

第12讲: 多元函数微分学总复习(II) 2023.3.31.

(一) 设 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 为点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的球坐标, 证明: 三

球坐标曲面 $\Sigma_1: r=r_0; \Sigma_2: \theta=\theta_0; \Sigma_3: \varphi=\varphi_0$ 在 M_0 处两两

正交且三条球坐标曲线 $\Gamma_1: \begin{cases} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_2 \end{cases}; \Gamma_2: \begin{cases} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{cases}; \Gamma_3: \begin{cases} \Sigma_2 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{cases}$ 在 M_0 处

也两两正交。 (注: Σ_1 是半径为 r_0 的球面; $\theta=\theta_0$ 即 Σ_2 是顶点在 $O(0,0,0)$ 的圆锥面; Σ_3 是半平面且此半平面与 xOz 坐标面的二面角为 φ_0 .)

(二) 设 $(r_0, \theta_0, \varphi_0)$ 是点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的极坐标, 证明: 三

极坐标曲面 $\Sigma_1: r=r_0; \Sigma_2: \theta=\theta_0; \Sigma_3: \varphi=\varphi_0$ 在 M_0 处两两正交, 且

三条极坐标曲线 $\Gamma_1: \begin{cases} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_2 \end{cases}; \Gamma_2: \begin{cases} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{cases}; \Gamma_3: \begin{cases} \Sigma_2 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{cases}$ 在 M_0 处也两两

正交。

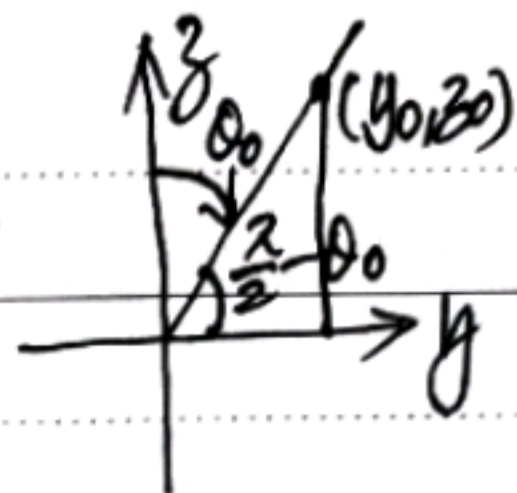
(三), ex 9.5/5; 7/4, (5); 16; 20; ch 9 总/13; 16.

(四), 作业: ex 9.5/5; 7/4; 16; 20; 21; ch 9 总/10; 13; 16.

证(七)/10: Σ_1 的方程为 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = r_0$ (常数) $\Rightarrow \Sigma_1$ 的方程为:

$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r_0^2 = 0$, Σ_1 在 M_0 处的法向量 $\vec{n}_1(M_0) = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{M_0} = \nabla F(M_0) = (2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0)$ (1)

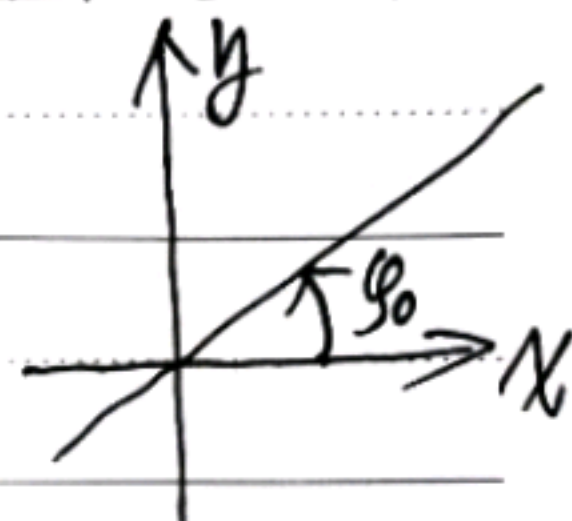
● $\Sigma_2: \theta = \theta_0 \Rightarrow \frac{z}{y} = \tan(\frac{z}{y} - \theta_0) = \cot \theta_0 \equiv k_1 \Rightarrow \text{直线}$



