

P63 14 (10)  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow -\infty}} \frac{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}{x+y}$  2

$$\frac{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}{x+y} = \frac{xy}{(x+y)(\sqrt{xy+1}+1)} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{x}\right)}_A \underbrace{(\sqrt{xy+1}+1)}_2}$$

由此看出确定  $\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x}$  的极限即可。但若  $y, x$  关系不一样，则显然极限不同，无法比较阶

①  $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x}$ ，则  $y = x$ ，满足  $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$  A 极限为  $+\infty \Rightarrow$  原式  $\rightarrow 0$

②  $\frac{1}{y} = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-1}$ ，则  $y = x(x-1)$ ，满足  $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$ ，A 极限为  $-1 \Rightarrow$  原式  $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore$  极限不存在

(12)  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}}$

$$(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} = (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} \cdot \frac{xy}{xy} = \underbrace{(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}}}_e \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{\text{主要部分 同上理}}$$

20. 23.  ~~$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$~~

23.  $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$ ， $(x,y) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$ ， $(x,y) \neq (1,1)$ ，证明  $f(x,y)$  连续但不一致连续。

(不一致连续的命题，类似单变量函数)

$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0, \forall \delta, \exists (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in D$  满足  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| < \delta$ ，但  $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \geq \varepsilon_0$ 。

这里取  $\varepsilon_0 = 1$   $\forall \delta$ ，取  $n > \frac{1}{\delta}$ ， ~~$x_1 = \frac{1}{n}, y_1 = \frac{1}{n}$~~   $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 1 - \frac{1}{n})$   $(x_2, y_2) = (1, 1 - \frac{1}{n+1})$

此时满足  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < \delta$  但  $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| = |n - (n+1)| = 1 = \varepsilon_0$

$\therefore$  不一致连续。



补充题

T<sub>1</sub>: 课本 P2 6.



证明: 集合  $E = \{(x, y) \mid y = \sin \frac{1}{x}, 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{\pi}\} \cup \{(0, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$  是连通的但不是道路连通的

此曲线称为拓扑学家的曲线.

证明: 记  $E = A \cup B$ , 显然  $A, B$  都是道路连通的, 故连通.

假设  $E$  不连通, 则  $A, B$  是它的两个连通分支, 因此  $A, B$  既开又闭. (拓扑中的结论)

但不可能,  $A$  中  $(0, 0)$  点是  $B$  的聚点,  $B$  不可能闭  $\Rightarrow E$  连通.

下证不是道路连通.

若  $E$  道路连通,  $\exists \gamma$  连接  $(0, 0)$  与  $(\frac{2}{\pi}, 1)$ ,  $\gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ ,  $\gamma(0) = (0, 0)$ ,  $\gamma(1) = (\frac{2}{\pi}, 1)$

此时  $\gamma(t), x(t), y(t)$  均连续. 取点列  $t_k = \frac{2}{(2k+1)\pi} (k=0, 1, \dots)$ .

显然  $t_k \rightarrow 0 (k \rightarrow \infty)$   $\therefore$  由  $\gamma(t)$  连续性,  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \gamma(t_k) = \gamma(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t_k) = \gamma(0) = (0, 0)$  存在.

但事实  $\gamma(t_k) = (x(t_k), y(t_k)) = (\frac{2}{(2k+1)\pi}, (-1)^k)$  无极限  $\Rightarrow$  不是道路连通的.

T<sub>2</sub>.

注意: 一个多元函数如果对每个变元都连续, 则并不能推出它是一个多元连续函数.

例:  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

令  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ y & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 证明其在定义域上是连续的.

证明: 首先观察其定义域为  $xy > -1$  (如图阴影部分面积)



在  $x \neq 0$  处显然连续, 所以只须证明  $f(x, y)$  作为二元函数在  $y$  轴上的每一点处连续.

