

$$6.(1) \vec{F}_u = (\cos v, \sin v, 0) \quad \vec{F}_v = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, a)$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{F}_u \times \vec{F}_v = (a \sin v, -a \cos v, u)$$

$$\text{切平面: } a \sin v_0 (x - u_0 \cos v_0) - a \cos v_0 (y - u_0 \sin v_0) + u_0 (z - a v_0) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } a \sin v_0 x - a \cos v_0 y + u_0 z - a u_0 v_0 = 0$$

$$\text{法线方程: } \frac{x - u_0 \cos v_0}{a \sin v_0} = \frac{y - u_0 \sin v_0}{-a \cos v_0} = \frac{z - a v_0}{u_0}$$

$$18(3). \text{令 } F(x, y, z) = e^z - z + xy, \text{ 则 } (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(2,1,0)} = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$\text{切平面: } (x-2) + 2(y-1) = 0 \quad \text{即 } x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{0}$$

$$11. \text{设切点坐标为 } (x_0, y_0, z_0), \text{ 法向量 } \vec{n} = (x_0, 2y_0, 3z_0).$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{n} \perp (2, 1, -1) \text{ 且 } \vec{n} \perp (6-x_0, 3-y_0, \frac{1}{2}-z_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 3z_0^2 = 2 \\ 2x_0 + 2y_0 - 3z_0 = 0 \\ x_0(6-x_0) + 2y_0(3-y_0) + 3z_0(\frac{1}{2}-z_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 2, 2) \text{ 或 } (3, 0, 2)$$

$$\text{且: } x + 4y + 6z - 21 = 0 \text{ 或 } 3x + 6z - 21 = 0$$

13. 设 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 是两曲面的交点. 在该点处两曲面的法向量为:

$$\vec{n}_1 = (2x_0 - a, 2y_0, 2z_0), \vec{n}_2 = (2x_0, 2y_0 - b, 2z_0)$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = 4(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2) - 2ax_0 - 2by_0$$

$$= 2(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - ax_0) + 2(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - by_0)$$

$$= 0$$

故两曲面正交

$$15. \text{在 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 处的法向量为 } \left(-\frac{x_0 + y_0}{y_0} e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}, \frac{x_0^2}{y_0^2} e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}, 1 \right)$$

$$\text{切平面: } -\frac{x_0 + y_0}{y_0} e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}} (x - x_0) + \frac{x_0^2}{y_0^2} e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}} (y - y_0) + (z - x_0 e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}}) = 0$$



即 $-\frac{x_0+y_0}{y_0} e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}} \cdot x + \frac{x_0^2}{y_0^2} e^{\frac{x_0}{y_0}} \cdot y + z = 0$. 故该平面过原点

17. 曲面 $y^2 + z^2 = 25$ 在 $(1, 3, 4)$ 处的法向量为 $\vec{n}_1 = (0, 3, 4)$

曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 10$ 在 $(1, 3, 4)$ 处的法向量为 $\vec{n}_2 = (1, 3, 0)$

故曲线在 $(1, 3, 4)$ 处的切向量为 $\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (-12, 4, -3)$.

切线方程: $\frac{x-1}{-12} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-4}{-3}$

法平面方程: $-12(x-1) + 4(y-3) - 3(z-4) = 0$ 也即 $12x - 4y + 3z - 12 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. (1) F'(x) &= h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x+th, y+tk) + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x+th, y+tk) \\ &= [2h(x+th)+k] \cos[(x+th)^2 + (y+tk)^2] \end{aligned}$$

于是在 $t=1$ 处的斜率为 $F'(1) = [2h(x+h)+k] \cos[(x+h)^2 + (y+k)^2]$

3. 令 $(x_1, y_1) = (0, \frac{1}{2})$, $(x_2, y_2) = (\frac{1}{2}, 0)$. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \pi \cos \pi x$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\pi \sin \pi y$.
根据微分中值定理 存在 $\theta \in (0, 1)$. s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= f(x_2, y_2) - f(x_1, y_1) = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\theta(x_2, y_2)) + (1-\theta)(x_1, y_1), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\theta(x_2, y_2)) + (1-\theta)(x_1, y_1) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } 2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\pi \sin \frac{\pi(1-\theta)}{2}. \text{ 也即 } \frac{4}{\pi} = \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{2} + \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2}(1-\theta) \right]$$

$$4.(1) e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\ln(1+y) = y - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} + o(y^3) \quad -1 < y < 1$$

