

多元函数微分学

一、设 $y = f(x, t)$, 而 $t = t(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x, y, t) = 0$ 所确定的函数, 其中 f, F 都具有二阶连续

偏导数, 试证明: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}}$. (2008-2009)

解: 本题可看成方程组 $\begin{cases} y = f(x, t) \\ F(x, y, t) = 0 \end{cases}$ 的隐函数求导问题. 注: 两个方程有两个是函数, 自变量一个,

即 x .

方程组 $\begin{cases} y = f(x, t) \\ F(x, y, t) = 0 \end{cases}$ 对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} & (1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dx} = 0 & (2) \end{cases}.$$

由 (2), $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0$. 由 (1) 可得

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = 0.$$

移项后, $\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}}$.

二、设函数 $f(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3$, 且有方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz$ ①

(1) 验证在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 近旁由方程①式能确定可微的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$;

(2) 试求 $f_x(x, y, z(x, y))$. (2008-2009)

解: (1) 记函数 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz$.

因为 $F(x, y, z)$ 在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 的邻域内具有连续的偏导数, 且

$$F_x = 2x - 3yz, \quad F_y = 2y - 3xz, \quad F_z = 2z - 3xy.$$

$$F(1,1,1) = 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 - 3 = 0,$$

$$F_z(1,1,1) = 2 - 3 = -1 \neq 0.$$

因此, 由隐函数存在定理, 在点 $(1,1,1)$ 近旁由方程①式能确定可微的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$.

$$(2) \text{ 由隐函数的求导公式, } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{2x - 3yz}{2z - 3xy}.$$

$$f_x(x, y, z(x, y)) = y^2 z^3 + 3xy^2 z^2 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^2 z^3 - 3xy^2 z^2 \cdot \frac{2x - 3yz}{2z - 3xy}.$$

三、设有一小山, 取它的底面所在的平面为 xoy 坐标面, 其底部所占的闭区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 - xy \leq 75\}, \text{ 小山的高度函数为 } h = f(x, y) = 75 - x^2 - y^2 + xy.$$

(1) 设 $M(x_0, y_0) \in D$, 问 $f(x, y)$ 在该点沿平面上什么方向的方向导数最大? 若记此方向导数的最大值为 $g(x_0, y_0)$, 试写出 $g(x_0, y_0)$ 的表达式;

(2) 现欲利用此小山开展攀岩活动, 为此需要在山脚找一上山坡度最大的点作为攀岩的起点, 也就是说, 要在 D 的边界线 $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 75$ 上找出 (1) 中 $g(x, y)$ 达到最大值的点. 试确定攀岩起点的位置.

(2008-2009)

解: $\text{grad } f(x_0, y_0) = (-2x_0 + y_0, -2y_0 + x_0),$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{s} &= \frac{1}{|\text{grad } f|} \text{grad } f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-2x_0 + y_0)^2 + (-2y_0 + x_0)^2}} (-2x_0 + y_0, -2y_0 + x_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x_0^2 + 5y_0^2 - 8x_0y_0}} (-2x_0 + y_0, -2y_0 + x_0) \end{aligned}$$

(1) $f(x, y)$ 在该点沿 \vec{s} 方向的方向导数最大.

$$g(x_0, y_0) = |\text{grad } f| = \sqrt{5x_0^2 + 5y_0^2 - 8x_0y_0}.$$

(2) 作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, \lambda) = 5x^2 + 5y^2 - 8xy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - xy - 75).$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 10x - 8y + \lambda(2x - y) = 0 & (1) \\ L_y = 10y - 8x + \lambda(2y - x) = 0 & (2), \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - xy - 75 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

由 (1) 乘 x , (2) 乘 y 后两式相减, 得

$$10x^2 - 10y^2 + \lambda(2x^2 - 2y^2) = 0, \text{ 即 } (5 + \lambda)(x^2 - y^2) = 0.$$

如果 $\lambda = -5$, 则由 (1) (2), $x = y = 0$, 则 (3) 不成立. 所以 $\lambda \neq -5$.

于是, $x = \pm y$, 代入 (3), 得驻点 $(5, -5), (-5, 5), (5\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3}), (-5\sqrt{3}, -5\sqrt{3})$.

经计算, 可得 $g(5, -5) = g(-5, 5) = 15\sqrt{2}$, $g(5\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3}) = g(-5\sqrt{3}, -5\sqrt{3}) = 5\sqrt{6}$.

故攀岩的起点应设在 $(5, -5)$ 或 $(-5, 5)$ 的位置.

四、已知 $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x \sin y + y \sin z + z \sin x}{\cos x + \cos y + \cos z}$, 则 $f_x(0, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}) =$ _____.

