

## 第八章 多元微分学及其应用

### 习题 8.1 多元函数的极限与连续

#### (A)

1.略

2. 求下列函数的定义域:

$$(1) z = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}}, \quad (2) z = \sqrt{x \sin y}, \quad (3) u = e^x + \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1),$$

$$(4) u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad (5) z = \ln(y - x^2) + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}.$$

$$\text{解(1): 由 } \begin{cases} y \geq 0, \\ x - \sqrt{y} \geq 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} y \geq 0, x \geq 0, \\ x^2 \geq y. \end{cases}$$

故所求定义域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, x^2 \geq y \geq 0\}$ .

(2): 由  $x \sin y \geq 0$  得所求定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, 2k\pi \leq y \leq (2k+1)\pi\} \cup \{(x, y) | x < 0, (2k+1)\pi < y < 2(k+1)\pi\}$$

(3): 由  $x^2 + y^2 - 1 > 0$  得所求定义域为  $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 > 1\}$

$$(4): \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ \left| \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2. \end{cases} \text{ 故所求定义域为}$$

$$D = \{(x, y, z) | z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$$

解(5): 由  $y - x^2 > 0, 1 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0$  得所求定义域为  $D = \{(x, y) | y > x^2, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

3. 计算题

$$(1) \text{ 设 } f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x}, x > 0, \text{ 求 } f(x), (2) \text{ 设 } f\left(xy, \frac{y^2}{x}\right) = x^2 + y^2, \text{ 求 } f\left(\frac{y^2}{x}, xy\right).$$

$$\text{解(1) 由 } f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}, \text{ 得 } f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } u = xy, v = \frac{y^2}{x} \text{ 解得 } x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{u^2}{v}}, y = \sqrt[3]{uv}, \text{ 则有}$$

$$f(u, v) = \left(\frac{u^2}{v}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (uv)^{\frac{2}{3}}, \text{ 即 } f(v, u) = \left(\frac{v^2}{u}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (uv)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + y^2,$$

$$\text{故 } f\left(\frac{y^2}{x}, xy\right) = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + y^2$$

4. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad (2) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, a)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}, \quad (3) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\sqrt{4 + x^2 + y^2} - 2}{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$(4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} \frac{\ln(x^2 + e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad (5) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\tan(xy^2)}{y}, \quad (6) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2 \cdot y^2}.$$

解(1) 令  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta (r > 0)$ , 则有

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{r} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) = 0$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{\frac{x}{x+y}} = e^1 = e.$$

$$(3) \text{令 } t = x^2 + y^2, \text{ 得, 原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+t}-2}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin t(\sqrt{4+t}+2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = \frac{\ln e}{1} = 1$$

$$(5) \text{原式} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\tan(xy^2)}{y} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\tan(xy^2)}{xy^2} \cdot xy = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\tan(xy^2)}{xy^2} \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} xy = 0$$

$$(6) \text{原式} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \left[(x^2 + y^2)^{(x^2+y^2)}\right]^{\frac{x^2 \cdot y^2}{x^2+y^2}}, \text{ 而}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{(x^2+y^2)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^t = 1, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 \cdot y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 0, \text{ 故 原式} = 1^0 = 1$$

5. 证明下列极限不存在:

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x}{|x| + |y|}, \quad (2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2}, \quad (3) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2},$$

$$(4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{x+y}}.$$

证(1) 令  $y = kx$  则有,  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x}{|x| + |y|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{(1+|k|)|x|}$  极限不存在.

(2) 设动点  $P(x,y)$  沿  $y=kx (k \neq 1)$  趋于点  $P_0(0,0)$ , 则

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^2 x^4}{k^2 x^4 + x^2(1-k)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^2 x^2}{k^2 x^2 + (1-k)^2} = 0 \quad (k \neq 1);$$

但当  $k=1$  时, 即沿直线  $y=x$  的路线让  $P \rightarrow P_0$  时, 又有原式  $= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 0} = 1 \neq 0$ ,

所以原极限不存在.

(3) 令  $y = kx^2$  则有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{kx^4}{x^4 + k^2 x^4} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{k}{1+k^2} \text{ 与 } k \text{ 取值有关, 故极限不存在.}$$

$$(4) \text{令 } y = x \text{ 则有 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{x+y}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = e^0 = 1, \text{ 而}$$

$$\text{当 } y = x^2 - x \text{ 则有 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{x+y}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x^3-x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3-x^2}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

所以原极限不存在.

6. 讨论下列函数的连续性

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

$$(3) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{y}, & y \neq 0, \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases}, \quad (4) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

解(1) 显然, 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时函数连续, 而当  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  时, 函数无定义, 即函数在点  $(0, 0)$  间断。

(2) 显然, 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时函数连续, 而当  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  时, 由

$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{y=kx \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$  与  $k$  取值有关, 极限不存在可得函数在点  $(0, 0)$  间断。

(3) 由定义,  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , 而当  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时,  $x$  是无穷小,  $\sin \frac{1}{y}$  是有界变量,

$$\text{从而, } \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x \sin \frac{1}{y} = 0,$$

所以,  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$ , 即函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  连续。

又当  $x = a \neq 0, y = 0$  时,  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x \sin \frac{1}{y}$  不存在,

所以, 函数在点  $(a, 0) (a \neq 0)$  间断。

(4) 显然, 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时函数连续, 而当  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  时, 由

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

得  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$ , 即函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  也连续。即函数处处连续。

## (B)

1. 函数  $z = \left( \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^2 - xy + y^2} \right)^{xy}$  是经过什么样的两个函数关系复合而成的?

解: 函数  $z = \left( \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^2 - xy + y^2} \right)^{xy}$  是由函数  $z = e^u, u = xy \ln \left( \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^2 - xy + y^2} \right)$  复合而成。

2. 讨论函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \ln(x^2 + y^2 + xy), & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $(0, 0)$  点的连续性。

解: 由于  $0 \leq (x^2 + y^2) \ln(x^2 + y^2 + xy) \leq (x^2 + y^2) \ln(x^2 + y^2 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2})$ ,

又由换元  $t = x^2 + y^2$ , 可得  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2 + y^2) \ln(x^2 + y^2 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \ln(\frac{3t}{2}) = 0$ .

再由夹逼准则知  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2 + y^2) \ln(x^2 + y^2 + xy) = 0 = f(0,0)$ ,

故函数在  $(0,0)$  处连续.

3. 证明:  $P_0$  点为点集  $D$  的聚点当且仅当存在点列  $P_n \in D$  且  $P_n \neq P_0$  使得  $P_n \rightarrow P_0$ .

解:  $(\Rightarrow)$  由  $P_0$  点为点集  $D$  的聚点,  $\forall \delta > 0, \dot{U}(P_0, \delta) \cap D \neq \emptyset$ .

特别地, 当  $\delta_1 = 1$  时, 取  $P_1 \in \dot{U}(P_0, \delta_1) \cap D$ ,

当  $\delta_2 = \min\{\frac{1}{2}, d(P_1, P_0)\}$  时, 取  $P_2 \in \dot{U}(P_0, \delta_2) \cap D, \dots$ ,

当  $\delta_n = \min\{\frac{1}{n}, d(P_{n-1}, P_0)\}$  时, 取  $P_n \in \dot{U}(P_0, \delta_n) \cap D, \dots$ .

则上述给出的点列  $\{P_n\}$  中的各项互异, 且有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0$ .

$(\Leftarrow)$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0, \forall \delta > 0, \exists N, n > N, |P_n - P_0| < \delta$ , 即  $P_n \in \dot{U}(P_0, \delta) \cap D$  得证.

## 习 题 8.2 多元函数的导数与微分

### (A)

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

$$(1) z = x^3 y + xy^3; \quad (2) z = x^2 \sin(y + x);$$

$$(3) z = \ln(x^2 + e^{2y}); \quad (4) u = \rho e^{t\varphi} + e^{-\varphi} + t \quad (\rho, \varphi, t \text{ 均为变量});$$

$$(5) z = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{y}{x}}; \quad (6) z = xy \sin e^{\pi xy}.$$

解: (1)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 y + y^3; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 + 3xy^2$

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

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2 + e^{2y}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{x^2 + e^{2y}}; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^2 + e^{2y}} \cdot 2e^{2y} = \frac{2e^{2y}}{x^2 + e^{2y}}$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = e^{t\varphi}; \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = p\varphi e^{t\varphi} + 1; \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = tpe^{t\varphi} - e^{-\varphi}$$

(5) 由  $z = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-\frac{y}{x}} = (3)^{\frac{y}{x}}$ , 则:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (3)^{\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{(3)^{\frac{y}{x}} y \ln 3}{x^2}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (3)^{\frac{y}{x}} \ln 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{(3)^{\frac{y}{x}} \ln 3}{x}$$

(6)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \sin e^{\pi xy} + xy \cos e^{\pi xy} \cdot e^{\pi xy} \cdot \pi y = y (\sin e^{\pi xy} + \pi xy e^{\pi xy} \cos e^{\pi xy})$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x (\sin e^{\pi xy} + y \cos e^{\pi xy} \cdot e^{\pi xy} \cdot \pi x) = x (\sin e^{\pi xy} + \pi xy e^{\pi xy} \cos e^{\pi xy})$$

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

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

3. 设  $f(x, y) = x + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 求  $f_x(x, 1)$ .

