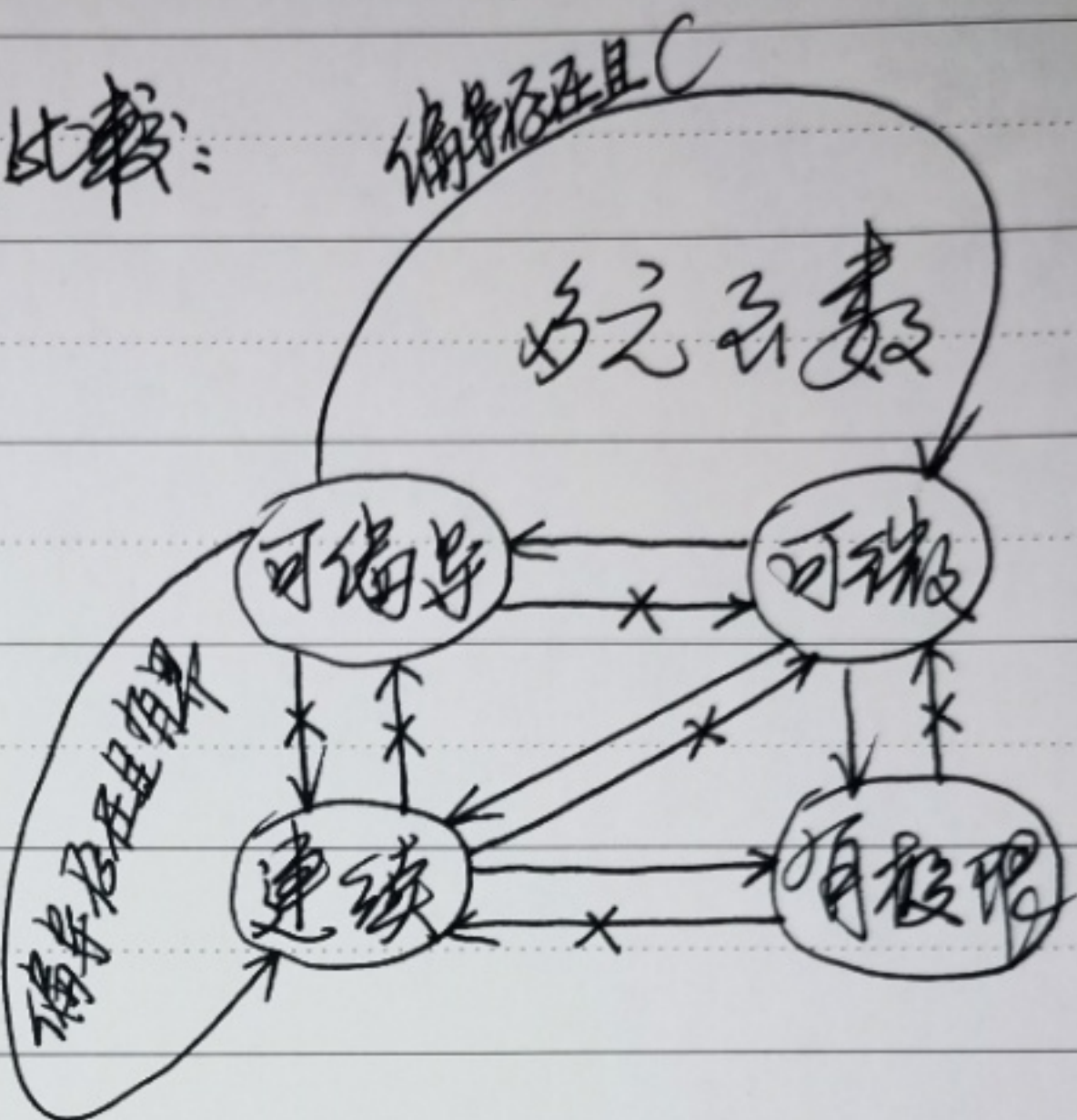
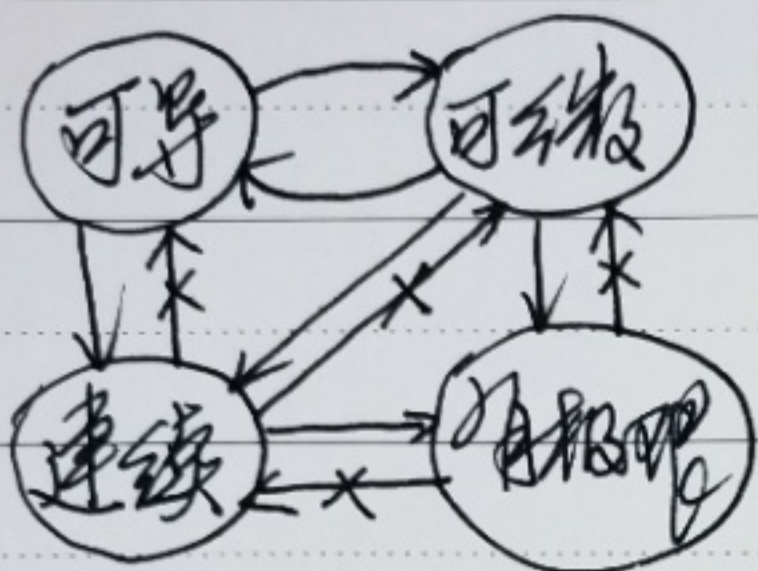


