

第九章 多元函数微分法及其应用

第一节 多元函数的基本概念

1. 填空:

$$(1) \text{ 区域 } ; \text{ 曲面 } . (2) -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$(3) xy. (4) \{(x, y) | y^2 - 2x + 5 = 0\}.$$

2. 求下列各函数的定义域, 并画出该定义域的草图.

$$(1) \text{ 解: } (1) D = \{(x, y) | -y^2 \leq x \leq y^2, y \neq 0\}, \text{ 图略.}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } (2) D = \{(x, y) | y > x, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}, \text{ 图略.}$$

3. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \text{ 解: } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,3)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,3)} \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}-1} = 3.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \because (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0), \therefore xy \rightarrow 0 \text{ 且 } \left| \sin \frac{5}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq 1 \text{ (有}$$

界), 故原式=0.

$$(3^*) \text{ 解: 当 } x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{5x-6y}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{5x}{x^2+y^2} \right| + \left| \frac{6y}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{5x}{x^2} \right| + \left| \frac{6y}{y^2} \right| \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{5x-6y}{x^2+y^2} = 0.$$

$$4. \text{ 证明: 当 } (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \text{ 时, 令 } x = ky^3, \text{ 则 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^6}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{ky^6}{k^2y^6 + y^6} = \frac{k}{k^2 + 1}, \quad \text{结果与 } k \text{ 值有关, 故极限不存在.}$$

$$5. \text{ 解: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 2 \neq -2 = f(0, 0), \text{ 故函数在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处不连续.}$$

第二节 偏导数

1. 填空:

$$(1) \text{ 常数; } (1+xy)^x \left[\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right]; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2(1+xy)^{x-1}}{1+xy}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 既非充分也非必要. } (3) \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)}, \arctan 2.$$

$$(4) 2f'_x(x_0, y_0). (5) 0, 1. (6) \text{ 充分.}$$

2. 求下列函数的一阶偏导数:

$$(1) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy} + 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy} + x^2.$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x.$$

3. 求下列函数的二阶偏导数:

$$(1) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cos(x+y),$$

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

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

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

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

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

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

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

$$4. \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{y} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \left(\ln x + \frac{1}{y} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y^2} \right),$$

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

$$5. \text{ 解: } 1) \because \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} y \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 = f(0, 0),$$

故函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续;

$$2) f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y \cos \frac{1}{(\Delta y)^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{1}{(\Delta y)^2}, \text{ 极限不存在,}$$

故此点处关于 y 的偏导数不存在.

第三节 全微分

1. (1) 充分. 必要. (2) 必要. 充分. (3) 充分.

2. 求下列函数的全微分:

$$(1) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy + \frac{1}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 - \frac{x}{y^2},$$

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

$$(2) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3e^{-y} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -3xe^{-y},$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left(3e^{-y} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx - 3xe^{-y} dy.$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = zy^{xz} \ln y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xzy^{xz-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy^{xz} \ln y,$$

$$du = zy^{xz} \ln y dx + xzy^{xz-1} dy + xy^{xz} \ln y dz.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ 解: } dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2+y^2} \Delta x + \frac{2y}{1+x^2+y^2} \Delta y, \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0.1 + \frac{1}{3} \times (-0.2) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \text{ 解: 设所求边长为 } a, \text{ 则 } a = 1.9 \sin 31^\circ = 1.9 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{180} \right),$$

设 $z = f(x, y) = x \sin y$, 取

$$x = 2, \Delta x = -0.1, y = \frac{\pi}{6}, \Delta y = \frac{\pi}{180},$$

因为 $f_x(x, y) = \sin y, f_y(x, y) = x \cos y$, 所以

$$a = f\left(2 - 0.1, \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right)$$

$$\approx f\left(2, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + f_x\left(2, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)(-0.1) + f_y\left(2, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)$$

$$= 0.95 + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{180} \approx 0.98, \text{ 故所求边长的近似值为 } 0.98m.$$

$$5. \text{ 解: } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot 0|} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|0 \cdot \Delta y|} - 0}{\Delta y} = 0,$$

故函数 $z = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处的偏导数存在;

$$\text{但 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}, \text{ 其中}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2},$$

易知当 $(\Delta x, \Delta y)$ 沿直线 $y = x$ 趋于 $(0,0)$ 时此极限不存在. 故

函数 $z = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处不可微.