① 在  $(0, 0)$  点. 由于  $f(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $x \neq 0$  时  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y = 0 \\ y \ln(1+xy) / xy & y \neq 0 \end{cases}$

由于  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} y \ln(1+xy) / xy = 1$

从而  $\exists \delta_1 > 0$ ,  $0 < |x| < \delta_1$ ,  $0 < |y| < \delta_1$  时

$$|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = \left| \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{x} \right| \leq |y| \cdot \left| \ln(1+xy) / xy \right| \leq 2|y|$$



扫描全能王 创建

由  $f(x, y)$  的表达式知 只要  $|x| < \delta_1, |y| < \delta_1$ , 无论  $x=0$ , or  $x \neq 0$ , 都有  $|f(x, y)| \leq 2|y|$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$$

2. 在点  $(0, y_0)$ ,  $y_0 \neq 0$  时

当  $x \neq 0$  时

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - f(0, y_0)| &= |y \ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} - y_0| = |y [\ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} - 1] + (y - y_0)| \\ &\leq |y| |\ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} - 1| + |y - y_0| \end{aligned}$$

而当  $x=0$  时,  $|f(x, y) - f(0, y_0)| = |y - y_0|$

由于当  $y_0 \neq 0$  时  $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, y_0)} \ln(1+xy)^{\frac{1}{xy}} = 1$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, y_0)} (f(x, y) - f(0, y_0)) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{连续.}$$

并

例 3. 设  $f(x, y)$  是区域  $D: |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1$  上的有界  $k$  次齐次函数 ( $k \geq 1$ ), 问极限

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \{f(x, y) + (x-1)e^y\}$$
 是否存在, 若存在, 试求其值

证明: 因  $f$  为  $k$  次齐次函数,  $\therefore \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$  有  $f(tx, ty) = t^k f(x, y)$

$$\therefore f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = r^k f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

又  $f(x, y)$  有界,  $\exists M > 0$ , 使得  $|f(x, y)| \leq M$ . ( $(x, y) \in D$ ).  $\Rightarrow$

$$|f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)| = r^k |f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)| \leq r^k M \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{当 } r \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时一致} \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \{f(x, y) + (x-1)e^y\} = -1$$

50 元

例 4. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  在闭立方体  $\bar{D} [a, b; a, b; a, b]$  连续. 试证,  $g(x, y) = \max_{a \leq z \leq b} f(x, y, z)$  在正方形  $[a, b; a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  上连续.

证明: 因  $f(x, y, z)$  在  $\bar{D}$  上连续, 故一致连续. 即  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \bar{D}$  上

$|x - x'| < \delta, |y - y'| < \delta, |z - z'| < \delta$  时恒有

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

取  $z = z' \Rightarrow$  当  $|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta$  时

$$|f(x, y, z) - f(x_0, y_0, z)| < \varepsilon. \quad (\forall z \in [a, b]).$$



$$\text{即 } f(x_0, y_0, z) - \varepsilon < f(x, y, z) < f(x_0, y_0, z) + \varepsilon.$$

固定  $x, y$  让  $z$  在  $[a, b]$  上变化, 取最大值. 可得

$$f(x_0, y_0, z) - \varepsilon < f(x, y, z) < f(x_0, y_0, z) + \varepsilon \quad \forall z \in [a, b].$$

令此式中间取最大值  $\max_{a \leq z \leq b} f(x, y, z)$ , 上式仍成立.

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0, y_0, z) - \varepsilon < g(x, y) < f(x_0, y_0, z) + \varepsilon \quad \forall z \in [a, b]$$

最后令左边第一项取最大值, 得

$$g(x_0, y_0) - \varepsilon < g(x, y) < g(x_0, y_0) + \varepsilon$$

即  $|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta$  时,  $|g(x, y) - g(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon$  得证.

5. 证明: 不存在由闭区间到圆周上的一对一连续映射.