解:  $\mathbb{Q} f(x, 1) = x; \therefore f_x(x, 1) = 1$

4. 求下列函数的  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  和  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ :

(1)  $z = x^3 y^2 - 3xy^3 - xy + 1$ ; (2)  $z = \arcsin(xy)$ ; (3)  $z = x^{2y}$ ;

(4)  $z = e^x (\cos y + x \sin y)$ ; (5)  $z = x^3 \sin y + y^3 \sin x$ .

解: (1)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 y^2 - 3y^3 - y$ ;  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^3 y - 9xy^2 - x$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial (3x^2 y^2 - 3y^3 - y)}{\partial x} = 6xy^2; \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial (2x^3 y - 9xy^2 - x)}{\partial y} = 2x^3 - 18xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial (3x^2 y^2 - 3y^3 - y)}{\partial y} = 6x^2 y - 9y^2 - 1$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}}; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}} \right)}{\partial x} = y \cdot \frac{-2(xy) \cdot y}{2 \left( \sqrt{1-(xy)^2} \right)^2} = \frac{xy^3}{(1-x^2y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

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

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

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2yx^{2y-1}; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x^{2y} \ln x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial (2yx^{2y-1})}{\partial x} = 2y(2y-1)x^{2y-2}; \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4x^{2y} (\ln x)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial (2yx^{2y-1})}{\partial y} = 2x^{2y-1} + 4yx^{2y-1} \ln x = 2x^{2y-1} (1 + 2y \ln x)$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x (\cos y + x \sin y) + e^x \sin y = e^x (\cos y + (x+1) \sin y); \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^x (-\sin y + x \cos y)$$

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

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

$$(5) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 \sin y + y^3 \cos x; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 \cos y + 3y^2 \sin x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6x \sin y - y^3 \sin x; \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -x^3 \sin y + 6y \sin x; \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 3x^2 \cos y + 3y^2 \cos x$$

5. 设  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2$ , 求  $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1), f_{xz}(1, 0, 2)$ .

解:  $Q \quad f_x(x, y, z) = y^2 + 2zx; f_{xx}(x, y, z) = 2z; f_{xz}(x, y, z) = 2x$

$\therefore f_{xx}(0, 0, 1) = 2; f_{xz}(1, 0, 2) = 2$

6. 求全微分

$$(1) \quad z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}, \text{ 求 } dz.$$

$$(2) \quad z = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2, \text{ 求 } dz|_{(x,y)=(1,1)};$$

$$(3) \quad z = x \sin(x+y) + e^{x-y}, \text{ 求 } dz|_{(x,y)=(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})}; \quad (4) \quad z = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin(xy), \text{ 求 } dz;$$

(5)  $u = x^y y^z z^x$ , 求  $du$ .

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

$$dz = \frac{-2y^2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} dx + \frac{4y(x^2 - y^2) - 2y^2 \cdot (-2y)}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} dy = \frac{4xy}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} (x dy - y dx)$$

(2)  $dz = (4x^3 - 8xy^2)dx + (4y^3 - 8x^2y)dy; dz|_{(1,1)} = -4dx - 4dy = -4(dx + dy)$

(3)  $dz = [\sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y) + e^{x-y}]dx + [x \cos(x+y) - e^{x-y}]dy, dz \Big|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = 2dx - dy.$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad dz &= \left[ e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot \sin(xy) + y e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos(xy) \right] dx + \left[ x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos(xy) \right] dy \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[ y \cos(xy) - \frac{1}{x^2} \sin(xy) \right] dx + \left[ x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos(xy) \right] dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad du &= (yx^{y-1}y^z z^x + x^y y^z z^x \ln z)dx + (x^y \ln x \cdot y^z z^x + x^y y^{z-1} z^{x+1} \ln z)dy + \\ &\quad (x^y y^z \cdot \ln y \cdot z^x + x^{y+1} y^z z^{x-1})dz \\ &= x^y y^z z^x \left[ \left(\frac{y}{x} + \ln z\right)dx + \left(\frac{z}{y} + \ln x\right)dy + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \ln y\right)dz \right] \end{aligned}$$

7. 计算函数  $u(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2}$  在点  $P(2, 1)$ ,  $\Delta x = 0.01, \Delta y = 0.03$  的全微分, 并计算  $u(2.01, 1.03)$  的近似值.

解:  $Q \quad du = \frac{y \cdot (x^2 - y^2) - xy \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} dx + \frac{x \cdot (x^2 - y^2) - xy \cdot 2y}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} dy = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} (x dy - y dx)$

$\therefore$  当  $x_0 = 2, y_0 = 1, \Delta x = 0.01, \Delta y = 0.03$  时:

$$du|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{x_0^2 + y_0^2}{(x_0^2 - y_0^2)^2} (x_0 dy - y_0 dx) = 0.03; u(2, 1) = \frac{2}{3} = 0.67$$

由:  $\Delta u = u(2.01, 1.03) - u(2, 1)$ , 得:  $u(2.01, 1.03) \approx du + u(2, 1) = 0.03 + 0.67 = 0.70$

8. 证明  $f'_x(x, y_0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, y_0)]$ , 并利用此结论, 当  $f(x, y) = x + (y-1)\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$  时, 求  $f'_x(x, 1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } Q \quad f'_x(x, y_0) &= f'_x(x, y)|_{y=y_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x} \Big|_{y=y_0} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d[f(x, y_0)]}{dx}, \quad \therefore f'_x(x, 1) = x' = 1 \end{aligned}$$

9. 已知  $z = \ln \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}$ , 求  $z''_{xx} + z''_{yy}$ .

解:  $Q \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \right],$

$$\therefore z_x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} \cdot 2(x-x_0) = \frac{(x-x_0)}{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}$$

$$z_{xx} = \frac{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 - 2(x-x_0)^2}{\left( (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \right)^2} = \frac{(y-y_0)^2 - (x-x_0)^2}{\left( (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \right)^2}$$

同理:  $z_{yy} = \frac{(x-x_0)^2 - (y-y_0)^2}{\left( (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \right)^2}, \quad \therefore z_{xx} + z_{yy} = 0$

10. 举例说明多元函数连续、偏导数存在、可微、偏导数连续之间的关系.

(1) 函数在某点连续与在该点的偏导不能互相推出

例如:

$$\text{函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \text{ 在点 } (0, 0) \text{ 处的偏导 } f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0) \text{ 存在,}$$

但在其点不连续。而函数  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续, 但在其点偏导不存在。

(2) 函数在某点可微可以推出该函数在其点连续、且偏导存在, 但反之不成立。

例如:

$$\text{函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \text{ 在点 } (0, 0) \text{ 处的偏导 } f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0) \text{ 存在,}$$

但在点  $(0, 0)$  处不可微。

(3) 函数在某点的偏导连续可推出函数在该点可微, 但反之不成立。例如:

$$\text{函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases} \text{ 在点 } (0, 0) \text{ 处连续且可微,}$$

但其偏导  $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$  存在却不连续。

## (B)

1. 设在  $R^2$  内有  $f_x = 0$  及  $f_y = 0$ , 证明  $f$  在  $R^2$  上为常函数.

证: 由  $f_x = 0$  及  $f_y = 0$  可知, 函数存在连续的偏导数, 故函数  $f$  可微.

由微分的定义  $df(x, y) = f_x dx + f_y dy = 0$ , 即  $f(x, y) = C$ .

2. 证明函数  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处不可微.

证:  $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x}$ , 即极限不存在,



同理,  $f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,\Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta y|}{\Delta y}$ , 极限也不存在,

从而函数  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  点偏导数不存在, 故函数在  $(0,0)$  不可微.

$$3. \text{ 设函数 } f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases} \text{ 证明 } f_{xy}(0,0) \neq f_{yx}(0,0).$$

解: 易求在  $(0,0)$  点处,  $f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0$ ,

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

而当  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$  时,  $f_x(x,y) = \frac{x^4 y - y^5 + 4x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ ,  $f_y(x,y) = \frac{x^5 - xy^4 - 4x^3 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ .

从而  $f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0,\Delta y) - f_x(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta y}{\Delta y} = -1$ ,

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(\Delta x, 0) - f_y(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1,$$

故  $f_{xy}(0,0) \neq f_{yx}(0,0)$ .

4. 已知  $\frac{(x+ay)dx + 4ydy}{(x+2y)^2}$  为某函数  $u(x,y)$  的全微分, 求  $a$ .

解:  $\frac{(x+ay)dx + 4ydy}{(x+2y)^2}$  为某函数  $u(x,y)$  的全微分,

$$\text{则 } du = \frac{(x+ay)dx}{(x+2y)^2} + \frac{4ydy}{(x+2y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x+ay}{(x+2y)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{4y}{(x+2y)^2},$$

且以上这两个偏导数又都具有连续的偏导数, 于是  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ ,

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(x+2y)[(a-4)x - 2ay]}{(x+2y)^4} = \frac{-8y(x+2y)}{(x+2y)^4} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x},$$

故  $a = 4$ .