第四节 多元复合函数的求导法则

1. 填空:

(1) 树图略, $e^{3t} \sin t (2 \cos^2 t + 3 \sin t \cos t - \sin^2 t)$.

(2) $2z$. (3) $3(y^2 + y + x)$.

(4) $\ln y$, x^2 , $2x \ln y$, $\frac{x^2}{y}$.

2. 求下列函数的偏导数或导数:

(1) 解: $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \cos t - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \cdot e^t,$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin^2 t - e^{2t}}} (\sin t \cos t - e^{2t}).$$

(2) 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -2xf'(v)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2} + f'(v) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2} + 2yf'(v).$$

(3) 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y-1}{\sqrt{1-(u-v)^2}},$

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

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

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

(4) 解: $\frac{dz}{dt} = 4uv^3w + 9u^2v^2wt^2 + 3u^2v^3.$

3. 求下列函数的偏导数:

(1) 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}f'_1 - \sin(x+y)f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}f'_1 - \sin(x+y)f'_2.$$

(2) 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xyf'_1 + f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2f'_1 + f'_3,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2xf'_1 + 2x^3yf''_{11} + 2xyf''_{13} + x^2f''_{21} + f''_{23}.$$

(3) 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'_1 + f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf'_1 - f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2f''_{11} + 2yf''_{12} + f''_{22},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + xyf''_{11} + (x-y)f''_{12} - f''_{22},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2f''_{11} - 2xf''_{12} + f''_{22}.$$

3. 证明: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = af' - ag', \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 f'' + a^2 g'',$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f' + g', \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f'' + g'', \quad \text{故} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

第五节 隐函数的求导法则

1. 解: (公式法) 令 $F(x, y) = \sin xy + e^x - y^2,$

$$\text{则 } F_x = y \cos xy + e^x, \quad F_y = x \cos xy - 2y,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{y \cos xy + e^x}{x \cos xy - 2y},$$

提示: 另还可利用两边直接对自变量求偏导或两边求全微分的方法, 过程略. 下同.

2. 解: (公式法) 令 $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{z} - \ln \frac{z}{y}, \quad F_x = \frac{1}{z}, \quad F_y = \frac{1}{y},$

$$F_z = -\frac{x+z}{z^2},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{z}{x+z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{z^2}{y(x+z)},$$

$$\text{故 } dz = \frac{z}{x+z} dx + \frac{z^2}{y(x+z)} dy.$$

3. 解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = z^3 - 3xyz - 1$, 则 $F_x = -3yz$, $F_y = -3xz$,

$$F_z = 3z^2 - 3xy,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy},$$

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

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

$$= \frac{z(z^4 - 2xyz^2 - x^2y^2)}{(z^2 - xy)^3}.$$

4. 证明: 令 $F(x, y, z) = x + z - yf(x^2 - z^2)$, 则 $F_x = 1 - 2xyf'$,

$$F_y = -f, \quad F_z = 1 + 2yzf',$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1 - 2xyf'}{1 + 2yzf'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{f}{1 + 2yzf'},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= -\frac{z - 2xyzf'}{1 + 2yzf'} + \frac{yf}{1 + 2yzf'} \\ &= -\frac{z - 2xyzf' - yf}{1 + 2yzf'} = -\frac{z - 2xyzf' - (x + z)}{1 + 2yzf'} = x. \end{aligned}$$

5. 解: 方程组两边直接对自变量 x 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x - z}{y + z}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{y - x}{y + z}.$$

6. 解: 方程组两边直接对自变量 x 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2v^2 - 3x}{4uv - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{6u - yv}{4uv - xy}.$$

7*. 解: 联立方程组 $\begin{cases} y = f(x, t) \\ F(x, y, t) = 0 \end{cases}$ 两边直接对自变量 x 求偏导,

得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f'_x + f'_t \frac{dt}{dx} \\ F'_x + F'_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_t \frac{dt}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{故} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'_x F'_t - f'_t F'_x}{f'_t F'_y + F'_t}$$

