

**例1** 设  $f(x-y, \ln x) = \left(1 - \frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{e^x}{e^y \ln(x^x)}$  , 求  $f(x, y)$

解 令  $x-y=u$  ,  $\ln x=v$  。

$$f(u, v) = f(x-y, \ln x) = \left(1 - \frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{e^x}{e^y \ln(x^x)}$$

$$= \frac{x-y}{x} \cdot \frac{e^{x-y}}{x \ln x} = \frac{(x-y)e^{x-y}}{e^{2\ln x} \ln x}$$

$$= \frac{ue^u}{ve^{2v}}$$

所以  $f(x, y) = \frac{xe^x}{ye^{2y}}$  。

例2 设  $f(x, y) = x + y + g(x - y)$  , 已知  $f(x, 0) = x^2$

求  $f(x, y)$  的表达式。

解 由题设  $f(x, 0) = x + g(x) = x^2$  , 有

$$g(x) = x^2 - x , \text{ 于是}$$

$$f(x, y) = x + y + [(x - y)^2 - (x - y)]$$

$$\text{即 } f(x, y) = (x - y)^2 + 2y \text{ 。}$$

例3 设  $f\left(x+y, \frac{y}{x}\right) = x^2 - y^2$  求  $f(x, y)$ 。

解 令  $x+y=u, \frac{y}{x}=v$  从中解出

$$x = \frac{u}{1+v}, y = \frac{uv}{1+v}$$

代入原式，得

$$f(u, v) = \left(\frac{u}{1+v}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{uv}{1+v}\right)^2 = \frac{u^2(1-v^2)}{(1+v)^2}$$

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

例4 讨论  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x+y}$  是否存在。

解 当点  $P(x, y)$  沿直线  $y = kx$  趋向  $(0, 0)$  时,

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot kx}{x+kx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx}{1+k} = 0 \quad (k \neq -1),$$

当点  $P(x, y)$  沿直线  $y = x^2 - x$  趋向  $(0, 0)$  时,

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

所以  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x+y}$  不存在。

例5 证明极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2}$  不存在。

证 当  $(x, y)$  沿三次抛物线  $y = kx^3$  趋于  $(0,0)$  时, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 \cdot kx^3}{x^6 + k^2 x^6} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{k}{1 + k^2}$$

其值随  $k$  去不同值而取不同值。故极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 y}{x^6 + y^2}$

不存在。

例6 求极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 y^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2 + y^2}$  。

解 原式

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 y^2 + 1} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x^2 \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

例7 求极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

解 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$$

由于  $\left| \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1$  而  $x$  极限为  $0$ ,

有界变量和无穷小乘积还是无穷小，故极限为  $0$

例8 求极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{xy}$

解  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{xy} = 0$

由于  $\left| \sin \frac{1}{xy} \right| \leq 1$  而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) = 0$

有界变量和无穷小乘积还是无穷小，故极限为0



例9 试证  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x + \tan y}$  的极限不存在。

解 
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x + \tan y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1)}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=-x}} \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x - \tan x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=-x}} \frac{x^2}{\tan x - x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=-x}} \frac{2x}{\sec^2 x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=-x}} \frac{2x}{\tan^2 x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=-x}} \frac{2}{\tan x} = \infty \text{ 所以极限不存在。}$$

例10 求极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1 + x^2 y^2)^{-\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}}$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1 + x^2 y^2)^{-\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} [(1 + x^2 y^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2 y^2}}]^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} [(1 + x^2 y^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2 y^2}}]^{-\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= e^0 = 1$$

例11 回答下列问题:

(1) 若  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续,  $f(x, y_0)$  在  $x = x_0$  处,  $f(x_0, y)$  在  $y = y_0$  处连续?

(2) 若  $f(x, y_0)$  在  $x = x_0$  处连续,  $f(x_0, y)$  在  $y = y_0$  处连续? 能否推得  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续?

(1) 因为  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续, 则  $(x, y)$

以任何方式趋于  $(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $f(x, y)$  都趋于  $f(x_0, y_0)$

当  $(x, y)$  沿  $y = y_0$  趋于  $(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $f(x, y)$  也趋于

$f(x_0, y_0)$ 。即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0)$ , 所以

$f(x, y_0)$  在  $x = x_0$  处连续。

同理  $f(x_0, y)$  在  $y = y_0$  处也连续。

(2) 若  $f(x, y_0)$  在  $x = x_0$  处连续,  $f(x_0, y)$  在  $y = y_0$  处连续, 不能推出  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续, 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x_0, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$ , 只能说明  $(x, y)$  沿  $y = y_0$  趋于  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 及沿  $x = x_0$  趋于  $(x_0, y_0)$  时,  $f(x, y)$  趋于  $f(x_0, y_0)$  并不能断定  $(x, y)$  沿其他途径趋于  $(x_0, y_0)$  时,  $f(x, y)$  也趋于  $f(x_0, y_0)$

**例12** 证明:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$

**证** 因对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 只要取  $\delta = \varepsilon$ , 则当

$$0 < \rho = \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta, \text{ 恒有}$$

$$|f(x, y) - 0| = \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq |y| \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta = \varepsilon$$

根据**定义**  $\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$

**例13** 设  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$

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

**证**  $\because \forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 只要取  $\delta = \varepsilon / 2$ , 则当

$0 < \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \delta$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y) - 0| = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} \leq \frac{(|x| + |y|)^2}{|x| + |y|}$$

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

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

**例14** 说明  $f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$  当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时

极限不存在.

**解** 因为

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ \text{沿 } y=x}} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ (x \neq 0)}} \frac{x+x}{x-x} = \infty \quad (\text{不存在})$$

所以此极限不存在.



