

第八章总习题

1. 填空题:

(1) 设 $z = x + y^2 + f(x + y)$, 且当 $y = 0$ 时, $z = x^2$, 则函数 $f(x) = x^2 - x$,

$$z = x^2 + 2y^2 + 2xy - y;$$

(2) 由方程 $xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$ 所确定的函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 0, -1)$ 处的

$$\text{全微分 } dz = dx - \sqrt{2}dy;$$

(3) 由曲线 $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 12, \\ z = 0, \end{cases}$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周得到的旋转面在点 $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 处的

指向外侧的单位法向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(0, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$.

解 (1) 把 $y = 0$, $z = x^2$ 代入等式 $z = x + y^2 + f(x + y)$ 两边, 得

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

于是

$$f(x) = x^2 - x,$$

$$z = x + y^2 + f(x + y) = x + y^2 + (x + y)^2 - (x + y)$$

$$= x^2 + 2y^2 + 2xy - y.$$

(2) 令 $F(x, y, z) = xyz + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - \sqrt{2}$, 则

$$F_x = yz + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

由对称性可得

$$F_y = xz + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad F_z = xy + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

于是

$$F_x(1, 0, -1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad F_y(1, 0, -1) = -1, \quad F_z(1, 0, -1) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0,-1)} = -\frac{F_x(1,0,-1)}{F_z(1,0,-1)} = 1, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,0,-1)} = -\frac{F_y(1,0,-1)}{F_z(1,0,-1)} = -\sqrt{2}.$$

故 $z = z(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 0, -1)$ 处的全微分为

$$dz = 1 \cdot dx + (-\sqrt{2}) \cdot dy = dx - \sqrt{2}dy.$$

(3) 曲线 $\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 12, \\ z = 0, \end{cases}$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周得到的旋转面方程为

$$3(x^2 + z^2) + 2y^2 = 12, \text{ 即 } 3x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 12.$$

令 $F(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 12$, 则

$$F_x = 6x, \quad F_y = 4y, \quad F_z = 6z,$$

所以旋转面在点 $(0, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$ 处的指向外侧的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (0, 4\sqrt{3}, 6\sqrt{2})$, 单位法向量为

$$\mathbf{n}^0 = \frac{\mathbf{n}}{|\mathbf{n}|} = (0, \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(0, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}).$$

2. 单项选择题:

(1) 考虑二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 的下面 4 条性质:

$f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续;

$f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的两个偏导数连续;

$f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微;

$f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的两个偏导数存在.

若用 “ $P \Rightarrow Q$ ” 表示可由性质 P 推出性质 Q , 则有 (A) .

(A) $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$; (B) $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$;

(C) $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$; (D) $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$.

(2) 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的某邻域内有定义, 且 $f_x(0, 0) = 3$, $f_y(0, 0) = -1$,

则有(C) .

(A) $dz|_{(0,0)} = 3dx - dy$;

(B) 曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 的一个法向量为 $(3, -1, 1)$;

(C) 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y), \\ y = 0, \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 的一个切向量为 $(1, 0, 3)$;

(D) 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y), \\ y = 0, \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 的一个切向量为 $(3, 0, 1)$.

解 (1) 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 的 4 条性质之间的关系如下图所示:



因此选项 A 正确.

(2) A 不正确. 因为对于多元函数来说, 偏导数存在, 并不能保证函数在该点连续, 从而不一定可微, 因此选项 A 不正确.

B 不正确. 因为 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 的法向量为

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

因此选项 B 不正确.

C 正确. D 不正确. 因为曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y), \\ y = 0, \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0, f(0, 0))$ 的切向量为

$$(1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}), \frac{dz}{dx} = f_x(x, y) = f_x(0, 0) = 3, \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \text{ 故切向量为 } (1, 0, 3), \text{ 因此选项 C 正}$$

确, 选项 D 不正确.

3. 设

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x^2 + y^2} \sin(x^2 + y^2), & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0 & , x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

问 (1) $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处是否连续?

