

Б. П. 吉米多维奇

# 数学分析习题集题解

费定晖 周学圣 编演  
郭太钧 邵品琮 主审

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一九八一年·济南

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## 出版说明

吉米多维奇(Б.П.ДЕМИДОВИЧ)著《数学分析习题集》一书的中译本,自五十年代初在我国翻译出版以来,引起了全国各大专院校广大师生的巨大反响。凡从事数学分析教学的师生,常以试解该习题集中的习题,作为检验掌握数学分析基本知识和基本技能的一项重要手段。二十多年来,对我国数学分析的教学工作是甚为有益的。

该书四千多道习题,数量多,内容丰富,由浅入深,部分题目难度大。涉及的内容有函数与极限,单变量函数的微分学,不定积分,定积分,级数,多变量函数的微分学,带参变量积分以及重积分与曲线积分、曲面积分等等,概括了数学分析的全部主题。当前,我国广大读者,特别是肯于刻苦自学的广大数学爱好者,在为四个现代化而勤奋学习的热潮中,迫切需要对一些疑难习题有一个较明确的回答。有鉴于此,我们特约作者,将全书4462题的所有解答汇编成书,共分六册出版。本书可以作为高等院校的教学参考用书,同时也可作为广大读者在自学微积分过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,原习题集,题多难度大,其中不少习题如果认真习作的话,既可以深刻地巩固我们所学到的基本概念,又可以有效地提高我们的运算能力,特别是有些难题还可以逼使我们学会综合分析的思维方法。正由于这样,我们殷切期望初学数学分析的青年读者,一定要刻苦钻研,千万不要轻易

查抄本书的解答，因为任何削弱独立思考的作法，都是违背我们出版此书的本意。何况所作解答并非一定标准，仅作参考而已。如有某些误解、差错也在所难免，一经发觉，恳请指正，不胜感谢。

本书蒙潘承洞教授对部分难题进行了审校。特请郭大钧教授、邵品琮副教授对全书作了重要仔细的审校。其中相当数量的难度大的题，都是郭大钧、邵品琮亲自作的解答。

参加本册审校工作的还有张致先、徐沅同志。

参加编演工作的还有黄春朝同志。

本书在编审过程中，还得到山东大学、山东工学院、山东师范学院和曲阜师范学院的领导和同志们的大力支持，特在此一并致谢。

1979年4月

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## 第六章 多变量函数的微分法

### §1. 多变量函数的极限. 连续性

1° 多变量函数的极限 设函数  $f(P) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在以  $P_0$  为聚点的集合  $E$  上有定义. 若对于任何的  $\varepsilon > 0$  存在有  $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon, P_0) > 0$ , 使得只要  $P \in E$  及  $0 < \rho(P, P_0) < \delta$  [其中  $\rho(P, P_0)$  为  $P$  和  $P_0$  二点间的距离], 则

$$|f(P) - A| < \varepsilon,$$

我们就说

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = A.$$

2° 连续性 若

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = f(P_0),$$

则称函数  $f(P)$  于  $P_0$  点是连续的.

若函数  $f(P)$  于已知域内的每一点连续, 则称函数  $f(P)$  于此域内是连续的.

3° 一致连续性 若对于每一个  $\varepsilon > 0$  都存在有仅与  $\varepsilon$  有关的  $\delta > 0$ , 使得对于域  $G$  中的任何点  $P', P''$ , 只要是

$$\rho(P', P'') < \delta,$$

便有不等式

$$|f(P') - f(P'')| < \varepsilon$$

成立, 则称函数  $f(P)$  于域  $G$  内是一致连续的.

于有界闭域内的连续函数于此域内是一致连续的。

确定并绘出下列函数存在的域：

3136.  $u = x + \sqrt{y}$ .

解 存在域为半平面，

$$y \geq 0,$$

如图 6.1 阴影部分所示，包括整个  $Ox$  轴在内。

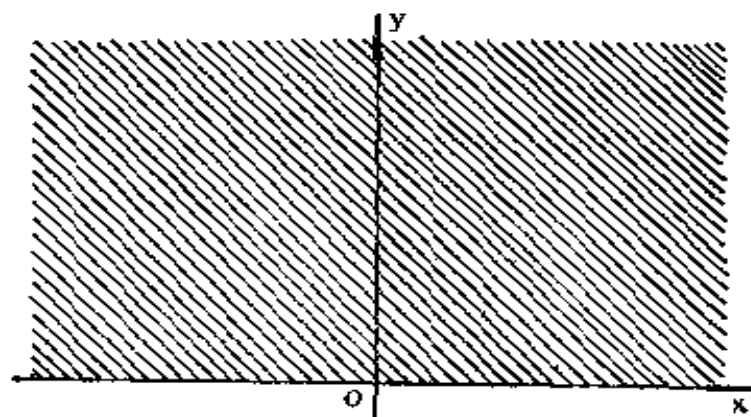


图 6.1

3137.  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$|x| \leq 1, |y| \geq 1$$

的点集，如图 6.2 阴影部分所示，包括边界（粗实线）在内。

3138.  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ .

解 存在域为圆

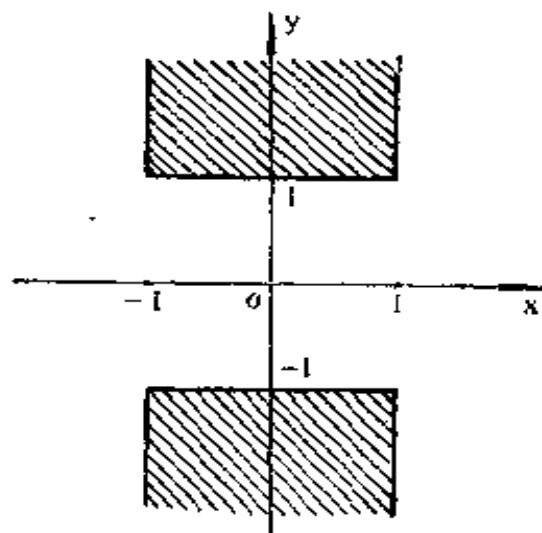


图 6.2



$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ,  
如图 6.3 阴影部分所示, 包括圆周在内.

3139.  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$x^2 + y^2 > 1$   
的点集, 即圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  的外面, 如图 6.4 所示, 不包括圆周 (虚线) 在内.

3140.  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)(4 - x^2 - y^2)}}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$   
的点集, 如图 6.5 所示的环, 包括边界在内.

3141.  $u = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x}{2x - x^2 - y^2}}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$   
的点集. 由  $x^2 + y^2$

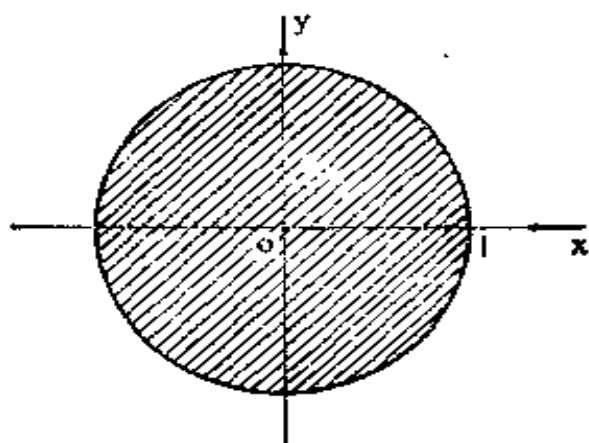


图 6.3

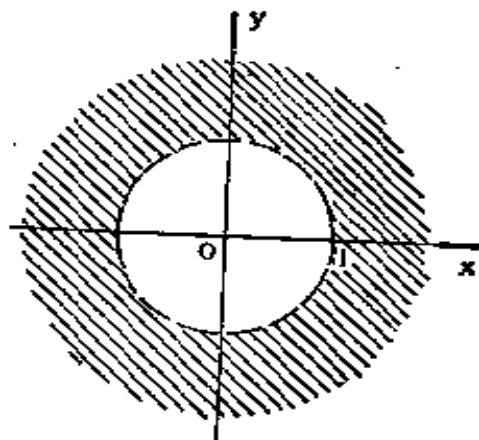


图 6.4

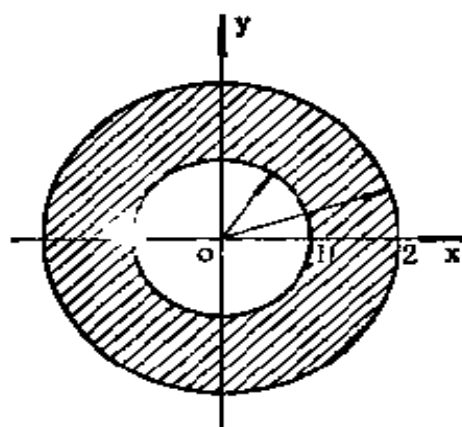


图 6.5

$\geq x$  得出

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2,$$

由  $x^2 + y^2 < 2x$  得出

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 < 1,$$

两者组成一月形, 如图 6.6 阴影部分所示.

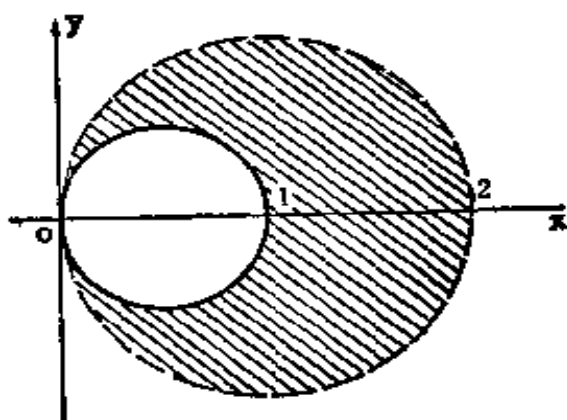


图 6.6

3142.  $u = \sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y^2)^2}.$

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$-1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

的点集, 如图 6.7 阴影部分所示, 包括边界在内.

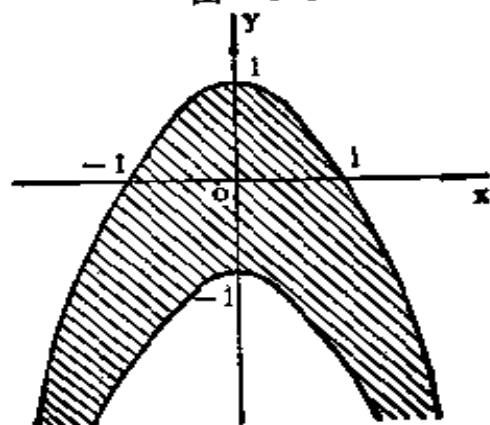


图 6.7

3143.  $u = \ln(-x - y).$

解 存在域为半平面

$$x + y < 0,$$

如图 6.8 阴影部分所示, 不包括直线  $x + y = 0$  在内.

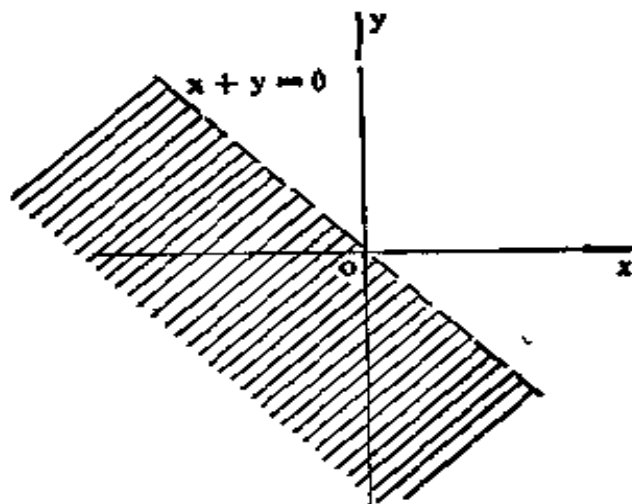


图 6.8

3144.  $u = \arcsin \frac{y}{x}.$

解 存在域为满足

不等式

$$\left| \frac{y}{x} \right| \leq 1$$

或  $|y| \leq |x|$  ( $x \neq 0$ )  
 的点集, 这是一对对顶的直角, 如图 6.9 阴影部分所示, 不包括原点在内。

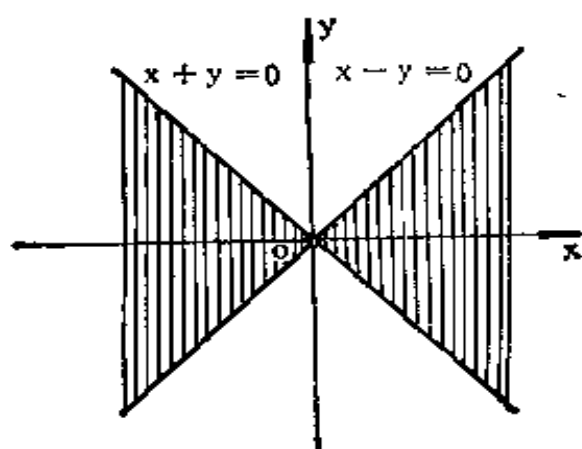


图 6.9

3145.  $u = \arccos \frac{x}{x+y}$

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\left| \frac{x}{x+y} \right| \leq 1$$

的点集. 由  $\left| \frac{x}{x+y} \right| \leq 1$  得  $|x| \leq |x+y|$  ( $x \neq -y$ ),  
 即  $x^2 \leq x^2 + 2xy + y^2$  或  $y(y+2x) \geq 0$ , 也即

$$\begin{cases} y \geq 0, \\ y \geq -2x, \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} y \leq 0, \\ y \leq -2x. \end{cases}$$

但  $x, y$  不能同时为零. 这是由直线:  $y = 0$  和  $y = -2x$  所围成的一对对顶的角, 如图 6.10 阴影部分所示, 包括边界在内, 但不包括公共顶点  $O(0,0)$  在内。

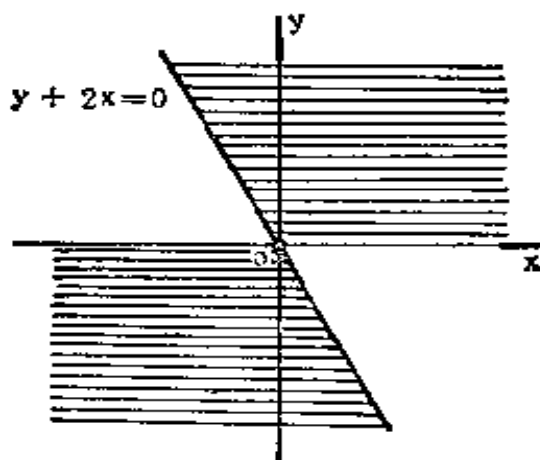


图 6.10

3146.  $u = \arcsin \frac{x}{y^2} + \arcsin(1-y).$

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\left| \frac{x}{y^2} \right| \leq 1 \text{ 及 } |1-y| \leq 1 \quad (y \neq 0)$$

的点集, 即

$$\begin{cases} y^2 \geq x, \\ 0 < y \leq 2 \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} y^2 \geq -x, \\ 0 < y \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

这是由抛物线:

$$y^2 = x, \quad y^2 = -x$$

和直线  $y = 2$  所围成的曲边三角形, 如图6.11阴影部分所示, 不包括原点在内.

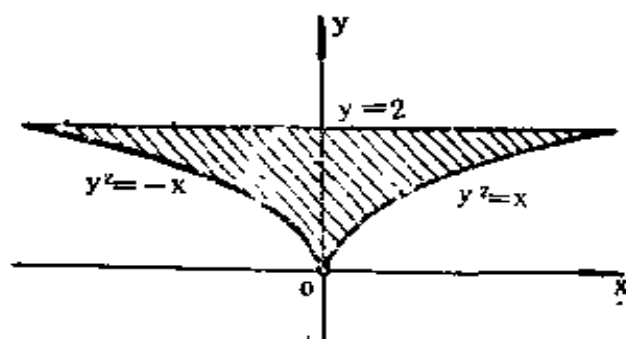


图 6.11

3147.  $u = \sqrt{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}.$

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\sin(x^2 + y^2) \geq 0$$

$$\text{或 } 2k\pi \leq x^2 + y^2$$

$$\leq (2k+1)\pi \quad (k$$

$= 0, 1, 2, \dots)$  的点集, 如图6.12所示的同心环族.

