

## 10.1.2 向量代数

向量(矢量) { 大小  
方向 }

向量(矢量): 起点为原点的向量

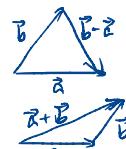
自由向量: 与起点无关的向量

单位向量:  $\hat{a} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$

零向量与任何向量平行

$$\text{三角不等式: } |\vec{a}-\vec{b}| \leq |\vec{a}|+|\vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a}+\vec{b}| \leq |\vec{a}|+|\vec{b}|$$



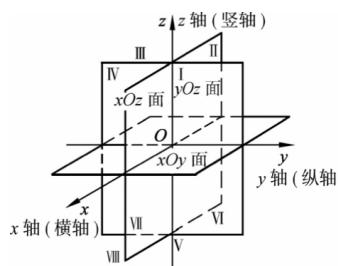
空间直角坐标系

坐标原点

坐标轴

坐标面

卦限 (8个)



坐标分解式:  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} = (x, y, z)$   
( $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$  为  $x, y, z$  轴上的单位向量)

平行向量对应坐标成比例:

$$\vec{b} \parallel \vec{a} \Leftrightarrow \vec{b} = \lambda \vec{a} \Leftrightarrow \frac{b_x}{a_x} = \frac{b_y}{a_y} = \frac{b_z}{a_z}$$

当向量分量出现0时, 其平行向量对应量为0.

$$|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2 + (y_2-y_1)^2 + (z_2-z_1)^2}$$

  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  的夹角 ( $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ ) =  $\alpha$

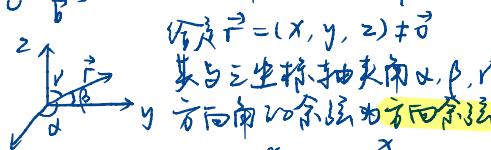
$$\text{设 } \vec{r} = (x, y, z) \neq \vec{0}$$

其与三坐标轴夹角  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  为方向角  
方向角的余弦为方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\vec{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$



向量的投影: 当  $\vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$  时,  $\vec{b}$  在  $\vec{a}$  上的投影为

$$\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|} = |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = |\vec{b}| P_{\vec{a}} \vec{b}$$

投影是数值, 而非向量

“”的值为 +, -, 0

向量的坐标可用该向量在三个坐标轴上的投影表示

向量的参数表示:

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta \quad (\text{点积})$$

$$= |\vec{b}| P_{\vec{a}} \vec{b}$$

下证:

$$\text{① } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$$

$$\text{② } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

数量积的坐标表示:

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$$

向量积: 设  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  的夹角为  $\theta$ , 定义

已 { 方向:  $\vec{c} \perp \vec{a}, \vec{c} \perp \vec{b}$  且符合右手规则

大小:  $|\vec{c}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$

称  $\vec{c}$  为  $\vec{a}$  与  $\vec{b}$  的向量积, 记作  $\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  (叉积)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{c} &= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \end{aligned}$$

下证:

$$\text{① } \vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{② } \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$$

运算律: 反交换律:  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$

结合律:  $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$

向量积的坐标表示式:

设  $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} + (a_z b_x - a_x b_z) \vec{j} + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k}$$

向量积的坐标计算法:

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = \left( \begin{vmatrix} a_y & a_z \\ b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_z \\ b_x & b_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

# 10.3 平面及其方程

## 曲面方程的概念

**定义:** 若曲面  $S$  与方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  满足  
 (1)  $S$  上的任意点坐标都满足此方程.  
 (2) 不在  $S$  上的点坐标不满足此方程.

则  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  为曲面  $S$  的方程  
 曲面  $S$  为  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  的图形.

**基本问题:** ① 已知一曲面作为它的几何轨迹, 求方程.  
 ② 已知方程, 求几何图形.

## 平面的法向式方程

设  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为平面  $\pi$  上的点, 且垂直于  $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$   
 则有  $A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0$  法向式方程

**例1:** 求过  $M_1(2, -1, 4)$ ,  $M_2(-1, 3, -2)$ ,  $M_3(0, 2, 3)$   
 的平面方程

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n} &= \overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_3} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -3 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (14, 9, -11) \\ \text{平面方程: } 14(x-2) + 9(y+1) - (z-4) &= 0 \\ 14x + 9y - z - 15 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