### 习 题 8.3 多元函数的导数

(A)

1. 求下列复合函数的偏导数:

$$(1) z = e^{3x+2y}, x = \cos t, y = t^2, \text{ 求 } \frac{dz}{dt}; \quad (2) z = uv + \sin t, u = e^t, v = \cos t, \text{ 求 } \frac{dz}{dt};$$

$$(3) z = e^u \sin v, u = xy, v = x + y, \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}; \quad (4) z = x^2 \ln y, x = \frac{u}{v}, y = 3u - v, \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v};$$

$$(5) u = e^{x^2+y+z^2}, z = x^2 \sin y, \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y};$$

$$(6) \text{ 求 } z = f(x, 2x + y, xy) \text{ (其中 } f \text{ 具有二阶连续偏导数) 的二阶偏导数 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2};$$

$$(7) \text{ 设 } z = f(u) \text{ 是可微函数, 其中 } u = xy + \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y};$$

$$(8) \text{ 设 } z = \frac{y}{f(y^2 - x^2)}, \text{ 其中 } f(u) \text{ 是可导函数, 试求 } \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

$$\text{解: (1) } \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = 3e^{3x+2y} \cdot (-\sin t) + 2e^{3x+2y} \cdot 2t = e^{3x+2y} (4t - 3 \sin t)$$

$$(2) \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = v \cdot e^t + u \cdot (-\sin t) + \cos t = e^t (\cos t - \sin t) + \cos t$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^u \sin v \cdot y + e^u \cos v \cdot 1 = e^{xy} [y \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)]$$

$$\text{同理: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{xy} [x \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y)]$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = 2x \ln y \cdot \frac{1}{v} + x^2 \frac{1}{y} \cdot 3 = 2 \frac{u}{v} \ln(3u-v) \cdot \frac{1}{v} + \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)^2 \frac{1}{3u-v} \cdot 3$$

$$= \frac{1}{v^2} \left( 2u \ln(3u-v) + \frac{3u^2}{3u-v} \right), \quad \text{同理: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{v^3} \left( -2u^2 \ln(3u-v) + \frac{u^2 v}{3u-v} \right)$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xe^{x^2+y+z^2} + 2ze^{x^2+y+z^2} \cdot 2x \sin y = 2x(1+2z \sin y)e^{x^2+y+z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{x^2+y+z^2} + 2ze^{x^2+y+z^2} \cdot x^2 \cos y = (1+2xz^2 \cos y)e^{x^2+y+z^2}$$

由  $z = x^2 \sin y$  得:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \left[ 1 + 2(x^2 \sin y) \sin y \right] e^{x^2+y+(x^2 \sin y)^2} = 2x(1+2x^2 \sin^2 y) e^{x^2+y+x^4 \sin^2 y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (1+x^4 \sin 2y) e^{x^2+y+x^4 \sin^2 y}$$

(6) 设  $u = x, v = 2x + y, w = xy$ , 则  $z = f(u, v, w)$ ,

引入记号  $f'_1 = f_u(u, v, w), f''_{12} = f_{uv}(u, v, w)$ , 同理有  $f'_1, f'_3, f''_{11}, \dots$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 u_x + f'_2 v_x + f'_3 w_x = f'_1 + 2f'_2 + yf'_3, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} f'_1 u_y + f'_2 v_y + f'_3 w_y = f'_1 \cdot 0 + f'_2 + xf'_3 = f'_2 + xf'_3$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial(f'_1 + 2f'_2 + yf'_3)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(yf'_3)}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{其中: } \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial x} = f''_{11} + 2f''_{12} + yf''_{13}; \quad \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial x} = f''_{21} + 2f''_{22} + yf''_{23}; \quad \frac{\partial f'_3}{\partial x} = f''_{31} + 2f''_{32} + yf''_{33};$$

且由  $f$  具有二阶连续的偏导数, 得  $f''_{12} = f''_{21}; f''_{13} = f''_{31}; f''_{23} = f''_{32}$

$$\text{则: } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + 4f''_{22} + y^2 f''_{33} + 4f''_{12} + 2yf''_{13} + 2(y+1)f''_{23}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理: } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial(f'_1 + 2f'_2 + yf'_3)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f'_1}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} + f'_3 + y \frac{\partial(f'_3)}{\partial y} \\ &= f''_{12} + xf''_{13} + 2(f''_{22} + xf''_{23}) + f'_3 + y(f''_{32} + xf''_{33}) = f''_{12} + xf''_{13} + 2f''_{22} + xyf''_{33} + (2x+y)f''_{32} + f'_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial(f'_2 + xf'_3)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f'_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(xf'_3)}{\partial y} = f''_{22} + xf''_{23} + x(f''_{32} + xf''_{33}) = f''_{22} + 2xf''_{23} + x^2 f''_{33}$$

$$(7) \quad \text{由 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y - \frac{y}{x^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x + \frac{1}{x} \text{ 可得}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u) \left( y - \frac{y}{x^2} \right); \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(u) \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$(8) \quad \text{由 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'(y^2 - x^2)(-2x), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'(y^2 - x^2)(2y) \text{ 可得}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f(y^2 - x^2) - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}{f^2(y^2 - x^2)} = \frac{f(y^2 - x^2) - yf'(y^2 - x^2)(2y)}{f^2(y^2 - x^2)} = \frac{f(y^2 - x^2) - 2y^2 f'(y^2 - x^2)}{f^2(y^2 - x^2)}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{2xyf'}{f^2(x^2 - y^2)} \right] + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{f(x^2 - y^2) - yf' \cdot (2y)}{f^2(x^2 - y^2)} = \frac{1}{yf^2(y^2 - x^2)}$$

2. 求下列隐函数所确定的函数的(偏)导数.

$$(1) \quad \text{设函数 } z = z(x, y) \text{ 由方程 } x + y^2 + z^3 - xy = 2z \text{ 所确定, 求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

$$(2) \quad \text{设函数 } y = y(x, z) \text{ 由方程 } e^x + e^y + e^z = 3xyz \text{ 所确定, 求 } \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}.$$

$$(3) \quad \text{设函数 } z = z(x, y) \text{ 由方程 } z = 1 + \ln(x + y) - e^z \text{ 所确定, 求 } z_x(1, 0), z_y(1, 0).$$

$$(4) \quad \text{设函数 } z = z(x, y) \text{ 由方程 } e^z - xyz = 0, \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

解: (1) 令  $F(x, y, z) = x + y^2 + z^3 - xy - 2z$ , 则有  $F_x = 1 - y, F_y = 2y - x, F_z = 3z^2 - 2$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1-y}{3z^2-2} = \frac{y-1}{3z^2-2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y-x}{3z^2-2} = \frac{x-2y}{3z^2-2}$$

(2) 令  $F(x, y, z) = e^x + e^y + e^z - 3xyz$ , 则有  $F_x = e^x - 3yz$ ,  $F_y = e^y - 3xz$ ,  $F_z = e^z - 3xy$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{e^x - 3yz}{e^y - 3xz} = \frac{3yz - e^x}{e^y - 3xz}, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_y} = -\frac{e^z - 3xy}{e^y - 3xz} = \frac{3xy - e^z}{e^y - 3xz}$$

(3) 令

$$F(x, y, z) = 1 + \ln(x+y) - e^z - z, \text{ 则有 } F_x = \frac{1}{x+y}, F_y = \frac{1}{x+y}, F_z = -e^z - 1$$

$$z_x = z_y = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{1}{(x+y)(e^z+1)} = \frac{y-1}{3z^2-2}$$

又 把  $x=1, y=0$  代入方程解得  $z=0$ , 所以  $z_x(1,0) = z_y(1,0) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(4) 令  $F(x, y, z) = e^z - xyz$ , 则  $\because F_x = -yz, F_y = -xz, F_z = e^z - xyz$ ,

$$\therefore z_x = -\frac{-yz}{e^z - xy} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy} = \frac{yz}{xyz - xy} = \frac{z}{x(z-1)}$$

$$z_y = -\frac{-xz}{e^z - xy} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy} = \frac{xz}{xyz - xy} = \frac{z}{y(z-1)}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{z_x x(z-1) - z[(z-1) + xz_x]}{x^2(z-1)^2} = \frac{z - z^2 + z - z^2}{x^2(z-1)^2} = \frac{z(2z - z^2 - 2)}{x^2(z-1)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{z_y x(z-1) - zxz_y}{x^2(z-1)^2} = \frac{z(1-2z)}{xy(z-1)^3}$$

3. 求下列方程所确定的函数的导数或微分.

(1) 设  $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x + y + z = 1, \end{cases}$  求  $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$ , (2) 设  $\begin{cases} xu - yv = 0, \\ yu + xv = 1, \end{cases}$  求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ .

(3) 设  $\begin{cases} x = u + v, \\ y = uv + e^v, \end{cases}$  求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ .

(4) 曲线  $\begin{cases} z = z(x), \\ y = y(x) \end{cases}$  由方程组  $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$  所确定, 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}, \frac{dy}{dx}$ .

