

习题课讲义

2021 年 11 月 14 日

1 期中考试试题

习题 1 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy^5}{x^2 + y^{10}}, & (x, y) = (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0). \end{cases}$ 判断 f 在原点是否连续.

解 当 $f(x, y)$ 沿 $x = ky^5$ 趋于 (x, y) 时, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0, \\ x = ky^5}} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(ky^5, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{ky^{10}}{k^2y^{10} + y^{10}} = \frac{k}{k^2 + 1},$$

上式对于不同的 m 有不同的极限值. 这说明 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x, y) 的极限不存在, 当然也就不连续.

习题 2

(i) 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = \ln \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $(1, 1, \sqrt{2})$ 沿其梯度方向的方向导数.

(ii) 设 f 可偏导, $u = f\left(xyz, \frac{x^2}{z}\right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y}$.

(iii) 求方程组 $\begin{cases} ue^x + yv = 0, \\ u \sin y + xv = 0 \end{cases}$ 所确定的隐函数组的偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

解

(i) 对于任意可微三元函数 $f(x, y, z)$, 其梯度为 $\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z)$, 其沿梯度的方向余弦分别为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{f_x}{\sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + f_z^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{f_y}{\sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + f_z^2}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{f_z}{\sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + f_z^2}}.$$

从而其沿梯度方向的方向导数为

$$\nabla f \cdot (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + f_z^2}{\sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + f_z^2}} = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + f_z^2}.$$

因为 $f(x, y, z) = \ln \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \ln z - \ln(x^2 + y^2)$, 所以 $\nabla f = \left(\frac{-2x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{-2y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{2}{z} \right)$, 从而

$\nabla f|_{(1,1,\sqrt{2})} = (-1, -1, \sqrt{2})$. 故 f 沿其梯度方向的方向导数为 $\sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = 2$.

(ii) 注意, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y}$ 是先对 y 求导, 再对 z 求导.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= yzf_1 + \frac{2x}{z}f_2, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= xzf_1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} = xf_1 + xz(xy f_{11} - \frac{x^2}{z^2} f_{12}) = xf_1 + x^2 y z f_{11} - \frac{x^3}{z} f_{12}. \end{aligned}$$

如果先对 z 求导, 再对 y 求导:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xyf_1 - \frac{x^2}{z^2}f_2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} = xf_1 + xy \cdot xzf_{11} - \frac{x^2}{z^2} \cdot xzf_{21} = xf_1 + x^2yzf_{11} - \frac{x^3}{z}f_{21}.$$

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y}$ 与 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z}$ 是否相等, 取决于 f_{21} 与 f_{12} 是否相等. 二阶混合偏导数存在且至少其一连续可保证相等.

(iii) 法一: 设 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = ue^x + yv, \\ G(x, y, u, v) = u \sin y + xv \end{cases}$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_x & F_y & F_u & F_v \\ G_x & G_y & G_u & G_v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ue^x & v & e^x & y \\ v & u \cos y & \sin y & x \end{pmatrix}.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(\underline{x}, v)}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_v \\ G_x & G_v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} ue^x & y \\ v & x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & y \\ \sin y & x \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{xue^x - vy}{xe^x - y \sin y}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, \underline{y})}}{\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_y \\ G_u & G_y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & v \\ \sin y & u \cos y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & y \\ \sin y & x \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{ue^x \cos y - v \sin y}{xe^x - y \sin y}. \end{aligned}$$

法二: 将 u, v 分别看成关于 x, y 的函数. 方程组两式同时对 x 求偏导, 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}e^x + ue^x + y\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\sin y + v + x\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} e^x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -ue^x, \\ \sin y\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -v, \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -ue^x & y \\ -v & x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & 1 \\ \sin y & x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{vy - xue^x}{xe^x - \sin y}.$$

方程组两式同时对 y 求偏导, 有

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

所以

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & -v \\ \sin y & -u \cos y \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & y \\ \sin y & x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{v \sin y - ue^x \cos y}{xe^x - y \sin y}.$$

习题 3 给定椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1$. 求其在第一卦限的, 在三坐标轴的截距之和最小的切面方程.

