

第十二章

第 1 节

$$1. (1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 5x^4 - 24x^3y^2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 6y^5 - 12x^4y;$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2x^2y}{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + \frac{1}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{x}{y^2};$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)], \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)];$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x(\cos y + x \sin y + \sin y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^x(x \cos y - \sin y);$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} \sec^2\left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \sec^2\left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right);$$

$$(7) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x};$$

$$(8) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^2(1+xy)^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (1+xy)^y \left[\ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right];$$

$$(9) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + \ln y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y(x + \ln y)};$$

$$(10) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2};$$

$$(11) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (3x^2 + y^2 + z^2) e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xy e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2xz e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)};$$

$$(12) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\ln x}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y \ln x}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}};$$

$$(13) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}};$$

$$(14) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^z x^{y^z-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = z y^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = y^z x^{y^z} \ln x \ln y;$$

$$(15) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = a_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n;$$

$$(16) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} y_j, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} x_i, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$2. f_x(3,4) = \frac{2}{5}, \quad f_y(3,4) = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$4. \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$5. (1) df(1,2) = 8dx - dy;$$

$$(2) df(2,4) = \frac{4}{21}dx + \frac{8}{21}dy;$$

$$(3) df(0,1) = dx, \quad df\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}dx - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}dy.$$

$$6. (1) dz = y^x \ln y dx + xy^{x-1} dy;$$

$$(2) dz = e^{xy} (1 + xy)(y dx + x dy);$$

$$(3) dz = -\frac{2y}{(x-y)^2} dx + \frac{2x}{(x-y)^2} dy;$$

$$(4) dz = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx + \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy;$$

$$(5) du = \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}};$$

$$(6) du = \frac{2(xdx + ydy + zdz)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

$$7. \frac{\partial z}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$8. \frac{\partial z}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha,$$

$$(1) \mathbf{v} = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right); (2) \mathbf{v} = \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \right);$$

$$(3) \mathbf{v} = \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \text{ 或 } \mathbf{v} = \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \right).$$

$$9. (1) \operatorname{grad} f(1,2) = (2,2), \quad (2) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \Big|_{(1,2)} = \frac{14}{5}.$$

$$10. (1) \operatorname{grad} z = (2x + y^3 \cos(xy), 2y \sin(xy) + xy^2 \cos(xy));$$

$$(2) \operatorname{grad} z = \left(-\frac{2x}{a^2}, -\frac{2y}{b^2} \right);$$

$$(3) \operatorname{grad} u(1,1,1) = (11,9,5).$$

11. 在 $(x, y) \neq (0,0)$ 点, 增长最快的方向为 $\operatorname{grad} f = (y, x)$; 在 $(0,0)$ 点, 增长最快的方向为 $(1,1)$ 和 $(-1,-1)$.

$$16. (1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2};$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = (2 - y) \cos(x + y) - x \sin(x + y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (1 - y) \cos(x + y) - (1 + x) \sin(x + y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -y \cos(x + y) - (x + 2) \sin(x + y).$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = (2 + 4xy + x^2 y^2) e^{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = (3x^2 + x^3 y) e^{xy}.$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = -\frac{6a^4}{(ax + by + cz)^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = -\frac{6a^2 b^2}{(ax + by + cz)^4}.$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial^{p+q} z}{\partial x^p \partial y^q} = p! q!.$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial^{p+q+r} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r} = (x + p)(y + q)(z + r) e^{x+y+z}.$$

$$17. (1) d^2z = \frac{1}{x} dx^2 + \frac{2}{y} dx dy - \frac{x}{y^2} dy^2;$$

$$(2) d^3z = -4 \sin 2(ax + by)(adx + bdy)^3;$$

$$(3) d^3u = e^{x+y+z} [(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 6x + 6)dx^3 + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 6y + 6)dy^3 \\ + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 6z + 6)dz^3] + 3e^{x+y+z} [(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4x + 2y + 2)dx^2 dy \\ + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4y + 2z + 2)dy^2 dz + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4z + 2x + 2)dz^2 dx \\ + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 4y + 2)dx dy^2 + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2y + 4z + 2)dy dz^2 \\ + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2z + 4x + 2)dz dx^2] + e^{x+y+z} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 2y + 2z) dx dy dz.$$

