

week5,6习题

夏前卫PB15010395

April 12, 2019

1 习题9.4

13. 试证曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = ax$ 与曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = by$ 相互正交。

pf: 先求出法向。

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax,$$

$$G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - by,$$

$$n_1 = (2x - a, 2y, 2z),$$

$$n_2 = (2x, 2y - b, 2z),$$

且在两曲面交线处有 $ax = by$ 成立,

$$\text{故 } n_1 \cdot n_2 = 4x^2 + 4y^2 + 4z^2 - 2ax - 2by = 0$$

□

15. 证明曲面 $z = xe^{\frac{x}{y}}$ 的每一切平面都通过原点。

pf: 还是先求出法向。

$$F(x, y, z) = xe^{\frac{x}{y}} - z,$$

$$n = (e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \frac{x}{y}e^{\frac{x}{y}}, -\frac{x^2}{y^2}e^{\frac{x}{y}}, -1),$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 点的切平面方程为 } (e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}} + \frac{x_0}{y_0}e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}})(x - x_0) - \frac{x_0^2}{y_0^2}e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$$

检验发现原点确实在上述曲面上。

□

17. 求下列曲线在给定点出的切线方程。 $y^2 + z^2 = 25, x^2 + y^2 = 10$ 在 $(1, 3, 4)$ 点。

这道题是空间中隐式曲线的情况。先求两个曲面在给定点处的法向。

$$n_1 = (2x, 2y, 0) = 2, 6, 0,$$

$$n_2 = (0, 2y, 2z) = 0, 6, 8,$$

$$n = n_1 \times n_2 = (48, -16, 12), \text{ 切线方程为 } \frac{x-1}{48} = \frac{y-3}{-16} = \frac{z-4}{12}, \text{ 切平面方程为 } 48(x-1) - 16(y-3) + 12(z-4) = 0$$

2 习题9.5

3. 对于函数 $f(x, y) = \sin \pi x + \cos \pi y$, 用中值定理证明, 存在一个数 $\theta, 0 < \theta < 1$, 使得 $\frac{4}{\pi} = \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2}(1 - \theta)$ 。

pf: 考虑 $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ 和 $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 这两点, 由中值定理

$$2 = f(\frac{1}{2}, 0) - f(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}f'_x(a, b) - \frac{1}{2}f'_y(a, b)$$

$$\text{即 } 4 = \pi(\cos \pi a + \sin \pi b), \text{ 其中 } a + b = \frac{1}{2}$$

□

3. 求下列函数的泰勒展开公式, 并指出展开式成立的区域。

$$(1) f(x, y) = e^x \ln(1 + y)$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 - x - y + xy}$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$$

(1) $(0, 0)$ 处展开到三阶。

$$f_x = e^x \ln(1 + y), f_y = \frac{e^x}{1 + y}, f_{xx} = f_{xxx} = f_x, f_{xy} = f_{xyy} = f_y, f_{yy} = f_{yyy} = -\frac{e^x}{(1 + y)^2}, f_{yyy} = 2\frac{e^x}{(1 + y)^3}$$

$$\text{在 } (0, 0) \text{ 处 } f_x = f_{xx} = f_{xxx} = 0, f_y = f_{xy} = f_{xxy} = 1, f_{yy} = f_{yyy} = -1, f_{yyy} = 2$$

$f(x, y) = 1 + y + \frac{1}{2}(2xy - y^2) + \frac{1}{6}(3x^2y - 3xy^2 + 2y^3)$
只展开到三阶, 故只需要 $x + 1 > 0$ 成立即可.

(3) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-x} * \frac{1}{1-y}$, 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, 有 $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$ 成立,
 $f(x, y) = 1 + \sum_{l+m=1}^{\infty} x^l y^m$

(5) $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ 做变量代换 $r = x^2 + y^2$, 当 $|r| < 1$ 时, $f(x, y) = \sin r = 1 + \frac{r^3}{3!} - \frac{r^5}{5!} + \dots$

5. $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$ 确定的隐函数, 按 $(x - 1)$ 和 $(y - 1)$ 的乘幂函数展开到二次为止。

$$F(x, y, z) = z^3 - 2xz + y = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -2z, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 2x$$

$$z(1, 1) = 1$$

$$f_x = \frac{2z}{3z^2 - 2x}, f_y = \frac{-1}{3z^2 - 2x}, f_x(1, 1) = 2, f_y(1, 1) = -1.$$

$$f_{xx} = \frac{2z_x(3z^2 - 2x) - 2z(6zz_x - 2)}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2} = -16,$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{2z_y(3z^2 - 2x) - 2z(6zz_y - 2)}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2} = 10,$$

$$f_{yy} = \frac{6zz_y}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2} = -6,$$

$$f(x, y) = 1 + 2(x - 1) - (y - 1) + \frac{1}{2}(-16(x - 1)^2 + 10 * 2(x - 1)(y - 1) - 6(y - 1)^2).$$

7.求下列函数极值。(1) $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y}$

$f_x = y - \frac{50}{x^2}, f_y = x - \frac{20}{y^2}$, 联立解出 $x = 5, y = 2$ 是唯一驻点。求出Hesse矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

正定的, 在该点取到极小值30.