**例15** 求极限:  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}.$

**解1** 因为

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| &\leq \frac{|x|}{2} \cdot \left| \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \cdot \left| \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|x|}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{|x|}{2} \rightarrow 0, (x \rightarrow 0) \end{aligned}$$

故  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = 0,$  从而

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

解2 或以“无穷小量与有界变量的乘积

仍是无穷小” 性质  $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = x \cdot \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\because |xy| \leq \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2), \quad \therefore \left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left( \textcolor{red}{x} \cdot \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = 0.$$

例16、 求：

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}}{xy}$$

解

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}}{xy}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}) \cdot (2 + \sqrt{xy + 4})}{xy(2 + \sqrt{xy + 4})}$$

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

例17 求:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)e^{x^2 y^2}}$$

解1

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

$$= \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ (\Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow 0)}} \frac{1 - \cos(r^2)}{r^2} \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{e^{x^2 y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos r^2}{(r^2)^2 / 2} \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} \right) \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{e^{x^2 y^2}} = 0$$

解 2

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)e^{x^2 y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{e^{\frac{(xy) \cdot (xy)}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot (x^2 + y^2)}}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{e^{\left[ \frac{(xy)}{x^2 + y^2} \right] \cdot (xy) \cdot (x^2 + y^2)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \underbrace{(x^2 + y^2)}_{\text{无穷小量}} \underbrace{e^{-\left[ \frac{(xy)}{x^2 + y^2} \right] \cdot (xy) \cdot (x^2 + y^2)}}_{\text{有界变量}} = 0$$

无穷小量乘有界变量仍是无穷小量

## 例1

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

1. 在  $(0, 0)$  处是否连续?
2.  $f_x(0,0), f_y(0,0)$  是否存在?
3.  $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处是否连续?
4.  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处是否可微?

解 (1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处是否连续,

只要看  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$  是否成立。因为

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho^2 \sin \frac{1}{\rho} = 0 = f(0, 0).\end{aligned}$$

所以  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处连续。

2.  $f_x(0,0), f_y(0,0)$  是否存在?

如同一元函数一样，分段函数在分界点处的偏

导数应按定义来求。因为

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2}} - 0}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2}} = 0,\end{aligned}$$

所以  $f_x(0,0) = 0$ ，类似地可求得  $f_y(0,0) = 0$



3.  $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处是否连续?

当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时

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

因为

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f_x(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left( 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)$$

不存在。

所以  $f_x(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不连续。同理  $f_y(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处也不连续。

2.  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处是否可微？

由于  $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不连续，

所以只能按定义判别  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处是否可微。

由  $f_x(0,0) = 0$ ,  $f_y(0,0) = 0$  , 故

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} - 0}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \rho \sin \frac{1}{\rho} = 0$$

由全微分定义知  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可微, 且

$$df(0,0) = 0.$$

说明      1 对  $x$  求导视  $y$  为常数

2 基于如上理由，求  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}$  时， $y_0$  可先代入，

（因此可能简化函数）再对  $x$  求导。

例3

$$f(x, y) = x + \arctan y (x + \arctan y (x + \cdots \underbrace{\arctan y}_{n\text{重}}) \cdots)$$

求  $f'_x(1, 0)$  。

$$\text{解 } f(x, 0) = x, \quad f'_x(x, 0) = 1, \quad f'_x(1, 0) = 1$$

例4 (1)  $z = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解

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

由对称性  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$ ;  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$  ;

(2)  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ 。

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  ,

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

由对称性  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$  ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$

故  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  。

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

求  $f'_x(0,0)$  ,  $f'_y(0,0)$  。

解

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta x \cdot 0}{\Delta x^2 + 0^2}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

同理  $f'_y(0,0) = 0$  ；



## 例5 证明函数

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

在(0,0)点两个偏导数都存在, 在该点却不可微.

证 ①  $z$  在(0, 0)点两个偏导数都存在,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\Delta x \cdot 0}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + 0^2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

同理  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = 0.$

② 再证其不可微:

$$\therefore \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f - df}{\rho} \quad (\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} [f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - \underbrace{(0 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y)}_{df}]$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} \cdot \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x \cdot \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

不存在

故  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点不可微.

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

在(0,0)点两个偏导数都存在, 却在该点不可微.

# 空间曲面切平面与法线

$$1) F(x, y, z) = 0, \vec{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) |_{P_0}$$

$$\text{切平面: } F'_x |_{P_0} (x - x_0) + F'_y |_{P_0} (y - y_0) + F'_z |_{P_0} (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x - x_0}{F'_x |_{P_0}} = \frac{y - y_0}{F'_y |_{P_0}} = \frac{z - z_0}{F'_z |_{P_0}}$$

$$2) z = f(x, y) \Rightarrow F = f(x, y) - z \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (f'_x, f'_y, -1)$$

$$\text{切平面: } f'_x (x - x_0) + f'_y (y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x - x_0}{f'_x} = \frac{y - y_0}{f'_y} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$$

例1 求椭球面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6$  在点(1,1,1)处的切平面及法线方程。

解 设  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 6$  ,

$$\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (2x, 4y, 6z)$$

$$\vec{n} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = (2, 4, 6)$$

所以在点 (1, 1, 1) 处此曲面的切平面方程为

$$2(x-1) + 4(y-1) + 6(z-1) = 0$$

即

$$x + 2y + 3z - 6 = 0$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

例2 求旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 1$  在点(2,1,4)处的切平面及法线方程。

解  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$  ,

$$\vec{n} = (f_x, f_y, -1) = (2x, 2y, -1)$$

$$\vec{n} \Big|_{(2,1,4)} = (4, 2, -1) \text{ 。}$$

所以在点 (2,1,4) 处的切平面方程为

$$4(x-2) + 2(y-1) - (z-4) = 0$$

即

$$4x + 2y - z - 6 = 0$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-4}{-1}.$$



