

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

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

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

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

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

$$8. (3): \text{令 } F(x, y, z) = e^z - z + xy. \text{ 则 } (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(2,1,0)} = (1, 2, 0)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\pi: x + 4y + 6z - 2 = 0 \text{ 或 } 3x + 6z - 2 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$\stackrel{=0}{\text{故两曲面正交}}$$

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

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



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  $12x - 4y + 3z - 12 = 0$

$$1. (1) F'(t) = h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x+th, y+tk) + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x+th, y+tk) \\ = [2h(x+th) + k] \cos[(x+th)^2 + (y+tk)^2]$$

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}|_{(1,-2)}=-1, f(1,-2)=5.$$

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

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.

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

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

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

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

于是在点  $(1,1,1)$  附近, 有

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

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

故 Hesse 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  $-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}a} < 0$   
 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  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}a} > 0$

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  $F(x, y) = \sin x \cdot \sin y \cdot \sin(\pi - x - y)$

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  $F|_{\partial\Omega} \equiv 0$ , 在  $\Omega$  上

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

于是  $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$  必为  $f(x, y)$  在有界闭集  $\Omega$  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  $f(x, y) = 3\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta t^3 - \cos^4 \theta t^4 - 2\sin^2 \theta t^2 = g(t)$

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

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

当  $\theta = 0$  或  $\pi$  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