## 两点式方程:

当平面与三坐标轴交点为  $P(a, 0, 0)$ ,  $Q(0, b, 0)$ ,  $R(0, 0, c)$ .  
 平面方程为  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$  ( $a, b, c \neq 0$ )

## 平面的一般方程:

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 \quad (A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0)$$

其图形为法向量  $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$  的平面

①  $D=0$ , 则表示通过原点的平面

②  $A=0$ ,  $\vec{n} = (0, B, C) \parallel x$  轴, 平面  $\parallel x$  轴

③  $B=0$ , 平面  $\parallel y$  轴

④  $C=0$ , 平面  $\parallel z$  轴

⑤  $A=B=0$ , 平面  $\parallel xy$  面

⑥  $B=C=0$ , 平面  $\parallel yz$  面

⑦  $A=C=0$ , 平面  $\parallel zx$  面

**例2:** 求通过  $x$  轴和点  $(4, -3, -1)$  的平面方程

设方程为:  $Bx + Cz = 0$  通过  $x$  轴

$$4B - 3C = 0$$

$$-3B - C = 0$$

$$C = -3B$$

$$4B - 3(-3B) = 0 \quad D = 0$$

$$4B + 9B = 0 \quad D = 0$$

$$13B = 0 \quad D = 0$$

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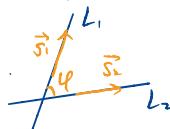
## 线面间的位置关系

两直线的夹角(方向向量的夹角,取锐角)

设两直线方向向量分别为

$$\vec{s}_1 = (m_1, n_1, p_1), \vec{s}_2 = (m_2, n_2, p_2).$$

$$\text{其夹角} \varphi \text{ 满足 } \cos \varphi = \frac{|\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2|}{|\vec{s}_1||\vec{s}_2|}$$



$$L_1 \perp L_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{s}_1 \perp \vec{s}_2$$

$$L_1 \parallel L_2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{s}_1 \parallel \vec{s}_2$$

例5. 求以下两直线的夹角  $L_1: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{-4} = \frac{z+3}{1}$

$$L_2: \begin{cases} x+y+2=0 \\ x+2z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \vec{s}_1 = (1, -4, 1), \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2, -2, -1)$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2|}{|\vec{s}_1||\vec{s}_2|} = \frac{9}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

例6. 佐证  $L$  与  $z$  轴平行, 其中  $L: \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{cases}$

$$\vec{s} = \vec{p}_0 \times \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 2)$$

$L$  与  $z$  轴平行

## 直线与平面的夹角

$$\sin \varphi = |\cos(\vec{s}, \vec{n})|$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{s} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{s}||\vec{n}|}$$

$$\therefore L \perp \pi \Leftrightarrow \varphi = 90^\circ$$

$$L \perp \pi \Leftrightarrow \vec{s} \parallel \vec{n}$$

$$L \parallel \pi \Leftrightarrow \vec{s} \perp \vec{n}$$

例7. 求以下直线与平面的交点

$$\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{2}, 2x+y+z-6=0$$

直线的参数式方程为:  $x=t+2, y=t+3, z=2t+4$

$$\therefore 2(t+2) + t+3 + 2t+4 - 6 = 0$$

$$t = -1$$

$$\therefore x=1, y=2, z=2$$

$$\therefore \text{交点为 } (1, 2, 2)$$

## 10.4 曲面与空间曲线

柱面: 一条直线沿着一条曲线  $C$  平行移动而形成的轨迹.

一般地, 在三维空间中,

方程  $F(x, y)=0$  表示柱面,

其准线为  $xoy$  面上的曲线  $F(x, y)=0$ ,

其母线为平行于  $z$  轴的直线;

方程  $G(y, z)=0$  表示柱面,

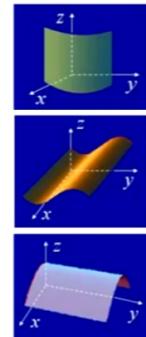
其准线为  $yoz$  面上的曲线  $G(y, z)=0$ ,

其母线为平行于  $x$  轴的直线;

方程  $H(x, z)=0$  表示柱面,

其准线为  $xoz$  面上的曲线  $H(x, z)=0$ ,

其母线为平行于  $y$  轴的直线.