$$e^x \ln(1+y) = y + xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{x^2y}{2} - \frac{xy^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} + R_3 \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in (-1, 1))$$

$$4.(3). f(x, y) = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-y)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n + o(x^n) \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-y} = 1 + y + y^2 + \cdots + y^n + o(y^n) \quad -1 < y < 1$$

$$\text{故 } f(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^n (x^k + x^{k+1}y + \cdots + xy^{k+1} + y^k) + R_n \quad (x, y \in (0, 1))$$



$$4(7) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,-2)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,-2)} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(1,-2)} = 4, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(1,-2)} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial xy} \Big|_{(1,-2)} = -1, \quad f(1,-2) = 5.$$

$$\text{故 } f(x,y) = 5 + 2(x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y+2) - (y+2)^2 + R_2$$

又因为 $f(x,y)$ 是二次多项式，故阶数超过2的偏导数均为0
因此 $R_2 = 0$. 此 Taylor 展开式在 \mathbb{R}^2 上恒成立。

$$5. \text{ 令 } F(x,y,z) = z^3 - 2xz + y.$$

$$\text{根据隐函数定理. } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{2z}{3z^2 - 2x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{-1}{3z^2 - 2x}$$

$$\text{进一步地, } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (3z^2 - 2x) - 2z (6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2)}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2} = \frac{-16xz}{(3z^2 - 2x)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2} = \frac{-6z}{(3z^2 - 2x)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{6z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2} = \frac{6z^2 + 4x}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2}$$

于是在点 $(1,1,1)$ 附近，有

$$z(x,y) = 1 + 2(x-1) - (y-1) - 8(x-1)^2 + 10(x-1)(y-1) - 3(y-1)^2 + R_2$$

$$7(2) \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}, \text{ 又因为在 } (2,-2) \text{ 处, } \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial xy} = 0$$

故 Hess 矩阵负定， $(2,-2)$ 是极大值点，极大值为 $f(2,-2) = 8$

$$7.(4) \text{ 不妨设 } a > 0, \text{ 令 } F(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2 - y^2).$$

$$F_x(x,y) = 4x(x^2 + y^2) - 2xa^2, \quad F_y(x,y) = 4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2ya^2$$

由隐函数定理，当 $y \neq 0$ 时，方程确定了隐函数 $y = y(x)$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = 0, \text{ 解得 } x=0 \text{ 或 } x^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

当 $x=0$ 时 $y=0$. 舍去。

$$\text{当 } x^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} \text{ 时, 有 } x^2 - y^2 = \frac{a^2}{4}, \text{ 故 } (x,y) = (\pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a)$$



进一步地，可求得在 $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a)$ 和 $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a)$ 处二阶导数值为 $-\frac{3}{16a} < 0$
在 $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a)$ 和 $(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a)$ 处二阶导数值为 $\frac{3}{16a} > 0$

于是它们分别是极大值点和极小值点，极大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$ ，极小值为 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$

8. 考虑 $F(x, y) = \sin x \cdot \sin y \cdot \sin(1x - x - y)$

在 $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x, y \text{ 且 } x+y \leq \pi\}$ 上的最大值。注意到 $|F|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ ，在 Ω° 上。

令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ y = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases} \quad f(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$

于是 $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$ 必为 $f(x, y)$ 在有界闭集 Ω 上的最大值点

也即当三角形是等边三角形时，三个角的正弦乘积最大。

14. 注意到 $f(x, y) = (y-x^2)(x^2-2y)$

分别取点列 $P_n = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{3}{4n^2})$, $Q_n = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n^2})$ 不难看出。

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n = (0, 0)$. 但 $f(P_n) > f(0, 0) = 0$, $f(Q_n) < f(0, 0) = 0$

在直线 $\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta t \\ y = \sin \theta t \end{cases}$ 上, $f(x, y) = 3\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta t^3 - \cos^4 \theta t^4 - 2\sin^2 \theta t^2 = g(t)$

$g'(0) = 0$, $g''(0) = -4\sin^2 \theta$.

当 $\theta \neq 0$ 或 π 时, $g''(0) < 0 \Rightarrow$ 极大值点。

当 $\theta = 0$ 或 π 时, $g(t) = -t^4$, $t=0$ 是极大值点。

综上, $(0, 0)$ 不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点。但沿任一过 $(0, 0)$ 的直线, $(0, 0)$ 都是极大值点。