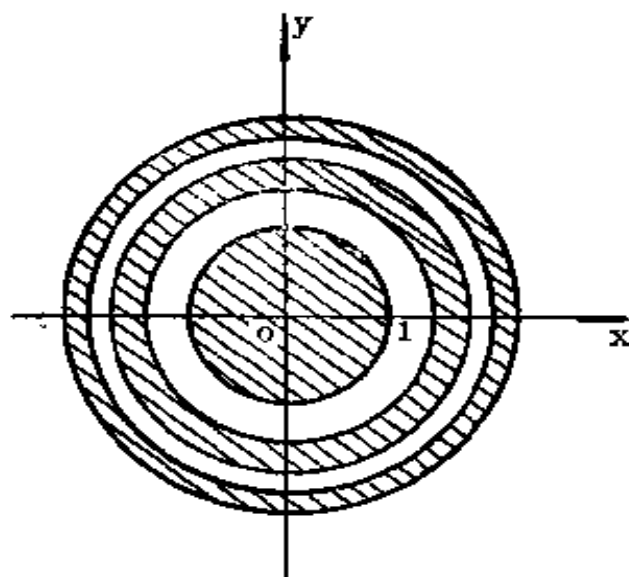


图 6.12

3148.  $u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\left| \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1$$

( $x, y$  不同时为零)

或

$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \geq 0$$

( $x, y$  不同时为零)

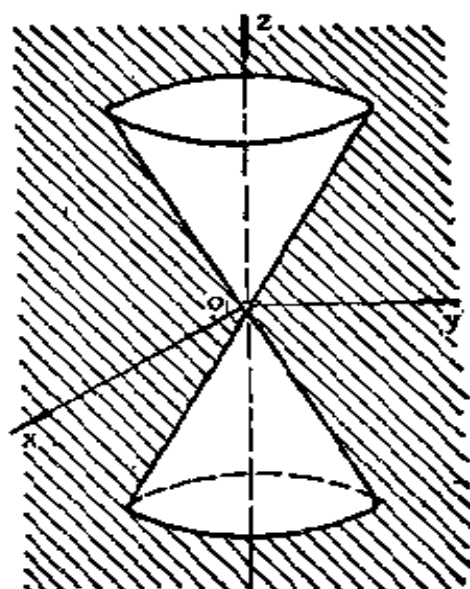


图 6.13

的点集，这是圆锥  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$  的外面，如图 6.13 阴影部分所示，包括边界在内，但要除去圆锥的顶点。

3149.  $u = \ln(xyz)$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$xyz > 0$$

的点集，即

$$x > 0, y > 0, z > 0; \text{ 或 } x > 0, y < 0, z < 0;$$

$$x < 0, y < 0, z > 0; \text{ 或 } x < 0, y > 0, z < 0.$$

其图形为空间第一、第三、第六及第八卦限的总体，但不包括坐标面。由于图形为读者所熟知，故省略。以下有类似情况，不再说明。

3150.  $u = \ln(-1 - x^2 - y^2 + z^2)$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$-x^2 - y^2 + z^2 > 1$$

的点集. 这是双叶双曲面  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -1$  的内部, 如图 6.14 阴影部分所示, 不包括界面在内. 作出下列函数的等位线:

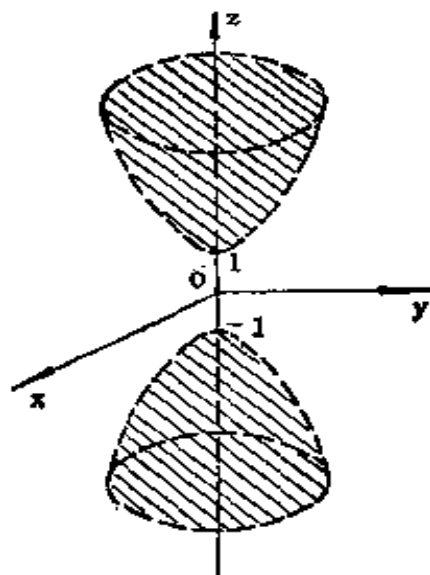


图 6.14

3151.  $z = x + y$ .

解 等位线为平行直线族

$$x + y = k,$$

其中  $k$  为一切实数, 如图 6.15 所示.

3152.  $z = x^2 + y^2$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$(a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  时为原点; 当  $a > 0$  时, 等位线为以原点为圆心的同心圆族.

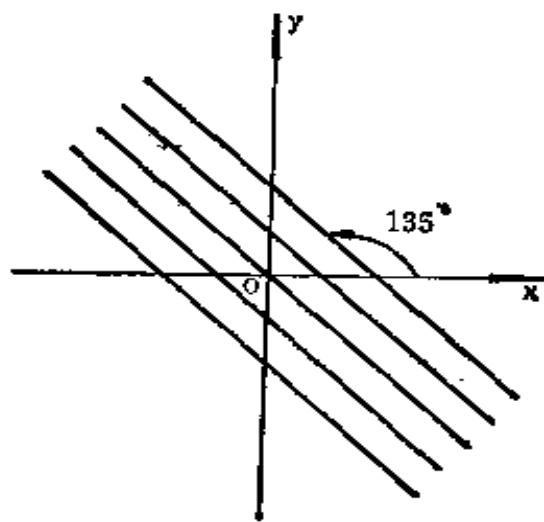


图 6.15

3153.  $z = x^2 - y^2$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$x^2 - y^2 = k.$$

当  $k = 0$  时为两条互相垂直的直线:  $y = x, y = -x$ .

当  $k \neq 0$  时为以  $y = \pm x$  为公共渐近线的等边双曲线族, 其中当  $k > 0$  时顶点为  $(-\sqrt{k}, 0), (\sqrt{k}, 0)$ , 当  $k < 0$  时顶点为  $(0, -\sqrt{-k}), (0, \sqrt{-k})$ .

3154.  $z = (x+y)^2$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$(x+y)^2 = a^2 \quad (a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  为直线  $x+y=0$ . 当  $a \neq 0$  时为与直线  $x+y=0$  平行的且等距的直线  $x+y = \pm a$ .

3155.  $z = \frac{y}{x}$ .

解 等位线为以坐标原点为束心的直线束

$$y = kx \quad (x \neq 0),$$

不包括  $Oy$  轴在内.

3156.  $z = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2y^2}$ .

解 等位线为椭圆族

$$x^2 + 2y^2 = a^2 \quad (a > 0).$$

长半轴为  $a$ , 短半轴为  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 焦点为  $(-a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 0)$

及  $(a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 0)$ .

3157.  $z = \sqrt{xy}$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$xy = a^2 \quad (a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  时为坐标轴  $x=0$  及  $y=0$ . 当  $a > 0$  时为以两坐标轴为公共渐近线且位于第一、第三象限内的等

边双曲线族，顶点为  
 $(-a, -a)$  及  $(a, a)$ 。

3158.  $z = |x| + y$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$|x| + y = k,$$

其中  $k$  为一切实数. 当

$x \geq 0$  时为  $x + y = k$ ;

当  $x < 0$  时为  $-x + y$

$= k$ . 这是顶点在  $Oy$

轴上两支互相垂直的

射线所构成的折线

族, 如图 6.16 所示.

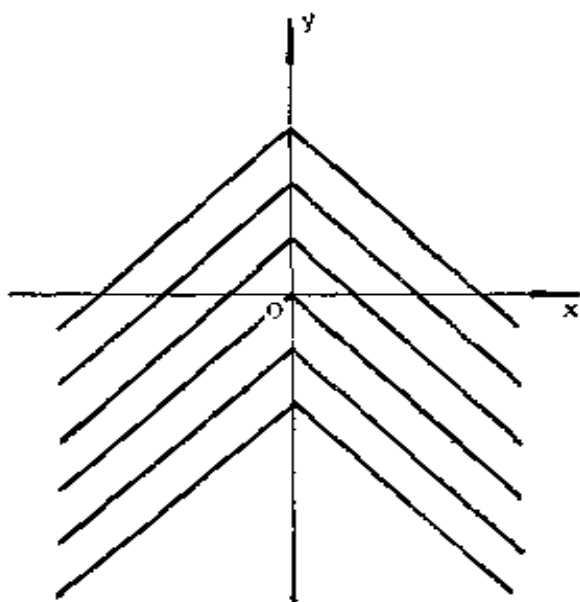


图 6.16

3159.  $z = |x| + |y| - |x + y|$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$|x| + |y| - |x + y| = a.$$

因为恒有  $|x| + |y| \geq |x + y|$ , 所以  $a \geq 0$ .

当  $a = 0$  时, 由  $|x| + |y| = |x + y|$  两边平方即得

$$xy \geq 0,$$

即为整个第一、第三象限, 包括两坐标轴在内.

当  $a > 0$  时,  $xy < 0$ , 分下面四组求解:

(1)  $x > 0, y < 0, x + y \geq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y|$

$$= a, \text{ 解之得 } y = -\frac{a}{2};$$

(2)  $x > 0, y < 0, x + y \leq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y|$

$$= a, \text{ 解之得 } x = \frac{a}{2};$$



(3)  $x < 0, y > 0, x + y \geq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 解之得  $x = -\frac{a}{2}$ ;

(4)  $x < 0, y > 0, x + y \leq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 解之得  $y = \frac{a}{2}$ .

这是顶点位于直线  $x + y = 0$  上的两支互相垂直的折线族, 它的各射线平行于坐标轴, 如图 6.17 所示.

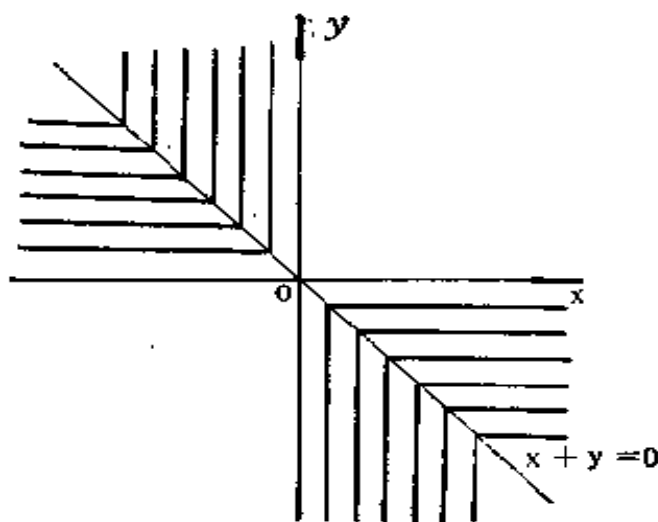


图 6.17

3160.  $z = e^{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}}$ .

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} = k \quad (x, y \text{ 不同时为零}),$$

其中  $k$  为异于零的一切实数. 上式可变形为

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 \quad (k \neq 0).$$

当  $k=0$  时, 即得  $e^{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}} = 1$ , 从而等位线为  $x=0$  即  $Oy$  轴, 但不包括原点.

当  $k \neq 0$  时为 中心在  $Ox$  轴上且经过坐标原点 (但不包括原点在內) 的圆束, 圆心在  $(\frac{1}{k}, 0)$ , 半径为  $|\frac{1}{k}|$ ,

如图 6.18 所示.

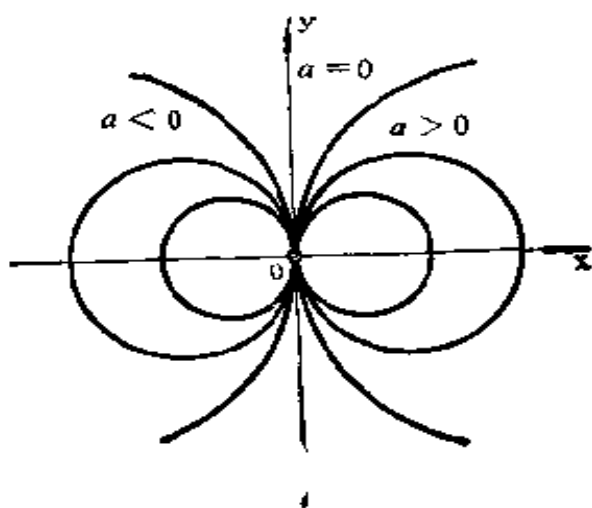


图 6.18

3161.  $z = x^a$  ( $x > 0$ ).

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$x^a = a \quad (a > 0).$$

当  $a=1$  时为直线  $x=1$  及  $Ox$  轴的正向半射线, 但不包括原点在內.

当  $0 < a < 1$  与  $a > 1$  时的图象如图 6.19 所示.

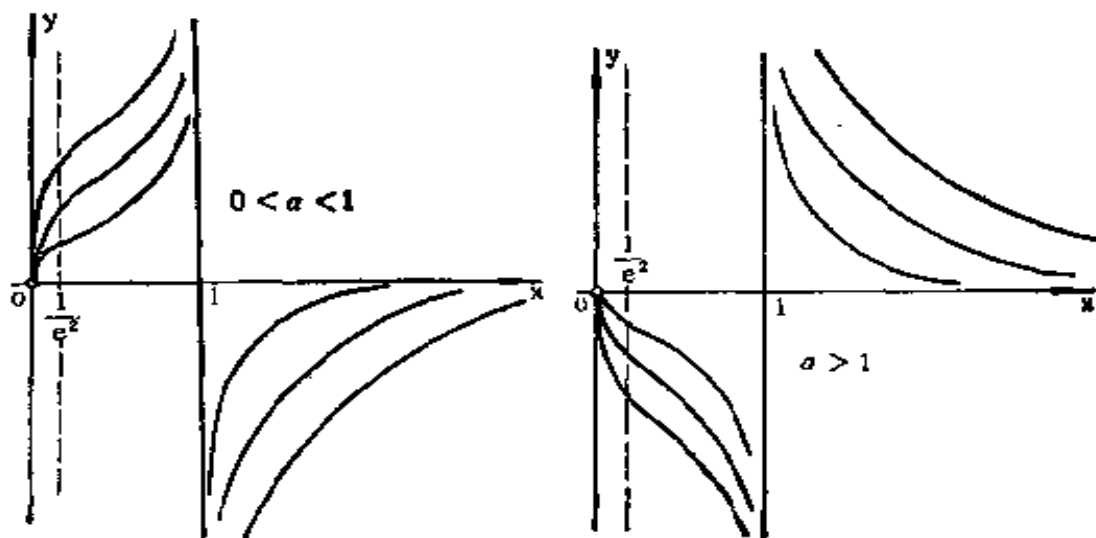


图 6.19

3162.  $z = x^2 e^{-x}$  ( $x > 0$ ).

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$x^y e^{-x} = a \quad (a > 0),$$

即

$$y \ln x - x = \ln a.$$

当  $a = e^{-1}$  时为直线  $x = 1$

和曲线  $y = \frac{x-1}{\ln x}$ ; 当  $0 < a$

$< \frac{1}{e}$ ,  $\frac{1}{e} < a < 1$  或  $a \geq 1$  时

图象布满整个右半平面, 如图 6.20 所示, 不包括  $Oy$  轴.

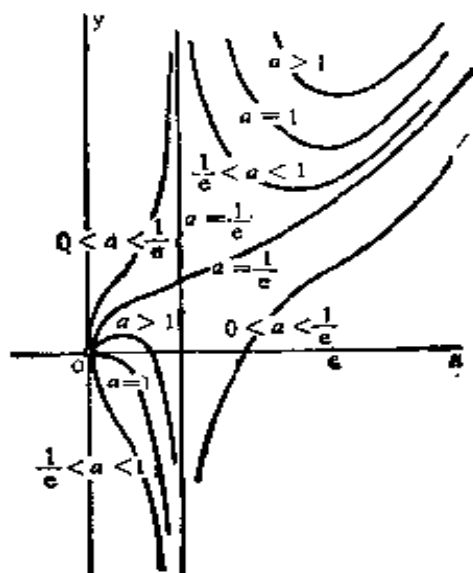


图 6.20

3163.  $z = \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x-a)^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2}} \quad (a > 0).$

解 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{(x-a)^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2} = k^2 \quad (k > 0).$$

整理得

$$(1-k^2)x^2 - 2a(1+k^2)x + (1-k^2)a^2 + (1-k^2)y^2 = 0.$$

当  $k = 1$  时得  $x = 0$ , 即  $Oy$  轴. 当  $k \neq 1$  时, 上述方程可变形为

$$\left[ x - \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2} \right]^2 + y^2 = \left( \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right)^2,$$

这是以点  $\left( \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2}, 0 \right)$  为圆心, 半径为  $\left| \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right|$

的圆族. 当  $0 < k < 1$  时, 圆分布在右半平面; 当  $k > 1$  时, 圆分布在左半平面.

如果注意到圆心与原点距离的平方为

$$\left[ \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2} \right]^2 = \frac{a^2[(1-k^2)^2 + 4k^2]}{(1-k^2)^2}$$

$$= a^2 + \left( \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right)^2,$$

即等位线圆族与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  在交点处的半径互相垂直 (或圆心距与两圆的半径构成直角三角形), 便知等位线圆族与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  成正交. 如图 6.21 所示.