解: $f(x, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \sin x}{\cos x + 1}$, 则

$$f_x(0, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\cos x (\cos x + 1) + \sin^2 x}{(\cos x + 1)^2} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

五、设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 附近有定义, 且 $f_x(0, 0) = 2, f_y(0, 0) = 3$, 则下列正确的是 ().

(2009-2010)

(A) $dz|_{(0,0)} = 3dx + 2dy$.

(B) 曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 处的法向量为 $(2, 3, 1)$.

(C) 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 处的切向量为 $(0, 3, 1)$.

(D) 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 处的切向量为 $(1, 0, 2)$.

解: $dz|_{(0,0)} = f_x(0, 0)dx + f_y(0, 0)dy = 2dx + 3dy$, 所以 (A) 不正确.

记 $F(x, y) = f(x, y) - z$, 则曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 处的法向量为

$$(f_x(0, 0), f_y(0, 0), -1) = (2, 3, -1).$$

故 (B) 不正确.

选择 y 为参数, 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = y \\ z = f(0, y) \end{cases}$, 于是 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 处的

切向量为 $(0, 1, f_y(0, 0)) = (0, 1, 3)$. 故 (C) 不正确.

选择 x 为参数, 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = 0 \\ z = f(x, 0) \end{cases}$, 于是 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 处的

切向量为 $(1, 0, f_x(0, 0)) = (1, 0, 2)$. 故 (D) 正确.

六、设 $u = f(x + y, xz)$ 有二阶连续偏导数, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = (\quad)$. (2009-2010)

(A) $xf'_2 + xf''_{11} + (x+z)f''_{12} + xzf''_{22}$ (B) $xf''_{12} + xzf''_{22}$

(C) $f'_2 + xf''_{12} + xzf''_{22}$ (D) xzf''_{22} .

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 1 + f'_2 \cdot z$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = f'_{12} \cdot x + f'_{22} \cdot x \cdot z + f'_2$, 故 (C) 是正确的.

七、已知 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 求 $dz|_{(1,1)}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$. (2009-2010)

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2}) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot (\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$.

故 $dz|_{(1,1)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(1,1)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\bigg|_{(1,1)} dy = -\frac{1}{2}dx + \frac{1}{2}dy$.

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

八、已知曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切线方向为 \vec{T} , 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^z + \ln \frac{y}{z}$ 在点 $(1, 2, 1)$

处沿方向 \vec{T} 的方向导数.

(2009-2010)

解：由 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 两边关于 x 求导，得 $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$ ，解得 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{z-x}{y-z} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{z-y} \end{cases}$ 。

故曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切线方向为 $\vec{T} = (1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}) \Big|_{(1, -2, 1)} = (1, 0, -1)$ ，其方向余弦为

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, -1) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}).$$

又 $f_x = zx^{z-1}$, $f_y = \frac{1}{y}$, $f_z = x^z \ln x - \frac{1}{z}$ ，则函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 在点 $(1, 2, 1)$ 处沿方向 \vec{T} 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = (f_x \cos \alpha + f_y \cos \beta + f_z \cos \gamma) \Big|_{(1, 2, 1)} = 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 + (-1) \times (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \sqrt{2}.$$

九、设 $y = f(x, t)$ ，而 $t = t(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x, y, t) = 0$ 所确定的函数，求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ，其中 f, F 都具有二阶连续偏导数。
(2009-2010)

解：同 2008-2009.

十、某厂生产甲、乙两种产品，当产量分别为 x 和 y （吨）时的总收益函数为

$$R(x, y) = 27x + 42y - x^2 - 2xy - 4y^2, \text{ 总成本函数为 } C(x, y) = 36 + 12x + 8y \text{ (万元)}$$

除此之外，生产甲种产品每吨需支付排污费 1 万元，生产乙种产品每吨需支付排污费 2 万元，

(1) 在没有限制排污支出的情况下，两种产品的产量各为多少时总利润最大？并求最大总利润。

(2) 在限制排污总支出为 6 万元时，两种产品的产量各为多少时总利润最大？并求最大总利润。(2009-2010)

解： 利润函数为 $L(x, y) = R(x, y) - C(x, y) - x - 2y = 14x + 32y - x^2 - 2xy - 4y^2 - 36$ 。

$$(1) \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} L_x = 14 - 2x - 2y = 0 \\ L_y = 32 - 2x - 8y = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得唯一驻点 } (4, 3).$$

因实际问题的最大值存在，故甲产品和乙产品的产量分别为 4 吨和 3 吨时，利润最大，最大利润为 40 万元。

(2) 作拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y) = L(x, y) + \lambda(x + 2y - 6) = 14x + 32y - x^2 - 2xy - 4y^2 - 36 + \lambda(x + 2y - 6),$$

令

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 14 - 2x - 2y + \lambda = 0 \\ F_y = 32 - 2x - 8y + 2\lambda = 0, \\ F_\lambda = x + 2y - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得唯一驻点 $(2, 2)$. 因实际问题的最大值存在, 故甲产品和乙产品的产量分别为 2 吨和 2 吨时, 利润最大, 最大利润为 28 万元.

