习题课讲义WEEKV

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Part 1

作业参考答案

7 第三周作业参考答案

1.1 习题9.1

10.设 $f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}$ 、求 $f(1,1), f(y,x), f(1,\frac{y}{x}), f(u,v), f(\cos t, \sin t)$.

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

$$f(u,v) = \frac{2uv}{y^2 + v^2}, f(\cos t, \sin t) = 2\sin t \cos t = \sin 2t$$

13.设 $f(x,y)=x^y, \varphi(x,y)=x+y, \psi(x,y)=x-y$,求 $f[\varphi(x,y),\psi(x,y)], \varphi[f(x,y),\psi(x,y)], \psi[\varphi(x,y),f(x,y)].$

$$f[\varphi(x,y),\psi(x,y)] = (x+y)^{x-y},$$

$$\varphi[f(x,y),\psi(x,y)] = x^y + x - y,$$

$$\psi[\varphi(x,y),f(x,y)] = x + y - x^y$$

14.判断下列各函数极限是否存在,若有极限,求出其极限:

$$(1) \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|}; \qquad (3) \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{x^2};$$

$$(5) \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}; \qquad (7) \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \left(x^2 + y^2\right) e^{-(x+y)};$$

$$(9) \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1} - 1}.$$

(1)利用 $x^2 + y^2 \leq (|x| + |y|)^2$ 即可

(3)利用 $2xy \leqslant x^2 + y^2$ 即可

- (5) 利用 $x^3 + y^3 \leq (|x| + |y|)(x^2 + y^2)$ 即可
- (7)利用 $x^2+y^2\leqslant (x+y)^2$,再令z=x+y,原极限化为 $\lim_{z\to +\infty}ze^{-z}$,这显然是0
- (9)令z=xy,则原极限化为 $\lim_{z\to 0}\frac{z}{\sqrt{z+1}-1}$,分母有理化后直接得到2

$$(1) \lim_{\rho \to 0+} e^{\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}}; \qquad (2) \lim_{\rho \to +\infty} e^{x^2 - y^2} \sin 2xy.$$

 $(1)e^{\frac{1}{x^2-y^2}}=e^{\frac{1}{\rho^2\cos 2\varphi}}$,为了极限存在,必须且仅须 $\cos 2\varphi<0$,再结合 $0\leqslant \varphi\leqslant 2\pi$,解得 $\varphi\in \left(\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\cup\left(\frac{5\pi}{4},\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)$

 $(2)e^{x^2-y^2}sin\ 2xy = e^{\rho^2cos\ 2\varphi}sin\ (\rho^2sin\ 2\varphi)$.由正弦函数的有界性,当 $e^{\rho^2cos\ 2\varphi} \to 0$ 时,极限存在且为0,而这等价于 $cos\ 2\varphi < 0$,解得同上题的区间.另外,如果 $sin\ (\rho^2sin\ 2\varphi) = 0$,则无论何时该式子均等于0,极限也便存在.而 $sin\ 2\varphi \in [-1,-1]$,故只能是 $\rho^2sin\ 2\varphi = 0$,解得 $\varphi \in \{0,\frac{\pi}{2},\pi,\frac{3\pi}{2},2\pi\}$.综合以上分析, $\varphi \in (\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{3\pi}{4}) \cup (\frac{5\pi}{4},\frac{7\pi}{4}) \cup \{0,\pi,2\pi\}$

17.证明函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^4+y^2}, & x^2+y^2>0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases}$ 在点(0,0)沿着过此点的每一射线 $x=t\cos\alpha,y=0$

 $t\sin lpha, (0\leqslant t<+\infty)$ 连续,即 $\lim_{t\to 0}f(t\cos lpha,t\sin lpha)=f(0,0)$.但此函数在点(0,0)并不连续.

$$\begin{split} \lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) &= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t\cos^2\alpha\sin\alpha}{t^2\cos^4\alpha + \sin^2\alpha} \\ &= 0 = f(0,0) \end{split}$$

但是, 当(x,y)沿曲线 $y=x^2$ 趋于(0,0)时, 极限为 $\frac{1}{2}\neq 0$, 故不在原点连续.

19.给出二元函数f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 处收敛的Cauthy收敛准则完整的描述并证明之.

