

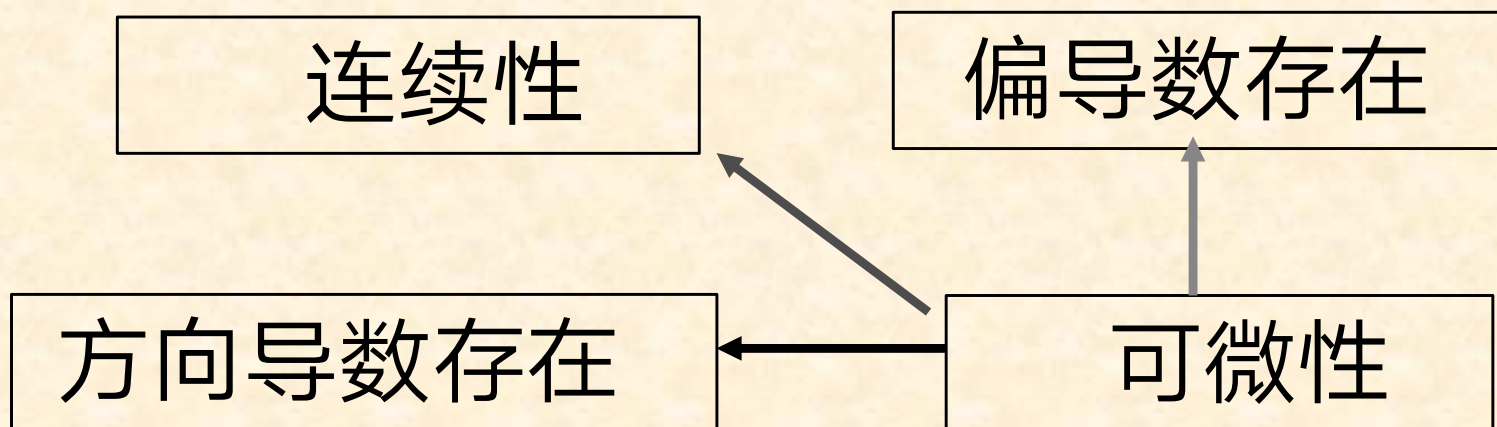
习题课 多元函数微分法

一. 基本概念

1. 多元函数的定义，极限，连续
定义域及对应规律

判断极限不存在及求极限的方法
函数的连续性及其性质

2. 几个基本概念的关系



例1. 已知 $f(x+y, x-y) = x^2 - y^2 + \phi(x+y)$, 且
 $f(x, 0) = x$, 求出 $f(x, y)$ 的表达式.

解法1. 令 $u = x+y$, $v = x-y$, 则

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v), \quad y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v)$$

$$\therefore f(u, v) = \frac{1}{4}(u+v)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(u-v)^2 + \phi(u) = uv + \phi(u)$$

即 $f(x, y) = xy + \phi(x)$

$$\downarrow \because f(x, 0) = x, \therefore \phi(x) = x$$

$$f(x, y) = x(y+1)$$

解法2. $\because f(x+y, x-y) = (x+y)(x-y) + \phi(x+y)$,

$$\therefore f(x, y) = xy + \phi(x)$$

以下与解法1 相

□

例2、研究函数

$$z = f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y + (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 在点 $(0,0)$ 处是否连续

(2) 在点 $(0,0)$ 处偏导数是否存在和连续

(3) 在点 $(0,0)$ 处沿任意方向的方向导数是否存在

(4) 在点 $(0,0)$ 处是否可微

提示：对于分段函数在分界点处的讨论，通常情况下，用定义讨论

$$z = f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y + (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

1、连续性

$$0 \leq |f(x, y)| \leq |x| + |y| + x^2 + y^2$$

由夹逼准则可知

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0) \quad \text{故连续}$$

2、偏导数

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2}}{\Delta x} = 1 \quad \text{极限不存在} \quad \text{故不连续}$$

$$f_x(x, y) = 1 + 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

3、方向导数

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho \cos \varphi + \rho \sin \varphi + \rho^2 \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2}}{\rho} = \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi$$

故在点 $(0,0)$ 处沿任意方向的方向导数都存在。

4、可微

$$\Delta z = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0,0)$$

$$= f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y + o(\rho) = \Delta x + \Delta y + o(\rho)$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta z - (\Delta x + \Delta y) = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - (\Delta x + \Delta y)$$

$$= ((\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2) \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = o(\rho) \quad \text{故可微}$$

思考与练习

证明: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

在点(0,0)处连续且偏导数存在,但不可微.