十一、设二元函数 $z=f(u, v)$ 具有二阶连续的偏导数, $u=xy$, $v=x^2+y^2$, 求 z 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 与二阶偏

导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$. (2010-2011)

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y.$

于是, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + 2x \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + 2y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y(y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 2x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v}) + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + 2x(y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + 2x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2})$$

$$= y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 4xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + 4x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + y(x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v}) + 2x(x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2})$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 2(x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + 4xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x(x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v}) + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + 2y(x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} + 2y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2})$$

$$= x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 4xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + 4y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}.$$

十二、求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4x \end{cases}$ 在点 $M(0, 0, 4)$ 处的切线方程和法平面方程. (2010-2011)

解: 改写方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4x \end{cases}$ 为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \\ (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{cases}$, 于是将曲线在 xoy 平面上方的部分写成参数方

$$\text{程} \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2\cos t \\ y = 2\sin t \\ z = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2} = \sqrt{8 - 8\cos t} \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi.$$

点 $(0, 0, 4)$ 对应于 $t = \pi$, 故该点处的切向量为

$$\vec{T} = \left(\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{dz}{dt} \right) \Big|_{t=\pi} = \left(-2\sin t, 2\cos t, \frac{8\sin t}{2\sqrt{8-8\cos t}} \right) \Big|_{t=\pi} = (0, 2, 0).$$

故所求的切线方程为 $\frac{x-0}{0} = \frac{y-0}{2} = \frac{z-4}{0}$, 或 $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ z = 4 \end{cases}$.

法平面方程为 $0 \cdot (x-0) + 2(y-0) + 0 \cdot (z-4) = 0$, 即 $y = 0$.

十三、设函数 $u = xy^2z$, (1) 求 u 函数在点 $M_0(1, -1, 2)$ 指向 $M_1(2, 1, -1)$ 的方向导数; (2) 问函数 u 在 M_0 处沿什么方向的方向导数最大? 它的最大值是多少? (2010-2011)

解: (1) $\overrightarrow{M_0M_1} = (1, 2, -3)$, 方向为

$$\vec{s} = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{M_0M_1}|} \overrightarrow{M_0M_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-3)^2}} (1, 2, -3) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \right).$$

于是, 所求的方向导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{(1, -1, 2)} &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \Big|_{(1, -1, 2)} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} y^2 z + \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot 2xyz - \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} xy^2 \right) \Big|_{(1, -1, 2)} = -\frac{9}{\sqrt{14}}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\text{grad } u|_{(1, -1, 2)} = (y^2 z, 2xyz, xy^2) \Big|_{(1, -1, 2)} = (2, -4, 1)$, 梯度的大小为 $\sqrt{2^2 + (-4)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{21}$.

因此, 函数 u 在 M_0 处沿方向 $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}, -\frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \right)$ 的方向导数最大, 它的最大值是 $\sqrt{21}$.

十四、求函数 $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$ 的极值。

(2010-2011)

解: 令 $\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = e^{2x}(2x + 2y^2 + 4y + 1) = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = e^{2x}(2y + 2) = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -1$.

又 $f_{xx}(x, y) = e^{2x}(4x + 4y^2 + 8y + 4)$, $f_{xy}(x, y) = e^{2x}(4y + 4)$, $f_{yy}(x, y) = 2e^{2x}$.

于是, $A = f_{xx}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 2e$, $B = f_{xy}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 0$, $C = f_{yy}(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = 2e$, 故 $AC - B^2 = 4e^2 > 0$, 且 $A > 0$,

故 $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$ 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 取得极小值, 极小值为 $f(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = -\frac{1}{2}e$.

十五、设 u 为定义在平面上的二元函数, u 在直角坐标和极坐标下的函数表达式分别为:

$u = f(x, y) = g(r, \theta)$. 设 u 关于 (r, θ) 有连续的二阶偏导数. 试将二元函数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 表示成极坐标

(r, θ) 下所对应的形式。

(2011-2012)

解: 由 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$ 可得 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$.

