

微积分 A (2)

姚家燕

第 8 讲

重要通知

- 希望大家认真温习第 1 章!
- 希望大家能重温上学期所学的定积分、不定积分以及广义积分!

第 8 讲

例 11. 假设 $f(x, y) = |x - y|g(x, y)$, 其中函数 g 在原点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

- (1) 问 g 满足什么条件时 $f'_x(0, 0)$ 和 $f'_y(0, 0)$ 均存在? 此时它们的值是多少?
- (2) 在上述条件下, 函数 f 是否在原点处可微? 若不可微, 说明理由. 若可微, 计算 $df(0, 0)$.

解: (1) 若 $f'_x(0, 0)$ 存在, 由 g 在原点的连续性,

$$\begin{aligned} g(0, 0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|g(x, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} \\ &= f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|g(x, 0)}{x} = -g(0, 0), \end{aligned}$$

于是 $g(0, 0) = 0$. 反过来, 假设 $g(0, 0) = 0$, 那么由夹逼原理及 g 在原点的连续性可得

$$\begin{aligned}f'_x(0, 0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|g(x, 0)}{x} = 0, \\f'_y(0, 0) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{|y|g(0, y)}{y} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

故所求条件为 $g(0, 0) = 0$, 此时我们有

$$f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0.$$

(2) 在 (1) 中得到的条件下, 函数 f 在原点处可微且我们有 $df(0,0) = 0$.

事实上, 由于 g 在原点处连续, $g(0,0) = 0$, 且 $|x - y| \leq \sqrt{2(x^2 + y^2)}$, 则 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) - f(0,0) &= |x - y|g(x, y) = |x - y|o(1) \\ &= o(|x - y|) = o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}), \end{aligned}$$

故由微分的定义可知 $df(0,0) = 0$.

例 12. 证明函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{1+x^2+y^2}$ 在平面 \mathbb{R}^2 上可以取到最大值和最小值, 并求出它的最大值和最小值以及最大值点和最小值点.

解: 由于 f 为初等函数, 因此连续可导且

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) &= \frac{(1+x^2+y^2) - 2x(x+y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{1+y^2-x^2-2xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) &= \frac{(1+x^2+y^2) - 2y(x+y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2-y^2-2xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2},\end{aligned}$$

故函数 f 的有两个驻点: $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$, $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$, 于是 f 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上至多只有两个极值点.

$\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 我们有

$$0 \leq |f(x, y)| = \frac{|x + y|}{1 + x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2(x^2 + y^2)}}{1 + x^2 + y^2},$$

那么由夹逼原理可得知 $\lim_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) = 0$,

再注意到 $f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $f(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,

从而由函数极限的保序性可得知, $\exists R > 0$ 使得

当 $x^2 + y^2 > R^2$ 时, 均有 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < f(x, y) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

于是由最值定理可知

$$\begin{aligned}\sup_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2} f(x,y) &= \max_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} f(x,y), \\ \inf_{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2} f(x,y) &= \min_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} f(x,y),\end{aligned}$$

这表明 f 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上有最大值与最小值, 但 \mathbb{R}^2 为开集, 故相应的最值点也为 f 的极值点, 又我们已知函数 f 只有两驻点: $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$, $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$, 则它们必为 f 的最大值点与最小值点, 相应的最大值为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 最小值为 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

例 13. 设 $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$, 而且函数 $u, v : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 在 D 上连续且在 D 的内部为二阶连续可导. 若 $\forall (x, y) \in \text{Int}D$, 均有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, y) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, y) &= e^{u(x, y)}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}(x, y) + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}(x, y) &\leq e^{v(x, y)},\end{aligned}$$

且 $\forall (x, y) \in \partial D$, 成立 $u(x, y) = v(x, y)$. 求证:

$$\forall (x, y) \in D, \text{ 均有 } u(x, y) \leq v(x, y).$$

证明: 定义 $f = v - u$. 用反证法, 假设函数 f 在 D 上不为非负, 由题设得 f 在 $\text{Int}D$ 上不为非负. 又 f 连续且 D 为有界闭集, 则 f 在 D 上有最小值. 将相应的最小值点记作 P_0 . 由于 f 在 ∂D 上等于零但在 $\text{Int}D$ 上却不为非负, 于是 $P_0 \in \text{Int}D$ 且 $f(P_0) < 0$, 故 P_0 为 f 的极小值点, 由此立刻知海赛矩阵 $H_f(P_0)$ 为半正定.