描述:设f(p)为定义在 $D \in R^2$ 上的二元函数, p_0 为D的一个聚点.极限 $\lim_{\substack{p \to p_0 \\ p \in D}} f(p)$ 存在的充要条件是:对任意正数 ε ,总存在某正数 δ ,使得对任何 $p_1, p_2 \in U^0(p_0, \delta) \cap D$,都有 $|f(p_1) - f(p_2)| < \varepsilon$

注:U右上角的0表示去掉 p_0 ,这是很重要的,不"去心"就错了

法一: $\forall p \in U^0(p_0, \delta) \cap D$, $|f(p) - A| < |f(p) - f(p_n)| + |f(p_n) - A| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon$ 这里把l写成 $f(p_0)$ 是错误的,因为不确定 $f(p_0)$ 的情形。

法二:对于任意两个趋于 p_0 的点列 $\{p_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ 和 $\{q_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$,设 $\lim_{n\to+\infty}f(q_n)=B$.则 $\{p_k1_{\{n=2k-1\}}+1\}$

 $q_k 1_{\{n=2k\}}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 也是收敛到 p_0 的点列,则由极限唯一性,A=B.从而对于任意趋于 p_0 的点列, 均有 $\lim_{n\to+\infty} f(p_n) = A$,从而得证.

1.2 习题9.2

1.求下列各函数在指定点的偏微商:

(1)设
$$f(x,y) = x + y - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
,求 $f_x'(3,4)$; (2)设 $f(x,y) = \sin x^2 y$,求 $f_x'(1,\pi)$. (1) $f_x' = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \Rightarrow f_x'(3,4) = \frac{2}{5}$; (2) $f_x' = 2xy\cos x^2 y \Rightarrow f_x'(1,\pi) = -2\pi$

3.设
$$f(x,y) = \int_1^{x^2y} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$
,求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(x, y, t) dt \right) = \varphi'(x) f(x, y, \varphi(x)) - \psi'(x) f(x, y, \psi(x)) + \int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} \frac{\partial f(x, y, t)}{\partial x} dt$$

$$f_x = \frac{2xy\sin x^2y}{x^2y} = \frac{2\sin x^2y}{x}, f_y = \frac{x^2\sin x^2y}{x^2y} = \frac{\sin x^2y}{y}$$

5.证明函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点(0,0)连续但偏导数不存在. 连续性显然.

由对称性,只证对x偏导在(0,0)处不存在.利用定义, $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+0}}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在即证. 注:有些同学是用 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ $(x^2+y^2\neq 0)$ 在(0,0)点无意义来证的,这样的做法是有问题 的,这样默认了偏导数是连续的,于是认为可以用0往偏导数里代. 但是考察下面这个偏导 数均不连续的可微函数:

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

易得 $f_x'(x,y) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + 2xsin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \ (x^2+y^2\neq 0)$ 同时 $f_x'(0,0) = 0$ 是存在的,由 此可以发现直接把0带进去说明偏异数不存在是不合理的做法.

7.求曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}, \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$ 上点 $(1, 1, \sqrt{3})$ 处的切线分别于x轴、y轴、z轴正向的夹角. 曲线r参数化 $r(y)=(1,y,\sqrt{y^2+2})$,切向量 $r'(y)=(0,1,\frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2+2}})$,在点 $(1,1,\sqrt{3})$,即y=1时,

 $r'(1) = (0, 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\cos\frac{\pi}{2}, \cos\frac{\pi}{6}, \cos\frac{\pi}{3}),$ 故夹角分别为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{6}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$.

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

证明函数的二阶偏导数存在,但所有二阶偏导数(特别是两个混合偏导数)在(0,0)不连续,且 $f_{xy}''(0,0) \neq f_{yx}''(0,0)$ (这个例子说明,在函数在一点分别对x和y求导的次序不能交换,其原因 是不连续引起的).

各阶偏导数我懒得一个一个用ETFX 打出来了,直接用Mathematica吧.用Mathematica直接转 码过来的呈现效果不是很好,所以我直接截图了. 注意图中 $f_{xy}''(0,0)$ 和 $f_{yx}''(0,0)$ 是错误的,前 者应为-1,后者应为1.(直接从定义可以算)图中所有二阶偏导数都是不连续的,比如f''xx通 过取y = kx逼近原点即可.

