

第八章 多元函数微分法及其应用

第一节 多元函数的极限与连续

1. 填空

(1) 设 $f(x, y) = 3x + 2y$, 则 $f(xy, f(x, y)) = \underline{3xy + 6x + 4y}$.

(2) 设 $f\left(y, \frac{x+y}{x}\right) = x + y^2$, 则 $f(x, y) = \underline{x^2 + \frac{x}{y-1} (x \neq 0)}$.

(3) 设 $z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1)$, 若当 $y = 1$ 时 $z = x$, 则函数 $f(x) = \underline{x^2 + 2x}$,
 $z = \underline{\sqrt{y} + x - 1}$.

(4) 函数 $u = \arccos \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 的定义域是 $\underline{\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}}$.

(5) 函数 $z = \frac{\sqrt{4x - y^2}}{\ln(1 - x^2 - y^2)}$ 的定义域是
 $\underline{\{(x, y) | 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1, x \geq \frac{y^2}{4}\}}$, 此定义域

可用平面图形表示为 (图 8.1)

(6) 函数 $z = \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2)$ 在 $\underline{x^2 + y^2 = 1}$ 是间断的.

解 (1) $f(xy, f(x, y)) = 3(xy) + 2f(x, y)$
 $= 3xy + 2(3x + 2y) = 3xy + 6x + 4y$.

(2) 令 $y = u, \frac{x+y}{x} = v$, 可解得 $x = \frac{u}{v-1}, y = u$, 于是

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

(3) 于式 $z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1)$ 中令 $y = 1$ 得 $x = 1 + f(\sqrt{x} - 1)$.

再令 $\sqrt{x} - 1 = t$, 即 $x = (t+1)^2$, 于是

$$f(t) = (t+1)^2 - 1 = t^2 + 2t$$

故

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x.$$

从而

$$z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1) = \sqrt{y} + x - 1.$$

(4)、(5) 的解略去.

(6) 函数的间断点是函数的定义域的聚点中那些函数不连续的点, 而函数 $u = \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2)$ 的定义域是开区域 $x^2 + y^2 < 1$, 因此其间断点为 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 而不是 $x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$.

2. 求极限

(1) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{e^{x^2 y^2} (x^2 + y^2)};$ (2) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}.$

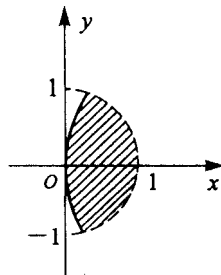


图 8.1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{e^{x^2 y^2} (x^2 + y^2)} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sin \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} = 0 \times 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{\frac{x}{x+y}}$$

而 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, a)} \frac{x}{x+y} = 1$, 故原极限 $= e$.

$$3. \text{ 证明 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, \infty)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} = 0.$$

$$\text{证} \quad 0 \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2 y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right), \text{ 而 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (\infty, \infty)} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 0,$$

故原极限 $= 0$.

$$4. \text{ 证明极限 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$\text{证} \quad \text{由于 } \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=x}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1,$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=2x}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^4}{4x^4 + x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2}{4x^2 + 1} = 0.$$

故极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2}$ 不存在.

$$5. \text{ 讨论函数 } z = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & x^4 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^4 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的连续性.}$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=kx^2}} \frac{xy}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx^4}{x^4 + k^2 x^4} = \frac{k^2}{1 + k^2}.$$

此值随 k 值不同而不同, 故极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} z$ 不存在, 从而函数 z 在 $(0, 0)$ 点不连续.

在除 $(0, 0)$ 点外的区域上, 函数 $z = \frac{xy}{x^4 + y^2}$ 是初等函数, 故在其定义区域上连续.

注意 常犯的错误一是只讨论了函数在 $(0, 0)$ 点的连续性, 没讨论函数在定义域内其它点处的连续性; 二是求 $(0, 0)$ 点的极限时, 出现了如下:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=kx}} \frac{xy}{x^4 + y^2} \quad (\text{错误的式子})$$

事实上, 记号 “ $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)}$ ” 表示点 (x, y) 以任意的方式无限接近 $(0, 0)$ 点, 而记号

“ $\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \\ y=kx}}$ ”表示点 (x,y) 只能沿直线 $y=kx$ 无限接近点 $(0,0)$ 点,这两者意义显然是不同的.

第二节 多元函数的偏导数

1. 填空

$$(1) \quad z = \ln \tan \frac{x}{y}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{y} \csc \frac{2x}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \csc \frac{2x}{y}.$$

$$(2) \quad z = (1+xy)^y, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^2(1+xy)^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (1+xy)^y \left[\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right].$$

$$(3) \quad u = \sqrt[z]{\frac{x}{y}}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{yz} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{yz} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}} \ln \frac{x}{y}.$$

$$(4) \quad u = x^{y^z}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = y^z x^{y^z} \ln x \ln y.$$

$$(5) \quad z = (x + e^y)^x, \text{ 则 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} = \underline{2 \ln 2 + 1}.$$

$$(6) \quad \text{设 } f(x, t) = \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \varphi(u) du, \quad (\varphi \text{ 是连续函数}), \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \underline{\varphi(x+at) - \varphi(x-at)}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \underline{a[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)]}.$$

$$(7) \quad \text{设 } u = \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 y + \sin^2 z}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin 2y}{2\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \sin^2 y + \sin^2 z}}, \quad u_y(0, \frac{\pi}{4}, 0) = \underline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}.$$

解 (1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{y} \csc \frac{2x}{y},$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \csc \frac{2x}{y}.$$

(2) 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 时, 应当用幂函数的导数公式, 得

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

求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 时, 把 x 暂时看做常数, 这时, z 是关于 y 的幂指函数, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [e^{y \ln(1+xy)}] = e^{y \ln(1+xy)} [\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy}] \\ &= (1+xy)^y [\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy}].\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}} \right] = \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{yz} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}-1}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}} \right] = \frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) = -\frac{x}{y^2 z} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}-1} = -\frac{1}{yz} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}} \right] = \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}} \ln \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{z^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^{\frac{1}{z}} \ln \frac{x}{y}.$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [x^{y^z}] = x^{y^z} \ln x \cdot y^z \ln y = y^z x^{y^z} \ln x \ln y.$$

注意 常见的错误是遗漏了步骤: $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(y^z)$, 而得到错误结果: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{y^z} \ln x$.

