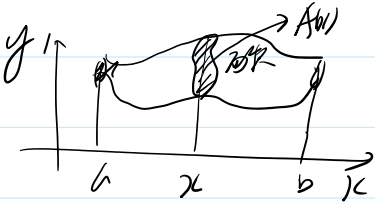
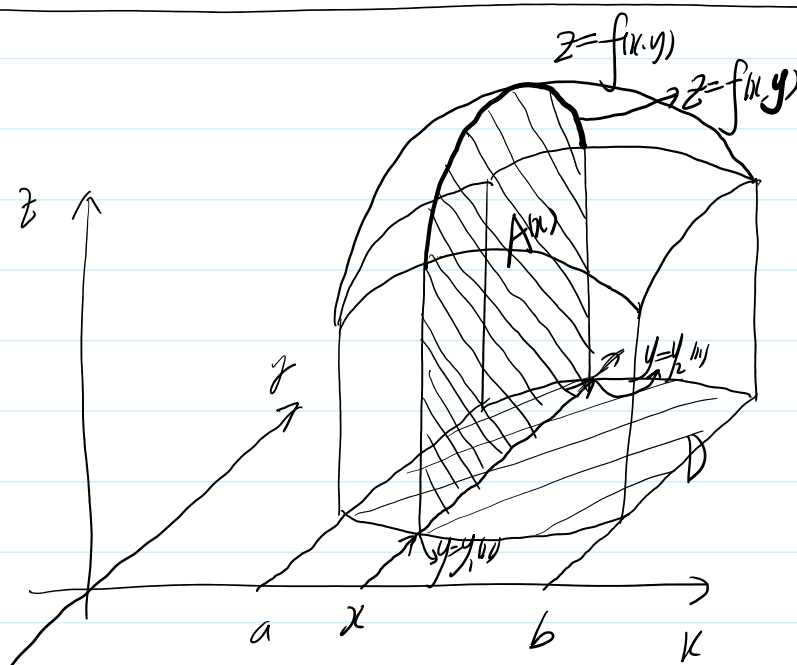


二重积分 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1) \text{ 曲顶柱体体积 } V_{\text{曲顶柱体}} = \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n} \underbrace{f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i}_{\text{高} \times \text{面积}} \\ 2) \text{ 平面薄板质量 } M_{\text{薄板}} = \iint_D \rho(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n} \underbrace{\rho(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i}_{\text{面密度} \times \text{面积}} \end{array} \right.$

抛开 $z=f(x,y)$ 与 D 的实际意义, 反将 $z=f(x,y)$ 看作定义在区域 D 上抽象函数, 若经以上四步(分割近似求和取极限), 还有 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i$ 存在, 则称 $f(x,y)$ 在 D 上二重可积

$$\boxed{\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i}$$

计算 (截面法求立体体积)  $V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$



曲面 $z=f(x,y)$ 在 xy 面投影 D

$$D: \begin{cases} a \leq x \leq b \\ y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x) \end{cases}$$

将 D 式曲顶柱体投影到 x 轴上得到

在 (a,b) 内任取一点 x , 则

$$y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x)$$

$$V = \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

$$A(x) = \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \xrightarrow{d\sigma = dxdy} \iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx$$

$$\text{即 } \iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy$$

$$\text{即 } \left[\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right]$$

① 画图 ② $\begin{cases} a \leq x \leq b \\ y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x) \end{cases}$ ③ 对 x 求导

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x,y) dx$$

① 画图 ② $\begin{cases} c \leq y \leq d \\ x_1(y) \leq x \leq x_2(y) \end{cases}$

$$D_y \text{ 型}$$

第四次作业 = 1

$f(1,2) = 4, \quad df(1,2) = \underbrace{16}_{f'_1(1,2)} dx + \underbrace{4}_{f'_2(1,2)} dy, \quad df(1,4) = \underbrace{64}_{f'_1(1,4)} dx + \underbrace{8}_{f'_2(1,4)} dy, \quad z = f(x, f(x,y))$