**例3** 证明曲面  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = a$  ( $a > 0$ ) 上任一点处的切平面在三个坐标轴上截距之和为一个常数。

证 设  $F(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} - a$ ,  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

为曲面上任一点, 则

$$(F_x, F_y, F_z) = \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} \right)$$

$$\left. \vec{n} \right|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}} \right)$$

从而切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_0}}(z - z_0) = 0$$

从而

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} = \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}$$

由于点  $M_0$  在曲面上，所以有

$$\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = a$$

于是切平面在  $x, y, z$  轴上的截距分别为

$$a\sqrt{x_0}, a\sqrt{y_0}, a\sqrt{z_0}$$

其和为

$$a\sqrt{x_0} + a\sqrt{y_0} + a\sqrt{z_0} = a^2$$

例4 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$ ,

$$z = g(x, y), \quad y = h(x, t),$$

$$t = \varphi(x), \quad \text{求} \frac{du}{dx}.$$

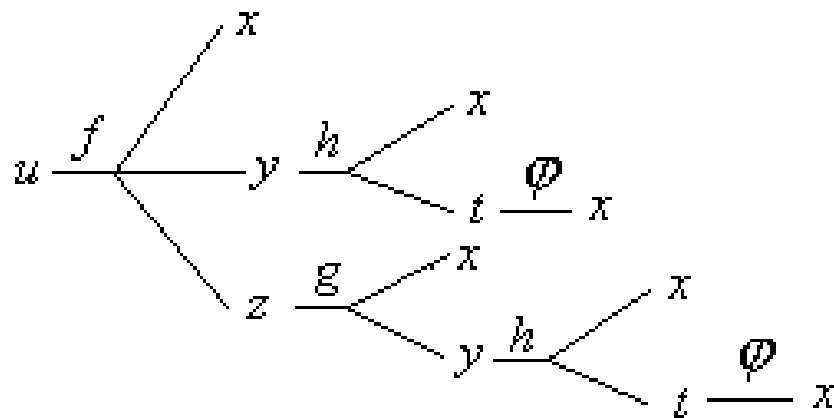


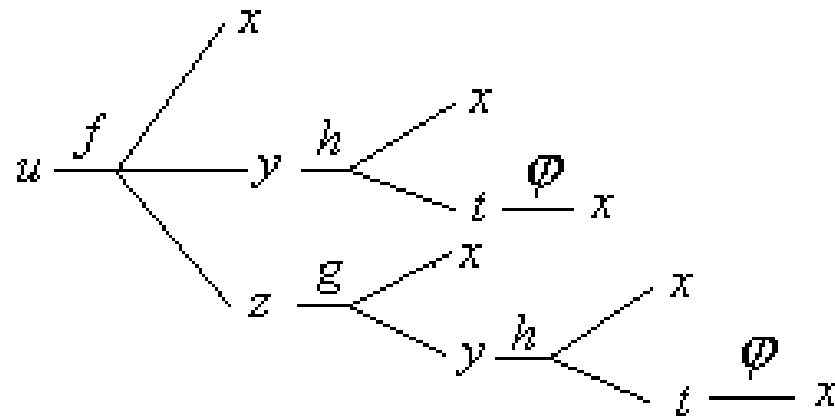
图9—1

解 对于复合函数求导来说，最主要的是搞清变量之间的关系。哪些是自变量，哪些是中间变量，可借助于“树图”来分析。

由上图可见， $u$  最终是 $x$ 的函数， $y$ ， $z$ ， $t$  都是

中间变量。所以

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dx}$$



其中

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \frac{d\phi}{dx}$$

带入得

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \frac{d\phi}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \frac{d\phi}{dx}.$$

从最后结论可以看出:若对 $x$ 求导数(或求偏导数),有几条线通到”树梢”上的 $x$ ,结果中就应有几项,而每一项又都是一条线上的函数对变量的导数或偏导数的乘积。简言之,按线相乘,分线相加。

例5  $z = \frac{1}{f\left(x^2 + \frac{x}{y}\right)}$ ,  $f$ 可导, 求  $z_x$ 。

解 
$$z_x = -\frac{1}{f^2} \cdot f' \cdot \left(2x + \frac{1}{y}\right).$$

例6 已知  $y = e^{ty} + x$  , 而  $t$  是由方程  $y^2 + t^2 - x^2 = 1$  确定的  $x, y$  的函数, 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  。

解 将两个方程对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$y' = e^{ty} (t'y + y't) + 1$$

$$2yy' + 2tt' - 2x = 0$$

解方程可得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t + xye^{ty}}{t + (y^2 - t^2)e^{ty}} \circ$$

例7 求曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  平行于平面

$x + 4y + 6z = 0$  的切平面方程。

解 曲面在点  $(x, y, z)$  的法向量为  $\mathbf{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (2x, 4y, 6z)$ , 已知平面的法向量为  $\mathbf{n}_1 = (1, 4, 6)$ , 因为切平面与已知平面平行, 所以  $\mathbf{n} // \mathbf{n}_1$ , 从而有

$$\frac{2x}{1} = \frac{4y}{4} = \frac{6z}{6} \quad (1)$$



又因为点在曲面上，应满足曲面方程

$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21 \quad (2)$$

由（1）、（2）解得切点为(1,2,2)及 (-1,-2,-2)，

所求切平面方程为：

$$(x-1) + 4(y-2) + 6(z-2) = 0$$

或

$$(x+1) + 4(y+2) + 6(z+2) = 0。$$

这里特别要指出的是不要将 $n // n_1$ 不经意的写成 $n = n_1$

从而得出切点为 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1)$ 的错误结论。

例8  $u = yf(x^2 - y^2, xy)$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y[f_1' \cdot 2x + f_2' \cdot y] = 2xyf_1' + y^2f_2'$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xyf_1') + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2f_2') = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xy)f_1' +$$

$$2xy \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_1') + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2)f_2' + y^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_2')$$

$$= 2xf_1' + 2xy[f_{11}''(-2y) + f_{12}''x] +$$

$$2yf_2' + y^2[f_{21}''(-2y) + f_{22}''x]$$

$$= 2xf_1' - 4xy^2f_{11}'' + 2x^2yf_{12}'' + 2yf_2' - 2y^3f_{21}'' + xy^2f_{22}''$$