(5) 法 1 因为 $z = (x + e^y)^x$, 则 $\ln z = x \ln(x + e^y)$,

$$\frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{z} = \ln(x + e^y) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x + e^y},$$

所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x + e^y)^x \left[\ln(x + e^y) + \frac{x}{x + e^y} \right].$$

从而
$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} = 2 \ln 2 + 1$$

法 2 因为 $z = (x + e^y)^x$, 所以 $z(x, 0) = (x + e^0)^x = (x + 1)^x$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dz}{dx} &= [(x+1)^x]' = [e^{\ln(x+1)^x}]' = [e^{x \ln(x+1)}]' = e^{x \ln(x+1)} \left[\ln(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1} \right] \\ &= (x+1)^x \left[\ln(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1} \right],\end{aligned}$$

从而
$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0)} = \left. \frac{dz}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = 2 \ln 2 + 1.$$

(6) 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 时, 暂时将 t 看做常量, 因而 f 是积分上限、下限的函数, 由公式:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$$

可得
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \varphi(x+at) - \varphi(x-at)$$

同理
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} &= \varphi(x+at) \cdot a - \varphi(x-at) \cdot (-a) \\ &= a[\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)]. \end{aligned}$$

(7) 求解过程略.

2. 证明函数 $f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^4}}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, $f_y(0, 0) = 0$, 而 $f_x(0, 0)$ 不存在.

证
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^4}} = e^0 = 1,$$

而 $f(0, 0) = e^0 = 1$, 故 $f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^4}}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(\Delta y)^2} - 1}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta y)^2}{\Delta y} = 0.$$

$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2}} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{|\Delta x|} - 1}{\Delta x},$$

而
$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{|\Delta x|} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{|\Delta x|} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{-\Delta x} - 1}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\Delta x}{\Delta x} = -1.$$

所以 $f_x(0, 0)$ 不存在.

3. 设 $z = e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)}$, 求证: $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$.

证
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{z}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{z}{y^2},$$

所以

$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 \cdot \frac{z}{x^2} + y^2 \cdot \frac{z}{y^2} = 2z.$$

4. 求下列函数的二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$(1) \quad z = x^4 + y^3 - 4x^2y; \quad (2) \quad z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

解 (1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -8x,$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 4x^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 6y.$$

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

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

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

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

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

第三节 多元函数的全微分

1. 填空

$$(1) \quad \text{设 } z = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \text{ 则 } dz = \frac{-xydx + x^2dy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, \quad dz|_{(1,0)} = \underline{dy}.$$

$$(2) \quad \text{设 } u = \frac{s+t}{s-t}, \text{ 则 } du = \frac{-2tds + 2sdt}{(s-t)^2}.$$

$$(3) \quad \text{设 } u = (xy)^z, \text{ 则 } du = \underline{yz(xy)^{z-1}dx + xz(xy)^{z-1}dy + (xy)^z \ln(xy)dz}.$$

解 (1)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-y \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})^2} = \frac{-xy}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}},$$

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

故
$$dz = \frac{-xydx + x^2dy}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}, \quad dz|_{(1,0)} = dy.$$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{(s-t) - (s+t)}{(s-t)^2} = \frac{-2t}{(s-t)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{(s-t) - (s+t) \cdot (-1)}{(s-t)^2} = \frac{2s}{(s-t)^2},$$

故
$$du = \frac{-2tds + 2sdt}{(s-t)^2}.$$

(3)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = z(xy)^{z-1} \cdot y = yz(xy)^{z-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = z(xy)^{z-1} \cdot x = xz(xy)^{z-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (xy)^z \ln(xy),$$

故
$$du = yz(xy)^{z-1} dx + xz(xy)^{z-1} dy + (xy)^z \ln(xy) dz.$$

2. 求函数 $z = \frac{y}{x}$ 当 $x = 2$, $y = 1$, $\Delta x = 0.1$, $\Delta y = -0.2$ 时的全增量和全微分.

解 全增量
$$\Delta z = \frac{y + \Delta y}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{x\Delta y - y\Delta x}{x(x + \Delta x)},$$

全微分
$$dz = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \Delta x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \Delta y = -\frac{y}{x^2} \Delta x + \frac{1}{x} \Delta y,$$

当 $x = 2$, $y = 1$, $\Delta x = 0.1$, $\Delta y = -0.2$ 时,

$$\Delta z = \frac{-0.4 - 0.1}{2 \times 2.1} = -\frac{5}{42} \approx -0.119.$$

$$dz = -\frac{1}{4} \times 0.1 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-0.2) = -0.125.$$

3. 求 $u(x, y, z) = x^y y^z$ 的全微分.

解 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}y^z, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y^z x^y \ln x + zx^y y^{z-1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^y y^z \ln y,$

故 $du = yx^{y-1}y^z dx + (y^z x^y \ln x + zx^y y^{z-1})dy + x^y y^z \ln y dz$

$$= x^y y^z \left[\frac{y}{x} dx + \left(\frac{z}{y} + \ln x \right) dy + \ln y dz \right].$$

4. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 问在 $(0, 0)$ 点处:

(1) 偏导数是否存在? (2) 偏导数是否连续? (3) 是否可微? 均说明理由.

解 (1) $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta y)^2 \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta y)^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = 0$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处偏导数存在.

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

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \begin{cases} 2y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

因为 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 与 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 不存在, 故偏导数在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续.

$$(3) \quad \Delta z = [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}, \quad f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0,$$

从而
$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0,0)\Delta x + f_y(0,0)\Delta y]}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2}}{\rho} = 0,$$

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 且 $dz = 0$.

此题说明二元函数的偏导数在一点不连续时, 函数在该点仍可能可微, 偏导数连续是可微的充分条件, 而非充分必要条件.

第四节 多元复合函数的求导法则

1. $z = f(x^y, y^x)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}f'_1 + y^x \ln y f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x f'_1 + xy^{x-1}f'_2.$$

2. 设 $z = u^2 + v^2$, 而 $u = 2x + y, v = 3x - 2y$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \cdot 2 + 2v \cdot 3 = 4u + 6v = 26x - 8y,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \cdot 1 + 2v \cdot (-2) = 2u - 4v = 10y - 8x.$$

3. 设 $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2 - y^2)}$, 其中 $f(u)$ 为可导函数, 验证: $\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}$.

