

数分B2期中

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※多元函数微分学

( $\bar{x} \in D$ )

△极限:  $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $\bar{x}_0$  是  $D$  内聚点,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $0 < \rho(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_0) < \delta$  时, 有  $\rho(f(\bar{x}), \bar{c}) < \varepsilon$ , 则称  $f(\bar{x})$  当  $\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{x}_0$  时有极限  $\bar{c}$ .

special case: 二重极限:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = l$ .

※计算方法: ① 变量代换

② 两边夹 (基本不等式等)

③ 恒等变形

④ 极坐标变换 (要关于  $\theta$  一致)

→ 转化为元情形

证不收敛方法 (无极限): 找两条极限不同的路径.

△连续:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $\bar{x} \in D, \rho(\bar{x}, \bar{x}_0) < \delta$  时, 有  $\rho(f(\bar{x}), f(\bar{x}_0)) < \varepsilon$ , 则称  $f(\bar{x})$  在  $\bar{x}_0$  处连续. (孤立点)

Remark 1: 定义中无 " $0 < \rho$ " 之限制, 故单点集天然连续.

Remark 2: 等价定义: (i) Heine:  $\forall$  以  $\bar{x}_0$  为极限的数列  $\{\bar{x}_n\}$ , 均有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\bar{x}_n) = f(\bar{x}_0)$$

$$(ii) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, f(B_\delta(\bar{x}_0)) \subseteq B_\varepsilon(f(\bar{x}_0))$$

$$\text{或 } B_\delta(\bar{x}_0) \subseteq f^{-1}(B_\varepsilon(f(\bar{x}_0))) \quad (\text{切与由取交}).$$

(iii) 拓扑语言: 开集之原像是开集.

→ 例 1.  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$  沿  $y = -x + x^3$  趋于  $(0,0)$ ,  $\frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2(-x+x^3)^2}{x^2 + (-x+x^3)^2} = \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^4 - 2x^2 + x^2} \rightarrow \infty$

可见, 分子幂次高并不意味着极限为零.

→ 例 2.  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = -1$

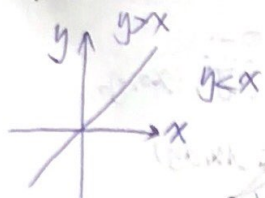
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$$

→ 可见不能乱交换次序

但若  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y)$  存在时有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f$



→例3. 讨论  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{x-y}-1}{x-y}, & x \neq y \\ 1, & x=y \end{cases}$  的连续性.



当  $x > y$  时, 连续; 当  $x < y$  时, 连续.

下面考察直线  $y=x$  上点  $(x_0, y_0)$  ( $x_0=y_0$ )

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0 \\ x > y}} f(x,y) \stackrel{u=x-y}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^u - 1}{u} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0 \\ x < y}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0 \\ x < y}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2}}{x-y} = \cos x_0$$

$$\text{由 } \cos x_0 = 1 \Rightarrow x_0 = 2n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

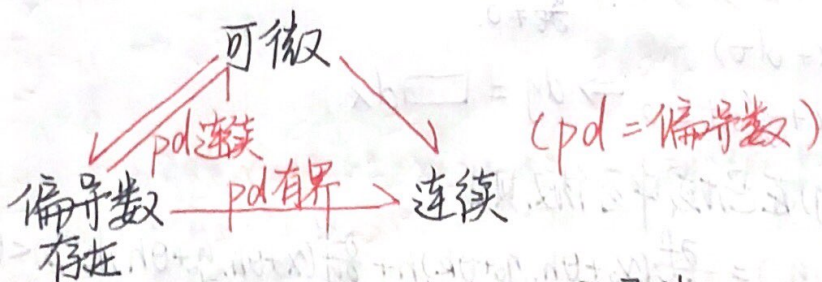
故  $(2n\pi, 2n\pi)$  连续点, 其余  $(x,x)$  间断点.

△可微: 若  $\exists$  常数  $A, B$ , s.t.  $f(x_0+\Delta x, y_0+\Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(p)$ ,  $p \rightarrow 0$  (其中  $p = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$ ), 则称  $z = f(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微.