**例9**  $z = f(xy, \frac{y}{x}) + g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

**解**  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot y + f'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) + g' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + y \left[ f''_{11} \cdot x + f''_{12} \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2} \left[ f''_{21} x + f''_{22} \frac{1}{x} \right] - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^2} g'' \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= f'_1 + xyf''_{11} + \frac{y}{x} f''_{12} - \frac{1}{x^2} f'_2 - \frac{y}{x} f''_{21} - \frac{y}{x^3} f''_{22} - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g''$$

例10  $u = f(x + y, x - y, \frac{y}{x})$  , 求  $du$  。

解 (1)  $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$  ;

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' + f_2' + f_3' \cdot \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_1' + f_2'(-1) + f_3' \frac{1}{x}$$

故

$$du = \left[ f_1' + f_2' - \frac{y}{x^2} f_3' \right] dx + \left[ f_1' - f_2' + \frac{1}{x} f_3' \right] dy$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} du &= f_1' d(x+y) + f_2' d(x-y) + f_3' \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} \\ &= f_1'(dx + dy) + f_2'(dx - dy) + f_3' \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} \\ &= [f_1' + f_2' - \frac{y}{x^2} f_3'] dx + [f_1' - f_2' + \frac{1}{x} f_3'] dy \end{aligned}$$

例11 设  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $F(x + \frac{z}{y}, y + \frac{z}{x}) = 0$

确定,  $F$  有连续一阶偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

解 (1) 方程两边对  $x$  求导

$$F_1' \left( 1 + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{y} \right) + F_2' \left( \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot x - z}{x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-F_1' + \frac{z}{x^2} F_2'}{\frac{1}{y} F_1' + \frac{1}{x} F_2'} = \frac{-xyF_1' + \frac{yz}{x} F_2'}{xF_1' + yF_2'} ;$$

方程两边对  $y$  求导

$$F_1' \left( \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot y - z}{y^2} \right) + F_2' \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{z}{y^2} F_1' - F_2'}{\frac{1}{y} F_1' + \frac{1}{x} F_2'} = \frac{\frac{xz}{y} F_1' - xy F_2'}{x F_1' + y F_2'} \quad ;$$



## 解 (2) 方程两边取微分

$$F_1' d\left(x + \frac{z}{y}\right) + F_2' d\left(y + \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$F_1' \left(dx + \frac{ydz - zdy}{y^2}\right) + F_2' \left(dy + \frac{xdz - zdx}{x^2}\right) = 0$$

$$dz = \frac{\left(-F_1' + \frac{z}{x^2} F_2'\right)dx + \left(\frac{z}{y^2} F_1' - F_2'\right)dy}{\frac{1}{y} F_1' + \frac{1}{x} F_2'}$$

则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-F_1' + \frac{z}{x^2} F_2'}{\frac{1}{y} F_1' + \frac{1}{x} F_2'} = \frac{-xyF_1' + \frac{yz}{x} F_2'}{xF_1' + yF_2'}; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{xz}{y} F_1' - xyF_2'}{xF_1' + yF_2'};$$

例12 设  $y = f(x, t)$  ,  $t = t(x, y)$  由  $F(x, y, t) = 0$

确定  $F, f$  可微, 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。

解 (1) 对方程取微分

$$\begin{cases} dy = f'_x dx + f'_t dt & \cdots (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x dx + F'_y dy + F'_t dt = 0 & \cdots (2) \end{cases}$$

由 (1) 解得  $dt$  代入 (2) 得

$$F'_x dx + F'_y dy + F'_t \frac{dy - f'_x dx}{f'_t} = 0$$

则 
$$dy = \frac{-F'_x + F'_t f'_x / f'_t}{F'_y + \frac{F'_t}{f'_t}} dx = \frac{-F'_x f'_t + F'_t f'_x}{F'_y f'_t + F'} dx$$

即

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-F'_x f'_t + F'_t f'_x}{F'_y f'_t + F'}$$

解 (2)  $y = f(x, t(x, y))$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'_x + f'_t \left[ \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'_x + f'_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial x}}{1 - f'_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}}$$

而  $\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_t}$  ;  $\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_t}$  , 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-F'_x f'_t + F'_t f'_x}{F'_y f'_t + F'}$$

例14 证明：当  $\xi = \frac{y}{x}$  ,  $\eta = y$  时，方程

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

可化成标准形式  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$ ，其中  $u = u(x, y)$

二阶偏导数连续。

证明：将  $u$  看成由  $u(\xi, \eta)$ ，而  $\xi = \frac{y}{x}$  ,  $\eta = y$

复合成  $x, y$  的函数， $u = u(\xi(x, y), \eta(y))$  则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right) \right) = -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \left( \frac{y}{x^2} \right)^2 - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \left( 2 \frac{y}{x^3} \right) =$$

$$\frac{y^2}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{y}{x^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right) \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{y}{x^2} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right] + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \cdot 1 \quad \text{则}$$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \dots = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$$

例1 求曲线  $x = t, y = -t^2, z = t^3$  上与平面

$x + 2y + z = 4$  平行的切线方程。

解 切向量  $\vec{\tau} = (1, -2t, 3t^2)$ ,  $\vec{n} = (1, 2, 1)$

由  $\vec{\tau} \perp \vec{n}$ , 则  $\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ , 即

$$1 - 4t + 3t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 1, t_2 = \frac{1}{3},$$

