且  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$ .

(6) 考虑沿直线  $y = x$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x^2}{x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

再考虑沿直线  $y = 0$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - 0}{x + 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1.$$



二者值不相等, 因此  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时不存在极限.

(7) 考虑沿直线  $y = x$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 x^2}{x^2 x^2 + (x - x)^2 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1.$$

再考虑沿直线  $y = 0$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

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

二者值不相等, 因此  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时不存在极限.

(8) 令  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ , 此时  $r > 0$ . 从而当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时有  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ .

从而有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(r \cos \theta)^4 + (r \sin \theta)^4}{(r \cos \theta)^2 + (r \sin \theta)^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{r^4 (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta)}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r^2 (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta) = 0.$$

8. 设  $f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 试分析下列极限的存在性:

$$(1) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y); \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y); \quad (3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y).$$

解: (1) 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{0}{0 + y^2} = 0$ ,

从而  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$ .

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{0}{x^2 + 0} = 0,$$

从而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$ .

(3) 考虑沿直线  $y = x$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xx}{x^2 + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{2x^2} = 1.$$

再考虑沿直线  $y = 0$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

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

二者值不相等, 因此  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$  不存在.

9. 计算下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{1 - \cos(xy)}{\ln(1 - 2x^2)}; \quad (2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{\tan x - x}{\sqrt{1 + yx^3} - 1}.$$

**解:** (1) 当  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)$  时有  $xy \rightarrow 0$  成立, 从而此时有  $1 - \cos(xy) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2$ .

从而

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{1 - \cos(xy)}{\ln(1 - 2x^2)} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2}{-2x^2} = -\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{y^2}{4} = -1.$$

(2) 当  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)$  时有  $yx^3 \rightarrow 0$  成立, 从而此时有  $\sqrt{1 + yx^3} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{2}yx^3$ . 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{3x^2 \cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot 2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

即  $x \rightarrow 0$  时有  $\tan x - x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3$ . 从而

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{\tan x - x}{\sqrt{1 + yx^3} - 1} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,2)} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3}{\frac{1}{2}yx^3} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{2}{3y} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

10. 证明: 函数  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0), \\ 0, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$  在点  $(0,0)$  处连续.

**证明:** 令  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ , 此时  $r > 0$ . 从而当  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$  时有  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ .

从而有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{r^3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta = 0.$$

又  $f(0,0) = 0 = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ , 故  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处连续.

11. 试举例说明二元函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  对每个变量  $x, y$  均连续, 但  $f(x, y)$  在点  $P$  处不连续.

解: 考虑函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$  在点  $P(0, 0)$  处的情况.

此时有  $f(x, 0) = 0, f(0, y) = 0$ . 因此有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$ .

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处关于  $x, y$  均连续.

下面考虑  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ . 考虑沿直线  $y = kx$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  点, 此时有

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \cdot kx}{x^2 + (kx)^2} = \frac{2k}{1 + k^2}.$$

其结果与  $k$  相关, 故极限  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$  不存在.

从而  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处不连续.

### 9.3 偏导数与全微分 习题

12. 求下列函数在指定点处的偏导数:

(1) 设  $f(x, y) = x + (y - 1) \arctan \frac{x}{y}$ , 求  $f'_x(0, 1)$  和  $f'_y(0, 1)$ ;

(2) 设  $f(x, y) = (x - 1)^2 \arctan(1 + y^2) + \sin \pi y \cdot \ln \sqrt{1 + x^2}$ , 求  $f'_x(1, 0)$  和  $f'_y(1, 0)$ .

解: (1) 由于  $f(x, 1) = x + (1 - 1) \arctan \frac{x}{1} = x, f(0, y) = 0 + (y - 1) \arctan \frac{0}{y} = 0$ .

于是有  $f'_x(x, 1) = 1, f'_y(0, y) = 0$ .

从而  $f'_x(0, 1) = 1, f'_y(0, y) = 0$ .

(2) 由于  $f(1, 0) = (1 - 1)^2 \arctan(1 + 0^2) + \sin 0 \cdot \ln \sqrt{1 + 1^2} = 0$ .

$f(x, 0) = (x - 1)^2 \arctan(1 + 0^2) + \sin 0 \cdot \ln \sqrt{1 + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}(x - 1)^2$ .

$f(1, y) = (1 - 1)^2 \arctan(1 + y^2) + \sin \pi y \cdot \ln \sqrt{1 + 1^2} = \frac{\ln 2}{2} \sin \pi y$ .

从而

$$f'_x(1,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x,0) - f(1,0)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}(x-1)^2 - 0}{x-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) = 0.$$

$$f'_y(1,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1,y) - f(1,0)}{y-0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln 2}{2} \frac{\sin \pi y}{y}}{y} = \frac{\ln 2}{2} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi y}{y} = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}.$$

13. 计算下列函数对各个变量的一阶偏导数:

$$(1) z = e^x(x \cos y + \sin y); \quad (2) z = e^{\frac{y}{x}}(x+y);$$

$$(3) z = \ln(2x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}); \quad (4) z = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{xy} (xy > 0);$$

$$(5) u = (x+y+z)^{xyz} (x+y+z > 0); \quad (6) u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

解: (1)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x(x \cos y + \sin y) + e^x \cdot \cos y = e^x(x \cos y + \cos y + \sin y).$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^x(-x \sin y + \cos y).$$

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

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

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \left(2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot 2x\right) = \frac{2 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{2x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x}{2x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot 2y = \frac{y}{2x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x^2 + y^2}.$$

(4) 因为  $z = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{xy} = e^{xy \ln \frac{y}{x}} = e^{xy(\ln y - \ln x)}$ , 从而有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{xy(\ln y - \ln x)} \cdot \left[y(\ln y - \ln x) + xy \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{xy} \left(y \ln \frac{y}{x} - y\right).$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{xy(\ln y - \ln x)} \cdot \left[x(\ln y - \ln x) + xy \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right] = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{xy} \left(x \ln \frac{y}{x} + x\right).$$

(5) 因为  $u = (x+y+z)^{xyz} = e^{xyz \ln(x+y+z)}$ , 从而有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{xyz \ln(x+y+z)} \cdot \left[xyz \cdot \frac{1}{x+y+z} + yz \ln(x+y+z)\right] = (x+y+z)^{xyz} \left[\frac{xyz}{x+y+z} + yz \ln(x+y+z)\right].$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{xyz \ln(x+y+z)} \cdot \left[xyz \cdot \frac{1}{x+y+z} + xz \ln(x+y+z)\right] = (x+y+z)^{xyz} \left[\frac{xyz}{x+y+z} + xz \ln(x+y+z)\right].$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{xyz \ln(x+y+z)} \cdot \left[xyz \cdot \frac{1}{x+y+z} + xy \ln(x+y+z)\right] = (x+y+z)^{xyz} \left[\frac{xyz}{x+y+z} + xy \ln(x+y+z)\right].$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2y = -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2z = -\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

14. 设  $f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^4}}$ , 求  $f'_x(0, 0)$  和  $f'_y(0, 0)$ .

解: 由题,  $f(0, 0) = e^{\sqrt{0^2+0^4}} = 1$ , 且  $f(x, 0) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+0^4}} = e^{|x|}$ ;  $f(0, y) = e^{\sqrt{0^2+y^4}} = e^{y^2}$ .

从而有

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{|x|} - 1}{x}.$$

又因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{-x} - 1}{x} = -1$ .

则  $f'_x(0, 0)$  不存在.

且同时有

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{y^2} - 1}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{y} = 0.$$

15. 设  $f(x, y) = (x-1)(y-1)(x-2)(y-2) \cdots (x-100)(y-100)$ , 求  $f'_x(1, 0)$  和  $f''_{xy}(1, 1)$ .

解: 由题,  $f(x, 0) = (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-100) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdots (-100) = 100!(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-100)$ .

又此时  $f(1, 0) = 0$ , 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x(1, 0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(1, 0)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{100!(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-100)}{x - 1} \\ &= 100! \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-2)(x-3) \cdots (x-100) \\ &= 100! \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdots (-99) = -100! \times 99!. \end{aligned}$$

类比上述过程, 由  $f(1, y) = 0$  可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_x(1, y) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x, y) - f(1, y)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(y-1)(x-2)(y-2) \cdots (x-100)(y-100)}{x-1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-2)(x-3) \cdots (x-100)(y-1)(y-2) \cdots (y-100) \\
 &= (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdots (-99)(y-1)(y-2) \cdots (y-100) \\
 &= -99!(y-1)(y-2) \cdots (y-100).
 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f'_x(1, 1) = 0$ , 从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 f''_{xy}(1, 1) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'_x(1, y) - f'_x(1, 1)}{y - 1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{-99!(y-1)(y-2) \cdots (y-100)}{y-1} \\
 &= -99! \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} (y-2)(y-3) \cdots (y-100) \\
 &= -99! \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdots (-99) = (99!)^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

16. 设  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 求  $f'_x(x, y)$ .

解: 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时, 直接求偏导有  $f'_x(x, y) = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ .

此时考虑点  $(0, 0)$  处, 则  $f(x, 0) = \sqrt{x^2 + 0^2} = |x|$ ,  $f(0, 0) = 0$ .

从而  $f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ , 该极限不存在, 从而  $f'_x(0, 0)$  不存在.

此时则有  $f'_x(x, y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ .

【写成这样已经暗含了分母不为 0 的条件, 所以就不用再额外注明  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 】

17. 设

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

求  $f'_x(x, y)$ , 并证明  $f'_x(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处不连续.

解: 由题, 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时, 直接求偏导可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_x(x, y) &= 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + (x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (2x) \\
 &= 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

再考虑  $(0,0)$  处. 由题, 当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f(x,0) = (x^2 + 0^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 0^2}} = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{|x|}$ .

从而有

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

因此有

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

为讨论连续性, 应考虑  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_x(x,y)$ .

令  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ , 其中  $r > 0$ . 从而此时有  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ , 且

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} 2r \cos \theta \sin \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r \cos \theta}{r} \cos \frac{1}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} 2 \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \frac{1}{r} - \cos \theta \cos \frac{1}{r}.$$

因为  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r \sin \frac{1}{r} = 0$ , 且  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \cos \frac{1}{r}$  不存在, 从而原极限不存在.

即  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_x(x,y)$  不存在, 因此  $f'_x(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处不连续.

18. 设

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

讨论  $f'_x(0,0)$  与  $f'_y(0,0)$  是否存在; 若存在, 求出其值.

**解:** 由题,  $x \neq 0$  时  $f(x,0) = \frac{x^3 + 0^2}{x^2 + 0^2} = x$ ;  $y \neq 0$  时  $f(0,y) = \frac{0^3 + y^2}{0^2 + y^2} = 1$ .

从而有

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1.$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y}.$$

因此  $f'_y(0,0)$  不存在.

19. 设  $z = f(x^2 - y^2)$ , 且  $f$  二阶可导, 计算  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解: 由题,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x^2 - y^2) \cdot (2x) = 2xf'(x^2 - y^2)$ .

从而  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2x [f''(x^2 - y^2) \cdot (-2y)] = -4xyf''(x^2 - y^2)$ .

20. 设  $z = xy + xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ , 且  $f$  可微, 证明:  $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + z$ .

证明: 由题,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = y + f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ ,

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x + f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ .

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x \left[ y + f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right] + y \left[ x + f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right] \\ &= xy + xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - yf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + xy + yf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = z + xy. \end{aligned}$$

从而原式得证.

21. 设  $z = xf(x+y) + yg(x+y)$ , 且  $f, g$  二阶可导, 证明:

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

证明: 由题,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(x+y) + xf'(x+y) + yg'(x+y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf'(x+y) + g(x+y) + yg'(x+y)$ .

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f'(x+y) + f'(x+y) + xf''(x+y) + yg''(x+y) = 2f'(x+y) + xf''(x+y) + yg''(x+y)$ .

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = xf''(x+y) + g'(x+y) + yg''(x+y) + g'(x+y) = 2g'(x+y) + xf''(x+y) + yg''(x+y)$ .

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'(x+y) + xf''(x+y) + g'(x+y) + yg''(x+y)$ .

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= [2f'(x+y) + xf''(x+y) + yg''(x+y)] + [2g'(x+y) + xf''(x+y) + yg''(x+y)] \\ &= 2[f'(x+y) + xf''(x+y) + g'(x+y) + yg''(x+y)] = 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}. \end{aligned}$$

从而  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ .



22. 验证函数  $z = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi x}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}}$  满足方程  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ .

证明: 由题,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi x}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4x}\right) \cdot 2(y-1) = -\frac{y-1}{4\sqrt{\pi x^3}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) x^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi x}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}} \cdot \left[-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4}\right] \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi x^3}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}} \left[1 - \frac{(y-1)^2}{2x}\right].\end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi x^3}} \left[ e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}} + (y-1) e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4x}\right) \cdot 2(y-1) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi x^3}} e^{-\frac{(y-1)^2}{4x}} \left[1 - \frac{(y-1)^2}{2x}\right] = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}.\end{aligned}$$

从而结论得证.

23. 设  $z = e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)}$ , 求证:  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$ .

证明: 由题,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)}$ ;

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

因此有

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

24. 求下列函数的全微分:

(1)  $z = (1+x+y)^{xy}$  ( $x+y+1 > 0$ );

(2)  $u = (x + \sin y)^z$  ( $x > 1$ );

(3)  $u = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 求  $du|_{(1,1,1)}$ ;

(4)  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 求  $du|_{(1,2,-2)}$ .

解: (1) 由于  $z = (1+x+y)^{xy} = e^{xy \ln(1+x+y)}$ , 从而有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{xy \ln(1+x+y)} \left[ y \ln(1+x+y) + xy \cdot \frac{1}{1+x+y} \right] = y(1+x+y)^{xy} \left[ \ln(1+x+y) + \frac{x}{1+x+y} \right].$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{xy \ln(1+x+y)} \left[ x \ln(1+x+y) + xy \cdot \frac{1}{1+x+y} \right] = x(1+x+y)^{xy} \left[ \ln(1+x+y) + \frac{y}{1+x+y} \right].$$

则全微分

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = y(1+x+y)^{xy} \left[ \ln(1+x+y) + \frac{x}{1+x+y} \right] dx + y(1+x+y)^{xy} \left[ \ln(1+x+y) + \frac{x}{1+x+y} \right] dy.$$

(2) 由于  $u = (x + \sin y)^z = e^{z \ln(x + \sin y)}$ , 从而有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{z \ln(x + \sin y)} z \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sin y} = \frac{z}{x + \sin y} (x + \sin y)^z = z(x + \sin y)^{z-1}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{z \ln(x + \sin y)} z \cdot \frac{1}{x + \sin y} \cos y = \frac{z \cos y}{x + \sin y} (x + \sin y)^z = z \cos y (x + \sin y)^{z-1}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{z \ln(x + \sin y)} \ln(x + \sin y) = (x + \sin y)^z \ln(x + \sin y).$$

则全微分

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz = z(x + \sin y)^{z-1} dx + z \cos y (x + \sin y)^{z-1} dy + (x + \sin y)^z \ln(x + \sin y) dz.$$

(3) 由于  $u = \sqrt[z]{\frac{x}{y}} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}} = e^{\frac{\ln x - \ln y}{z}} = x^{\frac{1}{z}} y^{-\frac{1}{z}}$ , 从而有

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{\frac{\ln x - \ln y}{z}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) (\ln x - \ln y) = \frac{\ln y - \ln x}{z^2} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}}.$$

因此将  $(1, 1, 1)$  代入, 求得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{(1,1,1)} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{(1,1,1)} = -1$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{(1,1,1)} = 0$ .

则全微分  $du|_{(1,1,1)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{(1,1,1)} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{(1,1,1)} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{(1,1,1)} dz = dx - dy$ .

$$(4) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}; \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}};$$

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

将  $(1, 2, -2)$  代入, 求得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{(1,2,-2)} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{(1,2,-2)} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{(1,2,-2)} = -\frac{2}{3}$ .

则全微分  $du|_{(1,2,-2)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{(1,2,-2)} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{(1,2,-2)} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{(1,2,-2)} dz = \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} dy - \frac{2}{3} dz$ .

25. 设  $f(x, y) = |x - y|\varphi(x, y)$ , 其中  $\varphi(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的某邻域内连续. 证明:  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微

$\iff \varphi(0, 0) = 0$ .

**证明:** 先证充分性. 此时  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微.

因此  $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|\varphi(x,0)}{x}$  存在.

因为  $\varphi(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  的某邻域内连续, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x,0) = \varphi(0,0)$ .

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

因此由极限存在则  $\varphi(0,0) = -\varphi(0,0)$ , 则可得  $\varphi(0,0) = 0$ .

再证充分性. 此时  $\varphi(0,0) = 0$ .

由上述过程, 有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|\varphi(x,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|\varphi(x,0)}{x} = 0$ , 即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|\varphi(x,0)}{x} = 0$ .

从而  $f'_x(0,0) = 0$ , 类似地,  $f'_y(0,0) = 0$ . 此时有

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

又因为  $|x-y| \leq |x| + |y| \leq 2\sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = \sqrt{2(x^2+y^2)}$ , 从而  $\left| \frac{|x-y|\varphi(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq \sqrt{2}|\varphi(x,y)|$ ,

又因为  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \varphi(x,y) = \varphi(0,0) = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |\varphi(x,y)| = 0$ .

从而  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x-y|\varphi(x,y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$ , 则  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处可微.

综上,  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处可微  $\iff \varphi(0,0) = 0$ .

26. 设

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

试讨论函数  $f$  在点  $(0,0)$  处的连续性、可偏导性和可微性, 并说明其一阶偏导数在点  $(0,0)$  处是否连续.

**解:** 先讨论连续性. 令  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ , 此时  $r > 0$ . 从而当  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$  时有  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ .

于是  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r^2 \sin \frac{1}{r} = 0$ .

因此有  $f(0,0) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ , 从而  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处连续.

再讨论可偏导性. 则此时有  $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{|x|}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{|x|} = 0$ .