$$(4) d^k z = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} e^x \sin\left(y + \frac{k-i}{2}\pi\right) dx^i dy^{k-i}.$$

$$18. f(x, y) = (2-x) \sin y - \frac{1}{y} \ln(1-xy) + y^3.$$

$$20. \alpha = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$21. (1) \mathbf{f}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}b, c\right)^T;$$

$$(2) \mathbf{f}'\left(1, 2, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & e^2 & -2e^2 \\ 3 & 12 & 16 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \mathbf{g}'(1, \pi) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$22. (2) \begin{cases} f_1(x, y, z) = x + C_1 \\ f_2(x, y, z) = y + C_2; \\ f_3(x, y, z) = z + C_3 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} f_1(x, y, z) = \int p(x) dx \\ f_2(x, y, z) = \int q(y) dy. \\ f_3(x, y, z) = \int r(z) dz \end{cases}$$

第 2 节

$$1. (1) \frac{dz}{dt} = \left(2 - \frac{4}{t^3}\right) \sec\left(2t + \frac{2}{t^2}\right);$$

$$(2) \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = e^{\sin t - 2t^3} [(\cos t - 6t^2) - \sin t - 12t];$$

$$(3) \frac{dw}{dx} = e^{ax} \sin x;$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y^2} \ln(3x-2y) + \frac{3x^2}{y^2(3x-2y)} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} \ln(3x-2y) - \frac{2x^2}{y^2(3x-2y)} \end{cases};$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{x^2+y^2+y^4 \sin^2 x} (2x + 2y^4 \sin x \cos x) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{x^2+y^2+y^4 \sin^2 x} (2y + 4y^3 \sin^2 x) \end{cases};$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = e^s (\sin u + 2xv \cos u) + e^t (\sin u + 2yv \cos u) + e^{s+t} (\sin u + 2zv \cos u) \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = te^s (\sin u + 2xv \cos u) + e^{s+t} (\sin u + 2zv \cos u) \end{cases}$$

其中 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, $v = x + y + z$;

$$(7) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 2(u+v) - \sin(u+v + \arcsin v),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} = 2 - \cos(u+v + \arcsin v) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}\right);$$

$$(8) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yf_1\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{y} f_2\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xf_1\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y^2} f_2\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) + xyf_{11}\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y^3} f_{22}\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3} f_2\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) + x^2 f_{11}\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} f_{12}\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{x^2}{y^4} f_{22}\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right).$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2zf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4x^2 f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xyf''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

$$(10) \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = f_x + f_y + vf_z, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = f_x - f_y + uf_z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = f_{xx} + (u+v)f_{xz} - f_{yy} + (u-v)f_{yz} + f_z + uvf_{zz}.$$

$$2. \quad f_y(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3. \quad \varphi'(1) = 17.$$

$$4. \quad \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{yf(x^2 - y^2)}.$$

$$7. \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right).$$

$$8. \quad \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2e^{-x^2 y^2}.$$

$$9. (2) \quad x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$10. \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1 \left(xy, \frac{x}{y} \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_2 \left(xy, \frac{x}{y} \right) + xyf_{11} \left(xy, \frac{x}{y} \right) - \frac{1}{y^3} f_{22} \left(xy, \frac{x}{y} \right) \\ - \frac{1}{y^2} g' \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) - \frac{x}{y^3} g'' \left(\frac{x}{y} \right).$$

$$11. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2r & 0 \\ 2r \cos 2\theta & -2r^2 \sin 2\theta \\ r \sin 2\theta & r^2 \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$12. \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = f_x + f_v h_x, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = f_u g_y + f_v h_y, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = f_u g_z.$$

$$13. \quad dz = u^{v-1} \left[\frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} v + \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + y^2} u \ln u \right].$$

$$14. dz = [(2x+y)dx + (2y-x)dy]e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{y^2 - xy - x^2}{x^2 + y^2} e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}}.$$

$$15. (1) du = 2f'(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)(axdx + bydy + czdz),$$

$$(2) du = (f_1 + yf_2)dx + (f_1 + xf_2)dy,$$

$$(3) du = \frac{2f_1}{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}(xdx + ydy + zdz) + e^{x+y+z} f_2(dx + dy + dz).$$

$$16. d^k u = f^{(k)}(ax + by + cz)(adx + bdy + cdz)^k.$$

17. 提示: 当 $r \neq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) &= \cos \theta f_x(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) + \sin \theta f_y(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} (xf_x(x, y) + yf_y(x, y)) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = F(\theta)$. 再利用 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点的连续性, 得到 $f(x, y)$ 为常数。

18. 提示: 设 $F(t) = f(\mathbf{x} + t(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}))$, 利用 $F(1) - F(0) = \int_0^1 F'(t)dt$.