当  $t = 1$  时  $\vec{\tau} = (1, -2, 3), x_1 = 1, y_1 = -1, z_1 = 1$



切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$$

当  $t = \frac{1}{3}$  时  $\vec{\tau}_2 = (1, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $y_2 = -\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $z_2 = \frac{1}{27}$ ,

切线方程为

$$\frac{x - \frac{1}{3}}{1} = \frac{y + \frac{1}{9}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{27}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

例2 求空间曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 \\ x^2 + z^2 = 10 \end{cases}$  在点 (3,1,1) 处的

切线方程和法平面方程。

解  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 10 \\ x^2 + z^2 = 10 \end{cases}$  确定了  $y = y(x), z = z(x)$

对x求导  $\begin{cases} 2x + 2yy' = 0 \\ 2x + 2zz' = 0 \end{cases}$

$y' = -\frac{x}{y} \quad z' = -\frac{x}{z}$  于  $M(3,1,1)$  点:

$y' = -3, z' = -3, \vec{v} = (1, -3, -3)$  切线方程为

$$\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{-3}$$

法平面方程为

$$x-3-3(y-1)-3(z-1)=0$$

即

$$x-3y-3z+3=0$$

例3 求曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x$  的切平面。使之

与平面  $x - y - \frac{z}{2} = 2$  垂直，同时也与  $x - y - z = 2$  垂直。

解 切平面法向量  $\vec{n} = (2x - 1, 2y, 2z)$

$$\vec{n}_1 = (1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}) \quad \vec{n}_2 = (1, -1, -1)$$

$$\text{依题意 } \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \quad \text{既有} \quad 2x - 1 - 2y - z = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \quad 2x - 1 - 2y - 2z = 0 \quad (2)$$

联立 (1) (2) 和原方程 得解

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right. , \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\vec{n}_{01} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right) \quad \vec{n}_{02} = \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right)$$

得切平面

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(x - \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = 0$$

即

$$x + y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(x - \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(y + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = 0$$

即

$$x + y = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

例4 设 $a, b, c$ 为常数,  $F(u, v)$ 有连续一阶偏导数。

证明  $F\left(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}\right) = 0$  上任一点切平面都通过

某定点。

$$\text{证} \quad F'_x = F'_1 \cdot \frac{1}{z-c} \quad F'_y = F'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{z-c}$$

$$F'_z = -F'_1 \cdot \frac{x-a}{(z-c)^2} - F'_2 \cdot \frac{y-b}{(z-c)^2}$$

则切平面方程为

$$F_1' \cdot \frac{1}{Z - c} (X - x) + F_2' \cdot \frac{1}{Z - c} (Y - y)$$

$$- \frac{1}{(Z - c)^2} [F_1'(X - a) + F_2'(Y - b)](Z - z) = 0$$

取  $X = a, Y = b, Z = c$  , 则对任一的  $(x, y, z)$  点上

式均满足, 即过任一点的切平面都过  $(a, b, c)$  点。



例5 设  $a, b$  为常数, 证明曲面  $F(x - az, y - bz) = 0$

上任一点切平面都通过某定直线平行 ( $F$ 具有连续偏导数)。

$$\text{证 } F'_x = F'_1, \quad F'_y = F'_2, \quad F'_z = -aF'_1 - bF'_2$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{n} = (F'_1, F'_2, -aF'_1 - bF'_2)$$

$$\text{取 } \vec{l} = (a, b, 1), \quad \text{则 } \vec{n} \cdot \vec{l} = 0, \quad \vec{n} \perp \vec{l}$$

曲面平行 $l$ , 取直线

$$\frac{x - x_0}{a} = \frac{y - y_0}{b} = \frac{z - z_0}{1}$$

则曲面上任一点的切平面都与上述直线平行。

**6.** 设  $u = u(x, y)$  有二阶连续偏导, 且满足方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \text{ 及 } u(x, 2x) = x, \quad u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2,$$

求:  $u''_{xx}(x, 2x), \quad u''_{xy}(x, 2x), \quad u''_{yy}(x, 2x).$

**解** 由所给的三个方程, 通过求偏导运算, 易得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad u''_{xx} - u''_{yy} = 0$$

$$\text{从 } u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u''_{xx} + 2 u''_{xy} = 2x$$

$$\text{从 } u(x, 2x) = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'_x + 2u'_y = 1$$

$$\text{进而} \Rightarrow u''_{xx} + 2u''_{xy} + 2u''_{yx} + 2 \cdot 2u''_{yy} = 0$$

于是得到下列方程组  $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} u''_{xx} - u''_{yy} = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ u''_{xx} + 4u''_{xy} + 4u''_{yy} = 0 & \textcircled{2} \\ u''_{xx} + 2u''_{xy} = 2x & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

解此方程组  $\Rightarrow$

$$u''_{xx} = -\frac{4x}{3} = u''_{yy}, \quad u''_{xy} = \frac{5x}{3}.$$

## 7. 与解微分方程有关的偏导运算

设  $u = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$  是 *Laplace* 方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \text{ 的解, 变换该方程.}$$

**解** 记  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 则对  $r \neq 0$ ,

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( f' \cdot \frac{x}{r} \right) = f'' \cdot \frac{x}{r} \cdot \frac{x}{r} + f' \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{r} \right)$$

$$= f'' \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f' \cdot \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{x}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} \right) = f'' \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f' \cdot \frac{y^2 + z^2}{r^3},$$

由于三个自变量  $x, y, z$  具有字母轮换对称性,故

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}} = f'' \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^2} + f' \cdot \frac{x^2 + z^2}{r^3}$$


$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}} = f'' \cdot \frac{z^2}{r^2} + f' \cdot \frac{x^2 + y^2}{r^3}$$

以下把这三个  
结果分别相加  
再代回原方程  $\Rightarrow$

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

$$= f'' \cdot \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^2} + f' \cdot \frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^3} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'' + \frac{2}{r} f' = 0.$$

这是一个可解的常微分方程. 