Simplify[D[f[x, y], x]]

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{y \left(x^4 + 4 \, x^2 \, y^2 - y^4\right)}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{x^5 - 4 \, x^3 \, y^2 - x \, y^4}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{array} \right.$$

Figure 2: f'_x

Simplify[D[f[x, y], y]]

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^{5-4} x^{3} y^{2}-x y^{4}}{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{2}} & x^{2}+y^{2}>0 \\ 0 & True \end{cases}$$

Figure 3: f'_u

Simplify[D[f[x, y], x, x]]

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -\frac{4\times y^{3}\left(x^{2}-3\,y^{2}\right)}{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{3}} & x^{2}\,+\,y^{2}\,>\,0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\left(x^{2}-y^{2}\right)\left(x^{4}+10\,x^{2}\,y^{2}+y^{4}\right)}{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{3}} & x^{2}\,+\,y^{2}\,>\,0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{array} \right.$$

Figure 4: f_{xx}''

Simplify[D[f[x, y], x, y]]

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\left(x^2 - y^2\right) \left(x^4 + 10 x^2 y^2 + y^4\right)}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^3} & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

Figure 5: f_{xy}''

Simplify[D[f[x, y], y, x]]

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\left(x^2-y^2\right)\left(x^4+10\,x^2\,y^2+y^4\right)}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^3} & x^2+y^2>0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{4\,x^3\,y\,\left(-3\,x^2+y^2\right)}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^3} & x^2+y^2>0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{array} \right.$$

Figure 6: f_{yx}''

Simplify[D[f[x, y], y, y]]

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4 x^3 y \left(-3 x^2 + y^2\right)}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^3} & x^2 + y^2 > 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

Figure 7: f_{yy}''

13.求下列函数的微分,或在给定点的微分

(1)
$$z = ln(x^2 + y^2);$$

(3)
$$u = \frac{s+t}{s-t}$$
;

(5)
$$z = sin(xy)$$
在点 $(0,0)$.

(1)
$$dz = \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}dx + \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}dy$$
 (3) $du = \frac{-2t}{(s-t)^2}ds + \frac{2s}{(s-t)^2}dt$ (5) $dz|_{(x,y)=(0,0)} = 0$

请留意第(4)小问,它将可能对你未来算积分时候有用.

$$(4)z = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow dz = \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

17.证明函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2)sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在点 $(0,0)$ 连续且偏导数存在,但偏

导数在(0,0)不连续,而f在原点可微

由正弦函数的有界性易得扩在原点连续.

偏异数见第3题的红字部分.

偏导数不连续是因为趋于原点时极限不存在(比如你可以取y = kx逼近原点).

在原点的可微性利用定义,证明函数值之差减去其线性逼近后的余项是 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 的无穷小量.由于 $f(0,0) = f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0$,减完后仍为f(x,y),显然是 ρ 的小量.

19.求下列复合函数的偏导数或导数。

(1)设
$$u = e^t + arctan(t^2 + 1), t = x^y$$
, 求 u_x, u_y ;

(1)

$$u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \left(e^t + \frac{2t}{1 + (1 + t^2)^2} \right) y x^{y-1} = \left(e^{x^y} + \frac{2x^y}{1 + (1 + x^{2y})^2} \right) y x^{y-1}$$

$$\begin{split} u_r &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{2e^{2(t+s+r)}}{x^2 + y^2} \\ u_s &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{2e^{2(t+s+r)} + 64s(s^2 + t^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \\ u_t &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{2e^{2(t+s+r)} + 64t(s^2 + t^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \end{split}$$

20.求下列复合函数的偏导数或导数,其中各题中的f均有连续的二阶偏导.

(1)设
$$u = f(x, y), x = t^3, y = 2t^2$$
, 求 $\frac{du}{dt}$;

(3)说
$$u = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$$
,求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$

(1)

$$u_t = 3t^2 f_1 + 4t f_2$$

(3)

$$u_x = 2xf_1 + ye^{xy}f_2$$

$$u_{xy} = (1+xy)e^{xy}f_2 - 4xyf_{11} + 2(x^2 - y^2)e^{xy}f_{12} + xye^{2xy}f_{22}$$

这里 f_i 表示f对第i个位置求偏导.

29基本没人做错,只需要老老实实带进去算就证完了,略.