证
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-yf'(x^2 - y^2) \cdot 2x}{f^2(x^2 - y^2)} = -\frac{2xyf'}{f^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f(x^2 - y^2) - yf'(x^2 - y^2) \cdot (-2y)}{f^2(x^2 - y^2)} = \frac{f + 2y^2f'}{f^2},$$

故

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2yf'}{f^2} + \frac{f + 2y^2f'}{yf^2} = \frac{-2y^2f' + f + 2y^2f'}{yf^2} = \frac{1}{yf}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \frac{y}{f} = \frac{z}{y^2}.$$

注意 求偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 时, 常常会丢掉因子 $f'(x^2 - y^2)$, 而得到错误结果:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{f^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f + 2y^2}{f^2}.$$

4. 设 $u = x^y$, 而 $x = \varphi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$ 都是可微函数, 求 $\frac{du}{dt}$.

解
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = yx^{y-1} \cdot \varphi'(t) + x^y \ln x \cdot \psi'(t) \\ &= \psi(t)\varphi(t)^{\psi(t)-1} \varphi'(t) + \varphi(t)^{\psi(t)} \ln \varphi(t) \psi'(t) \\ &= \varphi'(t)\psi(t)\varphi(t)^{\psi(t)-1} + \psi'(t)\varphi(t)^{\psi(t)} \ln \varphi(t). \end{aligned}$$

注意 常见错误是遗漏了复合步骤, 因而丢失了 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \varphi'(t)$ 与 $\frac{dy}{dt} = \psi'(t)$, 得到

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \psi(t)\varphi(t)^{\psi(t)-1} + \varphi(t)^{\psi(t)} \ln \varphi(t).$$

5. 设 $z = xy + xF(u)$, 而 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, $F(u)$ 为可导函数, 证明 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z + xy$.

证
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + F(u) + xF'(u) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = y + F(u) - \frac{y}{x} F'(u).$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + xF'(u) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x + F'(u).$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= xy + xF(u) - yF'(u) + xy + yF'(u) \\ &= xy + xF(u) + xy = z + xy. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 $z = f(\sin x, \cos y, e^{x+y})$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cos x + f'_3 e^{x+y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = (f''_{11} \cos x + f''_{13} e^{x+y}) \cos x - f'_1 \sin x + (f''_{31} \cos x + f''_{33} e^{x+y}) e^{x+y} + f'_3 e^{x+y}$$

$$= e^{x+y} f_3' - f_1' \sin x + f_{11}'' \cos^2 x + 2e^{x+y} f_{13}'' \cos x + e^{2(x+y)} f_{33}'',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \cos x (f_{12}''(-\sin y) + f_{13}'' e^{x+y}) + e^{x+y} (f_{32}''(-\sin y) + f_{33}'' e^{x+y}) + f_3' e^{x+y}$$

$$= e^{x+y} f_3' - f_{12}'' \cos x \sin y + f_{13}'' e^{x+y} \cos x - e^{x+y} f_{32}'' \sin y + e^{2(x+y)} f_{33}''.$$

7. 设 $z = f(xy, \frac{x}{y}) + g(\frac{y}{x})$, 其中 f 具有二阶连续偏导数, g 具有二阶连续导数, 求

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

解 $g(\frac{y}{x})$ 为由一个中间变量构成的二元复合函数, 对中间变量所求的应是导数, 而不是偏导数.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y f_1' + \frac{1}{y} f_2' - \frac{y}{x^2} g',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' + y(x f_{11}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{12}'') - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' + \frac{1}{y} (x f_{21}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{22}'') - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^2} g'' \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= f_1' - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2' + x y f_{11}'' - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g'' - \frac{x}{y^3} f_{22}''.$$

8. 设 $u = f(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z})$, 其中 f 具有一阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

解 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_1' \cdot \frac{1}{y},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_1' \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) + f_2' \cdot \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f_1' + \frac{1}{z} f_2'.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f_2' \cdot (-\frac{y}{z^2}) = -\frac{y}{z^2} f_2'.$$

9. 如果 $F(x, y) = y \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt$, 求 F_{xy}, F_{yy} .

解 $F_x = y e^{-x^2}, F_{xy} = e^{-x^2}.$

$$F_y = \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt - y \cdot e^{-y^2}, F_{yy} = -e^{-y^2} - e^{-y^2} - y e^{-y^2} \cdot (-2y) = 2(y^2 - 1) e^{-y^2}$$

第五节 隐函数的微分法

1. 设 $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 方程两端同时关于 x 求偏导数,

$$\frac{1}{z} - \frac{x}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x},$$

解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{x+z}$. 方程两端同时关于 y 求偏导数得

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

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

2. 设 $e^z - xyz = 0$. (1) 用隐函数求导公式求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$; (2) 用复合函数求偏导数的方法求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

(3) 利用全微分形式不变性求出 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 (1) 令 $F(x, y, z) = e^z - xyz$.

$$F_x = -yz, \quad F_z = e^z - xy,$$

故
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}.$$

(2) 方程 $e^z - xyz = 0$ 两端同时关于 x 求偏导数, 此时, 将 z 看做 x, y 的函数: $z = z(x, y)$, 于是

$$e^z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - yz - xy \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0,$$

解得
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}.$$

(3) 先将 x, y, z 均看作自变量, 方程 $e^z - xyz = 0$ 两端同时取全微分得

$$d(e^z - xyz) = 0, \text{ 即 } de^z - d(xyz) = 0,$$

$$e^z dz - yz dx - xz dy - xy dz = 0.$$

这时, 再将 z 看作 x, y 的函数, 解出 z 的全微分 dz :

$$dz = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy} dx + \frac{xz}{e^z - xy} dy,$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy}.$$

3. 设 $\Phi(u, v)$ 具有连续偏导数, 证明由方程 $\Phi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$ 所确定的函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足 $a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c$.