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

从而  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处的两个偏导数均存在, 即关于  $x, y$  均可偏导.

最后讨论可微性. 此时考虑

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

于是  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处可微.

再讨论一阶偏导数在  $(0,0)$  处的连续性. 当  $(x,y) \neq 0$  时有

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x(x,y) &= 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + (x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (2x) \\ &= 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

此时对  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_x(x,y)$ , 考虑沿直线  $y=0$  趋于  $(0,0)$  点, 则有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \sin \frac{1}{|x|} - \frac{x}{|x|} \cos \frac{1}{|x|}.$$

又因为  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x \sin \frac{1}{|x|} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{|x|} \cos \frac{1}{|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos \frac{1}{x}$  不存在.

因此  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f'_x(x,y)$  不存在, 则  $f'_x(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处不连续.

同理可得  $f'_y(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处不连续.

27. 设

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^4}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

讨论  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处的连续性、可偏导性和可微性.

**解:** (1) 先讨论连续性. 由于  $x^2 + y^4 \geq 2\sqrt{x^2 y^4} = 2|x|y^2$ , 从而有  $\left| \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^4} \right| \leq \left| \frac{xy^3}{2|x|y^2} \right| = \frac{|y|}{2}$  成立.

又  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} |y| = 0$ , 故  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^4} = 0$ .

因此有  $f(0,0) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ , 从而  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处连续.

再讨论可偏导性. 则此时有  $f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{x} = 0$ .

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{y} = 0.$$

从而  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处的两个偏导数均存在, 即关于  $x, y$  均可偏导.

最后讨论可微性. 此时考虑

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^4}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{(x^2 + y^4)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

考虑沿曲线  $x = y^2$  趋于  $(0,0)$  点, 则有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{(x^2 + y^4)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2 y^3}{(y^4 + y^4)\sqrt{y^4 + y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{2|y|\sqrt{y^2 + 1}}.$$

又  $y \rightarrow 0^+$  时  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{y}{2|y|\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 该极限值不为 0.

于是  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处不可微.

28. 设  $z = f(x,y)$  可微, 且  $dz = \frac{3(xdy - ydx)}{(x-y)^2}$ ,  $f(1,0) = 1$ . 求  $f(x,y)$  的表达式.

解: 由题  $dz = \frac{-3y}{(x-y)^2}dx + \frac{3x}{(x-y)^2}dy$ . 从而有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-3y}{(x-y)^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3x}{(x-y)^2}$ .

由  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-3y}{(x-y)^2}$ , 对  $x$  积分有

$$z = \int \frac{-3y}{(x-y)^2} dx = \frac{3y}{x-y} + \varphi(y).$$

上式对  $y$  求偏导数有

$$\frac{3x}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3(x-y) + 3y}{(x-y)^2} + \varphi'(y) = \frac{3x}{(x-y)^2} + \varphi'(y).$$

解得  $\varphi'(y) = 0$ , 从而有  $\varphi(y) = C$ , 且  $C$  为任意常数.

因为  $f(1,0) = 1$ , 将其代入  $f(x,y) = z = \frac{3y}{x-y} + C$ , 有  $1 = 0 + C$ , 从而  $C = 1$ .

综上,  $z = f(x,y) = \frac{3y}{x-y} + 1 = \frac{x+2y}{x-y}$ .

29. 设  $u = u(x, y)$  可微, 且  $du = (\cos x + 2xy^3)dx + (ye^y + 3x^2y^2)dy$ , 求  $u(x, y)$  的表达式.

解: 由题有  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x + 2xy^3$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ye^y + 3x^2y^2$ .

由  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x + 2xy^3$ , 对  $x$  积分有

$$u(x, y) = \int (\cos x + 2xy^3)dx = \sin x + y^3x^2 + \varphi(y).$$

上式对  $y$  求偏导数有

$$ye^y + 3x^2y^2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3y^2x^2 + \varphi'(y).$$

解得  $\varphi'(y) = ye^y$ . 从而  $\varphi(y) = \int ye^y dy = \int yde^y = ye^y - \int e^y dy = ye^y - e^y + C$ .

综上,  $u(x, y) = \sin x + y^3x^2 + \varphi(y) = \sin x + y^3x^2 + ye^y - e^y + C$ , 其中  $C$  为任意常数.

30. 设  $u = u(x, y)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 且

$$du = \frac{(x + ay)dx + (-x + by)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} \quad (x > 0).$$

求: (1) 常数  $a, b$  的值; (2)  $u(x, y)$  的表达式 ( $x > 0$ ).

解: (1) 由题, 记  $P(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x + ay}{x^2 + 4y^2}$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-x + by}{x^2 + 4y^2}$ .

从而有  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{a(x^2 + 4y^2) - (x + ay) \cdot 8y}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2} = \frac{ax^2 - 8xy - 4ay^2}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2}$ ,

$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{-(x^2 + 4y^2) - (-x + by) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2bxy - 4y^2}{(x^2 + 4y^2)^2}$ .

由于  $u = u(x, y)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 故  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$  对满足定义的任何  $x, y$  均成立.

此时有  $ax^2 - 8xy - 4ay^2 = x^2 - 2bxy - 4y^2$ , 即  $(a - 1)x^2 + 4(1 - a)y^2 + (2b - 8)xy = 0$ .

因此有  $a - 1 = 0$ ,  $2b - 8 = 0$ . 从而解得  $a = 1$ ,  $b = 4$ .

(2) 由  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + 4y^2}$ , 对  $x$  积分有

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int \frac{x + y}{x^2 + 4y^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4y^2} d(x^2 + 4y^2) + y \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4y^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 4y^2) + \frac{y \cdot 2y}{4y^2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{2y}\right)^2 + 1} d\frac{x}{2y} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 4y^2) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2y} + \varphi(y). \end{aligned}$$

上式对  $y$  求偏导数有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{-x+4y}{x^2+4y^2} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8y}{x^2+4y^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{2y}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-1}{(2y)^2} \cdot x \cdot 2 + \varphi'(y) \\ &= \frac{4y}{x^2+4y^2} - \frac{x}{x^2+4y^2} + \varphi'(y) = \frac{-x+4y}{x^2+4y^2} + \varphi'(y).\end{aligned}$$

解得  $\varphi'(y) = 0$ , 从而有  $\varphi(y) = C$ , 且  $C$  为常数.

综上,  $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 4y^2) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x}{2y} + C$ , 其中  $C$  为任意常数.

#### 9.4 多元复合函数的偏导数 习题

31. 求下列函数的偏导数:

(1)  $z = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ ,  $u = x \sin y$ ,  $v = e^{xy}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ;

(2)  $z = e^{uv}$ ,  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ;

(3)  $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ ,  $x = t \cos t$ ,  $y = -\sin t$ , 求  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ ;

(4)  $z = uv \arctan \frac{u}{v}$ ,  $u = x + y$ ,  $v = x - y$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解: (1) 由题有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2u}{2\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} \cdot \sin y + \frac{2v}{2\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} \cdot ye^{xy} \\ &= \frac{u \sin y}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} + \frac{vye^{xy}}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} = \frac{u \sin y + vye^{xy}}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} \\ &= \frac{x \sin^2 y + ye^{2xy}}{z}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2u}{2\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} \cdot x \cos y + \frac{2v}{2\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} \cdot xe^{xy} \\ &= \frac{ux \cos y}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} + \frac{vxe^{xy}}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} = \frac{ux \cos y + vxe^{xy}}{\sqrt{u^2+v^2}} \\ &= \frac{x^2 \sin y \cos y + xe^{2xy}}{z}.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由题有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = ve^{uv} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + ue^{uv} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} \cdot y \\ &= ve^{uv} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - ue^{uv} \cdot \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{e^{uv}}{x^2+y^2}(xv-yu).\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = ve^{uv} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + ue^{uv} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ &= ve^{uv} \cdot \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} + ue^{uv} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{e^{uv}}{x^2+y^2}(yv+xu).\end{aligned}$$

(3) 【法 1】直接得到  $z$  和  $t$  的关系式.

由题将  $x = t \cos t$ ,  $y = -\sin t$  代入  $z$  中有  $z = \ln(t^2 \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)$ .

从而

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{2t \cos^2 t + t^2 \cdot 2 \cos t (-\sin t) + 2 \sin t \cos t}{t^2 \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = \frac{2t \cos^2 t + 2(1-t^2) \cos t \sin t}{t^2 \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t}.$$

【法 2】利用复合函数偏导的链式法则.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} \cdot (\cos t - t \sin t) + \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} \cdot (-\cos t) \\ &= \frac{2x(\cos t - t \sin t) - 2y \cos t}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{2t \cos t(\cos t - t \sin t) + 2 \sin t \cos t}{t^2 \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} \\ &= \frac{2t \cos^2 t + 2(1-t^2) \sin t \cos t}{t^2 \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t}.\end{aligned}$$

(4) 由题有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \left( v \arctan \frac{u}{v} + uv \frac{1}{1+\frac{u^2}{v^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{v} \right) \cdot 1 + \left( u \arctan \frac{u}{v} + uv \frac{1}{1+\frac{u^2}{v^2}} \cdot \frac{-1}{v^2} \cdot u \right) \cdot 1 \\ &= v \arctan \frac{u}{v} + \frac{uv^2}{u^2+v^2} + u \arctan \frac{u}{v} - \frac{u^2v}{u^2+v^2} \\ &= (u+v) \arctan \frac{u}{v} + \frac{uv(v-u)}{u^2+v^2} \\ &= (x+y+x-y) \arctan \frac{x+y}{x-y} + \frac{(x+y)(x-y)(x-y-x-y)}{(x+y)^2+(x-y)^2} \\ &= 2x \arctan \frac{x+y}{x-y} - \frac{y(x^2-y^2)}{x^2+y^2}.\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \left( v \arctan \frac{u}{v} + uv \frac{1}{1 + \frac{u^2}{v^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{v} \right) \cdot 1 + \left( u \arctan \frac{u}{v} + uv \frac{1}{1 + \frac{u^2}{v^2}} \cdot \frac{-1}{v^2} \cdot u \right) \cdot (-1) \\
&= v \arctan \frac{u}{v} + \frac{uv^2}{u^2 + v^2} - u \arctan \frac{u}{v} + \frac{u^2 v}{u^2 + v^2} \\
&= (v - u) \arctan \frac{u}{v} + \frac{uv(v + u)}{u^2 + v^2} \\
&= (x - y - x - y) \arctan \frac{x + y}{x - y} + \frac{(x + y)(x - y)(x - y + x + y)}{(x + y)^2 + (x - y)^2} \\
&= -2y \arctan \frac{x + y}{x - y} + \frac{x(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

32. 设  $z = 2 \ln \frac{x + y}{x - y}$ ,  $x = \sec t$ ,  $y = 2 \sin t$ , 求  $\left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}}$ .

【法 1】直接得到  $z$  和  $t$  的关系式.

由题将  $x = \sec t$ ,  $y = 2 \sin t$  代入  $z$  中有

$$z = 2 \ln \frac{\sec t + 2 \sin t}{\sec t - 2 \sin t} = 2 \ln \frac{1 + 2 \sin t \cos t}{1 - 2 \sin t \cos t} = 2 \ln \frac{1 + \sin 2t}{1 - \sin 2t}.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dz}{dt} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1 - \sin 2t}{1 + \sin 2t} \cdot \frac{2 \cos 2t(1 - \sin 2t) - (1 + \sin 2t)(-2 \cos 2t)}{(1 - \sin 2t)^2} \\
&= \frac{2(2 \cos 2t + 2 \cos 2t)}{(1 + \sin 2t)(1 - \sin 2t)} = \frac{8 \cos 2t}{\cos^2 2t} = 8 \sec 2t.
\end{aligned}$$

代入  $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 则

$$\left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = 8 \sec \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{8}{\cos \frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{8}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -16.$$

【法 2】利用复合函数偏导的链式法则.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{x - y}{x + y} \cdot \frac{(x - y) - (x + y)}{(x - y)^2} \cdot (\sec t \tan t) + 2 \cdot \frac{x - y}{x + y} \cdot \frac{(x - y) + (x + y)}{(x - y)^2} \cdot (2 \cos t) \\
&= \frac{2(-2y)}{(x + y)(x - y)} \sec t \tan t + \frac{2 \cdot 2x}{(x + y)(x - y)} 2 \cos t = \frac{-4y \sec t \tan t + 8x \cos t}{x^2 - y^2} \\
&= \frac{-8 \sin t \sec t \tan t + 8}{\sec^2 t - 4 \sin^2 t} = \frac{-8 \sin^2 t + 8 \cos^2 t}{1 - 4 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t}.
\end{aligned}$$

代入  $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 则

$$\left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 8\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}{1 - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{2-6}{1-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{-4}{\frac{1}{4}} = -16.$$

33. 设  $z = f(u, x+y)$ ,  $u = xe^y$ , 且  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解: 由题,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^y$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xe^y$ . 有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f'_2 \cdot 1 = e^y f'_1 + f'_2$ , 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = e^y f'_1 + e^y \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} = e^y f'_1 + e^y \left( f''_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{12} \cdot 1 \right) + \left( f''_{21} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{22} \cdot 1 \right) \\ &= e^y f'_1 + e^y \cdot xe^y f''_{11} + e^y f''_{12} + xe^y f''_{21} + f''_{22} \\ &= e^y f'_1 + xe^{2y} f''_{11} + (1+x)e^y f''_{12} + f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

34. 设  $z = f(x^2 - y^2, x \sin y)$ , 且  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 计算  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解: 由题, 令  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = x \sin y$ .

因此有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f'_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 2x + f'_2 \cdot \sin y = 2xf'_1 + \sin y f'_2$ . 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2x \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} + \cos y f'_2 + \sin y \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} \\ &= \cos y f'_2 + 2x \left( f''_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{12} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \sin y \left( f''_{21} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{22} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \cos y f'_2 + 2x(-2yf''_{11} + x \cos y f''_{12}) + \sin y(-2yf''_{21} + x \cos y f''_{22}) \\ &= \cos y f'_2 - 4xy f''_{11} + (2x^2 \cos y - 2y \sin y) f''_{12} + x \sin y \cos y f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

35. 设  $z = f\left(x^2 + y^2, \frac{y}{x}\right)$ , 且  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 计算  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解: 由题, 令  $u = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{x}$ .

因此有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f'_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 2x + f'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot y = 2xf'_1 - \frac{y}{x^2} f'_2$ .

从而

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2x \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} \\&= -\frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 + 2x \left( f''_{11} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{12} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{y}{x^2} \left( f''_{21} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{22} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\&= -\frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 + 2x \left( 2y f''_{11} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{12} \right) - \frac{y}{x^2} \left( 2y f''_{21} + \frac{1}{x} f''_{22} \right) \\&= -\frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 + 4xy f''_{11} + 2 \left( 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \right) f''_{12} - \frac{y}{x^3} f''_{22}.\end{aligned}$$

36. 设  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + yg\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ , 且  $f, g$  具有二阶连续导数, 证明:

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

证明: 由题有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot y + yg'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + g'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot y + \frac{y}{x^2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot y + g''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} \\&= \frac{y^2}{x^3} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{y} g''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + g\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + yg'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \cdot x = f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + g\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y} g'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + g'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \cdot x + \frac{x}{y^2} g'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y} g''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \cdot x \\&= \frac{1}{x} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{x^2}{y^3} g''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).\end{aligned}$$

由上结果可得

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2}{x} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{x^2}{y} g''\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}.$$

因此原命题得证.

37. 设函数  $z = f(u, v)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

证明: 函数  $z = f(x^2 - y^2, 2xy)$  也满足拉普拉斯方程  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ .

证明: 记  $u = x^2 - y^2, v = 2xy$ , 则有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2x \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + 2y \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 4x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 4xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 4xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + 4y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + (-2y) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + 2x \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 4y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - 4xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + 4x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $z$  有二阶连续偏导数, 故  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u}$ .

从而有  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4x^2 + 4y^2) \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) = 0$ , 因此原命题得证.

38. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足  $6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ . 如果引进变换  $\begin{cases} u = x - 2y, \\ v = x + 3y, \end{cases}$  试将上面方程变换为关于  $u, v$  的方程.

解: 由于  $z$  有二阶连续偏导数, 故  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u}$ .

且由变换可知,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3$ .

根据复合函数求导的链式法则, 可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 9 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - 12 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

将上述结果代入  $6\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$  中, 则有

$$(6 - 4 - 2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (12 + 1 + 12)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (6 + 3 - 9)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

综上可得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ .

39. 设  $z = f(x, y)$  有二阶连续偏导数, 求常数  $a$  的值, 使得变换  $\begin{cases} u = x + 2y, \\ v = x + ay \end{cases}$  把方程

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

化为  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ .

解: 由于  $z$  有二阶连续偏导数, 故  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u}$ .

且由变换可知,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = a$ .

根据复合函数求导的链式法则, 可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + a^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + 4a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + (a+2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

将上述结果代入  $2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$  中, 则有

$$(2 + 2 - 4)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (4 + a + 2 - 4a)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (2 + a - a^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

由题可知  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$ . 因此有

$$\begin{cases} 2 + a - a^2 = (2 - a)(a + 1) = 0, \\ 4 + a + 2 - 4a = 6 - 3a \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

解得  $a = -1$ .

40. 设函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 1)$  处可微, 且  $f(1, 1) = 1$ ,  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = 2$ ,  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = 3$ . 若

$\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x))$ , 求  $\left. \frac{d}{dx} [\varphi(x)]^3 \right|_{x=1}$ .

解: 由于  $\left. \frac{d}{dx} [\varphi(x)]^3 \right|_{x=1} = 3\varphi^2(1) \left. \frac{d\varphi(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = 3\varphi^2(1) \left. \frac{df(x, f(x, x))}{dx} \right|_{x=1}$ .

因为  $\varphi(1) = f(1, f(1, 1)) = f(1, 1) = 1$ ,  $f'_1(1, 1) = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = 2$ ,  $f'_2(1, 1) = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = 3$ .