**例8** 求曲面  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 4$  在点  $(2, -3, 3)$  处的切平面和法线方程.

**解** 先求出在已知点处曲面的法向量, 记

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{n}_{(2,-3,3)} = \{F'_x, F'_y, F'_z\}_{(2,-3,3)}$$

$$= \{2x, 2y, -2z\}_{(2,-3,3)} = \{4, -6, -6\}$$

$$\text{实际取 } \vec{n}_{(2,-3,3)} = \{2, -3, -3\}$$

于是在该点所求切平面和法线方程分别为

$$2(x - 2) - 3(y + 3) - 3(z - 3) = 0$$

$$\text{或为 } 2x - 3y - 3z - 4 = 0$$



# 第六章 多元函数微分学及其应用

## 6.1 多元函数的基本概念

### 一、二元函数的极限

定义  $f(P)=f(x, y)$  的定义域为  $D$ ,  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  是  $D$  的聚点。对常数  $A$ , 对于任意给定的正数  $\varepsilon$ , 总存在正数  $\delta$ , 使得当点  $P(x, y) \in D \cap \overset{o}{U}(P_0, \delta)$ , 即

$0 < |P_0P| = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} < \delta$  时, 都有

$|f(P)-A|=|f(x, y)-A| < \varepsilon$  成立, 那么就称常数  $A$  为

函数 $f(x, y)$ 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ 时的极限，记作

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = A \text{ 或 } f(x, y) \rightarrow A ((x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)),$$

也记作  $\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = A \text{ 或 } f(P) \rightarrow A (P \rightarrow P_0)$

为了区别于一元函数的极限，上述二元函数的极限也称做二重极限。

## 二、二元函数的连续性

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0), \quad \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \Delta z = 0$$

如果函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $D$ 的每一点都连续, 那么就称函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $D$ 上连续, 或者称 $f(x, y)$ 是 $D$ 上的连续函数。

如果函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 不连续, 则称 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 为函数 $f(x, y)$ 的间断点。

多元连续函数的和、差、积仍为连续函数; 连续函数的商在分母不为零处仍连续; 多元连续函数的复合函数也是连续函数。

一切多元初等函数在其定义区域内是连续的。

多元初等函数的极限值就是函数在该点的函数值，即

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = f(P_0)$$

有界性与最大值最小值定理 在有界闭区域 $D$ 上的多元连续函数，必定在 $D$ 上有界，且能取得它的最大值和最小值。

介值定理 在有界闭区域 $D$ 上的多元连续函数必取得介于最大值和最小值之间的任何值。

# 6.2 偏导数与高阶导数

## 6.2.1 偏导数

### 概念

$$z = f(x, y) \quad , \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x}$$

说明 1 对  $x$  求导视  $y$  为常数，几何意义也说明了这个问题

$M_0(x_0, y_0)$  的偏导数有下述几何意义。

偏导数  $f'_x(x_0, y_0)$ ，就是曲面  $z = f(x, y)$  与平面

$y = y_0$  的交线在点  $M_0$  处的切线  $M_0T_x$  对  $x$  轴的斜率。

同样，偏导数  $f_y(x_0, y_0)$  的几何意义是曲面  $z = f(x, y)$

与平面  $x = x_0$  的交线在点  $M_0$  处的切线  $M_0T_y$  对  $y$  轴的斜率。

可微，偏导数存在，连续的关系

可微  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{偏导数存在} \\ \text{连续} \end{cases}$ ，偏导数连续  $\Rightarrow$  可微， $f''_{xy}$  和  $f''_{yx}$

都连续，则  $f''_{xy} = f''_{yx}$ ；

## 6.2.2 高阶偏导数

设函数  $z=f(x, y)$  在区域  $D$  内具有偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_x(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_y(x, y),$$

那么在  $D$  内  $f_x(x, y)$  、  $f_y(x, y)$  都是  $x$ 、 $y$  的函数。

如果这两个函数的也存在，则称它们是函数

$z=f(x, y)$  的二阶偏导数。按照对变量求导次序的

不同有下列四个二阶偏导数：



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y).$$

偏导数，微分运算公式

$$1. \quad z=f(u, v) \quad u=\varphi(x, y) \quad v=\psi(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\mathbf{2.} \quad dz = f'_u du + f'_v dv$$

$$= f'_u \cdot (u'_x dx + u'_y dy) + f'_v \cdot (v'_x dx + v'_y dy)$$

$$= (f'_u \cdot u'_x + f'_v \cdot v'_x) dx + (f'_u \cdot u'_y + f'_v \cdot v'_y) dy$$

$$d(u \pm v) = du \pm dv \quad d(u \cdot v) = u dv + v du$$

$$d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v du - u dv}{v^2}$$

3.  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  确定  $z = z(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}$$

4.  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  也可确定  $x = x(y, z), y = y(z, x)$

的函数，写出相应公式

## 6.2 偏导数应用

偏导数应用注意四个方面：空间曲面曲线切平面、法线、切线、法平面；方向导数；梯度、散度、旋度；极值与条件极值。

### 6.3.1 内容小结

空间曲线切线与法平面

$$\mathbf{1)} \quad \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad \text{切向量} \quad \vec{v} = (x'_t, y'_t, z'_t)$$

切线方程:  $\frac{x - x_0}{x'_t} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'_t} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'_t}$

