

解答:

1. 已知  $f(x+y, x-y) = x^2 - y^2 + \varphi(x+y)$ , 且  $f(x, 0) = x$ , 求出  $f(x, y)$  的表达式.

解: 令  $u = x+y, v = x-y$ , 则  $f(u, v) = uv + \varphi(u)$ ,

$$f(x, y) = xy + \varphi(x), \quad f(x, 0) = \varphi(x) = x,$$

所以  $f(x, y) = x(y+1)$ .

2. 设函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 求  $f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)$ , 并讨论  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的可微性.

解：当  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  时,  $f_x(x, y) = y \frac{2x(x^2 + y^2) - x^2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{2xy^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$

$$f_y(x, y) = x^2 \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 - x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

当  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$  时

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \quad f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0;$$

$$f_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad f_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x^2 \Delta y}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \neq 0$$

(事实上, 此极限不存在), 所以  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  不可微.

3. 设  $z = f(x, xy, \frac{x}{y})$   $f$  有连续的二阶偏导数，求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解：  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + yf'_2 + \frac{1}{y}f'_3,$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= xf''_{12} - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{13} + f'_2 + y \left( xf''_{22} - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{23} \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_3 + \frac{1}{y} \left( xf''_{32} - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{33} \right) \\ &= f'_2 - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_3 + xf''_{12} - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{13} + xyf''_{22} - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{33}.\end{aligned}$$

4. 设  $F(\frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) = 0$  确定了函数  $z = z(x, y)$ , 其中  $F(u, v)$  具有一阶连续偏导, 证明  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$ . (用三种方法计算)

解法 1 (公式法) 令  $G(x, y, z) = F(\frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y})$ , 则

$$G_x = -\frac{z}{x^2} F'_1, \quad G_y = -\frac{z}{y^2} F'_2, \quad G_z = \frac{1}{x} F'_1 + \frac{1}{y} F'_2, \quad \text{由隐函数求导公式,}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{G_x}{G_z} = \frac{\frac{z}{x^2} F'_1}{\frac{1}{x} F'_1 + \frac{1}{y} F'_2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{G_y}{G_z} = \frac{\frac{z}{y^2} F'_2}{\frac{1}{x} F'_1 + \frac{1}{y} F'_2}, \quad \text{所以 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z.$$

解法 2（直接求导法）对方程  $F(\frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) = 0$  两边分别关于  $x, y$  求导：

$$F_1' \frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z}{x^2} + F_1' \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{y} = 0, \quad F_1' \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{x^2} + F_1' \frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z}{y^2} = 0$$

解得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{z}{x^2} F_1'}{\frac{1}{x} F_1' + \frac{1}{y} F_2'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{z}{y^2} F_2'}{\frac{1}{x} F_1' + \frac{1}{y} F_2'},$$

$$\text{所以 } x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z.$$

**解法 3** (取全微分法) 对方程  $F(\frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) = 0$  两边取全微分得

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

$$dz = \frac{\frac{z}{x^2} F_1'}{\frac{1}{x} F_1' + \frac{1}{y} F_2'} dx + \frac{\frac{z}{y^2} F_2'}{\frac{1}{x} F_1' + \frac{1}{y} F_2'} dy, \text{ 所以 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{z}{x^2} F_1'}{\frac{1}{x} F_1' + \frac{1}{y} F_2'}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{z}{y^2} F_2'}{\frac{1}{x} F_1' + \frac{1}{y} F_2'},$$

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

5. 求函数  $u = x^2 yz^2$  在  $(1, -1, -1)$  处沿曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 5$  在该点的法向量  $\vec{n}$  (方向朝上) 的方向导数.

解：令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 5$ ，则  $F_x = 2x$ ,  $F_y = 4y$ ,  $F_z = 4z$ ,

曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 5$  在点  $(1, -1, -1)$  的法向量 (方向朝上)

$\vec{n} = \{-2, 4, 4\}$ ，其单位向量  $e_n = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ ，方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{3}, \cos \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \cos \gamma = \frac{2}{3};$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{(1, -1, -1)} = 2xyz^2 \Big|_{(1, -1, -1)} = -2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{(1, -1, -1)} = x^2 z^2 \Big|_{(1, -1, -1)} = 1, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{(1, -1, -1)} = 2x^2 yz \Big|_{(1, -1, -1)} = 2,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \right|_{(1, -1, -1)} = \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{(1, -1, -1)} \cos \alpha + \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{(1, -1, -1)} \cos \beta + \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{(1, -1, -1)} \cos \gamma = -2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3}.$$



6. 求函数  $z = 3x^2y - y^2$  在点  $P(2,3)$  沿曲线  $y = x^2 - 1$  朝  $x$  增大切方向的方向导数.