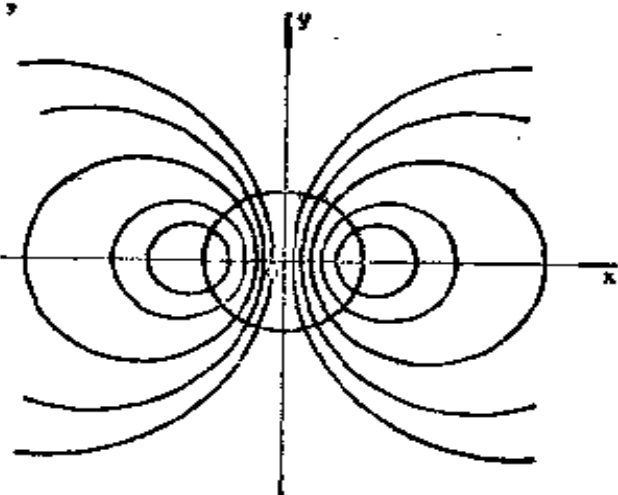


图 6.21

3164.  $z = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2} \quad (a > 0).$

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2} = k,$$

其中  $k$  为一切实数, 但要除去点  $(-a, 0)$  及  $(a, 0)$ .  
当  $k=0$  时,  $y=0$ , 即为  $Ox$  轴, 但不包含上述两点;  
当  $k \neq 0$  时, 方程可变形为

$$x^2 + \left(y - \frac{a}{k}\right)^2 = a^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

这是圆心在  $Oy$  轴上且经过点  $(-a, 0)$  及  $(a, 0)$  但不包括这两点在内的圆族, 如图 6.22 所示.

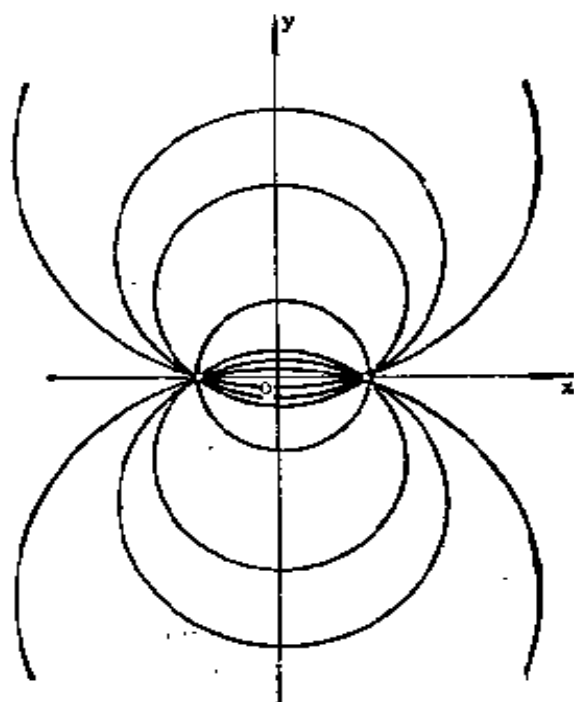


图 6.22

3165.  $z = \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x \sin y)$ .  
解 若  $z = 0$ , 则  $\sin x \cdot \sin y = 0$ , 此即直线族

$x = m\pi$  和  $y = n\pi$  ( $m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ );  
若  $z = -1$  或  $z = 1$ , 则  $\sin x \sin y < 0$  或  $\sin x \sin y > 0$ ,  
此即正方形系

$$m\pi < x < (m+1)\pi, \quad n\pi < y < (n+1)\pi,$$

其中  $z = (-1)^{m+n}$ .  
如图 6.23 所示,  $z = 0$  时为图中网格直线;  
 $z = 1$  为图中带斜线的正方形;  
 $z = -1$  为图中空白正方形, 但后两者都不包括边界.

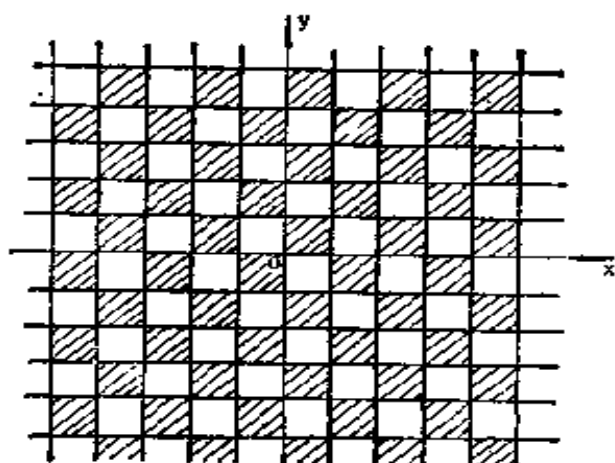


图 6.23

求下列函数的等位

面:

3166.  $u = x + y + z$ .

解 等位面为平行平面族

$$x + y + z = k,$$

其中  $k$  为一切实数.

3167.  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ .

解 等位面为中心在原点的同心球族

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad (a \geq 0),$$

其中当  $a = 0$  时即为原点.

3168.  $u = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ .

解 当  $u = 0$  时等位面为圆锥  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$ ; 当  $u > 0$  时等位面为单叶双曲面族  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ); 当  $u < 0$  时等位面为双叶双曲面族  $-x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ).

3169.  $u = (x + y)^2 + z^2$ .

解 等位面为曲面族

$$(x + y)^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad (a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  时为  $x + y = 0$  和  $z = 0$ . 当  $a > 0$  时作坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + y \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x + y), \\ y' = -x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + y \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-x + y), \\ z' = z, \end{cases}$$

这是旋转变换. 在新坐标系中原等位面方程转化为

$$2x'^2 + z'^2 = a^2,$$

即

$$\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}} + \frac{z'^2}{a^2} = 1,$$

这是以  $y'$  轴为公共轴的椭圆柱面, 母线的方向平行于  $y'$  轴, 准线为  $y' = 0$  平面上的椭圆

$$\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}} + \frac{z'^2}{a^2} = 1,$$

长半轴为  $a$  ( $z'$  轴方向), 短半轴为  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$  ( $x'$  轴方向)。

$y'$  轴在新系  $O-x'y'z'$  中的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x' = 0, \\ z' = 0, \end{cases}$$

面在旧系  $O-xyz$  中的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 0, \\ z = 0, \end{cases}$$

即为所求的椭圆柱面族的公共对称轴。

3170.  $u = \operatorname{sgn} \sin(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ .

解 当  $u = 0$  时等位面为球心在原点的同心球族

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = n\pi \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

当  $u = -1$  或  $u = 1$  时等位面为球层族

$$n\pi < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < (n+1)\pi \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

其中  $u = (-1)^n$ .

根据曲面的已知方程研究其性质:

3171.  $z = f(y - ax)$ .

解 引入参数  $t, s$ , 将曲面方程  $z = f(y - ax)$  表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = at + s, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases}$$

今固定  $s$ , 得到以  $t$  为参数的直线方程, 其方向数为  $1, a, 0$ . 因此, 曲面为以  $1, a, 0$  为母线方向的一个柱面. 令  $t = 0$ , 可得

$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = s, \\ z = f(s), \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ z = f(y), \end{cases}$$

这是  $x = 0$  平面上的一条曲线, 也是柱面

$$z = f(y - ax)$$

的一条准线.

3172.  $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ .

解 这是绕  $Oz$  轴旋转的旋转曲面的标准形式. 令  $y = 0$ , 得曲线

$$\begin{cases} y = 0, \\ z = f(x) \quad (x \geq 0), \end{cases}$$

它是旋转曲面的一条母线.

3173.  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ .



**解** 引入参数  $t, s$ , 将曲面方程  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x=t, \\ y=st \ (t \neq 0), \\ z=tf(s). \end{cases}$$

今固定  $s$ , 这是以  $t$  为参数的一条过原点的直线. 因此, 所给曲面为顶点在原点的一锥面, 但不包括原点在内. 令  $t=1$ , 得曲线

$$\begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=s, \\ z=f(s), \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x=1, \\ z=f(y), \end{cases}$$

这是  $x=1$  平面上的一条曲线, 也是锥面  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的一条准线.

3174<sup>+</sup>.  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$

**解** 引入参数  $t, s$ , 将曲面方程  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x=t, \\ y=st, \\ z=f(s). \end{cases}$$

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\* 题号右上角“+”号表示题解答案与原习题集中译本所附答案不一致, 以后不再说明. 中译本基本是按俄文第二版翻译的. 俄文第二版中有一些错误已在俄文第三版中改正.

今固定  $s$ ，这是一条过点  $(0, 0, f(s))$  的直线，方向数为  $1, s, 0$ 。因此，它与  $Oz$  轴垂直，与  $Oxy$  平面平行，且其方向与  $s$  有关。从而得知，曲面  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  表示一个直纹面。一般说来，它既不是柱面，又不是锥面。令  $t = 1$ ，得到直纹面的一条准线

$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ z = f(y). \end{cases}$$

从此曲线上每一点引一条与  $Oz$  轴垂直且相交的直线。这样的直线的全体，便构成由  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  所表示的直纹面。

3175. 作出函数

$$F(t) = f(\cos t, \sin t)$$

的图形，式中

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } y \geq x, \\ 0, & \text{若 } y < x. \end{cases}$$

解 按题设，当  $\sin t \geq \cos t$ ，即  $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \leq t \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 时， $F(t) = 1$ ；而当

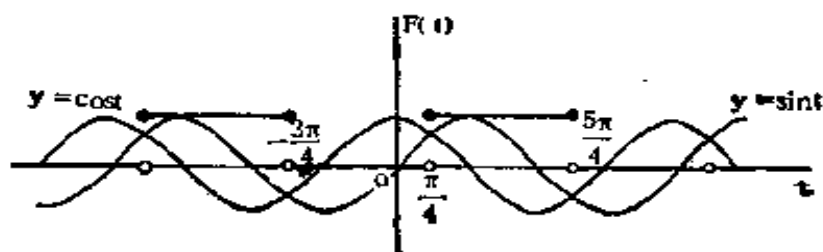


图 6.24

$\sin t < \cos t$ , 即  $-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi < t < \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$  时,  $F(t) = 0$ . 如图 6.24 所示.

3176. 若

$$f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

求  $f(1, \frac{y}{x})$ .

$$\text{解 } f(1, \frac{y}{x}) = \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{y}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = f(x, y).$$

3177. 若

$$f(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} \quad (x > 0),$$

求  $f(x)$ .

$$\text{解 } \text{由 } f(\frac{y}{x}) = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} \text{ 知 } f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}.$$

3178. 设

$$z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1).$$

若当  $y=1$  时  $z=x$ , 求函数  $f$  和  $z$ .

**解** 因为当  $y=1$  时  $z=x$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{x} - 1) &= x - 1 = (\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1) \\ &= (\sqrt{x} - 1)[(\sqrt{x} - 1) + 2], \end{aligned}$$

从而得

$$f(t) = t(t+2) = t^2 + 2t,$$

且

$$z = \sqrt{y} + x - 1 \quad (x > 0).$$

3179. 设

$$z = x + y + f(x - y).$$

若当  $y=0$  时,  $z=x^2$ , 求函数  $f$  及  $z$ .

解 因为当  $y=0$  时  $z=x^2$ , 所以

$$x^2 = x + f(x),$$

即

$$f(x) = x^2 - x,$$

且

$$z = x + y + (x - y)^2 - (x - y) = 2y + (x - y)^2.$$

3180. 若  $f(x+y, \frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2$ , 求  $f(x, y)$ .

解 因为

$$f\left(x+y, \frac{y}{x}\right) = x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y)$$

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

所以

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

3181. 证明: 对于函数

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$$

有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = 1; \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = -1,$$

从而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

$$\text{证} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1.$$

由于两个单极限都存在, 而累次极限不等, 故  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

3182. 证明: 对于函数

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

有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = 0,$$

然而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} \right\} \\ = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

如果按  $y = kx \rightarrow 0$  的方向取极限, 则有

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 k^2}{x^4 k^2 + x^2 (1 - k)^2}.$$

特别地, 分别取  $k = 0$  及  $k = 1$ , 便得到不同的极限 0 及 1. 因此,  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

3183. 证明: 对于函数

$$f(x, y) = (x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}$$

累次极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\}$  和  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\}$  不存在, 然而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$ .

证 由不等式

$$0 \leq |(x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}| \leq |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

知  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$ .

但当  $x \neq \frac{1}{k\pi}$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$  时,  $(x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}$  的极限不存在, 因此累次极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\}$  不存在, 同法可证累次极限  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\}$  也不存在.

3184. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow b} f(x, y) \right\}$  及  $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x, y) \right\}$ , 设:

$$(a) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4}, \quad a = \infty, \quad b = \infty;$$

$$(b) f(x, y) = \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y}, \quad a = +\infty, \quad b = +0;$$

$$(B) f(x, y) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y}, \quad a = \infty, \quad b = \infty;$$

$$(r) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy} \tan^{-1} \frac{xy}{1 + xy}, \quad a = 0, \quad b = \infty;$$

$$(A) f(x, y) = \log_e(x + y), \quad a = 1, \quad b = 0.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right\} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right\} \\ = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1;$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y} \right\} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y} \right\} \\ = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} 1 = 1;$$

$$(B) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Gamma) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \operatorname{tg} \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{tg} \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ 0 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 1 \right\} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{xy} \operatorname{tg} \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{xy}{1 + xy}}{\frac{xy}{1 + xy}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \log_x (x + y) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln x} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln x} \right\} = \infty.$$

求下列极限:



$$3185. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2}.$$

解 由不等式  $x^2+y^2 \geq 2|xy|$  得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \left| \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x+y|}{x^2+y^2-|xy|} \leq \frac{|x+y|}{|xy|} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|}, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left( \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|} \right) = 0$ , 故有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2} = 0.$$

$$3186. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4}.$$

解 由不等式

$$0 \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4} \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{2x^2y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right)$$

及  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = 0$ , 即得

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4} = 0.$$

$$3187. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x}.$$

解  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left( \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y \right) = a.$

$$3188. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \frac{(x+y)^2}{e^{x+y}} - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{y}{e^y} \right] = 0^*).$$

\* ) 利用 564 题的结果.

$$3189. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2}.$$

解 由不等式

$$0 \leq \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2}$$

及  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$ , 即得

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0.$$

$$3190. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2 y^2}.$$

解 由不等式

$$|x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)| \leq \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{4} |\ln(x^2 + y^2)|$$

及  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{4} \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} t^2 \ln t = 0$ , 即得

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

$$3191. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot \frac{x}{x+y}} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} e^{[x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] \cdot \frac{x}{x+y}} \\ &= e^{[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] \cdot [\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{x}{x+y}]} = e^{1 \cdot 1} = e. \end{aligned}$$

$$3192. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\ln(1+e^0)}{1} = \ln 2.$$

3193<sup>+</sup>. 若  $x = \rho \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \varphi$ , 问下列极限沿怎样的方向  $\varphi$  有确定的极限值存在:

$$(a) \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}}; \quad (b) \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (a) \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho}}.$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \cos \varphi < 0; \\ 1, & \text{当 } \cos \varphi = 0; \\ +\infty, & \text{当 } \cos \varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

于是, 仅当  $\cos \varphi \leq 0$  即  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$  时, 所给的极限

才有确定的值.

$$(6) e^{x^2-y^2} \sin 2xy = e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} \sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi).$$

当  $\rho \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi)$  有界, 除  $\varphi = \frac{k\pi}{2}$

( $k=0, 1, 2, 3$ ) 外无极限, 且

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \cos 2\varphi < 0; \\ 1, & \text{当 } \cos 2\varphi = 0; \\ +\infty, & \text{当 } \cos 2\varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

于是, 仅当  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{3\pi}{4}$  及  $\frac{5\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{7\pi}{4}$  以及  $\varphi=0, \varphi$

$=\pi$  时才有确定的极限.