提示: 利用 $2xy \leq x^2 + y^2$,

$$\text{知 } |f(x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$\implies f$ 在 (0,0) 连续

$$\text{又 } \because f(x, 0) = f(0, y) = 0 \quad \therefore f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

证明：

$f(x, y)$ 在点(0,0)处连续且偏导数存在，但不可微。

而 $\Delta f|_{(0,0)} = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 (\Delta y)^2}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^{3/2}}$

当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$\frac{\Delta f|_{(0,0)}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \not\rightarrow 0 \quad \rho = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 (\Delta y)^2}{[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$\therefore f$ 在点(0,0)不可微！

二.多元函数微分法

1. 分析复合结构 $\begin{cases} \text{显示结构} \\ \text{隐式结构} \end{cases}$ (画变量关系图)

自变量个数 = 变量总个数 - 方程总个数

自变量与因变量由所求对象判定

2. 正确使用求导法则

“分段用乘,分叉用加,单路全导,叉路偏导”

注意: 正确使用求导符号

3. 利用一阶微分形式不变性

例3. 设 $z = x f(x + y)$, $F(x, y, z) = 0$, 其中 f 与 F 分别具有一阶导数或偏导数, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

解法1. 方程两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f + x f' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \\ F_1' + F_2' \frac{dy}{dx} + F_3' \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x f' \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = f + x f' \\ F_2' \frac{dy}{dx} + F_3' \frac{dz}{dx} = -F_1' \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -x f' & f + x f' \\ F_2' & -F_1' \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -x f' & 1 \\ F_2' & F_3' \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x F_1' f' - x F_2' f' - f F_2'}{-x f' F_3' - F_2'} \quad (x f' F_3' + F_2' \neq 0)$$

$$z = x f(x + y), F(x, y, z) = 0, \text{ 求 } \frac{dz}{dx}$$

解法2. 方程两边求微分,得

$$\begin{cases} dz = f dx + x f' \cdot (dx + dy) \\ F_1' dx + F_2' dy + F_3' dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

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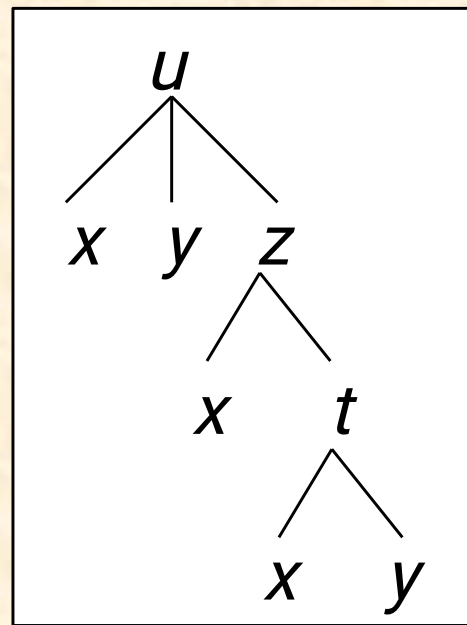
$$\begin{cases} (f + x f') dx + x f' dy - dz = 0 \\ F_1' dx + F_2' dy + F_3' dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

消去 dy 即可得 $\frac{dz}{dx}$

例3. 设 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且 $z = x^2 \sin t$,
 $t = \ln(x + y)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' + f_3' \cdot \left(2x \sin t + x^2 \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{x+y} \right)$$

$$= f_1' + f_3' \cdot \left(2x \sin t + \frac{x^2 \cos t}{x+y} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= f_{12}'' + f_{13}'' \cdot \left(x^2 \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{x+y} \right) \\ &\quad + \left[f_{32}'' + f_{33}'' \cdot \left(x^2 \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{x+y} \right) \right] \left(2x \sin t + \frac{x^2 \cos t}{x+y} \right) \\ &\quad + f_3' \cdot \left(2x \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{x+y} + x^2 \frac{-\sin t \cdot \frac{1}{x+y}(x+y) - \cos t \cdot 1}{(x+y)^2} \right) \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

练习题

设函数 f 二阶连续可微，求下列函数的二阶偏

导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

$$(1) \quad z = x f\left(\frac{y^2}{x}\right);$$

$$(2) \quad z = f\left(x + \frac{y^2}{x}\right);$$

$$(3) \quad z = f\left(x, \frac{y^2}{x}\right)$$

解答提示:

$$(1) \quad z = x f\left(\frac{y^2}{x}\right) : \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x f'\left(\frac{y^2}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{2y}{x} = 2y f'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2y f'' \cdot \left(-\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{2y^3}{x^2} f''$$

$$(2) \quad z = f\left(x + \frac{y^2}{x}\right) : \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot \frac{2y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2y}{x^2} f' + \frac{2y}{x} f'' \cdot \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{2y}{x^2} f' + \frac{2y}{x} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) f''$$

$$(3) \quad z = f\left(x, \frac{y^2}{x}\right) : \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x} f'_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2y}{x^2} f'_2 + \frac{2y}{x} \left(f''_{21} - \frac{y^2}{x^2} f''_{22} \right)$$

