

一、多元函数的定义、极限及连续性

二、多元函数的偏导数

1、偏导数：定义，计算

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x},$$

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}.$$

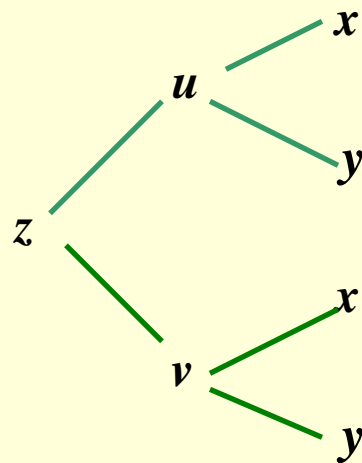
2、二阶偏导数

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f_{xx}(x, y); & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}(x, y); \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_{xy}(x, y); & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f_{yy}(x, y). \end{array}$$

3、多元复合函数求导法：链锁规则

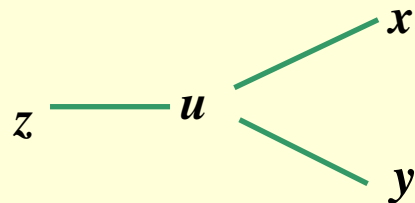
(1) 设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = \varphi(x, y)$, $v = \psi(x, y)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$



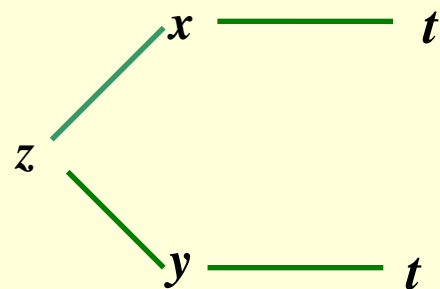
(2) 设 $z = f(u)$, $u = \varphi(x, y)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$



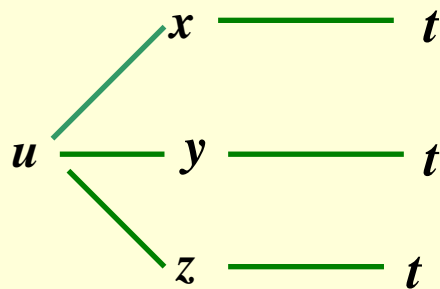
(3) 设 $z = f(x, y)$, $x = \varphi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$, 则

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$



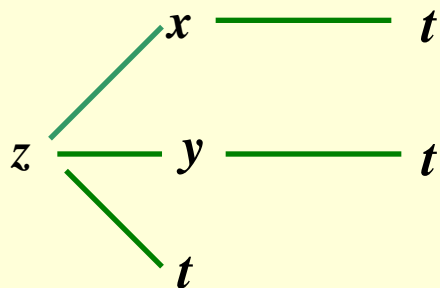
(4)

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{dz}{dt}$$



(5)

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$



4、二元隐函数求导法

(1) 设 $y = f(x)$ 是由方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 所确定的

隐函数, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$.

(2) 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 是由方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 所确定的

隐函数, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$.

三、全微分：概念，计算

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

四、多元函数微分学在几何学中的应用

1、空间曲线的切线与法平面

关键是求切向量：

$$\tau = \{ \varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0) \}.$$

(1) 切线：

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$$

(2) 法平面：

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x - x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y - y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

2、空间曲面的切平面与法线

关键是求**法向量**：

$$n = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}.$$

(1) 切平面：

$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

(2) 法线：

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

(3) 特殊情况:

$$\Sigma: z = f(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in D$$

此时, 设 $F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z$, 则

$$\vec{n} = \{f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0), -1\}$$

切平面:

$$f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0$$

法线:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{f_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{f_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$$

五、方向导数及梯度

1、方向导数的概念与计算：

$z = f(x, y)$ 在点 P_0 沿方向 l 的方向导数为：

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho}$$

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

其中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta$ 是 l 的方向余弦

2、梯度的概念：

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0) &= \{f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0)\} = \nabla f(x_0, y_0). \\ &= f_x(x_0, y_0)i + f_y(x_0, y_0)j\end{aligned}$$