证 $\Phi_x = \Phi_u \cdot c = c\Phi_u, \quad \Phi_y = c\Phi_v,$

$$\Phi_z = \Phi_u \cdot (-a) + \Phi_v \cdot (-b) = -a\Phi_u - b\Phi_v,$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\Phi_x}{\Phi_z} = \frac{c\Phi_u}{a\Phi_u + b\Phi_v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\Phi_y}{\Phi_z} = \frac{c\Phi_v}{a\Phi_u + b\Phi_v},$$

从而

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{ac\Phi_u + bc\Phi_v}{a\Phi_u + b\Phi_v} = c.$$

4. 设
$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{求 } \frac{dx}{dz}, \frac{dy}{dz}.$$

解 对每一个方程的两端分别对 z 求导, 注意变量 x 与 y 均为 z 的函数, 移项后得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dy}{dz} = -1, \\ x \frac{dx}{dz} + y \frac{dy}{dz} = -z, \end{cases}$$

用克莱姆法则解得 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x & y \end{vmatrix} = y - x \neq 0$

$$\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -z & y \end{vmatrix}}{y - x} = \frac{-y + z}{y - x} = \frac{z - y}{y - x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ x & -z \end{vmatrix}}{y-x} = \frac{-z+x}{y-x} = \frac{x-z}{y-x}$$

5. 设 $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v, \\ y = e^u - u \cos v, \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

解 这里变量 x 与 y 是自变量, 而变量 u 与 v 均为 x 与 y 的函数, 对每一个方程的两端分别对 x 求偏导数, 移项得:

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

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1],$$

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

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & 1 \\ e^u - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}.$$

6. 设 $F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$, 求 dz .

解 用全微分形式不变性求 dz , 方程两端同时取全微分, 得

$$F'_1 \cdot d(\frac{x}{z}) + F'_2 \cdot d(\frac{y}{z}) = 0,$$

$$F'_1 \cdot (\frac{1}{z} dx - \frac{x}{z^2} dz) + F'_2 (\frac{1}{z} dy - \frac{y}{z^2} dz) = 0,$$

从而解出 dz , 即得

$$dz = z \frac{F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy}{xF'_1 + yF'_2}.$$

第六节 多元函数微分学的应用

1. 求螺旋线 $x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, z = b\theta$ 在点 $(a, 0, 0)$ 处的切线及法平面方程.

解 $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -a \sin \theta, \frac{dy}{d\theta} = a \cos \theta, \frac{dz}{d\theta} = b$, 与点 $(a, 0, 0)$ 对应的参数 $\theta = 0$, 故曲线上

$(a, 0, 0)$ 点的切向量为

$$\boldsymbol{T} = \{0, a, b\}.$$

于是, 切线方程为

$$\frac{x-a}{0} = \frac{y}{a} = \frac{z}{b}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x = a, \\ by - az = 0. \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为

$$ay + bz = 0.$$

2. 求曲线 $y^2 = 2mx, z^2 = m - x$ 在点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切线及法平面方程.

解 因为 $(1, -2, 1)$ 是曲线上的点, 将 $x = 1, y = -2$ 代入方程 $y^2 = 2mx$ 可得 $m = 2$, 所给曲线为 $y^2 = 4x, z^2 = 2 - x$. 求点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切向量有两种方法:

法 1 每一个方程两端均关于 x 求导数, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 4, \\ 2z \frac{dz}{dx} = -1. \end{cases}$$

在点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处, $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1, \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故切向量为

$$\boldsymbol{T} = \{1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\},$$

法 2 曲面 $y^2 = 4x$, 即 $4x - y^2 = 0$ 上点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处的法向量为

$$\boldsymbol{n}_1 = \{4, -2y, 0\} \Big|_{(1, -2, 1)} = \{4, 4, 0\},$$

同理, 曲面 $z^2 = 2 - x$ 上点 $(1, -2, 1)$ 处的法向量为 $\boldsymbol{n}_2 = (1, 0, 2)$. 于是曲线上点

$(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切向量

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k} = 8\{1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\}$$

于是所求切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{-1},$$

法平面方程为 $(x-1) - (y+2) - \frac{1}{2}(z-1) = 0$, 即 $2x - 2y - z - 5 = 0$.

注意 常见错误是没有利用已知条件将 m 的值确定出来.

3. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x = 0 \\ 2x - 3y + 5z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的切线及法平面方程.

解 法 1 把 x 看作参数, 则 y 和 z 是由方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x = 0 \\ 2x - 3y + 5z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 所确定的 x 的函

数, 曲线的切向量为 $\mathbf{T} = \{1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}\}$.

方程组对 x 求导得

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} - 3 = 0 \\ 2 - 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 5 \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

将点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 代入得

$$\begin{cases} 2 + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 \frac{dz}{dx} - 3 = 0 \\ 2 - 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 5 \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{16}$, 于是曲线在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的切向量为

$$\mathbf{T} = \{1, \frac{9}{16}, -\frac{1}{16}\} = \frac{1}{16}\{16, 9, -1\},$$

所求切线与法平面分别为

$$\frac{x-1}{16} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-1}{-1},$$

$$16(x-1)+9(y-1)-(z-1)=0, \text{ 即 } 16x+9y-z-24=0.$$

法 2 构成曲线的曲面 $x^2+y^2+z^2-3x=0$ 与 $2x-3y+5z-4=0$ 上点 $(1,1,1)$ 处的法向量分别为

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = \{2x-3, 2y, 2z\} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = (-1, 2, 2)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_2 = \{2, -3, 5\},$$

曲线上点 $(1,1,1)$ 处的切向量为 $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \{16, 9, -1\}$. 下面解法同法 1.

4. 在椭球面 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$ 上求一点, 使该点处的法线与三条坐标轴正方向成等角.

解 依题意法线发现与三条坐标轴正向成等角, 故有所求点处法向量的三个坐标应相等, 又点在椭球面上, 应满足椭球面方程, 上述条件联立, 即可得所求点, 令

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{4} - 1$$

设所求点为 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则在点 M 的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}_M = \left\{2x_0, \frac{y_0}{2}, \frac{z_0}{2}\right\}$$

因为法线与三条坐标轴正向成等角, 故有

$$2x_0 = \frac{y_0}{2} = \frac{z_0}{2} \quad (1)$$

又点 M 在椭球面上, 满足

$$x_0^2 + \frac{y_0^2}{4} + \frac{z_0^2}{4} = 1 \quad (2)$$

将方程 (1), (2) 联立, 得两组解为: $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$ 及 $(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3})$

上述两点处的法线与三条坐标轴正向成等角.