因此, $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \cos \theta$, $\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \sin \theta$,

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r},$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\cos \theta}{r}.$$

于是, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} (-\sin \theta) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial r \partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) \cos \theta \\ &\quad + \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \theta \partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \theta^2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial r^2} \cos \theta - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial r \partial \theta} \right) \cos \theta \\ &\quad + \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \cos \theta \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \theta \partial r} \frac{\cos \theta}{r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial r^2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \theta^2}. \end{aligned}$$

十六、在第一卦限内做椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的切平面使得该切平面与三个坐标平面所围成的四面体

体积最小。求此切平面与椭球的切点, 并求此最小体积。

(2011-2012)

解：设切点坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) ，则过该点的切平面方程为

$$\frac{2x_0}{a^2}(x-x_0) + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}(y-y_0) + \frac{2z_0}{c^2}(z-z_0) = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x_0x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y}{b^2} + \frac{z_0z}{c^2} = 1.$$

于是，切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距为 $\frac{a^2}{x_0}, \frac{b^2}{y_0}, \frac{c^2}{z_0}$ ，故该切平面与三个坐标平面所围成的四面体体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2}{x_0} \cdot \frac{b^2}{y_0} \cdot \frac{c^2}{z_0} = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6x_0 y_0 z_0}.$$

问题可转化为 $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ ($x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$) 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最大值.

作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1)$ ，令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = yz + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0 \\ L_y = xz + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0 \\ L_z = xy + \frac{2\lambda z}{c^2} = 0 \\ L_\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c},$$

代入最后一个方程，得 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$.

因此，切点取为 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$ 时，该切平面与三个坐标平面所围成的四面体体积最小，最小体积为

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc.$$

十七、设 $f(x, y)$ 为平面上二元函数， $f(x, y)$ 在平面上任意一点 $P = (x, y)$ 处的梯度向量为

$\nabla f(x, y) = (2x, y)$ 。给定 $P_0 = (1, 1)$ ，试求 $f(x, y)$ 的过 P_0 点的等高线。

(注：等高线即为 $f(x, y)$ 取值为给定数值的点的轨迹。)

(2011-2012)

解：由 $\nabla f(x, y) = (2x, y)$ ，得 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x$ ，则 $f(x, y) = x^2 + \varphi(y)$ 。又 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = y$ ，得 $\varphi'(y) = y$ ，故

$\varphi(y) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C$, C 为常数. 因此, $f(x, y) = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C$.

因此, $f(x, y)$ 的过 P_0 点的等高线为 $f(x, y) = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C = 1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 + C$, 即 $x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \frac{3}{2}$.

十八、求曲线 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(2, 1, 1)$ 处的对称式切线方程。 (2011-2012)

解: 将 Γ 改写成参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + \sqrt{2} \cos t \\ y = \sqrt{2} \sin t \\ z = \sqrt{6 - x^2 - y^2} = \sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos t} \end{cases}.$$

点 $(2, 1, 1)$ 对应于点 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

曲线 Γ 在点 $(2, 1, 1)$ 处的切向量为

$$\vec{T} = \left(-\sqrt{2} \sin t, \sqrt{2} \cos t, \frac{2\sqrt{2} \sin t}{2\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2} \cos t}} \right) \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = (-1, 1, 1).$$

故所求切线方程为 $\frac{x-2}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$.

十九、证明: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y + \frac{x^3 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 可导, 但不可微。 (2012-2013)

证明: 当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, $|f(x, y)| \leq |x| + |y| + |x| \frac{|x^2 y|}{x^4 + y^2} \leq \frac{3}{2}|x| + |y|$.

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{3}{2}|x| + |y| = 0$, 故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x - 0}{\Delta x} = 1,$$

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

$f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可导.

因为
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x + \Delta y + \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2} - \Delta x - \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \\
&= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{((\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2) \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

而
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = (\Delta x)^2}} \frac{(\Delta x)^3 \Delta y}{((\Delta x)^4 + (\Delta y)^2) \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{2\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^4}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x| \sqrt{1 + (\Delta x)^2}},$$

因为 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x| \sqrt{1 + (\Delta x)^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x| \sqrt{1 + (\Delta x)^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 所以极限 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{2|\Delta x| \sqrt{1 + (\Delta x)^2}}$ 不存在, 故

$$f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y \neq o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$$

所以, $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

二十、设方程组 $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ 确定反函数组 $u = u(x, y)$ 和 $v = v(x, y)$, $z = u^2 + v^2$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

(2012-2013)

解: 方程组 $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = (e^u + \sin v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ 0 = (e^u - \cos v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases},$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{1 + e^u(\sin v - \cos v)} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{u[1 + e^u(\sin v - \cos v)]} \end{cases}.$$