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{df(x, f(x, x))}{dx} \right|_{x=1} &= \left. f'_1(x, f(x, x)) \right|_{x=1} \cdot 1 + \left. f'_2(x, f(x, x)) \right|_{x=1} \cdot \left. \frac{\partial f(x, x)}{\partial x} \right|_{x=1} \\ &= f'_1(1, 1) + f'_2(1, 1) \cdot \left[ \left. f'_1(x, x) \right|_{x=1} + \left. f'_2(x, x) \right|_{x=1} \right] \\ &= 2 + 3[f'_1(1, 1) + f'_2(1, 1)] = 2 + 3 \times (2 + 3) = 17. \end{aligned}$$

从而  $\left. \frac{d}{dx} [\varphi(x)]^3 \right|_{x=1} = 3 \times 1 \times 17 = 51$ .

41. 使用一阶微分的形式不变性求下列函数的偏导数:

(1) 设  $x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2 - 2x + 6z = 9$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ;

(2) 设  $z = f(e^{xy}, x^2 - y^2)$ , 且  $f$  具有一阶连续偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解: (1) 对等式两边求微分有

$$2xdx + 2ydy + 4zdz - 2dx + 6dz = 0.$$

从而有  $(4z + 6)dz = (2 - 2x)dx - 2ydy$ , 即  $dz = \frac{1-x}{2z+3}dx - \frac{y}{2z+3}dy$ .

因此  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1-x}{2z+3}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{2z+3}$ .

(2) 设  $u = e^{xy}$ ,  $v = x^2 - y^2$ , 则  $du = e^{xy}(ydx + xdy)$ ,  $dv = 2xdx - 2ydy$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = f'_1[e^{xy}(ydx + xdy)] + f'_2(2xdx - 2ydy) \\ &= (ye^{xy}f'_1 + 2xf'_2)dx + (xe^{xy}f'_1 - 2yf'_2)dy. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}f'_1 + 2xf'_2$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}f'_1 - 2yf'_2$ .

## 9.5 隐函数的偏导数 习题

42. 已知方程

$$x + y - z - e^{zx} + e^{-x-y} = 4. \quad (*)$$

(1) 若函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程 (\*) 所确定, 求  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,-2)}$ ;

(2) 若函数  $y = y(z, x)$  由方程 (\*) 所确定, 求  $\left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,-2)}$ .

解: (1) 由题, 方程两边同时对  $x$  求偏导, 有

$$1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{zx} \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) - e^{-x-y} = 0.$$

整理有  $(1 + xe^{zx}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 - ze^{zx} - e^{-x-y}$ .

代入  $x = 1, y = 1, z = -2$  则有

$$(1 + e^{-2}) \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,-2)} = 1 + 2e^{-2} - e^{-2} = 1 + e^{-2}.$$

解得  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,-2)} = 1$ .

(2) 由题, 方程两边同时对  $x$  求偏导, 有

$$1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - ze^{zx} + e^{-x-y} \left( -1 - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) = 0.$$

整理有  $(1 - e^{-x-y}) \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = ze^{zx} + e^{-x-y} - 1$ .

代入  $x = 1, y = 1, z = -2$  则有

$$(1 - e^{-2}) \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,-2)} = -2e^{-2} + e^{-2} - 1 = -1 - e^{-2}.$$

解得  $\left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,-2)} = \frac{-1 - e^{-2}}{1 - e^{-2}} = \frac{1 + e^2}{1 - e^2}$ .

43. 设  $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  和  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

解: 令  $F(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) - \arctan \frac{y}{x} = 0$ .

从而

$$F'_x(x, y) = \frac{2x}{2(x^2 + y^2)} - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} \cdot y = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$F'_y(x, y) = \frac{2y}{2(x^2 + y^2)} - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

由隐函数定理则有

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F'_x(x, y)}{F'_y(x, y)} = -\frac{\frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}}{\frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}.$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{(1 + y')(x - y) - (x + y)(1 - y')}{(x - y)^2} = \frac{-2y + 2xy'}{(x - y)^2} = \frac{-2y + 2x \frac{x + y}{x - y}}{(x - y)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2y(x - y) + 2x(x + y)}{(x - y)^3} = \frac{2x^2 + 2y^2}{(x - y)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

44. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $xyze^{x+y+z} = 1$  所确定的函数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解: 由题, 方程两边同时对  $x$  求偏导, 有

$$yze^{x+y+z} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} e^{x+y+z} + xye^{x+y+z} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0.$$

从而有  $(xye^{x+y+z} + xye^{x+y+z}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -yze^{x+y+z} - xye^{x+y+z}$ .

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{yz + xyz}{xy + xyz} = -\frac{z + xz}{x + xz}.$$

方程两边同时对  $y$  求偏导, 有

$$xze^{x+y+z} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} e^{x+y+z} + xye^{x+y+z} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0.$$

从而有  $(xye^{x+y+z} + xye^{x+y+z}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -xze^{x+y+z} - xye^{x+y+z}$ .

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{xz + xyz}{xy + xyz} = -\frac{z + yz}{y + yz}.$$



因为  $x(1+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -z(1+x)$ , 方程两边同时对  $x$  求偏导, 有

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

从而有  $x(1+z)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -(1+x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (1+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 - z$ .

因此有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{x(1+z)} \cdot \left[ (-2-x-z)\frac{-z(1+x)}{x(1+z)} - x\left(-\frac{z+xz}{x+xz}\right)^2 - z \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x(1+z)} \left[ \frac{z(x+z+2)(1+x)}{x(1+z)} - \frac{xz^2(1+x)^2}{x^2(1+z)^2} - z \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x(1+z)} \cdot \frac{z(x+z+2)(1+x)(1+z) - z^2(1+x)^2 - zx(1+z)^2}{x(1+z)^2} \\ &= \frac{z(1+x)[(x+z+2)(1+z) - z(1+x)] - zx(1+z)^2}{x^2(1+z)^3} \\ &= \frac{z(1+x)[(x+1) + (z+1)^2] - zx(1+z)^2}{x^2(1+z)^3} \\ &= \frac{z(1+x)(x+1) + z(1+x)(z+1)^2 - zx(z+1)^2}{x^2(1+z)^3} \\ &= \frac{z(1+x)^2 + z(z+1)^2}{x^2(1+z)^3}.\end{aligned}$$

类似地对方程  $x(1+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -z(1+x)$ , 方程两边同时对  $y$  求偏导, 有

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

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} &= \frac{1}{x(1+z)} \left[ -x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (1+x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x(1+z)} \left[ -x\frac{z(1+y)}{y(1+z)} \cdot \frac{z(1+x)}{x(1+z)} + (1+x)\frac{z(1+y)}{y(1+z)} \right] \\ &= \frac{(1+y)(1+x)z}{x(1+z)^2} \left[ -\frac{z}{y(1+z)} + \frac{1}{y} \right] = \frac{(1+x)(1+y)z}{xy(1+z)^2} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{1+z} \right) \\ &= \frac{(1+x)(1+y)z}{xy(1+z)^3}.\end{aligned}$$

45. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$  ( $a \neq 0$ ) 所确定的函数, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}$ .

解: 由题, 方程两边同时对  $x$  求偏导, 有

$$3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 3yz - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0.$$

$$\text{从而有 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{3yz}{3z^2 - 3xy} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}.$$

方程两边同时对  $y$  求偏导, 有

$$3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 3xz - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$\text{从而有 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3xz}{3z^2 - 3xy} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy}.$$

因为  $(z^2 - xy) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yz$ , 方程两边同时对  $y$  求偏导, 有

$$\left(2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (z^2 - xy) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{z^2 - xy} \left( z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2 - xy} \left( z + \frac{xyz}{z^2 - xy} - 2z \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy} \cdot \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy} + x \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{z^2 - xy} \cdot \frac{z(z^2 - xy)^2 + 2xyz(z^2 - xy) - 2xyz^3}{(z^2 - xy)^2} \\ &= \frac{(z^2 - xy)(z^3 - xyz + 2xyz) - 2xyz^3}{(z^2 - xy)^3} = \frac{(z^2 - xy)z(z^2 + xy) - 2xyz^3}{(z^2 - xy)^3} \\ &= \frac{z^5 - x^2y^2z - 2xyz^3}{(z^2 - xy)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

46. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$ ,  $g(x^2, e^y, z) = 0$ ,  $y = \sin x$ , 其中  $f, g$  均有一阶连续偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \neq 0$ , 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$ .

解: 由题,  $\frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 + f'_2 \frac{dy}{dx} + f'_3 \frac{dz}{dx}$ .

此时对  $g(x^2, e^y, z) = 0$ , 对  $x$  求导有  $\frac{dg}{dx} = 2xg'_1 + e^y \frac{dy}{dx} g'_2 + \frac{dz}{dx} g'_3 = 0$ .

又因为  $y = \sin x$ , 有  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$ , 且  $g'_3 = \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \neq 0$ , 从而

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{2xg'_1 + e^y \cos x g'_2}{g'_3}.$$

因此有

$$\frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cos x - \frac{f'_3}{g'_3} (2xg'_1 + e^{\sin x} \cos x g'_2).$$

47. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$ ,  $g(x, y) = 0$ ,  $h(x, z) = 0$ , 且  $f, g, h$  有一阶连续偏导数. 若  $g'_y(x, y) \neq 0$ ,  $h'_z(x, z) \neq 0$ .

求  $\frac{du}{dx}$ .

解: 由题,  $\frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 + f'_2 \frac{dy}{dx} + f'_3 \frac{dz}{dx}$ .

对  $g(x, y) = 0$ , 对  $x$  求导有  $\frac{dg}{dx} = g'_x + g'_y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , 从而  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{g'_x}{g'_y}$ .

对  $h(x, z) = 0$ , 对  $x$  求导有  $\frac{dh}{dx} = h'_x + h'_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0$ , 从而  $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{h'_x}{h'_z}$ .

从而  $\frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 - \frac{g'_x}{g'_y} f'_2 - \frac{h'_x}{h'_z} f'_3$ .

48. 设  $u = u(x, y)$  是由方程  $u = f(u) + \int_y^x g(t)dt$  所确定的隐函数, 且  $f', g$  连续,  $f' \neq 1$ . 若  $z = \varphi(u)$

连续可导, 求  $g(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + g(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解: 由题可知,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(x)$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - g(y)$ .

则有  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{g(x)}{1 - f'(u)}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-g(y)}{1 - f'(u)}$ .

从而  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\varphi'(u)g(x)}{1 - f'(u)}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\varphi'(u)g(y)}{1 - f'(u)}$ .

因此

$$g(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + g(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{g(y)\varphi'(u)g(x)}{1 - f'(u)} - \frac{g(x)\varphi'(u)g(y)}{1 - f'(u)} = 0.$$

49. 设  $\begin{cases} u^2 - v + x = 0, \\ u + v^2 - y = 0, \end{cases}$  求  $du$  和  $dv$ .

解: 先在方程组两边分别对  $x$  求偏导, 有

$$\begin{cases} 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0. \end{cases}$$

此时解得  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2v}{4uv + 1}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4uv + 1}. \end{cases}$

再在方程组两边分别对  $y$  求偏导, 有

$$\begin{cases} 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

此时解得 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4uv+1}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2u}{4uv+1}. \end{cases}$$

因此

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{2v}{4uv+1} dx + \frac{1}{4uv+1} dy.$$

$$dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = \frac{1}{4uv+1} dx + \frac{2u}{4uv+1} dy.$$

50. 设  $\begin{cases} x = e^r \cos \theta, \\ y = e^r \sin \theta, \end{cases}$  求:

(1)  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)}$  和  $\frac{\partial(r, \theta)}{\partial(x, y)}$ ; (2)  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial(r, \theta)}{\partial(x, y)}$ .

解: (1) 由题,  $x'_r = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = e^r \cos \theta$ ,  $x'_\theta = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = -e^r \sin \theta$ ;  $y'_r = \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = e^r \sin \theta$ ,  $y'_\theta = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = e^r \cos \theta$ .

此时有  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} x'_r & x'_\theta \\ y'_r & y'_\theta \end{vmatrix} = e^r \cos \theta \cdot e^r \cos \theta - (e^r \sin \theta \cdot e^r \sin \theta) = e^{2r}(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = e^{2r}.$

因为  $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{e^r \sin \theta}{e^r \cos \theta} = \tan \theta$ , 则  $\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ .

且  $x^2 + y^2 = e^{2r} \cos^2 \theta + e^{2r} \sin^2 \theta = e^{2r}$ , 则  $r = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ .

因此  $r'_x = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $r'_y = \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ;

$\theta'_x \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot y = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\theta'_y = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ .

此时有  $\frac{\partial(r, \theta)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} r'_x & r'_y \\ \theta'_x & \theta'_y \end{vmatrix} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}.$

(2) 由(1)可知,  $x^2 + y^2 = e^{2r}$ .

因此  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial(r, \theta)}{\partial(x, y)} = \frac{e^{2r}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{e^{2r}}{e^{2r}} = 1.$

51. 设  $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v), \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$  均有连续偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0$ , 求  $u, v$  作为  $x, y$  的反函数时的偏导数

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ ; 并验证  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = 1$ .

解: 对  $F(x, y, u, v) = x - x(u, v) = 0$ , 此时有  $F'_u = -\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, F'_v = -\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}$ .

对  $G(x, y, u, v) = y - y(u, v) = 0$ , 此时有  $G'_u = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, G'_v = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$ .

此时对应 Jacobi 行列式  $J = \begin{vmatrix} F'_u & F'_v \\ G'_u & G'_v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$ .

又因为  $F'_x = 1 = G'_y, F'_y = 0 = G'_x$ , 从而

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_v \\ G'_x & G'_v \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}; \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_u & F'_x \\ G'_u & G'_x \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}.$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_v \\ G'_y & G'_v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}; \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_u & F'_y \\ G'_u & G'_y \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}.$$

$$\text{则 } u'_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)} = \frac{\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}}{J}; \quad u'_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, v)} = -\frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{J};$$

$$v'_x = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)} = -\frac{\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}}{J}; \quad v'_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, y)} = \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}}{J}.$$

$$\text{因此有 } \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} u'_x & u'_y \\ v'_x & v'_y \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}}{J^2} - \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}}{J^2} = \frac{J}{J^2} = \frac{1}{J}.$$

$$\text{又因为 } \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} x'_u & x'_v \\ y'_u & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = J.$$

$$\text{从而有 } \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \cdot \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = 1.$$

52. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $f\left(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$  所确定, 且  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 证明:

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy.$$

证明: 此时在方程两边对  $x$  求偏导, 有

$$f'_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + f'_2 \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2}\right) = 0.$$

从而有

$$\left(\frac{f'_1}{y} + \frac{f'_2}{x}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zf'_2}{x^2} - f'_1, \quad \text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{xy}{xf'_1 + yf'_2} \left(\frac{zf'_2}{x^2} - f'_1\right).$$

在方程两边对  $y$  求偏导, 有

$$f'_1 \left( \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z \cdot \frac{-1}{y^2} \right) + f'_2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 0.$$

从而有

$$\left( \frac{f'_1}{y} + \frac{f'_2}{x} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{zf'_1}{y^2} - f'_2, \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xy}{xf'_1 + yf'_2} \left( \frac{zf'_1}{y^2} - f'_2 \right).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{x^2 y}{yf'_1 + xf'_2} \left( \frac{zf'_2}{x^2} - f'_1 \right) + \frac{xy^2}{xf'_1 + yf'_2} \left( \frac{zf'_1}{y^2} - f'_2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{xf'_1 + yf'_2} [(yzf'_2 - x^2 y f'_1) + (xzf'_1 - xy^2 f'_2)] \\ &= \frac{xf'_1(z - xy) + yf'_2(z - xy)}{xf'_1 + yf'_2} \\ &= \frac{(z - xy)(xf'_1 + yf'_2)}{xf'_1 + yf'_2} = z - xy. \end{aligned}$$

从而原结论得证.

53. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $z - x - y + xe^{z-x-y} = 0$  所确定的函数, 求  $dz$ .

解: 对方程两边同时求微分, 有

$$dz - dx - dy + xe^{z-x-y}(dz - dx - dy) + e^{z-x-y}dx = 0.$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + xe^{z-x-y})dz &= dx + dy + xe^{z-x-y}(dx + dy) - e^{z-x-y}dx \\ &= (1 + xe^{z-x-y} - e^{z-x-y})dx + (1 + xe^{z-x-y})dy. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得 } dz = \frac{1 + (x-1)e^{z-x-y}}{1 + xe^{z-x-y}}dx + dy.$$

54. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $e^{x+y+z} - zx + y - 2 = 0$  所确定的函数, 求  $dz \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}}$ .

解: 将  $x = 0, y = 1$  代入原方程, 有  $e^{1+z} + 1 - 2 = 0$ , 此时解得  $z = -1$ .

对方程两边同时求微分, 有

$$e^{x+y+z}(dx + dy + dz) - (zdx + xdz) + dy = 0.$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}(x - e^{x+y+z})dz &= e^{x+y+z}(dx + dy) - zdx + dy \\ &= (e^{x+y+z} - z)dx + (e^{x+y+z} + 1)dy.\end{aligned}$$

此时将  $x = 0, y = 1, z = -1$  代入上式中, 则有

$$(0 - e^{1-1})dz \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -dz \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = [e^{1-1} - (-1)]dx + (e^{1-1} + 1)dy = 2dx + 2dy.$$

因此有  $dz \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -2dx - 2dy$ .

55. 证明: 方程  $\sin y + \arctan(x^2 + y^2) = x$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的某邻域内能唯一确定一个可导函数  $y = y(x)$ , 且满足  $y(0) = 0$ ; 并求  $y'(0)$ .

**证明:** 令  $F(x, y) = \sin y + \arctan(x^2 + y^2) - x = 0$ , 从而  $F$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的某邻域内连续.

$$\text{又因为 } F'_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + (x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot (2x) - 1 = \frac{2x}{1 + x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2} - 1,$$

$$F'_y(x, y) = \cos y + \frac{1}{1 + (x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot (2y) = \cos y + \frac{2y}{1 + x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2}.$$

则  $F'_x(x, y)$  与  $F'_y(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的某邻域内连续. 又  $F'_y(0, 0) = \cos 0 + \frac{0}{1+0} = 1 \neq 0$ ,

由隐函数存在性定理, 则在点  $(0, 0)$  的某邻域内, 原方程能唯一确定一个可导函数  $y = y(x)$ .