3、方向导数与梯度的关系：

函数在 P_0 点处沿梯度方向的方向导数取得最大值，

最大值为梯度的模 $|\operatorname{grad} f(x_0, y_0)|$ 。函数增加最快。

沿梯度反方向函数减少的最快。

六、多元函数极值

1、极值的概念

2、极值的判定：可能极值点

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驻点

偏导数不存在的点

(1) 求驻点：

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \text{驻点：} (x_0, y_0) \in D$$

(2) 求二阶偏导数：

$$f_{xx}, f_{yy}, f_{xy}$$

(3) 求

$$K = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0)f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) - [f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)]^2,$$

判定：

$$K \begin{cases} > 0, \text{ 极值} \begin{cases} f_{xx} > 0, \text{ 极小值} \\ f_{xx} < 0, \text{ 极大值} \end{cases} \\ < 0, \text{ 不是极值} \\ = 0, \text{ 无法确定} \end{cases}$$

3、二元函数的最值

4、条件极值：拉格朗日乘数法

1) 根据实际问题，建立目标函数及约束条件

$$\begin{cases} \max & z = f(x, y) \\ \text{s.t.} & \varphi(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} \min & z = f(x, y) \\ \text{s.t.} & \varphi(x, y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

2) 引进函数 $L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)$.

3) 解方程组

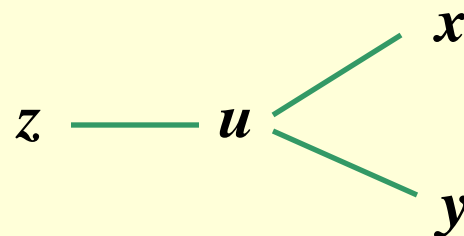
$$\begin{cases} L_x = 0 \\ L_y = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} f_x + \lambda \varphi_x = 0 \\ f_y + \lambda \varphi_y = 0 \\ \varphi(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \longrightarrow \quad (x_0, y_0)$$

4) 根据实际背景，判定 (x_0, y_0) 是否为极值点。

一、填空题

1、设 $z = 3^{xy}$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{y 3^{xy} \ln 3}$

分析 设 $z = 3^u$, $u = xy$, 则



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3^u \ln 3 \cdot y = y 3^{xy} \ln 3.$$

2、设 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $f_y(1, 3) = -\frac{3}{50}$

分析

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



$$f_y(1, 3) = \left[-\frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right] \Big|_{(1, 3)} = -\frac{6}{100} = -\frac{3}{50}.$$

3、方程式 $xy + yz + zx = 1$ 确定 z 是 x, y 的函数 ,

则
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{y + z}{x + y}$$

分析 设 $F(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx - 1$, 则

$$F_x = y + z, \quad F_z = y + x$$

所以,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{F_x}{F_z} = - \frac{y + z}{x + y}.$$

3、方程式 $xy + yz + zx = 1$ 确定 z 是 x, y 的函数，

则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{y + z}{x + y}$ **显化**

解法二 由方程解得 $z = \frac{1 - xy}{x + y}$,

所以,

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

4、 $z = y \sin e^x$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \underline{e^x \cos e^x}$

分析

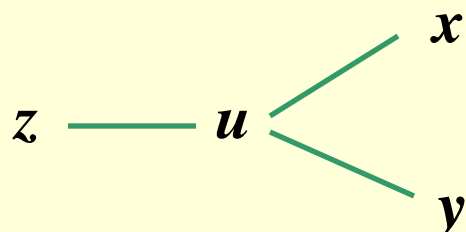
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cos e^x \cdot e^x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y \cos e^x \cdot e^x) = e^x \cos e^x.$$

5、 $z = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$, 则 $dz \Big|_{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{1}{3} dy$

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

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

$\Rightarrow dz \Big|_{(1,1)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1)} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} dy$ 

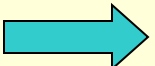
$= \frac{x}{1 + x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{(1,1)} dx + \frac{y}{1 + x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{(1,1)} dy$

$= \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{1}{3} dy .$

6、设函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的全微分 $dz = 2xy^3dx + ax^2y^2dy$,
则常数 $a = \underline{3}$

分析 由 $dz = 2xy^3dx + ax^2y^2dy$ 知

$$f_x(x, y) = 2xy^3, \quad f_y(x, y) = ax^2y^2,$$

 $z = f(x, y) = x^2y^3,$

$$\text{于是 } f_y(x, y) = 3x^2y^2 \Rightarrow a = 3.$$

7、函数 $z = 3x^4 + xy + y^3$ 在点A(1, 2)处沿从点A到B(2, 1)方向的方向导数等于 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