$z = k_1 y$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周的圆锥面是 Σ_2 :

$z = k_1(\pm \sqrt{y^2 + x^2}) \Rightarrow \Sigma_2: k_1^2 x^2 + k_1^2 y^2 - z^2 \stackrel{\triangleq E(x,y,z)}{=} 0$. Σ_2 在 M_0 处的法

向量 $\vec{n}_2(M_0) = \nabla E|_{M_0} = (2k_1^2 x_0, 2k_1^2 y_0, -2z_0)$



● $\Sigma_3: y = y_0 \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \tan \theta_0 \equiv k_2$, 平面 Σ_3 :

$k_2 x - y = 0$, Σ_3 在 M_0 处的法向量 $\vec{n}_3(M_0) = (k_2, -1, 0)$

另外, $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 都过点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$. $\therefore \begin{cases} x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = b^2 \\ k_1^2 x_0^2 + k_1^2 y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 0 \\ k_2 x_0 - y_0 = 0 \end{cases}$

从 $\vec{n}_1(M_0) \cdot \vec{n}_2(M_0) = (2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0) \cdot (2k_1^2 x_0, 2k_1^2 y_0, -2z_0) = 4(k_1^2 x_0^2 + k_1^2 y_0^2 - z_0^2)$

● $= 4x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1(M_0) \perp \vec{n}_2(M_0)$; 从 $\vec{n}_1(M_0) \cdot \vec{n}_3(M_0) = (2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0) \cdot (k_2, -1, 0)$

$= 2(k_2 x_0 - y_0) = 2x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1(M_0) \perp \vec{n}_3(M_0)$; 从 $\vec{n}_2(M_0) \cdot \vec{n}_3(M_0) = 2k_1^2 x_0 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{n}_2(M_0) \perp \vec{n}_3(M_0)$, 故 $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 交于点 M_0 处.

记 $(-)/b^2$, 设曲线 P_1, P_2, P_3 的切向量是 $\vec{t}_1, \vec{t}_2, \vec{t}_3$, 则

● $\vec{t}_1 = \vec{n}_2(M_0), \vec{t}_2 = \vec{n}_3(M_0), \vec{t}_3 = \vec{n}_1(M_0), \therefore \vec{t}_1 \perp \vec{t}_2 \perp \vec{t}_3 \Leftrightarrow P_1 \perp P_2 \perp P_3$.

(2)

Σ_1 : 半径为 r_0 的球面:

