第四次习题课 曲面,曲线,Taylor 公式,无条件极值

求曲面 $S: 2x^2 - 2y^2 + 2z = 1$ 上切平面与直线 L $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y - z = 5 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 平行的切点 例1. 的轨迹。

解: (1) 直线
$$L: \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = 4x + 5 \end{cases}$$
 的方向: $\vec{\tau} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 - 2 - 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$.

切点为P(x,y,z)处曲面S的法向: $\vec{n} = 4x\vec{i} - 4y\vec{i} + 2\vec{k}$

(2) 所求轨迹: $\vec{n} \perp \vec{\tau} \Leftrightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\tau} = -4x + 16y + 10 = 0$,

轨迹为空间曲线:
$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 8y = 5 \\ 2x^2 - 2y^2 + 2z = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = (2x - 5)/8 \\ z = (-60x^2 - 60x + 57)/64 \end{cases}$$

证明球面 $S_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与锥面 $S_2: x^2 + y^2 = a^2 z^2$ 正交. 例2. 证明 所谓两曲面正交是指它们在交点处的法向量互相垂直.

记
$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$$
, $G(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2$
曲面 S_1 上任一点 $M(x,y,z)$ 处的法向量是

$$gradF(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)^T$$
 或者 $\vec{v}_1 = (x, y, z)^T$

曲面 S_2 上任一点M(x,y,z)处的法向量为 $\vec{v}_2 = (x,y,-a^2z)^T$. 设点M(x,y,z)是两曲面的公共点,则在该点有

$$\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = (x, y, z)^T \cdot (x, y, -a^2 z) = x^2 + y^2 - a^2 z^2 = 0$$

即在公共点处两曲面的法向量相互垂直,因此两曲面正交.

通过曲面 $S: e^{xyz} + x - y + z = 3$ 上点(1, 0, 1)的切平面(B 例3.

- (A) 通过v轴; (B) 平行于v轴;
- (C) 垂直于y轴; (D) A, B, C都不对.

解题思路 令 $F(x,y,z) = e^{xyz} + x - y + z - 3$. 则S 在其上任一点M 的法向量为

$$\operatorname{grad} F(M) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}\right)|_{M}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \left(\chi - \chi_{\bullet}\right) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \dots$$

于是S在点M(1,0,1)的法向量为

$$(yze^{xyz} + 1, xze^{xyz} - 1, xye^{xyz} + 1)|_{(1,0,1)} = (1,0,1)$$

因此,切平面的方程为(x-1)+(z-1)=0. S 在(1,0,1)的法向量垂直于y轴,从而切平 面平行于 y 轴. 但是由于原点不在切平面,故切平面不含 y 轴.

例4. S 由方程 $ax + by + cz = G(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 确定, 试证明: 曲面 S 上任一点的法线与某

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证明: 曲面上任意一点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的法线为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{a-2x_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)} = \frac{y-y_0}{b-2y_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)} = \frac{z-z_0}{c-2z_0G'(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ x_1 - x_0 & y_1 - y_0 & z_1 - z_0 \end{vmatrix} + 2G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

只要取 $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (a, b, c), (x_1, y_1, z_1) = (0,0,0)$ 即可.

在椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上求一点,使椭球面在此点的法线与三个坐标轴的正向 例5. 成等角。

解:椭球面在此点的法线矢量为(1,1,1),设该点为 (x_0,y_0,z_0) ,则有

$$gradF \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = (\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}) = k(1, 1, 1)$$

该点坐标为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}$ (a^2,b^2,c^2)

求螺线 $\begin{cases} y = a \sin t; (a > 0, c > 0), 在点 M(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi c}{4}) & \text{处的切线与法平面.} \\ z = ct \end{cases}$ 例6.

解 由于点M对应的参数为 $t_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$,所以螺线在M处的切向量是

$$\vec{v} = (x'(\pi/4), y'(\pi/4), z'(\pi/4)) = (-a/\sqrt{2}, a/\sqrt{2}, c)$$
因而所求切线的参数方程为
$$\begin{cases} x = a/\sqrt{2} - a/\sqrt{2}t, \\ y = a/\sqrt{2} + a/\sqrt{2}t, \end{cases}$$

$$z = (\pi/4)c + ct,$$
 (ソーペッ) + y'(y - ソッ)
$$z = (\pi/4)c + ct,$$
 + $z'(z) = z'(z) = z'(z)$

法平面方程为
$$-(a/\sqrt{2})(x-a/\sqrt{2})+(a/\sqrt{2})(y-a/\sqrt{2})+c(z-(\pi/4)c)=0$$

二. Taylor公式
$$f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0) + \frac{f(x_0,y_0)}{\partial x}(x-x_0) + \frac{f(x_0,y_0)}{\partial y}(y-y_0)$$

例7. 函数 x^y 在 x=1,y=0 点的二阶 Taylor 多项式为

例8. 函数 $f(x,y) = \frac{\cos x}{y+1}$ 在点 (0,0) 的带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 展开式为

【答案】
$$f(x,y) = 1 - y + \frac{1}{2}(x,y)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\cos \theta x}{1 + \theta y} & \frac{\sin \theta x}{(1 + \theta y)^2} \\ \frac{\sin \theta x}{(1 + \theta y)^2} & \frac{2\cos \theta x}{(1 + \theta y)^3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta \in (0,1)$$

例9. 二元函数 $\sin(xy)$ 在点 (1,1) 处的二阶 Taylor 多项式为______

【答案】

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

例10. $x + y + z + xyz^3 = 0$ 在点 (0,0,0) 邻域内确定隐函数 z = z(x,y). 求 z(x,y) 在原点的带 Peano 余项的二阶 Taylor 公式.