第 3 节

$$2. f(x, y) = -14 - 13(x-1) - 6(y-2) + 5(x-1)^2 - 12(x-1)(y-2) + 4(y-2)^2 + 3(x-1)^3 - 2(x-1)^2(y-2) - 2(x-1)(y-2)^2 + (y-2)^3.$$

$$3. f(x, y) = xy - \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + o\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^3.$$

$$4. f(x, y) = 1 + (x+y) + \frac{1}{2!}(x+y)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}(x+y)^n + R_n,$$

$$\text{其中 } R_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}(x+y)^{n+1} e^{\theta(x+y)} \dots$$

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

$$R_2 = -\frac{\cos \eta}{\xi^4}(x-1)^3 - \frac{\sin \eta}{\xi^3}(x-1)^2 y + \frac{\cos \eta}{2\xi^2}(x-1)y^2 + \frac{\sin \eta}{6\xi}y^3, \text{ 其中}$$

$$\xi = 1 + \theta(x-1), \quad \eta = \theta y, \quad 0 < \theta < 1;$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^k \left[\frac{1}{n!} \sum_{j=0}^n C_n^j (-1)^{n-j} (n-j)! \cos\left(\frac{j}{2}\pi\right) (x-1)^{n-j} y^j \right] + R_k$$

$$R_k = \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} C_{k+1}^j (-1)^{k+1-j} (k+1-j)! \frac{1}{\xi^{k-j+2}} \cos\left(\eta + \frac{j}{2}\pi\right) (x-1)^{k+1-j} y^j$$

当 $x=1$ 时, $\xi=1$, 对任意 $y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $R_k \rightarrow 0 (k \rightarrow \infty)$ 显然成立;

当 $0 < |x-1| < \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $\frac{2}{3} < \xi < \frac{4}{3}$, $\left| \frac{x-1}{\xi} \right| < \frac{1}{2}$, 于是对任意 $y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |R_k| &\leq \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \frac{(k+1)!}{j!(k+1-j)!} (k+1-j)! \frac{1}{|\xi|^{k-j+2}} |x-1|^{k+1-j} |y|^j \\ &= \frac{1}{|\xi|} \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \frac{1}{j!} \left| \frac{x-1}{\xi} \right|^{k+1-j} |y|^j \leq \frac{1}{|\xi|} \left| \frac{x-1}{\xi} \right|^{k+1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j!} \left| \frac{y\xi}{x-1} \right|^j = \frac{1}{|\xi|} \left| \frac{x-1}{\xi} \right|^{k+1} e^{\left| \frac{y\xi}{x-1} \right|}, \end{aligned}$$

因此也成立 $R_k \rightarrow 0 (k \rightarrow \infty)$.

$$6. 8.96^{2.03} \approx 85.74.$$

第4节

$$1. (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - e^x}{\cos y - 2xy}; (2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(x \ln y - y)}{x(y \ln x - x)}; (3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y};$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a^2}{(x+y)^2}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{2a^2}{(x+y)^5} [a^2 + (x+y)^2];$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{x+z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z^2}{y(x+z)};$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2y^2 z}{(e^z - xy)^2} - \frac{y^2 z^2 e^z}{(e^z - xy)^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{z}{e^z - xy} + \frac{2xyz}{(e^z - xy)^2} - \frac{xyz^2 e^z}{(e^z - xy)^3};$$

$$(7) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2xy^3z}{(z^2 - xy)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{z^5 - 2xyz^3 - x^2y^2z}{(z^2 - xy)^3};$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_1 + f_3}{f_2 + f_3}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_1 + f_2}{f_2 + f_3};$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zf_1}{1 - xf_1 - f_2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_2}{1 - xf_1 - f_2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{1 - xf_1 - f_2} \left[2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} f_1 + \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 f_{11} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) f_{12} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 f_{22} \right];$$