解 考虑更一般的情形, 给定椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$. 设 $g(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$, 则 $\nabla g = \left(\frac{2x}{a^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2}, \frac{2z}{c^2}\right)$. 从而椭球面上任意一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的法向量为 $\nabla g|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}\right)$. 故过点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的切平面方程为

$$\frac{2x_0}{a^2}(x - x_0) + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}(y - y_0) + \frac{2z_0}{c^2}(z - z_0) = 0. \quad (1.1)$$

记 $S = \left\{(x, y, z) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1\right\}$, 则因 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S$, 故有 $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1$, 从而可将(1.1)式化简为

$$\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} + \frac{z_0 z}{c^2} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1. \quad (1.2)$$

从而该切平面在 x, y, z 轴的截距分别为 $x = \frac{a^2}{x_0}$, $y = \frac{b^2}{y_0}$, $z = \frac{c^2}{z_0}$, 从而截距之和为 $\frac{a^2}{x_0} + \frac{b^2}{y_0} + \frac{c^2}{z_0}$. 记 $f(x, y, z) = \frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} + \frac{c^2}{z}$, 因此题目转化为求 $f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 在条件 $g(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 之下及 $x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0, z_0 > 0$ 的最小值. 设

$$L(x_0, y_0, z_0, \lambda) = f(x_0, y_0, z_0) - \lambda g(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{a^2}{x_0} + \frac{b^2}{y_0} + \frac{c^2}{z_0} - \lambda \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1 \right),$$

则

$$\begin{cases} L_{x_0} = -\frac{a^2}{x_0^2} - \frac{2\lambda x_0}{a^2} = 0, \\ L_{y_0} = -\frac{b^2}{y_0^2} - \frac{2\lambda y_0}{b^2} = 0, \\ L_{z_0} = -\frac{c^2}{z_0^2} - \frac{2\lambda z_0}{c^2} = 0, \\ L_{\lambda} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

由 $L_{x_0}, L_{y_0}, L_{z_0}$ 解得 $x_0 = -\left(\frac{a^4}{2\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $y_0 = -\left(\frac{b^4}{2\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $z_0 = -\left(\frac{c^4}{2\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. 将 x_0, y_0, z_0 代入 L_{λ} , 有

$$\left(\frac{a^2}{2\lambda}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{b^2}{2\lambda}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{c^2}{2\lambda}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1,$$

即 $(2\lambda)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \pm(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 因 x, y, z 均正, 故取 $(2\lambda)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 因此得到唯一驻点 $P := \left(\frac{a^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{b^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{c^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)$.

注意到当 $(x, y, z) \in S$, 且 $x \rightarrow 0$ 或 $y \rightarrow 0$ 或 $z \rightarrow 0$ 时, 都有 $f(x, y, z) \rightarrow +\infty$, 即 f 在 S 上无最大值. 另一方面, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $0 < x \leq \delta, 0 < y \leq \delta, 0 < z \leq \delta$ 时, 有

$$f(x, y, z) > f\left(\frac{a^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{b^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{c^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) = (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

设 $S_1 = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y, z) \in S, x \geq \delta, y \geq \delta, z \geq \delta\}$, 则因 S_1 为紧集(有界闭集)且 f 为连续函数, 故 f 在 S_1 上存在最大、最小值. 而在 $S \setminus S_1$ 及 ∂S_1 上, f 的值已大于 $(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}$, 这说明 f 在 S 上的最小值不在 $S \setminus S_1$ 及 ∂S_1 上取得, 相应地必在 S_1° 取得. 又因 S_1° 只有唯一条件极值可疑点 P , 所以 P 即为所求之条件最小值点. 将该点代入到(1.2)式, 得到所求切面方程为

$$\frac{x}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{y}{b^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{z}{c^{\frac{2}{3}}} = (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

注 1 倒也可以通过计算二阶矩阵确定 P 为条件最小值点. 注意到 $L_{x_0x_0} = \frac{a^2}{2x_0^3} - \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}$, $L_{y_0y_0} = \frac{b^3}{2y_0^3} - \frac{2\lambda}{b^2}$, $L_{z_0z_0} = \frac{c^3}{2z_0^2} - \frac{2\lambda}{c^3}$, L 的二阶混合偏导数均为零, 故

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} L_{x_0x_0} & L_{x_0y_0} & L_{x_0z_0} \\ L_{y_0x_0} & L_{y_0y_0} & L_{y_0z_0} \\ L_{z_0x_0} & L_{z_0y_0} & L_{z_0z_0} \end{array} \right) \Big|_P = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{3}{2a^2}(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2b^2}(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2c^2}(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{array} \right)$$

为正定阵, 从而 P 为 f 的唯一极小值点.