第六节 多元函数微分学的几何应用

1. 填空:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = \pm\sqrt{2x} \\ z = 2x - 5 \end{cases} \quad (2) \underline{(-2, 10, 1)}.$$

2. 解: 切向量 $\vec{T} = (x', y', z')|_{t=\frac{\pi}{6}} = (1, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\sqrt{3})$,

曲线在对应 $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 的点处的切线方程为:

$$\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}{1} = \frac{y - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{-\sqrt{3}},$$

法平面方程为: $(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(y - \frac{1}{2}) - \sqrt{3}(z - \frac{1}{2}) = 0$,

$$\text{即 } 2x + \sqrt{3}y - 2\sqrt{3}z + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0.$$

3. 解: 用隐函数组求导的方法得到 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5x + z}{-5y - z}$,

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{-y + x}{-5y - z}, \quad \text{点 } M_0(1, 2, 2) \text{ 处的切向量}$$

$$\vec{T} = \left(1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx} \right) \Big|_{M_0} = (1, -\frac{7}{12}, \frac{1}{12}) // (12, -7, 1),$$

曲线在对应点 $M_0(1, 2, 2)$ 处的切线方程为:

$$\frac{x-1}{12} = \frac{y-2}{-7} = \frac{z-2}{1},$$

法平面方程为: $12(x-1) - 7(y-2) + (z-2) = 0$.

4. 解: 令 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9$,

$$\text{法向量 } \vec{n} = (f'_x, f'_y, f'_z) \Big|_{(1, 0, 2\sqrt{2})} = (2, 0, 4\sqrt{2}) // (1, 0, 2\sqrt{2}),$$

故所求切平面方程为 $(x-1) + 2\sqrt{2}(z-2\sqrt{2}) = 0$,

即 $x + 2\sqrt{2}z - 9 = 0$.

法线方程为: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-0}{0} = \frac{z-2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$

5. 解: 设点 M 的坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则切平面 π 的法向量 \vec{n}

$= (2x_0, 4y_0, 6z_0)$, 直线 L 过点 $(6, 3, \frac{1}{2})$, 且方向向量为

$\vec{l} = (2, 1, -1)$, 故有

$$\begin{cases} 4x_0 + 4y_0 - 6z_0 = 0 \\ 2x_0(x_0 - 6) + 4y_0(y_0 - 3) + 6z_0\left(z_0 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0, \\ x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 3z_0^2 = 21 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 3 \\ y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 = 2 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = 2 \\ z_0 = 2 \end{cases}$,

所求切平面方程为 $x + 2z = 7$ 或 $x + 4y + 6z = 21$.

注: 上题中在直线 L 上任取两点的坐标代入平面 π 的方程,

同样可求得点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 过程略.

第七节* 方向导数与梯度

1. 填空:

(1) 既不充分也不必要. (2) 充分.

2. 解: $\vec{PQ} = (1, -\sqrt{3})$, 与之同方向的单位向量 $\vec{e} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x+y},$$

$$\text{所求方向导数为 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \cos\theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \sin\theta = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{6}.$$

3. 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$

锥面的外法线方向为 $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, -2)$, 其方向余弦为

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos\gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = 4, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = 3, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{(1,1,1)} = 5,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \cos\gamma = \frac{7-5\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

4. 解: $f_x = 2xyz, \quad f_y = x^2z, \quad f_z = x^2y,$

$$\operatorname{grad} f(1, -5, 2) = -20\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 5\vec{k},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = |\operatorname{grad} f(1, -5, 2)| = \sqrt{429}.$$

第八节 多元函数的极值及其求法

1. 填空:

(1) 各偏导数存在的极值点必是驻点, 但驻点不一定是极值点.

(2) 0, 0.

$$2. \text{解: 由 } \begin{cases} f_x = 1 + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{3y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \\ f_y = -2 + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{3x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \end{cases},$$

得驻点 $(1, 1)$, $(0, 0)$ (无定义, 舍去),

$$f_{xx} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2x(3y - x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$f_{xy} = -\frac{3}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2y(3y - x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y(y + 3x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

在驻点 $(1, 1)$ 处, $A = \frac{3}{2}$, $B = -\frac{1}{2}$, $C = -\frac{3}{2}$, 得

$AC - B^2 = -\frac{5}{2} < 0$, 故 $(1, 1)$ 不是函数的极值点, 该函数无极值点.