$$(10) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{f_1 + f_2 + f_3}{f_3}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{f_2 + f_3}{f_3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{f_3^3} \left[f_3^2 (f_{11} + 2f_{12} + f_{22}) - 2f_3 (f_1 + f_2)(f_{13} + f_{23}) + (f_1 + f_2)^2 f_{33} \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{f_3^3} \left[f_3^2 (f_{12} + f_{22}) - f_2 f_3 f_{13} + f_2 (f_1 + f_2) f_{33} - f_3 (f_1 + 2f_2) f_{23} \right].$$

$$5. (1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x(1+6z)}{y(2+6z)}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x}{1+3z},$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2y} \left[\frac{1}{1+3z} - \frac{x^2(1+6z)^2}{2y^2(1+3z)^2} - \frac{3x^2}{(1+3z)^3} - 2 \right], \quad \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{1+3z} - \frac{3x^2}{(1+3z)^3}.$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{ux - vy}{y^2 - x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{vx - uy}{y^2 - x^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2u(x^2 + y^2) - 4xyv}{(y^2 - x^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2v(x^2 + y^2) - 4xyu}{(y^2 - x^2)^2}.$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f_2 g_1 + u f_1 (2v y g_2 - 1)}{f_2 g_1 - (x f_1 - 1)(2v y g_2 - 1)}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{(1 - x f_1) g_1 - u f_1 g_1}{f_2 g_1 - (x f_1 - 1)(2v y g_2 - 1)}.$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = uv(u + v), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = uv(v - u).$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2(u \cos v - v \sin v)}{e^u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2(v \cos v + u \sin v)}{e^u}.$$

$$6. (1) dz = \frac{yz - \sqrt{xyz}}{\sqrt{xyz} - xy} dx + \frac{xz - 2\sqrt{xyz}}{\sqrt{xyz} - xy} dy;$$

$$(2) du = \frac{\sin v + x \cos v}{x \cos v + y \cos u} dx + \frac{x \cos v - \sin u}{x \cos v + y \cos u} dy,$$

$$dv = \frac{y \cos u - \sin v}{x \cos v + y \cos u} dx + \frac{y \cos u + \sin u}{x \cos v + y \cos u} dy.$$

$$7. \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{yF_1G_2 + xy^2F_2G_1 + (y-z)F_2G_2}{y(F_1G_2 - y^2F_2G_1)};$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{zF_1G_2 - y^3F_2G_1 - y^2(x+y)F_1G_1}{y(F_1G_2 - y^2F_2G_1)}.$$

$$8. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}.$$

9. 取 λ, μ 为方程 $A + 2Bt + Ct^2 = 0$ 的两个根.

$$10. a \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right) + 2b \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + c \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) = 0$$

$$11. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

$$12. (1) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0; (2) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0; (3) 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

第 5 节

1. (1) 切线: $2(x-1) = y-1 = 4(2z-1)$, 法平面: $8x + 16y + 2z = 25$;

(2) 切线: $x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = y - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}z - 2$,

法平面: $(x - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1) + (y - 1) + \sqrt{2}(z - 2\sqrt{2}) = 0$;

(3) 切线: $\begin{cases} x + z = 2 \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$, 法平面: $x = z$;

(4) 切线: $x - \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} = -y + \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} = -z + \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$, 法平面: $x - y - z + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R = 0$.

2. $(-1, 1, -1)$ 或 $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27})$.

3. $(0, -1, 0)$.

4. (1) 切平面: $64(x-2) + 9(y-1) - (z-35) = 0$,

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-2}{64} = \frac{y-1}{9} = \frac{z-35}{-1};$$

(2) 切平面: $x + y - 2z \ln 2 = 0$, 法线: $x - \ln 2 = y - \ln 2 = -\frac{1}{2 \ln 2}(z-1)$;

(3) 切平面: $-3y + 2z + 1 = 0$, 法线: $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ 2y + 3z = 5 \end{cases}$.

5. 点: $(-3, -1, 3)$, 法线: $x + 3 = \frac{1}{3}(y+1) = z - 3$.

6. $(x-6) + 3(y-9) + 5(z-10) = 0$ 与 $(x+6) + 3(y+9) + 5(z+10) = 0$.

7. $\theta = \arccos \left| \frac{2bz}{a\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right|$.

8. $4x - 2y - 3z - 3 = 0$.

9. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{11}{7}$.

11. $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

12. 曲面的法向量与向量 (b, c, a) 垂直.