法平面方程:  $x'_t(x - x_0) + y'_t(y - y_0) + z'_t(z - z_0) = 0$

2)  $\begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases} \quad \vec{v} = (1, y', z')$

类似的, 切线方程:  $\frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'}$

法平面方程:  $x - x_0 + y'(y - y_0) + z'(z - z_0) = 0$

$$3) \quad \begin{cases} F(x, z, y) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F'_x + F'_y y'_x + F'_z z'_x = 0 \\ G'_x + G'_y y'_x + G'_z z'_x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = (1, y'_x, z'_x)$$

## 空间曲面切平面与法线

$$1) \quad F(x, y, z) = 0, \quad \vec{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z) |_{P_0}$$

$$\text{切平面: } F'_x |_{P_0} (x - x_0) + F'_y |_{P_0} (y - y_0) + F'_z |_{P_0} (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x - x_0}{F'_x |_{P_0}} = \frac{y - y_0}{F'_y |_{P_0}} = \frac{z - z_0}{F'_z |_{P_0}}$$

$$2) \quad z = f(x, y) \Rightarrow F = f(x, y) - z \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (f'_x, f'_y, -1)$$

切平面:  $f'_x(x-x_0) + f'_y(y-y_0) - (z-z_0) = 0$

法线:  $\frac{x-x_0}{f'_x} = \frac{y-y_0}{f'_y} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}$

3) \*  $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases} \quad (\text{参数方程形式})$

切线  $\vec{v}_1 = (x'_u, y'_u, z'_u), \vec{v}_2 = (x'_v, y'_v, z'_v)$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x'_u & y'_u & z'_u \\ x'_v & y'_v & z'_v \end{vmatrix} = \left( \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)$$

# 方向导数

$$u = u(x, y, z) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma = \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \vec{l}^\circ$$

(梯度在  $\vec{l}$  方向投影)

## 梯度、散度、旋度

$$\nabla = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

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

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \quad \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$



例4 求  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2$  在  $(1,1,1)$  点沿

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$  的外法线方向的方向导数。

解 令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3$

$F'_x = 2x, F'_y = 2y, F'_z = 2z$  于  $P(1,1,1)$  点

$$\vec{n} = (2, 2, 2) \quad , \quad \vec{n}^\circ = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

$$= \left[ 2x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 4y \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 6z \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \Big|_{(1,1,1)}$$

$$= \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

例5 设  $f(x, y)$  在  $p_0$  点可微,  $\vec{L}_1 = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$ ,

$\vec{L}_2 = \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial L_1} = 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial L_2} = 0$  试确定  $\vec{L}_3$  使

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial L_3} \Big|_{p_0} = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}} \quad .$$

解  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial L_1} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta_1 = 1$  ,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial L_2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta_2 = 0 \quad , \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

设  $\vec{L}_3 = (\cos \alpha_3, \cos \beta_3)$  从而

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial L_3} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha_3 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta_3 = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

即  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \alpha_3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \beta_3 = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}} \quad \cos \alpha_3 + \sin \alpha_3 = \frac{7}{5}$

解得  $\cos \alpha_3 = \frac{3}{5}$  或  $\cos \alpha_3 = \frac{4}{5}$

此时  $\cos \beta_3 = \frac{4}{5}$  或  $\cos \beta_3 = \frac{3}{5}$

即  $\vec{L}_3 = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$  或  $\vec{L}_3 = \left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$

**例6**  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  , 求  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u)$

解  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla u) = \nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$  。

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \quad , \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad ,$$

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

由对称性  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} \quad , \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$

从而  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

例9 求二元函数  $u = x^2 - xy + y^2$  在点  $M(-1,1)$

沿方向  $n^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2,1)$  的方向导数，并指出  $u$  在该点

沿哪个方向的方向导数最大？这个最大的方向导数值是多少？ $u$  沿那个方向减少得最快，沿哪个方向  $u$  的值不变？

解  $\text{gradu}|_{(-1,1)} = (2x - y, 2y - x)|_{(-1,1)} = (-3, 3)$

$u$  在  $M(-1,1)$  沿  $n^\circ$  方向的方向导数为

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n^\circ} \right|_M = (gradu) \cdot n^\circ|_M = (-3, 3) \cdot \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

方向导数取得最大值的方向为梯度方向，其最大值为  $\|gradu|_M\| = 3\sqrt{2}$ ， $u$  沿负梯度方向减少最快。

为求使  $u$  变化的变化率为零的方向，令

$l^\circ = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ ，则

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_M = (gradu|_M) \cdot l^\circ = -3 \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta = 3\sqrt{2} \sin \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$



令  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 0$ ，得  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  或  $\theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，故在点

$(-1,1)$  处沿  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  和  $\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$  函数  $u$  得值不变化。

**例10** 一条鲨鱼在发现血腥味时，总是沿血腥味最浓的方向追寻。在海上进行试验表明，如果血源在海平面上，建立坐标系为：坐标原点在血源处， $xOy$  坐标面为海平面， $Oz$  轴铅直向下，则点  $(x, y, z)$  处血源的浓度  $C$ （每百万份水中所含血的份数）的

近似值  $C = e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2)/10^4}$ 。

(1) 求鲨鱼从点  $\left(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  (单位为海里) 出发向

血源前进的路线  $\Gamma$  的方程;

(2) 若鲨鱼以40海里/小时的速度前进, 鲨鱼从

$\left(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  点出发需要用多少时间才能到达血源处?

