

专业：_____ 学号：_____ 姓名：_____ 成绩：_____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
得分							

一、严格表述题（每题 3 分，共 3 题，共 9 分）

1. 写出 Euclid 空间 \mathbb{R}^n 上的点集 S 有界的定义。

解： $\exists M > 0$ ，对于 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in S$ ，满足

$$|\mathbf{x}|_{\mathbb{R}^n} < M$$

2. 给出 n 元函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在点 \mathbf{x}_0 连续的三种等价性叙述（Cauchy 叙述、Heine 叙述、Cauchy 收敛原理）。

解： Cauchy 叙述：对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ， $\exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ ，使得当 $0 < |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0| < \delta_\varepsilon$ 时，都有

$$|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0)| < \varepsilon$$

Heine 叙述：对 $\forall \{\mathbf{x}_n\} \subset D \setminus \{\mathbf{x}_0\}$ ，且满足 $\mathbf{x}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)，都有

$$f(\mathbf{x}_n) \rightarrow f(\mathbf{x}_0) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

Cauchy 收敛原理：对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ， $\exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0$ ，使得当 $\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}'' \in \overset{\circ}{B}_{\delta_\varepsilon}(\mathbf{x}_0)$ 时，都有

$$|f(\mathbf{x}') - f(\mathbf{x}'')| < \varepsilon$$

3. 给出 n 元函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 极值和极值点的定义。

解： 对定义域中的点 \mathbf{x}_0 ，如果 $\exists \delta > 0$ ，对于 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \overset{\circ}{B}_\delta(\mathbf{x}_0)$ ，满足

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \leq (\geq) f(\mathbf{x}_0)$$

则 \mathbf{x}_0 称为函数 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 的极小（极大）值点，相应地 $f(\mathbf{x}_0)$ 称为极小（极大）值。

二、判断简答题（判断下列命题是否正确，如果是正确的，请回答“是”，并给予简要证明；如果是错误的，请回答“否”，并举反例。答“是或否”2分，简要证明或举反例3分）（每题5分，共3题，共15分）

1. 平面上任意有界区域上的连续函数都有界。

解：否。反例：函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$, $\forall 0 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $f(x, y)$ 在 $\{(x, y) | 0 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 上连续但无界。

2. 如果二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在某点可微，则该函数的两个偏导数在该点都是连续的。

解：否。反例：函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在原点可微，但其偏导函数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 在原点都不连续。

3. 有界闭集上的连续函数必然一致连续。

解：是。证明略。

三、计算简答题（每题4分，共6题，共24分）

1. 求极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\ln(x^2 + e^{y^2})}{x^2 + y^2}$ ，如不存在需说明理由。

解：考虑

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln(x^2 + e^{y^2})}{x^2 + y^2} &= \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1 + y^2 + o(y^2))}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + o(y^2) + o(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= 1 + \frac{o(y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{o(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = 1 + \frac{o(y^2)}{y^2} \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{o(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\frac{o(y^2)}{y^2}$ 是无穷小量， $\frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ 是有界量，因此可有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\ln(x^2 + e^{y^2})}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$$

2. 研究函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的可微性。

解： 首先计算偏导数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

考虑

$$\frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \frac{\Delta x^2 \Delta y}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

上式当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$ 时极限不存在，因此函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微。

3. 设有函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ ，求 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0, 0)$ 。

解： 根据偏导数定义，可有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由此可有函数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$ ，即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) &= \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 y + 4x^2 y^3 - y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) &= \begin{cases} \frac{x^5 - 4x^3 y^2 - xy^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

即有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\Delta x, 0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, \Delta y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

4. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 的切线方程。

解： 以 x 为参数，则方程可确定隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 和 $z = z(x)$ 。对方程组求 x 的导数有

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2yy'(x) + 2zz'(x) = 0 \\ 1 + y'(x) + z'(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

将 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 代入，可解得 $y'(1) = 0, z'(1) = -1$ 。因此，该点处的切向量为 $\tau = (1, 0, -1)$ ，故切线方

程可以用参数方程表示为 $\begin{cases} x(t) = 1 + t \\ y(t) = -2 \\ z(t) = 1 - t \end{cases}$ ，或使用一般方程表示为 $\begin{cases} x + z = 2 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$ 。

5. 求曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 的平行于平面 $x + 4y + 6z = 0$ 的各切平面。

解： 原曲面可以表示为 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 21 = 0$ ，则其法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = \nabla F(x, y, z) = 2x\mathbf{i} + 4y\mathbf{j} + 6z\mathbf{k}$$

