

北京航空航天大学高等理工学院

2016-2017学年第一学期期中

《数学分析(III)》

试卷

班级_____学号_____.

姓名_____成绩_____.

参考答案及评分标准.

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	总分
得分									

每页反面作为草稿纸

注意事项: 本试卷共8大题, 卷面满分为100分. 请在各题题目后书写解答.

2016年11月12日

一、(10分)计算

(1) 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 点可微, 在单位向量 $\vec{a} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$, $\vec{b} = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})$ 上的方向导数分别为 $\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial a} = -2$, $\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial b} = 1$, 计算 $df(x_0, y_0)$.

(2) 求函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 - xyz$ 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 沿梯度方向的方向导数.

① 设 $A = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x}$, $B = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y}$, (2) $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = (A, B)$. 根据定义.

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot \vec{a} = -2 \\ \nabla f(x_0, y_0) \cdot \vec{b} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{B}{\sqrt{2}} = -2 \\ -\frac{A}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2B}{\sqrt{5}} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A - B = -2\sqrt{2} \\ -A + 2B = \sqrt{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = \sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2} \\ A = \sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore df(x_0, y_0) = A dx + B dy = (\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{2}) dx + (\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2}) dy$.

② $u = x^2 + y^2 - xyz$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = (2x - yz) \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 1$,

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = (2y - xz) \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 1$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -xy \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -1$.

$\therefore \nabla u \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = (1, 1, -1)$. 设 $\vec{n} = \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|}$, (2)

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = |\nabla u| = \sqrt{3}$.

二、(10分) 设 $F(s, t), G(s, t)$ 可微, 且 $\begin{cases} F(y-x, y-z) = 0 \\ G(xy, \frac{z}{y}) = 0 \end{cases}$ 决定 $x = x(y), z = z(y)$, 计算 $\frac{dx}{dy}, \frac{dz}{dy}$.

$$F'_1(dy-dx) + F'_2(dy-dz) = 0,$$

$$F'_1 dx + F'_2 dz = (F'_1 + F'_2) dy$$

$$G'_1(xy^2 + y^3 dx) + G'_2 \frac{y dz - z dy}{y^2} = 0,$$

$$xy^2 G'_1 dy + y^3 G'_1 dx + y G'_2 dz - z G'_2 dy = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_1(1 - \frac{dx}{dy}) + F'_2(1 - \frac{dz}{dy}) = 0 \\ G'_1(x + y \frac{dx}{dy}) + G'_2(\frac{z}{y} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{dz}{dy}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

... 主体

$$\begin{cases} F'_1 dx + F'_2 dz = (F'_1 + F'_2) dy \\ y^3 G'_1 dx + y G'_2 dz = (z G'_2 - xy^2 G'_1) dy \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} F'_1 & F'_2 \\ y^3 G'_1 & y G'_2 \end{vmatrix} = y F'_1 G'_2 - y^3 F'_2 G'_1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} F'_1 + F'_2 & F'_2 \\ z G'_2 - xy^2 G'_1 & y G'_2 \end{vmatrix} = y F'_1 G'_2 + y G'_2 F'_2 - z F'_2 G'_1 + xy^2 F'_2 G'_1 = y F'_1 G'_2 + xy^2 F'_2 G'_1 + (y-z) F'_2 G'_1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} F'_1 & F'_1 + F'_2 \\ y^3 G'_1 & z G'_2 - xy^2 G'_1 \end{vmatrix} = z F'_1 G'_2 - xy^2 F'_1 G'_1 - y^3 F'_1 G'_2 + y^3 F'_2 G'_1 = z F'_1 G'_2 - y^3 F'_2 G'_1 + y^2(x-y) F'_1 G'_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{y F'_1 G'_2 + xy^2 F'_2 G'_1 + (y-z) F'_2 G'_1}{y F'_1 G'_2 - y^3 F'_2 G'_1}; \quad \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{z F'_1 G'_2 - y^3 F'_2 G'_1 + y^2(x-y) F'_1 G'_1}{y F'_1 G'_2 - y^3 F'_2 G'_1}$$

只要主体方程组写对, 基础计算错误扣小分.