且满足  $y(0) = 0, y'(x) = -\frac{F'_x(x, y)}{F'_y(x, y)}$ .

代入  $x = y = 0$  有  $F'_x(0, 0) = \frac{0}{1+0} - 1 = -1$ , 从而  $y'(0) = -\frac{F'_x(0, 0)}{F'_y(0, 0)} = -\frac{-1}{1} = 1$ .

## 9.6 多元函数的极值 习题

56. 判断下列函数是否有极值, 若有请判断是极大值还是极小值; 并求极值.

(1)  $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 2x + y$ ;

(2)  $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 + x - y + 2$ ;

(3)  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy + y^3$ ;

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

(5)  $f(x, y) = 3axy - x^3y^3$  ( $a > 0$ );

(6)  $f(x, y) = xy(6 - x - y)$ .

解: (1) 由题,  $f'_x(x, y) = 2x - y - 2$ ,  $f'_y(x, y) = -x + 2y + 1$ .

令  $f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0$ , 从而有 
$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 2, \\ x - 2y = 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } x = 1, y = 0.$$

又因为  $f''_{xx}(x, y) = 2$ ,  $f''_{xy}(x, y) = -1$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x, y) = 2$ , 则  $A = 2$ ,  $B = -1$ ,  $C = 2$ .

从而有  $B^2 - AC = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ .

因此函数在  $(1, 0)$  处取极小值, 极小值为  $f(1, 0) = 1^2 - 0 + 0 - 2 + 0 = -1$ .

(2) 由题,  $f'_x(x, y) = 2x + y + 1$ ,  $f'_y(x, y) = x + 2y - 1$ .

令  $f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0$ , 从而有 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = -1, \\ x + 2y = 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } x = -1, y = 1.$$

又因为  $f''_{xx}(x, y) = 2$ ,  $f''_{xy}(x, y) = 1$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x, y) = 2$ , 从而  $A = 2$ ,  $B = 1$ ,  $C = 2$ .

从而有  $B^2 - AC = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ .

因此函数在  $(-1, 1)$  处取极小值, 极小值为  $f(-1, 1) = (-1)^2 - 1 + 1^2 + (-1) - 1 + 2 = 1$ .

(3) 由题,  $f'_x(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3y$ ,  $f'_y(x, y) = -3x + 3y^2$ .

令  $f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0$ , 从而有 
$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ -3x + 3y^2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{可得 } \begin{cases} x^2 = y, \\ y = y^4. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } x = y = 1 \text{ 或 } x = y = 0.$$

又因为  $f''_{xx}(x, y) = 6x$ ,  $f''_{xy}(x, y) = -3$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x, y) = 6y$ .

当取  $(1, 1)$  时有  $A = f''_{xx}(1, 1) = 6$ ,  $B = -3$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(1, 1) = 6$ .

此时有  $B^2 - AC = 9 - 36 = -27 < 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ .

因此函数在  $(1, 1)$  处取极小值, 极小值为  $f(1, 1) = 1^3 - 3 + 1^3 = -1$ .

当取  $(0, 0)$  时有  $A = f''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $B = -3$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(0, 0) = 0$ .

此时有  $B^2 - AC = 9 - 0 = 9 > 0$ , 从而函数在  $(0, 0)$  处不取极值.

综上, 函数有极小值  $f(1, 1) = -1$ .



(4) 由题,  $f'_x(x, y) = 2e^{2x}(x + 2y + y^2) + e^{2x} = e^{2x}(2y^2 + 4y + 2x + 1)$ ,  $f'_y(x, y) = e^{2x}(2 + 2y)$ .

令  $f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0$ , 从而有 
$$\begin{cases} 2y^2 + 4y + 2x + 1 = 0, \\ 2 + 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$
 解得  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -1$ .

又因为  $f''_{xx}(x, y) = 2e^{2x}(2y^2 + 4y + 2x + 1) + e^{2x} \cdot 2 = e^{2x}(4y^2 + 8y + 4x + 4)$ ,

$f''_{xy}(x, y) = e^{2x}(4y + 4)$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x, y) = 2e^{2x}$ .

则  $A = f''_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = e(4 - 8 + 2 + 4) = 2e$ ,  $B = f''_{xy}\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = e(-4 + 4) = 0$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = 2e$ .

从而有  $B^2 - AC = -4e^2 < 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ .

因此函数在  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$  处取极小值, 极小值为  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = e^1\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 + 1\right) = -\frac{e}{2}$ .

(5) 由题,  $f'_x(x, y) = 3ay - 3x^2y^3 = 3y(a - x^2y^2)$ ,  $f'_y(x, y) = 3ax - 3y^2x^3 = 3x(a - x^2y^2)$ .

令  $f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0$ , 从而有 
$$\begin{cases} 3y(a - x^2y^2) = 0, \\ 3x(a - x^2y^2) = 0. \end{cases}$$
 解得  $x = y = 0$  或  $x^2y^2 = a$ .

又因为  $f''_{xx}(x, y) = -6y^3x$ ,  $f''_{xy}(x, y) = 3a - 9x^2y^2$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x, y) = -6x^3y$ .

当取  $(0, 0)$  时,  $A = f''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $B = f''_{xy}(0, 0) = 3a$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(0, 0) = 0$ .

从而有  $B^2 - AC = 3a > 0$ . 因此  $(0, 0)$  不是  $f(x, y)$  的极值点.

当取  $x^2y^2 = a$  的点时,  $A = -6\sqrt{a}y^2$ ,  $B = 3a - 9a = -6a$ ,  $C = -6\sqrt{a}x^2$ .

因此  $B^2 - AC = (-6a)^2 - 36ax^2y^2 = 36a^2 - 36a \cdot a = 0$ , 需要进一步判断.

此时令  $xy = t$ ,  $g(t) = f(x, y) = 3at - t^3$ . 从而  $g'(t) = 3a - 3t^2$ ,  $g''(t) = -6t$ .

又  $x^2y^2 = a$  时对应  $t = \sqrt{a}$  或  $t = -\sqrt{a}$ , 且此时有  $g'(\pm\sqrt{a}) = 0$  成立.

又因为  $g''(\sqrt{a}) = -6\sqrt{a} < 0$ ,  $g''(-\sqrt{a}) = 6\sqrt{a} > 0$ .

从而  $g(t)$  在  $t = -\sqrt{a}$  处取极小值, 在  $t = \sqrt{a}$  处取极大值.

因此,  $f(x, y)$  在  $xy = -\sqrt{a}$  处取极小值, 极小值为  $g(-\sqrt{a}) = -3a\sqrt{a} - (-\sqrt{a})^3 = -2a\sqrt{a}$ .

$f(x, y)$  在  $xy = \sqrt{a}$  处取极大值, 极大值为  $g(\sqrt{a}) = 3a\sqrt{a} - (\sqrt{a})^3 = 2a\sqrt{a}$ .

(6) 由题,  $f'_x(x, y) = y[(6 - x - y) + x(-1)] = y(6 - 2x - y)$ ,

$f'_y(x, y) = x[(6 - x - y) + y(-1)] = x(6 - x - 2y)$ .

令  $f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0$ , 从而有 
$$\begin{cases} y(6 - 2x - y) = 0, \\ x(6 - x - 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得  $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = 6, \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 6 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = 2, \\ y = 2. \end{cases}$

又因为  $f''_{xx}(x, y) = -2y$ ,  $f''_{xy}(x, y) = (6 - 2x - y) + (-y) = 6 - 2x - 2y$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x, y) = -2x$ .

当取  $(0, 0)$  时,  $A = f''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $B = f''_{xy}(0, 0) = 6$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(0, 0) = 0$ .

从而有  $B^2 - AC = 6^2 - 0 = 36 > 0$ , 因此  $(0, 0)$  不是  $f(x, y)$  的极值点.

当取  $(6, 0)$  时,  $A = f''_{xx}(6, 0) = 0$ ,  $B = f''_{xy}(6, 0) = 6 - 12 = -6$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(6, 0) = -12$ .

从而有  $B^2 - AC = (-6)^2 - 0 = 36 > 0$ , 因此  $(6, 0)$  不是  $f(x, y)$  的极值点.

当取  $(0, 6)$  时,  $A = f''_{xx}(0, 6) = -12$ ,  $B = f''_{xy}(0, 6) = 6 - 12 = -6$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(0, 6) = 0$ .

从而有  $B^2 - AC = (-6)^2 - 0 = 36 > 0$ , 因此  $(0, 6)$  不是  $f(x, y)$  的极值点.

当取  $(2, 2)$  时,  $A = f''_{xx}(2, 2) = -4$ ,  $B = f''_{xy}(2, 2) = 6 - 4 - 4 = -2$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(2, 2) = -4$ .

从而有  $B^2 - AC = (-2)^2 - (-4) \cdot (-4) = 4 - 16 = -12 < 0$ , 且  $A < 0$ .

因此函数在  $(2, 2)$  处取极大值, 极大值为  $f(2, 2) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (6 - 2 - 2) = 8$ .

57. 求下列函数在指定区域内的最值:

(1)  $z = x^2 + 2xy - 4x + 8y$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ ;

(2)  $z = x^2y(4 - x - y)$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 6 - x, 0 \leq x \leq 6\}$ ;

(3)  $z = x^2 + 9y^2 + 6$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ ;

(4)  $z = x^2 + y^2 + 4$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) | (x - 1)^2 + 2y^2 \leq 18\}$ .

解: 最值可能在  $D$  的内部取到, 也可能在  $D$  的边界取到.

(1) 先考虑  $D$  的内部. 此时  $z'_x = 2x + 2y - 4$ ,  $z'_y = 2x + 8$ .

令  $z'_x = z'_y = 0$ , 解得  $x = -4$ ,  $y = 6$ , 此时点  $(-4, 6)$  不在  $D$  的内部.

因此函数在  $D$  的内部没有极值, 则没有最值.

此时考虑  $D$  的边界.

当取  $y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1$  段时,  $z = x^2 + 0 - 4x + 0 = (x - 2)^2 - 4$ . 则  $z$  在  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时递减.

在  $x = 0$  时取最大值  $z(0, 0) = 0 + 0 - 0 + 0 = 0$ , 在  $x = 1$  处取最小值  $z(1, 0) = 1 + 0 - 4 + 0 = -3$ .

当取  $y = 2, 0 \leq x \leq 1$  段时,  $z = x^2 + 4x - 4x + 16 = x^2 + 16$ . 则  $z$  在  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时递增.

在  $x = 0$  时取最小值  $z(0, 2) = 0 + 0 - 0 + 16 = 16$ , 在  $x = 1$  处取最大值  $z(1, 2) = 1 + 4 - 4 + 16 = 17$ .

当取  $x = 0, 0 \leq y \leq 2$  段时,  $z = 0 + 0 - 0 + 8y = 8y$ . 则  $z$  在  $0 \leq y \leq 2$  时递增.

在  $y = 0$  时取最小值  $z(0, 0) = 0$ , 在  $y = 2$  处取最大值  $z(0, 2) = 16$ .

当取  $x = 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2$  段时,  $z = 1 + 2y - 4 + 8y = 10y - 3$ . 则  $z$  在  $0 \leq y \leq 2$  时递增.

在  $y = 0$  时取最小值  $z(1, 0) = -3$ , 在  $y = 2$  处取最大值  $z(1, 2) = 17$ .

综上,  $z$  在点  $(1, 2)$  处取最大值  $z_{max} = 17$ , 在点  $(1, 0)$  处取最小值  $z_{min} = -3$ .

(2) 先考虑  $D$  的内部. 此时  $z'_x = 2xy(4 - x - y) + x^2y \cdot (-1) = xy(8 - 3x - 2y)$ ,

$$z'_y = x^2(4 - x - y) + x^2y \cdot (-1) = x^2(4 - x - 2y).$$

$$\text{令 } z'_x = z'_y = 0, \text{ 从而有 } \begin{cases} xy(8 - 3x - 2y) = 0, \\ x^2(4 - x - 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = 4, \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2, \\ y = 1. \end{cases}$$

则只有驻点  $(2, 1)$  在区域  $D$  的内部.

$$\text{又因为 } z''_{xx} = y(8 - 3x - 2y) + xy \cdot (-3) = 2y(4 - 3x - y),$$

$$z''_{xy} = x(8 - 3x - 2y) + xy \cdot (-2) = x(8 - 3x - 4y), \quad z''_{yy} = -2x^2.$$

$$\text{从而 } A = 2(4 - 6 - 1) = -6, \quad B = 2(8 - 6 - 2) = 0, \quad C = -2 \times 2^2 = -8.$$

$$\text{则 } B^2 - AC = 0 - (-6) \cdot (-8) = -48 < 0, \text{ 且 } A < 0.$$

$$\text{则 } z \text{ 在 } (2, 1) \text{ 处取极大值, 极大值为 } z(2, 1) = 2^2 \cdot 1(4 - 2 - 1) = 4.$$

此时考虑  $D$  的边界.

当取  $y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 6$  段时,  $z = 0$  始终成立.

当取  $x = 0, 0 \leq y \leq 6$  段时,  $z = 0$  始终成立.

当取  $y = 6 - x$ , 即  $x + y = 6$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 6$  段时,  $z = x^2(6 - x)[4 - x - (6 - x)] = 2x^3 - 12x^2$ .

此时  $z' = 6x^2 - 24x = 6x(x - 4)$ , 当  $z' = 0$  时  $x = 0$  或  $x = 4$ ,  $z' < 0$  时  $0 < x < 4$ .

从而  $z$  在  $x \in [0, 4]$  时递减, 在  $x \in [4, 6]$  时递增.

则  $x = 2$  时  $z$  取最小值  $2 \cdot 4^3 - 12 \cdot 4^2 = 128 - 192 = -64$ , 此时  $y = 6 - 4 = 2$ .

又因为  $x = 0$  时  $z = 0 - 0 = 0$ ,  $x = 6$  时  $z = 2 \cdot 6^3 - 12 \cdot 6^2 = 0$ .

则在  $[0, 6]$  上  $z$  取最大值 0, 此时  $x = 6, y = 0$  或  $x = 0, y = 6$ .

综上,  $z$  在点  $(4, 2)$  处取最小值  $z_{\min} = -64$ , 在点  $(2, 1)$  处取最大值  $z_{\max} = 4$ .

(3) 先考虑  $D$  的内部. 此时  $z'_x = 2x$ ,  $z'_y = 18y$ .

令  $z'_x = z'_y = 0$ , 解得  $x = y = 0$ , 此时驻点  $(0, 0)$  在  $D$  的内部.

又因为  $z''_{xx} = 2$ ,  $z''_{xy} = 0$ ,  $z''_{yy} = 18$ , 则有  $A = 2$ ,  $B = 0$ ,  $C = 18$ .

从而  $B^2 - AC = 0 - 36 = -36 < 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ . 则函数在点  $(0, 0)$  处有极小值  $z(0, 0) = 0^2 + 9 \cdot 0^2 + 6 = 6$ .

此时考虑  $D$  的边界, 即  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

此时有  $x^2 \leq 1$ , 即  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ , 且  $y^2 = 1 - x^2$ , 代入  $z$  中则有

$$z = x^2 + 9(1 - x^2) + 6 = -8x^2 + 15.$$

则  $x = 0$  时  $z$  取最大值, 此时  $z = 0 + 15 = 15$ ,  $y = \pm 1$ .

$x = \pm 1$  时  $z$  取最小值, 此时  $z = -8 + 15 = 7$ ,  $y = 0$ .

综上,  $z$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处取最小值  $z_{\min} = 6$ , 在点  $(0, \pm 1)$  处取最大值  $z_{\max} = 15$ .

(4) 先考虑  $D$  的内部. 此时  $z'_x = 2x$ ,  $z'_y = 2y$ .

令  $z'_x = z'_y = 0$ , 解得  $x = y = 0$ . 此时驻点  $(0, 0)$  在  $D$  的内部.

又因为  $z''_{xx} = 2$ ,  $z''_{xy} = 0$ ,  $z''_{yy} = 2$ , 则有  $A = C = 2$ ,  $B = 0$ .

从而  $B^2 - AC = 0 - 4 = -4 < 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ . 则函数在点  $(0, 0)$  处有极小值  $z(0, 0) = 0^2 + 0^2 + 4 = 4$ .

此时考虑  $D$  的边界, 即  $(x - 1)^2 + 2y^2 = 18$ .

此时有  $(x - 1)^2 \leq 18$ , 即  $1 - 3\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq 1 + 3\sqrt{2}$ . 且有  $y^2 = 9 - \frac{(x - 1)^2}{2}$ , 代入  $z$  中则有

$$z = x^2 + 9 - \frac{(x - 1)^2}{2} + 4 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{25}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^2 + 12.$$

则  $x = -1$  时  $z$  取最小值, 此时  $z = 12, y = \pm\sqrt{9-2} = \pm\sqrt{7}$ .

再考虑最大值,  $x = 1 - 3\sqrt{2}$  时  $y = 0$ , 此时  $z = \frac{1}{2}(2 - 3\sqrt{2})^2 + 12 = \frac{18 + 4 - 12\sqrt{2}}{2} + 12 = 23 - 6\sqrt{2}$ ;

$x = 1 + 3\sqrt{2}$  时  $y = 0$ , 此时  $z = \frac{1}{2}(2 + 3\sqrt{2})^2 + 12 = \frac{18 + 4 + 12\sqrt{2}}{2} + 12 = 23 + 6\sqrt{2}$ .

从而  $x = 1 + 3\sqrt{2}$  时  $z$  有最大值  $23 + 6\sqrt{2}$ .

综上,  $z$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处取最小值  $z_{\min} = 4$ , 在点  $(1 + 3\sqrt{2}, 0)$  处取最大值  $z_{\max} = 23 + 6\sqrt{2}$ .