反证: 若存在, 设  $K = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\}$  是某个圆,  $[a, b]$  是某个闭区间. 若存在  $[a, b]$

到  $K$  的一对一连续映射, 则  $[a, b]$  也就连续一对一地对应于区间  $[0, 2\pi)$ , 因此  $a, b$

二点至少有一个对应于  $[0, 2\pi)$  的内点, 例如是  $a$ . 记  $f$  为此对应关系, 则有  $0 < f(a) < 2\pi$ .

取  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  使  $0 < \theta_1 < f(a) < \theta_2 < 2\pi$ , 记  $x_1 = f^{-1}(\theta_1), x_2 = f^{-1}(\theta_2)$ . 则  $x_1, x_2 \in (a, b)$

$$0 < f(x_1) < f(a) < f(x_2) < 2\pi.$$

由介值定理,  $\exists \eta$  在  $x_1 \sim x_2$  使  $f(\eta) = f(a)$ , 与一一对应矛盾.

Ex. 设  $u = f(z)$ , 其中  $z$  为复数  $z = x + iy$

6.  $f(x, y) = \varphi(|xy|)$ , 其中  $\varphi(0) = 0$ , 在  $u = 0$  的附近满足  $|\varphi(u)| \leq u^2$ , 试证  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可微.

$$\text{证明: } f'_x(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(|x \cdot 0|) - \varphi(0)}{x} = 0, \quad f'_y = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)x - f'_y(0, 0)y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| = \left| \frac{\varphi(|xy|)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{|xy|^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq |xy|^{\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0).$$





17 设  $f(x,y) = |x-y|\varphi(x,y)$ , 其中  $\varphi(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  的一个邻域上有定义, 要求给函数  $\varphi(x,y)$  加上适当的条件, 使得

- (1)  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  连续.
- (2)  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  存在偏导数
- (3)  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  可微.

证明 11 由于  $f(0,0) = 0$ . 而在点  $(0,0)$  附近,  $|f(x,y)| \leq 2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}|\varphi(x,y)|$

于是当  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}|\varphi(x,y)| = 0$  时,  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处连续.

即只要  $\varphi(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  附近有界即可

(2) 考虑单侧偏导数. 
$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{\pm}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{\pm}} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{\pm}} \frac{\pm x \varphi(x,0)}{x} = \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^{\pm}} \varphi(x,0).$$

$\therefore$  当  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x,0) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(x,0)$  时,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x,0)$  存在.

~~又需  $\varphi(x,y)$  关于  $x$  在  $(0,0)$  连续~~, 同理

$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(0,y) = -\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \varphi(0,y)$  时,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(0,y)$  存在.

综上所述,  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \varphi(x,y) = 0$  时,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$

(3)  $f(x,y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)y$

$$= |x-y|\varphi(x,y) - \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x,0)\right]x - \left[\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(0,y)\right]y$$

$$= \begin{cases} [\varphi(x,y) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x,0)]x - [\varphi(x,y) + \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(0,y)]y & x \geq y \\ -[\varphi(x,y) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x,0)]x + [\varphi(x,y) - \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(0,y)]y & x < y \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  只需  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \varphi(x,y) = 0$  即可. (要求还能更松).

$$\text{此时 } \frac{|f(x,y)|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|x-y|\varphi(x,y)|}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \leq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} 2|\varphi(x,y)| = 0 \text{ 可微.}$$



T8 设  $f(x,y)$  在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上有连续偏导数, 且  $f(x, x^2) \equiv 1$

(1) 若  $f_x(x, x^2) = \lambda$ , 求  $f_y(x, x^2)$

(2) 若  $f_y(x, y) = x^2 + 2y$ , 求  $f(x, y)$

解: (1) 对  $f(x, x^2) \equiv 1$  两边求导可知

$$f_x(x, x^2) + f_y(x, x^2) \cdot 2x = 0$$

$$\therefore x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 由连续性 } x=0 \text{ 时 } f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 令  $F(x, y) = f(x, y) - (x^2y + y^2)$  其实是积分来的.