(2) $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处是否可微?

解 (1) 因为函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的邻域内有定义, 且

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x^2 + y^2} \sin(x^2 + y^2) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{x^2 + y^2} (x^2 + y^2) \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{|xy|} = 0 = f(0, 0),\end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \text{因为 } f_x(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta x} = 0, \\ f_y(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0,\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{[\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}]^3} \sin[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \\ \lim_{\substack{\rho \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]}{\rho} &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} \sin[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{|\Delta x \Delta y|}}{[\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}]^3} \sin[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]\end{aligned}$$

让点 $(\Delta x, \Delta y)$ 沿直线 $\Delta y = \Delta x$ 趋于点 $(0, 0)$, 即 $\Delta y = \Delta x \rightarrow 0$, 得

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2}}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2}(\Delta x)^2} \sin[2(\Delta x)^2] = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\Delta x)^2}{2\sqrt{2}(\Delta x)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \neq 0,$$

即 $\Delta z - [f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y]$ 不是比 ρ 高阶的无穷小, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

4. 验证函数 $z = \sin(x - ay)$ 满足波动方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

证 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos(x - ay),$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos(x - ay) \cdot (-a) = -a \cos(x - ay),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\cos(x - ay)] = -\sin(x - ay),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [-a \cos(x - ay)] = (-a) \cdot (-1) \sin(x - ay) \cdot (-a) \\ &= -a^2 \sin(x - ay),\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = a^2 [-\sin(x - ay)] = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}.$$

5. 设

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

求 $f_{xy}(0, 0)$ 和 $f_{yx}(0, 0)$.

解 当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时,

$$f_x(x, y) = \frac{3x^2 y(x^2 + y^2) - x^3 y \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4 y + 3x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{x^3(x^2 + y^2) - x^3 y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^5 - x^3 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

当 $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ 时,

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

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

所以

$$f_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 y + 3x^2 y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \text{当}(x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & \text{当}(x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 - x^3 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \text{当}(x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & \text{当}(x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

故

$$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0, \Delta y) - f_x(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{\Delta y} = 0,$$

$$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(\Delta x, 0) - f_y(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(\Delta x)^5}{(\Delta x)^4} - 0}{\Delta x} = 1.$$

注意 常见的错误是没有用偏导数的定义求函数 $f(x, y)$ 在分段点 $(0, 0)$ 处的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 与 $f_y(x, y)$. 其次, 本例中 $f_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f_{yx}(0, 0)$, 这说明混合偏导数与求导次序有关.

6. 设 $f(x, y)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 且 $f(x, x^2) = 1$, $f_x(x, x^2) = x$, 求 $f_y(x, x^2)$.

解 法 1 由 $f(x, x^2) = 1$ 及全微分公式有

$$df(x, x^2) = f_x(x, x^2)dx + f_y(x, x^2)dy,$$

得

$$d1 = xdx + f_y(x, x^2)dx^2, \text{ 即 } 0 = xdx + 2xf_y(x, x^2)dx,$$

从而

$$f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

法 2 由求偏导数的公式有,

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x, x^2) = f_x(x, x^2) + f_y(x, x^2) \cdot 2x \text{ 即 } 0 = x + f_y(x, x^2) \cdot 2x,$$

从而

$$f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

法 3 由 $f(x, x^2) = 1$, 令 $y = x^2$, 则 $f(\pm\sqrt{y}, y) = 1$.

两边求导数得

$$f'_1(\pm\sqrt{y}, y) \cdot (\pm\frac{1}{2}y^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + f'_2(\pm\sqrt{y}, y) = 0,$$

即

$$f_x(x, x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2x} + f_y(x, x^2) = 0, \quad x \cdot \frac{1}{2x} + f_y(x, x^2) = 0,$$

从而

$$f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

注意 这是抽象函数求偏导数的问题, 不可能套用求导公式计算, 应灵活运用所学知识求解.