△偏导数,  $f(x,y)$  在  $x_0$  处导数称为  $f(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处关于  $x$  的偏导数.

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{x - x_0}$$

★



★判断是否可微: 若不连续, 必不可微

若偏导不存在, 必不可微

若既连续又  $\exists$  偏导, 则必须用定义判断

$$\text{即考察 } f(x,y) - f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \Delta y + \varphi(p) \text{ 中}$$

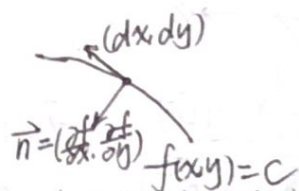
$\varphi(p)$  是否  $o(p)$  as  $p \rightarrow 0$ .

→例4.  $f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{xy}$ ,  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处是否可微? 不. ( $\sqrt[3]{xy}$  取  $y=kx^2$ )



△方向导数:  $z=f(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处沿方向  $\vec{l}=(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$  的变化率  
 称为  $z=f(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处方向导数, 记  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(x_0, y_0)}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$  可微  $\nabla f \cdot \vec{l} \quad (|\vec{l}|=1)$   
 不可微  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+t\cos\theta, y_0+t\sin\theta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$



★复合函数偏导数计算: 换元, 链式法则 (能一眼看出来也可不换元, 但有难度) (马亮)

<不难但要耐心一点算>

★隐函数偏导数计算, 链式法则或微分法 (二选一, 详见“习题课讲义 WEEK5(1).pdf”的补充内容)

隐函数存在定理条件: 重点是  $F'_y \neq 0$ .

→ 例5: 设  $y=f(x,t)$ , 其中  $t$  是由  $y+g(x,t)=0$  所确定的  $x, y$  的函数求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

法一 (链式法则):  $y=f(x+t(x,y))$  两边对  $x$  求导得:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f' \cdot (1 + \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}) \quad \leftarrow \text{代入}$$

$$y+g(x,t)=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \dots \\ \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \dots \end{cases}$$

$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \neq 0$

法二 (微分法):  $\begin{cases} dy = f' \cdot (dx + dt) \\ dy + g'_x dx + g'_t dt = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow dy = \square dx$

△微分中值定理:  $f(x,y)$  在凸域中可微, 则

$$f(x_0+h, y_0+k) - f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0+\theta h, y_0+\theta k)h + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0+\theta h, y_0+\theta k)k \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

(构造  $\varphi(t) = f(x_0+th, y_0+tk)$  转化为一元情形来证)

△Taylor 公式:  $f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + df(x_0, y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} d^2 f(x_0, y_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} d^n f(x_0, y_0) + R_n$

其中  $d^n f(x_0, y_0) = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} h + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} k)^n f(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $h = x - x_0$ ,  $k = y - y_0$

→ 例6:  $\sin(x+y^2)$  在  $(0,0)$  邻域展开

$$= (x+y^2) - \frac{(x+y^2)^3}{6} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( 1 - \frac{(x+y^2)^2}{2} + \frac{(x+y^2)^4}{24} - \dots \right) \left( x + y^2 \right) \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

→ 例7:  $\frac{1}{1-x-y+xy}$  在  $(0,0), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  邻域展开



△极值/极值点:  $f(x,y) \geq f(x_0,y_0), \forall (x,y) \in B_r(x_0,y_0)$

★具体计算: step1:  $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$  驻点

step2:  $\Delta = AC - B^2 = f_{xx}f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2$   
 $\begin{cases} A > 0, \Delta > 0 \rightarrow$  严格极小值点  
 $A < 0, \Delta > 0 \rightarrow$  严格极大值点  
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$  不是极值点  
 $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow$  需由高阶 Taylor 公式确定

Remark 1: 过  $(x_0, y_0)$  点所在一直线上  $(x_0, y_0)$  均不是极值点, 故  $(x_0, y_0)$  极值点.