$$F_y(x, y) = f_y(x, y) - x^2 - 2y = 0$$

$\therefore F(x, y)$  只是  $x$  的函数, 即  $F(x, y) = \varphi(x)$ .

$$\therefore f(x, y) = x^2y + y^2 + \varphi(x).$$

$$\text{再由 } f(x, x^2) \equiv 1 \text{ 得 } 3x^2 = 2x^4 + \varphi(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = 1 - 2x^2$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = x^2y + y^2 + 1 - 2x^2$$

对  $f_y(x, y)$  两边对  $y$  积分 ( $x$  看成常数).  
 $\int f_y(x, y) dy = x^2y + y^2 + \underline{C(x)}$  有关  $x$  的常数  
 $\Rightarrow f(x, y) = x^2y + y^2 + C(x).$

T9 设二元连续可微函数  $F$  在直角坐标下可写为  $F(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$ , 在极坐标下可写为

$F(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = h(r)$ , 若  $F(x, y)$  无零点, 求  $F(x, y)$ .

解: 注意.  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}$  (从直角坐标观察).

$$= f'(x)g(y) \cdot (-r \sin \theta) + f(x)g'(y) \cdot r \cos \theta$$

$$= -y f'(x)g(y) + x f(x)g'(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial h(r)}{\partial r} = 0 \quad (\text{从极坐标观察}).$$

$$\therefore -y f'(x)g(y) + x f(x)g'(y) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$



当  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$  时.  $\frac{f'(x)}{\lambda f(x)} = \frac{g'(y)}{\gamma g(y)}$

由于上式对任意  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$  恒成立.  $\Rightarrow$  令  $\frac{f'(x)}{x f(x)} = \frac{g'(y)}{\gamma g(y)} = \lambda$

其中  $\lambda$  为一个常数. 由此  $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \lambda x \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = (\frac{\lambda}{2} x^2)' \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = \frac{\lambda}{2} x^2 + C$

$f(x) = e^{\frac{\lambda}{2} x^2} \cdot C_1$

同理  $g(y) = C_2 e^{\frac{\lambda}{2} y^2}$

$\therefore F(x, y) = C' e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}(x^2 + y^2)}$   $C, \lambda$  为任一常数.

由于  $F(x, y)$  在  $x=0, y=0$  处都连续. 那定义域为  $\mathbb{R}^2$  且满足题意  
(若题目给两个初值. 就可唯一确定).

T<sub>10</sub>. 设  $u = f(z)$ , 其中  $z$  为方程式  $z = x + y\varphi(z)$  所定义的为  $x, y$  的隐函数, 证明:  $\varphi, f$  关于各自变量偏导都连续.

Lagrange 公式:  $\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left\{ [\varphi(z)]^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\} \dots \dots A$

$u - z < \frac{x}{y}$

证明: 采用数学归纳法来证明:  $n=1$  时  $u = f(x, y, z) = z - x - y\varphi(z)$ .

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \left(-\frac{F_y}{F_z}\right) = f'(z) \cdot \frac{\varphi(z)}{1 - \gamma \varphi'(z)}$

同理:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f'(z)}{1 - \gamma \varphi'(z)} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$   $\checkmark$

若  $n-1$  的情况成立. 下证  $n$  时也成立.

右边 =  $\frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left\{ [\varphi(z)]^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left\{ [\varphi(z)]^{n-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right\} = \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial x^{n-2}} \left\{ (n-1) [\varphi(z)]^{n-2} \varphi'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right.$   
 $\left. + [\varphi(z)]^{n-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\}$  ①

左边 =  $\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial^{n-1} u}{\partial y^{n-1}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial x^{n-2}} \left\{ [\varphi(z)]^{n-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\}$   
 $= \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial x^{n-2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ [\varphi(z)]^{n-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\}$



$$= \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial x^{n-2}} \cdot \left\{ (n-1) [\varphi(z)]^{n-2} \varphi'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} \cdot [\varphi(z)]^{n-1} \right\} \quad (2)$$