进而我们就有

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(P_0) = (1, 0)H_f(P_0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(P_0) = (0, 1)H_f(P_0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0.$$

但由题设又可得

$$0 \leq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(P_0) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(P_0) \leq e^{v(P_0)} - e^{u(P_0)} < 0,$$

矛盾! 故所证结论成立.

例 14. 求 $a \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\frac{(x+ay) dx+y dy}{(x+y)^2}$ 为某个二元函数的全微分, 并求该函数.

解: 由题设我们可假设 $df(x, y) = \frac{(x+ay) dx+y dy}{(x+y)^2}$, 由于 $\frac{x+ay}{(x+y)^2}, \frac{y}{(x+y)^2}$ 为初等函数, 因此连续可导, 从而 f 为二阶连续可导, 因而我们有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{x+ay}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{y}{(x+y)^2},$$

则 $\frac{a(x+y)^2-2(x+ay)(x+y)}{(x+y)^4} = -\frac{2y}{(x+y)^3}$, 由此可得 $a=2$,

进而我们就有

$$\begin{aligned}df(x, y) &= \frac{(x + 2y) dx + y dy}{(x + y)^2} = \frac{(x + y) dx + y d(x + y)}{(x + y)^2} \\&= \frac{dx}{x + y} - y d\left(\frac{1}{x + y}\right) \\&= \left(\frac{dx}{x + y} + x d\left(\frac{1}{x + y}\right)\right) - (x + y) d\left(\frac{1}{x + y}\right) \\&= d\left(\frac{x}{x + y}\right) + \frac{d(x + y)}{x + y} \\&= d\left(\frac{x}{x + y} + \log |x + y|\right),\end{aligned}$$

由此立刻可得知 $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{x+y} + \log |x + y| + C$,
其中 C 为任意的常数.

例 15. 设 $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$, $f \in \mathcal{C}(D)$ 在 D 的内部可微使得 $\forall (x, y) \in D, |f(x, y)| \leq 1$. 求证: $\exists (x_0, y_0) \in \overset{\circ}{D}$ 使得我们有

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\right)^2 \leq 16.$$

证明: $\forall (x, y) \in D$, 令 $g(x, y) = f(x, y) + 2(x^2 + y^2)$. 则 $g \in \mathcal{C}(D)$ 在 D 的内部可微且 $\forall (x, y) \in \partial D$, $g(x, y) = f(x, y) + 2 \geq 1$. 又 $g(0, 0) = f(0, 0) \leq 1$, 且 $g \in \mathcal{C}(D)$, 于是我们由最值定理立刻可得知,

$\exists (x_0, y_0) \in \overset{\circ}{D}$ 使得函数 g 在该点处取到最小值, 则该点也为 g 的极小值点, 而 g 在该点处可微, 于是点 (x_0, y_0) 为 g 的驻点, 也即

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + 4x_0, \\ 0 &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) + 4y_0, \end{aligned}$$

由此我们立刻可得

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)\right)^2 = 16(x_0^2 + y_0^2) \leq 16.$$

例 16. 设 $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 且 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2, f(x, y) > 0$,
 $f''_{xy}(x, y)f(x, y) = f'_x(x, y)f'_y(x, y)$. 求证:

(1) $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 均有 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{f'_x}{f})(x, y) = 0$.