【解】
$$z(0,0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0,0) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(0,0) = 0$$

z(x,y)在原点的带 Peano 余项的二阶 Taylor 公式为 $z=-x-y+o(\rho^3)$

f(xo,yo) 是极值。①f(xo,yo) = f(xo,yo) = ②Heesen 程序记忆, 放尾, 不定。

三. 极值

设可微函数 f(x, y)在 (x_0, y_0) 取得极小值,则下列结论正确的是? 例11.

- (A) $f(x_0, y)$ 在 $y = y_0$ 处导数大于零; (B) $f(x_0, y)$ 在 $y = y_0$ 处导数等于零;
- (C) $f(x_0, y)$ 在 $y = y_0$ 处导数小于零; (D) $f(x_0, y)$ 在 $y = y_0$ 处导数不存在. 答案: (B)

已知函数 f(x, y)在 (0, 0) 某个邻域内连续,且 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(x,y)-xy}{(x^2+v^2)^2}=1$, 例12.

则

(A) 点(0, 0) 不是 f(x, y) 的极值点; (B) 点(0, 0) 是 f(x, y) 的极大值点;

(C) 点(0, 0) 是 f(x, y) 的极小值点; (D) 根据所给条件无法判断(0, 0) 是否 f(x, y) 的极值 点;

答案 (A)

所以选(A)

 $f(x,y) = (xy) + (x^2 + y^2)^2 + O((x^2 + y^2)^2)$

分析: 由己知极限得知: f(0, 0)=0, 且 $f(x, y) - xy = (x^2 + y^2)^2 + (1)$, 当|x|, |y|

充分小。于是 $f(x, y) - f(0,0) = xy + (x^2 + y^2)^2 + o(1);$

于是当 y=x 充分小, $f(x,y) - f(0,0) = xy + (x^2 + y^2)^2 + o(1) > 0$ (χ + リプラ ン χ)

函数 z(x,y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,在 D 内部偏导数存在,z(x,y) 在 D 的边界上 例13.

的值为零, 在D内部满足 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(z)$, 其中f是严格单调函数, 且f(0) = 0,

证明 $z(x,y)\equiv 0$, $((x,y)\in D)$. $\overline{Z}(\chi_0,y_0)$ $\Rightarrow \overline{Z}(\chi_0,y_0)$ $\Rightarrow \overline{Z}(\chi_0,y_0)$

证明: 假设z(x,y)不恒为 0,不妨设其在区域D上某点 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 处取极大值,则有

 $f(z)|_{P}=0$,这与f是严格单调函数矛盾。

f(2) = 0

求函数 $z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$ 的极值. 例14.

 $z'_{x} = (2x - 2x(x^2 + v^2))e^{-(x^2 + v^2)} = 0$ 解:

 $z'_{y} = (2y - 2y(x^{2} + y^{2}))e^{-(x^{2} + y^{2})} = 0$

驻点为(0,0)与曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上的所有的点. 在(0,0)点,

$$z''_{xx}(0,0) = 2$$
, $z''_{xy}(0,0) = 0$, $z''_{yy}(0,0) = 2$

(0,0) 点是极小值点,极小值为0.

设 $t = x^2 + y^2$, $z = te^t$, t = 1是其驻点,且 z''(1) < 0,函数 $z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$ 在 曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上取到极大值 e^{-1} .

例15. (隐函数的极值)设z = z(x,y)由 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + (z^2 + 8xz - z + 8 = 0$ 确定,求该函数的极值.

解:
$$4xdx + 4ydy + 2zdz + 8xdz + 8zdx - dz = 0$$

$$dz = -\frac{4x + 8z}{2z + 8x - 1} dx - \frac{4y}{2z + 8x - 1} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{4x + 8z}{2z + 8x - 1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{4y}{2z + 8x - 1} = 0$$

$$2x^{2} + 2y^{2} + z^{2} + 8xz - z + 8 = 0$$

X+421

三个方程联立,得驻点(-2,0), $\left(\frac{16}{7},0\right)$.

在(-2,0)点

$$\left[z''_{xy}(-2,0)\right]^2 - z''_{xx}(-2,0)z''_{yy}(-2,0) = -\frac{16}{15} < 0$$
 且 $z''_{xx}(-2,0) = \frac{4}{15} >$,(-2,0)点是极小值点;
$$\left(\frac{16}{7},0\right) 点$$

$$\left[z_{xy}''\left(\frac{16}{7},0\right)\right]^{2} - z_{xx}''\left(\frac{16}{7},0\right)z_{yy}''\left(\frac{16}{7},0\right) = -\frac{16}{15} < 0$$

且
$$z''_{xx}\left(\frac{16}{7},0\right) = -\frac{4}{15} < 0$$
, $\left(\frac{16}{7},0\right)$ 点是极大值点.