比较①②可知：只须知  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$  即可。

由于  $z'_y = \varphi(z) z'_x$  且  $u'_y = \varphi(z) u'_x$  可知， $z'_y = \frac{u'_y}{u'_x} z'_x \Rightarrow z'_y u'_x = u'_y z'_x$  #

II 设  $f(x, y)$  在点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处可微， $l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n$  为  $P_0$  处给定的  $n$  个单位向量，相邻 = 向量夹角为  $\frac{2\pi}{n}$

证明：  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial l_i} = 0$

证明：由于  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_i} \right|_P = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cos(l_i, x) + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cos(l_i, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial l_i}(x_0, y_0) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cos(l_i, x) + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cos(l_i, y)) \\ &= f'_x(x_0, y_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \cos(l_i, x) + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \cos(l_i, y) \end{aligned}$$

不妨设在  $P(x_0, y_0)$  处  $x$  轴方向逆时针转动遇到的第一个向量为  $l_1$ ，记  $l_1$  与  $x$  轴的夹角为  $\alpha$ ，则  $l_1, \dots, l_n$  与  $x$  轴的夹角依次为  $\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{n}, \alpha + \frac{4\pi}{n}, \dots, \alpha + (n-1) \frac{2\pi}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \cos(l_i, x) &= \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{n}) + \dots + \cos(\alpha + (n-1) \frac{2\pi}{n}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2 \cos(\alpha + i \frac{2\pi}{n}) \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sin\left(\left[\alpha + i \frac{2\pi}{n} + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right] - \sin\left[\alpha + (i-1) \frac{2\pi}{n}\right]\right) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

同理  $\sum_{i=1}^n \cos(l_i, y) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial l_i} = 0$  #

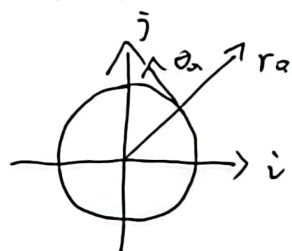




T<sub>12</sub> 设  $u = f(x, y)$ ,  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  求证.

$$\nabla u = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \vec{r}_0 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \vec{\theta}_0.$$

证.  $\vec{r}_0$  为径向和圆周方向的单位向量.



$$\nabla u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j}$$

证明: 由向量分解知.

$$\nabla u = (\nabla u \cdot \vec{r}_0) \vec{r}_0 + (\nabla u \cdot \vec{\theta}_0) \vec{\theta}_0$$

$$\vec{r}_0 = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \quad \vec{\theta}_0 = (\cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}), \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2})).$$

$$= -\sin \theta \quad = \cos \theta$$

$$\nabla u = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right).$$

$$\nabla u \cdot \vec{r}_0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta \stackrel{\text{链式}}{=} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \quad (\text{链式})$$

$$\nabla u \cdot \vec{\theta}_0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (-r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r \cos \theta \right].$$

$$\stackrel{\text{链式}}{=} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}.$$

$$\therefore \nabla u = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \vec{r}_0 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \vec{\theta}_0.$$

T<sub>13</sub> 设  $x^2 y^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ , 证明 当  $xy > 0$  时有  $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0$

证明: 对原方程关于  $x$  求导.  $2xy^2 + x^2 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$   
(看成  $x$  变量).

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy^2 + 2x}{-x^2 2y + 2y} = - \sqrt{\frac{x^2(y^2+1)^2}{y^2(x^2+1)^2}}$$

$$\text{由原式} \begin{cases} x^2(y^2+1) = 1-y^2 \\ y^2(x^2+1) = 1-x^2 \end{cases} \quad (\text{代入}) \frac{dy}{dx} = - \sqrt{\frac{(y^2+1)(1-y^2)}{(1-x^2)(x^2+1)}} = - \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0.$$

(特殊的点, 通过连续性保证.)