解: (1) 变量  $y, z$  为  $x$  的函数, 将每个方程两边对  $x$  求导:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx}, \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1+2x}{1+2y}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2(x-y)}{1+2y}.$$

(2) 变量  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$  为  $x, y$  的二元函数,

$$\text{先将每个方程两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导: } \begin{cases} u + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \\ y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$\text{再将每个方程两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导: } \begin{cases} x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \\ u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

(3) 变量  $u = u(x, y)$ ,  $v = v(x, y)$  为  $x, y$  的二元函数,

$$\text{将每个方程两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导: } \begin{cases} 0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \\ 1 = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + e^v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{u - v + e^v}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{u - v + e^v}.$$

(4) 变量  $y, z$  为  $x$  的函数, 将每个方程两边对  $x$  求导:

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

## (B)

1. 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $z + x = \int_0^{xy} e^{-t} dt$  确定, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

$$\text{解: 原方程两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 1 = ye^{-(xy)}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{-(xy)} - 1.$$

$$\text{同理, 原方程两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导可得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{-(xy)}.$$

2. 设  $u = \sin(x + y)$ , 其中  $y = y(x)$  由方程  $e^y + y = x + \sin x$  确定, 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$ .

$$\text{解: 方程 } u = \sin(x + y) \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导可得 } \frac{du}{dx} = \cos(x + y)(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}), \quad (1)$$

$$\text{方程 } e^y + y = x + \sin x \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求导可得 } e^y \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \cos x,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{e^y + 1}, \text{ 将其代回(1)式可得}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \cos(x + y)(1 + \frac{1 + \cos x}{e^y + 1}) = \frac{2 + e^y + \cos x}{e^y + 1} \cos(x + y).$$

3. 设  $f(x, y)$  具有连续偏导数, 且  $f(x, x^2) = 1, f_x(x, x^2) = x$ , 求  $f_y(x, x^2)$ .

解: 方程  $f(x, x^2) = 1$  两边对  $x$  求导可得  $f_x(x, x^2) + 2xf_y(x, x^2) = 0$ ,

即  $x + 2xf_y(x, x^2) = 0$ , 故  $f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

4. 设  $z = f[x\varphi(y), x - y]$ , 求  $z_y, z_{yx}$ .

解: 方程两边先对  $y$  求导可得  $z_y = xf'_1\varphi'(y) - f'_2$ ,

上式两边再对  $x$  求导可得  $z_{yx} = f'_1\varphi'(y) + x\varphi'(y)[f''_{11}\varphi(y) + f''_{12}] - [f''_{21}\varphi(y) + f''_{22}]$ ,

即  $z_{yx} = -f''_{22} + [x\varphi'(y) - \varphi(y)]f''_{12} + x\varphi'(y)\varphi(y)f''_{11} + \varphi'(y)f'_1$ .

## 习题 8.4 多元函数微分学的应用

### (A)

1. 求下列曲线的切线与法平面.

(1) 求螺旋线  $x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, z = k\theta (k > 0)$  在  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  处的切线与法平面方程.

(2) 求曲线  $\begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 45, \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = z \end{cases}$  在点  $P_0(-2, 1, 6)$  处的切线和法平面方程.

解: (1) 当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时, 螺旋线上对应的点为  $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{k}{4}\pi)$ , 又

$$x'(\theta) = -a \sin \theta, y'(\theta) = a \cos \theta, z'(\theta) = k,$$

故曲线在  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  处的切线方向向量为  $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, k)$

$$\text{方程为 } \frac{x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} = \frac{y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} = \frac{z - \frac{k}{4}\pi}{k}.$$

曲线在  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  处的法平面方程为  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a(y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a) + k(z - \frac{k}{4}\pi) = 0$ ,

即  $ax - ay - \sqrt{2}kz + \frac{\sqrt{2}k^2}{4}\pi = 0$ .

(2) 把  $y, z$  看成是  $x$  的函数, 方程两边对  $x$  求导, 得 
$$\begin{cases} 4x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \\ 2x + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} \end{cases}$$

将点  $P_0(-2, 1, 6)$  坐标代入, 得

$$\begin{cases} -8 + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 12\frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \\ -4 + 4\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{28}{25}, \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{12}{25}. \end{cases} \quad \text{即切向量为 } \vec{T} = \{25, 28, 12\},$$

故切线方程为  $\frac{x+2}{25} = \frac{y-1}{28} = \frac{z-6}{12}$ ;

法面平面方程为  $25(x+2) + 28(y-1) + 12(z-6) = 0$ , 即  $25x + 28y + 12z - 50 = 0$ .

2. 求下列曲面在给定点的切平面和法线方程.

(1) 求圆锥曲面  $x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0$  在点  $(1, -1, 1)$  处的切平面及法线方程.

(2) 求曲面  $e^z - z + xy = 3$  在点  $(2, 1, 0)$  处的切平面及法线方程.

解: (1) 令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2$ ,

因为  $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(1, -1, 1)} = (2x, 2y, -4z)|_{(1, -1, 1)} = 2(1, -1, -2)$ .

故所求切平面方程为  $(x-1) - (y+1) - 2(z-1) = 0$ , 即  $x - y - 2z = 0$ ;

法线方程分别为  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$ .

(2) 令  $F(x, y, z) = e^z - z + xy - 3$ , 因为  $\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(2, 1, 0)} = (y, x, e^z - 1)|_{(2, 1, 0)} = (1, 2, 0)$

故所求切平面与法线方程分别为:

$$(x-2) + 2(y-1) = 0, \text{ 即 } x + 2y - 4 = 0; \quad \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{0}.$$

3. 求函数  $u = xyz$  在点  $P(1, 2, -2)$  处增加最快的方向及其变化率.

解: 函数  $u = xyz$  在点  $P(1, 2, -2)$  处增加最快的方向就是函数在该点的梯度, 即

$$\text{gradu}|_{(1, -2, 2)} = (u_x, u_y, u_z)|_{(1, -2, 2)} = (yz, xz, xy)|_{(1, -2, 2)} = (-4, 2, -2),$$

其变化率为梯度的模, 即  $|\text{gradu}|_{(1, -2, 2)}| = 2\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = 2\sqrt{6}$ .

4. 求表面积  $a^2$  为而体积为最大的长方体的体积.

解: 设长方体的三条棱长分别为  $x, y, z$ , 则问题及时在条件

$\varphi(x, y, z) = 2xy + 2yz + 2xz - a^2 = 0$  下, 求函数  $V = xyz$  ( $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ ) 的最大值.

构造辅助函数  $F(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(2xy + 2yz + 2xz - a^2)$ , 求其偏导数, 并令之为零, 得到

$$\text{方程组} \quad \begin{cases} yz + 2\lambda(y+z) = 0, \\ xz + 2\lambda(x+z) = 0, \\ xy + 2\lambda(x+y) = 0, \\ 2xy + 2yz + 2xz - a^2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad x = y = z = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}a.$$

故表面积  $a^2$  为而体积为最大的长方体为正方体, 其体积为  $V = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{36}a^3$ .

5. 抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  被平面  $x + y + z = 1$  截成一椭圆, 求原点到这椭圆的最长与最短距离.

解: 设  $M(x, y, z)$  是椭圆上任一点, 则它同时满足题设抛物线与平面的方程, 于是得:

$$z = x^2 + y^2, x + y + z = 1. \text{ 又原点到点 } M \text{ 的距离 } d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \text{ 即 } d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

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

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} L_x = 2x - 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \\ L_y = 2y - 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, \\ L_z = 2z + \lambda + \mu = 0, \\ L_\lambda = z - x^2 - y^2 = 0, \\ L_\mu = x + y + z - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad , \text{将方程组前两个式子相减得 } x = y, \text{代入后两个式子,有}$$

$$z = 2x^2, z = 1 - 2x, 2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0, \quad x = y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, z = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{得两个驻点} \left( \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, 2 \mp \sqrt{3} \right).$$

又知最大最小距离都存在,所以最大与最小距离必分别在此两点取得,而

$$d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2 \left( \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + (2 \mp \sqrt{3})^2 = 9 \mp 5\sqrt{3},$$

可见,最大距离为  $\sqrt{9+5\sqrt{3}}$ , 最小距离为  $\sqrt{9-5\sqrt{3}}$ .

6. 求螺旋面  $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = v$  ( $u \geq 0, v \in R$ ) 在点  $(u, 0, 0)$  处的切平面与法线方程.

解: 将螺旋面  $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = v$  ( $u \geq 0, v \in R$ ) 消去参数  $u, v$ , 化为  $x \tan z - y = 0$ ,

记  $F(x, y, z) = x \tan z - y$ , 则曲面在点  $(u, 0, 0)$  处的法向量为  $\vec{T} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\} = \{0, -1, u\}$ ,

故所求的法线方程为  $\frac{x-u}{0} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z}{u}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = u, \\ uy + z = 0. \end{cases}$

切平面方程为  $0(x-u) - y + zu = 0$ , 即  $-y + uz = 0$ .

## (B)

1. 证明曲面  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}, a > 0$ , 上任何点处的切平面在各个坐标轴上的截距之和等于

$a$ .

证: 令  $F(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} - \sqrt{a}$ , 则  $F_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, F_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, F_z = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$ .

于是曲面上任意点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z - z_0) = 0,$$

即  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{ax_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{ay_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{az_0}} = 1$ , 故截距之和为  $\sqrt{ax_0} + \sqrt{ay_0} + \sqrt{az_0} = \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a} = a$ .

2. 证明曲面  $xyz = c^3$  上任何点处的切平面在各坐标轴上的截距之积为常数.