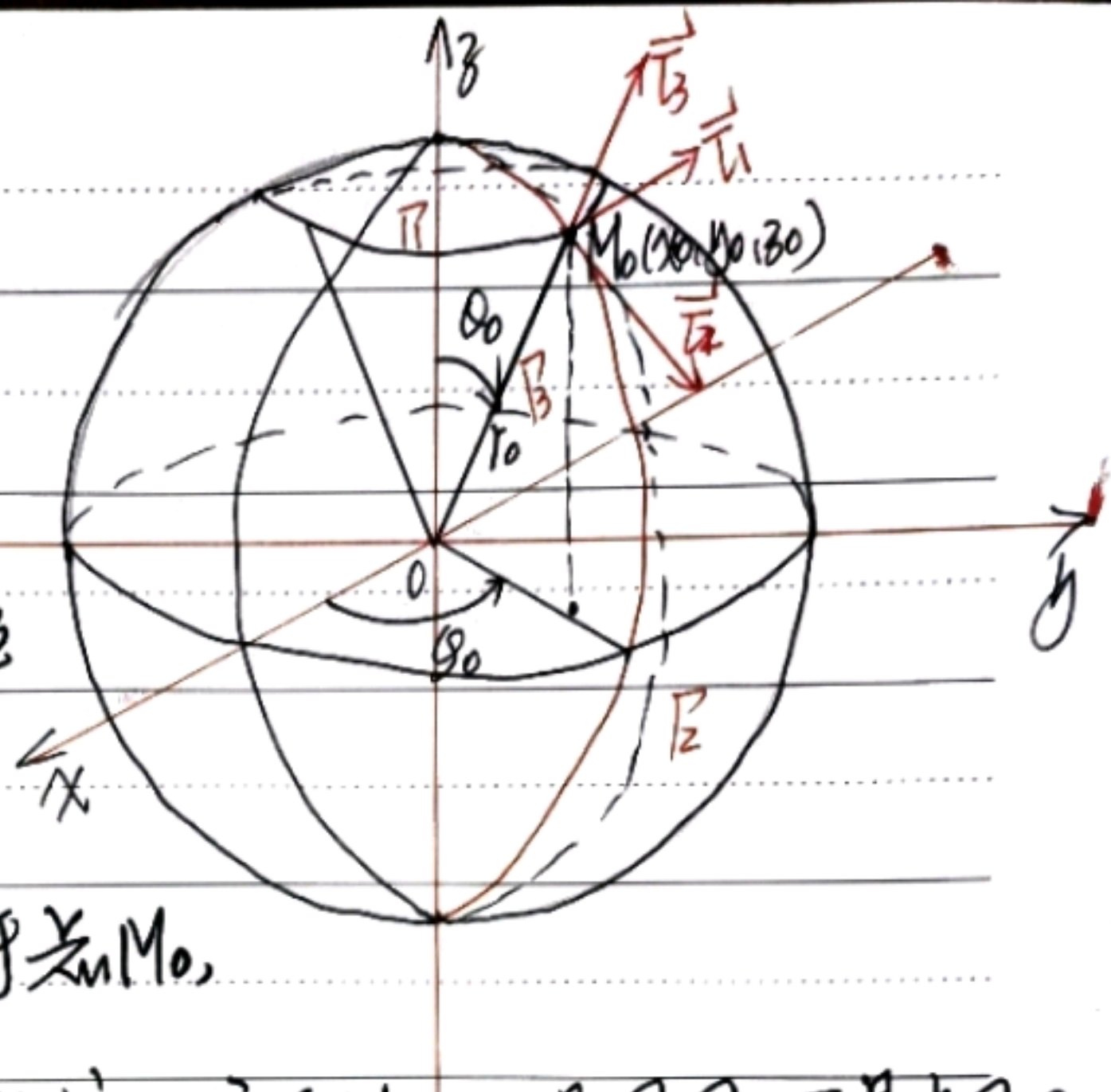
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r_0^2$$

Σ_2 : 与 oz 轴正向夹角为 θ_0

的圆锥面; Σ_3 是与 xoz 平

面形成二面角为 φ_0 的

半平面. $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 交于点 M_0 .