方程组 $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ 两边对 y 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = (e^u + \sin v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \cos v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ 1 = (e^u - \cos v) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \sin v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos v}{1+e^u(\sin v - \cos v)} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin v + e^u}{u[1+e^u(\sin v - \cos v)]} \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{于是, } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2u^2 \sin v + 2v(\cos v - e^u)}{u[1+e^u(\sin v - \cos v)]},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-2u^2 \cos v + 2v(\sin v + e^u)}{u[1+e^u(\sin v - \cos v)]}.$$

二十一、设 $z = f(2x - y, y \sin x)$, 其中 f 具有连续的二阶偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$. (2012-2013)

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2f'_1 + y \cos x f'_2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2(-f''_{11} + \sin x f''_{12}) + \cos x f'_2 + y \cos x (-f''_{21} + \sin x f''_{22}) \\ &= -2f''_{11} + (2 \sin x - y \cos x) f''_{12} + \cos x f'_2 + y \cos x \sin x f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

二十二、求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 8 \\ z^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(-1, 1, -2)$ 处的切线方程与法平面方程. (2012-2013)

$$\text{解: 记 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 8, \quad G(x, y, z) = z^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2.$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} 6y & 2z \\ -4y & 2z \end{vmatrix} = 20yz, \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2z & 2x \\ 2z & -4x \end{vmatrix} = -12zx, \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 6y \\ -4x & -4y \end{vmatrix} = 16xy.$$

则曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 8 \\ z^2 = 2x^2 + 2y^2 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(-1, 1, -2)$ 处的切向量为

$$\vec{T} = \left(\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right) \Big|_{(-1, 1, -2)} = (20yz, -12zx, 16xy) \Big|_{(-1, 1, -2)} = -8(5, 3, 2)$$

故所求的切线方程为 $\frac{x+1}{5} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z+2}{2}$, 法平面方程为 $5(x+1) + 3(y-1) + 2(z+2) = 0$, 即

$$5x + 3y + 2z + 6 = 0.$$

二十三、求曲线 $C: \begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3 \\ z = xy \end{cases}$ 在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的法平面. (2013-2014)

解一: 因为曲面 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3$ 在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (3x^2, 3y^2, 3z^2) \Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} = (3, 3, 3)$.

故曲面 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3$ 在 $(1,1,1)$ 处的切平面方程为 $3(x-1) + 3(y-1) + 3(z-1) = 0$.

曲面 $z = xy$ 在 $(1,1,1)$ 处的法向量为 $\vec{n}_2 = (y, x, -1)|_{(1,1,1)} = (1, 1, -1)$.

故曲面 $z = xy$ 在 $(1,1,1)$ 处的切平面方程为 $(x-1) + (y-1) - (z-1) = 0$.

因此, 曲线 C 在 $(1,1,1)$ 处的切线方程为:
$$\begin{cases} 3(x-1) + 3(y-1) + 3(z-1) = 0 \\ (x-1) + (y-1) - (z-1) = 0 \end{cases}.$$

从而切向量可取为 $\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, 2, 0)$, 法平面方程为 $(x-1) - (y-1) = 0$.

解二: 方程组 $\begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3 \\ z = xy \end{cases}$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 3z^2 \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases}$$

将 $(1,1,1)$ 代入, $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \end{cases}$, 于是, 可得 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = -1 \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$, 所以, 切向量可取成

$$\vec{T} = \left\{ 1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx} \right\}_{(1,1,1)} = \{1, -1, 0\}.$$

于是, 法平面方程为 $(x-1) - (y-1) = 0$.

二十四、计算: (1) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy(x+y)}{x^2+y^2}$; (2) 设 $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$, 求 dz . (2013-2014)

解: (1) 因 $0 \leq \left| \frac{xy(x+y)}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|xy| \cdot |x+y|}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{|x+y|}{2} \rightarrow 0, (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$.

于是 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy(x+y)}{x^2+y^2} = 0$.

(2) 对 $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$ 两端求微分, 得 $\frac{1}{z} dx - \frac{x}{z^2} dz = \frac{y}{z} \left(-\frac{z}{y^2} \right) dy + \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{y} dz$, 即

$$\frac{zdx - xdz}{z} = \frac{ydz - zdy}{y},$$

由此解得 $dz = \frac{z(ydx - zdy)}{y(z+x)}.$

二十五、已知 $f(x, y) = x^2 + (\ln y) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}}$, 求 $f'_x(2, 1), f'_y(2, 1).$ (2013-2014)

解: 因 $f(x, 1) = x^2, f(2, y) = 4 + (\ln y) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{4 + y^2}},$

于是, $f'_x(2, 1) = \left. \frac{df(x, 1)}{dx} \right|_{x=2} = 4,$

$$f'_y(2, 1) = \left. \frac{df(2, y)}{dy} \right|_{y=1} = \left(\frac{1}{y} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{4 + y^2}} + (\ln y) \cdot \left(\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{4 + y^2}} \right)'_y \right) \bigg|_{y=1} = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}.$$

二十六、试讨论函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性、可

偏导性、可微性.