但我们想要的是条件最小值点, 所以对本题而言, 仍需要通过上述讨论才能进一步确定 P 为条件最小值点. 所以相对来说这里计算二阶矩阵并不是本题的必要过程.

注 2 若取 $(2\lambda)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 则相应地 x_0, y_0, z_0 均为负, 此时得到的会是 f 在第七卦限下的条件最大值点, 即 f 在第七卦限下, 会在该点取得最大值.

注 3 象限: quadrant, 卦限: octant.

注 4 不采用条件极值而确定最小值的办法.

推广形式的 Hölder 不等式: 设 $p, q, r > 1$, 且 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = 1$, 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i b_i c_i| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |c_i|^r \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

特别地, 当 $p = q = r = 3$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i b_i c_i| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |c_i|^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{3}},$$

亦即

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i b_i c_i| \right)^3 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|^3 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^3 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |c_i|^3 \right).$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned} f^2(x_0, y_0, z_0) &= f^2(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot 1 \\ &= \left(\frac{a^2}{x_0} + \frac{b^2}{y_0} + \frac{c^2}{z_0} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{a^2}{x_0} + \frac{b^2}{y_0} + \frac{c^2}{z_0} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \right) \\ &\geq (a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^3, \end{aligned}$$

等号成立当且仅当

$$\frac{\frac{a^2}{x_0}}{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2}} = \frac{\frac{b^2}{y_0}}{\frac{y_0^2}{b^2}} = \frac{\frac{c^2}{z_0}}{\frac{z_0^2}{c^2}} \iff \frac{a^4}{x_0^3} = \frac{b^4}{y_0^3} = \frac{c^4}{z_0^3},$$

即 $y_0 = \frac{b^{\frac{4}{3}}}{a^{\frac{4}{3}}} x_0$, $z_0 = \frac{c^{\frac{4}{3}}}{a^{\frac{4}{3}}} x_0$. 将 x_0, y_0, z_0 代入到椭球面方程, 并注意到 x_0, y_0, z_0 恒正, 即有

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left(\frac{a^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{b^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{c^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}} + c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right).$$

注 5 另外一种应该可行的说明 P 为条件极值的过程: 由 f 的连续性, $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $x, y < \delta$ 且 δ 足够小时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0, y_0, z_0) &= \frac{a^2}{x_0} + \frac{b^2}{y_0} + \frac{c^2}{z_0} = \frac{a^2}{x_0} + \frac{b^2}{y_0} + \frac{c^2}{c\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}} > \frac{a^2}{\delta} + \frac{b^2}{\delta} + c \\ &> f\left(\frac{a^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}+c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{b^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}+c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{c^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}+c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) = (a^{\frac{2}{3}}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}+c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

而 $S_2 := \{(x, y) \mid \frac{\delta^2}{a^2} + \frac{\delta^2}{b^2} \leq \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$ 为紧集, 故 f 可在 S_2 上达到最小值

$$f\left(\frac{a^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}+c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{b^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}+c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \frac{c^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(a^{\frac{2}{3}}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}+c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) = (a^{\frac{2}{3}}+b^{\frac{2}{3}}+c^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

它也是 f 在 $\{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$ 上的最小值.

习题 4 设 (X, ρ) 为度量空间, 其中 ρ 为距离 (度量).

(i) 写出 (X, ρ) 上一致连续函数的定义.

(ii) 设 $A \subset X$ 为非空集合. 证明距离函数

$$f(x) = \inf_{y \in A} \rho(x, y), \quad x \in X,$$

为一致连续函数.