第16讲: 多元函数微分学复习与小结

(一) 微分学关系图比较:

一元函数:



多元函数微分学关系图与一元函数微分学关系图相比, 有了一些

重要的变化, 这些变化是由于多元函数的极限定义与

于定点的无界方式, 而一元函数的极限只有左右极限

两种方式的不同而产生的。

例: 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 中存在且有界, 即 $\exists M > 0$ 使 $|f(x, y)| \leq M, |f'_x(x, y)| \leq M, \forall (x, y) \in D$. 证明: $f \in C^1(D)$.

证: 对 $\forall M_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$, 设 $M(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in D$, 则

$$\Delta z = f(M) - f(M_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = [f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)] + [f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)] \quad (1)$$

$$= f'_x(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \Delta x + f'_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta y, \theta_1, \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$$

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 + 0 = 0$ (有界变量与无穷小量之积仍是无穷小)

即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处连续. 由 $M_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 中任取点 M 可知.

$f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 中连续.

(E) 证明: 一切二次曲面 $\Sigma: ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + dx + ey + fz + g = 0$

在其上一点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面为:

$$z_0: axx_0 + byy_0 + cz_0z + d \frac{x+x_0}{2} + e \frac{y+y_0}{2} + f \frac{z+z_0}{2} + g = 0.$$

其中, a, b, c, d, e, f, g 为常数且 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > 0$.

证: 令 $F(x, y, z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + dx + ey + fz + g$, 则 z_0 的法向量

$$\vec{n} = \nabla F|_{M_0} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{M_0} = (2ax+d, 2by+e, 2cz+f)|_{M_0} =$$

$(2ax_0+d, 2by_0+e, 2cz_0+f)$ 的 z_0 的总公式: 有 z_0 为:

$$(2ax_0+d)(x-x_0) + (2by_0+e)(y-y_0) + (2cz_0+f)(z-z_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2ax_0x + 2by_0y + 2cz_0z + dx + ey + fz - (dx_0 + ey_0 + fz_0) = 2ax_0^2 + 2by_0^2 + 2cz_0^2 + 2dx_0 + 2ey_0 + 2fz_0 + g - 2(dx_0 + ey_0 + fz_0 + g) = 0 - 2(dx_0 + ey_0 + fz_0 + g)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow axx_0 + byy_0 + cz_0z + d \frac{x+x_0}{2} + e \frac{y+y_0}{2} + f \frac{z+z_0}{2} + g = 0.$$

(三) 设有函数 $z = 1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})$. 曲线 $L: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

$M_0(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})$ 是 L 上的一点, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial n}|_{M_0}$, 其中 \vec{n} 是 L 上点 M_0 处

的内法向, 并求 $(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{M_0})_{\max}$, $(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{M_0})_{\min}$, \vec{l} 是从 M_0 出发的任一方向.