## 旋转曲面的方程

例如:  $yoz$  面上, 曲线  $C$  的方程为  $f(y, z)=0$ ,

曲线  $C$  绕  $z$  轴旋转一周所得曲面的方程为  $f(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z)=0$ ;

曲线  $C$  绕  $y$  轴旋转一周所得曲面的方程为  $f(y, \pm\sqrt{x^2+z^2})=0$ .

二次曲面:  $F(x, y, z)=0$

$$1) \text{椭球面 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (a, b, c > 0)$$

$$2) \text{抛物面} \begin{cases} \text{椭圆抛物面} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z \quad (a, b > 0) \\ \text{双曲抛物面} \quad \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = z \quad (a, b > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$3) \text{双曲面} \begin{cases} \text{单叶双曲面} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (a, b, c > 0) \\ \text{双叶双曲面} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1 \quad (a, b, c > 0) \end{cases}$$

## 空间曲线: 两曲面交线

参数式方程:  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$

## 空间曲线在坐标面上的投影

曲线  $C$  在  $xoy$  面上的投影曲线为  $\begin{cases} H(x, y)=0 \\ z=0. \end{cases}$  投影柱面

曲线  $C$  在  $yoz$  面上的投影曲线为  $\begin{cases} G(y, z)=0 \\ x=0. \end{cases}$

曲线  $C$  在  $xoz$  面上的投影曲线为  $\begin{cases} R(x, z)=0 \\ y=0. \end{cases}$

## 11.1 多元函数的基本概念

定义：设有变量  $x, y, z$ . 若  $x, y$  在一定范围内任取一对值  $(x, y)$  时,  $z$  按一定的法则  $f$ , 具有唯一确定的值与之对应, 则  $f$  为  $x, y$  的二元函数.

\* 二元函数的定义域为  $x, y$  平面上的点集.

\* 区域(开区域)：连通的开集

### 多元函数的极限

例 1:  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{y} + y \sin \frac{1}{x}, & xy \neq 0 \\ 0, & xy = 0 \end{cases}$

求证:  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0 \quad |a+b| \leq \sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)}$

$$0 \leq |x \sin \frac{1}{y} + y \sin \frac{1}{x}| \leq \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{y} + y^2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{x}} \leq \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 1$$

$(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时,  $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow 0$

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

例 2: 讨论  $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$  在  $(0, 0)$  的极限

$\exists P(x, y) \xrightarrow{\text{沿 } x \text{ 轴 } (P \neq y=0)} (0, 0)$  时.

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

$\exists P(x, y) \xrightarrow{\text{沿 } y=x} (0, 0)$  时.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$\therefore$  不存在

若极限存在, 则  $P(x, y)$  沿任意路径  $\rightarrow P_0$  时, 极限值都相等.

### 多元函数的连续性

\* 一切多元初等函数在定义域内连续

可用代入法求极限

例 3: 求极限 ①  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin xy}{x}$   
②  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}{xy}$

①  $\because (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  时,  $xy \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left( \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y \right) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} y = 1 \times 0 = 0$$

② 原式 =  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy+1-1}{xy(\sqrt{xy+1}+1)} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{xy+1}+1} = \frac{1}{2}$

## 11.2 多元函数微分法

偏导数: 设  $z = f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内有定义, 若  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+\Delta x, y_0)-f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x}$

存在, 则  $f'_x$  为  $z$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处对  $x$  的偏导数, 记  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$ ,  $z'_x(x_0, y_0)$ .

\* 二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  的偏导本质上是一元函数的求导问题.

例 1: 若  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$  在  $(1, 2)$  的偏导数

法一:  $f_x = 2x + 6 \quad f_y = 3 + 2y$

$f_x(1, 2) = 8 \quad f_y(1, 2) = 7$

法二:  $f_x = 2x + 3y \quad f_y = 3x + 2y$

$f_x(1, 2) = 8 \quad f_y(1, 2) = 7$

### 高阶偏导数:

二阶:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y); \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y);$$

纯偏导  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y); \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x, y).$  混合偏导

例 2: 若  $z = x^3y + 3x^2y^3 - xy + 2$  的二阶偏导数

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2y + 6x^2y^3 - y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 + 9x^2y^2 - x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 6xy + 6y^3 \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 18x^2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 3x^2 + 18xy^2 - 1 = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 3x^2 + 18y^2x - 1$$

\* 若  $z = f(x, y)$  的二阶混合偏导数在  $D$  内连续, 则二者在  $D$  内相等.