分析

由 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \{1, -1\}$ 知, 与 \overrightarrow{AB} 同方向的单位向量为 $\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\}$.

$$\text{又因为 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)} = (12x^3 + y) \Big|_{(1,2)} = 14,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,2)} = (x + 3y^2) \Big|_{(1,2)} = 13,$$

$$\text{所以, } \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = 14 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 13 \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

8、函数 $u = xy + yz + zx$ 在点 $(1, 2, 3)$ 处的梯度

$$\nabla u(1,2,3) = \underline{5\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}}$$

分析

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla u(1,2,3) &= \{u_x, u_y, u_z\} \Big|_{(1,2,3)} \\ &= \{y + z, x + z, y + x\} \Big|_{(1,2,3)} \\ &= \{5, 4, 3\}.\end{aligned}$$

二、选择题

1、设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处 (B)

- (A) 连续, 但偏导数不存在 ; (B) 不连续, 但偏导数存在 ;
(C) 连续, 且偏导数存在 ; (D) 不连续, 且偏导数不存在 .

分析 由于当点 (x, y) 沿直线 $y = kx$ 趋于点 $(0, 0)$ 时,

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

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处极限不存在, 故其在该点处不连续 .

二、选择题

1、 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处 (B)

- (A) 连续, 但偏导数不存在 ; (B) 不连续, 但偏导数存在 ;
(C) 连续, 且偏导数存在 ; (D) 不连续, 且偏导数不存在 .

分析

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

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

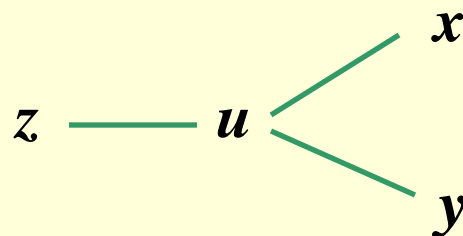
所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的偏导数存在 .

2、设 $z = \ln(2e^x - e^y)$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = (\mathbf{D})$

(A) 1; (B) -1; (C) 2; (D) -2.

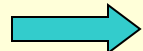
分析

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



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{2e^x}{2e^x - e^y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2e^x(2e^x - e^y) - 2e^x \cdot 2e^x}{(2e^x - e^y)^2} = -\frac{2e^x e^y}{(2e^x - e^y)^2}$$


 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(0,0)} = -2.$

3. 设方程 $F(x - y, y - z, z - x) = 0$ 确定 z 是 x, y 的函数, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$ (C)

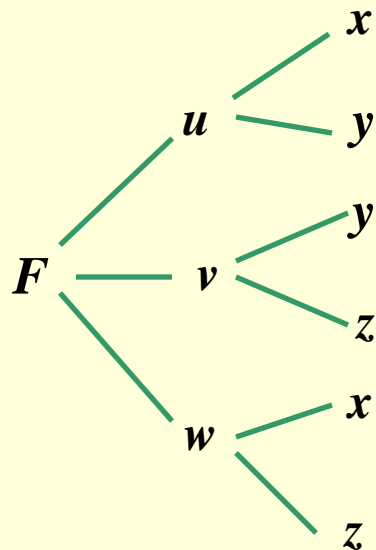
(A) $\frac{F'_1 - F'_2}{F'_2 - F'_3}$; (B) $\frac{F'_2 - F'_1}{F'_2 - F'_3}$; (C) $\frac{F'_1 - F'_3}{F'_2 - F'_3}$; (D) $\frac{F'_3 - F'_1}{F'_2 - F'_3}$.

分析 设 $F(u, v, w) = 0, u = x - y, v = y - z, w = z - x$, 则

$$F'_x = \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = F'_1 - F'_3,$$

$$F'_z = \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -F'_2 + F'_3,$$

于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = \frac{F'_1 - F'_3}{F'_2 - F'_3}.$



4、函数 $z = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ 的全微分 $dz = (\text{D})$

(A) $\frac{2(xdx - ydy)}{(x-y)^2}$; (B) $\frac{2(ydy - xdx)}{(x-y)^2}$;

(C) $\frac{2(ydx - xdy)}{(x-y)^2}$; (D) $\frac{2(xdy - ydx)}{(x-y)^2}$.