P_1, P_2, P_3 这三条球坐标曲线也交于 M_0 . P_1 是圆周, P_2 是半圆周,

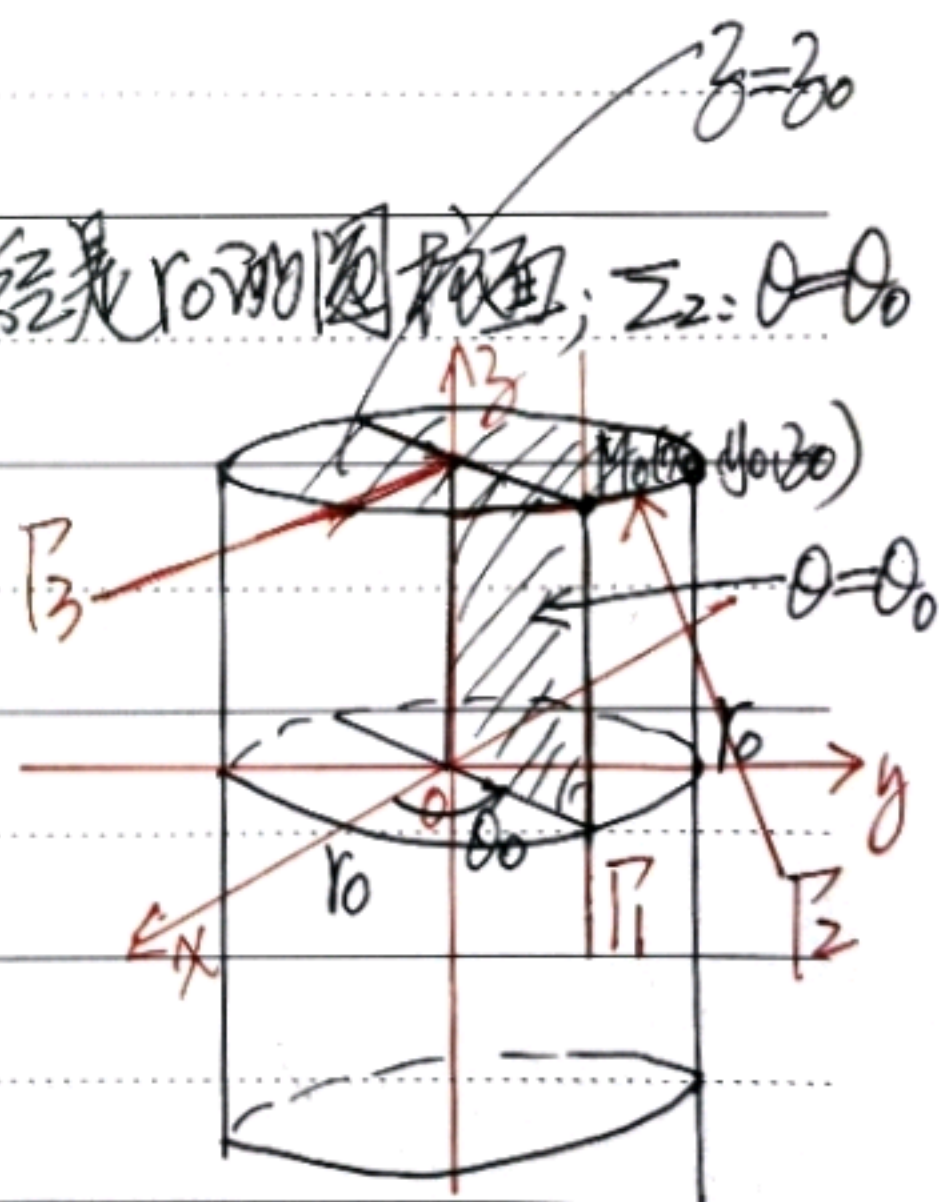
P_3 是射线.

同理可证). 其中 $\Sigma_1: r=r_0$ 为半径是 r_0 的圆锥面; $\Sigma_2: \theta=\theta_0$

是半平面; 而 $\Sigma_3: z=z_0$ 为水平面

而 P_1, P_3 都是直线, P_2 是圆周.

解 9.5/5: $z=z(x, y)$ 的方程:



$z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$ 所满足且 $z(1, 1) = 1$, 而 $z(x, y) \in M_0(1, 1)$ 的切平面

Taylor 式为: $z(x, y) = z(1, 1) + (x-1)z'_x(1, 1) + (y-1)z'_y(1, 1) + \frac{1}{2} [z''_{xx}(1, 1)(x-1)^2 + 2(x-1)(y-1)z''_{xy}(1, 1) + z''_{yy}(1, 1)(y-1)^2] + o(\rho^2)$

(3)

而方程 $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$ 两边对 x, y 分别求导:

$$\begin{cases} 3z^2 z' - 2z - 2xz' = 0 \\ 3z^2 z'_y - 2xz'_y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (A) \quad \text{取} \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1 \end{cases} \text{代入得} \begin{cases} z'_x(1) = 2 \\ z'_y(1) = -1 \end{cases}$$

