

第二次习题课：复合函数的链式法则、高阶偏导数、方向导数

(1) 多元复合函数的链式法则

设二元函数 $z = f(u, v)$ 在点 (u_0, v_0) 处可微，二元函数 $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数，并且 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0), v_0 = v(x_0, y_0)$ ，则复合函数 $z = f(u(x, y), v(x, y))$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处存在偏导数，且

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{\partial f(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x},$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{\partial f(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y}$$

(2) 多元函数一阶微分形式的不变性：设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 均连续可微，

则将 z 看成 x, y 的函数，有 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ 。

另一方面，由复合函数的链式法则， $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ ，代入

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy, \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dv \end{aligned}$$

我们将 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dv$ 称为一阶微分的形式不变性。

1. 已知函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 决定，求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解：方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 两边分别对 x, y 求偏导，得 $2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$, $2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$,

故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$ ，这样 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{y}{z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{xy}{z^3}$ 。

2. 设 $g(x) = f(x, \varphi(x^2, x^2))$ ，其中函数 f 和 φ 的二阶偏导数连续，求 $\frac{d^2 g(x)}{dx^2}$ 。

解: 由 $g(x) = f(x, \phi(x^2, x^2))$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\frac{dg(x)}{dx} = f'_x(x, \phi(x^2, x^2)) + 2f'_\phi(x, \phi(x^2, x^2))(\phi'_1(x^2, x^2) + \phi'_2(x^2, x^2))x,$$

两边再对 x 求导, 得

$$\frac{d^2g(x)}{dx^2} = f''_{xx} + 4f''_{x\phi}(\phi'_1 + \phi'_2)x + 4f''_{\phi\phi}(\phi'_1 + \phi'_2)^2x^2 + 4f'_\phi(\phi''_{11} + 2\phi''_{12} + \phi''_{22})x^2 + 2f'_\phi(\phi'_1 + \phi'_2),$$

其中符号 ϕ'_1, ϕ'_2 分别表示 ϕ 对其第一个中间变量和第二个中间变量求偏导。

3. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 二阶连续可微, 并且满足方程 $A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

若令 $\begin{cases} u = x + \alpha y \\ v = x + \beta y \end{cases}$, 试确定 α, β 为何值时原方程可变为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

解: 因为 $z = z(x, y)$ 二阶连续可微, 因此二阶混合偏导与求导次序无关。将 x, y 看成自变量, u, v 看成中间变量, 利用链式法则得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\alpha\beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

由 $0 = A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 得到

$$(A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2(A + B(\alpha + \beta) + C\alpha\beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0 \quad \dots (*)$$

故只要选取 α, β 使得 $\begin{cases} A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2 = 0 \\ A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 即得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

这样问题转化为方程 $A + 2Bt + Ct^2 = 0$ 有两不同实根, 即要求 $B^2 - AC > 0$.

令 $\alpha = \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{C}, \beta = \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{C}$. 将其代入方程(*), 可知 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}$ 的系数不为

零, 从而 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

4. 设 $u(x, y) \in C^2$, 又 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, u(x, 2x) = x, u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2$, 求 $u''_{xx}(x, 2x),$

$$u''_{xy}(x, 2x), u''_{yy}(x, 2x).$$

解：因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, 2x) = x^2$ ，两边对 x 求导，得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = 2x. \quad (1)$$

由 $u(x, 2x) = x$ ，两边对 x 求导，得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = 1$ ，

所以， $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{1-x^2}{2}$ 。此式两边再对 x 求导，得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = -x. \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由已知，} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = 0, \quad (3)$$

因为 $u(x, y) \in C^2$ ，因此 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}(x, 2x)$ 。现在 (1)，(2)，(3) 联立解得：

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{5}{3}x.$$

5. 设 f 可微，且 $z = x^3 f\left(xy, \frac{y}{x}\right)$ ，求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

$$\text{解：} dz = f \cdot 3x^2 dx + x^3 df = 3x^2 f dx + x^3 \left[f_1' d(xy) + f_2' d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right]$$

$$= 3x^2 f dx + x^3 \left[f_1' (x dy + y dx) + f_2' \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} \right]$$

$$= \left(3x^2 f + x^3 y f_1' - x y f_2' \right) dx + \left(x^4 f_1' + x^2 f_2' \right) dy$$

由一阶微分的形式不变性，

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left(3x^2 f + x^3 y f_1' - x y f_2' \right) dx + \left(x^4 f_1' + x^2 f_2' \right) dy$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(3x^2 f + x^3 y f_1' - x y f_2' \right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(x^4 f_1' + x^2 f_2' \right).$$