### 全微分:

函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $P(x, y)$  处的全增量为  $\Delta z = f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y)$  若全增量可表示为  $\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$ ,

其中  $A, B$  不依赖于  $\Delta x, \Delta y$  仅与  $x, y$  有关,  $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ . 则称函数  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $P$  处可微,  $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$  称为  $f(x, y)$  在点  $P$  处的全微分, 记作  $dz = df = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ .

可微的条件：(至微分存在)

对等：

若  $z = f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处可微， $\Delta z$

①  $f(x, y)$  在  $P$  处连续

② 若偏导数存在，且  $A = f_x(x_0, y_0), B = f_y(x_0, y_0)$ .

则微分  $\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y$   
 $= f_x(x_0, y_0) dx + f_y(x_0, y_0) dy$

结论：偏导连续

例3：若  $u = e^{xy^2} + xy + z^2$  为全微分

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz e^{xy^2} + y,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xz e^{xy^2} + x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = yz e^{xy^2} + 2z.$$

$$du = \cdots dx + \cdots dy + \cdots dz$$

全微分  $\Rightarrow$  偏导存在且偏导连续

$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y$ .

例4：计算  $1.04^{2.02}$  的近似值

$$f(x, y) = x^y, x_0 = 1, y_0 = 2, \Delta x = 0.04, \Delta y = 0.02$$

$$f_x = yx^{y-1}, f_y = x^y \ln x$$

$$f_x(1, 2) = 2, f_y(1, 2) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.04)^{2.02} &\approx f(1, 2) + f_x(1, 2) \cdot \Delta x + f_y(1, 2) \cdot \Delta y \\ &= 1 + 2 \times 0.04 + 0 \times 0.02 \\ &= 1.08 \end{aligned}$$



反例：

$$f_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, f_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

1. 函数  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在原点处连续，但偏导数不存在、函数不可微。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0)-f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+\Delta y)-f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0$$

$$2. \text{函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases}$$

在原点处偏导数存在，但函数不连续、不可微。

$$3. \text{函数 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases}$$

在原点处可微，但偏导数不连续。

复合函数微分法 (链式法则)

① 中间变量为一元函数

设  $u = \varphi(t), v = \psi(t)$  在  $t$  处均有导数， $z = f(u, v)$

在  $t$  处有  $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt}$

\* 一元函数  $z = f(\varphi(t), \psi(t))$  的导数  
称为全导数

例1：设  $z = e^{u-v}, u = \sin t, v = t^3$ . 求  $\frac{dz}{dt}$

$$\begin{aligned} z &\underset{u}{\cancel{\backslash}} \underset{v}{\cancel{/}} t \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt} \\ &= e^{u-v} \cdot \cos t - 2e^{u-v} \cdot 3t^2 \\ &= e^{\sin t - t^3} (\cos t - 6t^2) \end{aligned}$$

② 中间变量为多元函数

$$\begin{aligned} z &\underset{u}{\cancel{\backslash}} \underset{v}{\cancel{/}} x \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &\underset{u}{\cancel{\backslash}} \underset{v}{\cancel{/}} y \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

例2：设  $z = e^u \sin v, u = xy, v = x+y$ . 求偏导数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

$$\begin{aligned} z &\underset{u}{\cancel{\backslash}} \underset{v}{\cancel{/}} x \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= e^u \sin v \cdot y + e^u \cos v \cdot 1 \\ &= e^{xy} [\sin(x+y) \cdot y + \cos(x+y)] \\ &\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &= e^u \sin v \cdot x + e^u \cos v \cdot 1 \\ &= e^{xy} [\sin(x+y) \cdot x + \cos(x+y)] \end{aligned}$$

例3： $w = e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}, z = x^2 \sin y$ . 求  $w$  的偏导数

$$\begin{aligned} w &= f(x, y, z) = e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{例4: } \\ \text{设 } t = x^2 + y^2, z = x^2 \sin y, w = e^{t+z^2} \end{array}$

$$w \underset{t}{\cancel{\backslash}} \underset{z}{\cancel{/}} y \quad \text{[例4]求 } z$$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{例5: } \\ \text{设 } w = e^{x^2+y^2+x^2 \sin y} \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= e^{x^2+y^2+x^2 \sin y} \\ &= e^{x^2+y^2} \cdot e^{x^2 \sin y} \\ &= e^{x^2+y^2} \cdot e^{x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin y + \frac{1}{2} \cos y} \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{在原点处可微, 但偏导数不连续。} \\ \text{在原点处可微, 但偏导数不连续。} \end{array}$