58. 求  $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 12xy + y^2$  在区域  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 25\}$  上的最小值.

解: 最小值可能在  $D$  的内部取到, 也可能在  $D$  的边界取到.

先考虑内部. 此时  $f'_x(x, y) = 4x + 12y, f'_y(x, y) = 12x + 2y$ .

令  $f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0$ , 解得  $x = y = 0$ , 则驻点  $(0, 0)$  在  $D$  内部.

又因为  $f''_{xx}(x, y) = 4, f''_{xy}(x, y) = 12, f''_{yy}(x, y) = 2$ , 则  $A = 4, B = 12, C = 2$ . 从而

$B^2 - AC = 12^2 - 8 > 0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  不是极值点.

再考虑边界  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 25$  上.

构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 25) = (2 + \lambda)x^2 + (1 + 4\lambda)y^2 + 12xy - 25\lambda$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = (4 + 2\lambda)x + 12y = 0, \\ L'_y = (2 + 8\lambda)y + 12x = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + 4y^2 - 25 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} y = -\frac{2 + \lambda}{6}x, \\ x = -\frac{1 + 4\lambda}{6}y, \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 25 = 0. \end{cases}$$

此时显然  $y \neq 0$ , 则有  $(2 + \lambda)(1 + 4\lambda) = 36$ , 即  $(4\lambda + 17)(\lambda - 2) = 0$ , 解得  $\lambda = 2$  或  $\lambda = -\frac{17}{4}$ .

又由方程得  $\left[4 + \frac{(1 + 4\lambda)^2}{36}\right]y^2 = 25$ .

当  $\lambda = 2$  时有  $\frac{25}{4}y^2 = 25$ , 解得  $y = \pm 2$ , 从而有  $x = \mp 3$ , 对应驻点  $(3, -2)$  与  $(-3, 2)$ .

当  $\lambda = -\frac{17}{4}$  时有  $\frac{100}{9}y^2 = 25$ , 解得  $y = \pm \frac{3}{2}$ , 从而有  $x = \pm 4$ , 对应驻点  $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 4\right)$  与  $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, -4\right)$ .

分别将上述四个驻点代入  $f(x, y)$  中, 则有

$$f(3, -2) = 2 \cdot 3^2 + 12 \cdot 3 \cdot (-2) + (-2)^2 = 18 - 72 + 4 = -50.$$

$$f(-3, 2) = 2 \cdot (-3)^2 + 12 \cdot (-3) \cdot 2 + 2^2 = 18 - 72 + 4 = -50.$$

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}, 4\right) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 12 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4 + 4^2 = \frac{9}{2} + 72 + 16 = \frac{195}{2}.$$

$$f\left(-\frac{3}{2}, -4\right) = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot (-4) + (-4)^2 = \frac{9}{2} + 72 + 16 = \frac{195}{2}.$$

因此函数在  $(3, -2)$  和  $(-3, 2)$  处取到极小值, 也即最小值, 最小值为  $-50$ .

59. 设  $A, B, C$  为  $\triangle ABC$  的内角, 求  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$  的最大值.

解: 由于  $A + B + C = \pi$ , 此时构造拉格朗日函数  $L(A, B, C, \lambda) = \sin A + \sin B + \sin C + \lambda(A + B + C - \pi)$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_A = \cos A + \lambda = 0, \\ L'_B = \cos B + \lambda = 0, \\ L'_C = \cos C + \lambda = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = A + B + C - \pi = 0. \end{cases}$$

则解得  $A = B = C = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 即驻点  $\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ .

由题则求和式的最大值存在, 则原函数在驻点处取到最大值.

此时  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 3 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 即  $\sin A + \sin B + \sin C$  的最大值为  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

60. 已知三角形的周长为  $2s$ , 求其面积的最大值.

解: 设三角形三边边长为  $a, b, c$ , 且满足  $a \leq b \leq c$ , 因此有  $c = 2s - a - b$ .

由海伦公式, 三角形的面积  $S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(a+b-s)}$ .

此时令  $f(a, b) = s(s-a)(s-b)(a+b-s)$ , 则  $f(a, b)$  取最大值时三角形面积也取最大值.

由于  $f'_a(a, b) = s(s-b)[-(a+b-s) + (s-a)] = s(s-b)(2s-2a-b)$ ,

$f'_b(a, b) = s(s-a)[-(a+b-s) + (s-b)] = s(s-a)(2s-2b-a)$ .

当  $f'_b(a, b) = 0$  时, 由于  $0 < a \leq \frac{2s}{3}$  (这里  $a$  是最短边), 则解得  $a + 2b = 2s$ , 从而有  $b < s$ .

此时取  $f'_a(a, b) = 0$ , 可解得  $2a + b = 2s$ .

两式相加有  $3a + 3b = 4s$ , 因此可解得  $a = b = \frac{2s}{3}$ , 此时  $c = 2s - a - b = \frac{2s}{3} = a = b$ .

又因为  $f''_{aa}(a, b) = -2s(s-b)$ ,  $f''_{ab}(a, b) = s[-(2s-2a-b) + (s-b) \cdot (-1)] = -s(3s-2a-2b)$ ,

$$f''_{bb}(a, b) = -2s(s - a). \text{ 代入 } a = b = \frac{2s}{3},$$

$$\text{则 } A = f''_{aa}\left(\frac{2s}{3}, \frac{2s}{3}\right) = -\frac{2s^2}{3}, B = f''_{ab}\left(\frac{2s}{3}, \frac{2s}{3}\right) = -\frac{s^2}{3}, C = f''_{bb}\left(\frac{2s}{3}, \frac{2s}{3}\right) = -\frac{2s^2}{3}.$$

此时有  $B^2 - AC = \frac{s^4}{9} - \frac{4s^4}{9} = -\frac{3s^4}{9} < 0$ , 且  $A < 0$ , 从而此时函数取极大值, 也即取最大值.

$$\text{对应最大值为 } f\left(\frac{2s}{3}, \frac{2s}{3}\right) = s \cdot \frac{s}{3} \cdot \frac{s}{3} \cdot \frac{s}{3} = \frac{s^4}{27},$$

$$\text{则三角形面积最大值 } S_{max} = \sqrt{f\left(\frac{2s}{3}, \frac{2s}{3}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}s^2.$$

61. 某厂家生产的一种产品同时在两个市场销售, 售价分别为  $p_1$  和  $p_2$ , 销售量分别为  $q_1$  和  $q_2$ , 需求函数分别为

$$q_1 = 24 - 0.2p_1 \quad \text{和} \quad q_2 = 10 - 0.05p_2,$$

总成本函数为

$$C = 35 + 40(q_1 + q_2),$$

试问: 厂家如何确定两个市场的售价, 能使其获得的总利润最大? 其最大利润是多少?

**解:** 设利润

$$\begin{aligned} W(p_1, p_2) &= p_1 q_1 + p_2 q_2 - C \\ &= p_1(24 - 0.2p_1) + p_2(10 - 0.05p_2) - 35 - 40(24 - 0.2p_1 + 10 - 0.05p_2) \\ &= -0.2p_1^2 - 0.05p_2^2 + 32p_1 + 12p_2 - 1395. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而有 } W'_{p_1}(p_1, p_2) = -0.4p_1 + 32, W'_{p_2}(p_1, p_2) = -0.1p_2 + 12.$$

$$\text{令 } W'_{p_1} = W'_{p_2} = 0, \text{ 解得 } p_1 = 80, p_2 = 120.$$

$$\text{又因为 } W''_{p_1 p_1} = -0.4, W''_{p_1 p_2} = 0, W''_{p_2 p_2} = -0.1, \text{ 则 } A = -0.4, B = 0, C = -0.1.$$

$$\text{从而 } B^2 - AC = 0 - 0.4 \times 0.1 = -0.04 < 0, \text{ 且 } A < 0.$$

因此  $W$  在  $(80, 120)$  处取极大值, 由题此时也取最大值.

$$\text{有 } q_1 = 24 - 0.2 \times 80 = 8, q_2 = 10 - 0.05 \times 120 = 4,$$

$$\text{从而 } W(80, 120) = 80 \times 8 + 120 \times 4 - [35 + 40 \times (8 + 4)] = 640 + 480 - 35 - 480 = 605.$$

则厂家确定售价分别为 80 和 120 时能获得总利润最大, 最大利润为 605.

62. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$  所确定的函数, 求函数  $z = z(x, y)$  的极值点和极值.

解: 对方程等号两边分别对  $x$  和  $y$  求偏导, 则有

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6y - 2yz'_x - 2zz'_x = 0, \\ -6x + 20y - 2yz'_y - 2z - 2zz'_y = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } z'_x = z'_y = 0 \text{ 则有 } \begin{cases} 2x - 6y = 0, \\ -6x + 20y - 2z = 0. \end{cases}$$

此时则有  $x = 3y$ ,  $z = y$ , 代入原方程有  $9y^2 - 18y^2 + 10y^2 - 2y^2 - y^2 + 18 = 0$ ,

即  $-2y^2 + 18 = 0$ , 解得  $y = \pm 3$ . 则对应驻点  $(9, 3)$  与  $(-9, -3)$ .

对上述方程组中每个方程, 等号两边分别再对  $x$  和  $y$  求偏导, 则有

$$\begin{cases} 2 - 2yz''_{xx} - 2(z'_x)^2 - 2zz''_{xx} = 0, \\ -6 - 2yz''_{xy} - 2z'_x - 2z'_y z'_x - 2zz''_{xy} = 0, \\ -6 - 2yz''_{xy} - 2z'_x - 2z'_x z'_y - 2zz''_{xy} = 0, \\ 20 - 2z'_y - 2yz''_{yy} - 2z'_y - 2(z'_y)^2 - 2zz''_{yy} = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{代入 } z'_x = z'_y = 0 \text{ 则有 } \begin{cases} 2 - 2yz''_{xx} - 2zz''_{xx} = 0, \\ -6 - 2yz''_{xy} - 2zz''_{xy} = 0, \\ 20 - 2yz''_{yy} - 2zz''_{yy} = 0. \end{cases}$$

再代入  $z = y$ , 从而有  $z''_{xx} = \frac{1}{2y}$ ,  $z''_{xy} = -\frac{3}{2y}$ ,  $z''_{yy} = \frac{5}{y}$ .

因此  $B^2 - AC = \left(-\frac{3}{2y}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2y} \cdot \frac{5}{y} = \frac{9}{4y^2} - \frac{5}{2y^2} = -\frac{1}{4y^2} < 0$ .

当  $y = 3$  时  $A = \frac{1}{6} > 0$ , 此时函数取极小值 3; 当  $y = -3$  时  $A = -\frac{1}{6} < 0$ , 此时函数取极大值 -3.

因此函数的极小值点  $(9, 3)$ , 对应极小值 3; 极大值点  $(-9, -3)$ , 对应极大值 -3.

63. 在椭圆  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$  上求一点, 使其到直线  $2x + 3y - 6 = 0$  的距离最短.

解: 设椭圆上任一点  $P(x, y)$ , 则  $P$  到已知直线的距离  $d = \frac{|2x + 3y - 6|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}}$ .

从而  $d$  取最小值时  $d^2 = \frac{(2x + 3y - 6)^2}{13}$  也取最小值. 又由于  $P$  在椭圆  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$  上,

构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, \lambda) = d^2 + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4) = \frac{(2x + 3y - 6)^2}{13} + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4)$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = \frac{2(2x + 3y - 6) \cdot 2}{13} + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L'_y = \frac{2(2x + 3y - 6) \cdot 3}{13} + 8\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} 2x + 3y - 6 = -\frac{13}{2}\lambda x, \\ 2x + 3y - 6 = -\frac{52}{3}\lambda y, \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0. \end{cases}$$



由前两个方程解得  $\lambda = 0$  或  $x = \frac{8}{3}y$ .

$$\text{当 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 时, 联立 } \begin{cases} 2x + 3y - 6 = 0, \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } 25y^2 - 36y + 20 = 0.$$

此时判别式  $\Delta = 36^2 - 4 \cdot 25 \cdot 20 = 1296 - 2000 < 0$ , 从而此时无解.

当  $x = \frac{8}{3}y$  时, 代入椭圆方程则有  $\frac{64}{9}y^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ , 解得  $y = \pm \frac{3}{5}$ , 对应  $x = \pm \frac{8}{5}$ .

综上则函数驻点  $P_1\left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$  和  $P_2\left(-\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}\right)$ .

由实际情况可知, 使得  $P$  到已知直线距离最短的点一定存在. 故分别考虑  $P_1, P_2$  处  $d$  的值.

$$\text{在 } P_1 \text{ 处 } d = \frac{\left|\frac{16}{5} + \frac{9}{5} - 6\right|}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{|5-6|}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}; \text{ 在 } P_2 \text{ 处 } d = \frac{\left|-\frac{16}{5} - \frac{9}{5} - 6\right|}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{|-5-6|}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{13}}.$$

因此  $d$  的最小值在点  $P_1\left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$  处取到, 最短距离为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$ .

64. 求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  上与定点  $M(3, 1, -1)$  相距最远和最近点的坐标.

解: 设球面上任一点  $P(x, y, z)$ , 则距离  $d = |PM| = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z+1)^2}$ .

由题, 所求即为  $|PM|$  的最值, 则转化为求  $|PM|^2$  的最值.

此时构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z+1)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4)$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2(x-3) + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L'_y = 2(y-1) + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_z = 2(z+1) + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{由前三个式子解得} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{1+\lambda}, \\ y = \frac{1}{1+\lambda}, \\ z = -\frac{1}{1+\lambda}. \end{cases}$$

代入到  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  中有  $\frac{3^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 4$ , 则  $(1+\lambda)^2 = \frac{11}{4}$ , 解得  $1+\lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$ .

对应驻点  $P_1\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right), P_2\left(-\frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right)$ .

由于实际情况中最远距离和最近距离一定存在, 则距离在  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  处取到最值.

代入  $P_1$  坐标, 则此时

$$\begin{aligned}d^2 &= \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{11}} - 3\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} - 1\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} + 1\right)^2 \\&= \frac{36}{11} - \frac{36}{\sqrt{11}} + 9 + \frac{4}{11} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{11}} + 1 + \frac{4}{11} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{11}} + 1 \\&= \frac{44}{11} + 11 - \frac{44}{\sqrt{11}} = 15 - 4\sqrt{11}.\end{aligned}$$

代入  $P_2$  坐标, 则此时

$$\begin{aligned}d^2 &= \left(-\frac{6}{\sqrt{11}} - 3\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}} + 1\right)^2 \\&= \frac{36}{11} + \frac{36}{\sqrt{11}} + 9 + \frac{4}{11} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{11}} + 1 + \frac{4}{11} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{11}} + 1 \\&= \frac{44}{11} + 11 + \frac{44}{\sqrt{11}} = 15 + 4\sqrt{11}.\end{aligned}$$

则在  $P_2$  处  $d^2$  取最大值, 在  $P_1$  处  $d^2$  取最小值.

综上, 球面上与  $M$  相距最远的点为  $\left(-\frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right)$ , 最近的点为  $\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{11}}\right)$ .

65. 求原点到曲面  $S: z^2 = xy + x - y + 6$  上点的最短距离.

**解:** 设曲面上任一点  $P(x, y, z)$ , 则原点到  $P$  的距离  $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + xy + x - y + 6}$ .

令  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + xy + x - y + 6$ , 则  $f(x, y)$  取最小值时  $d$  也取最小值.

由题有  $f'_x(x, y) = 2x + y + 1$ ,  $f'_y(x, y) = 2y + x - 1$ ,  $f''_{xx}(x, y) = 2$ ,  $f''_{xy}(x, y) = 1$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x, y) = 2$ .

$$\text{令 } f'_x(x, y) = f'_y(x, y) = 0, \text{ 从而有 } \begin{cases} 2x + y + 1 = 0, \\ x + 2y - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = 1. \end{cases}$$

又因为此时  $A = C = 2$ ,  $B = 1$ , 则  $B^2 - AC = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$ , 且  $A > 0$ .

从而  $f(x, y)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  处取极小值, 也即最小值. 此时  $f(-1, 1) = (-1)^2 + 1^2 - 1 + (-1) - 1 + 6 = 5$ .

因此最短距离  $d_{\min} = \sqrt{f(-1, 1)} = \sqrt{5}$ . 【要灵活考虑, 不一定非要采用拉格朗日乘数法】

66. 在曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  上求一点  $M$ , 使得点  $M$  到平面  $x + y - 2z = 2$  的距离最小.

解: 设曲面上任一点  $M(x, y, z)$ , 则  $M$  到已知平面的距离  $d = \frac{|x + y - 2z - 2|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{|x + y - 2z - 2|}{\sqrt{6}}$ .

从而  $d$  取最小值时  $d^2 = \frac{(x + y - 2z - 2)^2}{6}$  也取最小值. 又由于  $M$  在曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  上,

构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = d^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) = \frac{(x + y - 2z - 2)^2}{6} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z)$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = \frac{2(x + y - 2z - 2) \cdot 1}{6} + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L'_y = \frac{2(x + y - 2z - 2) \cdot 1}{6} + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_z = \frac{2(x + y - 2z - 2) \cdot (-2)}{6} - \lambda = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} x + y - 2z - 2 = -6\lambda x, \\ x + y - 2z - 2 = -6\lambda y, \\ x + y - 2z - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}\lambda, \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0. \end{cases}$$

由前三个方程有  $4\lambda x = 4\lambda y = \lambda$ , 则  $\lambda = 0$  或  $x = y = \frac{1}{4}$ .

当  $\lambda = 0$  时, 联立  $\begin{cases} x + y - 2z - 2 = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \end{cases}$  得  $2x^2 + 2y^2 - x - y + 2 = 0$ .

配方有  $2\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 2\left(y - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4} = 0$ , 显然无解.

当  $x = y = \frac{1}{4}$  时, 代入曲线方程则有  $z = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{8}$ , 则函数驻点为  $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}\right)$ .

由实际情况可知, 使得  $M$  到已知平面距离最短的点一定存在, 从而当  $M\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}\right)$  时距离最小.