解

(i) 若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 使得 $\forall x', x'' \in X$, 当 $\rho(x', x'') < \delta$ 时, 都有

$$|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon,$$

则称 f 为 (X, ρ) 上的一致连续函数.

(ii) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall x' \in X$, 由下确界定义, $\exists y' \in A$, 使得

$$\rho(x', y') < \inf_{y \in A} \rho(x', y) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = f(x') + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

从而 $\forall x'' \in X$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x'') &= \inf_{y \in A} \rho(x'', y) \leq \rho(x'', y') < \rho(x', x'') + \rho(x'', y') \\ &< \rho(x', x'') + \inf_{y \in A} \rho(x'', y) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &= f(x') + \rho(x', x'') + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$f(x'') - f(x') < \rho(x', x'') + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (1.4)$$

同理

$$f(x') - f(x'') < \rho(x', x'') + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (1.5)$$

故由(1.4)式及(1.5)式可知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 使得 $\forall x', x'' \in X$, 当 $\rho(x', x'') < \delta$ 时, 都有

$$|f(x') - f(x'')| < \rho(x', x'') + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon,$$

即 f 为 (X, ρ) 上的一致连续函数.

习题 5 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 为非空凸区域, f 在 Ω 上可微且满足

$$xf_x(x, y) + yf_y(x, y) = 0, \quad \forall (x, y) \in \Omega. \quad (1.6)$$

(i) 证明: 若 $(0, 0) \in \Omega$, 则 f 在 Ω 上为常数.

(ii) 若 $(0, 0) \notin \Omega$, 判断上述结论是否仍成立.

解

(i) • 证法一: 令 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$. 则

$$f(x, y) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta),$$

因 $(0, 0) \in \Omega$, 故 r 可取值为 0. 故当 $r = 0$ 时, 有 $f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$. 当 $r > 0$ 时, 注意到

$$f_r = \cos \theta f_x + \sin \theta f_y,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) &= \frac{1}{r} [r \cos \theta f_x(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) + r \sin \theta f_y(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)] \\ &= \frac{1}{r} [xf_x(x, y) + yf_y(x, y)] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

即 $f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ 与 r 无关. 从而对任意固定的 θ , 因 $(0, 0) \in \Omega$, 故由 f 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的连续性, 有

$$f(x, y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} f(x, y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = f(0, 0).$$

• 证法二: 因

$$xf_x(x, y) + yf_y(x, y) = 0 = 0 \cdot f(x, y),$$

故 f 为零次齐次函数. 于是 $\forall t > 0$,

$$f(x, y) = t^0 f(x, y) = f(tx, ty).$$

因 $(0, 0) \in \Omega$, 故由 f 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的连续性, 有

$$f(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(tx, ty) = f(0, 0).$$

• 证法三: $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 定义一元函数

$$\varphi(t) = f(tx, ty), \quad t > 0.$$

则

$$\varphi'(t) = xf_1(tx, ty) + yf_2(tx, ty) = \frac{1}{t} [txf_1(tx, ty) + tyf_2(tx, ty)] = 0,$$

故 $\varphi(t)$ 为常数. 取 $t = 1$, 则 $\varphi(t) \equiv \varphi(1)$. 即

$$f(tx, ty) = f(x, y).$$

因 $(0, 0) \in \Omega$, 故由 f 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的连续性, 有

$$f(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(x, y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(tx, ty) = f(0, 0).$$

- 证法四：因 Ω 为凸区域且 $(0,0) \in \Omega$ ，故由微分中值定理， $\forall \mathbf{b} = (x,y)$ ，取 $\mathbf{a} = (0,0)$ ，则 $\exists \theta \in (0,1)$ ，使得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) - f(0,0) &= f(\mathbf{b}) - f(\mathbf{a}) \\ &= \nabla f(\mathbf{a} + \theta(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a})) \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) \\ &= f_x(\theta x, \theta y)x + f_y(\theta x, \theta y)y \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta} [\theta x f_x(\theta x, \theta y) + \theta y f_y(\theta x, \theta y)] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$f(x,y) \equiv f(0,0), \quad \forall (0,0) \in \Omega.$$

(ii) 因 $(0,0) \notin \Omega$ ，故 x,y 不同时为 0. 不妨设 $x \neq 0$. 则因 f 为零次齐次函数，故可设

$$g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = f(tx, ty) = f(x, y). \quad (1.7)$$

同理，当 $y \neq 0$ 时，可设

$$h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = f(tx, ty) = f(x, y).$$

从而对任意具有 $g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 、 $h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ 形式的函数，均可使得(1.6)式成立.