(3) $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + 2y + y^2)$

$f_x = e^{2x}(1 + 2(x + 2y + y^2)), f_y = e^{2x}(2 + 2y)$, 联立解出 $x = -\frac{1}{2}, y = 1$ 是唯一驻点。求出Hesse矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2e & 0 \\ 0 & 2e \end{pmatrix}$$

正定的, 在该点取到极小值 $-\frac{e}{2}$.

10.求下列条件极值。

(1) $u(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

几何意义为直线上任意一点到直线外一点距离, 有极小值, 无极大值。

$$F(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1)$$

$$F_x = 2x + \lambda/a$$

$$F_y = 2y + \lambda/b$$

$$F_\lambda = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1$$

得到 $ax = by$, 带入条件得 $(x, y) = (\frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}, \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2})$ $u(a, b) = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}$ 为极小值。

(3) $u(x, y) = \sin x \sin y \sin z, x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}, x, y, z \geq 0$.

$0 < u(x, y) \leq 1$ 无极小值, 有极大值。

$$F(x, y, z, \lambda) = \sin x \sin y \sin z + \lambda(x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$F_x = \sin y \sin z + \lambda$$

$$F_y = \sin x \sin z + \lambda$$

$$F_z = \sin x \sin y + \lambda$$

$$F_{\lambda} = x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin y \sin z = \sin x \sin z = \sin x \sin y \Rightarrow x = y = z = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

极小值为 $\frac{1}{8}$

10. 求下列函数在给定范围内的最大最小值。

$$(1) z = x^2 - y^2, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$$

$$z \geq -y^2 \geq -4$$

$$z \leq x^2 \leq 4$$

$$(3) \sin x + \sin y - \sin(x + y), x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 2\pi$$

$F(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y - \sin(x + y)$, 边界为三角形, 先求其驻点

$$F_x = \cos x - \cos(x + y) = 0$$

$$F_y = \cos y - \cos(x + y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \cos y \Rightarrow x + y = 2\pi (\text{舍去}) \text{ or } x = y \text{ or } x - y = 2\pi (\text{舍去})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{驻点为 } (\frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$

$$f(\frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

求出Hesse矩阵为

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\sqrt{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

负定的, 在该点取到极大值 $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$.

再考虑边界点, $x = 0$ or $y = 0$ 时, $f(x, y) = 0$ 恒成立;

$x + y = 2\pi$ 时 $f(x, y) = \sin(x) + \sin(2\pi - x) = 0$, 为最小值。

综上, f 的最大值为 $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$, 最小值为 0.

18. 求椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \geq 1$ 内长方体的最大体积。

转化为条件极值问题, 构造辅助函数 $F(x, y, z) = 8xyz + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1)$

$$F_x = 8yz + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2}$$

$$F_y = 8xz + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2}$$

$$F_z = 8xy + \frac{2\lambda z}{c^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1/3 \quad V = 8xyz = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}abc$$

3 习题9.7

1. 计算

$$(1) (x dx + y dy) \wedge (z dz - z dx)$$

$$\text{原式} = xz dx \wedge dz + yz dy \wedge dz + yz dx \wedge dy$$

$$(2) (dx + dy + dz) \wedge (x dx \wedge dy - z dy \wedge dz)$$

$$\text{原式} = (x - z) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

1.对下列微分形式 ω ,计算 $d\omega$

$$(1)\omega = xy + yz + xz$$

$$d\omega = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} dz = (y+z)dx + (x+z)dy + (x+y)dz$$

$$(3)\omega = xy dx + x^2 dy$$

$$d\omega = d(xy) \wedge dx + d(x^2) \wedge dy = -x dx \wedge dy + 2x dx \wedge dy = x dx \wedge dy$$

$$(5)\omega = xy^2 dy \wedge dz - xz^2 dx \wedge dy$$

$$d\omega = d(xy^2) \wedge dy \wedge dz + d(xz^2) \wedge dx \wedge dy = (y^2 - 2xz) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$$

4 习题10.1

$$2. \text{计算} (1) \iint_D \frac{y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy \quad D = [0, 1]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 d\left(-\frac{1}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x^2}}\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 d(\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \ln(x + \sqrt{2+x^2})) \\ &= \ln \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \iint_D \sin(x+y) dx dy \quad D = [0, \pi]^2 \\ \text{原式} &= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^\pi d(-\cos(x+y)) = \int_0^\pi 2\cos(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi 2d(\sin(x)) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. (1) \text{计算} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad D = [-1, 1]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 4 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad D = [0, 1]^2 \\ &= 8 \iint_D x^2 dx dy \quad D = [0, 1]^2 \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

4. 证明 $f(x, y) = \phi(x, y)\psi(x, y)$ 在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上可积, 且有 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \phi(x) dx \int_c^d \psi(y) dy$. 其中 ϕ, ψ 分别在 $[a, b], [c, d]$ 上可积.

证明: 主要是要证明可积性.

可以利用教材P150的4: 可积函数的乘积仍然是可积函数. 或者用黎曼和进行计算.