此时  $d = \frac{\left|\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{8} - 2\right|}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\left|\frac{1}{4} - 2\right|}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{6}} = \frac{7\sqrt{6}}{24}$ .

因此曲面上点  $M\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}\right)$  到平面  $x + y - 2z = 2$  的距离最小.

67. 求过点  $M(1, 2, 3)$  的平面, 使其与三个坐标平面所围四面体的体积最小.

解: 由题该平面与三个坐标平面能围成四面体, 则其在三个坐标轴上的截距均存在.

设平面与  $x$  轴交于点  $A(a, 0, 0)$ , 与  $y$  轴交于点  $B(0, b, 0)$ , 与  $z$  轴交于点  $C(0, 0, c)$ .

因此所围四面体即为  $OABC$ , 对应四面体的体积  $V = \frac{1}{3}|c| \cdot \frac{1}{2}|ab| = \frac{|abc|}{6}$ .

此时列出平面的截距式方程为  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ . 因为平面过点  $M$  则有  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{3}{c} = 1$ .

此时  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$ . 则当  $V$  取最小值时  $V^2$  取最小值.

构造拉格朗日函数  $L(a, b, c, \lambda) = V^2 + \lambda\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{3}{c} - 1\right) = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{36} + \lambda\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{3}{c} - 1\right)$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_a = \frac{2ab^2c^2}{36} - \frac{\lambda}{a^2} = 0, \\ L'_b = \frac{2a^2bc^2}{36} - \frac{2\lambda}{b^2} = 0, \\ L'_c = \frac{2a^2b^2c}{36} - \frac{3\lambda}{c^2} = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{3}{c} - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{则有} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{a^3b^2c^2}{18}, \\ 2\lambda = \frac{a^2b^3c^2}{18}, \\ 3\lambda = \frac{a^2b^2c^3}{18}. \end{cases}$$

从而解得  $c = 3a$ ,  $b = 2a$ , 代入  $L'_\lambda = 0$  中有  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{2a} + \frac{3}{3a} = 1$ , 解得  $a = 3$ , 对应驻点  $(3, 6, 9)$ .

由实际情况则体积最小值应存在, 因此在  $(3, 6, 9)$  处体积取最小值.

此时体积最小值  $V_{min} = \frac{|3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9|}{6} = 27$ .

68. 求平面  $x + y + z = 0$  截立体  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  所得的截面面积.

**解:** 由题, 所给平面截圆柱所得应为一个椭圆, 此时应求出椭圆的长半轴和短半轴的长度.

由于圆柱的对称轴为  $z$  轴, 此时将  $x = y = 0$  代入平面方程中解得  $z = 0$ .

即所得截面的椭圆中心为点  $(0, 0, 0)$ .

设截面椭圆上任意一点  $P(x, y, z)$ , 则  $P$  点到中心  $(0, 0, 0)$  的距离  $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ .

此时需要求  $d$  的最大值与最小值, 便于计算则考虑  $d^2$  的最值即可.

又因为  $P$  既在平面  $x + y + z = 0$  上, 则  $z = -x - y$ , 有  $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + (-x - y)^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2xy$ .

又  $P$  在圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上, 则构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = d^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1) = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2xy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1).$$

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 4x + 2y + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L'_y = 4y + 2x + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

利用  $L'_x + L'_y = 0$  可得  $(6 + 2\lambda)(x + y) = 0$ , 解得  $\lambda = -3$  或  $x = -y$ .

当  $x = -y$  时, 代入  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  中则有  $2x^2 = 1$ , 解得  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 对应  $y = \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

则此时对应驻点  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$  与  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ .

当  $\lambda = -3$  时代入  $L'_x = 0$  中有  $2y - 2x = 0$ , 从而  $x = y$ .

代入  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  中则有  $2x^2 = 1$ , 解得  $x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 对应  $y = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

则此时对应驻点  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$  与  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ .

由于  $d^2$  的最值一定存在, 则函数应在上述驻点处取到最值.

代入  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ , 则  $d^2 = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$ .

代入  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ , 则  $d^2 = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$ .

代入  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ , 则  $d^2 = 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$ .

代入  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ , 则  $d^2 = 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$ .

因此  $d$  的最大值为  $\sqrt{3}$ .  $d$  的最小值为 1, 即椭圆的长半轴长  $a = \sqrt{3}$ , 短半轴长  $b = 1$ .

从而截面面积  $S = \pi ab = \sqrt{3}\pi$ .

69. 求下列函数在指定点处的泰勒展开式:

(1)  $f(x, y) = xy^2$  在点  $P(2, 1)$  处 (二阶);

(2)  $f(x, y) = x^y$  在点  $P(1, 4)$  处 (二阶);

(3)  $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$  在点  $P(0, 0)$  处 (二阶);

(4)  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 3xy + y^2 - 2x + 3y + 9$  在点  $P(1, -1)$  处.

解: (1) 由题  $f(2, 1) = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^2$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2xy$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2y$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2x$ .

且  $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = 2$ .

因此在  $P(2, 1)$  处  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4$ ;  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 4$ .

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f(2, 1) + \left[ (x-2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] f(2, 1) + \frac{1}{2!} \left[ (x-2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^2 f(2, 1) + R_2 \\ &= 2 + (x-2) + 4(y-1) + 2(x-2)(y-1) + 2(y-1)^2 + R_2. \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} R_2 &= \frac{1}{3!} \left[ (x-2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^3 f(2+\theta(x-2), 1+\theta(y-1)) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} C_3^2 (x-2)(y-1)^2 \cdot 2 = (x-2)(y-1)^2. \quad (0 < \theta < 1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由题  $f(1, 4) = 1$ , 且  $f(x, y) = x^y = e^{y \ln x}$ . 又因为  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln x} \ln x = x^y \ln x$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^{y \ln x} + \ln x e^{y \ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = (1 + \ln x)x^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = e^{y \ln x} \ln^2 x = x^y \ln^2 x.$$

因此在  $P(1, 4)$  处  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$ ;  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 12$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$ .

所以对  $\rho = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f(1, 4) + \left[ (x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-4) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] f(1, 4) + \frac{1}{2!} \left[ (x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-4) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^2 f(1, 4) + o(\rho^2) \\ &= 1 + 4(x-1) + 6(x-1)^2 + (x-1)(y-4) + o(\rho^2). \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由题  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , 又因为  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) + 2x \cdot (-\sin(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x) = 2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) - 4x^2 \sin(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x \cdot (2y) \cdot (-\sin(x^2 + y^2)) = -4xy \sin(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) + 2y \cdot (-\sin(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y) = 2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) - 4y^2 \sin(x^2 + y^2).$$

因此在  $P(0, 0)$  处  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$ ;  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$ .

所以对  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f(0, 0) + \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) f(0, 0) + \frac{1}{2!} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 f(0, 0) + o(\rho^2) \\ &= x^2 + y^2 + o(\rho^2). \end{aligned}$$

(4) 由题  $f(1, -1) = 1 - 3 + 1 - 2 + 3 + 9 = 9$ , 又因为  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 3y - 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3x + 2y + 3$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2.$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = 0.$$

因此在  $P(1, -1)$  处  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 + 3 - 2 = 3$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -3 - 2 + 3 = -2$ ;  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$ .

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f(1, -1) + \left[ (x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y+1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] f(1, -1) + \frac{1}{2!} \left[ (x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y+1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^2 f(1, -1) + R_2 \\ &= 9 + 3(x-1) - 2(y+1) + (x-1)^2 - 3(x-1)(y+1) + (y+1)^2 + R_2. \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{3!} \left[ (x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y+1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^3 f(1 + \theta(x-1), -1 + \theta(y+1)) = 0. \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

70. 设  $f(x)$  具有二阶连续导数, 且  $f(x) > 0$ ,  $f(0) > 1$ ,  $f'(0) = 0$ ,  $f''(0) > 0$ . 试问: 函数  $z = f(x) \ln f(y)$

在  $(0, 0)$  处有没有极值? 如果有极值, 试确定是极大值还是极小值.

解: 由题,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x) \ln f(y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(x) \cdot \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)} = \frac{f(x)f'(y)}{f(y)}$ .

令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 则  $y = 0$ , 从而  $\ln f(y) = \ln f(0) > 0$ , 从而  $x = 0$ .

又因为  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(x) \ln f(y)$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'(x) \cdot \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)} = \frac{f'(x)f'(y)}{f(y)}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f(x) \cdot \frac{f''(y)f(y) - f'(y)f'(y)}{f^2(y)} = \frac{f(x)[f''(y)f(y) - f'^2(y)]}{f^2(y)}.$$

代入  $x = y = 0$ , 则  $A = f''(0) \ln f(0) > 0$ ,  $B = \frac{f'^2(0)}{f(0)} = 0$ ,  $C = \frac{f(0)[f''(0)f(0) - f'^2(0)]}{f^2(0)} = f''(0) > 0$ .

因此  $B^2 - AC = 0 - [f''(0)]^2 \ln f(0) < 0$  且  $A > 0$ ,

从而  $z$  在  $(0, 0)$  处有极小值, 极小值为  $f(0) \ln f(0)$ .

71. 记  $D = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ ,  $u(x, y, z)$  是  $D$  上的连续函数, 且满足

(i) 在  $D$  的内部有连续的二阶偏导数, 而且  $u''_{xx}u''_{yy} < 0$ ;

(ii) 在球面上  $u(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 - xy$ ,

试求  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $D$  上的最大值.

解: 先考虑  $D$  的内部. 对  $D$  的内部, 固定  $z$  值, 此时则  $u(x, y, z)$  转化成只是  $x, y$  的函数.

【这时相当于将  $D$  的内部考虑成一个一个小球面的组合】

此时考虑满足  $u'_x = u'_y = 0$  的点  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 有  $A = u''_{xx}(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $B = u''_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $C = u''_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$ .

由题有  $AC < 0$  成立. 因此  $B^2 - AC > 0$  始终成立 ( $B^2 \geq 0, -AC > 0$ ), 从而点  $(x_0, y_0)$  不是极值点.

从而对所有  $D$  内部的点, 不存在极值点.

再考虑  $D$  的边界, 也即球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上.

构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = u(x, y, z) + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) = x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 - xy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2x - y + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L'_y = 2y - x + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_z = -4z + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{则有} \quad \begin{cases} (x+y)(1+2\lambda) = 0, (\text{利用 } L'_x + L'_y = 0) \\ 2z(\lambda - 2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

由  $x$  和  $y$  的方程解得  $x = -y$  或  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

当  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$  时, 代入  $L'_x = 0$  中则有  $2x - y - x = 0$ , 即有  $x = y$ ; 再由  $z$  的方程解得  $z = 0$ .

代入球面方程有  $x^2 + x^2 = 1$ , 解得  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 对应  $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

则此时对应驻点  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$  与  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$ .

当  $x = -y$  时代入  $L'_x = 0$  中则有  $(3 + 2\lambda)x = 0$ , 则解得  $x = 0$  或  $\lambda = -\frac{3}{2}$ .

当  $x = 0$  时则  $y = 0$ , 代入球面方程有  $z^2 = 1$ , 则  $z = \pm 1$ , 此时有  $\lambda = 2$ , 对应驻点  $(0, 0, \pm 1)$ .

当  $\lambda = -\frac{3}{2}$  时, 由  $z$  的方程解得  $z = 0$ .

代入球面方程有  $x^2 + (-x)^2 = 1$ , 解得  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , 对应  $y = \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

则此时对应驻点  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$  与  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$ .

由于函数在边界上最值一定存在, 则函数应在上述驻点处取到最值.

分别代入上述驻点坐标, 此时  $u(0, 0, 1) = 0^2 + 0^2 - 2 \cdot 1^2 - 0 = -2$ ;

$u(0, 0, -1) = 0^2 + 0^2 - 2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 0 = -2$ ;

$$u\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$u\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 0 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$



$$u\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$u\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 0 - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

因此  $u(x, y, z)$  在点  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$  与  $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$  处取最大值  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

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

$$f(x, y) = -x - y + 1 + o\left(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}\right).$$

证明:  $g(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处有极值; 判断此极值是极大值还是极小值, 并求出此极值.

**证明:** 由题,  $x = y = 0$  时  $e^{xy} = e^0 = 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ , 即  $g(0, 0) = f(1, 0)$ .

考虑  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 0)$  处的皮亚诺余项形式的泰勒展开, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f(1, 0) + f'_1(1, 0)(x-1) + f'_2(1, 0)y + o\left(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}\right) \\ &= f'_1(1, 0)x + f'_2(1, 0)y + [f(1, 0) - f'_1(1, 0)] + o\left(\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

与已知条件对比系数可得  $f'_1(1, 0) = -1$ ,  $f'_2(1, 0) = -1$ ,  $f(1, 0) = 0$ .

又由题可知,  $g'_x(x, y) = f'_1 \cdot ye^{xy} + f'_2 \cdot 2x$ ,  $g'_y(x, y) = f'_1 \cdot xe^{xy} + f'_2 \cdot 2y$ .

代入  $x = y = 0$ , 则有  $g'_x(0, 0) = g'_y(0, 0) = 0$ , 则点  $(0, 0)$  为驻点.

由于  $f(x, y)$  有二阶连续偏导, 则  $g(x, y)$  也有二阶连续偏导, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} g''_{xx}(x, y) &= yf'_1 \cdot ye^{xy} + ye^{xy}(f''_{11} \cdot ye^{xy}) + 2f'_2 + 2x(f''_{21} \cdot 2x) \\ &= y^2e^{xy}f'_1 + y^2e^{2xy}f''_{11} + 2f'_2 + 4x^2f''_{21}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g''_{xy}(x, y) &= f'_1e^{xy} + yf'_1 \cdot xe^{xy} + ye^{xy}(f''_{12} \cdot xe^{xy}) + 2x(f''_{22} \cdot 2y) \\ &= (xy + 1)e^{xy}f'_1 + xye^{2xy}f''_{12} + 4xyf''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g''_{yy}(x, y) &= x f'_1 \cdot x e^{xy} + x e^{xy} (f''_{12} \cdot x e^{xy}) + 2 f'_2 + 2x (f''_{22} \cdot 2y) \\ &= x^2 e^{xy} f'_1 + x^2 e^{2xy} f''_{12} + 2 f'_2 + 4y^2 f''_{21}. \end{aligned}$$

此时代入  $x = y = 0$ , 对应  $f'_1, f'_2$  即变为  $f'_1(1, 0)$  与  $f'_2(1, 0)$ , 此时有

$$A = g''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0 + 0 + 2 f'_2(1, 0) + 0 = -2, \quad B = g''_{xy}(0, 0) = e^0 f'_1(1, 0) + 0 + 0 = -1,$$

$$C = g''_{yy}(0, 0) = 0 + 0 + 2 f'_2(1, 0) + 0 = -2.$$

$$\text{从而 } B^2 - AC = (-1)^2 - (-2) \cdot (-2) = -3 < 0, \text{ 且 } A < 0.$$

因此  $g(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处取极大值, 极大值为  $g(0, 0) = 0$ .

## 9.7 方向导数与梯度 习题

73. 求下列向量函数的导数:

$$(1) \mathbf{r}(t) = (e^t \cos 2t, e^t \sin 2t, e^{-2t});$$

$$(2) \mathbf{r}(t) = \left( \ln \sqrt{1+t^2}, \arctan t, \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right);$$

$$(3) \mathbf{r}(t) = (t \cos t, t \sin t, t(\cos t - \sin t));$$

$$(4) \mathbf{r}(t) = (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t, 4t).$$

**解:** (1) 由于  $(e^t \cos 2t)' = e^t \cos 2t + e^t(-2 \sin 2t) = e^t(\cos 2t - 2 \sin 2t)$ ,

$$(e^t \sin 2t)' = e^t \sin 2t + e^t(2 \cos 2t) = e^t(2 \cos 2t + \sin 2t), \quad (e^{-2t})' = -2e^{-2t}.$$

$$\text{从而有 } \mathbf{r}'(t) = (e^t(\cos 2t - 2 \sin 2t), e^t(2 \cos 2t + \sin 2t), -2e^{-2t}).$$

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } (\ln \sqrt{1+t^2})' = \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \right)' = \frac{2t}{2(1+t^2)} = \frac{t}{1+t^2}, \quad (\arctan t)' = \frac{1}{1+t^2},$$

$$\left( \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right)' = \frac{(1+t^2) - t \cdot 2t}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{1-t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}.$$

$$\text{从而有 } \mathbf{r}'(t) = \left( \frac{t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} \right).$$

$$(3) \text{ 由于 } (t \cos t)' = \cos t - t \sin t, \quad t \sin t = \sin t + t \cos t, \quad [t(\cos t - \sin t)]' = (\cos t - \sin t) + t(-\sin t - \cos t),$$

$$\text{从而有 } \mathbf{r}'(t) = (\cos t - t \sin t, \sin t + t \cos t, \cos t - \sin t - t \sin t - t \cos t).$$

(4) 由题,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = (-2 \sin t, 2 \cos t, 4)$ .

74. 设  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left( \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, 1 \right)$ , 证明:  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  与  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$  之间的夹角为定值.

解: 由于  $\left( \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \right)' = \frac{2(1+t^2) - 2t \cdot 2t}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{2-2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}$ ,

$$\left( \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right)' = \frac{-2t(1+t^2) - (1-t^2) \cdot 2t}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2}.$$

从而有  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left( \frac{2-2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}, \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2}, 0 \right)$ .

$$\text{此时 } \mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{2-2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{-4t}{(1+t^2)^2} + 0 = \frac{4t-4t^3-4t(1-t^2)}{(1+t^2)^3} = 0.$$

因此有  $\mathbf{r}(t) \perp \mathbf{r}'(t)$ , 从而二者之间的夹角为  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 即为定值.

75. 求函数  $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$  在点  $A(1, 0, 1)$  处沿点  $A$  指向点  $B(3, -2, 2)$  方向的方向导数.