三、(15分) 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \sin(x^2+y^2), & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$, 研究 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点的连续性、偏导数的存在性、以及函数的可微性.

$$\text{设 } \rho = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, \quad \therefore \left| \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \sin(x^2+y^2) \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \frac{2\rho^3}{\rho^2} = 2\rho.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0) \quad \therefore f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处连续.}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x^2 = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y-0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y \sin y^2}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \sin y^2 = 0.$$

$$\therefore f(x,y) - f(0,0) = \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \sin(x^2+y^2) = \frac{\rho^3 (\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta)}{\rho^2} \sin \rho^2 = \rho \delta \sin^2 \rho^2 [\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta]$$

$$\frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} y = 0,$$

$$\therefore \delta = f(x,y) - f(0,0) - \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial x} x - \frac{\partial f(0,0)}{\partial y} y = \rho \sin^2 \rho^2 [\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta]$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \sin^2 \rho^2 [\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta] = 0, \quad \text{即 } \delta = o(\rho), \quad (\rho \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\therefore f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 处可微.}$$

四、(15分) 设 $z = \int_x^y e^{-(x^2+y^2+t^2)} dt$, 计算 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

$$z = e^{-x^2-y^2} \int_x^y e^{-t^2} dt.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -2xz + e^{-x^2-y^2} \cdot (-e^{-x^2}) = -2xz - e^{-2x^2-y^2}, \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2yz + e^{-x^2-y^2} \cdot (e^{-y^2}) = -2yz + e^{-x^2-2y^2}, \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -2z - 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^{-2x^2-y^2} (-4x) = -2z - 2x[-2xz - e^{-2x^2-y^2}] + 4xe^{-2x^2-y^2} \\ &= (4x^2-2)z + 2xe^{-2x^2-y^2} + 4xe^{-2x^2-y^2} = (4x^2-2)z + 6xe^{-2x^2-y^2}, \quad (3 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - e^{-x^2-2y^2} (-2y) = -2x[-2yz + e^{-x^2-2y^2}] + 2ye^{-x^2-2y^2} \\ &= \cancel{4xy} + \cancel{2xy} + 2xy e^{-x^2-2y^2} - 2xe^{-x^2-2y^2} + 2ye^{-x^2-2y^2} \\ &= 4xy - 2xe^{-x^2-2y^2} + 2ye^{-x^2-2y^2}, \quad (3 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -2z - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + e^{-x^2-2y^2} (-4y) = -2z - 2y[-2yz + e^{-x^2-2y^2}] - 4ye^{-x^2-2y^2} \\ &= (4y^2-2)z - 2(y+2y)e^{-x^2-2y^2}, \quad (3 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

过程正确, 计算错误扣小分.

五、(15分)

- (1) 请构造一个二元函数使得 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 存在而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$ 和 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$ 都不存在.
- (2) 请构造一个二元函数使得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$ 和 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$ 都存在, 而 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 不存在.
- (3) 有没有可能 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$ 和 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 都存在但不相等? 若可能, 给出一个例子.

① $f(x,y) = (x+y)(\sin \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{y})$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \neq \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$, 同理 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \neq \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$

但是 $0 \leq |f(x,y)| \leq 2|x|+2|y|$, $\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$.

② $f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$, $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$

但是 $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=kx}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{1+k^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$ 依赖于 k

$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \neq$

③ 不可能. 因为 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 与 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y)$ 若都存在, 必相等

各5分. 举例可多种开式.

③ 可证明原命题.

六、(10分) 确定函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y$ 在区域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$ 上的最大值和最小值.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 6 \\ y_0 = -8 \end{cases} \quad \text{可验证} \quad (6, -8) \text{ 是 } f(x, y) \text{ 的驻点, 但 } (6, -8) \notin D = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq 25\}.$$

所以, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最大值和最小值只能在边界上达到. (2分)

现求 $f(x, y)$ 在约束 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ 下的条件极值.

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, \lambda) = (x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y) + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25).$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{6}{1+\lambda} \\ y = \frac{-8}{1+\lambda} \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 3, y_1 = -4 \\ x_2 = -3, y_2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{36+64}{(1+\lambda)^2} = 25 \Rightarrow (1+\lambda)^2 = 4, \quad 1+\lambda = \pm 2, \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -3$$

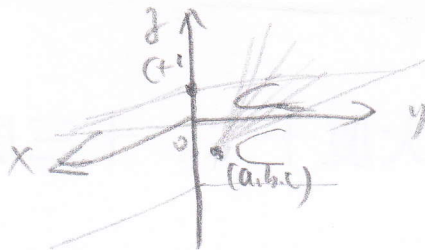
$$\text{在 } (3, -4) \text{ 处, } A = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = 2(1+\lambda) = 4, B = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = 2(1+\lambda) = 4.$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ 时, } A = 4, B = 0, C = 4, \quad AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0 \therefore f(3, -4) \text{ 为极小值} = 9 + 16 - 36 - 64 = -75$$

$$\lambda = -3 \text{ 时, } A = -4, B = 0, C = -4, \quad AC - B^2 > 0, A < 0 \therefore f(-3, 4) \text{ 为极大值} = 9 + 16 + 36 + 64 = 125$$

所以, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最大值为 125, 最小值为 -75. (4分)

没有比较, 只说问题有最大最小值, 此题两分应该给. 说最大最小值, 扣分 ≤ 2 .