三. 多元函数微分法的应用

1、在几何中的应用

求曲线在切线及法平面 (参数方程, 一般方程)

求曲面的切平面及法线 (隐式方程, 显式方程)

2、极值与最值问题

极值的必要条件与充分条件

求条件极值的方法 (消元法, 拉格朗日乘数法)

求解最值问题

3、在微分方程中的应用

例4.在第一卦限作椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的切平面, 使其在三坐标轴上的截距的平方和最小, 求切点.

解: 设 $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$, 切点为 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则切平面的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\} \Big|_M = \left\{ \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right\}$$

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

即 $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{z_0}{c^2}z = 1$

在三坐标轴上的截距 $\frac{a^2}{x_0}, \frac{b^2}{y_0}, \frac{c^2}{z_0}$

例4.在第一卦限内作椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的切平面,使其在三坐标轴上的截距的平方和最小, 求该切点的坐标.

问题归结为求 $s = \left(\frac{a^2}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b^2}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c^2}{z}\right)^2$

在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的条件极值问题.

设拉格朗日函数

$$F = \left(\frac{a^2}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b^2}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c^2}{z}\right)^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$
$$(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$$

$$\text{令 } F = \left(\frac{a^2}{x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{b^2}{y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{c^2}{z} \right)^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_x = -2 \left(\frac{a^2}{x} \right) \frac{a^2}{x^2} + 2\lambda \frac{x}{a^2} = 0 \\ F_y = -2 \left(\frac{b^2}{y} \right) \frac{b^2}{y^2} + 2\lambda \frac{y}{b^2} = 0 \\ F_z = -2 \left(\frac{c^2}{z} \right) \frac{c^2}{z^2} + 2\lambda \frac{z}{c^2} = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b+c}} \\ y = \frac{b\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a+b+c}} \\ z = \frac{c\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a+b+c}} \end{array}$$

由实际意义可知 $M \left(\frac{a\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+b+c}}, \frac{b\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a+b+c}}, \frac{c\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a+b+c}} \right)$ 为所求切点.

练习题：

1. 在曲面 $z = xy$ 上求一点，使该点处的法线垂直于平面 $x + 3y + z + 9 = 0$ ，并写出该法线方程。

提示： 设所求点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) ，则法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{y_0} = \frac{y - y_0}{x_0} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$$

利用 $\begin{cases} \frac{y_0}{1} = \frac{x_0}{3} = \frac{-1}{1} \\ z_0 = x_0 y_0 \end{cases}$

得 $x_0 = -3, y_0 = -1, z_0 = 3$

2.在第一卦限内作椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的切平面与三坐标面围成的四面体的体积最小,并求此体积.

提示: 设切点为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 则切平面为

$$\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} + \frac{z_0 z}{c^2} = 1$$

所围体积 $V = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 y_0 z_0}$

V 最小等价于 $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ 最大, 故取拉格朗日函数为

$$F = xyz + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

用拉格朗日乘数法可求出 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

3. 设三个实数 x 、 $y(y > 0)$ 和 z 满足 $y + e^x + |z| = 3$, 求 $ye^x|z|$ 的最大值, 并证明 $ye^x|z| \leq 1$.

解 $\because y + e^x + |z| = 3, \quad \therefore |z| = 3 - y - e^x,$

令 $f(x, y) = ye^x|z| = ye^x(3 - e^x - y)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = ye^x(3 - 2e^x - y) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^x(3 - e^x - 2y)$$

令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3 - 2e^x - y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3 - e^x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{唯一驻点 } x = 0, y = 1$