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

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

$$\Rightarrow dz = \frac{-2y}{(x-y)^2} dx + \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2} dy = \frac{2(xdy - ydx)}{(x-y)^2}$$

5、函数 $z = 3x^3 - xy + xy^2$ 在点 $M(1, 2)$ 处沿 $l = \{11, 3\}$ 方向的方向导数 (A)

(A) 最大; (B) 最小; (C) 等于1; (D) 等于0。

分析 函数在点 $M(1, 2)$ 的梯度为

$$\{z_x, z_y\} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \{9x^2 - y + y^2, -x + 2y\} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \{11, 3\}$$

即为 l 的方向。因此，函数在点 M 处沿 l 方向的方向导数取得最大值，恰为梯度的模：

$$\sqrt{11^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{130} .$$

6、在曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ 的所有切线中与平面 $x + 2y + z = 0$ 平行的切线 (B)

(A) 只有一条; (B) 只有两条; (C) 至少在三条; (D) 不存在.

分析 平面的法向量为 $n = \{1, 2, 1\}$.

曲线在任意 t 对应点处的切向量为:

$$\tau = \{x_t, y_t, z_t\} = \{1, 2t, 3t^2\},$$

若切线与平面平行, 则 τ 与 n 垂直, 因此,

$$\tau \cdot n = 0, \text{ 即 } 1 + 4t + 3t^2 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } t = -1, -\frac{1}{3}.$$

7、 $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy - y^3 + 4y^2$ 有 (B) 个驻点。

(A) 1;

(B) 2;

(C) 3;

(D) 4.

分析 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 2x - 2y = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -2x - 3y^2 + 8y = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得两个驻点 (0,0), (2,2).

8、对于函数 $z = x^2 - y^2$, 原点 $(0,0)$ (A)。

- (A)是驻点但不是极值点; (B)不是驻点;
(C)是极大值点; (D)是极小值点。

分析 由 $\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 2x = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 驻点 $(0,0)$ 。

又 $f_{xx}(x, y) = 2, f_{xy}(x, y) = 0, f_{yy}(x, y) = -2,$

所以, $K = z_{xx} \cdot z_{yy} - [z_{xy}]^2 = -4 < 0.$

因此, $(0,0)$ 不是极值点。

三、解答题

1、设 $z = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

$z \xrightarrow{u} \begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases}$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

2、求 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 的二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 。

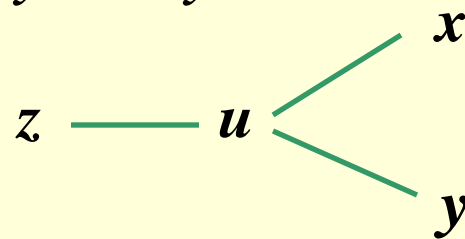
解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} (-\frac{y}{x^2}) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $z \xrightarrow{\quad} u \begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases}$

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

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

2、求 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 的二阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 。

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



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

3、设方程 $x^3 + 2y^2 + z^2 - z = 0$ 确定 z 是 x, y 的函数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

解 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^3 + 2y^2 + z^2 - z$, 则

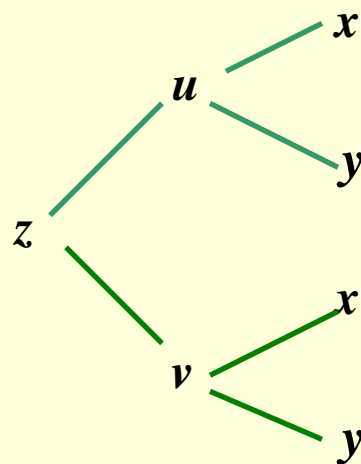
$$F_x(x, y, z) = 3x^2, F_z(x, y, z) = 2z - 1.$$

所以,
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{3x^2}{2z - 1}.$$

4、设 $z = e^{u-2v}$, 而 $u = y \sin x, v = x \cos y$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= e^{u-2v} y \cos x + e^{u-2v} (-2) \cos y \\ &= e^{y \sin x - 2x \cos y} (y \cos x - 2 \cos y).\end{aligned}$$