反例:  $f(x,y) = (y-x^2)(y-2x^2)$  沿过  $(0,0)$  任一直线  $y=kx$  都是极小值点, 但沿  $y=3x^2$  和  $y=\frac{3}{2}x^2$  分别是极小和极大值点.

Remark 2: 内部唯一极值点必是最值点  $\rightarrow$  对单变量成立, 对多变量不成立

反例:  $f(x,y) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 2xy - y^2$  在  $[-5,5] \times [-1,1]$  中,  $(0,0)$  是极大值点, 但最大值在  $x=1, y=0$  取到.

Remark 3: 极大极小值交替出现  $\rightarrow$  对多变量不成立.

反例:  $f(x,y) = (1+e^y) \cos x - ye^y$  有无穷多个极大值点  $(2k\pi, 0)$  但无极大值点.

★条件极值计算:

step1: 设  $F(x,y,z) = f(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y)$   
 目标函数 限制条件

$\begin{cases} F_x = 0 \\ F_y = 0 \\ F_z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$  驻点

step2: (判断极大/小)

由于有限制条件,  $f(x,y)$  变为单变量函数, 故只需对单变量求一、二阶导数判断.

$\rightarrow$  例 8: 求由方程  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 1 = 0$  确定的隐函数  $z$  的极值.

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 16$$

1. 找驻点:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求偏导 } 2(x-1) + 2(z-2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\text{两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导 } 2(y+1) + 2(z-2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-1 \\ z=-2 \text{ 或 } 6 \end{cases}$$

2. 求 Hessian 矩阵 (或  $\Delta$ )

对上述二式, 分别对  $x, y$  求偏导, 代入  $(1, -1, -2)$  或  $(1, -1, 6)$  即可.

$\rightarrow$  例 9: 在约束  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$  下, 求  $z = xy$  极值

1.  $M_1(0,0) \rightarrow$  不是极值点  $(0,0)$  两边值都有

驻点  $M_2(2, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

点  $M_3(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

$$2. z = xy(x), z' = y(x) + x y'(x), z'' = 2y'(x) + x y''(x)$$

$$\text{用 } (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y'(x), y''(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} > 0 \\ < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow M_2/M_3$$



# 多元微积分学

## 二重积分

计算步骤: ① 画图, 确定积分区域

② 选择积分顺序, 确定积分上下限

(积不出或不好积时改变顺序)

Remark: 注意积分对称性能化简为简 (先看区域再看函数)  
比如, 区域关于 \$x\$ 轴对称, 则 \$\int\_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int\_D f(x,-y) dx dy\$  
但设对称时先求面积 (如 \$\int\_D 1 dx dy = \int\_{-1}^1 \int\_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy dx\$)

## 二重积分变量代换

1° 极坐标变换:  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} \right| = r$  一般先求 \$D\$ 在极坐标下的范围

2°  $\begin{cases} x = a r \cos \theta \\ y = b r \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} \right| = abr$

3° 一般坐标变换

→ 例 10. 求由曲线 \$(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\$ 所围面积.

令  $\begin{cases} x = a r \cos \theta \\ y = b r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  则曲线化为  $r^4 = r^2 \cos^2 \theta$  或  $r = \cos^2 \theta$

$\therefore S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\cos^2 \theta} abr dr d\theta = \dots$

→ 例 11. 证明  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} f(u\sqrt{1-u^2}+c) du dv = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} f(t\sqrt{1-t^2}+c) dt$

令  $\begin{cases} u = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ v = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \end{cases}$  则  $\left| \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(t,y)} \right| = 1$

则 LHS =  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} f(u\sqrt{1-u^2}+c) du dv = \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} f(u\sqrt{1-u^2}+c) dv = RHS$

$\Delta$  上有限点集为无界域: 找 \$D\_n \subset D\_{n+1} \subset \dots \subset D\$

$$\int_D f dx dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{D_n} f dx dy$$



## 三重积分

切片:  $\int_{z_1}^{z_2} \int_{D_z} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$

切壳:  $\int_{D_z} \int_{z_1}^{z_2} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$