(A) 两边对 x, y 再分别求导:

$$\begin{cases} 3 \times 2z(z'_x)^2 + 3z^2 z''_{xx} - 2z'_x - 2z'_x - 2xz''_{xx} = 0 \\ 6z z'_y z'_x + 3z^2 z''_{xy} - 2z'_y - 2xz''_{xy} = 0 \\ 6z(z'_y)^2 + 3z^2 z''_{yy} - 2xz''_{yy} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{取} \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1 \end{cases} \text{代入} \begin{cases} z'_x(1) = 2 \\ z'_y(1) = -1 \end{cases}$$

得 $z''_{xx}(1,1) = 16, z''_{xy}(1,1) = z''_{yx}(1,1) = 10, z''_{yy}(1,1) = 6.$

故 $z(x,y) = 1 + 2(x-1) - (y-1) + \frac{1}{2} [16(x-1)^2 + 2 \times 10(x-1)(y-1) + 6(y-1)^2] + o(\rho^2)$

取 γ/a 令 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 则原方程化为 $\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

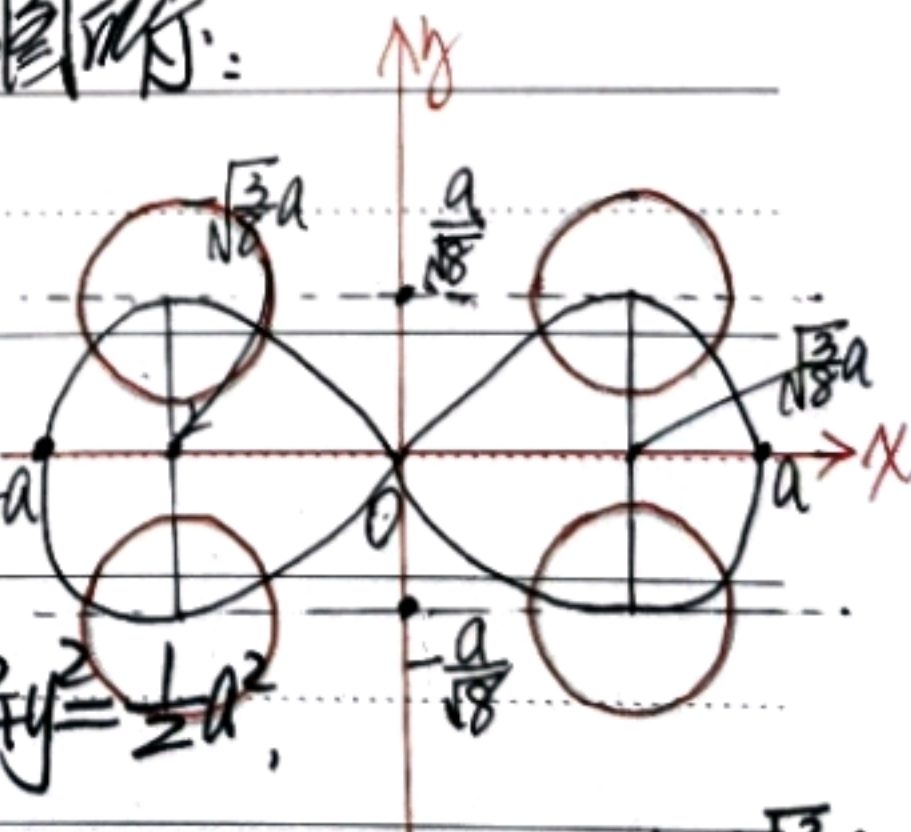
将双曲线方程化为直角坐标方程如图所:

令 $F(x,y) = (x^2+y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2-y^2)$ 则

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 4x(x^2+y^2) - 2a^2x \\ F'_y = 4y(x^2+y^2) + 2a^2y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } y'(x) = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}$$

$$= -\frac{4x(x^2+y^2) - 2a^2x}{4y(x^2+y^2) + 2a^2y}, \text{ 令 } y'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2 = \pm \frac{1}{2}a^2$$



将 $x^2+y^2 = \pm \frac{1}{2}a^2$ 代入 $(x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2+y^2 = \frac{1}{2}a^2 \\ x^2-y^2 = \pm a^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \\ y = \pm \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$

(4)

- 在 $(\pm\sqrt{3}a, \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}})$ 附近, 隐函数 $y(x)$ 取极大值 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$; 在 $(\pm\sqrt{3}a, -\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}})$ 附近, 隐函数 $y(x)$ 取极(最)小值 $-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$.

解 7(5) 方法(七) 联立方程: $(z-2)^2 = 16 - [(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2] \Rightarrow$

$$z = 2 + \sqrt{16 - [(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2]}, \quad z = 2 - \sqrt{16 - [(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2]}$$

- 在点 $M_1(1, -1, 6)$ 附近, 隐函数 $z(x, y)$ 有极大值 6; 在点 $M_2(1, 1, -2)$ 附近, $z(x, y)$ 有极小值 -2.

方法(八): 令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10$ 则
$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2x - 2 \\ F_y = 2y + 2 \\ F_z = 2z - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$z'_x = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{2x-2}{2z-4}, \quad z'_y = -\frac{2y+2}{2z-4}$$

$$z''_{xx} = -\frac{2(2z-4) - 2z'_x(2x-2)}{(2z-4)^2}, \quad z''_{xy} = +\frac{(2x-2)(2z'_y)}{(2z-4)^2}, \quad z''_{yy} = -\frac{2(2z-4) - 2z'_y(2y+2)}{(2z-4)^2}$$

令 $z'_x = 0, z'_y = 0$ 得驻点 $M_0(1, -1)$. 将 $\begin{cases} x=1, z=6 \\ y=-1, z=6 \\ z'_x(1, -1)=0 \\ z'_y(1, -1)=0 \end{cases}$ 代入 $z''_{xx}, z''_{xy}, z''_{yy}$

$$\Rightarrow A = z''_{xx}(M_0) = \frac{1}{4}, B = 0, C = z''_{yy}(M_0) = \frac{1}{4}, H(M_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(M_0) = z = 6$ 为极大值; 将 $x=1, y=1, z=-2, z'_x(1, 1) \neq 0, z'_y(1, 1) \neq 0$

代入 $z''_{xx}, z''_{xy}, z''_{yy} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4} = C, B = 0, H(M_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} > 0 \Rightarrow$

$f(M_0) = z = -2$ 为极小值.

(5)

例 9.5/16. 设平行六面体 Ω 的三条棱对应向量 $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$.

且 $|\vec{x}|=x>0, |\vec{y}|=y>0, |\vec{z}|=z>0$. 则 Ω 的体积 $V(\Omega)=|(\vec{x}\times\vec{y})\cdot\vec{z}|$

$$=|\vec{x}\times\vec{y}||\vec{z}|\cos(\vec{x}\times\vec{y}, \vec{z})| \leq |\vec{x}\times\vec{y}||\vec{z}| = |\vec{x}||\vec{y}|\sin(\vec{x}, \vec{y})z$$

$$\leq x \cdot y \cdot z \cdot 1 \leq \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}\right)^3, \text{ 已知 } 4(x+y+z)=12a \Rightarrow x+y+z=3a$$

$\therefore V(\Omega) \leq \left(\frac{3a}{3}\right)^3 = a^3$, 等号当且仅当 $x=y=z=a$ 时成立.

即平行六面体为棱长为 a 的正方体时, 体积最大为 a^3 .