# 多元复合函数的高阶偏导数

对于二元函数  $z = f(u, v)$ , 引入记号:

$$\frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial u} = f'_1, \quad \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial v} = f'_2.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(u, v)}{\partial u^2} = f''_{11}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(u, v)}{\partial u \partial v} = f''_{12}$$

例4: 设  $z = f(2x+3y, xy)$ , 其中  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数. 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial xy}$

设  $z = f(u, v)$ ,  $u = 2x+3y$ ,  $v = xy$

$$z \begin{pmatrix} u-x \\ X \\ v-y \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot z + f'_2 \cdot y$$

$$f'_1 \begin{pmatrix} u-x \\ X \\ v-y \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial xy} = z(f''_{11} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{12} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + y(f''_{21} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y})$$

$$f'_2 \begin{pmatrix} u-x \\ X \\ v-y \end{pmatrix} = z(f''_{11} \cdot 3 + f''_{12} \cdot x) + y(f''_{21} \cdot 3 + f''_{22} \cdot x) \\ = 6f''_{11} + 2x f''_{12} + 3y f''_{21} + xy f''_{22}$$

## 隐函数的求导公式

定理. 设二元函数  $F(x, y)$  在点  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内具有连续偏导数,

且  $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ,  $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$ , 则在  $P_0$  的某邻域内,

方程  $F(x, y) = 0$  能唯一确定一个单值连续可导函数  $y = f(x)$ , 满足

$$y_0 = f(x_0), \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x, y)}{F_y(x, y)}.$$

例1: 给定  $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$  在  $(0, 1)$  的某邻域内  
试用一确定一个隐函数  $y = f(x)$ , 求其一阶导  
与二阶导.

$$\because F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$$

$$\therefore F_x = 2x, \quad F_y = 2y, \quad F(0, 1) = 0, \quad F_y(0, 1) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore F(x, y) = 0 \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \cdots$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x(x, y)}{F_y(x, y)} = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{y - x \cdot y'}{y^2} = -\frac{y + x \cdot \frac{x}{y}}{y^2} = -\frac{y^2 + x^2}{y^3} = -\frac{1}{y^3}$$

定理. 设三元函数  $F(x, y, z)$  在点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的某邻域内具有连续偏导数,

且  $F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ,  $F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ , 则在  $P_0$  的某邻域内有:

(1) 方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  能唯一确定一个单值连续函数  $z = f(x, y)$ , 满足  
 $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ .

(2) 函数  $z = f(x, y)$  存在连续偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$

例2: 二元函数  $z = f(x, y)$  满足  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$

$$\text{求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z$$

$$F_x = 2x, \quad F_y = 2y, \quad F_z = -4z, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x}{z-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2z+x \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z-2)^2} = \frac{(2-z)^2+x^2}{(z-2)^3}$$

## 由方程组所确定的隐函数及其导数

$$\text{对二元一次方程组 } \begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1, \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由克莱姆法则知: } x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

例3: 二元函数  $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$  由

$$\begin{cases} xu - yv = 0 \\ yu + xv = 1 \end{cases} \text{确定, 计算 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{方程组而得对不等式: } \begin{cases} u + x \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ y \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -v \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -u & -y \\ -v & x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-ux - vy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & -u \\ y & -v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & -u \\ y & x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-xv + uy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

## 11.3 多元微分学的几何应用

定义: 动线: 曲线  $C$  靠近于  $M_0$  时,  
割线  $\overline{M_0 M}$  的极限位置.