## 变量代换

1° 柱坐标变换:  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad |J| = r$  先求 \$D\$ 在 \$xy\$ 平面上的投影, 再求 \$z\$ 的范围

2° 球坐标变换:  $\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad |J| = r^2 \sin \theta$  先求 \$D\$ 在 \$xy\$ 平面上的投影, 再求 \$r\$ 和 \$\theta\$ 的范围

→ 例 12. 求  $I = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 z^2 dv$  其中

(I)  $V$ : 由  $x^2+y^2+z^2=2$  与  $z=x^2+y^2$  所围成, 含 \$(0,0,1)\$

(II)  $V$ :  $\dots$

(I) 用球坐标:  $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=2 \Rightarrow z=1 \\ D = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq 1\} \end{cases}$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 z^2 r dr d\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} r^2 z^2 d\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (2-r^2) z^2 d\theta = \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (2-r^2) z^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (2-r^2) (2-r^2) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (4-4r^2+r^4) d\theta = \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (4-4r^2+r^4) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (4-4r^2+r^4) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (4-4r^2+r^4) d\theta = \dots$$

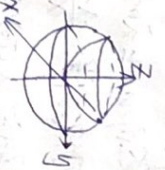
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (4-4r^2+r^4) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (4-4r^2+r^4) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (4-4r^2+r^4) d\theta = \dots$$

(注意切片法一开始也要计算 \$D\_z\$), 所以二者计算基本相同

(II)  $I_2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 z^2 dv = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 z^2 r dr d\theta = \dots$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 z^2 r dr d\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} r^2 z^2 d\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (2-r^2) z^2 d\theta = \dots$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (2-r^2) z^2 d\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (2-r^2) (2-r^2) d\theta = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (4-4r^2+r^4) d\theta = \dots$$





→ 例13.  $I = \iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2} (\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} + x-y^3) dv$

$\iiint_V x dv = 0 \quad \iiint_V y^3 = 0$

△n重积分 记着数学归纳法/递推法.

※空间曲线和曲面.

part 1 — 曲线:



1°  $r(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)) \quad v(t) = \dot{r}(t) = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))$

$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2} = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt$

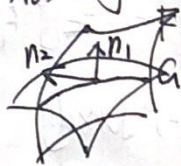
∴ 单位化切向量为  $(\frac{dx}{ds}, \frac{dy}{ds}, \frac{dz}{ds}) = (\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z)$

<然而以上知识算第一、二型积分时比较有用, 目前没啥用>

过该点的切线方程  $\frac{x-x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'(t_0)}$ , 若  $z'(t_0) = 0$  则  $\begin{cases} \frac{x-x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'(t_0)} \\ z = z_0 \end{cases}$

法平面  $x'(t_0)(x-x_0) + y'(t_0)(y-y_0) + z'(t_0)(z-z_0) = 0$

2°  $\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

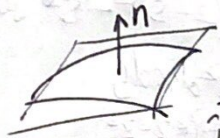


切向量  $= n_1 \times n_2$

$= (F_x, F_y, F_z) \times (G_x, G_y, G_z)$

part 2 — 曲面:

1°  $F(x, y, z) = 0$



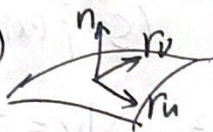
$n = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$

法线方程  $\frac{x-x_0}{F_x} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z}$

切平面方程  $F_x(x-x_0) + F_y(y-y_0) + F_z(z-z_0) = 0$

<special case:  $z = f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(x, y) - z = 0$ >

2°  $r(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$



$n = r_u \times r_v$

附: part 2-1° 中切平面可先算.  $dF = 0 \Rightarrow F_x dx + F_y dy + F_z dz = 0$

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

附: 曲率  $K = \frac{|\dot{r} \times \ddot{r}|}{|\dot{r}|^3}$  <不是很重要>



## 部分往年题

1. (2011-2012 第2次小测 6) P32

证明:  $\int_0^1 dx_1 \int_{x_1}^1 dx_2 \cdots \int_{x_{n-1}}^1 x_1 \cdots x_n dx_n = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!}$