解: (1) 设 $F(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1$, 则 L 在 M_0 处的外法向为:

$$\vec{N} = \nabla F|_{M_0} = (F_x, F_y)|_{M_0} = (\frac{2x}{a^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2})|_{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})} = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{b}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{ab}(b, a)$$

取 $\vec{N} = (b, a)$, 则 L 在 M_0 处的内法向为 $\vec{n} = -\vec{N} = (-b, -a) \Rightarrow$

$$\vec{n}^0 = (\frac{-b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \frac{-a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}) \quad \text{且} \quad \nabla z|_{M_0} = (z_x, z_y)|_{M_0} = (\frac{-2x}{a^2}, \frac{-2y}{b^2})|_{M_0} = (\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{a}, \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{b})$$

$$\text{因此, } \frac{\partial z}{\partial n}|_{M_0} = \nabla z|_{M_0} \cdot \vec{n}^0 = (\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{a}, \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{b}) \cdot (\frac{-b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \frac{-a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} (\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b});$$

$$\text{且 } (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{M_0})_{\max} = |\nabla z|_{M_0}| = |(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{a}, \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{b})| = \sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{b})^2} = \sqrt{2}(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b})$$

$$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{M_0})_{\min} = -|\nabla z|_{M_0}| = -\sqrt{2}(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}).$$

(四) 设 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 是椭球面 $\Sigma: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上任一点

上的一点. 求过 M_0 的切平面 Ω 与三个坐标面围成

的四面体 Ω 的体积 $V(\Omega)$ 最大值.

解(10). 由(10)知, Σ 在 M_0 的切平面方程为:

$$\frac{x x_0}{a^2} + \frac{y y_0}{b^2} + \frac{z z_0}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{切面与 } x, y, z \text{ 轴截距为:}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{x_0}, \frac{b^2}{y_0}, \frac{c^2}{z_0}, \text{ 且 } (x_0 > 0, y_0 > 0, z_0 > 0) \Rightarrow V(\Omega) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 y_0 z_0}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } x_0 y_0 z_0 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}} \right) abc \text{ 且 } \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1 \text{ 知}$$

$$\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \leq \left(\frac{\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}}{3} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{27} \Rightarrow$$

$$x_0 y_0 z_0 \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{27}} abc = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}}, \text{ 从而}$$

$$V(\Omega) \geq \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6} \frac{1}{\frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc. \text{ 且等号当且仅当 } \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

时成立. 即 $x_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z_0 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时成立. 故 Σ 上点 $M_0(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$

处的切平面与 x, y, z 轴围成的四面体体积 $V(\Omega)$ 最大.

最大值为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc$. (注: Σ 上与 M_0 对称的点也有 x, y, z 轴围成的

四面体与 x, y, z 轴围成的四面体体积同样同时最大.)

解法(11). 用 Lagrange 乘数法. 若目标函数 $\frac{1}{x_0 y_0 z_0}$ 或 $x_0 y_0 z_0$

在条件 $\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的条件下求极值, 可得同样结果. (详细

见第 15 讲例 2 解法.)

(五) 设 $(r_0, \theta_0, \varphi_0)$ 是点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的球坐标. 即有:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = r_0 \sin \theta_0 \cos \varphi_0 \\ y_0 = r_0 \sin \theta_0 \sin \varphi_0 \\ z_0 = r_0 \cos \theta_0 \end{cases}, \quad r_0 \in [0, +\infty); \theta_0 \in [0, \pi], \varphi_0 \in [0, 2\pi].$$

φ_0 是经度, $\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0$ 是纬度.

证明:

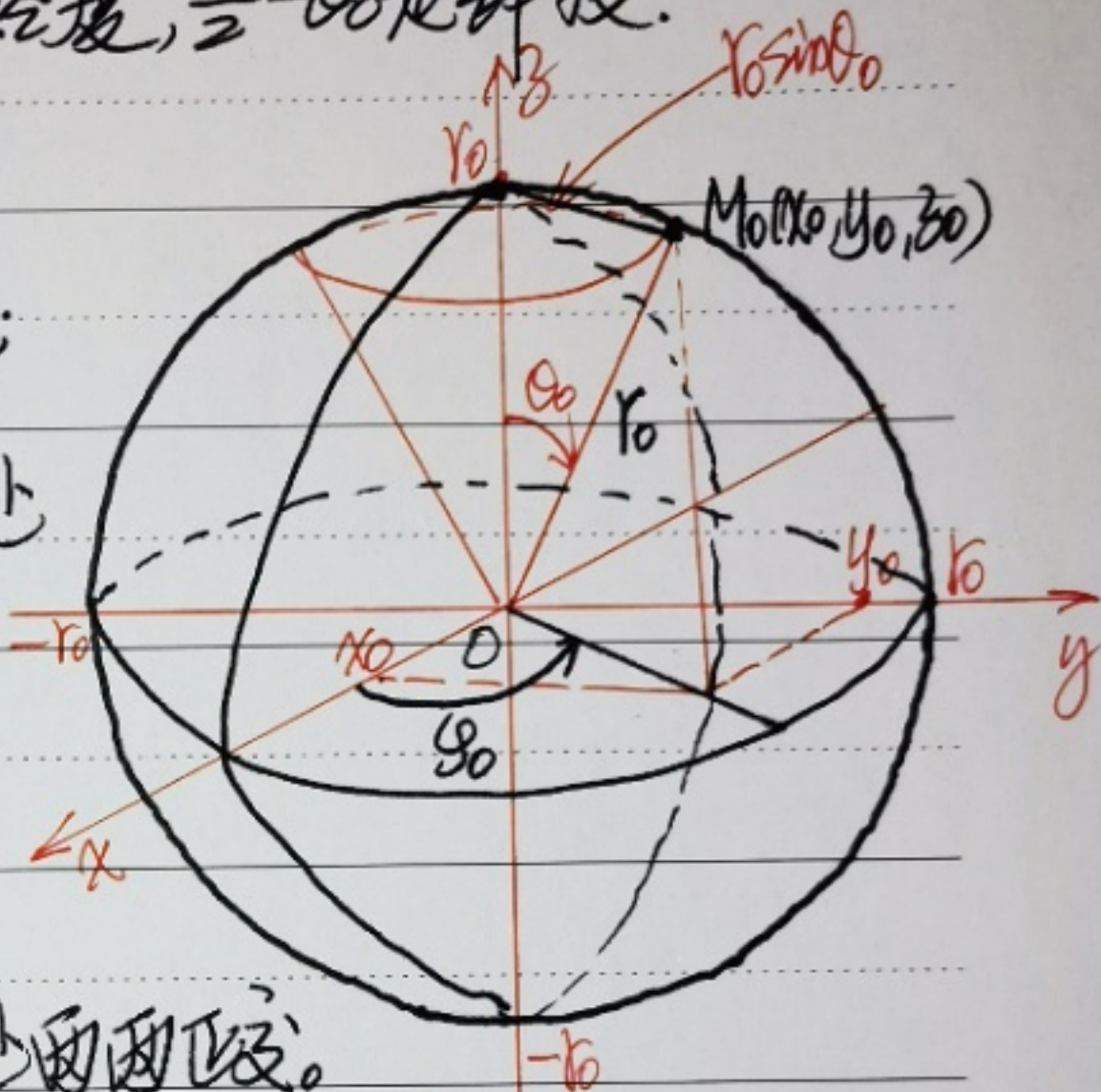
(1) Σ_1 球坐标曲面 $\Sigma_1: r = r_0$;

$\Sigma_2: \theta = \theta_0$; $\Sigma_3: \varphi = \varphi_0$ 在 M_0 处

两两正交; ($r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$)

(2) Σ_1 球坐标曲线 $\Gamma_1: \begin{cases} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_2 \end{cases}$;

$\Gamma_2: \begin{cases} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{cases}$; $\Gamma_3: \begin{cases} \Sigma_2 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{cases}$ 在点 M_0 处两两正交.