(2013-2014)

解: 因 $\sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 有界, 所以 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 = f(0, 0),$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续. 因为

$$f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{y} = 0,$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导. 下面考虑可微性. 令

$$\Delta f(0, 0) = f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y + \omega,$$

则 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\frac{\omega}{\rho} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$

于是
$$0 \leq \left| \frac{\omega}{\rho} \right| \leq \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \rightarrow 0, \quad (\rho \rightarrow 0).$$

因此 $\omega = o(\rho)$, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可微.

二十七、设 $f(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{y}{z}}$, 试证明: $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0$. (2013-2014)

解法一: 由

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{z} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{y}{z}-1} = \frac{yf}{xz}, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \left(e^{\frac{y \ln x}{z}} \right)'_y = \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{y}{z}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z} \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \right) = \frac{f}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1 \right), \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2} \right) = -\frac{yf}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y}, \end{aligned}$$

得

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = x \cdot \frac{yf}{xz} + y \cdot \frac{f}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1 \right) - z \cdot \frac{yf}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y} = 0.$$

解法二: 由 $f(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z) = f(x, y, z)$ 可得

$$f(u, v, w) = f(x, y, z),$$

其中 $u = \lambda x, v = \lambda y, w = \lambda z$, 将上式两端对 λ 求导数, 得

$$\frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial u} \cdot x + \frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial v} \cdot y + \frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial w} \cdot z = 0.$$

上式两端同乘以 λ , 得

$$\frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial u} \cdot u + \frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial v} \cdot v + \frac{\partial f(u, v, w)}{\partial w} \cdot w = 0.$$

二十八、求 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上的点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处沿外法线方向的方向导数. (2013-2014)

解: 设 $F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$, 则球面上点 (x, y, z) 处的外法线向量为

$$\vec{n} = \{F'_x, F'_y, F'_z\} = 2\{x, y, z\},$$

因点 P_0 在球面上, 故 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1$. 记球面在点 P_0 处的单位外法线方向为 $\vec{n}_0 = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$,

$$\text{则 } \cos \alpha = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}} = x_0, \cos \beta = \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}} = y_0, \cos \gamma = \frac{z_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}} = z_0,$$

又因为 $\text{grad } f = 2(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) = 2\{x, y, z\}$, 故 $\text{grad } f|_{P_0} = 2\{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$, 因此

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial n_0} = 2\{x_0, y_0, z_0\} \cdot \{x_0, y_0, z_0\} = 2(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) = 2.$$

二十九、求曲线 $C: \begin{cases} x + y + z = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$ 上到 xoy 平面距离最近的点. (2013-2014)

解: 解法一: 令 $L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = z^2 + \lambda(x + y + z - 1) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$, 可得:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda + 2\mu x = 0 \\ \lambda + 2\mu y = 0 \\ 2z + \lambda + 2\mu z = 0 \\ x + y + z = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

(1) $\mu = 0$ 的情形, 此时 $\lambda = 0$, $z = 0$, 解得 $x = 0, y = 1$ 或者 $x = 1, y = 0$; 因为 $z = 0$, 所以 $(1, 0, 0)$ 和 $(0, 1, 0)$ 为所求的点;

(2) $\mu \neq 0$ 的情形, 则 $x = y$. 代入后两个方程解得:

$$(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1) \text{ 或 } \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-1}{3}\right), \text{ 但这两点距离 } xoy \text{ 平面的距离分别为 } 1 \text{ 和 } \frac{1}{3}.$$

综上, 距离 xoy 平面的距离的点应为 $(1, 0, 0)$ 和 $(0, 1, 0)$.

解法二: 题目求点 $(x, y, z) \in C$, 使得 $|z|$ 最小. 因 $|z| \geq 0$, 故若曲线 C 与平面 $z = 0$ 有交点, 则这些交点即

$$\text{为所求. 由 } \begin{cases} x + y + z = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得所求点为 } (1, 0, 0) \text{ 和 } (0, 1, 0).$$

注: 若所作拉格朗日函数为

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = |z| + \lambda(x + y + z - 1) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

或

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = \sqrt{z^2} + \lambda(x + y + z - 1) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

则需注明 $z \neq 0$. 否则 L'_z 在竖坐标 $z = 0$ 的点处偏导数不存在, 也就无法通过求 L 的驻点的方式得到本题的

所求点(1,0,0)和(0,1,0). 但若考虑 $z=0$ 的情况, 则就是第二种解法, 可直接求出所求的点, 也就用不上拉格朗日乘数法了.

