

3. 设  $f$  是集  $A \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$  上的  $n$  元向量值函数, 并且满足 Lipschitz 条件, 即存在常数  $L \geq 0$ , 使对所有  $x, y \in A$ , 均有  $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq L \|x - y\|$ , 证明  $f$  在  $A$  上一致连续.

证明  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{L}$ . 则对  $\forall x, y \in A$ , 当  $\|x - y\| < \delta$  时, 由于  $f$  在  $A$  上满足 Lipschitz 条件, 则有

$$\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq L \|x - y\| < \varepsilon, \text{ 故 } f \text{ 在 } A \text{ 上一致连续.}$$

4. 设  $f: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是  $n$  元数量值连续函数,  $c \in \mathbf{R}$  是一个常数, 证明

(1)  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) > c\}$  与  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) < c\}$  均为开集;

(2)  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) \geq c\}$  与  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) \leq c\}$  均为闭集;

(3)  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) = c\}$  是闭集.

证明 (1) 令  $W_1 = (c, +\infty)$ ,  $W_2 = (-\infty, c)$  均为  $\mathbf{R}$  中的开集, 而  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) > c\} = f^{-1}(W_1)$ ,  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) < c\} = f^{-1}(W_2)$ . 由于  $f$  是  $\mathbf{R}^n$  上的连续函数, 则由本习题(B)的第一题知  $f^{-1}(W_1)$  与  $f^{-1}(W_2)$  均为开集.

类似的方法可知(2)中两集合均为闭集.

(3) 由于  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) = c\} = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) \geq c\} \cap \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) \leq c\}$ , 由本题(2)知  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid f(x) = c\}$  为两闭集的交, 则由定理性质知其为闭集.

### 习 题 5.3

(A)

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

解  $f_x(x, 1) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, 1) = \frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$  或

$$f_x(x, 1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) \Big|_{(x, 1)} = 1 + (y - 1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}} \Big|_{(x, 1)} = 1.$$

(2)  $f(x, y) = \frac{\cos(x - 2y)}{\cos(x + y)}$ , 求  $f_y\left(\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ .

解  $f_y\left(\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{d}{dy} f\left(\pi, y\right) \Big|_{y=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{\cos(\pi - 2y)}{\cos(\pi + y)} \right) \Big|_{y=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -2\sqrt{2}.$

3. 求曲线  $\begin{cases} z = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2) \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$  在点  $(2, 4, 5)$  处的切线与  $x$  轴正向所成的倾角.

解 设所求倾角为  $\alpha$ . 由偏导数的几何意义知  $\tan \alpha$  即为二元函数  $z = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)$  在  $(2, 4)$  处  $x$  的偏导  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,4)}$ , 即  $\tan \alpha = \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,4)} = 1$ , 故  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

$$4. (1) \text{ 研究 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 在点 } (0, 0) \text{ 是否存在偏导}$$

数  $f_x(0, 0)$  及  $f_y(0, 0)$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (1) f_x(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} \text{ 不存在. } f_y(0, 0) \\ &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设函数  $f(x, y) = |x - y| g(x, y)$ , 其中函数  $g(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的某邻域内连续. 试问  $g(0, 0)$  为何值时,  $f$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的两个偏导数均存在?  $g(0, 0)$  为何值时,  $f$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处可微?

$$\text{解 } (2) f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x} g(\Delta x, 0).$$

要使  $f_x(0, 0)$  存在, 则  $g(0, 0) = 0$ , 此时  $f_x(0, 0) = 0$ .

$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta y|}{\Delta y} g(0, \Delta y)$ , 当且仅当  $g(0, 0) = 0$  时存在, 且  $f_y(0, 0) = 0$ . 故当  $g(0, 0) = 0$  时,  $f(x, y)$  可偏导.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y \\ = |\Delta x - \Delta y| g(\Delta x, \Delta y), \end{aligned}$$

令  $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$ , 如  $g(0, 0) \neq 0$ , 则一定不可微. 而  $g(0, 0) = 0$  时,  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x - \Delta y|}{\rho}$  不存在. 但  $\frac{|\Delta x - \Delta y|}{\rho} \leq \frac{|\Delta x| + |\Delta y|}{\rho} \leq 2$  有界, 则  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x - \Delta y| g(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\rho} = 0$ . 即当  $g(0, 0) = 0$  时  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可微.