3. 解: 令 $F(x, y, z) = 6x^2 + 4y^2 + 3z^2 - 12x + 6z - 3$,

$$\text{由隐函数求导得 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{2x-2}{z+1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{4y}{3z+3} = 0 \end{cases},$$

得驻点 $(1, 0)$, 代入原方程得:

$$z^2 + 2z - 3 = 0, \text{ 解得 } z = 1, z = -3,$$

由方程知此曲面为椭球面, 故函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的极大值为 1,

极小值为 -3.

4. 解: (1) 求 D 内的驻点:

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - y + 1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - x + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得驻点 } (-1, -1), \text{ 而 } z(-1, -1) = -1;$$

(2) 求函数在边界上的最值.

当 $x=0, -3 \leq y \leq 0$ 时, $z = y^2 + y$,

只须比较 $z(0,0)=0, z(0,-3)=6, z(0,-\frac{1}{2})=-\frac{1}{4}$,

同理可讨论边界 $y=0, -3 \leq x \leq 0$, 得

$$z(-3,0)=6, z(-\frac{1}{2},0)=-\frac{1}{4},$$

当 $x+y=-3$ 时, $z=3x^2+9x+6$, 得 $z(-\frac{3}{2},-\frac{3}{2})=-\frac{3}{4}$,

比较以上函数值, 易知函数在 $(-3,0)$ 和 $(0,-3)$ 处取得最大值 6,

在点 $(-1,-1)$ 处达到最小值 -1.

5. 解: 作拉格朗日函数 $L(x,y)=x^2+y^2+\lambda\left(\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}-1\right)$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} L_x = 2x + \frac{\lambda}{a} = 0 \\ L_y = 2y + \frac{\lambda}{b} = 0 \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2} \\ y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2} \\ \lambda = -\frac{2a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2} \end{cases}, \text{ 故有唯一驻点}$$

$$\left(\frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}, \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2} \right),$$

显然此问题无极大值 (几何意义为求已知直线上点到原点的距离的极值问题), 所以函数在该驻点处取得极小值, 代入可

$$\text{得极小值为 } \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}.$$

6*. 解: 作拉格朗日函数

$$L(x,y,z)=z^2+\lambda(x^2+y^2-1)+\mu(x+y+z-2)$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} L_x = 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\ L_y = 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\ L_z = 2z + \mu = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}, \text{ 要使满足第 5 个方程的点}$$

的竖坐标最小,

故点 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 2-\sqrt{2}\right)$ 为所求.

第九章 自测题

1. 填空:

(1) $2x+4y+xy$. (2) 2. (3) 0, -1.

(4) $\frac{\varphi'_1}{a\varphi'_1+b\varphi'_2}$, $\frac{\varphi'_2}{a\varphi'_1+b\varphi'_2}$, 1. (5) $\frac{ze^{-x^2}}{z+1}$.

(6) $\underline{e^{xyz}(x^2y^2z^2+3xyz+1)}.$

(7) $\underline{\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{y-0}{0}=\frac{z-1}{0}}, \quad \underline{x-1=0}. \quad (8^*) \quad \underline{\sqrt{2}}.$

(9) 不可导点. (10) (0,0).

2. 计算:

(1) 解: $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}dz$, 又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^{y-1}y^{z+1}z^x + x^y y^z z^x \ln z,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^y y^{z-1}z^{x+1} + x^y y^z z^x \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{y+1}y^z z^{x-1} + x^y y^z z^x \ln y, \text{ 所以}$$

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

(2) 解: 由题设知, $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx},$

方程组两端同时对 x 求导得:

$$\begin{cases} \cos u \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \\ e^y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - 2x + 3 \frac{du}{dx} = 0 \end{cases},$$

解方程组得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x \cos u + 3y}{e^y \cos u - 3x}$, 所以

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = f_x + f_y \cdot \frac{2x \cos u + 3y}{e^y \cos u - 3x}.$$