证(1): $\because \Sigma_1$ 的方程为 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = r_0$ 即 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r_0^2$. 令

$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r_0^2$, 则 Σ_1 在 M_0 处的外法向为 $\vec{n}_1 = \nabla F|_{M_0} =$

$(F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{M_0} = (2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0)$, 而 Σ_2 的方程为 $\theta = \theta_0$

直线 L 的方程为 $\frac{z}{y} = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0) = \cot \theta_0 =$ 常数 k_1 ,

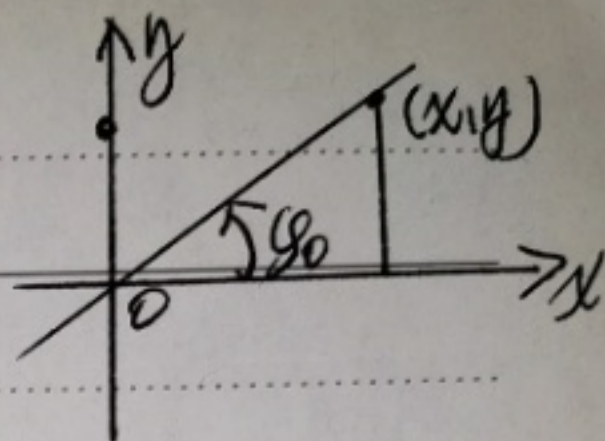
直线 $z = k_1 y$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周所得圆锥面 Σ_2 , 故 Σ_2 为

$z = k_1(\pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \Rightarrow \Sigma_2: z^2 = k_1^2(x^2 + y^2)$, 令 $E(x, y, z) = k_1^2(x^2 + y^2) - z^2$.

则 Σ_2 在 M_0 处的外法向为 $\vec{n}_2 = \nabla E|_{M_0} = (2k_1^2 x_0, 2k_1^2 y_0, -2z_0)$

(5).

即 Σ_3 为 $\varphi = \varphi_0$, 从 $\frac{y}{x} = \tan \varphi_0 \triangleq k_2$ 且



平面 Σ_3 的方程为 $k_2 x - y = 0 \Rightarrow$

令 $G(x, y, z) = k_2 x - y$, 则 Σ_3 在 M_0 处外法向为 $\vec{n}_3 = \nabla G|_{M_0}$

$= (k_2, -1, 0)$, 由 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 同时属于 $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 知.

$$\begin{cases} x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = r_0^2 \\ k_1^2 x_0^2 + k_1^2 y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 0 \\ k_2 x_0 - y_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = (2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0) \cdot (2k_1^2 x_0, 2k_1^2 y_0, -2z_0) = 0 \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_3 = (2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0) \cdot (k_2, -1, 0) = 0 \\ \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{n}_3 = (2k_1^2 x_0, 2k_1^2 y_0, -2z_0) \cdot (k_2, -1, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 \perp \vec{n}_2; \vec{n}_1 \perp \vec{n}_3; \vec{n}_2 \perp \vec{n}_3$, 故 $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 两两正交于点 M_0 处.

证(2): 设曲线 $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3$ 在 M_0 处的切向量为 $\vec{t}_1, \vec{t}_2, \vec{t}_3$, 且

$\vec{t}_1 \perp \vec{n}_1, \vec{t}_1 \perp \vec{n}_2$, 可取 $\vec{t}_1 = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2$, 同理: $\vec{t}_2 = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_3; \vec{t}_3 = \vec{n}_2 \times \vec{n}_3$;

$\therefore \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ 两两正交; 故 $\vec{t}_1 = \lambda_1 \vec{n}_3; \vec{t}_2 = \lambda_2 \vec{n}_2; \vec{t}_3 = \lambda_3 \vec{n}_1, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \in \mathbb{R}$.

由 $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ 两两正交和 $\vec{t}_1, \vec{t}_2, \vec{t}_3$ 两两正交 $\Leftrightarrow \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3$ 两两正交于点 M_0 .

(六): 设 (r_0, θ_0, z_0) 是点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的极坐标. 证明:

(1) 三个极坐标曲面: $\Sigma_1: r = r_0; \Sigma_2: \theta = \theta_0; \Sigma_3: z = z_0$ 两两正交于点 M_0 ;

(2) 三个极坐标曲线: $\Gamma_1: \begin{cases} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_2 \end{cases}; \Gamma_2: \begin{cases} \Sigma_1 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{cases}; \Gamma_3: \begin{cases} \Sigma_2 \\ \Sigma_3 \end{cases}$ 也两两正交于点 M_0 .

证(1): $\because \Sigma_1: r = r_0$ 中的 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\therefore \Sigma_1$ 的直角坐标方程为 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - r_0^2 = 0$

Σ_1 在 M_0 处的外法向 $\vec{n}_1 = \nabla F|_{M_0} = (2x, 2y, 0)|_{M_0} = (2x_0, 2y_0, 0)$.