7. 若可微函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 满足方程 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 证明 $f(x, y)$ 在极坐标系里只是 θ 的函数.

证 直角坐标系与极坐标系的关系如下:

$$x = \rho \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \theta, \quad \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \cdot \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \cdot \frac{x}{\rho} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{y}{\rho^2} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{\rho}, \\ (2) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \cdot \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \cdot \frac{y}{\rho} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{x}{\rho^2} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\cos \theta}{\rho}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

把式(1), (2), (3)代入方程 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 得

$$\rho \cos \theta \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{\rho} \right) + \rho \sin \theta \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\cos \theta}{\rho} \right) = 0,$$

于是化简整理, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} = 0$$

这即说明 $z = f(x, y)$ 在极坐标系里只是 θ 的函数.

8. 可微函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 又是 n 次齐次函数, 即它满足关系式:

$$f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z).$$

试证 $f(x, y, z)$ 满足方程

$$xf_x(x, y, z) + yf_y(x, y, z) + zf_z(x, y, z) = nf(x, y, z).$$

证 等式 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z)$ 两边对 t 求导, 得

$$xf_{tx}(tx, ty, tz) + yf_{ty}(tx, ty, tz) + zf_{tz}(tx, ty, tz) = nt^{n-1} f(x, y, z),$$

令 $tx = u, ty = v, tz = w$, 上式成为

$$\frac{u}{t} f_u(u, v, w) + \frac{v}{t} f_v(u, v, w) + \frac{w}{t} f_w(u, v, w) = nt^{n-1} f\left(\frac{u}{t}, \frac{v}{t}, \frac{w}{t}\right),$$

即

$$\frac{x}{t} f_x(x, y, z) + \frac{y}{t} f_y(x, y, z) + \frac{z}{t} f_z(x, y, z) = nt^{n-1} f\left(\frac{x}{t}, \frac{y}{t}, \frac{z}{t}\right),$$

于是

$$xf_x(x, y, z) + yf_y(x, y, z) + zf_z(x, y, z) = nt^n f\left(\frac{x}{t}, \frac{y}{t}, \frac{z}{t}\right),$$

又因为 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z)$, 从而

$$f\left(\frac{x}{t}, \frac{y}{t}, \frac{z}{t}\right) = \frac{1}{t^n} f(x, y, z),$$

所以

$$xf_x(x, y, z) + yf_y(x, y, z) + zf_z(x, y, z) = nt^n \cdot \frac{1}{t^n} f(x, y, z) = nf(x, y, z).$$

9. 设 $z = f(u, x, y)$, $u = xe^y$, 其中 f 具有连续的二阶偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

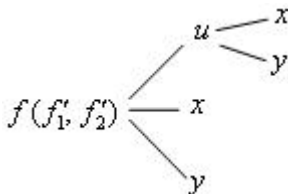
解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_1 e^y + f'_2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_1 e^y + f'_2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_1) \cdot e^y + f'_1 \cdot \frac{d}{dy} (e^y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_2) \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} (f'_1) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_1) \right] e^y + e^y f'_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (f'_2) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_2) \\ &= [f''_{11} \cdot (xe^y) + f''_{13}] e^y + e^y f'_1 + f''_{21} \cdot (xe^y) + f''_{23} \\ &= xe^{2y} f''_{11} + e^y f''_{13} + xe^y f''_{12} + f''_{23} + e^y f'_1. \end{aligned}$$

注意 二阶偏导数常错求为:

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

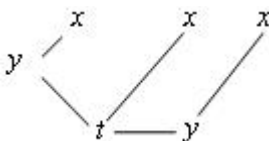
产生错误的原因是没有认识到 f'_1 与 f'_2 均与 y 有关. 事实上, f'_1, f'_2 与 f 有一样的复合关系:



10. 设 $y = f(x, t)$, 而 t 是由 $F(x, y, t) = 0$ 所确定的 x, y 的函数, 其中 f, F 都具有有一阶连续偏导数. 试证明