注 1 定义：如果函数 $f(x,y)$ 满足 $f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x,y)$ ，其中 $t > 0$ ， n 为非负整数，则称 f 是 n 次齐次函数.

命题：设 f 可微. 则 f 是 n 次齐次函数的充分必要条件是

$$x f_x(x, y) + y f_y(x, y) = n f(x, y).$$

注 2 多元函数微分中值定理：设 Ω 为凸区域，则 $\forall \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \Omega$ ， $\exists \theta \in (0,1)$ ，使得

$$f(\mathbf{b}) - f(\mathbf{a}) = \nabla f(\mathbf{a} + \theta(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a})) \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}).$$

2 补充习题

习题 6 证明：

$$\int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \Gamma(s) \, ds = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\ln \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right).$$

解 令 $s = 1 - t$ ，则

$$\int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \Gamma(s) \, ds = \int_1^0 \sin(\pi - t\pi) \ln \Gamma(1 - t) (-dt) = \int_0^1 \sin \pi t \ln \Gamma(1 - t) \, dt = \int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \Gamma(1 - s) \, ds.$$

故由余元公式

$$\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi s},$$

有

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \Gamma(s) \, ds &= \int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \Gamma(s) \, ds + \int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \Gamma(1-s) \, ds \\
 &= \int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln [\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s)] \, ds \\
 &= \int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi s} \, ds \\
 &= \ln \pi \int_0^1 \sin \pi s \, ds - \int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \sin \pi s \, ds \\
 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds.
 \end{aligned}$$

以下计算 $\int_0^\pi \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds$.

- 首先证明

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos s \ln \cos s \, ds.$$

令 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - s$, 则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) \ln \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \ln \cos t \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos s \ln \cos s \, ds.$$

- 其次证明

$$\int_0^\pi \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds.$$

令 $t = s - \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \ln \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \ln \cos t \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds.$$

因此

$$\int_0^\pi \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds.$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{s}{2} \cos \frac{s}{2} \ln \sin s \, ds \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin s \, d\left(\sin^2 \frac{s}{2}\right) \\
 &= 2 \sin^2 \frac{s}{2} \ln \sin s \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \frac{s}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos s}{\sin s} \, ds \\
 &= -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \frac{s}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{s}{2} - 1}{2 \sin \frac{s}{2} \cos \frac{s}{2}} \, ds \\
 &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \frac{s}{2} \left(2 \cos \frac{s}{2} - \frac{1}{\cos \frac{s}{2}}\right) \, ds \\
 &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s \, ds + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \frac{s}{2} \, ds \\
 &= -1 + 2 \ln \left| \sec \frac{s}{2} \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= -1 + 2 \ln \sqrt{2} = -1 + \ln 2,
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \sin \pi s \ln \Gamma(s) \, ds &= \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin s \ln \sin s \, ds \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} (-1 + \ln 2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\ln \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right).\end{aligned}$$

注 1

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \sin ax \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos ax \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2a}} = \frac{1}{a}.$$

注 2 三角函数公式:

$$\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos \theta, & n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin \theta, & n \text{ 为偶数;} \end{cases} \quad \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \sin \theta, & n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos \theta, & n \text{ 为偶数.} \end{cases}$$

特别地,

$$\begin{aligned}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) &= \cos \theta, & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) &= \sin \theta, \\ \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= -\cos \theta, & \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \sin \theta, \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) &= \cos \theta, & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) &= -\sin \theta, \\ \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta\right) &= -\cos \theta, & \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta\right) &= -\sin \theta, \\ \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right) &= -\cos \theta, & \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right) &= \sin \theta.\end{aligned}$$