例 9.5/20: (法1): 设 $\Sigma: \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上一点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 作

切平面 $\Sigma_{M_0}: \frac{x_0 x}{4} + y_0 y + z_0 z = 1$ 设又切 // 已知平面 $\pi: x+y+z=9$

$$\text{则 } (\frac{x_0}{4}, y_0, z_0) // (1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{x_0}{4}}{1} = \frac{y_0}{1} = \frac{z_0}{1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 4y_0 \\ z_0 = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入 } \frac{x_0^2}{4} + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y_0 = \pm \frac{1}{3}, x_0 = \pm \frac{4}{3}, z_0 = \pm \frac{2}{3}.$$

Σ 上点 $M_1(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ 到 $\pi: x+y+z=9$ 的距离最近为 $\sqrt{6}$;

Σ 上点 $M_2(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ 到 π 的距离最远为 $2\sqrt{6}$.

(法2): 求中极值法: 取 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Sigma$, 则 M_0 到 π 的距离

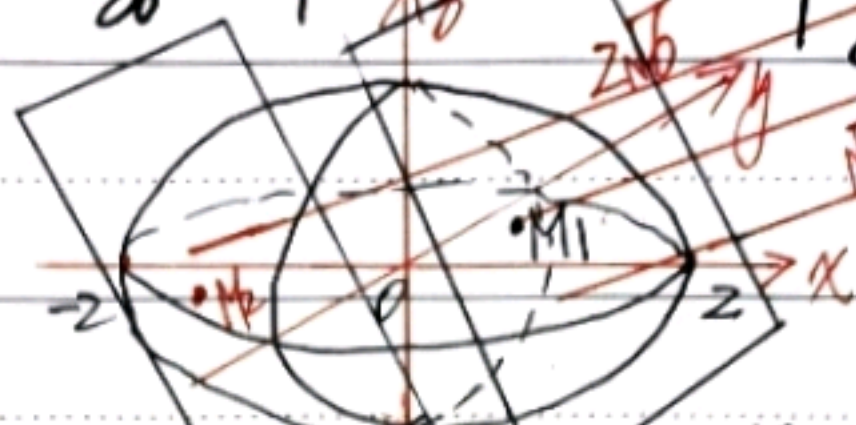
(6)

$$d = |x_0 + y_0 + 2z_0 - 9| / \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} = |x_0 + y_0 + 2z_0 - 9| / \sqrt{6}$$

$$\text{令 } L(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (x_0 + y_0 + 2z_0 - 9)^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x_0^2}{4} + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{令 } L'_{x_0} = 0 = L'_{y_0} = L'_{z_0} \text{ 且 } \frac{x_0^2}{4} + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 4y_0 \\ z_0 = 2y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 余同。}$$

例 ch9 题 13:



$\because f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^3) \therefore f(x, y, z)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处有泰勒公式:

$$f(x, y, z) = f(x_0, y_0, z_0) + (x - x_0)f'_x(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0), y_0 + \theta(y - y_0), z_0 + \theta(z - z_0)) + (y - y_0) \cdot$$

$$f'_y(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0), y_0 + \theta(y - y_0), z_0 + \theta(z - z_0)) + (z - z_0)f'_z(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0), y_0 + \theta(y - y_0), z_0 + \theta(z - z_0))$$

$$\text{取 } x_0 = x + y + z, z_0 = y_0 = 0 \text{ 代入上式} = \left(\text{由 } \begin{cases} x - x_0 = -y - z \\ y - y_0 = y \\ z - z_0 = z \end{cases} \right)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = f(x + y + z, 0, 0) + (-y - z)f'_x(x + y + z + \theta(-y - z), 0, 0) + y f'_y(x + y + z + \theta(-y - z),$$

$$0, 0) + z f'_z(x + y + z + \theta(-y - z), 0, 0) \stackrel{f'_x = f'_y = f'_z}{=} f(x + y + z, 0, 0) +$$

$$(-y - z + y + z)f'_x(x + y + z + \theta(-y - z), 0, 0) = f(x + y + z, 0, 0) > 0 \text{ 恒成立。}$$