2 第四周作业参考答案

2.1 习题9.2

31.试证: 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \cos x - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin y = 0$ 经变换 $\xi = x - \sin x + y, \eta = x + \sin x - y$ 后变成 $\frac{\partial^u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$.(其中二阶偏导数均连续)

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} (1 - \cos x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} (1 + \cos x) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (1 - \cos x)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} (1 - \cos^2 x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \sin x + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (1 - \cos^2 x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (1 + \cos x)^2 - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \sin x \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (1 - \cos x)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (2 - 2\cos^2 x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (1 + \cos x)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \sin x - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \sin x \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \\ &\qquad \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\ &\qquad \qquad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (1 - \cos x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} (1 + \cos x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (1 - \cos x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (1 + \cos x) \\ &\qquad \qquad = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (1 - \cos x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} (2\cos x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (1 + \cos x) \end{split}$$

因此

$$\begin{split} 0 &= u_{xx} + 2\cos x u_{xy} - \sin^2 x u_{yy} - \sin x u_y \\ &= (1 - 2\cos x + \cos^2 x + 2\cos x - 2\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) u_{\xi\xi} \\ &+ (1 + 2\cos x + \cos^2 - 2\cos x - 2\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) u_{\eta\eta} \\ &+ (2 - 2\cos^2 x + 4\cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x) u_{\xi\eta} \\ &+ (\sin x - \sin x) u_{\xi} + (-\sin x + \sin x) u_{\eta} \\ &= 4u_{\xi\eta} \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{\xi\eta}=0$$
 32.设变换
$$\begin{cases} u=x-2y, \\ v=x+ay \end{cases}$$
 可把方程 $6z_{xx}+z_{xy}-z_{yy}=0$ 简化为 $z_{uv}=0$.求常数 a .(其中二阶偏导数均连续)

$$z_{xx} = z_{uu} + 2z_{uv} + z_{vv}$$

$$z_{xy} = -2z_{uu} + (a-2)z_{uv} + az_{vv}$$

$$z_{yy} = 4z_{uu} - 4az_{uv} + a^2u_{vv}$$

于是

$$0 = 6z_{xx} + z_{xy} - z_{yy} = (10 + 5a)z_{uv} + (6 + a - a^2)z_{vv}$$

为化为 $z_{uv}=0$, 必须且仅须

$$\begin{cases} 10 + 5a \neq 0 \\ 6 + a - a^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得a = 3.

36.求下列复合函数的一阶全微分du.

(1)
$$u = f(t), t = x + y;$$

(3)
$$u = f(x, y, z), x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$$
;

(5)
$$u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta), \xi = x^2 + y^2, \eta = x^2 - y^2, \zeta = 2xy.$$

$$(1)du = f'dx + f'dy$$

(3)
$$du = (f_1' + 2tf_2' + 3t^2f_3')dt$$

$$(5)du = (2xf_1' + 2xf_2' + 2yf_3')dx + (2yf_1' - 2yf_2' + 2xf_3')dy$$

2.2 习题9.3

1.证明下列方程在指定点附近对y有唯一解,并求出y对x在该点处的一阶和二阶导数

(1)
$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7$$
,在 $(2,1)$ 处; (2) $x \cos xy = 0$,在 $(1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 处.

利用隐函数定理,验证定理条件即可(所以你们要能背下这些条件):

第一条要求偏导数连续,这也保证了你"反解"出的显函数具有良好的性质:连续可微.

第二条要式 $F(x_0,y_0)=0$ 是必然的,不然 $y_0=f(x_0)$ 连解都不是了,实际操作时你直接把方程一边弄成0,设另一边为F就可以直接满足了.

第三条要式对能显式表示出来的那个或那几个的微商不等于0,记忆上直接联想直线ax+by=0,什么时候y能够被成为"因变量"?那就是 $b\neq0$ 的时候.因为此时你可以把b除掉,这样y就"干净"了.同理,如果 $a\neq0$,那x就可以显式表示为 $x=-\frac{b}{a}y$.

(1)令
$$F(x,y)=x^2+xy+y^2-7$$
,则 $F(2,1)=0$, $F_x'=2x+y$ 和 $F_y'=x+2y$ 均连续, $F_y'(2,1)=4\neq 0$

故由隐函数存在定理,方程在(2,1)点附近对y存在唯一解y=f(x).

$$f'(x) = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y} = -\frac{2x+y}{x+2y} \qquad f''(x) = \left(-\frac{2x+f(x)}{x+2f(x)}\right)' = \frac{3xf'(x)-3f(x)}{(x+2f(x))^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'|_{(2,1)} = -\frac{5}{4} \qquad f''|_{(2,1)} = -\frac{21}{32}$$

(2)令 $F(x,y) = x\cos xy$,则 $F(1,\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$, $F'_x = \cos xy - xy\sin xy$ 称 $F'_y = -x^2\sin xy$ 均连续, $F'_y(2,1) = -1 \neq 0$

故由隐函数存在定理,方程在(2,1)点附近对y存在唯一解y = f(x).

$$f'(x) = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y} = -\frac{\cos xy - xy \sin xy}{-x^2 \sin xy} \Rightarrow f|_{(1,\frac{\pi}{2})} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

 $f''|_{(1,\frac{\pi}{2})}$ 可以直接对f'式导算得(式导时注意把y视为x的函数,你可以像第一小题那样先把y换成f(x)再式导,不容易出错,虽然我个人是懒得换的...)