6. 设  $f(x, y) = (xy)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ . 证明 (1)  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  只有沿两个坐标轴的正负方向上存在方向导数; (2)  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  连续.

$$\text{证明 } (1) \text{ 设 } l = \{\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha\}, \text{ 则 } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) - f(0, 0)}{t}$$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{\frac{1}{3}} \alpha \cos^{\frac{1}{3}} \alpha}{t^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ , 当且仅当  $\sin \alpha = 0$  或  $\cos \alpha = 0$  时存在, 且其值为零. 即  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  只有沿  $x$  轴正负向 ( $\alpha = 0, \pi$ ) 和  $y$  轴正负向 ( $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ) 的方向导数存在.

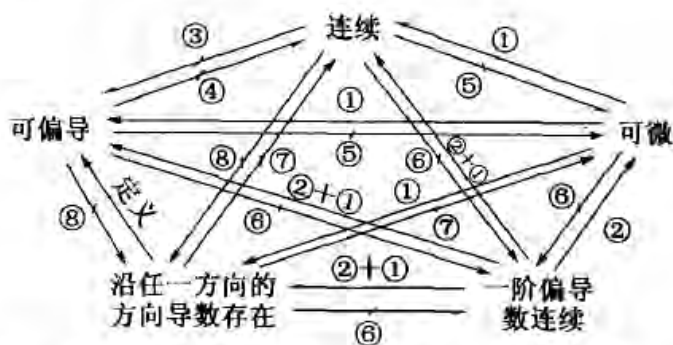
又由  $|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = |xy|^{\frac{1}{3}} \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ , 易知  $f$  在  $(0, 0)$  处连续.

9. 设  $du = 2x dx - 3y dy$ , 求函数  $u(x, y)$ .

解 由于  $du = 2x dx - 3y dy$ , 所以  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -3y$ . 由  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$  得  $u(x, y) = x^2 + \varphi(y)$ . 由  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -3y$  可得  $\varphi'(y) = -3y$ . 则  $\varphi(y) = -\frac{3}{2}y^2 + c$ , 故  $u(x, y) = x^2 - \frac{3}{2}y^2 + c$ .

10. 试说明二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  连续, 偏导数存在, 沿任一方向  $l$  的方向导数存在, 可微及一阶偏导数连续几个概念之间的关系.

解 其相互关系可表示如下:



其中①表示定理 3.1; ②表示定理 3.2; ③~⑧为反例.

③  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在  $(0, 0)$  处连续, 但  $f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0)$  均不存在.

④  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$   $f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$ , 但  $f$  在  $(0, 0)$  不连续.

⑤  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$   $f$  在  $(0, 0)$  连续、可偏导, 且  $f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$ , 但不可微.

$$\textcircled{6} f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad f \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 连续, 可偏导, } f \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处可微, 但 } f_x(x, y) \text{ 与 } f_y(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处间断. (由 } f \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 可微知: } f \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 沿任一方向的方向导数存在.)}$$

$$\textcircled{7} f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

在  $(0, 0)$  处沿任何方向的方向导数存在, 但  $f$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不连续, 从而不可微.

$\textcircled{8} f(x, y) = (xy)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  在  $(0, 0)$  连续. 但仅沿  $x, y$  轴正、负向的方向导数存在.

11. 设  $f(x, y)$  在区域  $D$  内具有一阶连续偏导数且恒有  $f_x = 0$  及  $f_y = 0$ , 证明  $f$  在  $D$  内为一常数.

证明 由定理 3.2 知  $f$  在  $D$  内任一点  $(x, y)$  处可微, 且  $df(x, y) = f_x dx + f_y dy = 0$ . 从而  $f(x, y) \equiv \text{常数} ((x, y) \in D)$ .