f 在 $(1,2)$ 处对 x 偏导

$z = f(x, f(x,y))$

$$z'_x = f'_1(x, f(x,y)) + f'_2(x, f(x,y)) \cdot f'_1(x,y)$$

$$z'_x \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = f'_1[1, 4] + f'_2[1, 4] \cdot f'_1(1,2)$$

$$= 64 + 8 \cdot 16$$

第五次作业

一. $\int f(x,y) dx = \varphi(y)$ 对 y 求导 $\varphi'(y) \neq 0$, 且 $p(x,y)$ 为 $f(x,y)$ 在 $\varphi(y)=0$ 上的点, 则 ()
 \Rightarrow $f(x,y)$ 在 p 处对 x 偏导为 0

$A \quad f'_x(p) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'_y(p) = 0$

$\rightarrow B \quad f'_x(p) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'_y(p) \neq 0$

$C \quad f'_x(p) = 0 \Rightarrow f'_y(p) = 0$

即 $f(x, y(p))$ 以 p 为极值点

$$f'_x(p) + f'_y(p) \cdot y'(p) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow B \quad f'_x(p) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f'_y(p) \neq 0$$

$$C \quad f'_x(p) = 0 \Rightarrow f'_y(p) = 0$$

$$D \quad f'_x(p) = 0 \Rightarrow f'_y(p) \neq 0$$

$$f'_x(p) + f'_y(p) \cdot y'_x(p) = 0$$

— 1.4

$z = x + f(y-z)$ 上在任意一点处的切平面 ()

A \perp 直线 B \parallel 平面 C 与坐标轴垂直 D 与 z 轴

切平面切点

$$\textcircled{1} \quad z = z(x, y) \quad \vec{n} = (-z'_x, -z'_y, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad F(x, y, z) = 0, \quad \vec{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases} \quad \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x'_u & y'_u & z'_u \\ x'_v & y'_v & z'_v \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{n} = (-z'_x, -z'_y, 1) \quad z = z(x, y)$$

$$z = x + f(y-z) \quad \begin{cases} z'_x = 1 + f'_1(-z'_x) \Rightarrow z'_x = \frac{1}{1+f'_1} \\ z'_y = f'_1 \cdot [1 - z'_y] \Rightarrow z'_y = \frac{f'_1}{1+f'_1} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{n} = (-z'_x, -z'_y, 1) = \left(\frac{-1}{1+f'_1}, \frac{-f'_1}{1+f'_1}, \frac{1+f'_1}{1+f'_1} \right)$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot (1, 1, 1) = 0 \quad \vec{n} \perp (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad z = x + f(y-z) \quad (\Sigma \quad F(x, y, z) = 0 \quad \vec{n} = (F'_x, F'_y, F'_z))$$

$$F(x, y, z) = z - x - f(y-z)$$

$$\vec{n} = (\vec{n}', \vec{n}_3) = (1, -f_1', 1 - f_1'(1)) = (-1, -f_1', 1 + f_1')$$

题 2.6 (B) 4. 证明所有大曲面 $z = x f(\frac{y}{x})$ 相切平面都交于一点

证 设切平面与曲面切于点 $(x_0, y_0, x_0 f(\frac{y_0}{x_0}))$ 处

$$F(x, y, z) = z - x f(\frac{y}{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n} = (\vec{n}', \vec{n}_3) &= (-f(\frac{y_0}{x_0}) + (10)f_1'(-\frac{y_0}{x_0}), -x f_1' \cdot \frac{1}{x}, 1)_{P_0} \\ &= (-f(\frac{y_0}{x_0}) + \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'(\frac{y_0}{x_0}), -f_1'(\frac{y_0}{x_0}), 1) = (A, B, C) \end{aligned}$$

切平面 $A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$

$$(-f + \frac{y_0}{x_0} f') (x - x_0) - f_1' (y - y_0) + z - x_0 f = 0$$

$$(-f + \frac{y_0}{x_0} f') x - f_1' y + z + \underbrace{x_0 f - y_0 f' + y_0 f' - x_0 f}_{=0} = 0$$

$(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ 总是方程, 平面共点