

## 第二次习题课讲义(2023.4.1)

### 1 作业题讲解

8. 设  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , 其中  $y = y(x)$  为由方程  $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$  所定义的函数, 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$  及  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$ .

由  $d(x^2 - xy + y^2) = 2x dx - y dx - x dy + 2y dy = 0$  有  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x-y}{x-2y} (x \neq 2y)$ ,  
于是

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dz}{dx} &= 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + y \frac{2x-y}{x-2y}, \quad x \neq 2y \\ \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} &= 2 + 2 \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + 2y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 + 2 \left( \frac{2x-y}{x-2y} \right)^2 + 2y \left( \frac{-6(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{(2y-x)^3} \right)\end{aligned}$$

14. 设  $y = y(x), z = z(x)$  是由方程  $z = xf(x+y)$  和  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  所确定的函数, 其中  $f$  和  $F$  分别具有一阶连续导数和一阶连续偏导数. 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ .

$$G(x, y, z) \triangleq xf(x+y) - z$$

则有:

$$G'_x = f(x+y) + xf'(x+y)$$

$$G'_y = xf'(x+y)$$

$$G'_z = -1$$

由隐函数定理可知:

代入得:

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{F'_x G'_y - F'_y G'_x}{F'_y G'_z - F'_z G'_y}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{-F'_x f'(x+y)x + F'_y f(x+y) + F'_y f'(x+y)x}{F'_y + F'_z f'(x+y)x}$$

30. 试证方程  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 6\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  经变化  $\xi = x + y, \eta = 3x - y$  后变成  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0$ . 其中二阶偏导数均连续

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x + y \\ \eta = 3x - y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{4}(\xi + \eta) \\ y = \frac{1}{4}(3\xi - \eta) \end{cases}$$

得到

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} = \frac{3}{4}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 3\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + 6\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$

21. 求函数  $u = xyz$  在点  $(1, 2, -1)$  沿方向  $l = (3, -1, 1)$  的方向微商.

根据方向微商的计算公式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \frac{l}{|l|} = (-2, -1, 2) \cdot \frac{(3, -1, 1)}{\sqrt{11}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{11}}{11}$$

11. 求椭圆面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  上某点  $M$  处的切平面  $\pi$  的方程, 使  $\pi$  过已知直线

$$L: \frac{x-6}{2} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}.$$

$M_0$  处切平面方程  $x_0x + 2y_0y + 3z_0z = 21$

$$\pi \text{ 过直线 } (\pi \text{ 过点 } (6, 3, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ 且 } \pi \text{ 的法向量垂直于 } (2, 1, -1)) \implies \begin{cases} 6x_0 + 6y_0 + \frac{3}{2}z_0 = 21 \\ 2x_0 + 2y_0 - 3z_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 3z_0^2 = 21 \implies (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (3, 0, 2), (1, 2, 2)$$

$$\pi: x + 2z = 7 \quad \pi: x + 4y + 6z = 21$$

4. 求下列函数的Taylor公式, 并指出展开式成立的区域.

(1)  $f(x, y) = e^x \ln(1 + y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$ , 直到三阶为止;

(3)  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-x-y+xy}$  在点  $(0, 0)$ , 直到  $n$  阶为止;

(7)  $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$  在点  $(1, -2)$  的 Taylor 展开式.

(1) 成立区域:  $\{(x, y) \mid y > -1\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)\right) \left(y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + o(y^3)\right) \\ &= y + xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y - \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + o(\rho^3) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 成立区域:  $\{(x, y) \mid x < -1, y < -1\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-y)} = \left(\sum_{i=0}^n x^i + o(x^n)\right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^n y^i + o(y^n)\right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{i=0}^k x^i y^{k-i} + o(\rho). \end{aligned}$$

(7) 成立区域:  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . 配方得:

$$f(x, y) = 2(x-1)^2 - (y+2)^2 - (x-1)(y+2) + 5.$$

## 2 补充习题(综合习题1, 5)

1. 设  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  是非零常数.  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上可微. 求证: 存在  $\mathbb{R}$  上一元可微函数  $F(s)$  使得  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = F(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n)$  的充分必要条件是  $a_j \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = a_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

5. 设  $f(x, y)$  在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上有连续二阶偏导数, 且对任意实数  $x, y, z$  满足  $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$  和

$$f(x, y) + f(y, z) + f(z, x) = 3f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right).$$

试求  $f(x, y)$ .

## 3 解析函数

### 连续性方法(Continuity method)

To show a family of properties  $P(t)$  hold for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , it suffices to check

1.  $\exists t_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $P(t_0)$  holds.
2.  $\{t \mid P(t) \text{ holds}\}$  is open.
3.  $\{t \mid P(t) \text{ holds}\}$  is closed.

**Definition 3.1.** 实解析函数:  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上实解析, 若  $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ , 且  $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

在 $x_0$ 的邻域内成立。

**Remark 3.2.** 解析函数全体记为 $C^\omega(\mathbb{R})$ , 则 $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \subset C^\omega(\mathbb{R})$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases},$$

可以验证 $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  且有  $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ 。但是  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 0 \cdot (x-0)^n$  在0的邻域不成立。

**Theorem 3.3.**

$$f \in C^\omega(\mathbb{R}) \quad \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}. \text{ s.t. } f^{(n)}(x_0) = 0 (\forall n) \implies f(x) \equiv 0$$

*Hint: Using continuity method.*