12. 设  $x, y$  的绝对值都很小时, 利用全微分概念推出下列各式的近似计算公式

$$(1) (1+x)^m (1+y)^n; \quad (2) \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}.$$

解 (1) 令  $f(x, y) = (1+x)^m (1+y)^n$ . 当  $x, y$  绝对值很小时,

$$f(x, y) - f(0, 0) \approx f_x(0, 0)(x-0) + f_y(0, 0)(y-0) = mx + ny.$$

故

$$f(x, y) \approx f(0, 0) + mx + ny = 1 + mx + ny.$$

(2) 令  $f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$ . 当  $|x|, |y|$  很小时,

$$f(x, y) \approx f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0)(x-0) + f_y(0, 0)(y-0) = x + y.$$

20. 设  $u = \ln\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$ , 其中  $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$ , 求  $\nabla u$ ; 并指出在空间哪些点处成立  $\|\nabla u\| = 1$ ?

$$\text{解} \quad \nabla u = \frac{d}{dr} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \left\{ \frac{x-a}{r}, \frac{y-b}{r}, \frac{z-c}{r} \right\} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \{x-a, y-b, z-c\},$$

$$\|\nabla u\| = \frac{1}{r^2} [(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{r},$$

故在  $r=1$  即球面  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = 1$  上所有的点处  $\|\nabla u\| = 1$ .

21. 设  $u = \frac{z^2}{c^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ , 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  $\nabla u(a, b, c) = \left\{ -\frac{2}{a}, -\frac{2}{b}, \frac{2}{c} \right\}$ . 故  $u$  在  $(a, b, c)$  点沿  $\nabla u(a, b, c)$  增加最快; 沿  $-\nabla u(a, b, c) = \left\{ \frac{2}{a}, \frac{2}{b}, -\frac{2}{c} \right\}$  方向减小最快; 沿与  $\nabla u(a, b, c)$  垂直的方向  $\{l, m, n\}$  变化率为零, 其中  $l, m, n$  满足  $\frac{1}{a}l + \frac{1}{b}m - \frac{1}{c}n = 0$ . 即沿  $k_1\{a, -b, 0\} + k_2\{a, 0, c\}$  方向变化率为零, 其中  $k_1, k_2$  为任意实数.

25. 证明如果函数  $u = f(x, y)$  满足

$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

式中  $A, B, C$  都是常数, 且  $f(x, y)$  具有连续的三阶偏导数, 那么函数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  也满足这个方程.

证明 由于  $f$  具有连续的三阶偏导数, 则三阶偏导数与求导次序无关, 从而  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^2 \partial x} = \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$ , 进而

$$\begin{aligned} & A \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + 2B \frac{\partial}{\partial x \partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + C \frac{\partial}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= A \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) + 2B \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \right) + C \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故函数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  满足题中方程. 同理可证此结论对函数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  也成立.

26. 求下列函数的高阶偏导数 (假定函数  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数或二阶连续导数, 函数  $g$  具二阶连续导数).

(3)  $z = f(xy^2, x^2y)$  所有二阶偏导数;

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1 \cdot y^2 + 2xyf_2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xyf_1 + x^2f_2,$

则

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y^2 f_1 + 2xyf_2) = y^2 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + 2yf_2 + 2xy \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} \\ &= y^2(y^2 f_{11} + 2xyf_{12}) + 2yf_2 + 2xy(y^2 f_{21} + 2xyf_{22}) \\ &= y^4 f_{11} + 4xy^3 f_{12} + 4x^2 y^2 f_{22} + 2yf_2;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2 f_1 + 2xyf_2) \\ &= 2yf_1 + y^2 \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} + 2xf_2 + 2xy \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \\ &= 2yf_1 + 2xf_2 + y^2(2xyf_{11} + x^2 f_{12}) + 2xy(2xyf_{21} + x^2 f_{22}) \\ &= 2yf_1 + 2xf_2 + 2xy^3 f_{11} + 5x^2 y^2 f_{12} + 2x^3 y f_{22};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 2xf_1 + 2xy \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \\ &= 2xf_1 + 2xy(2xyf_{11} + x^2 f_{12}) + x^2(2xyf_{21} + x^2 f_{22}) \\ &= 2xf_1 + 4x^2 y^2 f_{11} + 4x^3 y f_{12} + x^4 f_{22}.\end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad z = f\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) + g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf_1 - \frac{x}{y^2}f_2 + \frac{1}{x}g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ , 从而

