

## 思考题 10

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### 1

若  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  可分别解出  $x = f(y, z)$ ,  $y = g(z, x)$ ,  $z = h(x, y)$ , 则  $f_z g_x h_y = -1$ .

**证明.**  $F(x, y, z) = F(f(y, z), y, z) = 0$  对  $z$  求偏导  $F_x \cdot f_z + F_z = 0$ ,

$$\therefore f_z = -\frac{F_z}{F_x},$$

$$\text{同理 } g_x = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}, \quad h_y = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}.$$

$$\therefore f_z \cdot g_x \cdot h_y = -1.$$

□

### 2

讨论二元函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|^\alpha |y|^\beta}{x^2 + y^2} & (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0), \\ 0 & (x^2 + y^2 = 0). \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

的连续性, 可导性与可微性.

**解:** 令  $g(x, y) = \frac{|x|^\alpha |y|^\beta}{x^2 + y^2}$ .

连续性

$\alpha < 0$  或  $\beta < 0$  时, 不连续.

$\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  时, 令  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ , 则

$$g(x, y) = \frac{|x|^\alpha |y|^\beta}{x^2 + y^2} = |r|^{\alpha+\beta-2} |\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta, \quad (2)$$

$\alpha + \beta > 2$  时,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} g = 0$ , 连续,

$\alpha + \beta = 2$  时,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} g = |\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta$ , 不连续,

$\alpha + \beta < 2$  时, 不连续,

$\therefore \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ , 且  $\alpha + \beta > 2$  时连续.

## 可导性

考察

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) - f(0, 0)}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{g}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{|r|^{\alpha+\beta-2} |\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta}{r}. \quad (3)$$

$\alpha + \beta > 3$  时,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{g}{r} = 0$ , 可导,

$\alpha + \beta = 3$  时,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0+} \frac{g}{r} = |\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta, \lim_{r \rightarrow 0-} \frac{g}{r} = -|\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta$ , 不可导,

$\alpha + \beta < 3$  时, 不可导,

$\therefore \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ , 且  $\alpha + \beta > 3$  时可导.

## 可微性

若可微, 则各方向导数存在, 由可导性  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0, \alpha + \beta > 3$ , 且  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$ ,

$$\therefore f(x, y) = o\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta > 3,$$

$\therefore \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ , 且  $\alpha + \beta > 3$  时可微.

## 3

求函数  $u = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 2xyz$  在单位球内部  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  的最大值与最小值.

**解:** 最大值与最小值在极值点或边界上取得.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \Rightarrow x = y = z = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

对任意  $x = y = z = \varepsilon > 0, u > 0$ , 对任意  $x = y = z = -\varepsilon < 0, u < 0$ , 所以临界点  $(0, 0, 0)$  不是极值点, 最大最小值在边界上取得

设  $f = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 2xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$ ,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 2yz + 2x\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 2xz + 2y\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 2xy + 2z\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \left( \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \quad \text{或} \quad (0, 0, \pm 1) \quad \text{或} \quad \left( \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{18}, \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{18}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{9} \right).$$

$\left( -\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{18}, -\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{18}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9} \right)$  可轮换.

在  $(0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0)$  取最大值 1, 在  $(0, 0, -1), (0, 0, -1), (-1, 0, 0)$  取最小值 -1.