Σ_1 是半径为 r_0 的圆柱面.

(6)

$\Sigma_2: z=0$ 是水平面, 方程为 $\frac{y}{x} = \tan \theta_0 \triangleq k_1$

即 $k_1 x - y = 0$. 令 $E(x, y, z) = k_1 x - y$ 则

Σ_2 在 M_0 处的外法向 $\vec{n}_2 = \nabla E|_{M_0} = (k_1, -1, 0)$

$\Sigma_3: z=z_0$ 是水平面. 令 $G(x, y, z) = z - z_0$,

则 Σ_3 在 M_0 处的外法向 $\vec{n}_3 = \nabla G|_{M_0} = (0, 0, 1)$

$\because \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 同时经过 $M_0, \therefore \begin{cases} x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2 = 0 \\ k_1 x_0 - y_0 = 0 \\ z_0 - z_0 = 0 \end{cases}$

且 $\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = (2x_0, 2y_0, 0) \cdot (k_1, -1, 0) = 2k_1 x_0 - 2y_0 = 2(k_1 x_0 - y_0) = 0;$

$\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_3 = (2x_0, 2y_0, 0) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0;$

$\vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{n}_3 = (k_1, -1, 0) \cdot (0, 0, 1) = 0.$

故 $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ 在 M_0 处两两正交 $\Leftrightarrow \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 两两正交于 M_0 .

(ii) 设 P_1, P_2, P_3 在 M_0 处的切向量分别为 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$, 则可取 $\begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 = \vec{n}_3 \\ \vec{v}_2 = \vec{n}_2 \\ \vec{v}_3 = \vec{n}_1 \end{cases}$

从而 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ 在 M_0 处正交 $\Leftrightarrow P_1, P_2, P_3$ 在 M_0 处正交。

(x). ex 9.5/5. 设 $z=z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$ 所确定的隐函数且 $x=1, y=1$ 时 $z=1$, 试将 $z(x, y)$ 在点 $M_0(1, 1)$ 处展成二阶 Taylor 公式。

解: $z(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(1, 1)$ 处的二阶 Taylor 公式为:

$$z(x, y) = z(1, 1) + (x-1)z'_x(1, 1) + (y-1)z'_y(1, 1) + \frac{1}{2!} [(x-1)^2 z''_{xx}(1, 1) + 2(x-1)(y-1)z''_{xy}(1, 1) + (y-1)^2 z''_{yy}(1, 1)] + o(\rho^2), \rho = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} > 0.$$

由方程 $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$ 两边分别对 x, y 求偏导:

$$\begin{cases} 3z^2 z'_x - 2z - 2xz'_x = 0 \\ 3z^2 z'_y - 2xz'_y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (*) \text{, 用 } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1 \end{cases} \text{ 代入可得 } \begin{cases} z'_x(1,1) = 2 \\ z'_y(1,1) = -1. \end{cases}$$

(*) 两边对 x, y 再分别求偏导:

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

可得: $z''_{xx}(1,1) = 16; z''_{xy}(1,1) = z''_{yx}(1,1) = 10; z''_{yy}(1,1) = -6.$

故 $z(x,y) = 1 + 2(x-1) - (y-1) + \frac{1}{2!} [16(x-1)^2 + 2 \times 10(x-1)(y-1) - 6(y-1)^2] + o(\rho^3)$

(1). ex 9.5/16: 已知平行六面体的所有棱长之和为 $12a$, 求其最大体积.

解: 设平行六面体 Ω 的三等棱长对应向量为 $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$, 且 $\begin{cases} |\vec{x}| = x > 0 \\ |\vec{y}| = y > 0 \\ |\vec{z}| = z > 0. \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } V(\Omega) &= |(\vec{x} \times \vec{y}) \cdot \vec{z}| = |\vec{x} \times \vec{y}| |\vec{z}| \cos(\vec{x} \times \vec{y}, \vec{z}) \leq |\vec{x} \times \vec{y}| |\vec{z}| \\ &= |\vec{x}| |\vec{y}| \sin(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) |\vec{z}| \leq |\vec{x}| |\vec{y}| |\vec{z}| = xyz \leq \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}\right)^3, \end{aligned}$$

又 $4(x+y+z) = 12a, \therefore x+y+z = 3a$. 故 $V(\Omega) \leq \left(\frac{3a}{3}\right)^3 = a^3$.