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(xf_1 - \frac{x}{y^2}f_2 + \frac{1}{x}g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right) \\ &= f_1 + x\left(yf_{11} + \frac{1}{y}f_{12}\right) - \frac{1}{y^2}f_2 - \frac{x}{y^2}\left(yf_{21} + \frac{1}{y}f_{22}\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{x^2}g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x}\left(\frac{-y}{x^2}\right)g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ &= f_1 - \frac{1}{y^2}f_2 + xyf_{11} - \frac{x}{y^3}f_{22} - \frac{1}{x^2}g'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x^3}g''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).\end{aligned}$$

27. 设  $f(x, y)$  具有一阶连续偏导数, 且  $f(1, 1) = 1, f_1(1, 1) = a, f_2(1, 1) = b$ , 又函数  $F(x) = f[x, f(x, f(x, x))]$ , 求  $F(1), F'(1)$ .

解  $F(1) = f[1, f(1, f(1, 1))] = f[1, f(1, 1)] = f[1, 1] = 1$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 F'(1) &= f_1[1, f(1, f(1, 1))] + f_2[1, f(1, f(1, 1))] \cdot \left. \frac{df(x, f(x, x))}{dx} \right|_{x=1} \\
 &= f_1[1, f(1, 1)] + f_2[1, f(1, 1)] \left[ f_1(1, f(1, 1)) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + f_2(1, f(1, 1)) \frac{df(x, x)}{dx} \right]_{x=1} \\
 &= f_1(1, 1) + f_2(1, 1) [f_1(1, 1) + f_2(1, 1) (f_1(1, 1) + f_2(1, 1))] \\
 &= a + b[a + b(a + b)].
 \end{aligned}$$

28. 设函数  $u = u(x, y)$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 试求常数  $a$  和  $b$ , 使在变换  $\xi = x + ay, \eta = x + by$  之下, 可将方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  化为  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$ .

解 如果  $a = b$ , 则  $\xi = \eta = x + ay$ . 则  $a \neq b$ . 从而  $x = \frac{1}{a-b}(a\eta - b\xi), y = \frac{1}{a-b}(\xi - \eta)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{a}{a-b} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{-1}{a-b} = \frac{1}{a-b} \left( a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right), \\
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{1}{a-b} \left( a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{a-b} \left[ a \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \frac{a-b}{a-b} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{1}{a-b} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{-b}{a-b} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a-b} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{-ab}{(a-b)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{ab} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{a+b}{ab} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $ab = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{a+b}{ab} = -4$ , 则  $a = -1, b = -\frac{1}{3}$  或  $b = -1, a = -\frac{1}{3}$  时满足题设要求.

29. 已知方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  有形如  $u = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的解, 试求出这个解来.

解 如果  $u = \varphi(t), t = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} \varphi'(t), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \varphi'(t), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y}{x^3} \varphi'(t) + \frac{y^2}{x^4} \varphi''(t), \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \varphi''(t)$ . 从而  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} [(1+t^2) \varphi''(t) + 2t \varphi'(t)]$ .

又由方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  有形如  $u = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的解可得,  $\varphi(t)$  满足方程:  $(1+t^2) \varphi''(t) + 2t \varphi'(t) = 0$ . 解此可降阶的二阶微分方程可得  $\varphi(t) = C_1 \arctan t + C_2, C_1, C_2$  为相互独立的两个任意常数. 则  $\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = C_1 \arctan \frac{y}{x} + C_2$ .