该平面: 过  $M_0$  且与其切线垂直的平面  
称切平面 // 法向量

求法: ①曲线  $C$ :  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$ ,  $\Delta t = t_0 + \Delta t$  时

$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0), \quad \Delta t = t_0 + \Delta t \text{ 时}$$

$$M_1(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$$

$$\overline{M_0 M_1}: \frac{x - x_0}{\Delta x} = \frac{y - y_0}{\Delta y} = \frac{z - z_0}{\Delta z}$$

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\Delta y / \Delta t} = \frac{y - y_0}{\Delta y / \Delta t} = \frac{z - z_0}{\Delta z / \Delta t}$$

$$\downarrow \Delta t \rightarrow 0$$

$$M_0 \text{ 处切线: } \frac{x - x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(t_0)}$$

\*切面量 (切线的平行面):  $\vec{T} = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$

$M_0$  处的法平面方程:  $x'(t_0)(x - x_0) + y'(t_0)(y - y_0) + z'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$

\*若曲线  $C$  为两形面的交线, 且  $C: \begin{cases} y = f(x) \\ z = g(x) \end{cases}$

则  $\vec{T} = (1, f'(x_0), g'(x_0))$

② 曲线  $C$ :  $\begin{cases} F_1(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G_1(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ ,  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

切向量:  $\vec{T} = (\left| \begin{matrix} F_y & F_2 \\ G_y & G_2 \end{matrix} \right|_{M_0}, -\left| \begin{matrix} F_x & F_2 \\ G_x & G_2 \end{matrix} \right|_{M_0}, \left| \begin{matrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{matrix} \right|_{M_0})$   
同向量  $\times$  长

### 切平面与法线

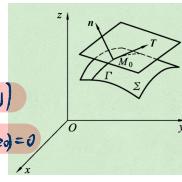
设曲面  $\Sigma$ :  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ ,  $\Sigma$  在

$M_0$  处的法向量为:

$$\vec{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

切平面方程:  $\nabla F(x-x_0) + \nabla F(y-y_0) + \nabla F(z-z_0) = 0$

$$\text{法线方程: } \frac{x-x_0}{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z}$$



### 11.4 多元函数的极值与最值

定义: 二元函数  $z=f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某去心邻域内  
若满足  $f(x, y) < f(x_0, y_0)$  或  $f(x, y) > f(x_0, y_0)$   
则称函数在该点取极大值或极小值

极值 ① 必要:  $z=f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处偏导数为零

存在 偏导数, 则  $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$

的条件 驻点: 偏导数=0 的点 (未必是极值点)

② 充分:  $z=f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某邻域内有

一阶、二阶连续偏导数, 且  $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ,

令  $A = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $B = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $C = f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$

则 1) 当  $AC - B^2 < 0$  时, 函数在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处不取极值;

2) 当  $AC - B^2 > 0$  时, 函数在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处取得极值:  $\begin{cases} A < 0 \text{ 时取极大值,} \\ A > 0 \text{ 时取极小值;} \end{cases}$

3) 当  $AC - B^2 = 0$  时, 不能确定, 需另行讨论.

### 计算 步骤

第一步: 求出一阶偏导数  $f_x(x, y)=0$ ,  $f_y(x, y)=0$ ,

并通过解方程组  $\begin{cases} f_x(x, y)=0 \\ f_y(x, y)=0 \end{cases}$  得到函数所有的驻点;

第二步: 求出二阶偏导数  $f_{xx}(x, y)=0$ ,  $f_{yy}(x, y)=0$ ,  $f_{xy}(x, y)=0$ ,

并对每个驻点求出对应的二阶偏导数的值  $A, B, C$ ;

第三步: 对每个驻点, 根据  $AC - B^2$  的符号判断是否为极值点,

对每个极值点, 根据  $A$  的符号进一步判断其类型;

第四步: 求出极值点处的函数值, 即为函数的极值.

拉格朗日乘数法 -- 在条件  $\varphi(x, y)=0$  下, 求函数  $z=f(x, y)$  的极值

第一步: 构造拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda\varphi(x, y)$ ;

$$\begin{cases} L_x = f_x(x, y) + \lambda\varphi_x(x, y) = 0, \\ L_y = f_y(x, y) + \lambda\varphi_y(x, y) = 0, \end{cases}$$

第二步: 求  $L$  的一阶偏导数, 并建立方程组  $\begin{cases} L_x = f_x(x, y) + \lambda\varphi_x(x, y) = 0, \\ L_y = f_y(x, y) + \lambda\varphi_y(x, y) = 0, \\ L_\lambda = \varphi(x, y) = 0; \end{cases}$

第三步: 由方程组解出  $x, y, \lambda$ , 则  $x, y$  是可能的极值点的坐标.