

## 数学分析 B2 第五次作业

**9.3.4** (1)  $dz = -\frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 2z} dx - \frac{\sin 2y}{\sin 2z} dy$ .

(4)  $dz = \frac{F_3-F_1}{F_3-F_2} dx + \frac{F_1-F_2}{F_3-F_2} dy$ .

**9.3.5** 略.

**9.3.8**  $\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{2x-y}{x-2y} = \frac{2x^2-2y^2}{x-2y}$ ,  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 2 - \frac{6y^2}{(x-2y)^2} + \frac{4}{(x-2y)^2} \frac{2x-y}{x-2y}$ . 化简方式较多, 自行检验算得对不对.

**9.3.10**  $\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{y-z}{x-y}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{x-z}{y-x}$ .

**9.3.11** (3) 对  $x$  求偏导得  $u_x = (u + u_{xx})f_1 + v_x f_2$ ,  $v_x = (u_x - 1)g_1 + 2vv_x y g_2$ . 对  $y$  求偏导得  $u_y = u_y x f_1 + (v_y + 1)f_2$ ,  $v_y = u_y g_1 + (2vv_y y + v^2)g_2$ . 整理得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - x f_1 & -f_2 \\ g_1 & 2v y g_2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u f_1 & f_2 \\ g_1 & -v^2 g_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} u f_1 & f_2 \\ g_1 & -v^2 g_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 - x f_1 & -f_2 \\ g_1 & 2v y g_2 - 1 \end{vmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{-uv^2 f_1 g_2 - g_1 f_2}{(1 - x f_1)(2v y g_2 - 1) + g_1 f_2}$$

**9.3.15** 对  $x$  求偏导得  $F_x + F_u u_x + F_v v_x = 0$ ,  $G_x + G_u u_x + G_v v_x = 0$ , 解得  $u_x = -\frac{F_x G_v - F_v G_x}{F_u G_v - G_u F_v} = -\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)} / \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}$ . 其余几项同理.

**9.4.1**  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, 2bt)$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = (-a \sin t, a \cos t, 2b)$ .

**9.4.4** 是简单曲线也是光滑曲线. 切线方程  $\frac{x-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{y-2}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{2}$ . 法平面方程  $\frac{1}{4}x - y + 2z - \frac{1}{8} = 0$ .

**9.4.7**  $\theta = \arccos \frac{F_x G_x + F_y G_y}{\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}}$ .

**9.4.11**  $x + 4y + 6z - 21 = 0$  或  $x + 2z - 7 = 0$ .

**9.4.14** 略.

**9.4.17** (1) 切线  $\frac{x-1}{-12} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-4}{-3}$ . 法平面  $12x - 4y + 3z - 12 = 0$ .

**9.4.18**  $pu + qv - t^2 = 0$  对  $u$  求偏导得  $t_u = \frac{p}{2t}$ , 同理  $s_v = \frac{p}{2s}$ . 两式对  $t$  求偏导得  $pu_t + qv_t - 2t = 0$ ,  $qu_t + pv_t = 0$ , 解得  $u_t = \frac{2pt}{p^2 - q^2}$ , 同理得  $v_s = \frac{2ps}{p^2 - q^2}$ . 由此得证.