(2) $\exists \varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 均有

$$f(x, y) = \varphi(x)\psi(y).$$

证明: (1) $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 由题设立刻可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{f'_x}{f} \right) (x, y) = \frac{f''_{yx}(x, y)f(x, y) - f'_x(x, y)f'_y(x, y)}{(f(x, y))^2} = 0.$$

(2) 由 (1) 以及单变量的 Lagrange 中值定理可知,
 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 我们有 $\frac{f'_x(x,y)}{f(x,y)} = \frac{f'_x(x,0)}{f(x,0)}$, 也即

$$\frac{\partial(\log f)}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{f'_x(x,0)}{f(x,0)},$$

从而 $\exists \varphi_1, \psi_1 \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 我们有

$$\log f(x, y) = \varphi_1(x) + \psi_1(y).$$

$\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 定义 $\varphi(x) = e^{\varphi_1(x)}$, $\psi(y) = e^{\psi_1(y)}$,
则我们有 $f(x, y) = \varphi(x)\psi(y)$. 但 $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}(\mathbb{R}^2)$,
于是我们有 $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}(\mathbb{R})$.

例 17. 求 $z = \frac{e^x}{1-y}$ 在原点的二阶 Taylor 多项式.

解: 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \left(1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x^2 o(1)\right) (1 + y + y^2 + y^2 o(1)) \\ &= 1 + x + y + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy + y^2 + x^2 o(1) + y^2 o(1) \\ &= 1 + x + y + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy + y^2 + o(x^2 + y^2). \end{aligned}$$

故所求多项式为 $1 + x + y + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy + y^2$.

例 18. 如果 f 可微, 求证: 曲面 $f(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) = 0$ 上任意点处的切平面过一定点, 并求该定点.

证明: 定义 $F(x, y, z) = f(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c})$, 则

$$\text{grad} F = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 f(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) \frac{1}{z-c} \\ \partial_2 f(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) \frac{1}{z-c} \\ \partial_1 f(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) \frac{a-x}{(z-c)^2} + \partial_2 f(\frac{x-a}{z-c}, \frac{y-b}{z-c}) \frac{b-y}{(z-c)^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

曲面在任意点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面方程为

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \partial_1 f(\frac{x_0-a}{z_0-c}, \frac{y_0-b}{z_0-c}) \frac{x-x_0}{z_0-c} + \partial_2 f(\frac{x_0-a}{z_0-c}, \frac{y_0-b}{z_0-c}) \frac{y-y_0}{z_0-c} \\ &+ \left(\partial_1 f(\frac{x_0-a}{z_0-c}, \frac{y_0-b}{z_0-c}) \frac{a-x_0}{(z_0-c)^2} + \partial_2 f(\frac{x_0-a}{z_0-c}, \frac{y_0-b}{z_0-c}) \frac{b-y_0}{(z_0-c)^2} \right) (z-z_0). \end{aligned}$$

于是我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_1 f\left(\frac{x_0 - a}{z_0 - c}, \frac{y_0 - b}{z_0 - c}\right)(x - x_0)(z_0 - c) \\ & + \partial_2 f\left(\frac{x_0 - a}{z_0 - c}, \frac{y_0 - b}{z_0 - c}\right)(y - y_0)(z_0 - c) \\ & - \partial_1 f\left(\frac{x_0 - a}{z_0 - c}, \frac{y_0 - b}{z_0 - c}\right)(a - x_0)(z_0 - z) \\ & - \partial_2 f\left(\frac{x_0 - a}{z_0 - c}, \frac{y_0 - b}{z_0 - c}\right)(b - y_0)(z_0 - z) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

由于点 (a, b, c) 恰好满足上述方程, 故题设曲面任意点处的切平面均过定点 (a, b, c) .

例 19. 设曲面 S 由 $ax + by + cz = G(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 确定, 其中 G 可导并且 a, b, c 不全为零. 求证: S 上任意点处的法线与某定直线相交或平行.

证明: 令 $F(x, y, z) = G(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (ax + by + cz)$, 则

$$\text{grad} F = \begin{pmatrix} 2xG'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - a \\ 2yG'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - b \\ 2zG'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - c \end{pmatrix}.$$

设所求定直线的方程为 $\frac{x-x_1}{\alpha} = \frac{y-y_1}{\beta} = \frac{z-z_1}{\gamma}$.