30. 利用一阶全微分形式不变性和微分运算法则, 求下列函数的全微分和偏导数( $\varphi$  与  $f$  均可微).

$$(1) z = \varphi(xy) + \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right); \quad (4) u = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy}, z).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) \quad dz &= d\varphi(xy) + d\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \varphi'(xy)d(xy) + \varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \\ &= \varphi'(xy)(ydx + xdy) + \varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\left(\frac{1}{y}dx + \frac{-x}{y^2}dy\right) \\ &= \left[y\varphi'(xy) + \frac{1}{y}\varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right]dx + \left[x\varphi'(xy) - \frac{x}{y^2}\varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right]dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y\varphi'(xy) + \frac{1}{y}\varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right); \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x\varphi'(xy) - \frac{x}{y^2}\varphi'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad du &= f_1 \cdot d(x^2 - y^2) + f_2 \cdot de^{xy} + f_3 dz \\ &= (2xdx - 2ydy)f_1 + e^{xy}(xdy + ydx)f_2 + f_3 dz \\ &= (2xf_1 + ye^{xy}f_2)dx + (-2yf_1 + xe^{xy}f_2)dy + f_3 dz. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf_1 + ye^{xy}f_2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2yf_1 + xe^{xy}f_2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f_3.$$

32. 求下列方程所确定的隐函数  $z$  的一阶与二阶偏导数.

$$(1) \frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}; \quad (2) x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 - 4x + 2z - 5 = 0.$$

解 (1) 由一阶全微分形式不变性可得  $d\frac{x}{z} = d\ln z - d\ln y$ , 即

$$\frac{1}{z}dx + \frac{-x}{z^2}dz = \frac{1}{z}dz - \frac{1}{y}dy,$$

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

于是

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{z}{z+x}\right) = \frac{(x+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z\left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)}{(x+z)^2} = -\frac{z^2}{(x+z)^3};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{z^2}{y(x+z)}\right) = \frac{2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}y(x+z) - z^2(x+z) - z^2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{y^2(x+z)^2} = -\frac{x^2z^2}{y^2(x+z)^3};$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xz^2}{y(x+z)^3}.$$

或令  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{z} - \ln \frac{z}{y} = \frac{x}{z} - \ln z + \ln y.$

则  $F_x = \frac{1}{z}, F_y = \frac{1}{y}, F_z = -\frac{x}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z}.$

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

(2) 由一阶全微分形式不变性可得

$$2x dx - 4y dy + 2z dz - 4dx + 2dz = 0,$$

即  $(2x - 4) dx - 4y dy + 2(z + 1) dz = 0.$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-(2x - 4)}{2(z + 1)} = \frac{2 - x}{1 + z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{-4y}{2(1 + z)} = \frac{2y}{1 + z}.$

或令  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 - 4x + 2z - 5$ , 则

$$F_x = 2x - 4, F_y = -4y, F_z = 2z + 2.$$

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{2 - x}{1 + z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{2y}{1 + z}.$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{2 - x}{1 + z} \right) = \frac{-(1 + z) - (2 - x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(1 + z)^2} = -\frac{(1 + z)^2 + (x - 2)^2}{(1 + z)^3};$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{2y}{1 + z} \right) = \frac{2(1 + z) - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(1 + z)^2} = \frac{2(1 + z)^2 - 4y^2}{(1 + z)^3}.$$

34. 已知方程  $F(x + y, y + z) = 1$  确定了隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$ , 其中函数  $F$  具有二阶连续偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ .

解 令  $G(x, y, z) = F(x + y, y + z) - 1$ , 则  $G_y = F_1 + F_2, G_x = F_1, G_z = F_2$ ,

于是  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_1}{F_2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_1 + F_2}{F_2}.$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{F_2^2} \left\{ F_2 \left[ F_{11} + F_{12} \left( 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \right] - F_1 \left[ F_{21} + F_{22} \left( 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \right] \right\} \\
&= -\frac{1}{F_2^2} \left\{ F_2 \left( F_{11} + F_{12} \frac{-F_1}{F_2} \right) - F_1 \left( F_{21} + F_{22} \frac{-F_1}{F_2} \right) \right\} \\
&= -\frac{F_2^2 F_{11} - 2F_1 F_2 F_{12} + F_1^2 F_{22}}{F_2^3}
\end{aligned}$$

35. 设  $f(x, y, z) = xyz^3$ , 又  $x, y, z$  满足方程  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$ . (\*)

(1) 在  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程 (\*) 所确定的隐函数时, 求  $f_x(1, 1, 1)$ ;

(2) 在  $y = y(x, z)$  是由方程 (\*) 所确定的隐函数时, 求  $f_x(1, 1, 1)$ .