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f_x F_t - f_t F_x}{f_t F_y + F_t}.$$

证 法 1 用复合函数求导法. 复合关系为



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \quad (4)$$

因为 t 是由方程 $F(x, y, t) = 0$ 确定的 x, y 的函数, 故

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_t}, \quad \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_t},$$

将 $\frac{\partial t}{\partial x}$ 与 $\frac{\partial t}{\partial y}$ 的表达式代入式(4), 并将 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 解出来, 即得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot F_t - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot F_x}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot F_y + F_t} = \frac{f_x F_t - f_t F_x}{f_t F_y + F_t}.$$

法 2 隐函数求导法.

由方程组 $\begin{cases} y = f(x, t), \\ F(x, y, t) = 0, \end{cases}$ 可确定两个一元隐函数 $y = y(x), t = t(x)$.

分别在两个方程两边对 x 求导, 可得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = 0, \end{cases}$$

移项得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{在 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \neq 0 \text{ 的条件下, 解方程组求得}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & -\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}.$$

法 3 全微分法. 分别在 $y = f(x, t)$ 及 $F(x, y, t) = 0$ 两边求全微分, 得

$$\begin{cases} dy = f_x dx + f_t dt, \\ F_x dx + F_y dy + F_t dt = 0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (5) \\ (6) \end{matrix}$$

由式(6)得

$$F_t dt = -(F_x dx + F_y dy), \quad (7)$$

将 F_t 乘以式(5)两边, 并以式(7)代入, 得

$$F_t dy = f_x F_t dx - f_t (F_x dx + F_y dy),$$

即

$$(F_t + f_t F_y) dy = (f_x F_t - f_t F_x) dx,$$

所以

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f_x F_t - f_t F_x}{F_t + f_t F_y}.$$

11. 设 $f(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} e^{-t^2} dt$, 求 $\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$.

解 因为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy) = ye^{-(xy)^2}$, 由对称性知

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = xe^{-(xy)^2},$$

于是

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[ye^{-(xy)^2}] = y \cdot e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot (-2xy^2) = -2xy^3 e^{-(xy)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[ye^{-(xy)^2}] = 1 \cdot e^{-(xy)^2} + y \cdot e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot (-2xy^2)$$

$$= e^{-(xy)^2} - 2x^2 y^2 e^{-(xy)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[xe^{-(xy)^2}] = x \cdot e^{-(xy)^2} \cdot (-2x^2 y) = -2x^3 y e^{-(xy)^2},$$

所以

$$\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{x}{y}[-2xy^3e^{-(xy)^2}] - 2[e^{-(xy)^2} - 2x^2y^2e^{-(xy)^2}] + \frac{y}{x}[-2x^3ye^{-(xy)^2}] \\
&= (-2x^2y^2 - 2 + 4x^2y^2 - 2x^2y^2)e^{-x^2y^2} = -2e^{-x^2y^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

12. 证明: 在锥面 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 上的曲线 $L: x = ae^t \cos t, y = ae^t \sin t, z = ae^t$ 上任一点处的切线与锥面的母线的夹角为一常数.

证 因为 $x'(t) = a(e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t) = a(\cos t - \sin t)e^t,$

$$y'(t) = a(e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t) = a(\sin t + \cos t)e^t,$$

$$z'(t) = ae^t,$$

故曲线 L 上任一点 t_0 处的切线的方向向量为

$$\mathbf{T} = (a(\cos t_0 - \sin t_0)e^{t_0}, a(\sin t_0 + \cos t_0)e^{t_0}, ae^{t_0}).$$