上述直线与曲面 S 上任意点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的法线相交或平行当且仅当下述三个向量

$$\text{grad}F(P_0), \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_0 \\ y_1 - y_0 \\ z_1 - z_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

线性相关, 也即我们有

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2x_0G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) - a & \alpha & x_1 - x_0 \\ 2y_0G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) - b & \beta & y_1 - y_0 \\ 2z_0G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) - c & \gamma & z_1 - z_0 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

根据行列式的性质, 该式等价于

$$2G'(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & \alpha & x_1 - x_0 \\ y_0 & \beta & y_1 - y_0 \\ z_0 & \gamma & z_1 - z_0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & \alpha & x_1 - x_0 \\ b & \beta & y_1 - y_0 \\ c & \gamma & z_1 - z_0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

而当 $\alpha = a, \beta = b, \gamma = c, x_1 = y_1 = z_1 = 0$ 时,
上式成立, 也即曲面任意点处的法线与定直线

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$$

平行或相交.

例 20. 设 $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为二阶连续可导函数
且 $u(x, y, z) = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$ 满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0,$$

求函数 f 的表达式.

解: 由题设可知 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{xf'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} + \frac{x^2 f''(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{x^2 f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

由对称性可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{y^2 f''(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - \frac{y^2 f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{z^2 f''(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - \frac{z^2 f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

于是我们有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{x^2 f''(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{x^2 f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{y^2 f''(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{y^2 f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \frac{z^2 f''(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{z^2 f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + f''(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}). \end{aligned}$$

从而 $\forall r > 0$, $f''(r) + \frac{2f'(r)}{r} = 0$, 故 $f'(r) = -\frac{C_1}{r^2}$,
进而 $f(r) = \frac{C_1}{r} + C_2$, 其中 C_1, C_2 为常数.

例 21. 设 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 其中 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $z = x - ye^z$ 确定的隐函数, 求 du 和 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: 由题设知 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

注意到 $z = x - ye^z$, 两边分别对 x, y 求偏导数可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+ye^z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{e^z}{1+ye^z}$. 于是

$$du = \left(2x + \frac{2z}{1+ye^z}\right)dx + \left(2y - \frac{2ze^z}{1+ye^z}\right)dy.$$

与此同时, 我们也有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\&= -\frac{2e^z}{(1 + ye^z)^2} + 2z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{e^z}{1 + ye^z} \right) \\&= -\frac{2e^z}{(1 + ye^z)^2} - 2z \cdot \frac{e^z(1 + ye^z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - e^z \cdot ye^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(1 + ye^z)^2} \\&= -\frac{2e^z}{(1 + ye^z)^2} - \frac{2ze^z}{(1 + ye^z)^3} \\&= -\frac{2e^z(1 + ye^z + z)}{(1 + ye^z)^3} = -\frac{2(1 + x)e^z}{(1 + ye^z)^3}.\end{aligned}$$

例 22. 设隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $x = u + v$, $y = u^2 + v^2$, $z = u^3 + v^3$ 确定. 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解: 方法 1. 由题设可知

$$1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad 0 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

由此我们可立刻导出

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{v}{v - u}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{u}{u - v},$$

于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 3v^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -3uv$, 进而可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -3v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 3u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -3(u + v) = -3x.$$

方法 2. 由题设可知 $2uv = x^2 - y$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} z &= (u + v)(u^2 - uv + v^2) \\ &= x\left(y - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y)\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2}xy - \frac{1}{2}x^3, \end{aligned}$$

由此我们立刻可得

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

例 23. 固定 $k > 0$. $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 定义

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

问 k 为何值时函数 f 在原点连续, 可导, 可微或连续可导?

解: 连续性. 当 $k > 1$ 时, $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$,

$$\frac{|xy|^k}{x^2+y^2} \leq \frac{(\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2))^k}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2^k}(x^2+y^2)^{k-1}.$$

于是由夹逼原理可知此时函数 f 在原点连续.

当 $k = 1$ 时, 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x) = \frac{1}{2}$, 由复合极限法则可知此时函数 f 在原点不连续.