5. 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.

解 设点 (x, y, z) 为曲面 $z = xy$ 上任一点, 该点处的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{y, x, -1\}$. 平面

$x+3y+z+9=0$ 的法向量 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \{1, 3, 1\}$. 欲使法线垂直于平面, 应有 $\mathbf{n} // \mathbf{n}_1$,

故
$$\frac{y}{1} = \frac{x}{3} = \frac{-1}{1},$$

由此可得 $x = -3, y = -1$, 将 $x = -3, y = -1$ 代入曲面方程 $z = xy$, 可得 $z = 3$, 故所求点为 $(-3, -1, 3)$.

6. 证明: 曲面 $z = xe^{\frac{y}{x}}$ 上任一点处的切平面均过坐标原点.

证 欲证一平面过原点, 只须证该平面的一般式方程 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 中的 $D = 0$ 即可. 令 $F(x, y, z) = xe^{\frac{y}{x}} - z$, 则

$$F_x = e^{\frac{y}{x}} - \frac{y}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}}, F_y = e^{\frac{y}{x}}, F_z = -1,$$

曲面上任一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面方程为

$$(e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}} - \frac{y_0}{x_0} e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}})(x - x_0) + e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}}(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0,$$

化为一般式为

$$(e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}} - \frac{y_0}{x_0} e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}})x + e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}}y - z + [-x_0 e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}} + y_0 e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}} - y_0 e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}} + z_0] = 0,$$

即
$$(e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}} - \frac{y_0}{x_0} e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}})x + e^{\frac{y_0}{x_0}}y - z = 0.$$

所以曲面上任一点处的切平面均过坐标原点.

7. 证明曲面 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} + z^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4$ 上任一点处的切平面在各坐标轴上的截距的平方和为一常数.

证 设点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为曲面上任一点, 则 $x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + z_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4$

该点处的法向量为
$$\mathbf{n} = \left\{ x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}, y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}, z_0^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right\},$$

该点处的切平面方程为

$$x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x - x_0) + y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(y - y_0) + z_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}x + y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}y + z_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}z = x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + z_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4$$

截距式方程为

$$\frac{x}{4\sqrt[3]{x_0}} + \frac{y}{4\sqrt[3]{y_0}} + \frac{z}{4\sqrt[3]{z_0}} = 1$$

截距的平方和为

$$16x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + 16y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + 16z_0^{\frac{2}{3}} = 16(x_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + y_0^{\frac{2}{3}} + z_0^{\frac{2}{3}}) = 64.$$

第七节 方向导数与梯度

1. 求函数 $u = xyz$ 在点 $(5, 1, 2)$ 处沿从点 $(5, 1, 2)$ 到点 $(9, 4, 14)$ 的方向导数.

解 函数 $u = xyz$ 在平面上处处可微, 故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xz, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xy,$$

在点 $(5, 1, 2)$ 处, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 10$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 5$.

又 $l = \{9-5, 4-1, 14-2\} = \{4, 3, 12\}$, $|l| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 12^2} = 13$,

故 $\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{13}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{3}{13}$, $\cos \gamma = \frac{12}{13}$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 2 \times \frac{4}{13} + 10 \times \frac{3}{13} + 5 \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{98}{13}.$$

2. 求函数 $u = x + y + z$ 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ 上点 $M_0(1, 1, 1)$ 处沿球面在这点的外法线方向的方向导数.

解 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3$, 则 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F_z = 2z$. 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处, 法线方向为

$$n = \{2, 2, 2\}.$$

对于封闭曲面来讲, 其法线方向有内外之分, 由里指向外的方向叫外法线方向. 点 M_0 为

第一卦限的点, 由图 8.2 可知, 该点处的外法

线方向 \boldsymbol{n} 与三个坐标轴的夹角均为锐角, 故 \boldsymbol{n}

的三个方向数均应为正数: $\boldsymbol{n} = \{2, 2, 2\}$. 于是

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

又
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 1,$$

故
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3}.$$

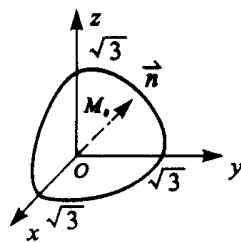


图 8.2

3. 设 x 轴正向到方向 L 的转角为 φ , 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 沿方向 L 的方向导数, 并分别确定转角 φ , 使该导数有: (1) 最大值; (2) 最小值; (3) 等于 0.

解
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y - x, \quad \text{在点 } (1, 1) \text{ 处, } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 1. \text{ 又函数}$$

$f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处可微,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial L} = 1 \times \cos \varphi + 1 \times \sin \varphi = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

于是, 当 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, 方向导数有最大值 $\sqrt{2}$; 当 $\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 时, 方向导数有最小值 $-\sqrt{2}$; 当 $\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 或 $\varphi = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ 时, 方向导数等于 0.

4. 求函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^2$ 上点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处, 沿曲线在该点的切线正方向 (对应于 t 增大的方向) 的方向导数.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2z, \quad \text{在点 } (1, 1, 1) \text{ 处, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2.$$

曲线上点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 对应的参数值为 $t = 1$, 该点的切线正方向为

$$\boldsymbol{l} = \{1, 2t, 3t^2\} \Big|_{t=1} = \{1, 2, 3\},$$

于是 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \cos \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$, 所求方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + 2 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} + 2 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{6}{7} \sqrt{14}.$$

5. 设 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$, 求 $\text{grad}f(0, 0, 0)$ 及 $\text{grad}f(1, 1, 1)$, 并求函数在 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点处的方向导数的最大值.

解 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + y + 3, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4y + x - 2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 6z - 6$, 在点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -6,$$

故 $\text{grad}f(0, 0, 0) = \{3, -2, -6\}$, 在点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0,$$

故 $\text{grad}f(1, 1, 1) = \{6, 3, 0\}$

又函数在某点的方向导数的最大值, 等于函数在该点的梯度的模, 故函数在 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点处的方向导数的最大值为

$$\sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2 + (-6)^2} = 7.$$

第八节 多元函数的极值与最优化问题

1. 设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的全微分为 $dz = xdx + ydy$, 证明:

(1) 点 $(0, 0)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的连续点; (2) 点 $(0, 0)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的极小值点.