求下列函数的不连续点:

$$3194. u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

**解** 函数  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  无定义, 故原点

$(0, 0)$  为此函数的不连续点. 以下各题类似情况, 不再说明.

$$3195. u = \frac{xy}{x+y}.$$

**解** 直线  $x+y=0$  上的一切点均为  $u = \frac{xy}{x+y}$  的不连续点.

$$3196. u = \frac{x+y}{x^3+y^3}.$$

**解** 对于任意不等于零的实数  $a$ , 有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow -a}} \frac{x+y}{x^3+y^3} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow -a}} \frac{1}{x^2-xy+y^2} = \frac{1}{3a^2}.$$

于是, 对于直线  $x+y=0$  上除去原点  $O$  外的一切点均为可移去的不连续点. 而原点  $O(0,0)$  为无穷型不连续点.

$$3197. \quad u = \sin \frac{1}{xy}.$$

解  $xy=0$  上的一切点即两坐标轴上的诸点均为  $u = \sin \frac{1}{xy}$  的不连续点.

$$3198. \quad u = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}.$$

解 直线  $x=m\pi$  及  $y=n\pi$  ( $m, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 上的各点均为  $u = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}$  的不连续点.

$$3199. \quad u = \ln(1-x^2-y^2).$$

解 圆周  $x^2+y^2=1$  上各点是  $u = \ln(1-x^2-y^2)$  的不连续点.

$$3200. \quad u = \frac{1}{xyz}.$$

解 坐标面:  $x=0, y=0, z=0$  上各点均为  $u = \frac{1}{xyz}$  的不连续点.

$$3201. \quad u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}.$$

解 点 $(a, b, c)$ 为 $u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}$ 的不连续点.

3202. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

分别对于每一个变数 $x$ 或 $y$ (当另一变数的值固定时)是连续的, 但并非对这些变数的总体是连续的.

证 先固定 $y = a \neq 0$ , 则得 $x$ 的函数

$$g(x) = f(x, a) = \begin{cases} \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

即 $g(x) = \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}$  ( $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ), 它是处处有定义的有理函数. 又当 $y = 0$ 时,  $f(x, 0) \equiv 0$ , 它显然是连续的. 于是, 当变数 $y$ 固定时, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 对于变数 $x$ 是连续的. 同理可证, 当变数 $x$ 固定时, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 对于变数 $y$ 是连续的.

作为二元函数,  $f(x, y)$ 虽在除点 $(0, 0)$ 外的各点均连续, 但在点 $(0, 0)$ 不连续. 事实上, 当动点 $P(x, y)$ 沿射线 $y = kx$ 趋于原点时, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ (y=kx)}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2kx^2}{x^2(1+k^2)} = \frac{2k}{1+k^2},$$

对于不同的 $k$ 可得不同的极限值, 从而知 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在. 因此, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在原点不是二元连续

的.

3203. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

在点  $O(0, 0)$  沿着过此点的每一射线

$$x = t \cos \alpha, \quad y = t \sin \alpha \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty)$$

连续, 即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0, 0);$$

但此函数在点  $(0, 0)$  并非连续的.

**证** 当  $\sin \alpha = 0$  时,  $\cos \alpha = 1$  或  $-1$ . 于是, 当  $t \neq 0$  时,  $f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = \frac{t^2 \cdot 0}{t^4 + 0} = 0$ , 而  $f(0, 0) = 0$ ,

故有  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0, 0)$ .

当  $\sin \alpha \neq 0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 \cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t^4 \cos^4 \alpha + t^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t^2 \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{0}{0 + \sin^2 \alpha} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0, 0)$ .

其次, 设动点  $P(x, y)$  沿抛物线  $y = x^2$  趋于原点, 得

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ (y=x^2)}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0, 0).$$

因此, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  不连续.

3204. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = x \sin \frac{1}{y}, \text{ 若 } y \neq 0 \text{ 及 } f(x, 0) = 0$$

的不连续点的集合不是封闭的.

证 当  $y_0 \neq 0$  时, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  显见是连续的, 即  $f(x, y)$  在除去  $Ox$  轴以外的一切点均连续.

又因  $|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = |f(x, y)| \leq |x|$ , 故知  $f(x, y)$  在原点也是连续的.

考虑当  $x_0 \neq 0$  时, 对于点  $(x_0, 0)$ , 由于极限

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x_0, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} x_0 \sin \frac{1}{y}$$

不存在, 故知  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, 0)$  不连续.

这样, 我们证明了, 函数  $f(x, y)$  的全部不连续点为  $Ox$  轴上除去原点外的一切点. 显然, 原点是不连续点集合的一个聚点, 但它本身却不是  $f(x, y)$  的不连续点. 因此,  $f(x, y)$  的不连续点的集合不是封闭的.

3205. 证明: 若函数  $f(x, y)$  在某域  $G$  内对变数  $x$  是连续的, 而关于  $x$  对变数  $y$  是一致连续的, 则此函数在所考虑的域内是连续的.

证 任意固定一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in G$ .

由于  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  对变数  $y$  一致连续, 故对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta_1 = \delta_1(\varepsilon) > 0$ , 使当  $(x, y') \in G$ ,  $(x, y'') \in G$  且  $|y' - y''| < \delta_1$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$



又因  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  关于变数  $x$  是连续的, 故对上述的  $\varepsilon$ , 存在  $\delta_2 > 0$ , 使当  $|x - x_0| < \delta_2$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

取  $0 < \delta \leq \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ , 并使点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的  $\delta$  邻域全部包含在区域  $G$  内, 则当点  $P(x, y)$  属于点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的  $\delta$  邻域, 即  $|PP_0| < \delta$  时,

$$|x - x_0| < \delta \leq \delta_2, \quad |y - y_0| < \delta \leq \delta_1.$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| &\leq |f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| \\ &\quad + |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $f(x, y)$  在点  $P_0$  连续. 由  $P_0$  的任意性知, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内是连续的.

3206. 证明: 若在某域  $G$  内函数  $f(x, y)$  对变数  $x$  是连续的, 并满足对变数  $y$  的里普什兹条件, 即

$$|f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| \leq L|y' - y''|,$$

式中  $(x, y') \in G, (x, y'') \in G$  而  $L$  为常数, 则此函数在已知域内是连续的.

证 由于  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内满足对  $y$  的里普什兹条件, 故知  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内关于  $x$  对变数  $y$  是一致连续的. 因此, 由 3205 题的结果, 即知  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内是连续的.

3207. 证明: 若函数  $f(x, y)$  分别地对每一个变数  $x$  和  $y$  是

例 1 连续的并对于其中的一个是单调的, 则此函数对两个变量的总体是连续的 (尤格定理).

证 不妨设  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  是单调的.

设  $(x_0, y_0)$  为函数  $f(x, y)$  的定义域  $G$  内的任一点. 由于  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  连续, 故对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta_1 > 0$  (假定  $\delta_1$  足够小, 使我们所考虑的点都落在  $G$  内), 使当  $|x - x_0| \leq \delta_1$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

对于点  $(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0)$  及  $(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0)$ , 由于  $f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  连续, 故对上述的  $\varepsilon$ , 存在  $\delta_2 > 0$  (也要求  $\delta_2$  足够小, 使所考虑的点落在  $G$  内), 使当  $|y - y_0| < \delta_2$  时, 就有

$$|f(x_0 - \delta_1, y) - f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

及

$$|f(x_0 + \delta_1, y) - f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

令  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ , 则当  $|\Delta x| < \delta, |\Delta y| < \delta$  时, 由于  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  单调, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & \leq \max\{|f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|, \\ & \quad |f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|\}. \end{aligned}$$

但是

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & \leq |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0)| \\ & \quad + |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \end{aligned}$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon,$$

故当  $|\Delta x| < \delta, |\Delta y| < \delta$  时, 就有

$$|f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon,$$

即  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  是连续的. 由点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的任意性知,  $f(x, y)$  是  $G$  内的二元连续函数.

3208. 设函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$  上是连续的, 而函数叙列  $\varphi_n(x)$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ) 在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛并满足条件  $b \leq \varphi_n(x) \leq B$ . 证明: 函数叙列

$$F_n(x) = f[x, \varphi_n(x)] \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

也在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛.

**证** 由于  $b \leq \varphi_n(x) \leq B$ , 故  $F_n(x) = f[x, \varphi_n(x)]$  有意义.

由题设  $f(x, y)$  在域  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$  上连续, 故在此域上一致连续, 即对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ , 使对于此域中的任意两点  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ , 只要  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| < \delta$  时, 就有

$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

特别地, 当  $|y_1 - y_2| < \delta$  时, 对于一切的  $x \in [a, A]$ , 均有

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

对于上述的  $\delta > 0$ , 因为  $\varphi_n(x)$  在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛, 故存在自然数  $N$ , 使当  $m > N, n > N$  时, 对于一切的  $x \in [a, A]$ , 均有

$$|\varphi_n(x) - \varphi_m(x)| < \delta.$$

于是, 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在自然数  $N$ , 使当  $m >$

$N$ ,  $n > N$  时, 对于一切的  $x \in [a, A]$ , 均有

$$\begin{aligned} |F_n(x) - F_m(x)| &= \\ &= |f[x, \varphi_n(x)] - f[x, \varphi_m(x)]| < \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $F_n(x)$  在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛.

3209. 设: 1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $R(a < x < A; b < y < B)$  内是连续的; 2) 函数  $\varphi(x)$  于区间  $(a, A)$  内连续并有属于区间  $(b, B)$  内的值. 证明: 函数

$$F(x) = f[x, \varphi(x)]$$

于区间  $(a, A)$  内是连续的.

证 设点  $(x_0, y_0)$  为域  $R$  中的任一点. 由题设知函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $R$  中连续, 故对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使当  $|x - x_0| < \delta$ ,  $|y - y_0| < \delta$  ( $(x, y) \in R$ ) 时, 就有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

再由  $\varphi(x)$  在  $(a, A)$  中的连续性可知, 对上述的  $\delta > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$  (可取  $\eta < \delta$ ), 使当  $|x - x_0| < \eta$  ( $x \in (a, A)$ ) 时, 恒有

$$|\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_0)| = |y - y_0| < \delta.$$

于是,

$$|f[x, \varphi(x)] - f[x_0, \varphi(x_0)]| < \varepsilon,$$

即

$$|F(x) - F(x_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,  $F(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处连续. 由  $x_0$  的任意性知函数  $F(x)$  在  $(a, A)$  内是连续的.

3210. 设: 1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $R(a < x < A; b < y < B)$  内是连续的; 2) 函数  $x = \varphi(u, v)$  及  $y = \psi(u, v)$  于域  $R'$

$(a' < u < A'; b' < v < B')$  内是连续的并有分别属于区间  $(a, A)$  和  $(b, B)$  的值. 证明: 函数

$$F(u, v) = f[\varphi(u, v), \psi(u, v)]$$

于域  $R'$  内连续.

**证** 以下假定所取的  $\delta$  或  $\eta$  足够小, 使点的  $\delta$  或  $\eta$  邻域都在所给的域内.

设点  $(x_0, y_0)$  为域  $R$  中的任一点. 由于  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  内连续, 故对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使当  $|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

再由  $\varphi$  及  $\psi$  的连续性知, 对于上述的  $\delta$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使当  $|u - u_0| < \eta, |v - v_0| < \eta$  时, 就有

$$|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta,$$

其中  $x_0 = \varphi(u_0, v_0), y_0 = \psi(u_0, v_0)$ .

于是, 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使当  $|u - u_0| < \eta, |v - v_0| < \eta$  时, 就有

$$|f[\varphi(u, v), \psi(u, v)] - f[\varphi(u_0, v_0), \psi(u_0, v_0)]| < \varepsilon,$$

即

$$|F(u, v) - F(u_0, v_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,  $F(u, v)$  在点  $(u_0, v_0)$  连续, 由  $(u_0, v_0)$  的任意性知, 函数  $F(u, v)$  于域  $R'$  内连续.

## §2. 偏导函数. 多变量函数的数分

1° 偏导函数 若所论及的多变数的函数的一切偏导函

数是连续的, 则微分的结果与微分的次序无关.

2° 多变量函数的微分 若自变数  $x, y, z$  的函数  $f(x, y, z)$  的全增量可写为下形

$$\Delta f(x, y, z) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z + o(\rho),$$

式中  $A, B, C$  与  $\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$  无关而  $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}$ , 则称函数  $f(x, y, z)$  可微分, 而增量的线性主部  $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z$  等于

$$df(x, y, z) = f'_x(x, y, z)dx + f'_y(x, y, z)dy + f'_z(x, y, z)dz, \quad (1)$$

(其中  $dx = \Delta x, dy = \Delta y, dz = \Delta z$ ) 称为此函数的微分.

当变数  $x, y, z$  为其他自变数的可微分的函数时, 公式(1)仍有其意义.

若  $x, y, z$  为自变数, 则对于高阶的微分, 有符号公式

$$d^2 f(x, y, z) = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f(x, y, z).$$

3° 复合函数的导函数 若  $w = f(x, y, z)$ , 其中  $x = \varphi(u, v), y = \psi(u, v), z = \chi(u, v)$  且函数  $\varphi, \psi, \chi$  可微分, 则

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

计算函数  $w$  的二阶导函数时最好用下列符号公式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \left( P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 w + \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

$$+\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial u}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial u}\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{及 } \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = \left( P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left( P_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) w + \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z},$$

$$\text{其中 } P_1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, Q_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, R_1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$\text{及 } R_2 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, Q_2 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, R_2 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

4° 在已知方向上的导函数 若用方向余弦  $\{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$  表  $Oxyz$  空间内的方向  $l$ , 且函数  $u=f(x, y, z)$  可微分, 则沿方向  $l$  的导函数按下式来计算

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma.$$

在已知点函数增加最迅速的速度之大小与方向用向量——函数的梯度

$$\text{grad } u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

来表示, 它的大小等于

$$|\text{grad } u| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2}.$$

3211. 证明:

$$f'_x(x, b) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, b)].$$

证 令  $\varphi(x) = f(x, b)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, b)] &= \varphi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, b) - f(x, b)}{\Delta x} = f'_x(x, b). \end{aligned}$$

注 在求某一固定点的导数及微分时, 用本题的结果常可减少运算量. 在本节中, 我们就多次利用本题的结果来简化运算.

3212. 设:

$$f(x, y) = x + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}},$$

求  $f'_x(x, 1)$ .

解 由于  $f(x, 1) = x$ , 故  $f'_x(x, 1) = 1$ .

求下列函数的一阶和二阶偏导函数:

3213.  $u = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2$ .

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -16xy^{**}.$$

\*) 以下各题不再写  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ , 而仅写  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ , 因为当它们连续时是相等的, 并且在今后各题中均把



$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \text{ 理解为 } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right).$$

$$3214. \quad u = xy + \frac{x}{y}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + \frac{1}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x - \frac{x}{y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - \frac{1}{y^2}.$$

$$3215. \quad u = \frac{x}{y^2}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6x}{y^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2}{y^3}.$$

$$3216. \quad u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{2x \cdot x}{2(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{3}{2} y^2 \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = -\frac{3xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3}{2} xy \cdot \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{3y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{y(2x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

3217.  $u = x \sin(x + y).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sin(x + y) + x \cos(x + y),$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \cos(x + y),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \cos(x + y) + \cos(x + y) - x \sin(x + y) \\ &= 2 \cos(x + y) - x \sin(x + y), \end{aligned}$$

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

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

3218.  $u = \frac{\cos x^2}{y}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x \sin x^2}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos x^2}{y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2 \sin x^2 + 4x^2 \cos x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2 \cos x^2}{y^3}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2x \sin x^2}{y^2}.$$

3219.  $u = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x^2}{y}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} \cdot 2 \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \frac{2x}{y}$$

$$= \frac{2}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{8x^2}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x^4}{y^4} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{4x^3}{y^3} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y}$$

3220.  $u = x^y.$

解 由  $u = x^y = e^{y \ln x}$  即得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y x^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln x} \cdot \ln x = x^y \ln x,$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + y x^{y-1} \ln x$$

$$= x^{y-1}(1+y \ln x) \quad (x > 0).$$

3221.  $u = \ln(x + y^2).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x + y^2},$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2}{x + y^2} - \frac{2y \cdot 2y}{(x + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(x - y^2)}{(x + y^2)^2},$$

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

3222.  $u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{x}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

3223.  $u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{1-xy}.$

解 由776题知

$$\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{1-xy} = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} y - \varepsilon \pi,$$

其中  $\varepsilon = 0, 1$  或  $-1$ . 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2},$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$$

本题如不用776题的结果, 直接求导数也可获解.  
例如,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{1-xy+y(x+y)}{(1-xy)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

3224.  $u = \operatorname{arc} \sin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}}} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right)'_x \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{|y|} \cdot \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad *) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{|y|}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}}} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)',$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{|y|} \left[ -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]^{*})$$

$$= -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{y}{|y|} = -\frac{x \operatorname{sgn} y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2x|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ -\frac{xy}{|y|(x^2 + y^2)} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x|y|(x^2 + y^2) - xy \left[ \frac{|y|}{y}(x^2 + y^2) + 2y|y| \right]}{y^2(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\frac{|y|}{y}(x^2 + y^2) - 2y|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \operatorname{sgn} y - y|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{(x^2 - y^2) \operatorname{sgn} y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad (y \neq 0).$$

\*) 利用3216题的结果.