解 (1)  $z = z(x, y)$  是由 (\*) 所确定的隐函数, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x - 3yz}{-2z + 3xy}, \text{ 那么 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -1,$$

于是  $f_x(1, 1, 1) = \left( y^2 z^3 + 3xy^2 z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 1 - 3 = -2.$

(2)  $y = y(x, z)$  是由 (\*) 所确定的隐函数, 则

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -\frac{2x - 3yz}{2y - 3xz} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -1,$$

于是  $f_x(1, 1, 1) = \left( y^2 z^3 + 2xyz^3 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -1.$

36. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数  $z$  的全微分, 其中  $F$  具一阶连续偏导数,  $f$  连续可导.

(1)  $F(x - az, y - bz) = 0$ ; (2)  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = yf\left(\frac{z}{y}\right).$

解 (1) 由一阶全微分形式不变性可得

$$F_1 d(x - az) + F_2 d(y - bz) = 0,$$

即

$$F_1 dx - aF_1 dz + F_2 dy - bF_2 dz = 0.$$

于是

$$dz = \frac{F_1 dx + F_2 dy}{aF_1 + bF_2}.$$

(2)  $2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz = f\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) dy + yf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) d\frac{z}{y}.$

$$2x dx + \left[ 2y - f\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) + \frac{z}{y} f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) \right] dy = \left( f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - 2z \right) dz.$$

故  $dz = \frac{1}{f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - 2z} \left\{ 2x dx + \left[ 2y - f\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) + \frac{z}{y} f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) \right] dy \right\}.$

37. 设  $y=f(x,t)$ , 而  $t$  是由方程  $F(x,y,t)=0$  所确定的  $x,y$  的函数, 其中  $F,f$  都具有二阶连续偏导数, 证明

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}}.$$

证明 由一阶全微形式不变性可知,

$$dy = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} dt = 0. \quad (2)$$

又因为  $t$  是由方程  $F(x,y,t)=0$  所确定的  $x,y$  的函数, 则  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \neq 0$ , 则由②可得  $dt = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy\right) / \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$ , 代入①式得

$$dy = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}}, \text{ 整理可得}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right) dy = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right) dx,$$

故

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}}.$$

(B)

1. 设  $f(x,y)$  在  $P_0$  可微,  $l_1 = \left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right\}$ ,  $l_2 = \left\{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right\}$ ,  $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial l_1} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial l_2} = 0$ . 确定  $l$  使  $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial l} = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}$ .

解  $l_1$  与  $l_2$  均为单位向量, 由  $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial l_1} = 1$  及  $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial l_2} = 0$  可得

$$\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.$$

解之得  $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

设  $l$  的两个方向余弦分别为  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta = \sin \alpha$ , 则由  $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial l} = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}$  可知  $\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha = \frac{7}{5}$ . 两边平方可得  $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{25}$ . 故  $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$  或  $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ . 即  $l = \left\{ \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right\}$  或  $l = \left\{ \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right\}$ .

3. 设二元函数  $f$  在点  $P_0$  的某邻域  $U(P_0)$  内的偏导数  $f_x$  与  $f_y$  都有界. 证明  $f$  在  $U(P_0)$  内连续.