当 $k < 1$ 时, 因 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2}|x|^{2k-2} = +\infty$, 则由复合极限法则可知 f 在原点不连续.

综上所述可知 f 在原点连续当且仅当 $k > 1$.

可导性. $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, 因 $f(x, 0) = f(0, y) = 0$, 于是由偏导数的定义可知 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0$, 故函数 f 在原点处可导.

可微性. 因 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$, 则由微分的定义立刻可知 f 在原点可微当且仅当

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|xy|^k}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0,$$

而这又等价于说

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{|xy|^{\frac{2k}{3}}}{x^2 + y^2} = 0,$$

由此可知 f 在原点处可微当且仅当 $k > \frac{3}{2}$.

连续可导性. 若 f 在原点连续可导, 则由前面讨论可知 $k > \frac{3}{2}$. 此时 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{k|x|^{k-1}|y|^k \operatorname{sgn} x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x|xy|^k}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{k|x|^k|y|^{k-1} \operatorname{sgn} y}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y|xy|^k}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

由此立刻可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \right| &\leq \frac{k|x|^{k-1}|y|^k}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2|x|^{k+1}|y|^k}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &\leq \frac{k}{2^{k-1}}(x^2 + y^2)^{k-2}|y| + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}(x^2 + y^2)^{k-2}|x| \\ &\leq \frac{k}{2^{k-1}}(x^2 + y^2)^{k-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}(x^2 + y^2)^{k-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{k+1}{2^{k-1}}(x^2 + y^2)^{k-\frac{3}{2}}, \\ \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right| &\leq \frac{k|x|^k|y|^{k-1}}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2|x|^k|y|^{k+1}}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \leq \frac{k+1}{2^{k-1}}(x^2 + y^2)^{k-\frac{3}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

由夹逼原理可知 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在原点连续.

例 24. $\forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, 定义

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

设 f 在点 $(1, 1, 0)$ 处的梯度方向为 $\vec{\ell}$, 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}}(1, 1, 0)$.

解: 由题设可知

$$\text{grad} f(1, 1, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x - yz \\ 2 - xz \\ -xy \end{pmatrix} \Big|_{(1,1,0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

于是我们有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{\ell}}(1, 1, 0) = \|\text{grad} f(1, 1, 0)\| = 3$.

例 25. 设隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程

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

确定, 其中 f 为 $\mathcal{C}^{(2)}$ 类函数且 $f' \neq 1$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解: 将方程 $z = f(x + y + z)$ 对 x 求偏导数, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= f'(x + y + z) \frac{\partial(x + y + z)}{\partial x} \\ &= f'(x + y + z) \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right),\end{aligned}$$

由此立刻可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f'(x+y+z)}{1-f'(x+y+z)}.$

进而我们就有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{f'(x+y+z)}{1-f'(x+y+z)} \right) \\&= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-f'(x+y+z)} \right) \\&= -\frac{1}{(1-f'(x+y+z))^2} \cdot \frac{\partial(1-f'(x+y+z))}{\partial x} \\&= \frac{f''(x+y+z)}{(1-f'(x+y+z))^2} \cdot \frac{\partial(x+y+z)}{\partial x} \\&= \frac{f''(x+y+z)}{(1-f'(x+y+z))^2} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\&= \frac{f''(x+y+z)}{(1-f'(x+y+z))^3}.\end{aligned}$$

例 26. 假设 φ 为二阶连续可微, 而 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由函数方程 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = \varphi(z)$ 确定的隐函数, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$, 并说明隐函数存在的条件.

解: 定义 $F(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - \varphi(z)$, 则 F 为二阶连续可微并且 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 3z^2 - \varphi'(z)$, 则当 $3z^2 - \varphi'(z) \neq 0$ 时, 由方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 可确定隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$. 此时我们还有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = \frac{3x^2}{\varphi'(z) - 3z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = \frac{3y^2}{\varphi'(z) - 3z^2},$$

由此立刻可得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{3y^2}{\varphi'(z) - 3z^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{3y^2}{(\varphi'(z) - 3z^2)^2} (\varphi''(z) - 6z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{9x^2 y^2 (6z - \varphi''(z))}{(\varphi'(z) - 3z^2)^3}.\end{aligned}$$

例 27. 设 p 为实数. $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 令

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)^p \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & \text{若 } (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & \text{若 } (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

请分析 p 取何值时, 函数 f 在原点处:

(1) 连续; (2) 可导; (3) 可微.