解 (1) 鲨鱼追踪最强的血腥味, 所以每一瞬时它都将按血液浓度变化最快, 即  $C$  的梯度方向前进。

由梯度的计算公式, 得

$$\operatorname{grad} C = \left( \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial C}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \right) = 10^{-4} e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2)/10^4} (-2x, -2y, -4z)$$

设曲线  $\Gamma$  的方程为  $x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t)$ , 则

$\Gamma$  的切线向量  $\tau = (dx, dy, dz)$  必与  $\operatorname{grad} C$  平行, 从而有

$$\frac{dx}{-2x} = \frac{dy}{-2y} = \frac{dz}{-4z}$$

解初始值问题  $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{-2x} = \frac{dy}{-2y} \\ y|_{x=1} = 1 \end{cases}$  得  $y = x$

解初始值问题  $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{-2x} = \frac{dz}{-4z} \\ z|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$  得  $z = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

所以所求曲线  $\Gamma$  的方程为

$$x = x, \quad y = x, \quad z = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

## (2) 曲线 $\Gamma$ 的长度

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + y_x'^2 + z_x'^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 + x^2} dx \\&= \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right]_0^1 \\&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \ln(\sqrt{3} + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad (\text{海里})\end{aligned}$$

因此到达血源处所用的时间为

$$T = \frac{1}{40} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \ln(\sqrt{3} + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right] \quad (\text{小时})。$$

## 6.4 多元函数的极值

无条件极值 限于二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$

1. 求驻点  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{驻点 } P$

2. 于驻点 $P$ 处计算  $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$

$AC - B^2 > 0$ 。是极值点,  $A > 0$  可取得极小值,  $A < 0$

可取极大值。

3. 条件极值: 
$$\begin{cases} \min u = f(x, y, z) \\ S.t. \quad \varphi(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$L = f(x, y, z) + \lambda \varphi(x, y, z)$  求无条件极值。

例1 求内接于椭球面，且棱平行对称轴的体积最大的长方体。

解 设椭球面方程为  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ ，长方体

于第一卦限上的点的坐标为  $(x, y, z)$ ，则

$$V = 8xyz \text{ , s.t. } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \text{ , 令}$$

$$L = 8xyz + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$L'_x = 8yz + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0 \cdots (1)$$

$$L'_y = 8xz + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0 \cdots (2)$$

$$L'_z = 8xy + \frac{2\lambda z}{c^2} = 0 \cdots (3)$$



及 
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

由 (1) (2) (3) 得 
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = t$$

代入 (3) 得  $t = \frac{1}{3}$  , 从而

$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} , \quad y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}} , \quad z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} , \quad \text{此时}$$

$$V = \frac{8abc}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}abc .$$

例2 求由方程  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 8xz - z + 8 = 0$  所确定的二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  的极值。

解 方程两边对  $x, y$  求偏导数得：

$$4x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 8z + 8x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$4y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 8x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} 4x + 8z = 0 \\ 4y = 0 \end{cases}$$

和原方程联立得驻点  $(-2,0)$  ,  $(\frac{16}{7},0)$  。方程 (1) 对

$x, y$  再求偏导, 方程 (2) 对  $y$  求偏导

$$4 + 2\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 8\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 8\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 8x\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} + 8\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 8x\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$4 + 2\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 2z\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 8x\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (5)$$

将驻点  $(-2,0)$  代入 (此时  $z=1$ )

$$4 + 2A - 16A - A = 0 \quad A = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$2B - 16B - B = 0 \quad B = 0$$

$$4 + 2C - 16C - C = 0 \quad C = \frac{4}{15}$$

$AC - B^2 > 0$ ,  $z=1$  是极小值 (因  $A > 0$ )

将驻点  $\left(\frac{16}{7}, 0\right)$  代入 (3) (4) (5) (此时  $z = -\frac{8}{7}$ )

同上过程有

$$A = -\frac{4}{15}, \quad B = 0, \quad C = -\frac{4}{15}, \quad AC - B^2 > 0, \quad A < 0, \quad z = -\frac{8}{7}$$

是极大值。

**例8** 在椭球面  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上求一点，使函数

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

在该点沿  $l = (1, -1, 0)$  方向的方向导数最大。

所以

$$e_l = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot 0 = \sqrt{2}(x - y)$$

由题意，要考查函数  $\sqrt{2}(x - y)$

在条件  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$

下的最大值，为此构造拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y, z) = \sqrt{2}(x - y) + \lambda(2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = \sqrt{2} + 4\lambda x = 0, \\ F_y = -\sqrt{2} + 4\lambda y = 0, \\ F_z = 2\lambda z = 0, \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

解得可能取极值的点为  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$  及  $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ 。

因为所要求的最大值一定存在，比较

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)} = \sqrt{2} \quad , \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)} = -\sqrt{2}$$

知  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$  为所求的点。

**例9** 求函数  $z = x^2 + y^2$  在圆  $(x - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y - \sqrt{2})^2 \leq 9$  上的最大值与最小值。

解 先求函数  $z = x^2 + y^2$  在圆内的可能极值点。为此令  $z_x = 0, z_y = 0$ ，解得点  $(0,0)$ 。显然  $z(0,0)=0$  为最小值。

再求  $z = x^2 + y^2$  在圆上的最大、最小值。为此做拉格朗日函数



$$F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda[(x - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y - \sqrt{2})^2 - 9],$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x + 2\lambda(x - \sqrt{2}) = 0, & (1) \\ F_y = 2y + 2\lambda(y - \sqrt{2}) = 0, & (2) \\ (x - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y - \sqrt{2})^2 = 9. & (3) \end{cases}$$

由 (1)、(2) 可知  $x = y$ ，代入 (3) 解得

$$x = y = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{和} \quad x = y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

$$z\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 25, \quad z\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 1.$$

比较

$$z(0,0), \quad z\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), \quad z\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

三值可知：在  $(x - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y - \sqrt{2})^2 \leq 9$  上，最大值为  $z = 25$ ，最小值为  $z = 0$ 。