证明 因为  $f_x, f_y$  在点  $P_0$  的某邻域  $U(P_0)$  内都有界. 即  $\forall (x, y) \in U(P_0)$ ,  $\exists M > 0$ , 使  $|f_x(x, y)| \leq M, |f_y(x, y)| \leq M$ . 设  $(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \in U(P_0)$ , 则由 Lagrange 定理可知,  $\exists \theta_1, \theta_2 \in [0, 1]$ , 使

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)| &\leq |f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)| \\ &\quad + |f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)| \\ &= |f_x(x + \theta_1 \Delta x, y + \Delta y)| |\Delta x| \\ &\quad + |f_y(x, y + \theta_2 \Delta y)| |\Delta y| \\ &\leq M(|\Delta x| + |\Delta y|) \leq 2M \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}, \end{aligned}$$

则  $f$  在  $U(P_0)$  的任一点连续, 即  $f$  在  $U(P_0)$  上连续.

4. 设  $n$  元函数  $f$  在  $x_0$  连续,  $n$  元函数  $g$  在点  $x_0$  可微且  $g(x_0) = 0$ , 证明  $f(x)g(x)$  在点  $x_0$  可微, 且有

$$d(f(x)g(x))|_{x=x_0} = f(x_0)dg(x_0).$$

证明 由于  $f$  在  $x_0$  连续, 则  $f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \alpha(\rho)$ , 其中  $\rho = \|\Delta x\|$ ,  $\alpha(\rho)$  为当  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  时的无穷小量, 又由  $g$  在  $x_0$  处可微可知  $g(x_0 + \Delta x) - g(x_0) = dg(x_0) + O_1(\rho) \frac{O_1(\rho)}{\rho}$  为当  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  时无穷小量. 注意到  $g(x_0) = 0$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 + \Delta x)g(x_0 + \Delta x) - g(x_0)f(x_0) &= f(x_0 + \Delta x)(g(x_0 + \Delta x) - g(x_0)) \\ &= (f(x_0) + \alpha(\rho))(dg(x_0) + O_1(\rho)) = f(x_0)dg(x_0) + \beta. \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\beta = [f(x_0) + \alpha(\rho)]O_1(\rho) + \alpha(\rho)dg(x_0)$ .

$$\text{又由于 } \frac{dg(x_0)}{\rho} = \left| \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial g(x_0)}{\partial x_i} \Delta x_i}{\rho} \right| \leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial g(x_0)}{\partial x_i} \right|, \alpha(\rho) \text{ 是无穷小量}(\rho$$

$\rightarrow 0$ ), 所以  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \alpha(\rho) \frac{dg(x_0)}{\rho} = 0$ . 又  $O_1(\rho)$  是  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  时的高阶无穷小, 且  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} [f(x_0) + \alpha(\rho)] = f(x_0)$ , 则  $\beta$  是  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  的高阶无穷小量, 又  $f(x_0)$  为常数, 则  $f(x_0)dg(x_0)$  关于  $\Delta x$  是线性的, 即  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x_0$  可微, 且  $df(x_0)g(x_0) = f(x_0)dg(x_0)$ .

5. 设  $f_z(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内存在且在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续, 又  $f_z(x, y)$  存在, 证明  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微.

证明  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的改变量为

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta z &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\ &= [f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)] \\ &\quad + [f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)],\end{aligned}$$

上式右端中每一方括号内都是一元函数的改变量. 由 Lagrange 微分中值公式, 存在  $\theta (0 < \theta < 1)$ , 使得

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) = f_z(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \Delta x.$$

由于  $f_z(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处连续, 有

$$f_z(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f_z(x_0, y_0) + \alpha_1(\rho),$$

其中  $\alpha_1(\rho)$  是当  $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \rightarrow 0$  时的无穷小.

又由  $f_z(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处存在可知  $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = f_y(x_0, y_0)$ ,

于是  $\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) - f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y}{\Delta y} = 0$ . 即  $f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) - f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y = \alpha_2(\Delta y) \Delta y$ , 其中  $\alpha_2(\Delta y)$  是当  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$  时的无穷小量. 从而

$$\Delta z = [f_x(x_0, y_0) + \alpha_1(\rho)] \Delta x + [f_y(x_0, y_0) + \alpha_2(\Delta y)] \Delta y,$$

即  $\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \alpha$ , 其中  $\alpha = \alpha_1(\rho) \Delta x + \alpha_2(\Delta y) \Delta y$ .