这里用另外一种方法, 首先推导一般情形:

对于F(x,y)=0,两边对x 求导,得 $F_x+F_yf'=0$,再对x 求导,得 $F_{xx}+2F_{xy}f'+F_{yy}(f')^2+F_yf''=0$.故有

$$f'' = -\frac{F_{xx} + 2F_{xy}f' + F_{yy}(f')^2}{F_y}$$

于是只要再求出 F_{xx} , F_{xy} , F_{yy} 即可,而且在求这些时,是不把y当作x的函数的,也就是说你直接求偏导就可以了,这样就不必进行复杂的计算了.

本题由此易算得 $f''|_{(1,\frac{\pi}{2})} = \pi$.

2.求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数.

(1)
$$sin(xy) - e^{xy} - x^2y = 0$$
, $x \frac{dy}{dx}$;

(3)
$$x^y = y^x$$
,求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 和 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$;

(5)
$$\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{u}$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

(1)

$$y' = \frac{y \cos xy - ye^{xy} - 2xy}{-x \cos xy + xe^{xy} + x^2}$$

(3)

$$y' = \frac{yx^{x-1} - y^x \ln y}{xy^{x-1} - x^y \ln x}$$

再利用 $x^y = y^x$, 有

$$y' = \frac{y^2 - xy \ln y}{x^2 - xy \ln x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(2yy' - y\ln y - xy'\ln y - xy')(x^2 - xy\ln x) - (2x - y\ln x - xy'\ln x - y)(y^2 - xy\ln y)}{(x^2 - xy\ln x)^2}$$

也可利用上题红字部分计算y'',这里就不详细写了.

(5)原方程可化为 $\frac{x}{z} - \ln z + \ln y = 0$,这里利用另一种非常方便的方法:式微分法.

$$\frac{1}{z}dx + \frac{1}{y}dy + (-\frac{x}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z})dz = 0$$

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

由于 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy$,

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

3.找出满足方程 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 27$ 的函数y = y(x)的极大值与极小值. 易验证当 $y \neq \pm 3$ 时满足隐函数存在定理条件,此时存在y = y(x).

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = -\frac{2x+y}{x+2y} = 0\\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 27 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x,y) = (-3,6) \text{ or } (3,-6)$$

则极大值为6,极小值为-6.

6.设z=z(x,y)是由方程2sin(x+2y-3z)=x+2y-3z所确定的隐函数,试证: $z_x+z_y=1$.

$$z_x = \frac{2\cos(x + 2y - 3z) - 1}{6\cos(x + 2y - 3z) - 3}$$
$$4\cos(x + 2y - 3z) - 2$$

$$z_y = \frac{4\cos(x + 2y - 3z) - 2}{6\cos(x + 2y - 3z) - 3}$$

显然有 $z_x + z_y = 1$.

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1'(c - az_x) + \varphi_2'(-bz_x) = 0 \\ \varphi_1'(-az_y) + \varphi_2'(c - bz_y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_x = \frac{c\varphi_1'}{a\varphi_1' + b\varphi_2'} \\ z_y = \frac{c\varphi_2'}{a\varphi_1' + b\varphi_2'} \end{cases}$$

从而可得所求证等式.

结束本节习题前, 我建议你们做一做第11题.

2.3 习题9.4

1.设 $\mathbf{r} = (a \sin t, -a \cos t, bt^2), a, b$ 是常数,求 $\mathbf{r}'(t)$ 和 $\mathbf{r}''(t)$.

$$\boldsymbol{r}'(t) = (a\cos t, a\sin t, 2bt)$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = (-a\sin t, a\cos t, 2b)$$

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3.证明曲线 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt$ 的切线与Oz轴成定角. 这是高中立体几何题吧,直接算和(0,0,1)的夹角即可,略.

5.求曲线 $x=a\sin^2t,y=b\sin t\cos t,z=c\cos^2t$ 在 $t=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 的切线和法平面方程.

