

思考题 10

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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 $F_x \cdot f_z + F_z = 0$,

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

$\therefore \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$, 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

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

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

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

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

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.