七、(15分) 设 $f(x, y)$ 可微, $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$, 证明曲面 $f(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ 上任意一点的切平面都通过一定点, 并给出此定点坐标. 进一步, 给出本题结果的几何解释.

$$\Sigma: f(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0, \quad \vec{n} = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}).$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_1 \frac{1}{(z-c)}; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'_2 \frac{1}{(z-c)}; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = f'_1 \frac{-(x-a)}{(z-c)^2} + f'_2 \frac{-(y-b)}{(z-c)^2}.$$

$\forall (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Sigma$, 此点的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = (\frac{f'_1}{z_0-c}, \frac{f'_2}{z_0-c}, \frac{-(x_0-a)f'_1}{(z_0-c)^2} + \frac{-(y_0-b)f'_2}{(z_0-c)^2})$$

$$\therefore \text{切平面方程为 } (x-x_0)\frac{f'_1}{z_0-c} + (y-y_0)\frac{f'_2}{z_0-c} + (z-z_0)\left[\frac{-(x_0-a)f'_1}{(z_0-c)^2} + \frac{-(y_0-b)f'_2}{(z_0-c)^2}\right] = 0.$$

显见是 (a, b, c) 满足此方程, 即 Σ 上任意一点的切平面均过点 (a, b, c) . (10分)

几何解释:

几何解释, 只要有意义.

曲面 Σ 是由平面曲线 $f(x, y) = 0$ 演化而来. (2分)

① $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in C$, 即 $f(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 则直线 $l: \frac{x-a}{z-c} = x_0, \frac{y-b}{z-c} = y_0$ 属于 Σ .

而直线 l 的方程为 $\frac{x-a}{x_0} = \frac{y-b}{y_0} = \frac{z-c}{1}$, 即过 (a, b, c) 且以 $(x_0, y_0, 1)$ 为方向向量.

$\therefore \forall (x_0, y_0) \in C$, 则过点 (a, b, c) 的直线 $l \in \Sigma$.

② $\forall (x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Sigma$, 则它必在某条(过点 (a, b, c))的直线 l 上.

事实上, $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Sigma \Rightarrow f(\frac{x_0-a}{z_0-c}, \frac{y_0-b}{z_0-c}) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists (x_1, y_1) \in C$ s.t.

$\frac{x_0-a}{z_0-c} = x_1, \frac{y_0-b}{z_0-c} = y_1$, 即 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 在直线 $l: \frac{x-a}{x_1} = \frac{y-b}{y_1} = \frac{z-c}{1}$ 上.

综上两点, 曲面 Σ 是一个锥面. 此锥面以点 (a, b, c) 为可去尖点.

(注意 Σ 在 (a, b, c) 点没有定义), 所以 Σ 的所有切平面都过点 (a, b, c) .

八、(10分)

(1) 设 $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 请解释: 在计算 n 元函数 $y = f(\vec{x})$ 在约束条件

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1(\vec{x}) = 0 \\ \dots\dots\dots (m < n) \text{ 下的极值时, 为什么要求 } \text{rank}\left(\frac{\partial(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}\right) = m. \\ \varphi_m(\vec{x}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 设 $\vec{x}_0 = (x_1^0, \dots, x_n^0)^T$, $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 若对二次连续可微函数 $f(\vec{x})$ 有 $\nabla f(\vec{x}_0) = 0$, 且 Hessian 矩阵 $H_f(\vec{x}_0)$ 半正定, 是否可以确定 $f(\vec{x}_0)$ 为极小值? 若可以, 证明你的结论; 若不可以, 请举例说明你的结论.

① $J = \frac{\partial(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla \varphi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \nabla \varphi_m \end{pmatrix}$. 如果 $\text{rank}(J) < m$, 则 $\exists i, j, k$ s.t.

$\nabla \varphi_i = k \nabla \varphi_j, \quad i \neq j, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq m$. 即 $\nabla(\varphi_i - k\varphi_j) = 0$,

$\varphi_i - k\varphi_j = c$, 但 $\varphi_i = 0, \varphi_j = 0 \therefore c = 0 \therefore \varphi_i = k\varphi_j$. 为常数

即约束条件中有两个是成比例的, 是重复约束, 可以舍去. 所以 $\text{rank}(J) = m$.

② 对 $f(x)$, $\nabla f(\vec{x}_0) \stackrel{=0}{\neq 0}$. $H_f(\vec{x}_0)$ 半正定时, 无法决定 是否是极小值. 例如.

$f(x, y) = (x-y)^2 + (x+y)^3, \quad g(x, y) = (x-y)^2 + (x+y)^4$

都以 $(0, 0)$ 为驻点, H_f, H_g 都在 $(0, 0)$ 半正定, 但是

$f(0, 0)$ 不是极小值 (存在附近 $x+y$ 可正可负).

$g(0, 0)$ 是极小值. ($g(x, y) \geq 0$).

— 试题结束 — 试题结束 — 试题结束 —

各5分

① 说得不准确. 酌情给分.

② 举例不当的, 扣分 ≤ 2 .

回答正确.