切线
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-a/2}{a} = \frac{z-c/2}{-c} \\ y = \frac{b}{2} \end{cases}, \quad 法平面方程 ax - cz - \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{c^2}{2} = 0.$$

切线算法就是代入 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 得到起点 P_0 ,再式切向量代入 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 得到方向 \vec{v} ,则可直接写出切线方程了.

法平面特点是和切线垂直,上面任一点P满足 $\overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \overrightarrow{v} = 0$.

7.设两条隐式曲线F(x,y) = 0与G(x,y) = 0在一点 (x_0,y_0) 相交,求在交点处两条隐式曲线切线的夹角.这里F(x,y),G(x,y)都是可微函数.

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{\nabla F \cdot \nabla G}{|\nabla F| \cdot |\nabla G|}\right)$$

8.求下列曲面在指定点的切平面和法线方程.

(1)
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy$$
, 在点 $(3, 4, -7)$;

(3)
$$e^z - z + xy = 3$$
,在点 $(2, 1, 0)$.

可以式 z_x, z_y 来得到切平面里的两个线性无关的向量 \vec{i}, \vec{j} ,由它们加过的定点 P_0 可得平面为 $P_0+\lambda \vec{i}+\mu \vec{j}(\lambda,\mu\in R)$,法线方向为 $\vec{n}=\vec{i}\times\vec{j}$,则法线为 $P_0+k\vec{n}(k\in R)$.如果希望得到方程,利用法向量就可以写出切平面和法线方程了.

这里我们利用微分的方法来做:对方程两边式微分,代入定点 P_0 坐标,再由定点向切平面上任一点积分即得切平面方程,由切平面方程x,y,z前面的系数立刻得到法线方向,从而得到法线方程.具体如下:

(1)

$$dz = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - y\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - x\right) dy$$

代 $\lambda(x, y, z) = (3, 4, -7)$ 得

$$17dx + 11dy + 5dz = 0$$

从(3,4,-7)到(x,y,z)积分,得

$$17(x-3) + 11(y-4) + 5(z+7) = 0$$

化简得

$$17x + 11y + 5z - 60 = 0$$

从而法线方程为

$$\frac{x-3}{17} = \frac{y-4}{11} = \frac{z+7}{5}$$

(3)切平面为

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

法线为

$$\begin{cases} x - 2 = \frac{y - 1}{2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Part 11

补充内容

3 隐函数偏导数计算

一般我们有两种方法进行计算.接下来利用如下一例进行具体说明.

设方程组
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases} \text{, 唯一确定了隐函数 } \begin{cases} u = u(x,y) \\ v = v(x,y) \end{cases} \text{, 求} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

3.7 方法一:链式法则

对x式偏导,得

$$\begin{cases} F_x + F_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + F_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ G_x + G_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + G_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$. 对y 托偏导, 得

$$\begin{cases} F_y + F_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + F_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0\\ G_y + G_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + G_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

实际上我们利用 $f'(x) = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$ 式f'(x)便是在用这个方法,只不过我们已经记住了结论.另外,习题9.3第一题的(2)的红字部分也是利用了链式法则的方法.

3.2 方法二:微分法

直接式微分,得

$$\begin{cases} F_x dx + F_y dy + F_u du + F_v dv = 0 \\ G_x dx + G_y dy + G_u du + G_v dv = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} du = \diamondsuit dx + \heartsuit dy \\ dv = \clubsuit dx + \spadesuit dy \end{cases}$$

 $\text{ for } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \diamondsuit, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \heartsuit, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \clubsuit, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \spadesuit.$

实际上两种方法的计算量是差不多的,自己选自己顺手的来就好,不用在选择哪个方法上面花时间.

4 两道题

1. 习题9.2的38题

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

另外, 球坐标变换的Jacobi行列式可以算得是 $r^2sin\theta$.

$$2.f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在 $(0,0)$ 点沿任意方向 $\vec{l} = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$ 的方向导数.
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}} \bigg|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t\cos\theta, t\sin\theta) - f(0,0)}{t - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{t\cos^2\theta\sin\theta}{t^2\cos^4\theta + \sin^2\theta} - 0}{t}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} \quad (\sin\theta \neq 0)$$

错误做法

$$\left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right|_{(0,0)} = 0, \left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right|_{(0,0)} = 0 \implies \left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}}\right|_{(0,0)} = \left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right|_{(0,0)} cos\theta + \left.\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right|_{(0,0)} sin\theta = 0$$

错在哪里?

错在f(x,y)在(0,0)处不可微,不可以用 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} cos\theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} sin\theta$ 这个公式.详见课本定理9.17.