证 (1) 先复习一个结论: “如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微分, 则这函数在该点必定连续.” 本题中已知 $z = f(x, y)$ 的全微分为 $dz = xdx + ydy$, 它说明 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 可微分, 从而在点 $(0, 0)$ 也可微分, 所以 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 必连续, 也就是点 $(0, 0)$ 是 $f(x, y)$ 的连续点.

(2) 因为 $dz = xdx + ydy$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y$,

从而 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 1, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 1$

在点 $(0, 0)$ 处: $A = 1, B = 0, C = 1, \Delta = AC - B^2 = 1 > 0$, 又 $A > 0$, 所以点 $(0, 0)$ 是

$z = f(x, y)$ 的一个极小值点.

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

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

可得驻点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$.

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 4e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y + 1), \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 4e^{2x}(y + 1).$$

$$f_{yy}(x, y) = 2e^{2x}.$$

在点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 处, $AC - B^2 = 2e \cdot 2e - 0 = 4e^2 > 0$, 又 $A = 2e > 0$, 故函数在点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 处取得极小值

$$f(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = -\frac{e}{2}.$$

3. 求平面 $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 1$ 和柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的交线上与 xOy 平面距离最短的点.

解 1 设 (x, y, z) 为交线上任意一点, 则它到 xOy 平面的距离为 $d = |z|$. 为运算简单起见, 我们转化为求 $D = d^2 = z^2$ 的最小值. 显然, 约束条件有两个: $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. 故令

$$F(x, y, z) = z^2 + \lambda(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} - 1) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 - 1).$$

令
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\lambda}{3} + 2\mu x = 0 \\ \frac{\lambda}{4} + 2\mu y = 0 \\ \frac{\lambda}{5} + 2z = 0 \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

由前两式推得 $y = \frac{3}{4}x$, 代入 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 得 $x = \pm \frac{4}{5}$.

因平面 $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 1$ 在三坐标轴上的截距分别为 3, 4, 5, 所以在第一卦限内的点 P 到 xOy 平面的距离较短, 故取 $x = \frac{4}{5}$, 于是 $y = \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{3}{5}$, 再代入第三个式子可得 $z = \frac{35}{12}$, 所以

交线上与 xOy 面距离最短的点为 $(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{35}{12})$.

解 2 设 (x, y, z) 为交线上任意一点, 则它到 xOy 平面的距离为 $d = |z|$. 由于点在平面上 $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{5} = 1$, 故 $z = 5(1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4})$, 于是 $d = 5 \left| 1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4} \right|$, 为运算简单起见, 我们转化为求 $D = (1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4})^2$ 在约束条件 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 下的极值问题, 令

$$F(x, y) = (1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4})^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$

$$\text{令} \quad \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3}(1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4}) + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4}) + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

由前两式得 $y = \frac{3}{4}x$, 代入最后一式得到 $x = \frac{4}{5}$, $y = \frac{3}{5}$, 于是 $z = \frac{35}{12}$, 交线上到 xOy 面

距离最短的点为 $(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{35}{12})$.

4. 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 位于第一卦限的部分求一点 P , 使该点处的切平面在三个坐标轴上的截距的平方和最小.

解 设 $P(x, y, z)$ ($x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$) 为球面上第一卦限内的一点, 则该点处的法向量为 $n = 2\{x, y, z\}$, 该点处的切平面为

$$2x(X - x) + 2y(Y - y) + 2z(Z - z) = 0$$

即 $xX + yY + zZ = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

由点 $P(x, y, z)$ 为球面上的点, 故 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, 切平面方程可化简为

$$xX + yY + zZ = R^2, \text{ 即 } \frac{\frac{X}{R^2}}{x} + \frac{\frac{Y}{R^2}}{y} + \frac{\frac{Z}{R^2}}{z} = 1.$$

切平面在三个坐标轴上截距的平方和为

$$D = R^4 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} \right).$$

问题是求函数 $D = R^4(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2})$ 在约束条件 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 下的最小值, 作拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2) \quad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{2}{x^3} + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ -\frac{2}{y^3} + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ -\frac{2}{z^3} + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$$

由前三式可推得 $x^2 = y^2 = z^2$, 代入最后一式可得 $x = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$. 由问题的实际意义知点 $P(\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}})$ 即为所求.

注意 常出现的问题是有的同学没有利用 P 点在球面上这一条件将切平面方程化简, 再写出截距的平方和, 从而导致目标函数表达式过于复杂, 给后边的计算带来困难.

5. 在上半椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0, z \geq 0)$ 及 $z = 0$ 所围成的封闭曲面

内作一底面平行于 xOy 面的体积最大的内接长方体, 问这长方体的长、宽、高的尺寸怎样?

解 显然长方体的底面应当在 xOy 面上, 设它的一个位于第一卦限的顶点为

$P(x, y, z) \quad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$, 于是长方体的体积为

$$V = 2x \cdot 2y \cdot z = 4xyz$$

所求问题为求函数 $V = 4xyz \quad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$ 在约束条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最大值.

作拉格朗日函数

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

$$\begin{cases} yz + \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}x = 0 \\ xz + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2}y = 0 \\ xy + \frac{2\lambda}{c^2}z = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

进一步可得到

$$\begin{cases} xyz + 2\lambda \cdot \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 0 \\ xyz + 2\lambda \cdot \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0 \\ xyz + 2\lambda \cdot \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此可得 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$, 代入椭球面方程可得 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$.

由实际问题的性质可知, 最大的内接长方体的长为 $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$, 宽为 $\frac{2b}{\sqrt{3}}$, 高为 $\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$.

第八章 多元函数微分法及其应用 (总习题)

1. 设 $\omega = f(x-y, y-z, t-z)$, 求 $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t}$, 其中 f 具有一阶连续偏导数.

解 $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} = f'_1, \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot (-1) + f'_2 = -f'_1 + f'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = f'_2 \cdot (-1) + f'_3 \cdot (-1) = -f'_2 - f'_3, \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = f'_3,$$

故 $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = f'_1 - f'_1 + f'_2 - f'_2 - f'_3 + f'_3 = 0.$

2. 设 $u = \ln(x^x y^y z^z)$, 求 $du|_{(1,1,1)}$.