(3) 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot e^x \sin y + f'_2 \cdot 2x,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_1 \cdot e^x \sin y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_2 \cdot 2x),$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f'_1 \cdot e^x \cos y + e^x \sin y (f''_{11} \cdot e^x \cos y + f''_{12} \cdot 2y) \\ &\quad + 2x(f''_{21} \cdot e^x \cos y + f''_{22} \cdot 2y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f'_1 \cdot e^x \cos y + e^{2x} \sin y \cos y \cdot f''_{11} \\ &\quad + 2e^x (y \sin y + x \cos y) f''_{12} + 4xy f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 证明: 设 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 是曲面上任意一点, 则

$$x_0 y_0 z_0 = a^3, \quad a > 0, \quad x_0, y_0, z_0 \text{ 不同时为零.}$$

令 $F(x, y, z) = xyz - a^3, (a > 0)$, 则曲面在该点处切平面的法向量为:

$$F_x|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = yz|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = y_0 z_0,$$

$$F_y|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = xz|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = x_0 z_0,$$

$$F_z|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = xy|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = x_0 y_0,$$

切平面的方程为:

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

将其化为截距式方程得: $\frac{x}{3x_0} + \frac{y}{3y_0} + \frac{z}{3z_0} = 1,$

则切平面在三个坐标轴的截距分别为: $3x_0, 3y_0, 3z_0$, 切

平面与三个坐标面围成的四面体的体积为:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3x_0 \cdot 3y_0 \cdot 3z_0 = \frac{9}{2} a^3, \text{ 为常数.}$$

(5) 解: 由题设可知
$$\begin{cases} z_x = 4x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \\ z_y = 4y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases},$$

解得驻点为 $(-1, -1), (1, 1), (0, 0)$;

$$\text{又 } A = z_{xx} = 12x^2 - 2, B = z_{xy} = -2, C = z_{yy} = 12y^2 - 2,$$

所以在 $(-1, -1)$ 处, $A = 10 > 0, B = -2, C = 10$, 故

$AC - B^2 > 0$, 点 $(-1, -1)$ 是极小值点, 极小值为

$$z(-1, -1) = -2;$$

在 $(1, 1)$ 处, $A = 10 > 0, B = -2, C = 10$, 同样

$AC - B^2 > 0$, 点 $(1, 1)$ 是极小值点, 极小值为 $z(1, 1) = -2$;

在 $(0, 0)$ 处, $AC - B^2 = 0$, 故无法做出判别. 而此时, 若

$y = x$, 则 $z = 2x^2(x^2 - 2)$ 在 $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ 附近有

$$z = 2x^2(x^2 - 2) < 0 = z(0, 0). \text{ 若 } y = -x, \text{ 则}$$

$$z = 2x^4 > 0 = z(0, 0), \text{ 故 } (0, 0) \text{ 不是极值点.}$$

(6) 解: 设 (x, y, z) 是曲面上的点, 它到原点的距离为

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2},$$

令 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 问题化简为在 $(x - y)^2 + z^2 = 1$

的约束条件下求 $f(x, y, z)$ 的最小值.

设 $L(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda[(x - y)^2 + z^2 - 1]$, 则由

$$\text{lagrange 乘数法得} \begin{cases} L_x = 2x + 2\lambda(x - y) = 0 \\ L_y = 2y - 2\lambda(x - y) = 0 \\ L_z = 2z + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ (x - y)^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases},$$

解得 $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 两个驻点, 且均为最小值点,

原点到曲面的最短距离为 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

(7)解: 方法一(推导法) 曲线的一般方程为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$,

$$\text{方程两端同时对 } x \text{ 求导得: } \begin{cases} 2x + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = -1, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 0,$$

故曲线在点 $(1,1,2)$ 处的切向量为 $(1, -1, 0)$, 切线方程为:

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{0}.$$

方法二(向量代数法) 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6$, 则

$$F_x(x, y, z) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2x \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2,$$

$$F_y(x, y, z) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2y \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2,$$

$$F_z(x, y, z) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2z \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 4,$$

即球面在点 $(1,1,2)$ 处的法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = (2, 2, 4)$;

设 $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$, 则

$$G_x(x, y, z) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2x \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2,$$

$$G_y(x, y, z) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2y \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 2,$$

$$G_z(x, y, z) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = -1,$$

即旋转抛物面在点 $(1,1,2)$ 处的法向量为 $\vec{n}_2 = (2, 2, -1)$,

故切向量 $\vec{s} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (2, 2, 4) \times (2, 2, -1)$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-6, 6, 0) // (1, -1, 0),$$

切线方程为: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{0}$.