又因为 OZ 轴的方向向量为 $\mathbf{S} = (0, 0, 1)$, 则切线与 OZ 轴的夹角 φ 的余弦为

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos \varphi &= \frac{\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{S}}{|\mathbf{T}| \cdot |\mathbf{S}|} \\
&= \frac{0 \cdot [a(\cos t_0 - \sin t_0)e^{t_0}] + 0 \cdot [a(\sin t_0 + \cos t_0)e^{t_0}] + 1 \cdot ae^{t_0}}{\sqrt{[a(\cos t_0 - \sin t_0)e^{t_0}]^2 + [a(\sin t_0 + \cos t_0)e^{t_0}]^2 + (ae^{t_0})^2}} \\
&= \frac{ae^{t_0}}{ae^{t_0} \sqrt{\cos^2 t_0 - 2 \sin t_0 \cos t_0 + \sin^2 t_0 + \sin^2 t_0 + 2 \sin t_0 \cos t_0 + \cos^2 t_0 + 1}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.
\end{aligned}$$

与点 t_0 及 a 无关, 故曲线 L 上任一点的切线与 OZ 轴的夹角为常数, 而圆锥面

$z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 上任一点的母线与 OZ 轴的夹角为常数 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, 所以可以证明曲线 L 任一点处的切线与锥面的母线的夹角为一常数.

13. 证明: 曲面 $xyz = a^3$ 上任一点的切平面与坐标平面围成的四面体的体积一定.

证 曲面方程 $xyz = a^3$ 可写出 $z = \frac{a^3}{xy}$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{a^3}{x^2 y} = -\frac{xyz}{x^2 y} = -\frac{z}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{a^3}{xy^2} = -\frac{xyz}{xy^2} = -\frac{z}{y},$$

曲面上任一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面方程为

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

化简为 $y_0 z_0 x + z_0 x_0 y + x_0 y_0 z = 3x_0 y_0 z_0$, 即 $\frac{x}{3x_0} + \frac{y}{3y_0} + \frac{z}{3z_0} = 1$,

所以切平面在 x 轴, y 轴, z 轴上的截距分别为 $3x_0, 3y_0, 3z_0$. 故切平面与坐标平面围成的四面体的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3x_0 \cdot 3y_0 \cdot 3z_0 = \frac{9}{2} x_0 y_0 z_0 = \frac{9}{2} a^3$$

是常数.

14. 求函数 $z = 1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})$ 在点 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})$ 处沿曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在这点的内

法线方向的方向导数.

解 先求曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在点 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})$ 处的切线斜率.

在 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 两边分别对 x 求导, 得 $\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2y}{b^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$, 于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}, \quad k = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})} = -\frac{b}{a},$$

法线斜率为

$$k' = -\frac{1}{k} = \frac{a}{b},$$

内法线方向为 $l = (-b, -a)$, 与 l 同向的单位向量为

$$e_l = \left(-\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right),$$

又因为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b},$$

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \cdot \left(-\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{b} \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right) = \frac{1}{ab} \sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)}.$$

15. 设某金属板上的电压分布为 $V = 50 - 2x^2 - 4y^2$, 在点 $(1, -2)$ 处,

- (1) 沿哪个方向电压升高得最快?
- (2) 沿哪个方向电压下降得最快?
- (3) 最快的上升或下降的速率各为多少?
- (4) 沿哪个方向电压变化得最慢?

解 $V_x = -4x$, $V_y = -8y$, 则 $\text{grad}V_{(1,-2)} = -4\mathbf{i} + 16\mathbf{j} = 4(-\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})$,

又 $V = 50 - 2x^2 - 4y^2$ 在点 $(1, -2)$ 可微, $\mathbf{e}_l = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$ 是与方向 l 同向的单位向量, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,-2)} &= V_x(1,-2)\cos \alpha + V_y(1,-2)\cos \beta \\ &= \text{grad}V(1,-2) \cdot \mathbf{e}_l = |\text{grad}V(1,-2)|\cos \theta, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\theta = (\text{grad}f(1,-2), \mathbf{e}_l)$.

(1) 当 $\theta = 0$ 时, $\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,-2)}$ 取得最大值, 即沿梯度方向 $l = -\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}$, 电压 V 升高最

快.