$$\text{LHS} = \int_0^1 x_1 dx_1 \int_{x_1}^1 x_2 dx_2 \cdots \int_{x_{n-1}}^1 x_n dx_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^1 dx_1^2 \int_{x_1}^1 dx_2^2 \cdots \int_{x_{n-1}}^1 dx_n^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^1 dt_1 \int_{t_1}^1 dt_2 \cdots \int_{t_{n-1}}^1 dt_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^1 dt_n \int_0^{t_n} dt_{n-1} \cdots \int_0^{t_2} dt_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^1 dt_n \int_0^{t_n} dt_{n-1} \cdots \int_0^{t_3} t_2 dt_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \int_0^1 dt_n \int_0^{t_n} dt_{n-1} \cdots \int_0^{t_4} \frac{t_3^2}{2!} dt_3$$

$$= \cdots = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!}$$

2. (2012-2013 第一次小测 5) P33

设  $f(x, y)$  在区域  $D$  上有二阶偏导数, 且二阶偏导数均为零.

求证:  $\exists a, b, c$ , s.t.  $f(x, y) = ax + by + c$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = g(x) + h(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow g''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = ax + c_1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow h''(y) = 0 \Rightarrow h(y) = by + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = ax + by + c$$



3. P33 例6.

$z = z(x, y)$  由方程  $ax + by + cz = \varphi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$  所确定的隐函数

$\varphi$  一元函数. 求证:  $(cy - bz) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = bx - ay$

$$adx + bdy + cdz = 2x\varphi'dx + 2y\varphi'dy + 2z\varphi'dz$$

$$\Rightarrow (c - 2z\varphi')dz = (2x\varphi' - a)dx + (2y\varphi' - b)dy$$

由隐函数定理,  $c - 2z\varphi' \neq 0$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x\varphi' - a}{c - 2z\varphi'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y\varphi' - b}{c - 2z\varphi'}$$

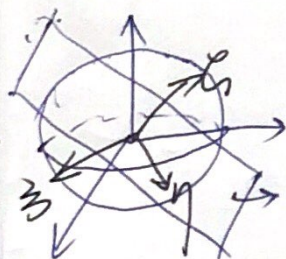
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (cy - bz) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{2cx\varphi' - 2bxz\varphi' - acy + abz}{c - 2z\varphi'} \\ &+ \frac{2ayz\varphi' - 2cxy\varphi' - abz + bcx}{c - 2z\varphi'} = bx - ay \end{aligned}$$

4. P34 例6.

$$I_1 = \iiint_V \omega x dx dy dz = \iiint_V \omega(ax + by + cz) dx dy dz$$

$V$  是  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  且  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ .

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \phi \end{cases} \quad I_1 = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \omega x \cdot r dr = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) \omega x dx = 4\pi (\sin 1 - \cos 1)$$



旋转坐标轴, 使新坐标  $\xi - \eta$  在  $ax + by + cz = 0$  平面上.  $\xi = ax + by + cz$

$$\text{则 } I_2 = \iiint_V \omega(\xi) d\xi d\eta d\xi = I_1.$$



P4660 6.

设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = n$ , 证明  $\prod_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} \leq n$ .

等号成立  $\Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 1$

$$f = x_1 \cdots x_n \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) + \lambda \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \prod_{j \neq i} x_j \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{x_j} - \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n x_j}{x_i} + \lambda = 0 \\ = \prod_{j \neq i} x_j \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{x_j} + \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n = 0$$

$$\text{显然 } \prod_{j \neq k} x_j \sum_{j \neq k} \frac{1}{x_j} = \prod_{j \neq l} x_j \sum_{j \neq l} \frac{1}{x_j} \quad \forall k \neq l$$

$$\Rightarrow x_l \sum_{j \neq k} \frac{1}{x_j} = x_k \sum_{j \neq l} \frac{1}{x_j}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + x_l \sum_{j \neq k} \frac{1}{x_j} = 1 + x_k \sum_{j \neq l} \frac{1}{x_j}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_l = x_k$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n = n x_i - n = 0 \Rightarrow x_i = 1 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$