3. 考研题练练看:

(1*) (1,1,1). (2) A. (3) 1. (4*) $2dx - dy$.

(5) $(2\ln 2 + 1)dx - (2\ln 2 + 1)dy$. (6) A. (7) 4.

(8) $f_{11}''(1,1) + f_{11}''(1,1) + f_{12}''(1,1)$. (9*) C. (10) A.

(11*) 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z_u + z_v v_x$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = z_{uu} + z_{uv} v_y + (z_{vu} + z_{vv} v_y) v_x + z_v v_{xy},$$

由于 $f(1,1=2)$ 是 $f(u,v)$ 的极值, 故 $f_u(1,1) = f_v(1,1) = 0$,

所以 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = f_{uv}(2,2) + f_v(2,2) f_{uv}(1,1)$,

(12) 解: 令 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} + x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-x)$

$$= (1-x^2) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-y) = (-xy) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = 0,$$

得驻点 $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$,

$$\text{又 } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-x)(1-x^2) + e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \cdot (-2x)$$

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

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

$$= (xy^2 - x) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}},$$

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

故在 $(1,0)$ 处, $A = -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B = 0, C = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 所以

$$AC - B^2 = 2e^{-1} > 0 \text{ 又 } A < 0,$$

$\therefore (1,0)$ 为极大值, 极大值为 $f(1,0) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$;

在 $(-1,0)$ 处, $A = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, B = 0, C = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 所以

$$AC - B^2 = 2e^{-1} > 0 \text{ 又 } A > 0,$$

$\therefore (-1,0)$ 为极小值, 极小值为 $f(-1,0) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

(13) 解: 作拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + \mu(x + y + z - 4),$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} F'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 \\ F'_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 \\ F'_z = 2z - \lambda + \mu = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ x + y + z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \\ z = 2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = -2 \\ z = 8 \end{cases},$$

故所求得最大值为 72, 最小值为 6.

(14*) 解: $\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot a + b \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = a \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi^2} + (a+b) \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + b \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi^2} + 2ab \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\text{故 } 4 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x \partial y} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial y^2} = (5a^2 + 12a + 4) \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi^2}$$

$$+ (12(a+b) + 10ab + 8) \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + (5b^2 + 12b + 4) \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \eta^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{当} \begin{cases} 5a^2 + 12a + 4 = 0 & (1) \\ 5b^2 + 12b + 4 = 0 & (2) \end{cases} \text{ 时满足等式,}$$

$$12(a+b) + 10ab + 8 \neq 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} a = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ 或 } \\ b = -2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = -\frac{2}{5} \end{cases}.$$

$$(15) \quad 2x - y - z - 1 = 0.$$

$$(16) \quad -\frac{1}{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} dy.$$

$$(17) \quad A.$$

$$(18) \text{ 解: 设 } u = e^x \cos y, \text{ 则 } z = f(u) = f(e^x \cos y),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) e^{x \cos y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial^2 x} = f''(u) e^{2x} \cos^2 y + f'(u) e^x \cos y;$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u)e^x \sin y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial^2 y} = f''(u)e^{2x} \sin^2 y - f'(u)e^x \cos y;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u)e^{2x} = f''(e^x \cos y)e^{2x}, \text{ 由条件知,}$$

$f''(u) = 4z + e^x \cos y = 4f(u) + u$, 此为二阶常系数线性非齐次方程.

对应齐次方程通解为: $f(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u}$, 其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数.

非齐次方程特解可求得为: $y^* = -\frac{1}{4}u$.

故非齐次方程通解为 $f(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u} - \frac{1}{4}u$.

将初始条件 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$ 代入,

可得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{16}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{16}$.

所以 $f(u)$ 的表达式为 $f(u) = \frac{1}{16}e^{2u} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-2u} - \frac{1}{4}u$.