解: (1) 若 $p > 0$, 则 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 我们有

$$|f(x, y)| \leq (x^2 + y^2)^p.$$

由夹逼原理可得 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$.

因此函数 f 在原点处连续.

现假设 $p \leq 0$. $\forall n \geq 1$, 令 $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$, $y_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}$,

则 $f(x_n, 0) = 0$, $f(y_n, 0) = y_n^{2p} \geq 1$. 故 $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$

收敛到 0, 但 $\{f(x_n, 0)\}$, $\{f(y_n, 0)\}$ 却不收敛到

同一个极限. 这表明 f 在原点间断.

综上所述可知 f 在原点连续当且仅当 $p > 0$.

(2) 若 $p > \frac{1}{2}$, 由夹逼原理可知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0)-f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^{2p-1}(\operatorname{sgn} x) \sin \frac{1}{|x|} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y)-f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} |y|^{2p-1}(\operatorname{sgn} y) \sin \frac{1}{|y|} = 0,$$

故 f 在原点可导且 $f'_x(0,0) = f'_y(0,0) = 0$.

若 $p \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\operatorname{sgn} x) \sin \frac{1}{|x|}$ 不存在可知 f 在原点不可导. 故 f 在原点可导当且仅当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$.

(3) 若 f 在原点可微, 则它在该点可导, 故 $p > \frac{1}{2}$.

现假设 $p > \frac{1}{2}$, 此时我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2 + y^2)^{p-\frac{1}{2}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

于是由可微的定义可知 f 在原点可微.

综上所述可知 f 在原点可微当且仅当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$.

例 28. 假设由方程

$$f(u^2 - x^2, u^2 - y^2, u^2 - z^2) = 0$$

可确定 $u = \varphi(x, y, z)$, 其中 f, φ 可微. 记

$$X = (u^2 - x^2, u^2 - y^2, u^2 - z^2).$$

若 $xyz u \neq 0$ 且 $\partial_1 f(X) + \partial_2 f(X) + \partial_3 f(X) \neq 0$,

求证: $\frac{u'_x}{x} + \frac{u'_y}{y} + \frac{u'_z}{z} = \frac{1}{u}$.

证明: 由于 $f(u^2 - x^2, u^2 - y^2, u^2 - z^2) = 0$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_1 f(X) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(u^2 - x^2) + \partial_2 f(X) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(u^2 - y^2) \\ + \partial_3 f(X) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(u^2 - z^2) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

也即我们有

$$\partial_1 f(X)(2uu'_x - 2x) + \partial_2 f(X)(2uu'_x) + \partial_3 f(X)(2uu'_x) = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{u'_x}{x} (\partial_1 f(X) + \partial_2 f(X) + \partial_3 f(X)) = \frac{1}{u} \partial_1 f(X).$$

由对称性立刻可得

$$\frac{u'_y}{y}(\partial_1 f(X) + \partial_2 f(X) + \partial_3 f(X)) = \frac{1}{u} \partial_2 f(X),$$
$$\frac{u'_z}{z}(\partial_1 f(X) + \partial_2 f(X) + \partial_3 f(X)) = \frac{1}{u} \partial_3 f(X).$$

于是我们就有

$$\frac{u'_x}{x} + \frac{u'_y}{y} + \frac{u'_z}{z} = \frac{1}{u}.$$

例 29. $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 定义 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^4}$.

研究 f 在原点的连续性, 可导性以及可微性.

解: 由于 f 为初等函数, 因此在原点连续.

与此同时, 由于极限

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

不存在, 故 f 在原点处没有关于第一个变量的偏导数, 进而可知 f 在原点处不可微.

谢谢大家!