由于  $\frac{|\Delta x|}{\rho} \leq 1, \frac{|\Delta y|}{\rho} \leq 1$ , 且  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \alpha_2(\Delta y) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \alpha_2(\Delta y) = 0$ , 所以  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{\rho} = 0$ .

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的改变量可表示为

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + o(\rho),$$

即  $f$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微.

6. 设  $u = x \sin y$ ,

(1) 当  $x, y$  为自变量时, 求二阶全微分  $d^2 u$ ;

(2) 当  $x = \varphi(s, t), y = \psi(s, t)$  时, 求二阶全微分  $d^2 u$ ;

(3)  $\varphi \neq a_1 s + b_1 t + c_1, \psi \neq a_2 s + b_2 t + c_2$  时, 说明 (2) 中的  $d^2 u$  与 (1) 中的  $d^2 u$  不同.

解 (1)  $du = \sin y dx + x \cos y dy$ ,

$$d^2 u = d(\sin y dx + x \cos y dy) = 2 \cos y dx dy - x \sin y dy^2.$$

(2) 由一阶全微分形式不变性可知

$$du = \sin y dx + x \cos y dy$$

且  $d^2 u = d(\sin y dx + x \cos y dy)$

$$= \cos y dy dx + \sin y d(dx) + dx \cos y dy - x \sin y dy^2 + x \cos y d(dy)$$

$$= 2 \cos y dx dy - x \sin y dy^2 + \sin y d^2 x + x \cos y d^2 y.$$

(3) 要使(1)与(2)中的  $d^2 u$  相等, 则  $d^2 x \equiv 0, d^2 y \equiv 0$ . 即  $d^2 \varphi(s, t) \equiv 0$ ,  $d^2 \psi(s, t) \equiv 0$ . 即函数  $\varphi$  与  $\psi$  必须关于  $s, t$  都是线性的, 即  $\varphi(s, t) = a_1 s + b_1 t + c_1$ ,  $\psi(s, t) = a_2 s + b_2 t + c_2$ .

## 习 题 5.4

### (A)

3. 求  $f(x, y) = x^y$  在点  $(1, 4)$  的二阶 Taylor 公式, 并利用它计算  $(1.08)^{3.96}$  的近似值.

解  $f_x(1, 4) = yx^{y-1} \big|_{(1,4)} = 4, f_y(1, 4) = x^y \ln x \big|_{(1,4)} = 0,$

$$f_{xx}(1, 4) = y(y-1)x^{y-2} \big|_{(1,4)} = 12,$$

$$f_{xy}(1, 4) = (yx^{y-1} \ln x + x^{y-1}) \big|_{(1,4)} = 1,$$

$$f_{yy}(1, 4) = x^y (\ln x)^2 \big|_{(1,4)} = 0.$$

$f(x, y)$  在  $(1, 4)$  带 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式为

$$f(x, y) = 1 + 4(x-1) + \frac{1}{2!}(x-1, y-4) \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x-1 \\ y-4 \end{pmatrix} + o(\rho^2)$$

$$= 1 + 4(x-1) + 6(x-1)^2 + (x-1)(y-4) + o(\rho^2),$$

其中

$$\rho = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2}.$$

取  $x = 1.08, y = 3.96$ . 由上面的 Taylor 公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} (1.08)^{3.96} &\approx 1 + 4(1.08 - 1) + 6(1.08 - 1)^2 + (1.08 - 1)(3.96 - 4) \\ &= 1.3552. \end{aligned}$$

4. 求下列函数的极值.

(1)  $z = x^2(y-1)^2$ ; (2)  $z = (x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2$ ; (3)  $z = xy(a - x - y)$ .

解 (1) 由  $\begin{cases} z_x = 2x(y-1)^2 = 0, \\ z_y = 2x^2(y-1) = 0, \end{cases}$  求出  $z$  的驻点有