其中符号 f_1' ， f_2' 分别表示函数 $f(x, y)$ 分别对第一个中间变量和第二个中间变量求偏导。

6. 若 $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的邻域内存在, 且在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, 则

$$f''_{xy}(P_0) = f''_{yx}(P_0).$$

证明: 令 $g(h) = f(x_0 + h, y_0 + h) - f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0 + h) + f(x_0, y_0)$. 对某个充分小的固定的 $h \neq 0$, 令 $\varphi(x) = f(x, y_0 + h) - f(x, y_0)$. 则条件表明 $\varphi(x)$ 可导. 由一元函数的微分中值定理, 存在 $0 < \theta_1 < 1$ 使得

$$g(h) = \varphi(x_0 + h) - \varphi(x_0) = \varphi'(x_0 + \theta_1 h)h = [f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 h, y_0 + h) - f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 h, y_0)]h.$$

又因为 $f'_x(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, 故

$$f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 h, y_0 + h) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) + f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0)\theta_1 h + f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0)h + o(h) \text{ 且}$$

$$f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 h, y_0) = f'_x(x_0, y_0) + f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0)\theta_1 h + o(h), \text{ 从而}$$

$$g(h) = f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0)h^2 + o(h^2) \dots\dots(1)$$

令 $\psi(y) = f(x_0 + h, y) - f(x_0, y)$. 则 $\psi(y)$ 可导, 且存在 $0 < \theta_2 < 1$ 使得

$$g(h) = \psi(y_0 + h) - \psi(y_0) = \psi'(y_0 + \theta_2 h)h = [f'_y(x_0 + h, y_0 + \theta_2 h) - f'_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 h)]h. \text{ 类}$$

似地, 由 $f'_y(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, 得到

$$g(h) = f''_{yx}(x_0, y_0)h^2 + o(h^2) \dots\dots(2)$$

由(1)与(2), 得 $f''_{xy}(P_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(h)}{h^2} = f''_{yx}(P_0)$.

7. 设 $z(x, y)$ 是定义在矩形区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$ 上的可微函数. 证明:

$$(1) \quad z(x, y) = f(y) \Leftrightarrow \forall (x, y) \in D, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \equiv 0;$$

$$(2) \quad z(x, y) = f(y) + g(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall (x, y) \in D, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \equiv 0.$$

证明: (1) “ \Rightarrow ” 显然.

“ \Leftarrow ” 任取 $x_0 \in [0, a]$. 任意固定 $y \in [0, a]$, 关于 x 的一元函数 $z(x, y)$ 在以 x

与 x_0 为端点的区间上应用微分中值定理, 故存在 ξ 使得

$$z(x, y) - z(x_0, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(\xi, y)(x - x_0) = 0, \text{ 这样 } z(x, y) = z(x_0, y), \text{ 故}$$

$z(x, y) = f(y)$ 与 x 无关.

(2) \Rightarrow : 显然.

\Leftarrow : 因为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \equiv 0$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = h(y)$ 与 x 无关. 故

$$z(x, y) = \int h(y) dy + g(x) = f(y) + g(x).$$

8. 设 n 为整数, 若对任意的 $t > 0$, $f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$, 则称 f 是 n 次齐次函数. 证明:

可微函数 $f(x, y)$ 是零次齐次函数的充要条件是 $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$.

证明: 先证必要性. 由条件, $f(tx, ty) = f(x, y) (\forall t > 0)$.

若 f 在坐标原点处有定义, 则由 f 的连续性可知 $f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$, $(\forall (x, y))$.

结论显然成立. 现在假设 f 在坐标原点处没有定义. 则由复合函数的链式法则,

两边对 t 求导, 得 $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(tx, ty) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(tx, ty) = 0$.

令 $t = 1$, 即得 $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0$. 必要性得证.

下证充分性. 令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$. 则

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{r} (x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) = 0.$$

上式说明 f 在极坐标系中只是 $\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 的函数, 这等价于只是 $\frac{y}{x}$ 的函数. 可记

$f(x, y) = \phi(\frac{y}{x})$. 显然 ϕ 是零次齐次函数.

9. 设 $f(x, y)$ 定义在 R^2 上, 若对 x 连续, 对 y 的偏导数在 R^2 上有界, 证明 $f(x, y)$ 是连续函数.

证明: 对 $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in R^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| &= [f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)] + [f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)] \\ &\leq |f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| + |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \end{aligned}$$

因为 $f(x, y)$ 对 x 连续, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)] = 0$.

又因为 $f(x, y)$ 对 y 的偏导数在 R^2 上有界, 故存在 $M > 0$ 使得 $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right| \leq M$. 所以存在

η 使得

$$|f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| = \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, \eta)(y - y_0) \right| \leq M |y - y_0| \rightarrow 0, \quad y \rightarrow y_0.$$

这样

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} (f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)) \\ &= \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} [f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)] + \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} [f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

即 $f(x, y)$ 是连续函数.

10. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微. 已知 $\vec{v} = \vec{i} - \vec{j}$, $\vec{u} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}$, 且 $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{v}} = 2$,

$$\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{u}} = 1, \text{ 求 } f(x, y) \text{ 在 } P_0(x_0, y_0) \text{ 的微分.}$$

解: 因为 $\vec{v} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} = (1, -1)$, $\vec{u} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} = (-1, 2)$, 且 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, 因此

$$2 = \frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{v}} = (f'_x(P_0), f'_y(P_0)) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (f'_x(P_0) - f'_y(P_0)),$$

$$1 = \frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{u}} = (f'_x(P_0), f'_y(P_0)) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-f'_x(P_0) + 2f'_y(P_0)),$$

由此解出 $f'_x(P_0) = 4\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$, $f'_y(P_0) = 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$.

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的微分 $df(P_0) = (4\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5})dx + (2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5})dy$.

11. 设 $f(x, y)$ 为可微函数, \vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2 是 \mathbb{R}^2 上的一组线性无关的向量. 试证: $f(x, y)$ 在任一点 $P(x, y)$ 沿任意向量 \vec{l} 的方向导数 $f'_l(P)$ 必定能用 $f'_{\vec{l}_1}(P)$ 与 $f'_{\vec{l}_2}(P)$ 线性表示.

证明: 令 $\vec{l}_1 = (\cos \alpha_1, \cos \beta_1)$, $\vec{l}_2 = (\cos \alpha_2, \cos \beta_2)$.

因为 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 故

$$\begin{cases} f'_{\vec{l}_1}(P) = f'_x(P) \cos \alpha_1 + f'_y(P) \cos \beta_1 = d_1 \\ f'_{\vec{l}_2}(P) = f'_x(P) \cos \alpha_2 + f'_y(P) \cos \beta_2 = d_2. \end{cases}$$

由于 \vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2 线性无关, 因此由上式解出 $\begin{pmatrix} f'_x(P) \\ f'_y(P) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 & \cos \beta_1 \\ \cos \alpha_2 & \cos \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix}$.

于是, 对任意的向量 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_l(P) &= f'_x(P)\cos\alpha + f'_y(P)\cos\beta = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta) \begin{pmatrix} f'_x(P) \\ f'_y(P) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha_1 & \cos\beta_1 \\ \cos\alpha_2 & \cos\beta_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (a, b) \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } (a, b) = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha_1 & \cos\beta_1 \\ \cos\alpha_2 & \cos\beta_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

12. 设在 \mathbb{R}^2 上可微函数 $f(x, y)$ 满足 $xf'_x + yf'_y = 0$, 试证: 在极坐标系中 f 只是 θ 的函数。

证明: (方法一) 令 $z = f(x, y)$, $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$.

因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = f'_x \cos\theta + f'_y \sin\theta$, 因此 $r \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = r \cos\theta f'_x + r \sin\theta f'_y = xf'_x + yf'_y = 0$.

当 $r \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \equiv 0$, 因此 $z = f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)$ 与 r 无关。

而当 $r = 0$ 时, 由于 f 在原点连续, 故由原点出发的任一射线上函数值相等。

故在极坐标系中 f 只是 θ 的函数。

方法二: 任取 $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 并令 $\vec{r} = (x, y)$. 因为 $xf'_x + yf'_y = 0$, 因此

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial \vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}\|} (xf'_x + yf'_y) = 0, \text{ 即 } f \text{ 沿着任意方向的方向导数都等于零,}$$

从而 f 沿着任意方向函数值不变。

故在极坐标系中, 由原点出发的任一射线上函数值相等。

所以在极坐标系中 f 只是 θ 的函数。

13. 设 $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$, $P_0(1, 1)$. 试求 $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}}$, 并问: 在怎样的方向 \vec{l} 上, 方向导数

$$\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} \text{ 分别有最大值、最小值和零值。}$$

解: 因为 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 且 $f'_x(P_0) = (2x - y)|_{(1,1)} = 1$, $f'_y(P_0) = (2y - x)|_{(1,1)} = 1$,

因此对任意的单位向量 $\vec{l} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta)$, $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \cos\alpha + \cos\beta$.

当 $\vec{l} = (1, 1)$ 是梯度方向时, $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \sqrt{2}$ 达到最大;

当 $\vec{l} = (-1, -1)$ 时, $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = -\sqrt{2}$ 达到最小;

当 $\vec{l} = (1, -1)$ 或 $\vec{l} = (-1, 1)$ 时, 即 $\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ 或 $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = 0$.

14. 设 a, b 是实数, 函数 $z = 2 + ax^2 + by^2$ 在点 $(3, 4)$ 处的方向导数中, 沿 $\vec{l} = -3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$ 的方向

导数最大，最大值为10，求 a, b .

解：因为函数可微，我们有 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(3,4)} = 6a$, $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(3,4)} = 8b$, 且函数沿着梯度方向的方向导数达到

最大，因此梯度单位向量 $\boldsymbol{l}^o = \frac{1}{5}(-3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}) = (\frac{6a}{10}, \frac{8b}{10})$. 从而
$$\begin{cases} \frac{6a}{10} = -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{8b}{10} = -\frac{4}{5}, \end{cases} \quad \text{故} \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -1. \end{cases}$$