13. 提示: 曲面上任意一点 (x, y, z) 处的切平面

$$\left(f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right) (X-x) + f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) (Y-y) - (Z-z) = 0$$

经过 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点.

14. 提示: 曲面上任意一点 (x, y, z) 处的切平面

$$\left(\frac{1}{z} F_2 - \frac{y}{x^2} F_3 \right) (X-x) + \left(\frac{1}{x} F_3 - \frac{z}{y^2} F_1 \right) (Y-y) + \left(\frac{1}{y} F_3 - \frac{x}{z^2} F_2 \right) (Z-z) = 0$$

经过 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点.

15. 提示: 利用恒等式 $x F_x(x, y, z) + y F_y(x, y, z) + z F_z(x, y, z) = k F(x, y, z)$ 证明曲面

上任意一点 (x, y, z) 处的切平面

$$F_x(x, y, z)(X - x) + F_y(x, y, z)(Y - y) + F_z(x, y, z)(Z - z) = 0$$

经过 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点.

第 6 节

1. (1) 在 $(0, 0)$ 点取极大值 $f_{\max} = 6$; 在 $(1, \sqrt{3})$, $(1, -\sqrt{3})$, $(-1, \sqrt{3})$, $(-1, -\sqrt{3})$

四点取极小值 $f_{\min} = -13$;

(2) 在 $(1, 1)$, $(-1, -1)$ 两点取极小值 $f_{\min} = -2$;

(3) 无极值 ;

(4) 在 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{3}{8})$, $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{3}{8})$ 两点取极小值 $f_{\min} = -\frac{1}{64}$;

(5) 在 $(\frac{a^2}{b}, \frac{b^2}{a})$ 点取极小值 $f_{\min} = 3ab$;

(6) 在 $(2^{\frac{1}{4}}, 2^{\frac{1}{2}}, 2^{\frac{3}{4}})$ 取极小值 $f_{\min} = 4 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{4}}$.

4 . 最大值 $f_{\max} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$; 最小值 $f_{\min} = 0$.

5 . $\xi = x - \frac{1}{6}$.

6 . 面积最大者为内接正三角形 , $S_{\max} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} R^2$.

7 . $\frac{R}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{H}{1} = \frac{h}{2}$.

8. 提示: 由 $y' = -\frac{x+y}{x+2y} = 0$, 得到 $x+y=0$, 再从 $x^2+2xy+2y^2=1$ 得到 $y^2=1$,

因此 $y_{\max}=1$, $y_{\min}=-1$.

9. 提示: 由 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{4x}{1-2z-8y} = 0$ 与 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{4(y+2z)}{1-2z-8y} = 0$, 得到 $x=0$ 与 $y+2z=0$, 再

从 $2x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 + 8yz - z + 8 = 0$ 得到 $7z^2 + z - 8 = 0$, 因此 $z_{\max} = 1, z_{\min} = -\frac{8}{7}$ 。

10. $(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{16}{5})$ 。

11. 提示: 设圆半径为 r , 外切三角形的两个顶角为 2α 与 2β , 则三角形的面积

为 $S = r[\cot \alpha + \cot \beta + \tan(\alpha + \beta)]$, 再由 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha} = 0$ 与 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta} = 0$ 得到 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 。

12. 提示: 设圆半径为 1, 内接 n 边形的各边所对的圆心角为 $\alpha_k (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,

则 n 边形的面积为 $S = \frac{1}{2}[\sin \alpha_1 + \sin \alpha_2 + \dots + \sin \alpha_{n-1} - \sin(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1})]$, 由

$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha_k} = 0 (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ 推出 $\alpha_n = \frac{2\pi}{n}$ 。

13. 提示: 令 $f(x, y) = yx^y(1-x)$, 先对固定的 $x \in (0, 1)$, 求出 $f(x, y)$ 的极大值点

为 $y = \frac{-1}{\ln x}$, 极大值为 $\varphi(x) = \frac{-(1-x)}{e \ln x}$, 再证明 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间 $(0, 1)$ 上单调增加, 且

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{e}$ 。

14. $x = \frac{3\alpha - 2\beta}{2\alpha^2 - \beta^2}, y = \frac{4\alpha - 3\beta}{4\alpha^2 - 2\beta^2}$ 。