等号成立, 当且仅当 $x=y=z=a$, 即平行六面体为正方体时, 棱长是 a 的

其体积 $V(\Omega)$ 最大, 为 a^3 .

(2). ex 9.5/20: 在旋转椭球面 $\Sigma: \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上求距平面 $\pi: x+y+z=9$ 最远和最远的点. (8)

解法(1): 过 $\Sigma: \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上一点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 作切平面又切:

$\frac{1}{2}x_0 + y_0 + z_0 = 1$, 该切平面已知平面, 是 $(\frac{x_0}{4}, y_0, z_0) // (1, 1, 2)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x_0}{4} = \frac{y_0}{1} = \frac{z_0}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 4y_0 \\ z_0 = 2y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 代入 } \frac{x_0^2}{4} + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1 \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} y_0 = \pm \frac{1}{3} \\ x_0 = \pm \frac{4}{3} \\ z_0 = \pm \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

Σ 上点 $M_1(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ 到 Σ 的距离为

$$d_1 = \frac{|\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{2}{3} - 9|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}; \Sigma \text{ 上点 } M_2(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}) \text{ 到}$$

$$\Sigma \text{ 的距离为 } d = \frac{|\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + 2(-\frac{2}{3}) - 9|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2}} = 2\sqrt{6}.$$

故 Σ 上点 $M_2(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}), M_1(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ 分别是到 Σ 最远的点与最近的点。

解法(2): 高中极值法: 取 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Sigma$, 则 M_0 到 Σ 的距离 $d =$

$\frac{|x_0 + y_0 + 2z_0 - 9|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2}}$, 取目标函数为 $(x_0 + y_0 + 2z_0 - 9)^2$, 条件是

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} L'_{x_0} = 0 \\ L'_{y_0} = 0 \\ L'_{z_0} = 0 \\ L'_{\lambda} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = \pm \frac{4}{3} \\ y_0 = \pm \frac{1}{3} \\ z_0 = \pm \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}, \text{ 余同(1). (略).}$$

(H) 作业:

ex 9.5: 5; ~~6~~; 7/5; 8; 10/3; 11/2; 16; 17; 19.

(注: 一切二次曲线: $ax^2 + by^2 + cx + dy + e = 0, a^2 + b^2 > 0$, 其上一点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处

的切线方程为: $a x_0 x + b y_0 y + c \frac{x+x_0}{2} + d \frac{y+y_0}{2} + e = 0,$

其中, a, b, c, d, e 为常数), 第 17 题可用上这里的结论!

第16讲附页:

设 $z = f(x, y) \in C^1(D)$, D 是区域, $M_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$, 曲面

$\Sigma: z = f(x, y)$ 在点 M_0 处的切平面与法线 N .

令 $F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z$, 则 $F \in C^1$ 且平面的法向量

$$\vec{n}(M_0) = \nabla F|_{M_0} = (f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y), -1)|_{M_0} = (f_x(M_0), f_y(M_0), -1).$$

由平面的点法式, 有方程为:

$$f_x(M_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(M_0)(y - y_0) + (-1)(z - z_0) = 0 \quad (*)$$

过切点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 且垂直于平面的法线 N 为:

$$\frac{x - x_0}{f_x(M_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{f_y(M_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1} \quad (**)$$

由 (*) 知, 切平面上的 z 的增量 $\Delta z_{\text{切}} = z - z_0 = f_x(M_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(M_0)(y - y_0) = f_x(M_0)\Delta x + f_y(M_0)\Delta y = dz|_{M_0}$

而曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 处的全增量:

$$\Delta z_{\text{曲}} = f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f_x(M_0)\Delta x + f_y(M_0)\Delta y + o(\rho), \text{ 其中 } \rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$

较小时, $\Delta z_{\text{曲}} \approx f_x(M_0)\Delta x + f_y(M_0)\Delta y = dz|_{M_0} = \Delta z_{\text{切}}$, 即可认为曲面在局部(即较小时), 曲面可用切平面来代替! 相差的只是 $o(\rho)$ 高阶无穷小。

(10)