而 $A = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(0,1)} = -2, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(0,1)} = -1,$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(0,1)} = -2$$

$$\because AC - B^2 = (-2) \cdot (-2) - (-1)^2 = 3 > 0, \quad \text{且} \quad A < 0,$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0,1)$ 处取得极值 $f(0,1) = 1$, 即为最大值

$$\therefore f(x, y) \leq 1 \quad \text{从而} \quad ye^x |z| \leq 1.$$

4. 设 $z = x^3 f(xy, \frac{y}{x})$, (f 具有二阶连续偏导数),

求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 (f'_1 x + f'_2 \frac{1}{x}) = x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= x^4 (f''_{11} x + f''_{12} \frac{1}{x}) + x^2 (f''_{21} x + f''_{22} \frac{1}{x}) \\ &= x^5 f''_{11} + 2x^3 f''_{12} + x f''_{22}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^4 f_1' + x^2 f_2') \\
&= 4x^3 f_1' + x^4 [f_{11}'' y + f_{12}'' (-\frac{y}{x^2})] + 2x f_2' \\
&\quad + x^2 [f_{21}'' y + f_{22}'' (-\frac{y}{x^2})] \\
&= 4x^3 f_1' + 2x f_2' + x^4 y f_{11}'' - y f_{22}''.
\end{aligned}$$

5. 求半径为 R 的圆的内接三角形中面积最大者.

解: 设内接三角形各边所对的圆心角为 x, y, z , 则

$$x + y + z = 2\pi, \quad x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$$

它们所对应的三个三角形面积分别为

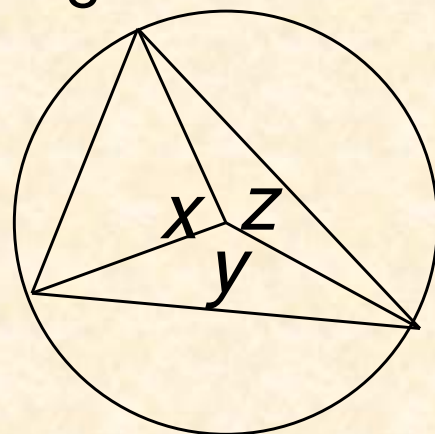
$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin x, \quad S_2 = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin y, \quad S_3 = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \sin z$$

设拉氏函数 $F = \sin x + \sin y + \sin z + \lambda (x + y + z - 2\pi)$

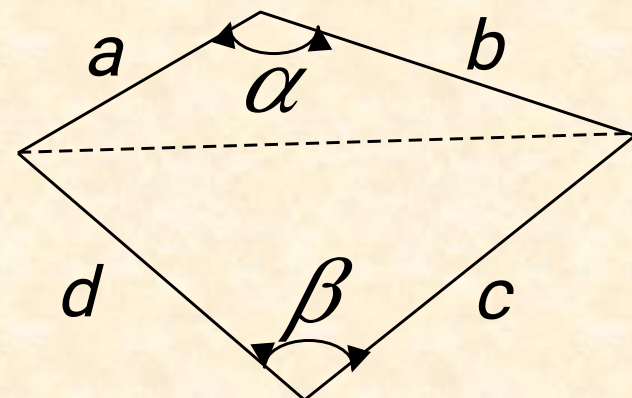
$$\text{解方程组} \begin{cases} \cos x + \lambda = 0 \\ \cos y + \lambda = 0 \\ \cos z + \lambda = 0 \\ x + y + z - 2\pi = 0 \end{cases}, \text{得 } x = y = z = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

故圆内接正三角形面积最大, 最大面积为

$$S_{\max} = \frac{R^2}{2} \cdot 3 \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} R^2.$$



6. 求平面上以 a, b, c, d 为边的面积最大的四边形，
试列出其目标函数和约束条件？



提示：

目标函数：
$$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} cd \sin \beta$$
$$(0 < \alpha < \pi, 0 < \beta < \pi)$$

约束条件：
$$a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha = c^2 + d^2 - 2cd \cos \beta$$

答案： $\alpha + \beta = \pi$ ，即四边形内接于圆时面积最大。

7. 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处可微, 且

$$f(1, 1) = 1, \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,1)} = 2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,1)} = 3,$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x, f(x, x)), \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1}.$$

解: 由题设 $\varphi(1) = f(1, f(1, 1)) = f(1, 1) = 1$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} \varphi^3(x) \right|_{x=1} = 3 \varphi^2(x) \left. \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right|_{x=1}$$

$$= 3 [f_1'(x, f(x, x))$$

$$+ f_2'(x, f(x, x))(f_1'(x, x) + f_2'(x, x))] \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= 3 \cdot [2 + 3 \cdot (2 + 3)] = 51$$

3. 在球面 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 1$ 上找一点，使函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 沿 $A(1, 1, 1)$ 到 $B(2, 0, 1)$ 的方向导数具有最大值点。

提示：由于
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \\ &= 2x \cos \alpha + 2y \cos \beta + 2z \cos \gamma \\ &= 2x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2y \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2z \cdot 0 = \sqrt{2}(x - y)\end{aligned}$$

问题转化为求： $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \sqrt{2}(x - y)$ 在条件

$2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 1$ 下的极值，利用拉格朗日判别法