证: 令  $F(x, y, z) = xyz - c^3$ , 则  $F_x = yz, F_y = xz, F_z = xy$ .



于是曲面上任意点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面方程为

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

即  $\frac{x}{3x_0} + \frac{y}{3y_0} + \frac{z}{3z_0} = 1$ , 故截距之积为  $27x_0 y_0 z_0 = 27c^3$ .

3. 设一个礼堂的顶部是一个半椭球面, 其方程为  $z = 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{36}}$ , 求下雨时过房顶上一点

$P(1, 3, \sqrt{11})$  处的雨水流下的路线方程(不计摩擦).

解: 梯度方向是函数值变化最快的方向, 故雨水沿着  $z$  的梯度  $\text{grad}z = z_x \vec{i} + z_y \vec{j}$  的反方向

下流, 雨水从椭球面上流下的路线在  $xoy$  面上的投影曲线上任一点处的切线应与梯度平行.

设投影曲线方程为  $f(x, y) = 0$ , 则它上面任一点的切向量为  $\{1, \frac{dy}{dx}\}$ , 而梯度方向为

$$\text{grad}z = z_x \vec{i} + z_y \vec{j} = \frac{\frac{-x}{4}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{36}}} \vec{i} + \frac{\frac{-y}{9}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{36}}} \vec{j},$$

则  $\frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{z_x}{z_y} = \frac{9x}{4y}$ , 即  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4y}{9x}$ . 解此方程的通解为  $y = cx^{\frac{4}{9}}$ , 且雨水流下的路线经过

$P(1, 3, \sqrt{11})$  点, 代入方程的通解得  $c = 3$ , 故雨水流下的路线方程为  $y = 3x^{\frac{4}{9}}$ .

4. 设光滑曲面  $\Sigma$  由  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  确定,  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  是  $\Sigma$  外一点. 证明: 若  $Q(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  为  $\Sigma$  上

离  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  最近的一点, 那么,  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  与  $\Sigma$  上  $Q(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  点的切平面垂直.

解: 由题意可知曲面上任一点到  $P$  点的距离为  $d^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2$ , 而  $Q$

点为离  $P$  点最近的点, 即求使得距离  $d$  最小的  $(x, y, z)$  的值, 构造拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 + \lambda F(x, y, z)$$

由拉格朗日乘数法

$$\begin{cases} L_x(x, y, z, \lambda) = 2(x - x_0) + \lambda F_x(x, y, z) = 0 \\ L_y(x, y, z, \lambda) = 2(y - y_0) + \lambda F_y(x, y, z) = 0 \\ L_z(x, y, z, \lambda) = 2(z - z_0) + \lambda F_z(x, y, z) = 0 \\ L_\lambda(x, y, z, \lambda) = F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}, \text{解得 } Q \text{ 点坐标为 } \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\lambda}{2} F_x + x_0 \\ y = -\frac{\lambda}{2} F_y + y_0 \\ z = -\frac{\lambda}{2} F_z + z_0 \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

而  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \{x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0\}$ , 由(1)式可知

$$\frac{x - x_0}{F_x} = \frac{y - y_0}{F_y} = \frac{z - z_0}{F_z} = -\frac{\lambda}{2},$$

则向量  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \{x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0\}$  与切平面法向量  $\vec{n} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}$  平行,

所以  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \{x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0\}$  与  $Q$  点处的切平面垂直.

## 总习题八

### (A)

#### 1. 选择题

(1) 设函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $P(x_0, y_0)$  的两个偏导  $f_x(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $f_y(x_0, y_0)$  都存在, 则( ).

(A)  $f(x, y)$  在  $P$  连续

(B)  $f(x, y)$  在  $P$  可微

(C)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y_0)$  及  $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x_0, y)$  都存在

(D)  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$  存在

解: 答案 C

反例, 函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  满足条件, 但是显然在点  $(0, 0)$  不

连续, 故排除 (A); 偏导数存在是可微的必要条件, 而不是充分条件, 例如反例中的函数  $f_x(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $f_y(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - (f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y)$  不是  $\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$  的高阶无穷小, 故函数在  $(0, 0)$  不可微, 从而排除 (B); 根据偏导数定义, 易得 (C) 正确; 反例函数中, 当  $(x, y)$  沿  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴趋于  $(0, 0)$  时,  $f(x, y)$  的极限都是 0;

但当它沿直线  $y = mx$  趋于  $(0, 0)$  时,  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{mx^2}{x^2 + m^2 x^2} = \frac{m}{1 + m^2}$ , 对于不同的  $m$  有不同的取值, 从而在原点函数极限不存在。

(2) 若  $z = y^{\ln x}$ , 则  $dz$  等于 ( ).

$$(A) \frac{y^{\ln x} \ln y}{x} + \frac{y^{\ln x} \ln y}{y}$$

$$(B) \frac{y^{\ln x} \ln y}{x}$$

$$(C) y^{\ln x} \ln y dx + \frac{y^{\ln x} \ln y}{x} dy$$

$$(D) \frac{y^{\ln x} \ln y}{x} dx + \frac{y^{\ln x} \ln x}{y} dy$$

解：答案 D

易得  $z_x = \frac{y^{\ln x} \ln y}{x}$ ,  $z_y = \frac{y^{\ln x} \ln x}{y}$ , 由于  $dz = z_x dx + z_y dy$ , 故选 D.

(3) 曲线  $\begin{cases} x - y + z = 2 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$  在点  $(1, 1, 2)$  处的一个切线方向向量为 ( ).

$$(A) (-1, 3, 4) \quad (B) (3, 1, -4) \quad (C) (-1, 0, 3) \quad (D) (3, 0, -1)$$

解：答案 A

方程两边对  $x$  求导  $\begin{cases} 1 - \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases}$ , 易得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+1}{1-2y}$ ,  $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2x+2y}{1-2y}$ , 由于在点

$(1, 1, 2)$  处,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -3$ ,  $\frac{dz}{dx} = -4$ , 故在该点处的切线方向向量为  $(1, -3, -4)$ , 从而可选 A.

(4) 考虑二元函数  $f(x, y)$  的下面 4 条性质:

①  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续; ②  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的两个偏导数连续;

③  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微; ④  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的两个偏导数存在.

则下列成立的是 ( ).

$$(A) ② \Rightarrow ③ \Rightarrow ①;$$

$$(B) ③ \Rightarrow ② \Rightarrow ①;$$

$$(C) ③ \Rightarrow ④ \Rightarrow ①;$$

$$(D) ③ \Rightarrow ① \Rightarrow ④.$$

解：答案 A

若  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的两个偏导数连续, 根据微分中值定理及连续的定义, 易得.

$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x_0, y_0)\Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0)\Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$ , 即

$f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微, 从而  $② \Rightarrow ③$ ; 由可微的定义有  $③ \Rightarrow ①$ .

(5) 函数  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在  $(0, 0)$  点 ( ).

$$(A) \text{不连续} \quad (B) \text{偏导数存在} \quad (C) \text{偏导数连续} \quad (D) \text{连续}$$

解：答案 D

根据函数连续定义, 易得 D.

(6) 方程  $x^2 + y = \sin(xy)$  在点  $(0,0)$  的邻域内( ).

(A) 不能确定隐函数  $x = \varphi(y)$  (B) 能确定隐函数  $x = \varphi(y)$

(C) 能确定隐函数  $y = f(x)$  (D) 不能确定隐函数  $y = f(x)$

解: 答案 C

令  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y - \sin(xy)$ , 则  $f_x(x, y) = 2x - y \cos(xy)$ ,  $f_y(x, y) = 1 - x \cos(xy)$ ,  $f_x(x, y)$ ,  $f_y(x, y)$  连续且  $f_y(0, 0) = 1 \neq 0$ , 故在  $(0, 0)$  的邻域内可确定隐函数  $y = f(x)$ .

(7) “ $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  存在偏导数  $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$ ”是“ $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  可微”的 ( ).

(A) 必要但非充分条件 (B) 充分但非必要条件

(C) 充分必要条件 (D) 既非充分也非必要条件

解: 答案 A

由定理 2.2 易得.

(8) 设  $x = f(u)$ ,  $u = u(y, z)$  都是可微函数, 则下列等式中错误的是 ( ).

(A)  $dx = f'(u)du$  (B)  $dx = f'(u)(dy + dz)$

(C)  $dx = f'(u)(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}dz)$  (D)  $dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}dz$

解: 答案 B

由  $x = f(u)$ , 有  $dx = f'(u)du$ , 故 A 正确; 由  $u = u(y, z)$ , 有  $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}dz$ , 故 C 正确; 由题意知  $x$  是关于  $y$  和  $z$  的函数, 故 D 正确.

(9) 方程组  $x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 = 0, x + y + z = 2$  在下述点的邻域内存在隐函数

$x = x(z), y = y(z)$ . ( )

(A)  $(1, 1, 2)$  (B)  $(0, 0, 2)$  (C)  $(1, -1, 2)$  (D)  $(0, 1, 0)$

解: 答案 C

方程两边关于  $z$  求导  $2x \frac{dx}{dz} + 2y \frac{dy}{dz} - z = 0$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dy}{dz} + 1 = 0$ , 从而  $\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{2y + z}{2x - 2y}$ ,

$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{-2x - z}{2x - 2y}$ , 由隐函数存在定理 3.4, 只有 C 符合.