平面 $x + 4y + 6z = 0$ 的法向量为 $(1, 4, 6)$ ，故切点需满足

$$\frac{2x}{1} = \frac{4y}{4} = \frac{6z}{6}$$

结合 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 可得切点坐标分别为 $(\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 2)$ ，因此切平面为

$$\pm 2(x \mp 1) \pm 8(y \mp 2) \pm 12(z \mp 2) = 0$$

即

$$x + 4y + 6z \pm 21 = 0$$

6. 求函数 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点带 Peano 余项的 Taylor 展开式至 6 阶。

解： 根据

$$(1 + x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^p \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k + o(x^p)$$

可有

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(-x^2 - y^2) + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)}{2!}(-x^2 - y^2)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right)}{3!}(-x^2 - y^2)^3 \\ &\quad + o((x^2 + y^2)^3) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{8}(x^2 + y^2)^2 - \frac{1}{16}(x^2 + y^2)^3 + o((x^2 + y^2)^3) \end{aligned}$$

四、计算证明题（每题 6 分，共 6 题，共 36 分）

1. 如果函数 $u = u(x, t)$ 满足热传导方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, 证明: 函数

$$v(x, t) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u\left(\frac{x}{a^2t}, -\frac{1}{a^4t}\right) \quad (t > 0)$$

也满足该方程。

解: 直接计算 $v(x, t)$ 的偏导数:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} &= -\frac{1}{2at^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u + \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{x^2}{4a^2t^2} u + \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \left[u_1 \left(-\frac{x}{a^2t^2} \right) + u_2 \left(\frac{1}{a^4t} \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2t} v + \frac{x^2}{4a^2t^2} v - \frac{x}{a^3t^{\frac{5}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u_1 + \frac{1}{a^5t^{\frac{5}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u_2 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \left(-\frac{x}{2a^2t} \right) u + \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \left(u_1 \frac{1}{a^2t} \right) = -\frac{x}{2a^3t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u + \frac{1}{a^3t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u_1 \\ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{1}{2a^3t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u - \frac{x}{2a^3t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \left(-\frac{x}{2a^2t} \right) u - \frac{x}{2a^3t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \left(u_1 \frac{1}{a^2t} \right) + \frac{1}{a^3t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \left(-\frac{x}{2a^2t} \right) u_1 \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{a^3t^{\frac{3}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} \left(u_{11} \frac{1}{a^2t} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2a^2t} v + \frac{x^2}{4a^4t^2} v - \frac{x}{a^5t^{\frac{5}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u_1 + \frac{1}{a^5t^{\frac{5}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u_{11} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 有 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{a^5t^{\frac{5}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} (u_2 - a^2 u_{11})$. 由于 $u = u(x, t)$ 满足热传导方程, 即有 $u_2 = a^2 u_{11}$, 因此有 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0$, 即 $v(x, t)$ 也满足热传导方程。

2. 求由方程 $(x+y)^2 + (y+z)^2 + (z+x)^2 = 3$ 所确定的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极值 (需计算相应的 Hesse 矩阵)。

解: 对方程两端分别求 x 和 y 的偏导数, 有

$$\begin{cases} 2(x+y) + 2(y+z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2(z+x) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 1 \right) = 0 \\ 2(x+y) + 2(y+z) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 1 \right) + 2(z+x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

极值点需满足 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 将其代入上面方程组, 可得 $\begin{cases} 2x + y + z = 0 \\ x + 2y + z = 0 \end{cases}$, 再结合原方程可解得极

值点坐标为 $\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right)$, 对应的 $z = \mp \frac{3}{2}$. 再对上面方程组分别求 x 和 y 的偏导数, 可得

$$\begin{cases} 2 + 2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2(y+z) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 1 \right)^2 + 2(z+x) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ 2 + 2 \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2(y+z) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 1 \right) + 2(z+x) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \\ 2 + 2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 1 \right)^2 + 2(y+z) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2(z+x) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

将极值点坐标以及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 代入可得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \pm 1, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \pm \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \pm 1$ 。因此, $\left(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 对应的 Hesse 矩阵分别为

$$Hz\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定}, \quad Hz\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 负定}$$

因此, 极小值点为 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 极小值 $z\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$; 极大值点为 $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$, 极大值 $z\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$ 。

3. 设 $x = x(y, z), y = y(x, z), z = z(x, y)$ 为由方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 定义的函数。证明:

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$$

解: 对于函数 $x = x(y, z)$, 根据隐函数定理, 可有

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_x}$$

同理, 对于函数 $y = y(x, z)$ 和 $z = z(x, y)$ 有

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F'_z}{F'_y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}$$

所以有

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(-\frac{F'_y}{F'_x}\right) \left(-\frac{F'_z}{F'_y}\right) \left(-\frac{F'_x}{F'_z}\right) = -1$$

4. 设有旋转面 $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$, 其中函数 $f(u)$ 为可微函数, 且 $f'(u) \neq 0$, 证明: 该旋转面的法线必然与旋转轴 (即 z 轴) 相交。

解: 该旋转面的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = -z'_x \mathbf{i} - z'_y \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