第 7 节

1. (1) $f_{\max} = \frac{1}{4}$; (2) $f_{\max} = 3, f_{\min} = -3$; (3) f 的极大值与极小值分别为

方程 $\lambda^2 + (\frac{A^2 - 1}{a^2} + \frac{B^2 - 1}{b^2} + \frac{C^2 - 1}{c^2})\lambda + (\frac{A^2}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{B^2}{c^2 a^2} + \frac{C^2}{a^2 b^2}) = 0$ 的两个根。

2. 面积最大的三角形为正三角形, 最大面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} p^2$ 。

3. 底面半径为 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2\pi}}$, 高为 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{\pi}}$ 。

4. $d_{\max} = \sqrt{9 + 5\sqrt{3}}, d_{\min} = \sqrt{9 - 5\sqrt{3}}$ 。

5. $S_{\max} = 9$ 。

$$6. d = \frac{|aA + bB + cC + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

7. 椭圆面积 $S = \pi\sqrt{\lambda_1\lambda_2}$, 其中 λ_1 与 λ_2 为方程

$$A^2\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{b^2}\right) + B^2\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{a^2}\right) + C^2\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{b^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{a^2}\right) = 0$$

的两个根。

$$8. f_{\min} = \frac{1}{16}a^4.$$

9. $f_{\max} = \ln(6\sqrt{3}R^6)$. 提示: 令 $L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy^2z^3 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6R^2)$, 由 $L_x = 0$, $L_y = 0$ 和 $L_z = 0$, 可得 $xy^2z^3 = 2\lambda R^2$ 和 $x^2 = R^2$, $y^2 = 2R^2$, $z^2 = 3R^2$. 于是 $xy^2z^3 \leq 6\sqrt{3}R^6$, 由此得到 $f_{\max} = \ln(6\sqrt{3}R^6)$; 再令 $a = x^2$, $b = y^2$ 和 $c = z^2$,

$$\text{由 } xy^2z^3 \leq 6\sqrt{3}\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{6}\right)^3, \text{ 得到 } ab^2c^3 \leq 108\left(\frac{a+b+c}{6}\right)^6.$$

$$10. (1) f_{\max} = \left[\frac{a^a b^b c^c}{(a+b+c)^{a+b+c}}\right]^{\frac{1}{k}}. \text{提示: 与习题 9 类似, 可得 } x^a y^b z^c \leq \frac{\lambda k}{a+b+c} \text{ 和}$$

$$x^k = \frac{a}{a+b+c}, y^k = \frac{b}{a+b+c}, z^k = \frac{c}{a+b+c}. \text{ 于是 } x^a y^b z^c \leq \left[\frac{a^a b^b c^c}{(a+b+c)^{a+b+c}}\right]^{\frac{1}{k}}.$$

(2) 令 $x^k = \frac{u}{u+v+w}$, $y^k = \frac{v}{u+v+w}$ 和 $z^k = \frac{w}{u+v+w}$, 再利用 (1) 的结果。

11. $a = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$. 提示: 先求 $(x-1)^2 + y^2$ 在 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 条件下的极小值 ,

令它为 1 , 得到关于 a, b 的关系式 $a^2 b^2 = a^2 + b^4$; 再求 $f(a, b) = \pi ab$ 在 $a^2 b^2 = a^2 + b^4$ 条件下的极小值。

12. 提示: 由于三角形 ABC 的面积取极大值 , 曲线 $f(x, y) = 0, g(x, y) = 0$ 与 $h(x, y) = 0$ 在三个顶点处的切线分别平行于三角形的对边 , 从而在三个顶点处的法线分别垂直于三角形的对边。

$$13. f_{\max} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2} , f_{\min} = -\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2}.$$

提示：由于 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在 $\{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$ 没有驻点，所以只需要求

$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在约束条件 $\{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1\}$ 下的最大值与最小值。

14. 设矩阵 $(a_{ij} - \delta_{ij}\lambda)_{n \times n}$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ ，则 $f_{\max} = \lambda_n$ ， $f_{\min} = \lambda_1$ 。

$$15. x_1 = \frac{6p_1^{\alpha-1} p_2^\beta}{\alpha^{\alpha-1} \beta^\beta}, x_2 = \frac{6p_1^\alpha p_2^{\beta-1}}{\alpha^\alpha \beta^{\beta-1}}.$$