(10) 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  点偏导数存在是  $f(x, y)$  在该点连续的 ( ).

(A) 充分条件, 但不是必要条件 (B) 必要条件, 但不是充分条件

(C) 充分必要条件

(D) 既不是充分条件, 也不是必要条件

解: 答案 D

从充分性考虑, 例如函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$  在原点偏导数存在, 但是在该点并不连续; 反过来, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  点连续, 由于连续不一定可导, 故不满足必要性.

(11) 已知函数的全微分  $df(x, y) = (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy$ , 则  $f(x, y) = ( )$ .

- (A)  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2y + xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3$  (B)  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3$   
(C)  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3$  (D)  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$

解: 答案 D

由题意知  $\begin{cases} f_x = x^2 + 2xy - y^2 \\ f_y = x^2 - 2xy - y^2 \end{cases}$ , 根据  $f_x$  可推出  $f = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 + g(y)$ , 其中  $g(y)$  为关于  $y$  的函数, 由此  $f_y = x^2 - 2xy + g'(y)$ , 所以  $g'(y) = -y^2$ , 故  $g(y) = -\frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$ , 从而  $f(x, y)$  为  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$ .

(12) 函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$  在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的某邻域内可微分, 则函数  $u$  在  $(x, y, z)$  处的梯度  $\text{grad} u = ( )$ .

- (A)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  (B)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$   
(C)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \mathbf{k}$  (D)  $\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2}$

解: 答案 B

由梯度定义直接可得.

(13)  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  取得极大值, 那么, 在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处有( ).

- (A)  $f_x = f_y = 0$  (B)  $f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 > 0$ , 且  $f_{xx} < 0$   
(C)  $f(x_0, y)$  在  $y_0$  取得极大值 (D) 前面的结论可能都不对

解: 答案 C

$z = f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  取得极大值, 由极大值定义, 对于  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内异于  $(x_0, y_0)$  的点  $(x, y)$  都有  $f(x, y) \leq f(x_0, y_0)$ , 故 C 正确.

(14)若曲面  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的切平面经过坐标原点, 那么, 在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点( ).

- (A)  $x_0 F'_x + y_0 F'_y + z_0 F'_z = 0$  (B)  $\frac{F'_x}{x_0} = \frac{F'_y}{y_0} = \frac{F'_z}{z_0}$   
 (C)  $\frac{F'_x}{x_0} + \frac{F'_y}{y_0} + \frac{F'_z}{z_0} = 1$  (D)  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 0)$

解: 答案 A

$F(x, y, z) = 0$  在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的切平面方程为

$$F'_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F'_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0, \text{ 由于该切平面过}$$

原点, 易得  $x_0 F'_x + y_0 F'_y + z_0 F'_z = 0$ .

(15)空间曲线  $\begin{cases} x = a \sin^2 t, \\ y = b \sin t \cos t, \\ z = c \cos^2 t \end{cases}$  在  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  处的法平面 ( ).

- (A)平行于  $Oz$  轴 (B)平行于  $Oy$  轴 (C)平行于  $xOy$  平面 (D)垂直于  $yOz$  平面

解: 答案 B

关于  $t$  求导得  $\begin{cases} x'(t) = a \sin 2t, \\ y'(t) = b \cos^2 t - b \sin^2 t, \\ z'(t) = -c \sin 2t, \end{cases}$  当  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时, 曲线对应的切向量  $(a, 0, -c)$  垂直于  $Oy$

轴, 故法平面平行于  $Oy$  轴.

(16)记  $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) = A, f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = B, f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = C$ , 那么当  $f(x, y)$  在驻点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处满

足 ( ) 时,  $f(x, y)$  在该点取到极大值.

- (A)  $B^2 - AC > 0, A > 0$  (B)  $B^2 - AC > 0, A < 0$   
 (C)  $B^2 - AC < 0, A > 0$  (D)  $B^2 - AC < 0, A < 0$

解: 答案 D

根据定理 4.2 易得.

## 2. 填空题

(1)函数  $f(x, y) = x + y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在点  $(3, 4)$  处的偏导数  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解: 易得  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ , 故在点  $(3, 4)$  处有  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{8}{5}$ .

(2) 设  $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

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

(3) 函数  $z = e^{xy}$  在点  $(1, 2)$  处的全微分为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 易得,  $z_x = ye^{xy}$ ,  $z_y = xe^{xy}$ , 从而  $z_x|_{(1,2)} = 2e^2$ ,  $z_y|_{(1,2)} = e^2$ , 故有函数  $z$  在点  $(1, 2)$  处的全微分为  $\underline{dz = 2e^2 dx + e^2 dy}$ .

(4) 当函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  可微时,  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的梯度方向是  $f(x, y)$  的函数值增长的方向.

解: 由梯度的性质可知, 梯度方向是  $f(x, y)$  函数值增长最快的方向.

(5) 曲面  $3x^2 + 4y^2 + 5z^2 = 1$  在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面方程为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 令  $F(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + 4y^2 + 5z^2 - 1 = 0$ , 则  $F_x = 6x$ ,  $F_y = 8y$ ,  $F_z = 10z$ , 从而可得在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面方程为  $\underline{3x_0x + 4y_0y + 5z_0z = 1}$ .

(6) 函数  $u = xyz$  在点  $(1, 2, 4)$  沿方向角为  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}$  的方向的方向导数是\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 易得  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_{(1,2,4)} = yz = 8$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_{(1,2,4)} = xz = 4$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}|_{(1,2,4)} = xy = 2$ , 从而函数  $u$  在点  $(1, 2, 4)$

沿方向角的方向的方向导数  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(1,2,4)} = 8\cos\alpha + 4\cos\beta + 2\cos\gamma = \underline{4 + 3\sqrt{2}}$ .

(7) 函数  $f(x, y) = 4(x - y) - x^2 - y^2$  的极大值为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 易得  $f_x = 4 - 2x$ ,  $f_y = -4 - 2y$ , 令  $\begin{cases} f_x = 4 - 2x = 0 \\ f_y = -4 - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$ , 则  $\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$

又  $A = f_{xx} = -2$ ,  $B = f_{xy} = 0$ ,  $C = f_{yy} = -2$ , 在  $(2, -2)$  处,  $AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$  且  $A < 0$

故  $f$  在  $(2, -2)$  处取得极大值  $\underline{f(2, -2) = 8}$ .

(8) 函数  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  在点  $(1, 2)$  处的全微分是\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 易得  $f_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ ,  $f_y = \frac{-xy}{(x^2+y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$  故  $f_x|_{(1,2)} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{25}$ ,

$f_y|_{(1,2)} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{25}$ , 从而函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 2)$  处的全微分是  $df = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{25}dx - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{25}dy$ .

(9) 设  $u = f(s, t)$ ,  $s = \frac{x}{y}$ ,  $t = \frac{y}{z}$ . 则  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解: 易得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} = (-\frac{y}{z^2}) \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ .

(10) 设函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  可微, 且  $(x_0, y_0)$  为  $f(x, y)$  的稳定点, 则当 Hesse 矩阵

$H_f(x_0, y_0)$  正定时,  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  点取得\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 由  $H_f(x_0, y_0)$  正定, 得  $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) > 0$ ,  $f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2|_{(x_0, y_0)} > 0$ , 因此,  $AC - B^2 > 0$ ,

$A > 0$ , 由定理 4.2 可知, 在  $f(x, y)$  点  $(x_0, y_0)$  取得极小值。

(11) 曲面  $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$ , 则坐标原点到曲面上  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点的切平面距离为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 曲面  $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$  在  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点处的切平面方程为:

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

根据点到平面的距离公式可得坐标原点到曲面  $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$  上  $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点的切平面距

离为  $\frac{|x_0 F_x + y_0 F_y + z_0 F_z|}{\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}}$ .

(12) 曲线  $l: \begin{cases} x = x(t), \\ y = y(t), \\ z = z(t), \end{cases}$   $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (x(t_0), y(t_0), z(t_0))$ , 则坐标原点到曲线  $l$  在点  $P_0$  切线的

距离公式为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 曲线  $l$  在点  $P_0$  的切线方程为  $\frac{x - x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(t_0)}$ , 根据点到直线的距离公式可得坐

标原点到曲线  $l$  在点  $P_0$  切线的距离公式为  $\frac{|\overrightarrow{OP_0} \cdot \{x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)\}|}{\sqrt{x'(t_0)^2 + y'(t_0)^2 + z'(t_0)^2}}$

(13) 若曲面  $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$  上  $Q$  点的法线经过曲面外一点  $P(a, b, c)$ , 则  $Q(x, y, z)$  必满



足\_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$  上  $Q$  点的法线方程为  $\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$ ,

由该法线过  $P(a, b, c)$  可得:  $\frac{a-x_0}{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{b-y_0}{F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{c-z_0}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$ , 故  $Q(x, y, z)$  必

满足  $\frac{a-x}{F_x} = \frac{b-y}{F_y} = \frac{c-z}{F_z}$

(14)  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  是椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  上的点, 则坐标原点到该点切平面的距离为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 令  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$ , 则  $F_x = \frac{2x}{a^2}, F_y = \frac{2y}{b^2}, F_z = \frac{2z}{c^2}$ , 由此可得  $P_0$  处的切平

面方程为  $\frac{2x_0}{a^2}(x-x_0) + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}(y-y_0) + \frac{2z_0}{c^2}(z-z_0) = 0$ , 即  $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{z_0}{c^2}z = 1$ ,

根据点到平面的距离公式可得坐标原点到该点切平面的距离为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}}$ .