解: 由于  $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, -2, 1)$ , 此时令  $\mathbf{l} = \overrightarrow{AB}$ . 因为  $|\mathbf{l}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = 3$ ,

从而  $\mathbf{l}$  对应的方向余弦  $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{-2}{3}$ ,  $\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{3}$ .

又因为  $u$  在  $A$  处可微, 且有  $u'_x = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}$ ,  $u'_y = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{y}{x\sqrt{y^2 + z^2} + y^2 + z^2}$ ,

$$u'_z = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{2z}{2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{z}{x\sqrt{y^2 + z^2} + y^2 + z^2}.$$

$$\text{从而 } u'_x(A) = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{0+1^2}} = \frac{1}{2}, u'_y(A) = \frac{0}{1+0+1} = 0, u'_z(A) = \frac{1}{1+0+1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

因此方向导数

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{l}} \right|_A = u'_x(A) \cos \alpha + u'_y(A) \cos \beta + u'_z(A) \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{-2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

76. 设  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ ,  $\mathbf{l} = (-1, 2, -2)$ , 求  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}} \right|_{(1,2,2)}$  和  $\left. \text{grad} f \right|_{(1,2,2)}$ .

解: 由于  $|\mathbf{l}| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + (-2)^2} = 3$ , 从而  $\mathbf{l}$  对应的方向余弦  $\cos \alpha = \frac{-1}{3}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\cos \gamma = \frac{-2}{3}$ .

又因为  $f(x, y, z)$  在点  $(1, 2, 2)$  处可微, 且

$$f'_x(x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$f'_y(x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$f'_z(x, y, z) = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{2z}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = -\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$\text{从而 } f'_x(1, 2, 2) = -\frac{1}{(1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{27}, \quad f'_y(1, 2, 2) = -\frac{2}{(1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{2}{27},$$

$$f'_z(1, 2, 2) = -\frac{2}{(1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{2}{27}.$$

因此方向导数

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,2,2)} &= f'_x(1, 2, 2) \cos \alpha + f'_y(1, 2, 2) \cos \beta + f'_z(1, 2, 2) \cos \gamma \\ &= -\frac{1}{27} \cdot \frac{-1}{3} - \frac{2}{27} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{27} \cdot \frac{-2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{81} - \frac{4}{81} + \frac{4}{81} = \frac{1}{81}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{梯度 } \text{grad} f \Big|_{(1,2,2)} = (f'_x(1, 2, 2), f'_y(1, 2, 2), f'_z(1, 2, 2)) = \left( -\frac{1}{27}, -\frac{2}{27}, -\frac{2}{27} \right).$$

77. 设  $\mathbf{n}$  是曲面  $2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 6$  在点  $M(1, 1, 1)$  处的指向外侧的法向量(外法向量), 求:

(1) 函数  $u = \frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z}$  在点  $M$  处沿方向  $\mathbf{n}$  的方向导数;

(2) 函数  $u = \frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z}$  在点  $M$  处的最大方向导数.

解: (1) 对  $F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$ , 有  $F'_x(x, y, z) = 4x$ ,  $F'_y(x, y, z) = 6y$ ,  $F'_z(x, y, z) = 2z$ .

从而外法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (F'_x(M), F'_y(M), F'_z(M)) = (4, 6, 2)$ .

$$\text{又因为 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{12x}{2\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{6x}{z\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{16y}{2\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{8y}{z\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z^2}.$$

$$\text{则 } u'_x(M) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{6+8}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad u'_y(M) = \frac{8}{\sqrt{6+8}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad u'_z(M) = -\frac{\sqrt{6+8}}{1} = -\sqrt{14}.$$

由于  $|\mathbf{n}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{56} = 2\sqrt{14}$ , 从而  $\mathbf{n}$  的方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{14}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{6}{2\sqrt{14}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{14}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}.$$

因此  $u$  在点  $M$  处沿方向  $\mathbf{n}$  的方向导数

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right|_M &= u'_x(M) \cos \alpha + u'_y(M) \cos \beta + u'_z(M) \cos \gamma \\ &= \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} + (-\sqrt{14}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \\ &= \frac{6}{7} + \frac{12}{7} - 1 = \frac{11}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由题,  $u$  在点  $M$  处的梯度  $\text{grad}u|_M = (u'_x(M), u'_y(M), u'_z(M)) = \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, -\sqrt{14}\right)$ .

因此  $u$  在点  $M$  处的最大方向导数

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}\right)_M \Big|_{\max} &= |\text{grad}u|_M| = \left|\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}, -\sqrt{14}\right)\right| = \sqrt{\frac{36}{14} + \frac{64}{14} + 14} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{50}{7} + \frac{98}{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{148}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{2\sqrt{37 \times 7}}{7} = \frac{2}{7}\sqrt{259}.\end{aligned}$$

78. 设  $z = f(x, y)$  有连续偏导数,  $\mathbf{l}_1 = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{l}_2 = 3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$ ; 在点  $P(1, 2)$  处有  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}_1} = 11$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}_2} = -3$ .

求函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $P(1, 2)$  处的全微分.

解: 因为  $|\mathbf{l}_1| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$ ,  $|\mathbf{l}_2| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$ .

从而  $\mathbf{l}_1$  的方向余弦  $\cos \alpha_1 = \frac{4}{5}$ ,  $\sin \alpha_1 = \frac{3}{5}$ ;  $\mathbf{l}_2$  的方向余弦  $\cos \alpha_2 = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\sin \alpha_2 = -\frac{4}{5}$ .

又因为在  $P(1, 2)$  处  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}_1} = f'_x(P) \cos \alpha_1 + f'_y(P) \sin \alpha_1 = 11$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}_2} = f'_x(P) \cos \alpha_2 + f'_y(P) \sin \alpha_2 = -3$ .

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} \frac{4}{5}f'_x(P) + \frac{3}{5}f'_y(P) = 11, \\ \frac{3}{5}f'_x(P) - \frac{4}{5}f'_y(P) = -3. \end{cases} \quad \text{从而解得 } \begin{cases} f'_x(P) = 7, \\ f'_y(P) = 9. \end{cases}$$

则  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $P(1, 2)$  处的全微分  $dz = f'_x(P)dx + f'_y(P)dy = 7dx + 9dy$ .

79. 求下列函数在指定点处的梯度:

(1)  $f(x, y, z) = xy(x^2 + y^2 + z - 2)$ , 在点  $M(1, 2, -1)$  处;

(2)  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 在点  $M(-3, 0, 1)$  处;

(3)  $f(x, y) = \cos x + \cos y - \sin(x + y)$ , 在点  $P\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  处.

解: (1) 因为  $f'_x(x, y, z) = y(x^2 + y^2 + z - 2) + xy \cdot (2x) = 3x^2y + y^3 + yz - 2y$ ,

$$f'_y(x, y, z) = x(x^2 + y^2 + z - 2) + xy \cdot (2y) = 3xy^2 + x^3 + xz - 2x, \quad f'_z(x, y, z) = xy.$$

$$\text{从而有 } f'_x(1, 2, -1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 2 + 2^3 + 2 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 2 = 6 + 8 - 2 - 4 = 8,$$

$$f'_y(1, 2, -1) = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1^3 + 1 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 1 = 12 + 1 - 1 - 2 = 10, \quad f'_z(1, 2, -1) = 1 \cdot 2 = 2.$$

因此梯度  $\text{grad}f|_M = (f'_x(1, 2, -1), f'_y(1, 2, -1), f'_z(1, 2, -1)) = (8, 10, 2)$ .

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } f'_x(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2},$$

$$f'_y(x, y, z) = \frac{0 - x \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}, \quad f'_z(x, y, z) = \frac{0 - x \cdot 2z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = -\frac{2xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}.$$

$$\text{从而有 } f'_x(-3, 0, 1) = \frac{-(-3)^2 + 0 + 1^2}{[(-3)^2 + 0 + 1^2]^2} = \frac{-9 + 1}{10^2} = -\frac{2}{25},$$

$$f'_y(-3, 0, 1) = -\frac{2 \cdot (-3) \cdot 0}{[(-3)^2 + 0 + 1^2]^2} = 0, \quad f'_z(-3, 0, 1) = -\frac{2 \cdot (-3) \cdot 1}{[(-3)^2 + 0 + 1^2]^2} = \frac{6}{10^2} = \frac{3}{50}.$$

$$\text{因此梯度 } \operatorname{grad} f|_M = (f'_x(-3, 0, 1), f'_y(-3, 0, 1), f'_z(-3, 0, 1)) = \left(-\frac{2}{25}, 0, \frac{3}{50}\right).$$

$$(3) \text{ 因为 } f'_x(x, y) = -\sin x - \cos(x + y), \quad f'_y(x, y) = -\sin y - \cos(x + y),$$

$$\text{从而有 } f'_x\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$f'_y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{因此梯度 } \operatorname{grad} f|_P = \left(f'_x\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), f'_y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) = \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}\right).$$

80. 设  $f(x, y, z) = axy^2 + byz + cz^2x^3$  在点  $M(1, 2, -1)$  处沿  $z$  轴正向的方向导数为点  $M$  处所有方向导数的最大值, 且其最大值为 64, 求常数  $a, b, c$  的值.

**解:** 由题,  $z$  轴正向对应方向向量  $\boldsymbol{l} = (0, 0, 1)$ .

因为函数沿  $\boldsymbol{l}$  方向的方向导数最大, 因此  $\operatorname{grad} f|_M // \boldsymbol{l}$ . 且二者方向相同.

$$\text{由于 } f'_x(x, y, z) = ay^2 + 3cx^2z^2, \quad f'_y(x, y, z) = 2axy + bz, \quad f'_z(x, y, z) = by + 2cx^3z.$$

$$\text{代入 } M \text{ 点坐标则有 } f'_x(M) = 4a + 3c, \quad f'_y(M) = 4a - b, \quad f'_z(M) = 2b - 2c.$$

$$\text{从而函数在 } M \text{ 处的梯度 } \operatorname{grad} f|_M = (f'_x(M), f'_y(M), f'_z(M)) = (4a + 3c, 4a - b, 2b - 2c).$$

$$\text{由平行且方向相同有 } 4a + 3c = 4a - b = 0, \text{ 且 } 2b - 2c > 0.$$

$$\text{又因为最大值为 } 64 \text{ 则有 } |\operatorname{grad} f|_M| = 2b - 2c = 64.$$

$$\text{由于 } b = -3c \text{ 则有 } -8c = 64, \text{ 解得 } c = -8. \text{ 从而对应 } b = 24, a = 6.$$

81. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y + \frac{x^3y}{x^4 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

在点  $(0,0)$  处沿任何方向的方向导数均存在. 试问:  $f$  在点  $(0,0)$  处是否连续?

**证明:** 取方向  $\boldsymbol{l} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha < 2\pi$ . 由方向导数的定义

$$\begin{aligned}\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}} \right|_{(0,0)} &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\rho \cos \alpha, \rho \sin \alpha) - f(0,0)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho \cos \alpha + \rho \sin \alpha + \frac{\rho^3 \cos^3 \alpha \sin \alpha}{\rho^4 \cos^4 \alpha + \rho^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha + \frac{\rho \cos^3 \alpha \sin \alpha}{\rho^2 \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}\end{aligned}$$

当  $\alpha = 0$  或  $\alpha = \pi$  时,  $\sin \alpha = 0$ , 则此时  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}} \right|_{(0,0)} = \cos \alpha + 0 + 0 = \cos \alpha$ .

当  $\sin \alpha \neq 0$  时,  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho \cos^3 \alpha \sin \alpha}{\rho^2 \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{0}{0 + \sin^2 \alpha} = 0$ , 此时  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{l}} \right|_{(0,0)} = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha$ .

因此函数在点  $(0,0)$  处沿任何方向的方向导数均存在.

又由基本不等式,  $x^4 + y^2 \geq 2\sqrt{x^4 y^2} = 2x^2|y|$ , 则  $\frac{|x^3 y|}{x^4 + y^2} \leq \frac{|x^3 y|}{2x^2|y|} = \frac{|x|}{2}$ .

又因为  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x|}{2} = 0$ , 由夹逼准则  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|x^3 y|}{x^4 + y^2} = 0$ .

因此  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2} = 0$ , 则有  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x + y + 0 = 0$ .

即有  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = f(0,0)$  成立, 从而函数  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处连续.

82. 设  $f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3}$ , 证明:  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处沿任何方向的方向导数均存在, 但  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处不可微.

**证明:** 先考虑  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处的连续性. 令  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ , 此时  $r > 0$ .

从而当  $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$  时有  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ . 于是

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[3]{r^3 \cos^3 \theta + r^3 \sin^3 \theta} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r \sqrt[3]{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} = \sqrt[3]{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r = 0.$$

因此有  $f(0,0) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ , 从而  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处连续.

再考虑  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处的可偏导性.

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1.$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{y^3} - 0}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{y} = 1.$$

最后考虑  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处的可微性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3} - 0 - x - y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[3]{r^3 \cos^3 \theta + r^3 \sin^3 \theta} - r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta}{r} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt[3]{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} - \cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sqrt[3]{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} - \cos \theta - \sin \theta. \end{aligned}$$

当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  时,  $\sqrt[3]{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} - \cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+3\sqrt{3}} - 1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \neq 0$ .

因此  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不可微.

## 9.8 偏导数在几何中的应用 习题

83. 求下列曲线在指定点处的切线方程:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \begin{cases} x = 2 \cos t, \\ y = 2 \sin t, \\ z = 6t, \end{cases} \quad t = \frac{\pi}{3}; & \quad (2) \begin{cases} x = t - \sin t, \\ y = 1 - \cos t, \\ z = 4 \sin \frac{t}{2}, \end{cases} \quad t = \frac{\pi}{2}; \\ (3) \begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t, \\ y = e^t \sin t, \\ z = e^t, \end{cases} \quad t = \frac{\pi}{4}; & \quad (4) \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 50, \\ x^2 + y^2 = z^2, \end{cases} \quad \text{点 } (3, 4, 5). \end{aligned}$$

**解:** (1) 由题, 对  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t, 6t)$ , 则  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = (-2 \sin t, 2 \cos t, 6)$ .

代入  $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$  则  $x = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1$ ,  $y = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $z = 6 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\pi$ ,

$$\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \left(-2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3}, 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}, 6\right) = (-\sqrt{3}, 1, 6).$$

则取在点  $(1, \sqrt{3}, 2\pi)$  处的切线, 且切线的方向向量即为  $\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = (-\sqrt{3}, 1, 6)$ .

因此切线方程为  $\frac{x-1}{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{y-\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{z-2\pi}{6}$ .

(2) 由题, 对  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(t - \sin t, 1 - \cos t, 4 \sin \frac{t}{2}\right)$ , 则  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left(1 - \cos t, -\sin t, 2 \cos \frac{t}{2}\right)$ .

代入  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  则  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$ ,  $y = 1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$ ,  $z = 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,

$$\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{2}, 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = (1, -1, \sqrt{2}).$$



则取在点  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1, 1, 2\sqrt{2}\right)$  处的切线, 且切线的方向向量即为  $\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (1, -1, \sqrt{2})$ .

因此切线方程为  $\frac{x-1}{-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{y-\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{z-2\pi}{6}$ .

(3) 由题, 对  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (e^t \cos t, e^t \sin t, e^t)$ , 则  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = (-e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t, e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t, e^t)$ .

代入  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  则  $x = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ ,  $y = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ ,  $z = e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ ,

$\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(-e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \frac{\pi}{4}, e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right) = \left(0, \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}, e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)$ .

则取在点  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}, e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)$  处的切线, 且切线的方向向量即为  $\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(0, \sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}, e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)$ .

因此切线方程为  $\frac{x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}{0} = \frac{y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} = \frac{z - e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$ .

(4) 对  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 50 = 0$ , 此时有  $F'_x = 2x$ ,  $F'_y = 2y$ ,  $F'_z = 2z$ .

对  $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$ , 此时有  $G'_x = 2x$ ,  $G'_y = 2y$ ,  $G'_z = -2z$ .

此时有  $\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_y & F'_z \\ G'_y & G'_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ 2y & -2z \end{vmatrix} = -4yz - 4yz = -8yz$ ;

$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_z & F'_x \\ G'_z & G'_x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2z & 2x \\ -2z & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 4xz - (-4xz) = 8xz$ ;

$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} F'_x & F'_y \\ G'_x & G'_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 2x & 2y \end{vmatrix} = 4xy - 4xy = 0$ .

于是曲线在点  $(3, 4, 5)$  处的切向量, 即切线的方向向量

$$\mathbf{v} = \left( \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right) \Big|_{(3, 4, 5)} = (-8yz, 8xz, 0) \Big|_{(3, 4, 5)} = (-160, 120, 0).$$

因此切线方程为  $\frac{x-3}{-160} = \frac{y-4}{120} = \frac{z-5}{0}$ .

84. 在曲线  $C: \mathbf{r}(t) = \left(t, \frac{1}{2}t^2, \frac{1}{3}t^3\right)$  上求一点, 使该点处切线与平面  $x - 2y + z = 4$  平行, 并求该点处的切线方程.

解: 由题,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = (1, t, t^2)$ . 且已知平面法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (1, -2, 1)$ .

则在点  $\left(t_0, \frac{t_0^2}{2}, \frac{t_0^3}{3}\right)$  处的切线法向量为  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{r}'(t_0) = (1, t_0, t_0^2)$ .

因为切线与平面平行, 则应有  $\mathbf{n} \perp \mathbf{v}$ , 即  $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (1, -2, 1) \cdot (1, t_0, t_0^2) = 1 - 2t_0 + t_0^2 = 0$ .

解得  $t_0 = 1$ , 对应点坐标  $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ ,  $\mathbf{v} = (1, 1, 1)$ , 从而切线方程为  $x - 1 = y - \frac{1}{2} = z - \frac{1}{3}$ .

85. 证明: 螺旋线  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, bt)$  上任意一点处的切线与  $z$  轴成定角.

**证明:** 由题, 螺旋线的切向量  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = (-a \sin t, a \cos t, b)$ .

即对螺旋线上任意一点  $P(a \cos t_0, a \sin t_0, bt_0)$ , 其切线的方向向量  $\mathbf{l} = (-a \sin t_0, -a \cos t_0, b)$ .