例 ch9 题 16: 设 $a_1 > 0, a_2 > 0, \dots, a_n > 0$, 则

$$A = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \text{RMS} = \left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \forall p > 1.$$

(注: ch9 题 7, 8, 9, 10 四题也可用多元函数的泰勒公式求解)

证: 设 $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = a$ (常数) 则从平均值不等式:

$$\left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq \left(n \sqrt[p]{a_1^p a_2^p \dots a_n^p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}$$

且等号当且仅当 $a_1^p = a_2^p = \dots = a_n^p$ 即 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = \dots = a_n = \frac{a}{n}$

时成立. 即 $\left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}_{\min} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{n} \frac{a}{n} \dots \frac{a}{n}} = \frac{a}{n} = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

故对任意 n 个正数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 有:

$$H = \left(\frac{a_1^{-1} + a_2^{-1} + \dots + a_n^{-1}}{n} \right)^{-1} \leq G = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \leq A = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \text{RMS} =$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \forall p > 1.$$

将 $\text{RMS} = \left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ 为 n 个正数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 的 p 次

均方根. $p=2$ 时, 简称为均方根。

四) 第16讲: 二重积分的概念与性质 (十大性质)

例 16: $a_i > 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, n), p > 1$, 证明:

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

证: (1) 当 $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = 0$ 时, 结论显然成立; (2) 当 $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 > 0$ 时,

令 $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = a$, 则 $a > 0$. 设目标函数为 $f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n}$

且约束条件: $a_1 > 0, \dots, a_n > 0, a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = a > 0$.

设拉氏函数为 $L(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} + \lambda(a - a_1 - a_2 - \dots - a_n)$

$$\begin{cases} L'_{a_1} = \frac{p}{n} a_1^{p-1} - \lambda = 0 \\ L'_{a_2} = \frac{p}{n} a_2^{p-1} - \lambda = 0 \\ L'_{a_n} = \frac{p}{n} a_n^{p-1} - \lambda = 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = a \end{cases} \quad \text{则 } a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = \left(\frac{n\lambda}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \text{ 代入} \\ a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = a \text{ 是唯一驻点:} \\ a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = \frac{a}{n}$$

再比较 f 在边界上的值与 $f\left(\frac{a}{n}, \frac{a}{n}, \dots, \frac{a}{n}\right)$ 的大小, 即比较 $f(a, 0, \dots, 0)$

$= \frac{a^p}{n} = f(a, 0, \dots, 0) = \dots = f(0, 0, \dots, a)$ 与 $f\left(\frac{a}{n}, \frac{a}{n}, \dots, \frac{a}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)^p$ 的大小知

$\frac{a^p}{n} \geq \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)^p$. 故 $f\left(\frac{a}{n}, \frac{a}{n}, \dots, \frac{a}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)^p$ 是 f 的全局最大值. 故有

$$f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \geq f\left(\frac{a}{n}, \frac{a}{n}, \dots, \frac{a}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)^p = \left(\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}\right)^p \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

综合(10),(20)可知, 若 $a_i > 0$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), $p > 1$ 时, 有

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \triangleq \text{RMS} \quad (\text{p次均方根})$$

等号成立, 当且仅当 $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n$.

但是, 若要同时比较调和平均数 H , 几何平均数 G ,

算术平均数 A 及 RMS 时, 应假定 $a_1 > 0, a_2 > 0, \dots, a_n > 0$,

否则 H 与 G 会无意义。若 $a_1 > 0, a_2 > 0, \dots, a_n > 0$ 且 $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = A > 0$

时, 必有:

$$H = \left(\frac{a_1^{-1} + a_2^{-1} + \dots + a_n^{-1}}{n} \right)^{-1} \leq G = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \leq A = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \text{RMS} =$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \dots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \forall p > 1.$$

且等号成立当且仅当 $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = \frac{A}{n}$