(15) 平面上到  $n$  个点  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$  的距离平方之和最小的点的坐标为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 根据题意, 即要确定  $a, b$ , 使得  $f(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^n ((a-x_i)^2 + (b-y_i)^2)$  取得最小值.

从而由  $\begin{cases} f_a = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (a-x_i) = 0 \\ f_b = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (b-y_i) = 0 \end{cases}$ , 可得:  $\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ b = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \end{cases}$ , 因为  $A = f_{aa} = 2n, B = f_{ab} = 0$ ,

$C = f_{bb} = 2n$ , 故  $AC - B^2 = 4n^2 > 0, A = 2n > 0$ , 因此,  $f$  在  $(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i)$  处取得极

小值, 即满足题意的坐标为  $(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i)$ 。

### 3. 计算题

(1) 已知函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy \tan \frac{x}{y}$ , 试求  $f(tx, ty)$ .

(2) 求函数  $z = x^2 y^2 + \sqrt{\ln \frac{4}{x^2 + y^2}} + \arcsin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$  的定义域.

(3) 求极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)e^{x^2 y^2}}$ , (4) 求极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ .

(5)  $u = \int_{xz}^{yz} e^{t^2} dt$  的一阶偏导数, (6) 函数  $u = x^a y^b z^c$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x \partial y^2 \partial z^3}, u_{xyz}$ .

(7)  $u = xyze^{x+y+z}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^{p+q+r} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r}$ . (8)  $u = \frac{\sqrt{x} y}{\sqrt{y} x}$ , 求  $u_y$ .

(9) 求由方程  $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$  所确定的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  在点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处的全微分  $dz$ .

(10) 设  $u = \ln(x^x y^y z^z)$ , 求  $du$ . (11) 设  $u = (y/x)^{\frac{1}{z}}$ , 求  $du|_{(1,1,1)}$ .

(12) 设  $z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-\arctan(y/x)}$ , 求  $dz$ .

(13) 曲线  $y^2 = 2mx, z^2 = m - x$  在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切线及法平面方程.

解: (1)  $f(tx, ty) = (tx)^2 + (ty)^2 - (tx)(ty)\arctan \frac{tx}{ty} = t^2 f(x, y)$ .

(2) 为使函数有意义, 则 
$$\begin{cases} \ln \frac{4}{x^2 + y^2} \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ -1 \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \leq 1 \end{cases}$$
, 易得函数定义域  $D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ .

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

(4)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2) \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (0 \ln x^2) = 0$ .

(5)  $u_x = -ze^{x^2 z^2}, u_y = ze^{y^2 z^2}, u_z = ye^{y^2 z^2} - xe^{x^2 z^2}$ .

(6)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = ax^{a-1}y^b z^c, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = abx^{a-1}y^{b-1}z^c$ , 从而  $u_{xyz} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = abcx^{a-1}y^{b-1}z^{c-1}$ ,

易得  $\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x \partial y^2 \partial z^3} = ab(b-1)c(c-1)(c-2)x^{a-1}y^{b-2}z^{c-3}$ .

(7) 由于  $\frac{\partial^k}{\partial z^k} e^{x+y+z} = e^{x+y+z}, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ,

关于  $x$  利用 Leibniz 公式, 得  $\frac{\partial^p u}{\partial x^p} = xyz e^{x+y+z} + C_p^1(yz) e^{x+y+z} = (xyz + pyz) e^{x+y+z}$ ,

关于  $y$  利用 Leibniz 公式, 得

$$\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q} = (xyz + pyz) e^{x+y+z} + C_q^1(xz + pz) e^{x+y+z} = (xyz + pyz + qxz + qpz) e^{x+y+z},$$

关于  $z$  利用 Leibniz 公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{p+q+r} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r} &= (xyz + pyz + qxz + qpz) e^{x+y+z} + C_r^1(xy + py + qx + pq) e^{x+y+z} \\ &= (x+p)(y+q)(z+r) e^{x+y+z}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) u = \frac{\sqrt[p]{y}}{\sqrt[q]{x}} = \frac{y^{\frac{1}{p}}}{x^{\frac{1}{q}}}, \text{ 从而 } u_y = \frac{\frac{1}{p} y^{\frac{1}{p}-1} x^{\frac{1}{q}} + y^{\frac{1}{p}} x^{\frac{1}{q}} \ln x \frac{1}{y^2}}{\frac{1}{q} x^{\frac{1}{q}-1}} = \frac{\sqrt[p]{y^{1-x}}}{\sqrt[q]{x}} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{y} \right).$$

$$(9) \text{ 令 } F(x, y, z) = xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - \sqrt{2} = 0, \text{ 则有 } F_x = yz + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

$$F_y = xz + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad F_z = xy + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \text{由定理 3.5 知 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z},$$

从而在点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处有  $z_x = 1$ ,  $z_y = -\sqrt{2}$ , 故有  $z$  在点  $(1, 0, -1)$  处的全微分  $dz = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$ .

$$(10) u = \ln(x^x y^y z^z) = x \ln x + y \ln y + z \ln z, \text{ 故 } u_x = 1 + \ln x, \quad u_y = 1 + \ln y, \quad u_z = 1 + \ln z,$$

从而有  $du = (1 + \ln x)dx + (1 + \ln y)dy + (1 + \ln z)dz$ .

$$(11) \text{ 易得 } u_x = -\frac{1}{xz} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}}, u_y = \frac{1}{xz} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}-1}, u_z = -\frac{1}{z^2} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}} \ln \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\text{由于 } du \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = u_x \Big|_{(1,1,1)} dx + u_y \Big|_{(1,1,1)} dy + u_z \Big|_{(1,1,1)} dz = -dx + dy.$$

$$(12) \text{ 易得 } z_x = 2xe^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} + (x^2 + y^2) e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \left( \frac{y/x^2}{1 + y^2/x^2} \right) = (2x + y) e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}},$$

$$z_y = 2ye^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} + (x^2 + y^2) e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \left( \frac{-1/x}{1 + y^2/x^2} \right) = (2y - x) e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}},$$

$$\text{从而 } dz = (2x + y) e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} dx + (2y - x) e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}} dy.$$

(13)对方程两边关于  $x$  求导得  $\begin{cases} 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2m \\ 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 \end{cases}$ , 故  $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{m}{y} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2z} \end{cases}$ , 从而在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处有

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{m}{y_0}$ ,  $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2z_0}$ , 由此可得在点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切向量为  $\left(1, \frac{m}{y_0}, -\frac{1}{2z_0}\right)$ , 法平面方程:

$$x - x_0 + \frac{m}{y_0}(y - y_0) - \frac{1}{2z_0}(z - z_0) = 0.$$

## (B)

1. 函数  $z = 1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$  在点  $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  处沿曲线  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  在这点的内法线方向的方向导数.

解: 椭圆曲线  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  在任意点处的切线斜率为  $y' \Big|_{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = \frac{b^2(-\frac{2x}{a^2})}{2y} \Big|_{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = -\frac{b}{a},$

则法线斜率为  $\frac{a}{b}$ , 内法线同向的单位向量向量为  $\left\{-\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right\}.$

另一方面,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = -\frac{2x}{a^2} \Big|_{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = -\frac{2y}{b^2} \Big|_{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b},$

函数  $z$  在  $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  处的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \Big|_{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \times \left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right) + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b}\right) \times \left(-\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{ab} \sqrt{a^2+b^2}.$$

2. 由曲线  $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 12, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$  绕  $y$  轴旋转一周所得的旋转曲面在点  $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$  处的指向外侧的

单位法向量.

解: 曲线绕  $y$  轴旋转一周所得的旋转椭球面的方程为  $3x^2 + 3z^2 + 2y^2 = 12,$

则  $F_x \Big|_{(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})} = 0, F_y \Big|_{(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})} = 4\sqrt{3}, F_z \Big|_{(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})} = 6\sqrt{2},$

故曲线在  $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$  处的法向量为  $\{0, 4\sqrt{3}, 6\sqrt{2}\}$ , 单位向量为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{120}}\{0, 4\sqrt{3}, 6\sqrt{2}\} = \{0, \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}\}.$$

3. 面是正交的指它们在交线上任意一点处的两个法向量相互垂直. 证明: 曲面  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$  与曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  正交.

解: 曲面  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$  在交线上任一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的法向量为  $\{2x_0, 2y_0, -2z_0\}$ ,

曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  在交线上任一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的法向量为  $\{2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0\}$ ,

其中  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  满足  $\begin{cases} z_0^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 \\ z_0^2 + x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1 \end{cases}$ .

而两向量数量积  $\{2x_0, 2y_0, -2z_0\} \cdot \{2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0\} = 4x_0^2 + 4y_0^2 - 4z_0^2 = 0$ ,

则这两个法向量垂直, 即曲面  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$  与曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  正交.