三十、求曲面 $\sin xy + \sin yz + \sin zx = 1$ 在 $(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ 处的切平面方程. (2014-2015)

解: 记 $F(x, y, z) = \sin xy + \sin yz + \sin zx - 1$, 则已知曲面在 $(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ 处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\} \Big|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)} = \{y \cos xy + z \cos xz, x \cos xy + z \cos yz, y \cos yz + x \cos xz\} \Big|_{(1, \frac{\pi}{2}, 0)} = \{0, 0, \frac{\pi}{2} + 1\}$$

故所求的切平面方程为 $z = 0$.

三十一、求函数 $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2})$ 在点 $A(1, 0, 1)$ 处沿点 A 指向点 $B(3, -2, 2)$ 的方向导数.

(2014-2015)

解: $\overrightarrow{AB} = \{2, -2, 1\}$, $\overrightarrow{AB^0} = \frac{1}{|\overrightarrow{AB}|} \{2, -2, 1\} = \left\{ \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right\}$. 因此, 所求的方向导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{(1, 0, 1)} &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \Big|_{(1, 0, 1)} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{z}{2\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \right) \Big|_{(1, 0, 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

三十二、设函数 $z = f(x + e^y, x^2 y)$ 的二阶偏导连续, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$. (2014-2015)

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 1 + f'_2 \cdot 2xy = f'_1 + 2xyf'_2$;

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= f''_{11} \cdot e^y + f''_{12} \cdot x^2 + 2xf'_2 + 2xy \cdot (f''_{21} \cdot e^y + f''_{22} \cdot x^2) \\ &= f''_{11} \cdot e^y + (x^2 + 2xye^y)f''_{12} + 2xf'_2 + 2x^3yf''_{22} \end{aligned}$$

三十三、设 $z = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 1) 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)}$; 2) 证明该函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微. (2014-2015)

解: 1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot 0|} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{|0 \cdot \Delta y|} - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$.

$$2) \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|} - 0 \cdot \Delta x - 0 \cdot \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}.$$

因为 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = k\Delta x}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = k\Delta x}} \frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$ 与 k 的选择有关.

所以极限 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = k\Delta x}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \cdot \Delta y|}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$ 不存在, 所以该函数在点 $(0,0)$ 处不可微.

三十四、求曲线 $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$, $x + y - 2z = 0$ 在点 $(1,1,1)$ 处的切线方程和法平面方程.

(2014-2015)

解: 对方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1 \\ x + y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$ 两边求导, 得 $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x-z}{z-2y} \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x-y}{z-2y} \end{cases}$

切向量为 $\vec{T} = \left\{ 1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx} \right\} \bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = \left\{ 1, \frac{2x-z}{z-2y}, \frac{x-y}{z-2y} \right\} \bigg|_{(1,1,1)} = \{1, -1, 0\}$.

于是, 所求的切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{0}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x + y - 2 = 0 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$,

法平面方程为 $(x-1) - (y-1) = 0$, 即 $x - y = 0$.

三十五、求曲面 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0$ 上的点到点 $P(2,2,0)$ 的最短距离.

(2014-2015)

解: 作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2z)$, 令

$$L_x = 2(x-2) + 2\lambda x = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$L_y = 2(y-2) + 2\lambda y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$L_z = 2z - 2\lambda = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0 \quad (4)$$

由 (1) 和 (2) 得 $(x-2)y = x(y-2)$, 即 $x = y$. 代入 (4), 由 (3) 得 $x^2 = z = \lambda$.

将 $\lambda = x^2$ 代入 (1), 有 $x^3 + x - 2 = 0$ 解得 $x = 1$, 于是 $y = 1$, $z = 1$. 故求得唯一驻点 $(1,1,1)$

实际问题最短距离一定存在, 故曲面 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0$ 上的点 $(1,1,1)$ 到点 $P(2,2,0)$ 的距离

最短, 最短距离为 $d = \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{3}$.

三十六、已知函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$, (1) 求 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$, 并说明函数 $f(x, y)$

在 $(0, 0)$ 处是否连续; (2) 求在 $(0, 0)$ 处 $f(x, y)$ 的偏导数; (3) 问在 $(0, 0)$ 处 $f(x, y)$ 是否可微?

(2015-2016)

解: (1) 因为 $0 \leq \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \frac{1}{4} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$, 则

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0 = f(0, 0),$$

故函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

$$(2) f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0.$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left[\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2$$

因为 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = k\Delta x}} \left[\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2 = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{k(\Delta x)^2}{(\Delta x)^2 + k^2(\Delta x)^2} \right]^2 = \frac{k^2}{(1+k^2)^2}$, 与 k 有关, 故

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \left[\frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \right]^2$$

不存在, 即 $f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) \neq f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$.