(2) 当 $\theta = \pi$ 时, $\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,-2)}$ 取得最小值, 即沿方向 $-l = \mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$, 电压 V 下降最快.

(3) 最快的上升速率为 $|\text{grad}V(1,-2)| = |-4\mathbf{i} + 16\mathbf{j}| = \sqrt{272}$, 最快的下降速率为 $-|\text{grad}V(1,-2)| = -\sqrt{272}$.

(4) 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial l} \right|_{(1,-2)} = 0$, 即沿与 $l = -\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}$ 或 $-l = \mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j}$ 垂直的方向, 即

方向 $4\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ 或 $-4\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$, 电压变化得最慢.

16. 设 $P(x_1, y_1)$ 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 外的一点, 若 $Q(x_2, y_2)$ 是椭圆上离 P 最近的一点, 证明: PQ 是椭圆的法线.

证 设 (x, y) 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 上任一点, 则该点到点 $P(x_1, y_1)$ 的距离为

$$d = \sqrt{(x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2}.$$

作拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y, z) = (x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 + \lambda\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right),$$

令

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2(x - x_1) + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_y = 2(y - y_1) + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

由式 (8), (9) 可得

$$\frac{x - x_1}{y - y_1} = \frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}, \quad (10)$$

由于 $Q(x_2, y_2)$ 是椭圆上离 P 最近的点, 从而它满足式 (10), 于是有

$$\frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{b^2 x_2}{a^2 y_2}. \quad (11)$$

再求椭圆在 $Q(x_2, y_2)$ 处的切线的斜率 k_1 .

方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2y^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0,$$

所以 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y^2}$, 于是

$$k_1 = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(x_2, y_2)} = -\frac{b^2 x_2}{a^2 y_2^2},$$

而直线 PQ 的斜率为

$$k_2 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1},$$

从而

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = -\frac{b^2 x_2}{a^2 y_2^2} \cdot \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad (12)$$

把式(11)代入式(12), 于是有

$$k_1 \cdot k_2 = -\frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1} \cdot \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = -1,$$

即证明了 PQ 是椭圆的法线.

17. 将一椭圆抛物形木块

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq \frac{z}{h} \quad (0 \leq z \leq h),$$

截成一个具有最大体积的长方体, 求此长方体的体积.

解 显然长方体的顶面应在 $z = h$ 面上, 设它的位于第一卦限的两个顶点坐标分

别为 $P_1(x, y, h)$ 和 $P_2(x, y, z)$ ($x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, z < h$),

于是长方体的体积为

$$V = 2x \cdot 2y \cdot (h - z) = 4xy(h - z),$$

所求问题为, 求 $V = 4xy(h - z)$ 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{h}$ 下的最大值.

作拉格朗日函数

$$F(x, y, z) = xy(h - z) + \lambda\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z}{h}\right),$$

令

$$\begin{cases} F_x = y(h - z) + \frac{2\lambda x}{a^2} = 0, & (13) \\ F_y = x(h - z) + \frac{2\lambda y}{b^2} = 0, & (14) \end{cases}$$

$$F_z = -xy - \frac{\lambda}{h} = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{h}, \quad (16)$$

由式(13), (14) 得

$$y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} x^2, \quad (17)$$

由式(15) 得 $\lambda = -hxy$, 代入式(13)得

$$z = h - \frac{2hx^2}{a^2}, \quad (18)$$

把式(17), (18) 代入式(16)有 $\frac{2x^2}{a^2} = 1 - \frac{2x^2}{a^2}$, 得 $x^2 = \frac{a^2}{4}$, $x = \frac{a}{2}$, 代入式(17), (18)可解得

$$y = \frac{b}{2}, \quad z = \frac{h}{2}.$$

由实际问题的性质可知, 当长方体的长、宽、高分别为 a , b , $\frac{h}{2}$ 时, 长方体的体积最

大, 最大体积为 $V = 4 \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{2} \cdot (h - \frac{h}{2}) = \frac{abh}{2}$.