又  $z$  轴有一方向向量  $\mathbf{v} = (0, 0, 1)$ , 设切线与  $z$  轴所成的锐角为  $\theta$ , 则有

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{v}|}{|\mathbf{l}||\mathbf{v}|} = \frac{|0 + 0 + b|}{\sqrt{(-a \sin t_0)^2 + (a \cos t_0)^2 + b^2} \sqrt{1}} = \frac{|b|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

则  $\cos \theta$  与  $t_0$  无关, 为一定值, 从而  $\theta$  也为定值.

因此螺旋线  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, bt)$  上任意一点处的切线与  $z$  轴成定角.

86. 求曲面  $S: x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  的切平面, 使得所求切平面平行于平面  $x + 4y + 6z = 6$ .

**解:** 对  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 21 = 0$ , 有  $F'_x = 2x$ ,  $F'_y = 4y$ ,  $F'_z = 6z$ .

从而在点  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面法向量  $\mathbf{n}_0 = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_M = (2x_0, 4y_0, 6z_0)$ .

又已知平面的法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (1, 4, 6)$ , 且切平面平行于已知平面.

则有  $\mathbf{n}_0 \parallel \mathbf{n}$ , 从而  $\frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{4} = \frac{6z_0}{6}$ , 即  $y_0 = z_0 = 2x_0$ .

又因为点  $M(x_0, 2x_0, 2x_0)$  在曲面  $S$  上, 代入坐标则有  $x_0^2 + 2(2x_0)^2 + 3(2x_0)^2 = 21$ , 即  $21x_0^2 = 21$ .

解得  $x_0 = \pm 1$ , 对应  $M(1, 2, 2)$  或  $M(-1, -2, -2)$ .

$x_0 = 1$  时,  $\mathbf{n}_0 = (2, 8, 12)$ , 则切平面方程为  $2(x - 1) + 8(y - 2) + 12(z - 2) = 0$ ,

化简即  $x + 4y + 6z - 21 = 0$ .

$x_0 = -1$  时,  $\mathbf{n}_0 = (-2, -8, -12)$ , 则切平面方程为  $-2(x + 1) - 8(y + 2) - 12(z + 2) = 0$ ,

化简即  $x + 4y + 6z + 21 = 0$ .

综上, 所求切平面方程为  $x + 2y + 3z - 21 = 0$  或  $x + 2y + 3z + 21 = 0$ .

87. 求曲面  $S: x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 20$  在点  $(3, 2, 1)$  处的法线方程.

解: 对  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 20 = 0$ , 有  $F'_x = 2x$ ,  $F'_y = 4y$ ,  $F'_z = 6z$ .

从而在点  $P(3, 2, 1)$  处的切平面法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_M = (6, 8, 6)$ .

因此在点  $(3, 2, 1)$  处的法线方程为  $\frac{x-3}{6} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z-1}{6}$ .

88. 求曲面  $S: x^2 + 2y^2 - 3z^2 = 3$  在点  $(2, -1, 1)$  处的切平面方程.

解: 对  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 3z^2 - 3 = 0$ , 有  $F'_x = 2x$ ,  $F'_y = 4y$ ,  $F'_z = -6z$ .

从而在点  $P(2, -1, 1)$  处的切平面法向量  $\mathbf{n}_0 = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_M = (4, -4, -6)$ .

因此切平面方程为  $4(x-2) + (-4)(y+1) + (-6)(z-1) = 0$ , 化简即  $2x - 2y - 3z - 3 = 0$ .

89. 求曲面  $S: 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 9$  上与直线  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-3} = \frac{z}{2}$  垂直的切平面方程.

解: 对  $F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 9 = 0$ , 有  $F'_x = 4x$ ,  $F'_y = 6y$ ,  $F'_z = 2z$ .

从而在点  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面法向量  $\mathbf{n}_0 = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_M = (4x_0, 6y_0, 2z_0)$ .

又已知直线的方向向量  $\mathbf{v} = (2, -3, 2)$ , 且切平面与已知直线垂直.

则有  $\mathbf{n}_0 \parallel \mathbf{v}$ , 从而  $\frac{4x_0}{2} = \frac{6y_0}{-3} = \frac{2z_0}{2}$ , 即  $z_0 = 2x_0 = -2y_0$ .

又因为点  $M(-y_0, y_0, -2y_0)$  在曲面  $S$  上, 代入坐标则有  $2(-y_0)^2 + 3y_0^2 + (-2y_0)^2 = 9$ , 即  $9y_0^2 = 9$ .

解得  $y_0 = \pm 1$ , 对应  $M(-1, 1, -2)$  或  $M(1, -1, 2)$ .

$y_0 = 1$  时,  $\mathbf{n}_0 = (-4, 6, -4)$ , 则切平面方程为  $-4(x+1) + 6(y-1) + (-4)(z+2) = 0$ ,

化简即  $2x - 3y + 2z + 9 = 0$ .

$y_0 = -1$  时,  $\mathbf{n}_0 = (4, -6, 4)$ , 则切平面方程为  $4(x-1) + (-6)(y+1) + 4(z-2) = 0$ ,

化简即  $2x - 3y + 2z - 9 = 0$ .

综上, 所求切平面方程为  $2x - 3y + 2z + 9 = 0$  或  $2x - 3y + 2z - 9 = 0$ .

90. 证明: 曲面  $S: \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 上任意一点处的切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距之和

为定值.

**证明:** 对  $F(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} - \sqrt{a} = 0$ , 有  $F'_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ ,  $F'_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$ ,  $F'_z = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$ .

对曲面上任意一点  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 当  $x_0 y_0 z_0 = 0$  时, 切平面不存在, 从而此时考虑  $x_0, y_0, z_0 > 0$  的情况.

则在点  $P$  处的切平面法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_P = \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}} \right)$ .

因此在  $P$  点处的切平面方程为  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z - z_0) = 0$ .

又因为  $P$  在曲面  $S$  上满足  $\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = \sqrt{a}$ , 从而化简有切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}}z - \sqrt{a} = 0.$$

由此可得切平面的截距式方程为  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{ax_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{ay_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{az_0}} = 1$ .

从而在三个坐标轴上的截距分别为  $\sqrt{ax_0}$ ,  $\sqrt{ay_0}$ ,  $\sqrt{az_0}$ .

因此截距之和为  $\sqrt{ax_0} + \sqrt{ay_0} + \sqrt{az_0} = \sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} = a$ , 则为定值.

91. 设  $F(x, y, z)$  具有连续偏导数, 证明: 曲面  $F\left(\frac{z}{y}, \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$  的切平面过定点.

**证明:** 由题,  $F'_x = F'_1 \cdot 0 + F'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{z} + F'_3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot y = \frac{1}{z}F'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2}F'_3$ .

$$F'_y = F'_1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \cdot z + F'_2 \cdot 0 + F'_3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{z}{y^2}F'_1 + \frac{1}{x}F'_3.$$

$$F'_z = F'_1 \cdot \frac{1}{y} + F'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) \cdot x + F'_3 \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{y}F'_1 - \frac{x}{z^2}F'_2.$$

因此对曲面上任意一点  $P(a, b, c)$ , 在  $P$  处的切平面法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_P = \left( \frac{1}{c}F'_2 - \frac{b}{a^2}F'_3, -\frac{c}{b^2}F'_1 + \frac{1}{a}F'_3, \frac{1}{b}F'_1 - \frac{a}{c^2}F'_2 \right).$$

从而在  $P$  处的切平面方程为

$$\left( \frac{1}{c}F'_2 - \frac{b}{a^2}F'_3 \right) (x - a) + \left( -\frac{c}{b^2}F'_1 + \frac{1}{a}F'_3 \right) (y - b) + \left( \frac{1}{b}F'_1 - \frac{a}{c^2}F'_2 \right) (z - c) = 0.$$

将相同的偏导合并整理有

$$F'_1 \left( -\frac{c}{b^2}y + \frac{c}{b} + \frac{1}{b}z - \frac{c}{b} \right) + F'_2 \left( \frac{1}{c}x - \frac{a}{c} - \frac{a}{c^2}z + \frac{a}{c} \right) + F'_3 \left( -\frac{b}{a^2}x + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a}y - \frac{b}{a} \right) = 0.$$

再次整理, 则切平面方程为

$$\left( \frac{1}{c}F'_2 - \frac{b}{a^2}F'_3 \right) x + \left( -\frac{c}{b^2}F'_1 + \frac{1}{a}F'_3 \right) y + \left( \frac{1}{b}F'_1 - \frac{a}{c^2}F'_2 \right) z = 0.$$

从而该切平面恒过点  $(0, 0, 0)$ .

92. 设  $P_0$  是曲面  $S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  外一定点,  $P_1 \in S$ , 若  $|P_0P_1| = \max_{P \in S} |P_0P|$ . 证明: 直线  $P_0P_1$  为曲面  $S$  在点  $P_1$  处的法线.

**证明:** 设  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 曲面  $S$  上任意一点  $P(x_P, y_P, z_P)$ , 此时  $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} > 1$ .

从而  $|P_0P| = \sqrt{(x_P - x_0)^2 + (y_P - y_0)^2 + (z_P - z_0)^2}$ , 则  $|P_0P|$  取最大值时,  $|P_0P|^2$  也取最大值.

又  $P$  在曲面  $S$  上, 有  $\frac{x_P^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_P^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_P^2}{c^2} = 1$ .

则构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2(x - x_0) + \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}x = 0, \\ L'_y = 2(y - y_0) + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2}y = 0, \\ L'_z = 2(z - z_0) + \frac{2\lambda}{c^2}z = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{即有} \quad \begin{cases} x - x_0 = -\lambda \frac{x}{a^2}, \\ y - y_0 = -\lambda \frac{y}{b^2}, \\ z - z_0 = -\lambda \frac{z}{c^2}. \end{cases}$$

因为  $\overrightarrow{P_0P} = (x_P - x_0, y_P - y_0, z_P - z_0)$ , 则当取驻点时, 有

$$\overrightarrow{P_0P} = \left( -\lambda \frac{x_P}{a^2}, -\lambda \frac{y_P}{b^2}, -\lambda \frac{z_P}{c^2} \right) \parallel \left( \frac{x_P}{a^2}, \frac{y_P}{b^2}, \frac{z_P}{c^2} \right).$$

由实际情况,  $|P_0P|$  有最大值, 则最大值在驻点处取到.

从而对  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ,  $\overrightarrow{P_0P_1} \parallel \left( \frac{x_1}{a^2}, \frac{y_1}{b^2}, \frac{z_1}{c^2} \right)$ .

对  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$ , 有  $F'_x = \frac{2x}{a^2}$ ,  $F'_y = \frac{2y}{b^2}$ ,  $F'_z = \frac{2z}{c^2}$ .

因此在  $P_1$  处的法线方向向量  $\mathbf{v} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_{P_1} = \left( \frac{2x_1}{a^2}, \frac{2y_1}{b^2}, \frac{2z_1}{c^2} \right)$ .

则有  $\overrightarrow{P_0P_1} \parallel \mathbf{v}$ , 从而直线  $P_0P_1$  为曲面在点  $P_1$  处的法线.

93. 在曲面  $S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  ( $a, b, c > 0$ ) 的第一卦限上求一点, 使该点处的切平面与三个坐标平面所围立体的体积最小, 并求此最小体积.

**解:** 设曲面  $S$  上第一卦限内的点  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 此时  $x_0, y_0, z_0 > 0$ .

对  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$ , 有  $F'_x = \frac{2x}{a^2}$ ,  $F'_y = \frac{2y}{b^2}$ ,  $F'_z = \frac{2z}{c^2}$ .

因此在  $P$  处的切平面法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_P = \left( \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right)$ .

从而对应切平面方程为  $\frac{2x_0}{a^2}(x-x_0) + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}(y-y_0) + \frac{2z_0}{c^2}(z-z_0) = 0$ .

又因为点  $P$  在曲面  $S$  上有  $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1$ ,

从而化简的切平面方程为  $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{z_0}{c^2}z - 1 = 0$ .

代入  $x=y=0$  解得  $z = \frac{c^2}{z_0}$ ; 代入  $x=z=0$  解得  $y = \frac{b^2}{y_0}$ ; 代入  $y=z=0$  解得  $x = \frac{a^2}{x_0}$ .

即切平面与坐标轴交点分别为  $A\left(\frac{a^2}{x_0}, 0, 0\right)$ ,  $B\left(0, \frac{b^2}{y_0}, 0\right)$ ,  $C\left(0, 0, \frac{c^2}{z_0}\right)$ .

从而切平面与三个坐标平面所围立体即四面体  $OABC$ . 其体积

$$V = \frac{1}{3}|OC| \cdot \frac{1}{2}|OA||OB| = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{c^2}{z_0} \cdot \frac{a^2}{x_0} \cdot \frac{b^2}{y_0} = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6x_0y_0z_0}.$$

当  $V$  最小时, 则  $x_0y_0z_0$  最大. 利用点  $P$  在曲面  $C$  上的条件,

构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz + \lambda\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1\right)$ , 此时  $x, y, z > 0$ .

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = yz + \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}x = 0, \\ L'_y = xz + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2}y = 0, \\ L'_z = xy + \frac{2\lambda}{c^2}z = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{由前三个方程有} \quad \begin{cases} xyz = -\frac{2\lambda}{a^2}x^2, \\ xyz = -\frac{2\lambda}{b^2}y^2, \\ xyz = -\frac{2\lambda}{c^2}z^2. \end{cases}$$

因为  $x, y, z > 0$ , 则  $\lambda \neq 0$ , 从而有  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

解得  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$ ,  $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b$ ,  $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}c$ .

由实际情况, 则  $xyz$  一定有最大值, 从而当  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  取  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}c\right)$  时  $x_0y_0z_0$  取到最大值.

此时  $x_0y_0z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}abc$ , 则  $V = \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}abc} = \frac{\sqrt{3}abc}{2}$ .

即点  $P\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}b, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}c\right)$  处切平面与三个坐标平面所围立体体积最小, 最小体积为  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc$ .

94. 证明: 光滑曲面  $S: F(x, y, z) = 0$  上到平面  $\pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  距离最短点处的切平面与平面  $\pi$  平行.

证明: 这里需要说明的是, 原题应保证曲面与平面  $\pi$  没有交点, 否则该结论是不成立的.

设曲面  $S$  上的点  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 则  $P$  到平面  $\pi$  的距离  $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$ .

则  $d$  取最小值时, 则  $(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D)^2$  应取最小值.

构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (Ax + By + Cz + D)^2 + \lambda F(x, y, z)$ .

由题, 此时应有  $(Ax + By + Cz + D)^2 > 0$ , 保证  $S$  上没有与平面  $\pi$  相交的点.

令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2A(Ax + By + Cz + D) + \lambda F'_x(x, y, z) = 0, \\ L'_y = 2B(Ax + By + Cz + D) + \lambda F'_y(x, y, z) = 0, \\ L'_z = 2C(Ax + By + Cz + D) + \lambda F'_z(x, y, z) = 0, \\ L'_\lambda = F(x, y, z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

因为  $Ax + By + Cz + D \neq 0$ , 则有  $\lambda \neq 0$ . 此时设驻点  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ , 则应有

$$\begin{aligned} F'_x(x_1, y_1, z_1) &= -\frac{2A(Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D)}{\lambda}, \quad F'_y(x_1, y_1, z_1) = -\frac{2B(Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D)}{\lambda}, \\ F'_z(x_1, y_1, z_1) &= -\frac{2C(Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D)}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

因此有  $(F'_x(x_1, y_1, z_1), F'_y(x_1, y_1, z_1), F'_z(x_1, y_1, z_1)) \parallel (A, B, C)$ .

由实际情况,  $d$  有最小值, 且最小值在驻点  $P_1$  处取到, 即  $P_1$  是  $S$  到  $\pi$  的距离最短点.

又因为在  $P_1$  处的切平面法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)|_{P_1} = (F'_x(x_1, y_1, z_1), F'_y(x_1, y_1, z_1), F'_z(x_1, y_1, z_1))$ .

从而  $\mathbf{n} \parallel (A, B, C)$ , 且  $(A, B, C)$  是平面  $\pi$  的法向量.

因此曲面  $S$  上到平面  $\pi$  距离最短点处的切平面与平面  $\pi$  平行.

95. 设  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上连续, 且满足

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{f(x, y) + x - 2y + 6}{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} = 2.$$

(1) 求曲面  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 2)$  处的切平面方程;

(2) 点  $(1, 2)$  是否为函数  $z = f(x, y)$  的极值点, 为什么?

解: (1) 由极限式可知, 因为  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} ((x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2) = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} f(x, y) + x - 2y + 6 = 0$ .

从而  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} -x + 2y - 6 = -1 + 4 - 6 = -3$ .

由  $f(x, y)$  的连续性则  $f(1, 2) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} f(x, y) = -3$ .

因此有  $f(x, y) + x - 2y + 6 = f(x, y) + 3 + (x-1) - 2(y-2) = f(x, y) - f(1, 2) + (x-1) - 2(y-2)$ , 又

由极限式可知

$$f(x, y) + x - 2y + 6 = 2[(x - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2] + o(\rho^2), \text{ 其中 } \rho = \sqrt{(x - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2}.$$

从而有

$$f(x, y) = f(1, 2) - (x - 1) + 2(y - 2) + o(\rho).$$

因此  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 2)$  处可微, 且  $dz\big|_{(1, 2)} = -dx + 2dy$ . 【利用可微的定义】

则曲面  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 2)$  处的切平面方程为  $z - (-3) = -(x - 1) + 2(y - 2)$ , 即  $z = -x + 2y - 6$ .

(2) 由(1)中  $dz$  表达式可知,  $f'_x(1, 2) = -1$ ,  $f'_y(1, 2) = 2$ .

又因为若  $(1, 2)$  为极值点, 应有  $f'_x(1, 2) = f'_y(1, 2) = 0$  成立, 产生矛盾.

从而点  $(1, 2)$  不是函数的极值点.