解 本题可利用对数性质先将函数 u 化简, 否则会烦

$$u = \ln(x^x y^y z^z) = x \ln x + y \ln y + z \ln z,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 + \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 + \ln y, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 1 + \ln z$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz = (1 + \ln x)dx + (1 + \ln y)dy + (1 + \ln z)dz,$$

从而 $du|_{(1,1,1)} = dx + dy + dz.$

3. 设 $z = u(x, y)e^{ax+y}$, 又 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$, 求常数 a , 使 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z = 0.$

解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} e^{ax+y} + u \cdot e^{ax+y} \cdot a = e^{ax+y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + au \right)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e^{ax+y} + u \cdot e^{ax+y} = e^{ax+y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{ax+y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + au \right) + e^{ax+y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

由 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{ax+y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + au + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

将 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, z$ 的表达式代入式 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z = 0$ 可得

$$e^{ax+y} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + au + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - au - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u + u \right] = 0$$

由 $e^{ax+y} > 0$, 可得

$$(a-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

故当 $a=1$ 时, 等式成立.

4. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f_x(x, y)$ 及 $f_y(x, y)$,

解 当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时

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

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{x^2(x^2 + y^2) - x^2y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 - x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

当 $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ 时,

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

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

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

$$f_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

注意 常见的错误是没用偏导数的定义求函数 $f(x, y)$ 在分段点 $(0, 0)$ 的偏导数.

5. 设 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$, 问: (1) $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 是否连续, 为什么? (2) $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(0, 0)$, $f_y(0, 0)$ 是否存在? (3) $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 是否可微, 为什么?

解 (1) $0 \leq \sqrt{|xy|} \leq \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$

而 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$, 故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{|xy|} = 0 = f(0, 0)$

函数在点 $(0, 0)$ 连续.

(2) 考虑极限

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - [f_x(0, 0)x + f_y(0, 0)y]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{\frac{|xy|}{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad (8.24)$$

由于沿直线 $y = x$,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{\frac{|xy|}{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0$$

故前式极限不等于 0, 从而函数在 $(0,0)$ 点不可微.

注意 常见错误之一是:

$$\text{因为, 故 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{kx^2} = 0, \text{ 故 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0.$$

关于这种错误, 前边已讲过, 记号 “ $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}}$ ” 表示点 (x, y) 以任意的方式趋于 $(0,0)$. 而记号

“ $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx \rightarrow 0}}$ ” 表示点 (x, y) 以一种特殊的方式: 沿直线 $y = kx$ 趋于 $(0,0)$. 显然若 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 存

在为 a , 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 存在也为 a ; 但反之未必成立.

常见错误之二是有人将讨论函数在点 $(0,0)$ 是否可微的式子写成

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

式中出现了 $dz(0,0)$ 是不对的, 因为我们正在讨论函数在 $(0,0)$ 点是否可微, 即 $dz(0,0)$

是否存在.

6. 设 $u = \varphi(e^x, xy) + xf(\frac{y}{x})$, 其中 φ 有二阶偏导数, f 二阶可导, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'_1 \cdot e^x + \varphi'_2 \cdot y + f(\frac{y}{x}) + xf'(\frac{y}{x}) \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2})$$

$$= e^x \varphi'_1 + y \varphi'_2 + f - \frac{y}{x} f'.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = e^x \varphi'_1 + e^x [\varphi''_{11} \cdot e^x + \varphi''_{12} \cdot y] + y [\varphi''_{21} \cdot e^x + \varphi''_{22} \cdot y] + f'(-\frac{y}{x^2}) + \frac{y}{x^2} f' - \frac{y}{x} f'' \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2})$$

$$= e^x \varphi'_1 + e^{2x} \varphi''_{11} + ye^x (\varphi''_{12} + \varphi''_{21}) + y^2 \varphi''_{22} + \frac{y^2}{x^3} f''.$$

注意 易发生的错误是将结果中 $ye^x(\varphi''_{12} + \varphi''_{21})$ 合并为 $2ye^x \varphi''_{12}$.

由于题目中仅告知 φ 有二阶偏导数, 并未告知 φ 的二阶偏导数连续, 故未必有

$\varphi''_{12} = \varphi''_{21}$, 因此不能将 $\varphi''_{12} + \varphi''_{21}$ 合并为 $2\varphi''_{12}$.

7. 设 $z = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,2)}$.

解 $\ln z = \frac{x}{y} \ln \frac{y}{x} = \frac{x}{y} (\ln y - \ln x)$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{z} \ln \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{y} \ln \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{y} \ln \frac{y}{x} - \frac{z}{y},$$

当 $x=1, y=2$ 时, $z = (2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$, 从而

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\ln 2 - 1).$$

8. 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 z 为 x^3 与 f 的乘积, 而 f 为由两个中间变量构成的二元复合函数,

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

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

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

$$= 4x^3 f'_1 + x^4 (y f''_{11} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{12}) + 2x f'_2 + x^2 (y f''_{21} - \frac{y}{x^2} f''_{22})$$

$$= 4x^3 f'_1 + 2x f'_2 + x^4 y f''_{11} - y f''_{22}$$

应注意充分利用条件 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$, 在求出 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 的基础上进而求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$, 即得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$, 不必

先求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, 再求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$, 这就增加了工作量.

9. 设 $z = f(xz, z-y)$, 其中 f 具有一阶连续偏导数, 利用全微分形式不变性求隐函数

$z = z(x, y)$ 的全微分 dz , 并由此求出 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 方程 $z = f(xz, z - y)$ 两端同时求全微分得

$$dz = f'_1 d(xz) + f'_2 d(z - y),$$

即 $dz = f'_1(zdx + xdz) + f'_2(dz - dy)$.

从中解出 dz , 得

$$dz = \frac{zf'_1 dx - f'_2 dy}{1 - xf'_1 - f'_2},$$

由此得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zf'_1}{1 - xf'_1 - f'_2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-f'_2}{1 - xf'_1 - f'_2}$.

10. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 - z = 0 \\ 3x + 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 上点 $M_0(1, -2, 1)$ 处的法平面与直线 $\begin{cases} 9x - 7y - 21z = 0 \\ x - y - z = 0 \end{cases}$

间的夹角.

解 只须求出曲线上 M_0 点的切向量, 即可求出法平面与已知直线的夹角.

由一般式给出的曲线求切向量有两种方法.

法 1 将 x 看做参数, 由方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 - z = 0 \\ 3x + 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 求出 y', z' , 则切向量 $T = \{1, y', z'\}$,

$$\begin{cases} 2x - z' = 0 \\ 3 + 2y' = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点 $M_0(1, -2, 1)$ 处, $\begin{cases} 2 - z' = 0 \\ 3 + 2y' = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得, $y' = -\frac{3}{2}, z' = 2$.

故切向量 $T = \{1, -\frac{3}{2}, 2\} = \frac{1}{2}\{2, -3, 4\}$.

法 2 求出构成曲线的两个曲面 $x^2 - z = 0$ 和 $3x + 2y + 1 = 0$ 在点 M_0 的法向量 n_1 及 n_2 , 曲线在点 M_0 的切向量 $T = n_1 \times n_2$.

$$n_1|_{M_0} = \{2x, 0, -1\}|_{M_0} = \{2, 0, -1\}, \quad n_2|_{M_0} = \{3, 2, 0\}.$$

$$\boldsymbol{T} = \boldsymbol{n}_1 \times \boldsymbol{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\boldsymbol{i} - 3\boldsymbol{j} + 4\boldsymbol{k}$$

而直线的方向向量

$$\boldsymbol{s} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ 9 & -7 & -21 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -14\boldsymbol{i} - 12\boldsymbol{j} - 2\boldsymbol{k},$$

故法平面与直线的夹角

$$\theta = \arcsin \frac{|\boldsymbol{T} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}|}{|\boldsymbol{T}| |\boldsymbol{s}|} = \arcsin 0 = 0.$$

11. 过直线 $\begin{cases} 10x + 2y - 2z = 27 \\ x + y - z = 0 \end{cases}$ 作曲面 $3x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 27$ 的切平面, 求此切平面方程.

分析 要写切平面方程, 一要求切点, 二要求法向量. 首先, 切点应在曲面上, 在切平面上其次, 曲面上切点处的法向量应当与切平面的法向量平行.

解 设切点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则曲面上点 M_0 处的法向量为 $\boldsymbol{n} = \{6x_0, 2y_0, -2z_0\}$.

设过直线的平面束方程为

$$10x + 2y - 2z - 27 + \lambda(x + y - z) = 0,$$

即
$$(10 + \lambda)x + (2 + \lambda)y - (2 + \lambda)z - 27 = 0,$$

其法向量为 $\boldsymbol{n}_1 = (10 + \lambda, 2 + \lambda, -(2 + \lambda))$. 由 $\boldsymbol{n} // \boldsymbol{n}_1$ 可得

$$\frac{10 + \lambda}{6x_0} = \frac{2 + \lambda}{2y_0} = \frac{-(2 + \lambda)}{-2z_0},$$

又由切点 M_0 既在曲面上, 又在切平面上可得

$$3x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 27, (10 + \lambda)x_0 + (2 + \lambda)y_0 - (2 + \lambda)z_0 - 27 = 0.$$

解此关于 x_0, y_0, z_0, λ 的方程组可得切点 $(3, 1, 1)$ 及 $(-3, -17, -17)$, 于是法向量为 $\{18, 2, -2\}$

及 $\{-18, -34, 34\}$, 所求切平面为

$$18(x - 3) + 2(y - 1) - 2(z - 1) = 0, \quad 9x + y - z - 27 = 0$$

及
$$-18(x + 3) - 34(y + 17) + 34(z + 17) = 0, \quad 9x + 17y - 17z + 27 = 0,$$

易知平面 $x + y - z = 0$ 不满足条件.

12. 求函数 $f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$ 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处的梯度.

解 因为 $f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$ 所以

$$f_x = \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^2} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad f_y = \frac{-\frac{x}{y^2}}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^2} = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

从而 $\text{grad} f(0, 1) = \{f_x, f_y\}_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = \{\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}\}_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = \{1, 0\}.$

13. 在球面 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 1$ 上求一点 C 使得函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在点 C 沿着点 $A(1, 1, 1)$ 到点 $B(2, 0, 1)$ 的方向的方向导数具有最大值.

解 方向 $l = \overrightarrow{AB} = (1, -1, 0)$, 故 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos \gamma = 0$

设点 $M(x, y, z)$ 为球面上任意一点, 在该点

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2z$$

又函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 处处可微, 故 M 点的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma = \sqrt{2}(x - y)$$

问题实质是求函数 $\sqrt{2}(x - y)$ 在约束条件 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 1$ 下的最大值问题, 作函数

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

求解
$$\begin{cases} 1 + 4\lambda x = 0 \\ -1 + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ 4\lambda z = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 1 \end{cases},$$

得到 $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}, y = \mp \frac{1}{2}, z = 0$, 在点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 处, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \sqrt{2}$, 在点 $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = -\sqrt{2}$, 故点 $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ 即为所求.

14. 已知曲线 L: $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 0 \\ x + y + 3z = 5 \end{cases}$, 求曲线 L 距离 xoy 面最远的点和最近的点.

解 令 (x, y, z) 为曲线 L 上任一点, 它在 xoy 面上的投影点为 $(x, y, 0)$ 则 $d^2 = z^2$, 令

$$F(x, y, z) = z^2 + \lambda_1(x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2) + \lambda_2(x + y + 3z - 5)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2\lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ F_y = 2\lambda_1 y + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ F_z = 2z - 4\lambda_1 z + 3\lambda_2 = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2z^2 \\ x + y + 3z = 5 \end{cases}$$

由前两式得 $x = y$, 代入第四个式子推出 $x = \pm z$, 代入第五个式子推出 $2x + 3z = 5$.

当 $x = z$ 时, 解得 $x = 1$; 当 $x = -z$ 时, 解得 $x = -5$.

点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 时, $d_1 = 1$; 点 $(-5, -5, 5)$ 时, $d_2 = 5$, 从而 $(1, 1, 1)$ 为最近点, $(-5, -5, 5)$ 为最远点.