

# 极值与拉格朗日乘数法

函数  $u=f(x,y,z)$

约束条件  $\varphi_1(x,y,z)=0$

$\varphi_2(x,y,z)=0$

$$F(x,y,z,\lambda,\mu) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda\varphi_1(x,y,z) + \mu\varphi_2(x,y,z)$$

$$\begin{cases} f'_x + \lambda\varphi'_1 + \mu\varphi'_2 = 0 \\ f'_y + \lambda\varphi'_1 + \mu\varphi'_2 = 0 \\ f'_z + \lambda\varphi'_1 + \mu\varphi'_2 = 0 \\ \varphi_1 = 0 \\ \varphi_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x,y,z)$$

多元函数中的泰勒公式

$$f(x_0+h, y_0+k) = f(x_0, y_0) + (h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y})f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} (h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y})^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y})^n f(x_0, y_0)$$

+  $R_n$

$$R_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y})^{n+1} f(x_0+\theta h, y_0+\theta k) \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

## § 8. 方向导数与数量场的梯度

方向导数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$

梯度  $\text{grad} u|_P = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k}$

点P处的法线矢量的求法:  $\vec{n} = \pm (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k})$

比较偏的知识点:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \text{grad} u \cdot \vec{l}$

两矢量的角平分线:  $\vec{AB} \quad \vec{AC}$  平分线:  $\frac{\vec{AB}}{|\vec{AB}|} + \frac{\vec{AC}}{|\vec{AC}|}$

方向余弦  $\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

定比分点  $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1) \quad M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\frac{M_1 M}{M M_2} = \lambda$$

$$x = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda} \quad y = \frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda} \quad z = \frac{z_1 + \lambda z_2}{1 + \lambda}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

应用: 已知  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$  求证  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times (\vec{c} - \vec{a})$$

$$= -\vec{a} \times \vec{c} - \vec{a} \times \vec{a} \quad \therefore \text{得证}$$

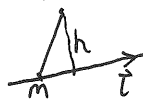
$$= -\vec{a} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (\vec{c} - \vec{b}) \times \vec{b}$$

$$= -\vec{c} \times \vec{b} - \vec{b} \times \vec{b}$$

$$= \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$$

点到直线距离



$$S_{\Delta} = |\vec{MP} \times \vec{l}|$$

$$= |\vec{l}| \cdot h$$

点到平面的距离

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

求二重极限:

(1) 求极限可指定一种逼近方式

(2) 证明极限不存在可指定两种逼近方式进而证明极限不存在

若函数  $z=f(x,y)$  的二阶偏导函数均在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续, 则

$$f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f''_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{r}, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

若  $z=f(x,y)$  在点  $(x,y)$  处可微, 则  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(x,y)$  处连续, 反之不成立

(则  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(x,y)$  处两个偏导数都存在, 反之不一定)

若  $z=f(x,y)$  在点  $(x,y)$  处连续, 则  $z=f(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微

隐函数求偏导

$$F(x,y,z)=0 \quad \text{确定隐函数 } z=z(x,y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$$

或抽象函数求偏导

求多元函数极值时,  $B^2 - AC = 0$  的情况.

疑点: 8-4 11

可考虑指定  $x=y$  看是否同判,  $x=-y$

P123 8-6 6.

P156 9-2 7(3) 8(4)

二重积分做一步一步!

8-4.11 隐函数复合求导 先求复合的导

8-6.6 在指定区域求函数最值, 除了计算边界, 还需

计算端点

$$\text{面积元素 } J = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right|$$

9-2 7(3) 极坐标计算薄弱. 一般坐标变换

介块积分 常微分证明

投影 对称性

注意最终结果是否可用题中所给条件表示.