解：曲线  $y = x^2 - 1$  上在点  $P(2, 3)$  处朝  $x$  增大切方向

$\vec{l} = (1, 2x)|_{(2,3)} = (1, 4)$ , 其单位切向量  $e_l = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}(1, 4)$ , 方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}, \cos \beta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_P = \left[ 6xy \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} + (3x^2 - 2y) \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} \right] \Big|_{(2,3)} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{17}}.$$

7. 设函数  $f(x, y) = 1 + xy - x - y$ ,  $D$  是由曲线  $y = x^2$  和直线  $y = 4$  所围的有界闭区域, 求  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上的最大值与最小值.

解:  $\begin{cases} f_x = y - 1 = 0 \\ f_y = x - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$  在  $D$  内有驻点  $(1, 1)$ ,  $f(1, 1) = 0$ .

$$\varphi(x) = f(x, x^2) = 1 - x - x^2 + x^3, (-2 \leq x \leq 2) \quad \varphi'(x) = -1 - 2x + 3x^2 = (3x + 1)(x - 1)$$

$$\varphi(-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{32}{27}, \quad \varphi(1) = 0, \quad \varphi(-2) = -9, \quad \varphi(2) = 3,$$

$f(x, y)$  在  $y = x^2 (-2 \leq x \leq 2)$  上最小值 -9, 最大值 3;

$f(x, 4) = 3x - 3 (-2 \leq x \leq 2)$  最小值 -9, 最大值 3,

$f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上的最大值 3, 最小值 -9.

8. 求旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与平面  $x + y - 2z = 2$  之间的最短距离

解：旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  上任一点  $(x, y, z)$  到平面  $x + y - 2z = 2$  的距离

$$d = \frac{|x + y - 2z - 2|}{\sqrt{6}},$$

要求  $d$  的最小值. 作 Lagrange 函数

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

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x = 2(x + y - 2z - 2) - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 2(x + y - 2z - 2) - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = -4(x + y - 2z - 2) + \lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = z - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{1}{4}, y = \frac{1}{4}, z = \frac{1}{8}, \quad d_{\min} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - 2 \right| = \frac{7}{4\sqrt{6}}.$$

**解法 2.**先求旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  上的一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 使得在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处的切平面与平面  $x + y - 2z = 2$  平行, 旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  上点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处法向量  $\vec{n} = (2x_0, 2y_0, -1) // (1, 1, -2)$ . 于是  $\frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{2y_0}{1} = \frac{-1}{-2}$ , 可得  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}\right)$ ;

所求最短距离该点到平面  $x + y - 2z = 2$  的距离

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

9. 在椭球面  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上求一点, 使得函数  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在该点沿方向  $\vec{l} = (1, -1, 0)$  的方向导数最大.

解法 1 :  $e_l = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, 0)$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \sqrt{2}(x - y)$ , 要求在  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上的点使  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \sqrt{2}(x - y)$  最大.

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

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} L_x = 1 + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = -1 + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得可能极值点 } (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0), (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0),$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)} = \sqrt{2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \Big|_{(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)} = -\sqrt{2}, \text{ 所求点为 } (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0).$$

**解法 2.** 依题意, 要在椭球面  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上求一点  $(x, y, z)$ , 使得  $\text{grad} f(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$  与  $\vec{l} = (1, -1, 0)$  同向, 从而  $x = -y, z = 0$ , 代入  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$  解得所求点  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$  (舍去) .

10. 已知函数  $f(x, y) = x + y + xy$  , 曲线  $C: x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$  , 求  $f(x, y)$  在曲线  $C$  上的最大方向导数.

解 :  $\text{grad} f(x, y) = \{1 + y, 1 + x\}$ ,  $f(x, y)$  最大方向导数为

$\sqrt{(1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2}$  , 其中  $x, y$  满足  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$ , 即求函数

$z = \sqrt{(1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2}$  在条件  $x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3 = 0$  下的最大值。

作拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = (1 + y)^2 + (1 + x)^2 + \lambda(x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3)$$

令  $\begin{cases} L_x = 2(x+1) + \lambda(2x+y) = 0 \\ L_y = 2(y+1) + \lambda(x+2y) = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$  , 前两个方程相减得  $(x-y)(\lambda+2)=0$  , 当

$x=y$  时, 解得可能极值点  $(1,1), (-1,-1)$  ; 当  $\lambda=-2$  时, 解得可能极值点  $(2,-1), (-1,2)$  ;

$z(1,1)=2, z(-1,-1)=0, z(2,-1)=z(-1,2)=3$  , 所以  $f(x,y)$  在  $C$  上最大方向导数为 3.