$$3225. \quad u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} + \frac{3x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{7}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{3xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

利用对称性, 即得

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{3yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{3xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

$$3226. \quad u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^n.$$

$$\text{解} \quad u = x^n y^{-n}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = z x^{z-1} y^{-z} = \frac{z}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -z x^z y^{-z-1} = -\frac{z}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = z(z-1) x^{z-2} y^{-z} = \frac{z(z-1)}{x^2} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (-z)(-z-1) x^z y^{-z-2} = \frac{z(z+1)}{y^2} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z,$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \left( \frac{z}{x} u \right)'_y = \frac{z}{x} \left[ -\frac{z}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \right] \\ &= -\frac{z^2}{xy} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= \left( -\frac{z}{y} u \right)'_x = -\frac{z}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \\ &= -\frac{1+z \ln \frac{x}{y}}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} &= \left( u \ln \frac{x}{y} \right)'_x = \frac{z}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \\ &= \frac{1+z \ln \frac{x}{y}}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \quad \left( \frac{x}{y} > 0 \right). \end{aligned}$$



3227.  $u = x^{\frac{y}{z}}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x = \frac{u \ln x}{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x = -\frac{yu \ln x}{z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{xyz \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - yzu}{x^2 z^2} = \frac{y(y-z)u}{x^2 z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\ln x}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u \ln^2 x}{z^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= -y \ln x \cdot \left[ \frac{z^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - 2uz}{z^4} \right] \\ &= \frac{yu \ln x \cdot (2z + y \ln x)}{z^4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xz} \left( u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{u(z + y \ln x)}{xz^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= \ln x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{u}{z^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{u \ln x \cdot (z + y \ln x)}{z^3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = -\frac{y}{z^2} \left( \ln x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{u}{x} \right) = -\frac{yu(z + y \ln x)}{xy^3}.$$

$$3228. \quad u = x^{y^z}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^z x^{y^z-1} = \frac{u y^z}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = z y^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x = z u y^{z-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{y^z} y^z \ln x \cdot \ln y = u y^z \ln x \cdot \ln y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y^z \left( -\frac{u}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{u y^z (y^z - 1)}{x^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= z \ln x \cdot \left[ y^{z-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (z-1) y^{z-2} u \right] \\ &= u z y^{z-2} \ln x \cdot (z y^z \ln x + z - 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= \left( y^z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + u y^z \ln y \right) \ln x \cdot \ln y \\ &= u y^z \ln x \cdot \ln^2 y \cdot (1 + y^z \ln x), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{x} \left( y^z \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u z y^{z-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{u z y^{z-1} (y^z \ln x + 1)}{x}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= \left( y^{z-1} u + u z y^{z-1} \ln y + z y^{z-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \ln x \\ &= u y^{z-1} \ln x \cdot (1 + z \ln y \cdot (1 + y^z \ln x)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= y^2 \ln y \cdot \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \ln x + \frac{u}{x} \right) \\ &= \frac{u y^2 \ln y \cdot (y^2 \ln x + 1)}{x} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).\end{aligned}$$

3229. 设 (a)  $u = x^2 - 2xy - 3y^2$ ; (b)  $u = x^{y^2}$ ; (B)  $u =$

$\arccos \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 验证等式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

证 (a)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2x - 6y$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -2,$$

于是,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ .

(b)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 x^{y^2-1}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yx^{y^2} \ln x \quad (x > 0)$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 2yx^{y^2-1} + 2y^3 x^{y^2-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = 2y^3 x^{y^2-1} \ln x + 2yx^{y^2-1},$$

于是,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ .

(B) 当  $0 < x \leq y$  时, 我们有

$$u = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x(y-x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{y^2(y-x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y^2(y-x)}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{4y(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $0 < x \leq y$  时, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq x < 0 \text{ 时, } u = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{\sqrt{-y}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \left( -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{-y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{x-y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2(-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2\sqrt{xy^2-y^3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{xy^2-y^3}} + \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{4\sqrt{y^2}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

于是, 当  $y \leq x < 0$  时, 也有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

仔细观察可以看到, 在不同的区域上, 一阶偏导数相差一个符号, 但二阶混合偏导数却是相等的.

3230. 设  $f(x, y) = xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  及  $f(0, 0) = 0$ . 证明

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f''_{yx}(0, 0).$$

证 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, y)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = -y,$$

故  $f'_x(0, y) = -y$ , 从而

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = \frac{d}{dy} \left[ f'_x(0, y) \right] \Big|_{y=0} = -1$$

同法可求得  $f'_y(x, 0) = x$ , 从而

$$f''_{yx}(0, 0) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ f'_y(x, 0) \right] \Big|_{x=0} = 1.$$

于是,  $f''_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f''_{yx}(0, 0)$ .

3231. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  为  $n$  次齐次函数, 就下列各题验证关于齐次函数的尤拉定理:

(a)  $u = (x - 2y + 3z)^2$ ; (b)  $u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ ;

(B)  $u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

证 关于  $n$  次齐次函数的尤拉定理如下:

设  $n$  次齐次函数  $f(x, y, z)$ \* 在域  $A$  中关于所有变量均有连续偏导函数, 则下述等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} & x f'_x(x, y, z) + y f'_y(x, y, z) + z f'_z(x, y, z) \\ &= n f(x, y, z). \end{aligned}$$

(a) 由于  $(tx - 2ty + 3tz)^2 = t^2 u$ , 故  $u$  为二次齐次函数. 又因

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\* 为了书写的简便, 在这里我们仅限于讨论三个变量的情形.

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

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

故得

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (x - 2y + 3z)(2x - 4y$$

$$+ 6z) = 2u,$$

即函数  $u$  满足尤拉定理.

(6) 由于对任何的  $t > 0$ ,

$$\frac{tx}{\sqrt{(tx)^2 + (ty)^2 + (tz)^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = t^0 \cdot u,$$

故  $u$  为零次齐次函数. 又因

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

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

故得

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (xy^2$$

$$+ xz^2 - xy^2 - xz^2) = 0 \cdot u,$$

即函数  $u$  满足尤拉定理.

(B) 由于

$$\left(\frac{tx}{ty}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = t^0 \cdot u \quad (t > 0),$$

故函数  $u$  为零次齐次函数. 又因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{z} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{n}{2} \ln \frac{x}{y}}\right)' \cdot \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{z} \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right]$$

$$= \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \ln \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right) = -\frac{yu}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y},$$

故得

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x \cdot \frac{yu}{xz} + y \cdot \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right)$$

$$- z \cdot \frac{yu}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y} = 0 \cdot u,$$

即函数  $u$  满足尤拉定理.

3232. 证明: 若可微函数  $u = f(x, y, z)$  满足方程式

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu,$$

则它为  $n$  次齐次函数.

证 任意固定域中一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 考察下面的  $t$  的函数 ( $t > 0$ ):



$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0)}{t^n},$$

它当  $t > 0$  时有定义且是可微的。应用复合函数的求导法则，对  $t$  求导数即得

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= \frac{1}{t^n} \left\{ x_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + y_0 f'_y(tx_0, \right. \\ &\quad \left. ty_0, tz_0) + z_0 f'_z(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \right\} \\ &\quad - \frac{n}{t^{n+1}} f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{t^{n+1}} \left\{ tx_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + ty_0 \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot f'_y(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + tz_0 f'_z(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - nf(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $tx_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + ty_0 f'_y(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + tz_0$

$$\cdot f'_z(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) = nf(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0),$$

故

$$F'(t) = 0.$$

从而当  $t > 0$  时， $F(t) = c$ ，其中  $c$  为常数。现在确定  $c$ 。为此，在定义  $F(t)$  的等式中令  $t = 1$ ，则得

$$c = f(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

于是，

$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0)}{t^n} = f(x_0, y_0, z_0),$$

即

$$f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) = t^n f(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

上式说明函数  $f(x, y, z)$  为一个  $n$  次的齐次函数，这就是所要证明的。

3233. 证明：若  $f(x, y, z)$  是可微分的  $n$  次齐次函数，则其偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y, z), f'_y(x, y, z), f'_z(x, y, z)$  是  $(n-1)$  次的齐次函数。

证 由等式

$$f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z)$$

两端分别对  $x, y, z$  求偏导函数，则得

$$t f'_1(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_1(x, y, z),$$

$$t f'_2(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_2(x, y, z),$$

$$t f'_3(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_3(x, y, z),$$

其中  $f'_1(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot), f'_2(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot), f'_3(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$  分别代表

$f(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$  对第一个，第二个，第三个变量的偏导数。

于是，

$$f'_1(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_1(x, y, z),$$

$$f'_2(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_2(x, y, z),$$

$$f'_3(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_3(x, y, z),$$

即偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y, z)$ ,  $f'_y(x, y, z)$  及  $f'_z(x, y, z)$

均为  $(n-1)$  次的齐次函数,

3234. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  是可微分两次的  $n$  次齐次函数. 证明

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 u = n(n-1)u.$$

**证** 由3233题知:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  及  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  均为  $(n-1)$  次齐次函数. 应用尤拉定理, 即得

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad (1)$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (2)$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}. \quad (3)$$

将(1)式两端乘以  $x$ , (2)式两端乘以  $y$ , (3)式两端乘以  $z$ , 然后相加, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 u &= (n-1) \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = n(n-1)u, \end{aligned}$$

这就是所要证明的等式.

求下列函数的一阶和二阶微分( $x, y, z$  为自变数):

3235.  $u = x^m y^n$ .

解  $du = x^{m-1} y^{n-1} (m y dx + n x dy),$   
 $d^2 u = m(m-1) x^{m-2} y^n dx^2 + 2mn x^{m-1} y^{n-1} dx dy$   
 $+ n(n-1) x^m y^{n-2} dy^2$   
 $= x^{m-2} y^{n-2} [m(m-1) y^2 dx^2 + 2mn x y dx dy$   
 $+ n(n-1) x^2 dy^2].$

3236.  $u = \frac{x}{y}.$

解  $du = \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2},$   
 $d^2 u = \frac{y^2 (dx dy - dy dx) - 2y dy (y dx - x dy)}{y^4}$   
 $= -\frac{2}{y^3} (y dx - x dy) dy.$

3237.  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$

解  $du = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$   
 $d^2 u = \frac{d(x dx + y dy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + (x dx + y dy)$   
 $\cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(x dx + y dy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$   
 $= \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

$$3238. u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\text{解 } du = \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{d(xdx + ydy)}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2(xdx + ydy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2(xdx + ydy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(y^2 - x^2)(dx^2 - dy^2) - 4xydx dy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3239. u = e^{xy}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } du &= e^{xy}(ydx + xdy), \\ d^2u &= e^{xy}[(ydx + xdy)^2 + 2dxdy] \\ &= e^{xy}[y^2dx^2 + 2(1 + xy)dxdy + x^2dy^2]. \end{aligned}$$

$$3240. u = xy + yz + zx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } du &= (y + z)dx + (z + x)dy + (x + y)dz, \\ d^2u &= 2(dxdy + ydz + dzdx). \end{aligned}$$

$$3241. u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } du &= -\frac{2z}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}(xdx + ydy) + \frac{dz}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)dz - 2z(xdx + ydy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} \{ (x^2 + y^2)^2 [2(xdx + ydy)dz \\ &\quad - 2(xdx + ydy)dz - 2z(dx^2 + dy^2)] \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -4(x^2+y^2)(xdx+ydy)[(x^2+y^2)dz \\
& -2z(xdx+ydy)] \Big\} \\
& = \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^3} \Big\{ 2z[(3x^2-y^2)dx^2 + 8xydx dy \\
& + (3y^2-x^2)dy^2] - 4(x^2+y^2)(xdx+ydy)dz \Big\}.
\end{aligned}$$

3242. 设  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 求  $df(1, 1, 1)$  及  $d^2f(1, 1, 1)$ .

**解** 本题将采用分别先求一阶及二阶偏导函数, 然后再合成以求一阶及二阶微分的方法. 由于

$$f'_x(x, 1, 1) = 1, \quad f'_x(1, 1, 1) = 1,$$

$$f'_y(1, y, 1) = -\frac{1}{y^2}, \quad f'_y(1, 1, 1) = -1,$$

$$f'_z(1, 1, z) = 0, \quad f'_z(1, 1, 1) = 0,$$

故得

$$df(1, 1, 1) = f'_x(1, 1, 1)dx + f'_y(1, 1, 1)dy$$

$$+ f'_z(1, 1, 1)dz = dx - dy.$$

又因

$$f''_{xx}(x, 1, 1) = 1, \quad f''_{xx}(x, 1, 1) = 0, \quad f''_{xx}(1, 1, 1) = 0,$$

$$f'_x(1, y, 1) = \frac{1}{y}, \quad f''_{xy}(1, y, 1) = -\frac{1}{y^2},$$

$$f''_{yy}(1, 1, 1) = -1,$$

$$f'_x(1, 1, z) = \frac{1}{z}, \quad f'_{xz}(1, 1, z) = -\frac{1}{z^2},$$

$$f''_{xz}(1, 1, 1) = -1,$$

$$f'_y(1, y, 1) = -\frac{1}{y^2}, \quad f''_{wy}(1, y, 1) = \frac{2}{y^3},$$

$$f''_{wy}(1, 1, 1) = 2,$$

$$f'_y(1, 1, z) = -\frac{1}{z}, \quad f'_{yz}(1, 1, z) = \frac{1}{z^2},$$

$$f''_{yz}(1, 1, 1) = 1,$$

$$f'_z(1, 1, z) = 0, \quad f''_{xz}(1, 1, z) = 0, \quad f''_{zx}(1, 1, 1) = 0,$$

故得

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 f(1, 1, 1) &= f''_{xx}(1, 1, 1)dx^2 + f''_{yy}(1, 1, 1)dy^2 \\ &+ f''_{zz}(1, 1, 1)dz^2 + 2f''_{xy}(1, 1, 1)dx dy \\ &+ 2f''_{yz}(1, 1, 1)dy dz + 2f''_{xz}(1, 1, 1)dx dz \\ &= 2dy^2 - 2dx dy + 2dy dz - 2dx dz \\ &= 2(dy - dx)(dy + dz). \end{aligned}$$

3243. 证明: 若

$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2},$$

则

$$d^2u \geq 0.$$

证  $du = \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{u},$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{1}{u^2} [u(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) - (xdx \\ &+ ydy + zdz)du] \\ &= \frac{1}{u^3} [(xdy - ydx)^2 + (ydz - zdy)^2 \\ &+ (zdx - xdz)^2]. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $u > 0$  (在原点处  $du$  不存在), 故  $du \geq 0$ .

3244. 假定  $x, y$  的绝对值甚小, 对下列各式推出近似公式:

(a)  $(1+x)^m(1+y)^n$ ; (b)  $\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y)$ ;

(c)  $\arctg \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$ .

解 (a) 设  $f(x, y) = (1+x)^m(1+y)^n$ , 则

$$f'_x(x, 0) = m(1+x)^{m-1}, f'_x(0, 0) = m,$$

$$f'_y(0, y) = n(1+y)^{n-1}, f'_y(0, 0) = n.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &\approx f(0, 0) + f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y \\ &= 1 + mx + ny, \end{aligned}$$



即有近似公式

$$(1+x)^m(1+y)^n \approx 1+mx+ny.$$

(6) 设  $f(x, y) = \ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y)$ , 则

$$f'_x(x, 0) = 0, f'_x(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0, y) = 0, f'_y(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$f''_{xx}(x, 0) = 0, f''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$f''_{yy}(0, y) = 0, f''_{yy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$f'_x(0, y) = \ln(1+y), f''_{xy}(0, y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+y}, f''_{xy}(0, 0) = 1.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &\approx f(0, 0) + f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y \\ &+ \frac{1}{2!} \left[ f''_{xx}(0, 0)x^2 + 2f''_{xy}(0, 0)xy + f''_{yy}(0, 0)y^2 \right] \\ &= xy, \end{aligned}$$

即有近似公式

$$\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y) \approx xy.$$

本题如不用求偏导函数的方法, 也可直接获解:

$$\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y) = [x + o(x)] \cdot [y + o(y)]$$

$$\approx xy.$$

(B) 设  $f(x, y) = \arctg \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$ , 则

$$f'_x(x, 0) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad f'_x(0, 0) = 1,$$

$$f'_y(0, y) = \frac{1}{1+y^2}, \quad f'_y(0, 0) = 1.$$

于是,

$$f(x, y) \approx f(0, 0) + f'_x(0, 0)x + f'_y(0, 0)y = x + y,$$

即有近似公式

$$\arctg \frac{x+y}{1+xy} \approx x + y.$$

3245. 用微分来代替函数的增量, 近似地计算:

(a)  $1.002 \cdot 2.003^2 \cdot 3.004^3$ ; (b)  $\frac{1.03^2}{\sqrt[3]{0.98} \sqrt[4]{1.05^3}}$ ;

(B)  $\sqrt{1.02^3 + 1.97^3}$ ; (r)  $\sin 29^\circ \operatorname{tg} 46^\circ$ ;

(A)  $0.97^{1.05}$ .