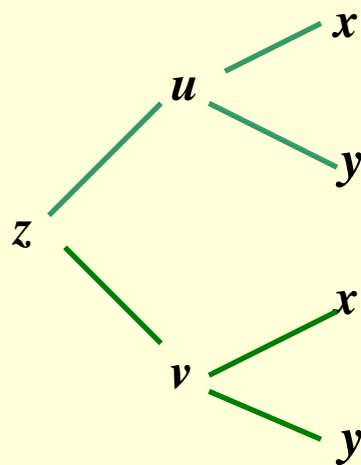


$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &= e^{u-2v} \sin x + e^{u-2v} (-2) x (-\sin y) \\ &= e^{y \sin x - 2x \cos y} (\sin x + 2x \sin y).\end{aligned}$$

5、设 $z = f(xy, \frac{y}{x})$, f 具有连续的二阶偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 。

解 设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = xy$, $v = \frac{y}{x}$, 则

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



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

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

6、求函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 的极值。

解 令
$$\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -3y^2 + 6y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \text{ 或 } x = -3 \\ y = 0 \text{ 或 } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $(1, 0), (1, 2), (-3, 0), (-3, 2)$.

又 $f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 6, f_{xy}(x, y) = 0, f_{yy}(x, y) = -6y + 6,$

(1) 在点 $(1, 0)$ 处,

$$f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - [f_{xy}]^2 = 12 \cdot 6 = 72 > 0,$$

且 $f_{xx} = 12 > 0,$

所以, $f(1, 0) = -5$ 为函数的极小值。

6、求函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 的极值。

$$\text{解 令 } \begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -3y^2 + 6y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \text{ 或 } x = -3 \\ y = 0 \text{ 或 } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $(1, 0), (1, 2), (-3, 0), (-3, 2)$.

$$\text{又 } f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 6, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 0, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = -6y + 6,$$

(2) 在点 $(1, 2)$ 处,

$$f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - [f_{xy}]^2 = 12 \cdot (-6) = -72 < 0,$$

所以, $f(1, 2)$ 不是函数的极值。

6、求函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 的极值。

$$\text{解 令 } \begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -3y^2 + 6y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \text{ 或 } x = -3 \\ y = 0 \text{ 或 } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $(1, 0), (1, 2), (-3, 0), (-3, 2)$ 。

$$\text{又 } f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 6, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 0, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = -6y + 6,$$

(3) 在点 $(-3, 0)$ 处,

$$f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - [f_{xy}]^2 = -12 \cdot 6 = -72 < 0,$$

所以, $f(-3, 0)$ 不是函数的极值。

6、求函数 $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^3 + 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 9x$ 的极值。

$$\text{解 令 } \begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -3y^2 + 6y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \text{ 或 } x = -3 \\ y = 0 \text{ 或 } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $(1, 0), (1, 2), (-3, 0), (-3, 2)$.

$$\text{又 } f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x + 6, \quad f_{xy}(x, y) = 0, \quad f_{yy}(x, y) = -6y + 6,$$

(4) 在点 $(-3, 2)$ 处,

$$f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - [f_{xy}]^2 = -12 \cdot (-6) = 72 > 0,$$

$$\text{且 } f_{xx} = -12 < 0,$$

所以, $f(-3, 2) = 31$ 为函数的极大值。

7、求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$ 在点 $(1, 2, 3)$ 处的切平面和法线方程。

解 设 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 14$, 则

$$n|_{(1,2,3)} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}|_{(1,2,3)} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}|_{(1,2,3)} = \{2, 4, 6\}$$

所以, 切平面方程为

$$2(x - 1) + 4(y - 2) + 6(z - 3) = 0$$

即 $x + 2y + 3z - 14 = 0$.

法线方程为 $\frac{x - 1}{1} = \frac{y - 2}{2} = \frac{z - 3}{3}$.

8、要做一个容积为 $2m^3$ 的无盖长方体水箱，问怎样选取长，宽，高，才能使得用料最省。

解 设长，宽，高为 x, y, z ，表面积为 S ，则

由题设知 $2 = xyz$ ， $\Rightarrow z = \frac{2}{xy}$

因此， $S = S(x, y) = xy + 2(x + y)z = xy + 4\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)$

令 $\begin{cases} S_x = y - \frac{4}{x^2} = 0, \\ S_y = x - \frac{4}{y^2} = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = y = \sqrt[3]{4}.$

此时， $z = \frac{V}{\sqrt[3]{4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{4}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}.$ 用料最省。