由此, 该旋转面在点 $(x_0, y_0, f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}))$ 处的法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{-\frac{x_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} f'(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})} = \frac{y - y_0}{-\frac{y_0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} f'(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})} = \frac{z - f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})}{1}$$

可得该法线与 xOz 平面的交点坐标为 $\left(0, 0, f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}) + \frac{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}{f'(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})}\right)$, 即法线必然与 z 轴相交。

5. 证明 Schwartz 定理：如果函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的两个混合偏导数 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y)$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续，则有

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_0, y_0)$$

解： 略。

6. 在自变量代换 $\begin{cases} u = x + 2y + 2 \\ v = x - y - 1 \end{cases}$ 下, 变换关于 $z = z(x, y)$ 的偏微分方程

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

解: 该变换的 Jacobi 矩阵为

$$\frac{D(u, v)}{D(x, y)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \end{aligned}$$

带入原方程可得

$$9\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 3\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 0$$

即

$$3\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 0$$

五、(6 分) 求平面 $x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0$ (其中 $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$) 与椭球 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ 相交所成截面的面积。

提示: 易知截面为中心位于原点的椭圆, 椭圆的面积公式为 $S_{\text{ell}} = \pi l_1 l_2$ (l_1, l_2 为椭圆的两个半轴

长), 因此问题即归结为求函数 $u(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \\ x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$

下的极值, 极大值即为 l_1^2 , 极小值即为 l_2^2 。

解: 构造 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) - \mu (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma)$$

因此, 驻点方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x - \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}x - \mu \cos \alpha = 0 & (1a) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y - \frac{2\lambda}{b^2}y - \mu \cos \beta = 0 & (1b) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2z - \frac{2\lambda}{c^2}z - \mu \cos \gamma = 0 & (1c) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = -\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1\right) = 0 & (1d) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu} = -(x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) = 0 & (1e) \end{cases}$$

考虑 $x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 2u(x, y, z) - 2\lambda = 0$, 即有 $u(x, y, z) = \lambda$ 。再分别将式(1a)、式(1b)、式(1c)乘以 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 然后相加, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 2 \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{a^2} \right) x \cos \alpha + 2 \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{b^2} \right) y \cos \beta + 2 \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \right) z \cos \gamma \\ &= -2\lambda \left(\frac{x \cos \alpha}{a^2} + \frac{y \cos \beta}{a^2} + \frac{z \cos \gamma}{a^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

由式(1d)可知 x, y, z 均非零, 而 λ 显然也非零, 故由式(2)可知 μ 非零。因此由式(1a)、式(1b)、式(1c)和式(1e)构成的关于 x, y, z, μ 的线性方程组有非零解, 因此需满足

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda}{b^2} & 0 & \cos \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda}{c^2} & \cos \gamma \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

将上式展开整理可得

$$\left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{a^2 c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{a^2 b^2} \right) \lambda^2 - \left[\left(\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) \cos^2 \alpha + \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) \cos^2 \beta + \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \cos^2 \gamma \right] \lambda + 1 = 0$$

l_1^2, l_2^2 即为上面方程的两根, $l_1^2 l_2^2 = \frac{1}{\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{a^2 c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{a^2 b^2}}$ 。因此, 截面椭圆的面积为

$$S_{\text{ell}} = \frac{\pi abc}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \alpha + b^2 \cos^2 \beta + c^2 \cos^2 \gamma}}$$

六、（10 分）在自变量代换 $\begin{cases} x = ue^w \\ y = ve^w \end{cases}$ 和因变量代换 $z = we^w$ 下，变换关于 $z = z(x, y)$ 的偏微分方程

$$\left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

解：该变换的 Jacobi 矩阵为

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^w + ue^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} & ue^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \\ ve^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} & e^w + ve^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

当

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = e^{2w} \left(1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \neq 0$$

时，存在反函数，即有 $w = w(u, v) = w(u(x, y), v(x, y))$ ，此时有

$$\frac{D(u, v)}{D(x, y)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-w} \left(1 + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) & -ue^{-w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \\ -ve^{-w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} & e^{-w} \left(1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= (e^w + we^w) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= (e^w + we^w) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{e^{-w} \left(1 + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{-ve^{-w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1 + w}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= (e^w + we^w) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= (e^w + we^w) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{-ue^{-w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{e^{-w} \left(1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1 + w}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \end{aligned}$$

代回原方程，可有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \left(ue^w \frac{1 + w}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(ve^w \frac{1 + w}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{e^{2w}(1 + w)^2}{\left(1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2} \left[\left(u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2\right] \\ \text{右端} &= z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = w^2 e^{2w} \frac{1 + w}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{1 + w}{1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{e^{2w}(1 + w)^2}{\left(1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2} \left(w^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \end{aligned}$$

因此原方程在此变换下变为

$$\left(u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2 = w^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$$