解 (a) 设  $f(x, y, z) = (1+x)^m(1+y)^n(1+z)^l$ , 则当  $|x|, |y|, |z|$  甚小时, 有近似公式(参阅 3244(a))

$$f(x, y, z) \approx 1 + mx + ny + lz.$$

利用上式即得

$$1.002 \cdot 2.003^2 \cdot 3.004^3 = (1 + 0.002)$$

$$\cdot 2^2 \left(1 + \frac{0.003}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 3^3 \left(1 + \frac{0.004}{3}\right)^3$$

$$\approx 1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \left( 1 + 0.002 + 2 \cdot \frac{0.003}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{0.004}{3} \right) \\ = 108.972;$$

$$(6) \frac{1.03^2}{\sqrt[3]{0.98} \cdot \sqrt[4]{1.05^3}} = (1 + 0.03)^2 \\ \cdot (1 - 0.02)^{-\frac{1}{3}} (1 + 0.05)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \\ \approx 1 + 2 \cdot 0.03 + \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) (-0.02) + \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) \cdot 0.05 \\ \approx 1.054;$$

$$(B) \sqrt{1.02^3 + 1.97^3} = (1.97)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{0.03}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \approx 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ 1 + \frac{3}{2} \left( -\frac{0.03}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right] \\ \approx 2.95;$$

(r) 设  $f(x, y) = \sin x \operatorname{tg} y$ , 则有近似公式

$$f(x, y) \approx \sin x_0 \operatorname{tg} y_0 + \cos x_0 \operatorname{tg} y_0 \cdot (x - x_0) \\ + \frac{\sin x_0}{\cos^2 y_0} \cdot (y - y_0).$$

在本题中, 令  $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $y_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $x - x_0 = -\frac{\pi}{180}$ ,

$y - y_0 = \frac{\pi}{180}$ , 即得

$$\sin 29^\circ \operatorname{tg} 46^\circ \approx \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\cdot \left( -\frac{\pi}{180} \right) + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{\pi}{180} \right)$$

$$\approx 0.502;$$

(A) 设  $f(x, y) = x^y$ , 由于

$$f'_x(1, 1) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, 1) \Big|_{x=1} = 1,$$

$$f'_y(1, 1) = \frac{d}{dy} f(1, y) \Big|_{y=1} = 0,$$

于是,  $x^y \approx x$ . 所以, 我们有

$$0.97^{1.05} \approx 0.97.$$

3246. 设矩形的边  $x=6$  米和  $y=8$  米, 若第一个边增加 2 毫米, 而第二个边减少 5 毫米, 问矩形的对角线和面积变化多少?

解 而积  $A=xy$ , 对角线  $l=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ . 于是,

$$\Delta A \approx ydx + xdy, \quad \Delta l \approx \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

以  $x=6000$ ,  $y=8000$ ,  $dx=2$ ,  $dy=-5$  代入上述二式, 即得

$$\Delta A \approx 8000 \cdot 2 + 6000 \cdot (-5) = -14000 \text{ (平方毫米)} = -140 \text{ (平方厘米)},$$

$$\Delta l \approx \frac{6000 \cdot 2 + 8000 \cdot (-5)}{\sqrt{6000^2 + 8000^2}} \approx -3 \text{ (毫米)},$$

即对角线减少约 3 毫米, 面积减少约 140 平方厘米.

3247. 扇形的中心角  $\alpha = 60^\circ$  增加  $\Delta \alpha = 1^\circ$ . 为了使扇形的面积仍然不变, 则应当把扇形的半径  $R = 20$  厘米减少若干?

解 扇形的面积  $A = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \alpha$ . 于是,

$$\Delta A \approx dA = R \alpha dR + \frac{1}{2} R^2 d\alpha.$$

按题设, 应有  $\Delta A = 0$ , 即

$$20 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} dR + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0.$$

解之, 得

$$dR \approx -\frac{1}{6} \text{ (厘米)} \approx -1.7 \text{ (毫米)},$$

即应当使半径减少约 1.7 毫米.

3248. 证明乘积的相对误差近似地等于乘数的相对误差的和.

证 设  $u = xy$ , 则  $du = xdy + ydx$ , 从而

$$\frac{du}{u} = \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{dy}{y}.$$

取绝对值, 得

$$\left| \frac{du}{u} \right| \leq \left| \frac{dx}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{dy}{y} \right|,$$

上式各项均表示该量的相对误差，本题获证。

3249. 当测量圆柱的底半径  $R$  和高  $H$  时所得的结果如下：

$$R = 2.5 \text{ 米} \pm 0.1 \text{ 米}; H = 4.0 \text{ 米} \pm 0.2 \text{ 米},$$

则所计算出圆柱的体积可有怎样的绝对误差  $\Delta$  和相对误差  $\delta$ ？

解 体积  $V = \pi R^2 H$ 。于是，

$$\Delta V \approx dV = 2\pi R dR + \pi R^2 dH.$$

以  $R = 2.5$ ,  $H = 4.0$ ,  $dR = 0.1$ ,  $dH = 0.2$  代入上式，即得

$$\Delta V \approx 10.2 \text{ 立方米},$$

$$\delta V = \left| \frac{\Delta V}{V} \right| \approx 13\%.$$

3250. 三角形的边  $a = 200 \text{ 米} \pm 2 \text{ 米}$ ,  $b = 300 \text{ 米} \pm 5 \text{ 米}$ , 它们之间的角  $C = 60^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ , 则所计算出三角形的第三边  $c$  可有怎样的绝对误差？

解 按余弦定律，有

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C,$$

微分之，即得

$$cdc = ada + bdb - b \cos C da - a \cos C db + ab \sin C dC.$$

$$\text{以 } a = 200, b = 300, c = \sqrt{200^2 + 300^2 - 2 \cdot 200 \cdot 300 \cos 60^\circ},$$

$$C = \frac{\pi}{3}, da = 2, db = 5, dC = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ 代入上式，即得}$$

$$dc \approx 7.6 \text{ 米},$$

故第三边  $c$  之绝对误差约为 7.6 米。

3251. 证明：在点  $(0,0)$  连续的函数

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$$

于点 $(0,0)$ 有两个偏导函数  $f'_x(0,0)$  和  $f'_y(0,0)$ ，但在点 $(0,0)$ 并非可微分的。

说明导函数  $f'_x(x, y)$  和  $f'_y(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域中的性质。

$$\text{解 } f'_x(0,0) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x,0)] \Big|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \frac{d}{dy}[f(0,y)] \Big|_{y=0} = 0.$$

考察极限

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

当动点 $(x, y)$ 沿直线  $y=kx$  趋于点 $(0,0)$ 时，显然对不同的  $k$  有不同的极限值  $\frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$ ，因此，上述极限不存在，即在点 $(0,0)$ ，

$$f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y$$

不能表成  $o(\rho)$ ，其中  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ，故知  $\sqrt{|xy|}$  在点 $(0,0)$ 不可微分。

不难得到

$$f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{2x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \\ \text{无意义}, & x = 0, y \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

因此,  $f'_x(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的任何邻域中均有无意义之点及无界,  $f'_y(x, y)$  的性质类似.

3252. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \text{ 若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \text{ 及 } f(0, 0) = 0,$$

于点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域中连续且有有界的偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y)$  和  $f'_y(x, y)$ , 但此函数于点  $(0, 0)$  不能微分.

证 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  的点显然是连续的. 由不等式

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y)| &= \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

知  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$ , 故  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域中连续.

$$f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$



当  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  时, 由于

$$|f'_x(x, y)| \leq \frac{|y^3|}{(y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1,$$

故  $f'_x(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域内有界. 同法可以证明  $f'_y(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域内有界.

由于  $f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0$ , 且极限

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - x f'_x(0, 0) - y f'_y(0, 0)}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

是不存在的, 因此可知函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  不可微分.

3253. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, \text{ 若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{和 } f(0, 0) = 0$$

于点  $(0, 0)$  的邻域中有偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y)$  和  $f'_y(x, y)$ , 这些偏导函数于点  $(0, 0)$  是不连续的且在此点的任何邻域中是无界的; 然而此函数于点  $(0, 0)$  可微分.

**证** 当  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  时,  $f'_x(x, y)$  及  $f'_y(x, y)$  均存在, 且

$$f'_x(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$f'_y(x, y) = 2y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2},$$

又因

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x(0, 0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_y(0, 0) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \sin \frac{1}{y^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故知在点  $(0, 0)$  内有偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y)$  及  $f'_y(x, y)$ .

考虑在点  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}, 0)$  的偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}, 0\right) &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2n\pi}} \sin 2n\pi - 2\sqrt{2n\pi} \cos 2n\pi \\ &= -2\sqrt{2n\pi} \rightarrow -\infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $f'_x(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  的任何邻域内无界, 由此

又知  $f'_x(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  不连续. 同法可证  $f'_y(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  的任何邻域中 also 无界, 从而  $f'_y(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  也不连续.

最后,我们证明 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 可微分. 事实上,  $f'_x(0, 0) = f'_y(0, 0) = 0$ , 且

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - x f'_x(0, 0) - y f'_y(0, 0)}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f(0, 0) + x f'_x(0, 0) + y f'_y(0, 0) \\ &\quad + o(\rho), \end{aligned}$$

即函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 可微分.

3254. 证明: 于某凸形的域 $E$ 内有有界偏导函数 $f'_x(x, y)$ 和 $f'_y(x, y)$ 的函数 $f(x, y)$ 于域 $E$ 内一致连续.

证 由于 $f'_x(x, y)$ 及 $f'_y(x, y)$ 在 $E$ 内有界, 故存在 $L > 0$ , 使当 $(x, y) \in E$ 时, 恒有

$$|f'_x(x, y)| \leq \frac{L}{2},$$

及 
$$|f'_y(x, y)| \leq \frac{L}{2}.$$

在 $E$ 内取两点 $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ 及 $P_2(x_2, y_2)$ .

(1) 如果以 $|P_1 P_2|$ 为直径的圆(包括圆周在内)都属于 $E$ (图 6·25), 则点 $P_3(x_1, y_2)$ 及线段

$P_1P_3$ 、 $P_2P_3$  都在  $E$  内.

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, \\ & y_2)| \leq |f(x_1, y_1) - \\ & f(x_1, y_2)| + |f(x_1, y_2) \\ & - f(x_2, y_2)| \\ & = |f'_y(x_1, \xi)| \cdot |y_1 - y_2| + |f'_x(\eta, y_2)| \cdot |x_1 - x_2|, \end{aligned}$$

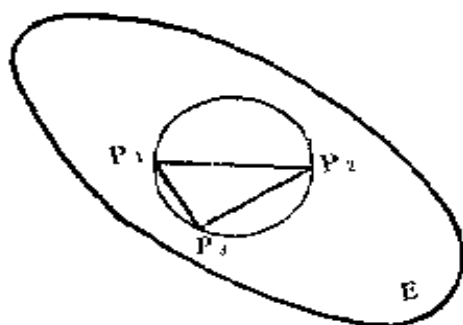


图 6.25

$$\cdot |y_1 - y_2| + |f'_x(\eta, y_2)| \cdot |x_1 - x_2|,$$

其中  $\xi$  介于  $y_1, y_2$  之间,  $\eta$  介于  $x_1, x_2$  之间. 由偏导函数的有界性, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \\ & \leq \frac{L}{2} |y_1 - y_2| + \frac{L}{2} |x_1 - x_2| \\ & \leq \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \\ & \quad + \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \\ & = L \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

或

$$|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| \leq L \cdot |P_1P_2|.$$

(2) 如图 6.26 所示,  $P_1 \in E$ ,  $P_2 \in E$ , 但点  $(x_1, y_2)$  和  $(x_2, y_1)$  都不一定属于  $E$ . 由于  $P_1$  和  $P_2$  均为  $E$  的内点, 故存在  $R > 0$ , 使得分别以  $P_1, P_2$  为

圆心,  $R$  为半径的圆 (包括圆周在内) 都在  $E$  内. 作两圆的外公切线  $Q_1Q_4$  及  $Q_2Q_3$ , 则由切点均在  $E$  内知, 矩形  $Q_1Q_2Q_3Q_4$  整个落在  $E$  内.

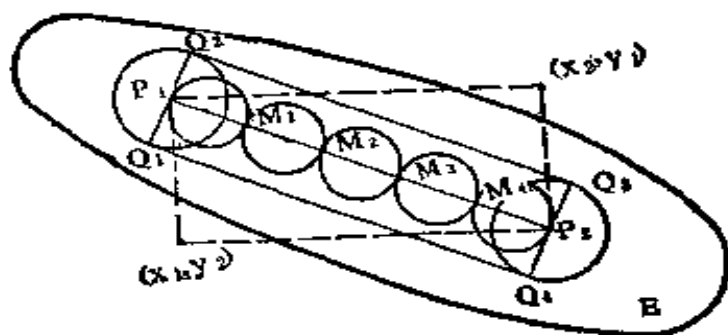


图 6.26

不难看出, 在直线段  $P_1P_2$  上可取足够多的分点:  $P_1=M_0, M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n=P_2$ , 使

$$|M_{k-1}M_k| < 2R \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

则以  $|M_{k-1}M_k|$  为直径的圆全落在矩形内, 从而也在  $E$  内. 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} |f(P_1) - f(P_2)| &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n |f(M_k) - f(M_{k-1})| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n L \cdot |M_k M_{k-1}| = L \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n |M_k M_{k-1}| \\ &= L \cdot |P_1 P_2|. \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了对  $E$  中任意两点, 函数  $f(P)$  满足里普什兹条件.

对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{L}$ , 则当  $P_1 \in E, P_2$

$\in E$  且  $|P_1P_2| < \delta$  时, 就恒有

$$|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| \leq L \cdot |P_1P_2| < L\delta = \varepsilon,$$

即函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $E$  中一致连续.

注. 用  $\partial E$  表区域  $E$  的边界,  $\bar{E}$  表  $E$  加上  $\partial E$  所成的闭区域. 在本题的假定下, 还可证明  $f(x, y)$  可开拓为  $\bar{E}$  上的一致连续函数. 事实上, 对  $\partial E$  上任一点  $P_0$ . 由柯西收敛准则知当点  $P$  从  $E$  内趋于  $P_0$  时  $f(P)$  的极限  $A$  存在 (根据  $f(P)$  在  $E$  的一致连续性易知它满足柯西收敛准则). 我们规定  $f(P_0) = A$ . 于是  $f(P)$  在整个  $\bar{E}$  上有定义. 在不等式

$$|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| \leq L \cdot |P_1P_2| \quad (P_1, P_2 \in E)$$

两端让  $P_1 \rightarrow P_0$  ( $P_0 \in \partial E$ ) 取极限, 得

$$|f(P_0) - f(P_2)| \leq L \cdot |P_0P_2| \\ (P_0 \in \partial E, P_2 \in E),$$

再让  $P_2 \rightarrow P'_0$  ( $P'_0 \in \partial E$ ) 取极限, 得

$$|f(P_0) - f(P'_0)| \leq L \cdot |P_0P'_0|$$

$$(P_0 \in \partial E, P'_0 \in \partial E).$$

由此可知,  $f(P)$  在  $\bar{E}$  上满足里普什兹条件, 从而  $f(P)$  在  $\bar{E}$  上一致连续.

3255. 证明: 若函数  $f(x, y)$  对变数  $x$  是连续的 (对每一个固定的值  $y$ ) 且有对变数  $y$  的有界的导函数  $f'_y(x, y)$ , 则此函数对变数  $x$  和  $y$  的总体是连续的.
- 证 设  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  是所论的开域  $E$  中任一点. 取以  $P_0$

为中心的一个充分小的开球  $G_0$ ，使  $G_0$  完全含于  $E$  内。设在  $G_0$  内，有  $|f'_y(x, y)| \leq L$ 。于是，当  $(x, y')$ ， $(x, y'')$  属于  $G_0$  时，有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| &= |f'_y(x, \xi)| \cdot |y' - y''| \\ &\leq L|y' - y''|, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\xi$  为介于  $y'$ ， $y''$  之间的一数，故  $f(x, y)$  在  $G_0$  中满足里普什兹条件。因此，根据 3206 题结果知  $f(x, y)$  在  $G_0$  中连续，特别是在  $P_0$  点连续。由  $P_0$  点的任意性，即知  $f(x, y)$  在  $E$  内连续，证毕。

注：从证明过程中很明显，本题只要假定  $f'_y(x, y)$  在

$E$  中每一点的某邻域中有界即可。

在下列问题中求所指出的偏导函数：

6.  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$ ， $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$ ， $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$ ，若

$$u = x - y + x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + x^3 - 3x^2y - y^3 + x^4 - 4x^2y^2 + y^4.$$

解  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2 + 6x - 6y + 12x^2 - 8y^2,$

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 6 + 24x.$$

于是，

$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 24, \quad \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = -16.$$

3257.  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$ , 若  $u = x \ln(xy)$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x}$ .