4.  $u = \frac{z^2}{c^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ , 问  $u$  在点  $(a, b, c)$  处沿哪个方向增大最快? 沿哪个方向减小最快? 沿哪个方向变化率为零.

解: 因为函数的方向导数反映的就是函数在该点沿指定方向的变化率, 即变化快慢, 而方向导数在梯度方向取得最大值, 而

$$\text{gradu}|_{(a,b,c)} = \{-\frac{2}{a}, -\frac{2}{b}, \frac{2}{c}\} = 2\{-\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}\}.$$

故沿  $\{-\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}\}$  方向函数增长最快, 沿  $\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, -\frac{1}{c}\}$  方向函数减小最快, 在与  $\{-\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}\}$  方向垂直的方向上函数的变化率为 0.

5. 求二元函数  $z = f(x, y) = x^2y(4 - x - y)$  在直线  $x + y = 6$ ,  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴所围的闭区域  $D$  上的极值、极大值与极小值.

解: 先求驻点, 令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 8xy - 3x^2y - 2xy^2 = 0$ , (1)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4x^2 - x^3 - 2x^2y = 0$ , (2) 即

$\begin{cases} xy(8 - 3x - 2y) = 0 \\ x^2(4 - x - 2y) = 0 \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$  (舍去) 以及  $y$  轴上的所有的点 (舍去), 由于这些点都是边界点

不可能是极值点, 故可能的极值点只剩下唯一的点  $\begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$ ,  $f(2, 1) = 4$ 。

而(1)式两边再对  $x$  求导可得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 8y - 6xy - 2y^2$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 8x - 3x^2 - 4xy$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2x^2$ ,

故在  $(2,1)$  处,  $AC - B^2 = 32 > 0$ ,  $A = -6 < 0$ , 由极值的充分条件知, 函数在  $(2,1)$  处取得极大值为 4.

6. 平面  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 1$  和柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  的交线上与  $xOy$  平面距离最近的点.

解: 设交线上一点  $(x, y, z)$ , 该点到  $xoy$  面的最短距离为  $z^2$ , 构造函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = z^2 + \lambda\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} - 1\right) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = \frac{\lambda}{3} + 2\mu x = 0 \\ L_y(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = \frac{\lambda}{4} + 2\mu y = 0 \\ L_z(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = \frac{\lambda}{5} + 2z = 0 \\ L_\lambda(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} - 1 = 0 \\ L_\mu(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得唯一驻点} \begin{cases} x = \frac{4}{5} \\ y = \frac{3}{5} \\ z = \frac{35}{12} \end{cases}$$

故到  $xoy$  面距离最近的点的坐标为  $(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{35}{12})$ .

7. 求由方程  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 2xy - 2yz - 2 = 0$  所确定的隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  的极值.

解: 方程两边对  $x$  求偏导数可得

$$2x + 6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2y - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1), \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y - x}{3z - y},$$

方程两边对  $y$  求偏导可得

$$4y + 6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 2x - 2z - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2), \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x + z - 2y}{3z - y},$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{可得} \quad x = y = z, \text{将其代回原方程可得驻点为} (1, 1, 1), (-1, -1, -1).$$

(1)式两边再对  $x$  求偏导数有

$$2 + 6\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 6z\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\right) - 2y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

注意到  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,1)}=0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,1)}=0$ , 易求得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}|_{(1,1)}=-\frac{1}{2}$ .

同理可求得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}|_{(1,1)}=\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}|_{(1,1)}=-1$ .

则在点  $(1,1,1)$  处,  $AC-B^2=\frac{1}{4}>0, A=-\frac{1}{2}<0$ , 由极值的充分条件, 函数在  $(1,1,1)$  处取得极大值 0; 同理可得函数在  $(-1,-1,-1)$  处取得极小值 0.

### (C)

1. 设生产某种产品必须投入两种要素,  $x_1$  和  $x_2$  分别为两种要素的投入量,  $Q$  为产出量, 若生产

函数为  $Q=2x_1^\alpha x_2^\beta$ , 其中  $\alpha, \beta$  为正常数, 且  $\alpha+\beta=1$ . 假设两种要素的价格分别为  $p_1$  和  $p_2$ ,

试问: 当产出量为 12 时, 两要素各投入多少可以使得投入总费用最小?

解: 设  $x_1, x_2$  为两要素的投入量, 则总费用  $R(x_1, x_2)=p_1 x_1+p_2 x_2$ .

构造函数  $L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)=p_1 x_1+p_2 x_2+\lambda(2x_1^\alpha x_2^\beta-12)$ ,

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_{x_1}(x_1, x_2, \lambda)=p_1+2\alpha\lambda x_1^{\alpha-1}x_2^\beta=0 \\ L_{x_2}(x_1, x_2, \lambda)=p_2+2\beta\lambda x_1^\alpha x_2^{\beta-1}=0 \\ L_\lambda(x_1, x_2, \lambda)=2x_1^\alpha x_2^\beta-12=0 \end{cases} \text{解得唯一驻点为} \begin{cases} x_1=6\left(\frac{p_2\alpha}{p_1\beta}\right)^\beta \\ x_2=6\left(\frac{p_1\beta}{p_2\alpha}\right)^\alpha \end{cases}.$$

故当投入量为  $6\left(\frac{p_2\alpha}{p_1\beta}\right)^\beta$  及  $6\left(\frac{p_1\beta}{p_2\alpha}\right)^\alpha$  时总费用最少.

2. 有一圆柱体, 它的底半径以  $0.1\text{cm/s}$  的速度在增加, 而高以  $0.2\text{cm/s}$  的速度在减少, 试求底半径为  $100\text{cm}$ , 高为  $120\text{cm}$  时, (1) 圆柱体积的变化率; (2) 圆柱体表面积的变化率.

解: 设圆柱体的底面半径为  $r$ , 高为  $h$ . 它们都是时间  $t$  的函数.

(1) 体积  $V=\pi r^2 h$ , 方程两边对  $t$  求导可得

$$\frac{dV}{dt}=2\pi r h \frac{dr}{dt}+\pi r^2 \frac{dh}{dt},$$

代入已知条件可得  $\frac{dV}{dt}=2\pi 100 \times 120 \times 0.1 - \pi 100^2 \times 0.2 = 400\pi (\text{cm}^3/\text{s})$ .

(2) 表面积  $S=2\pi r h+2\pi r^2$ , 方程两边对  $t$  求导可得

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = (2\pi h + 4\pi r) \frac{dr}{dt} + 2\pi r \frac{dh}{dt}$$

代入已知条件可得  $\frac{dS}{dt} = (2\pi 120 + 4\pi 100)0.1 - 2\pi 100 \times 0.2 = 24\pi (cm^2/s)$ .

3. 已知一组数据  $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ , 假定经验公式是  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , 按最小二乘法建立

$a, b, c$  应满足的三元一次方程组.

解: 要使公式  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  能尽可能的拟合数据  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ , 必须估计

值  $ax_i^2 + bx_i + c$  与精确值  $y_i$  之差的平方和应尽可能的小.

设  $S = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c)]^2$ , 即求  $a, b, c$  的取值, 使  $S$  最小.

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial a} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2[y_i - (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c)](-x_i^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial b} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2[y_i - (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c)](-x_i) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial c} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2[y_i - (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c)](-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

即  $a, b, c$  应该满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{i=1}^n 2[y_i - (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c)]x_i^2 = 0 \\ -\sum_{i=1}^n 2[y_i - (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c)]x_i = 0 \\ -\sum_{i=1}^n 2[y_i - (ax_i^2 + bx_i + c)] = 0 \end{cases}$$

4. 设方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  满足隐函数定理的条件, 并由此确定了隐函数  $y = f(x)$ , 又设  $F(x, y)$  具有连续的两阶偏导数.

(1) 求  $f''(x)$ ;

(2) 若  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ,  $y_0 = f(x_0)$  为  $f(x)$  的一个极值. 试证明: 当

$F_y(x_0, y_0)F_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0$  时,  $f(x_0)$  为极小值; 当  $F_y(x_0, y_0)F_{xx}(x_0, y_0) > 0$  时,  $f(x_0)$  为极大值.

解: (1) 方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  两边对  $x$  求偏导可得



$$F_x + F_y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ 即 } f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} \quad (*),$$

方程(\*)两边再对  $x$  求偏导可得

$$F_{xx} + F_{xy} \frac{dy}{dx} + (F_{yx} + F_{yy} \frac{dy}{dx}) \frac{dy}{dx} + F_y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0,$$

将  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$  代回上式可得

$$f''(x) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{2F_x F_y F_{xy} - F_{xx} F_y^2 - F_{yy} F_x^2}{F_y^3} \quad (**).$$

(2) 由  $F(x, y) = 0$  所确定的隐函数  $y = f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取得极值, 由极值的必要条件可知

$$f'(x_0) = 0, F_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, \text{ 将其代回(**)可得 } f''(x_0) = \frac{-F_{xx}(x_0, y_0)}{F_y(x_0, y_0)}.$$

由极值的第二充分条件可得:

当  $F_y(x_0, y_0) F_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0$  时,  $f''(x_0) > 0$ , 函数  $y = f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取得极小值;

当  $F_y(x_0, y_0) F_{xx}(x_0, y_0) > 0$  时,  $f''(x_0) < 0$ , 函数  $y = f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处取得极大值.