所以, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

三十七、设 $y = y(x)$, $z = z(x)$ 是由方程 $\begin{cases} z = xf(x+y) \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 所确定的函数, 其中 $f(x)$ 具有一阶连续导

数, $F(x, y, z)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 且 $F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z \neq 0$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$. (2015-2016)

解：方程组 $\begin{cases} z = xf(x+y) \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$ 两边对 x 求导，得 $\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f(x+y) + xf'(x+y)(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}) \\ F_x + F_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$.

由 $F_y \frac{dz}{dx} = f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y(1 + \frac{dy}{dx})$
 $= f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)(-F_x - F_z \frac{dz}{dx})$

即 $[F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z] \frac{dz}{dx} = f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y - xF_x f'(x+y)$

所以， $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f(x+y)F_y + xf'(x+y)F_y - xF_x f'(x+y)}{F_y + xf'(x+y)F_z}$.

三十八、求由方程 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 所确定的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 0, -1)$ 处的全微分.

(2015-2016)

解：对 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 两边微分， $yzdx + zxdy + xydz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$

故 $dz = -\frac{(x + yz\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})dx + (y + zx\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})dy}{z + xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ ，所以 $dz|_{(1,0,-1)} = dx - \sqrt{2}dy$.

三十九、在曲面 $z = xy$ 上求出一点，使曲面 $z = xy$ 在该点的法向量与函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在点 $P(1, 2, 1)$ 处的梯度平行，并写出过该点的切平面方程.

(2015-2016)

解：设所求点的坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) ，则曲面 $z = xy$ 在该点的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{y_0, x_0, -1\}$ ，函数

$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在点 $P(1, 2, 1)$ 处的梯度为 $\text{grad } u|_{(1,2,1)} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}|_{(1,2,1)} = \{2, 4, 2\}$.

由已知条件， $\vec{n} \parallel \text{grad } u|_{(1,2,1)}$ ，则 $\frac{y_0}{2} = \frac{x_0}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ，故 $x_0 = -2, y_0 = -1, z_0 = x_0 y_0 = 2$.

于是，所求点的坐标为 $(-2, -1, 2)$ ，过该点的切平面方程为

$$1 \cdot (x + 2) + 2(y + 1) + (z - 2) = 0, \text{ 即 } x + 2y + z + 2 = 0.$$

四十、求点 $(1, 1, \frac{1}{2})$ 到曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的最短距离.

(2015-2016)

解：作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z)$.

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x = 2(x-1) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = 2(y-1) + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = 2(z - \frac{1}{2}) - \lambda = 0 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}, \quad x = y = \frac{1}{1+\lambda}, \quad z = \frac{1+\lambda}{2} = \frac{1}{2x}, \text{ 由 } z = x^2 + y^2 \text{ 可知 } \frac{1}{2x} = 2x^2, \text{ 即 } x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}},$$

所以得到唯一驻点 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}})$, 根据实际情况, 最短距离一定存在, 故该点为所求, 最短

$$\text{距离为 } \sqrt{(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}-1)^2 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}-1)^2 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}-\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{2}}.$$

四十一、设 $F(u, v)$ 可微, 试证明曲面 $F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ 上任一点处的切平面都通过一定点.

(2015-2016)

证明: 设 $G(x, y, z) = F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c})$, (x_0, y_0, z_0) 是曲面 $F(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ 上任一点, 则该点处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \{G_x, G_y, G_z\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{z_0-c} F'_1, \frac{1}{z_0-c} F'_2, -\frac{1}{(z_0-c)^2} [(x_0-a)F'_1 + (y_0-b)F'_2] \right\},$$

过该点的且平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{z_0-c} F'_1 \cdot (x-x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0-c} F'_2 \cdot (y-y_0) - \frac{1}{(z_0-c)^2} [(x_0-a)F'_1 + (y_0-b)F'_2] (z-z_0) = 0$$

取 $x=a, y=b, z=c$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{z_0-c} F'_1 \cdot (a-x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0-c} F'_2 \cdot (b-y_0) - \frac{1}{(z_0-c)^2} [(x_0-a)F'_1 + (y_0-b)F'_2] (c-z_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{z_0-c} F'_1 \cdot (a-x_0) + \frac{1}{z_0-c} F'_2 \cdot (b-y_0) + \frac{1}{z_0-c} [(x_0-a)F'_1 + (y_0-b)F'_2] \end{aligned}$$

因此, (a, b, c) 在该切平面上.