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0.$$

3258.  $\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3}$ , 若  $u = x^3 \sin y + y^3 \sin x$ .

解  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 6 \sin y + y^3 \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$   
 $= 6 \sin y - y^3 \cos x$ .

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3} &= 6 \sin\left(y + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - 6 \cos x \\ &= -6(\cos y + \cos x). \end{aligned}$$

3259.  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$ , 若  $u = \arctg \frac{x+y+z-xyz}{1-xy-xz-yz}$ .

解 注意到

$$u = \arctg x + \arctg y + \arctg z + \varepsilon\pi \quad (\varepsilon = 0, \pm 1),$$

即得

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 0.$$

3260.  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$ , 若  $u = e^{xyz}$ .



解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yze^{xyz}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = ze^{xyz} + xyz^2 e^{xyz}.$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} &= e^{xyz} + xyz e^{xyz} + 2xyz e^{xyz} \\ &+ x^2 y^2 z^2 e^{xyz} = e^{xyz} (1 + 3xyz + x^2 y^2 z^2). \end{aligned}$$

3261.  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi \partial \eta}$ , 若  $u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}}.$

解 设  $r = \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}$ , 则  $u = -\ln r.$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-\xi}{r^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2(x-\xi)(y-\eta)}{r^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi} = -\frac{2(y-\eta)}{r^4} + \frac{8(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)}{r^6}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi \partial \eta} &= \frac{2}{r^4} - \frac{8(y-\eta)^2}{r^6} \\ &- \frac{8(x-\xi)^2}{r^6} + \frac{48(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)^2}{r^8} \\ &= -\frac{6}{r^4} + \frac{48(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)^2}{r^8}. \end{aligned}$$

3262.  $\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q}$ , 若  $u = (x-x_0)^p (y-y_0)^q.$

解  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = p_1 \cdot (y - y_0)^q.$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^{p+q} u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q} = p! \cdot q! \quad (p, q \text{ 均为自然数}).$$

3263.  $\frac{\partial^{m+n} u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}$ , 若  $u = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$

解  $u = 1 + \frac{2y}{x-y}, \quad \frac{\partial^m u}{\partial x^m} = (-1)^m m! \frac{2y}{(x-y)^{m+1}}.$  利

用求高阶导数的莱布尼兹公式, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{m+n} u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} &= (-1)^m \cdot 2(m!) \cdot \left\{ y \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-y)^{m+1}} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + C_n^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y) \cdot \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial y^{n-1}} \left[ \frac{1}{(x-y)^{m+1}} \right] \right\} \\ &= 2 \cdot (-1)^m m! \cdot \left\{ \frac{(m+1)(m+2) \cdots (m+n)y}{(x-y)^{m+n+1}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{n(m+1)(m+2) \cdots (m+n-1)}{(x-y)^{m+n}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^m (m+n-1)! (nx + my)}{(x-y)^{m+n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

3264.  $\frac{\partial^{m+n} u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}$ , 若  $u = (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y}.$

解  $u = (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y} = x^2 e^x \cdot e^y + y^2 e^y \cdot e^x = u_1 + u_2.$

显见  $\frac{\partial^m u_2}{\partial x^m} = e^x \cdot y^2 e^y$ , 利用求高阶导数的莱布尼兹公

式，即得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^{m+n}u_2}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} &= \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n}\left(\frac{\partial^m u_2}{\partial x^m}\right) = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n}(e^x y^2 e^y) \\ &= e^x \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n}(y^2 e^y) = e^x \left\{ y^2 \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n}(e^y) \right. \\ &\quad + C_n^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2) \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial y^{n-1}}(e^y) \\ &\quad \left. + C_n^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(y^2) \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial y^{n-2}}(e^y) \right\} \\ &= e^{x+y} \{ y^2 + 2ny + n(n-1) \}.\end{aligned}$$

同法可求得

$$\frac{\partial^{m+n}u_1}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} = e^{x+y} \{ x^2 + 2mx + m(m-1) \}.$$

于是，

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} &= \frac{\partial^{m+n}u_1}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} + \frac{\partial^{m+n}u_2}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} \\ &= e^{x+y} \{ x^2 + y^2 + 2mx + 2ny + m(m-1) + n(n-1) \}.\end{aligned}$$

3265<sup>+</sup>.  $\frac{\partial^{p+q+r}u}{\partial x^p\partial y^q\partial z^r}$ , 若  $u = xye^x e^y e^z$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial^{p+q+r}u}{\partial x^p\partial y^q\partial z^r} &= \frac{\partial^{p+q+r}}{\partial x^p\partial y^q\partial z^r}(xe^x \cdot ye^y \cdot ze^z) \\ &= \frac{\partial^p}{\partial x^p}(xe^x) \cdot \frac{\partial^q}{\partial y^q}(ye^y) \cdot \frac{\partial^r}{\partial z^r}(ze^z)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^x(x+p) \cdot e^y(y+q) \cdot e^z(z+r) \\
 &= e^{x+y+z}(x+p)(y+q)(z+r).
 \end{aligned}$$

3266. 若  $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$ , 求  $f_{x^m y^n}^{(m+n)}(0, 0)$ .

$$\text{解} \quad f_{x^m y^n}^{(m+n)}(0, 0) = e^x \sin\left(y + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

3267. 证明: 若

$$u = f(xyz),$$

则

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = F(t),$$

式中  $t = xyz$ , 并求函数  $F$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz f'(t),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = yz f''(t) \cdot xz + z f'(t).$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} &= x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t) + 2xyz f''(t) \\
 &\quad + f'(t) + xyz f''(t) \\
 &= x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t) + 3xyz f''(t) + f'(t) \\
 &= t^2 f'''(t) + 3t f''(t) + f'(t) = F(t).
 \end{aligned}$$

3268. 设  $u = x^4 - 2x^3y - 2xy^3 + y^4 + x^3 - 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^3 + 2x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + x + y + 1$ , 求  $d^4u$ .

导函数  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y^3}$  和  $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}$

等于甚么?

$$\text{解 } d^4 u = 24 dx^4 - 2C_4^1 d^3(x^3)dy$$

$$- 2C_4^1 dx d^3(y^3) + 24 dy^4$$

$$= 24(dx^4 - 2dx^3 dy - 2dx dy^3 + dy^4).$$

由  $d^4 u = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^4 u$ , 得

$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 24, \quad \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y} = -12, \quad \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y^3} = -12, \quad \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4} = 24.$$

在下列各题中求所指出的阶的全微分:

$$3269. d^3 u, \text{ 若 } u = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy(x-y).$$

$$\text{解 } d^3 u = 6(dx^3 + dy^3 - 3dx^2 dy + 3dx dy^2).$$

$$3270. d^3 u, \text{ 若 } u = \sin(x^2 + y^2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } du &= 2x \cos(x^2 + y^2) dx + 2y \cos(x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= 2(x dx + y dy) \cos(x^2 + y^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 u &= -4 \sin(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (x dx + y dy)^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \cos(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2). \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$d^3 u = -8 \cos(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (x dx + y dy)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -8\sin(x^2+y^2) \cdot (xdx+ydy) \cdot (dx^2+dy^2) \\
& -4\sin(x^2+y^2) \cdot (xdx+ydy) \cdot (dx^2+dy^2) \\
& = -8(xdx+ydy)^3 \cos(x^2+y^2) \\
& -12(xdx+ydy)(dx^2+dy^2)\sin(x^2+y^2).
\end{aligned}$$

3271.  $d^{10}u$ , 若  $u = \ln(x+y)$ .

解  $du = \frac{dx+dy}{x+y}$ . 于是,

$$d^{10}u = -\frac{9!(dx+dy)^{10}}{(x+y)^{10}}.$$

3272.  $d^6u$ , 若  $u = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y$ .

解  $d^6u = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^6 u$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = -\cos x \operatorname{ch} y dx^6 - 6\sin x \operatorname{sh} y dx^5 dy \\
& + 15\cos x \operatorname{ch} y dx^4 dy^2 \\
& + 20\sin x \operatorname{sh} y dx^3 dy^3 - 15\cos x \operatorname{ch} y dx^2 dy^4 \\
& - 6\sin x \operatorname{sh} y dx dy^5 + \cos x \operatorname{ch} y dy^6 \\
& = -(dx^6 - 15dx^4 dy^2 + 15dx^2 dy^4 \\
& - dy^6)\cos x \operatorname{ch} y - 2dx dy(3dx^4 \\
& - 10dx^2 dy^2 + 3dy^4)\sin x \operatorname{sh} y.
\end{aligned}$$

3273.  $d^3u$ , 若  $u = xyz$ .

解 注意到  $d^2x = d^2y = d^2z = 0$ , 即得

$$\begin{aligned}
d^3u &= d^3(xyz) = C_3^1 dx d^2(yz) = 3dx \cdot (C_2^1 dy dz) \\
&= 6dx dy dz.
\end{aligned}$$

3274.  $d^4u$ , 若  $u = \ln(x^x y^y z^z)$ .

解 由于  $u = x \ln x + y \ln y + z \ln z$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} d^4 u &= (x \ln x)^{(4)} dx^4 + (y \ln y)^{(4)} dy^4 \\ &\quad + (z \ln z)^{(4)} dz^4 \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{dx^4}{x^3} + \frac{dy^4}{y^3} + \frac{dz^4}{z^3} \right). \end{aligned}$$

3275.  $d^n u$ , 若  $u = e^{ax+by}$ .

解 注意到  $d^2(ax+by) = 0$ , 即得

$$\begin{aligned} d^n u &= d^n(e^{ax+by}) = e^{ax+by} [d(ax+by)]^n \\ &= e^{ax+by} (adx + bdy)^n. \end{aligned}$$

3276.  $d^n u$ , 若  $u = X(x)Y(y)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } d^n u &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k d^{n-k} X(x) \cdot d^k Y(y) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k X^{(n-k)}(x) Y^{(k)}(y) dx^{n-k} dy^k, \end{aligned}$$

3277.  $d^n u$ , 若  $u = f(x+y+z)$ .

解 注意到  $d^2(x+y+z) = 0$ , 即得

$$d^n u = f^{(n)}(x+y+z) \cdot (dx + dy + dz)^n.$$

3278.  $d^n u$ , 若  $u = e^{ax+by+cz}$ .

解 注意到  $d^2(ax+by+cz) = 0$ , 即得

$$d^n u = e^{ax+by+cz} (adx + bdy + cdz)^n.$$

3279.  $P_n(x, y, z)$  为  $n$  次齐次多项式. 证明

$$d^n P_n(x, y, z) = n! P_n(dx, dy, dz).$$

证  $P_n(x, y, z)$  可表示为形如

$$Ax^p y^q z^r$$

的单项式之和, 其中  $A$  为常数,  $p, q, r$  为非负整数,

且  $p+q+r=n$ .

由于微分运算对加法及乘以常数是线性的 (可交换的), 因此要证

$$d^n P_n(x, y, z) = n! P_n(dx, dy, dz),$$

只要证明

$$d^n(x^p y^q z^r) = n! dx^p dy^q dz^r$$

就可以了. 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned} d^n(x^p y^q z^r) &= C_{n, p+q}^{p+q} d^{p+q}(x^p y^q) \cdot d^r(z^r) \\ &= \frac{n!}{r!(p+q)!} [C_{p+q}^{p+q} d^p(x^p) d^q(y^q) \cdot d^r(z^r)] \\ &= \frac{n!}{r!(p+q)!} \cdot \frac{(p+q)!}{p!q!} \cdot p!q!r! dx^p dy^q dz^r \\ &= n! dx^p dy^q dz^r. \end{aligned}$$

3280. 设:

$$Au = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

求  $Au$  和  $A^2 u = A(Au)$ , 若

$$(a) \quad u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}; \quad (b) \quad u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解 (a)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ . 于是,

$$Au = \frac{x(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = -u,$$

$$A^2 u = A(Au) = A(-u) = -Au = u.$$



$$(6) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}. \quad \text{于是,}$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1,$$

$$\Delta^2 u = \Delta(\Delta u) = 0.$$

3281. 设:

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

求  $\Delta u$ , 若

$$(a) \quad u = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y; \quad (6) \quad u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解 (a)  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x \operatorname{ch} y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \sin x \operatorname{ch} y.$  于是,

$$\Delta u = -\sin x \operatorname{ch} y + \sin x \operatorname{ch} y = 0.$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \text{由对称}$$

性知  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$  于是,

$$\Delta u = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0.$$

3282. 设:

$$\Delta_1 u = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2$$

及

$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

求  $\Delta_1 u$  和  $\Delta_2 u$ , 若

(a)  $u = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$ ;

(b)  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$

解 (a)  $\Delta_1 u = 9[(x^2 - yz)^2 + (y^2 - zx)^2 + (z^2 - xy)^2],$

$$\Delta_2 u = 6(x + y + z).$$

(b) 令  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 则  $u = \frac{1}{r}.$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}.$$

由对称性即知

$$\Delta_1 u = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^6} = \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2},$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}\right)$$

$$+ \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}\right) = 0.$$

求下列复合函数的一阶和二阶导函数:

3283.  $u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \\ &\quad + 4x^2 f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \end{aligned}$$

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

由对称性即知

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \\ &\quad + 4y^2 f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \\ &\quad + 4z^2 f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2), \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$3284. \quad u = f\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right).$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{y}f'_2\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}f'_2\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= f''_{11}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{2}{y}f''_{12}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{y^2}f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3}f'_2\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{x^2}{y^4}f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{x}{y^2}f''_{12}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{1}{y^2}f'_2\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{x}{y^3}f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right)^{*}). \end{aligned}$$

\* )  $f'_1, f'_2, f''_{11}, f''_{12}, f''_{22}$  均系按其下标的次序分别对第一、第二个中间变量求导函数。以下各题均同，不再说明。

$$3285. \quad u = f(x, xy, xyz).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= f'_1(x, xy, xyz) + yf'_2(x, xy, xyz) \\ &\quad + yzf'_3(x, xy, xyz). \end{aligned}$$

将  $f'_1(x, xy, xyz), f'_2(x, xy, xyz), f'_3(x, xy, xyz)$

简记为  $f'_1, f'_2, f'_3$ , 以后不再说明。于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + y f'_2 + y z f'_3, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x f'_2 + x z f'_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x y f'_3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= f''_{11} + y f''_{12} + y z f''_{13} + y (f''_{21} + y f''_{22} \\ &\quad + y z f''_{23}) + y z (f''_{31} + y f''_{32} + y z f''_{33}). \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f''_{12} = f''_{21}$ ,  $f''_{13} = f''_{31}$ ,  $f''_{23} = f''_{32}$  (以下各题均同), 故

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= f''_{11} + y^2 f''_{22} + y^2 z^2 f''_{33} + 2 y f''_{12} \\ &\quad + 2 y z f''_{13} + 2 y^2 z f''_{23}. \end{aligned}$$

同法可求得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= x^2 f''_{22} + x^2 z f''_{23} + x^2 z f''_{32} + x^2 z^2 f''_{33} \\ &= x^2 f''_{22} + 2 x^2 z f''_{23} + x^2 z^2 f''_{33}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = x^2 y^2 f''_{33},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= x f''_{12} + x z f''_{13} + f'_2 + x y f''_{22} + x y z f''_{23} \\
&\quad + z f'_3 + x y z f''_{32} + x y z^2 f''_{33} \\
&= x y f''_{22} + x y z^2 f''_{33} + x f''_{12} + x z f'_{13} \\
&\quad + 2 x y z f''_{23} + f'_2 + z f'_3.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = x y f''_{13} + x y^2 f''_{23} + x y^2 z f''_{33} + y f'_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = x^2 y f''_{23} + x^2 y z f''_{33} + x f'_3.$$

3286. 设  $u = f(x+y, xy)$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + y f'_2$ . 于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= f''_{11} + x f''_{12} + f'_2 + y f''_{21} + x y f''_{22} \\
&= f''_{11} + (x+y) f''_{12} + x y f''_{22} + f'_2.
\end{aligned}$$

3287. 设  $u = f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2)$ , 求  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + 2xf'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + 2xf''_{12} + 2f'_2 + 2xf''_{21} + 4x^2 f''_{22}$$

$$= f''_{11} + 4xf''_{12} + 4x^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_2.$$

由对称性即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''_{11} + 4yf''_{12} + 4y^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''_{11} + 4zf''_{12} + 4z^2 f''_{22} + 2f'_2.$$

于是,

$$\Delta u = 3f''_{11} + 4(x+y+z)f''_{12}$$

$$+ 4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)f''_{22} + 6f'_2.$$

求下列复合函数的一阶和二阶全微分 ( $x, y$  及  $z$  为自变量):

3288.  $u = f(t)$ , 其中  $t = x + y$ .

解  $du = f'(t)(dx + dy)$ ,  $d^2u = f''(t)(dx + dy)^2$ .

3289.  $u = f(t)$ , 其中  $t = \frac{y}{x}$ .

解  $du = f'(t) \cdot \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2}$ ,

$$d^2u = f''(t) \cdot \frac{(xdy - ydx)^2}{x^4} \\ - 2f'(t) \cdot \frac{dx(xdy - ydx)}{x^3}.$$

3290.  $u = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$

解  $du = f' \cdot \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$

$$d^2u = f'' \cdot \frac{(xdx + ydy)^2}{x^2 + y^2} + f' \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

3291.  $u = f(t)$ , 其中  $t = xyz$ .

解  $du = f'(t)(yzdx + xzdy + xydz),$   
 $d^2u = f''(t)(yzdx + xzdy + xydz)^2$   
 $+ 2f'(t)(zdx dy + ydx dz + xdy dz).$

3292.  $u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$

解  $du = 2f' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz),$   
 $d^2u = 4f'' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)^2$   
 $+ 2f' \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2).$

3293.  $u = f(\xi, \eta)$ , 其中  $\xi = ax$ ,  $\eta = by$ .

解  $du = af'_1 dx + bf'_2 dy,$

$$d^2u = a^2 f''_{11} dx^2 + 2ab f''_{12} dx dy + b^2 f''_{22} dy^2.$$

3294.  $u = f(\xi, \eta)$ , 其中  $\xi = x + y$ ,  $\eta = x - y$ .



解  $du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy) + f'_2 \cdot (dx - dy),$

$$d^2u = f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy)^2 + 2f''_{12} \cdot (dx^2 - dy^2) + f''_{22} \cdot (dx - dy)^2.$$

3295.  $u = f(\xi, \eta)$ , 其中  $\xi = xy$ ,  $\eta = \frac{x}{y}$ .

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot (ydx + xdy) + f'_2 \cdot \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2},$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= f''_{11} \cdot (ydx + xdy)^2 + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{y^4} \\ &\quad + 2f''_{12} \cdot \frac{y^2dx^2 - x^2dy^2}{y^2} \\ &\quad + 2f'_1 \cdot dx dy - 2f'_2 \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)dy}{y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

3296.  $u = f(x + y, z).$

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy) + f'_2 \cdot dz,$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy)^2 + 2f''_{12} \cdot (dx \\ &\quad + dy)dz + f''_{22}dz^2. \end{aligned}$$

3297.  $u = f(x + y + z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy + dz) + 2f'_2 \cdot (xdx$

$$+ ydy + zdz),$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u = & f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy + dz)^2 + 4f''_{12} \cdot (dx \\ & + dy + dz)(xdx + ydy + zdz) \\ & + 4f''_{22} \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)^2 + 2f'_2 \cdot (dx^2 \\ & + dy^2 + dz^2). \end{aligned}$$

3298.  $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right).$

解  $du = f'_1 \cdot \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + f'_2 \cdot \frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2},$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u = & f''_{11} \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{y^4} + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{(zdy - ydz)^2}{z^4} \\ & + 2f''_{12} \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)(zdy - ydz)}{y^2z^2} \\ & - 2f'_1 \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)dy}{y^3} - 2f'_2 \cdot \frac{(zdy - ydz)dz}{z^3}. \end{aligned}$$

3299.  $u = f(x, y, z)$ , 其中  $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ .

解  $du = (f'_1 + 2tf'_2 + 3t^2f'_3)dt,$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u = & (f''_{11} + 4t^2f''_{22} + 9t^4f''_{33} + 4tf''_{12} + 6t^2f''_{13} \\ & + 12t^3f''_{23} + 2f'_2 + 6tf'_3)dt^2. \end{aligned}$$

3300.  $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ , 其中  $\xi = ax, \eta = by, \zeta = cz$ .

$$\text{解 } du = af'_1 \cdot dx + bf'_2 \cdot dy + cf'_3 \cdot dz,$$

$$d^2u = a^2 f''_{11} \cdot dx^2 + b^2 f''_{22} \cdot dy^2 + c^2 f''_{33} \cdot dz^2$$

$$+ 2ab f''_{12} \cdot dx dy + 2ac f''_{13} \cdot dx dz + 2bc f''_{23} \cdot dy dz.$$

3301.  $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ , 其中  $\xi = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $\eta = x^2 - y^2$ ,  
 $\zeta = 2xy$ .

$$\text{解 } du = 2f'_1 \cdot (xdx + ydy) + 2f'_2 \cdot (xdx - ydy)$$

$$+ 2f'_3 \cdot (ydx + xdy),$$

$$d^2u = 4f''_{11} \cdot (xdx + ydy)^2 + 4f''_{22} \cdot (xdx - ydy)^2$$

$$+ 4f''_{33} \cdot (ydx + xdy)^2 + 8f''_{12} \cdot (x^2 dx^2 - y^2 dy^2)$$

$$+ 8f''_{13} \cdot (xdx + ydy)(ydx + xdy)$$

$$+ 8f''_{23} \cdot (xdx - ydy)(ydx + xdy) + 2f'_1 \cdot (dx^2$$

$$+ dy^2) + 2f'_2 \cdot (dx^2 - dy^2) + 4f'_3 \cdot dx dy.$$

求  $d^n u$ , 设:

3302.  $u = f(ax + by + cz)$ .

$$\text{解 } d^n u = f^{(n)}(ax + by + cz) \cdot (adx + bdy + cdz)^n.$$

3303.  $u = f(ax, by, cz)$ .

$$\text{解 } d^2u = \left( a dx \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + b dy \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + c dz \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 f(\xi, \eta, \zeta),$$

其中  $\xi = ax$ ,  $\eta = by$ ,  $\zeta = cz$ .

3304.  $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ , 其中  $\xi = a_1x + b_1y + c_1z$ ,  
 $\eta = a_2x + b_2y + c_2z$ ,  $\zeta = a_3x + b_3y + c_3z$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } d^2u &= \left[ (a_1dx + b_1dy + c_1dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + (a_2dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + b_2dy + c_2dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + (a_3dx + b_3dy \right. \\ &\quad \left. + c_3dz) \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right]^2 f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \\ &= \left[ dx \left( a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + a_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + dy \left( b_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + b_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + b_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + dz \left( c_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + c_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + c_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right]^2 f(\xi, \eta, \zeta). \end{aligned}$$

3305. 设  $u = f(r)$ , 其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  和  $f$  为可微分两次的函数. 证明:

$$\Delta u = F(r),$$

其中  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ,  $\Delta$  为拉普拉斯算子,

并求函数  $F$ .

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}.$$

由对称性即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{z^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) \\ &\quad + 2f'(r) \cdot \frac{1}{r} = F(r). \end{aligned}$$

3306. 设  $u$  和  $v$  为可微分两次的函数而  $\Delta$  为拉普拉斯算子 (参阅 3305 题). 证明:

$$\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\Delta(u, v),$$

$$\text{其中 } \Delta(u, v) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \Delta(uv) &= \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \left( u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= u \Delta v + v \Delta u + 2 \Delta(u, v),$$

这就是所要证明的.

3307. 证明: 函数

$$u = \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

( $a$  和  $b$  为常数) 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

证  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x-a}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(y-b)^2 - (x-a)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}.$$

由对称性即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

3308. 证明: 若函数  $u = u(x, y)$  满足拉普拉斯方程 (参阅 3307 题), 则函数

$$v = u\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

也满足这方程.

证 设  $\xi = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ ,  $\eta = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$ , 则  $v(x, y)$   
 $= u(\xi, \eta)$ . 从而

$$\begin{aligned} v'_{xx} &= u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\xi'_x)^2 + u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot (\eta'_x)^2 + 2u'_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_x \eta'_x \\ &\quad + u'_\xi \cdot \xi'_{xx} + u'_\eta \cdot \eta'_{xx}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v'_{yy} &= u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\xi'_y)^2 + u''_{\eta\eta} \cdot (\eta'_y)^2 + 2u'_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_y \eta'_y \\ &\quad + u'_\xi \cdot \xi'_{yy} + u'_\eta \cdot \eta'_{yy}. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\xi'_x = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\eta'_y, \xi'_y = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \eta'_x,$$

$$\xi''_{yy} = (\xi'_y)'_y = (\eta'_x)'_y = (\eta'_y)'_x = -\xi''_{xx},$$

$$\eta''_{xy} = (\eta'_y)'_y = (-\xi'_x)'_y = -(\xi'_y)'_x = -\eta''_{xx}$$

及

$$u''_{\xi\xi}(\xi, \eta) + u''_{\eta\eta}(\xi, \eta) = 0,$$

故

$$\Delta v = v''_{xx} + v''_{yy} = u''_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\xi'_x)^2 + u''_{\eta\eta} \cdot (\eta'_x)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2u'_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_x \eta'_x + u'_\xi \cdot \xi'_{xx} \\
& + u'_\eta \cdot \eta'_{xx} + u'_{\xi\xi} \cdot (\eta'_x)^2 + u'_{\eta\eta} \cdot (-\xi'_x)^2 \\
& + 2u'_{\xi\eta} \cdot \eta'_x (-\xi'_x) + u'_\xi \cdot (-\xi'_{xx}) + u'_\eta \cdot (-\eta'_{xx}) \\
& = (u'_{\xi\xi} + u'_{\eta\eta}) \left[ (\xi'_x)^2 + (\eta'_x)^2 \right] = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

即函数  $v$  也满足拉普拉斯方程。

3309. 证明: 函数

$$u = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

( $a$  和  $b$  为常数) 满足热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$\text{证 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{8a^3 t^2 \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}} \cdot \left[ (x-b)^2 - 2a^2 t \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-b}{4a^3 t \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{8a^5 t^2 \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2 t}} \cdot \left[ (x-b)^2 - 2a^2 t \right].$$

将  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$  与  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  比较即得



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2},$$

即函数  $u$  满足热传导方程.

3310. 证明: 若函数  $u = u(x, t)$  满足热传导方程 (参阅 3309 题), 则函数

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

也满足该方程.

证 设  $w = w(x, t) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}}$ , 此函数即 3309 题

中的函数  $u$  乘以  $2\sqrt{\pi}$ , 并令  $b = 0$  后得到. 因此, 它满足热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}.$$

显然有

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{4a^2t} w = -\frac{xw}{2a^2t}.$$

令  $\xi = \xi(x, t) = \frac{x}{a^2t}$ ,  $\eta = \eta(t) = -\frac{1}{a^4t}$ , 则

$$\xi_x' = \frac{1}{a^2t}, \xi_{xx}' = 0, \xi_t' = -\frac{x^2}{a^2t^2}, \eta_t' = \frac{1}{a^4t^2}.$$

由于  $v = w(x, t) \cdot u(\xi, \eta)$  及  $u_x' = a^2 u_{\xi\xi}'$ , 故

$$v_t' = w_t' \cdot u + w \cdot (u_t' \cdot \xi_t' + u_t' \cdot \eta_t') \\ = a^2 w_{xx}' \cdot u + w \cdot \left[ u_t' \cdot \left( -\frac{x^2}{a^2 t^2} \right) + a^2 u_{tt}' \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a^4 t^2} \right) \right],$$

$$v_x' = w_x' \cdot u + w u_t' \cdot \xi_x',$$

$$v_{xx}' = w_{xx}' \cdot u + 2w_x' \cdot u_t' \xi_x' + w u_{tt}' \cdot (\xi_x')^2 + w u_t' \cdot \xi_{xx}' \\ = w_{xx}' \cdot u + 2 \left( -\frac{xw}{2a^2 t} \right) u_t' \cdot \left( \frac{x}{a^2 t} \right) + w u_{tt}' \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a^2 t} \right)^2 \\ = w_{xx}' \cdot u - \frac{x^2 w}{a^4 t^2} u_t' + \frac{w}{a^4 t^2} u_{tt}'.$$

将  $v_t'$  与  $v_{xx}'$  比较即得

$$v_t' = a^2 v_{xx}',$$

即函数  $v$  也满足热传导方程.

3311. 证明: 函数

$$u = \frac{1}{r}$$

(式中  $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$ ) 当  $r \neq 0$  时, 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

证 本题证法与 3282 题(6)的证法完全类似, 只要将该题中的  $x, y, z$  换成  $x-a, y-b, z-b$  即可. 事实上,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(x-a)^2}{r^5},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(y-b)^2}{r^5},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(z-b)^2}{r^5}.$$

将上述三式相加, 即证得

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 0.$$

3312. 证明: 若函数  $u=u(x, y, z)$  满足拉普拉斯方程 (参阅 3311 题), 则函数

$$v = \frac{1}{r} u\left(\frac{k^2 x}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 y}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 z}{r^2}\right)$$

(式中  $k$  为常数及  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ) 也满足该方程.

证 证法一

设  $S = S(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{r}$ , 则由 3282 题(6)知

$$\Delta S = S''_{xx} + S''_{yy} + S''_{zz} = 0,$$

$$(S'_x)^2 + (S'_y)^2 + (S'_z)^2 = \frac{1}{r^4} = S^4.$$

$$S'_x = -\frac{x}{r^3} = -S^3 x, \quad S'_y = -S^3 y, \quad S'_z = -S^3 z.$$

$$\text{记 } v = \frac{1}{r} u\left(\frac{k^2 x}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 y}{r^2}, \frac{k^2 z}{r^2}\right)$$

$$= Su(k^2 S^2 x, k^2 S^2 y, k^2 S^2 z)$$

$$= Sw(x, y, z, S) = F(x, y, z, S).$$

于是,

$$v'_x = F'_x + F'_S \cdot S'_x.$$

注意到  $F'_x$  和  $F'_S$  也是自变量  $x, y, z$  和中间变量  $S$  的函数, 即得

$$v''_{xx} = F''_{xx} + 2F''_{xS} \cdot S'_x + F''_{SS} \cdot (S'_x)^2 + F'_S \cdot S''_{xx}.$$

由对称性得

$$v''_{yy} = F''_{yy} + 2F''_{yS} \cdot S'_y + F''_{SS} \cdot (S'_y)^2 + F'_S \cdot S''_{yy},$$

$$v''_{zz} = F''_{zz} + 2F''_{zS} \cdot S'_z + F''_{SS} \cdot (S'_z)^2 + F'_S \cdot S''_{zz}.$$

于是,

$$\Delta v = (F''_{xx} + F''_{yy} + F''_{zz}) + F'_S \cdot (S''_{xx} + S''_{yy} + S''_{zz})$$

$$+ \left\{ 2(F''_{xs} \cdot S'_x + F''_{ys} \cdot S'_y + F''_{zs} \cdot S'_z) \right. \\ \left. + F''_{ss} \cdot [(S'_x)^2 + (S'_y)^2 + (S'_z)^2] \right\}.$$

显然第二个括弧为零，也不难验证第一个括弧为零。事实上，

$$F''_{xx} + F''_{yy} + F''_{zz} = k^4 S^6 \cdot (u''_{11} + u''_{22} + u''_{33}) = 0.$$

现在来计算最后一个括弧。注意到

$$Sw'_s = 2k^2 S^2 xu'_1 + 2k^2 S^2 yu'_2 + 2k^2 S^2 zu'_3 \\ = 2xw'_x + 2yw'_y + 2zw'_z,$$

即得

$$F''_{ss} \cdot [(S'_x)^2 + (S'_y)^2 + (S'_z)^2] = (Sw)''_{ss} \cdot S^4 \\ = (w + Sw'_s)'_s \cdot S^4 \\ = (w + 2xw'_x + 2yw'_y + 2zw'_z)'_s \cdot S^4 \\ = S^4 w'_s + 2xS^4 w''_{xs} + 2yS^4 w''_{ys} + 2zS^4 w''_{zs}. \quad (1)$$

而

$$2(F''_{xs} \cdot S'_x + F''_{ys} \cdot S'_y + F''_{zs} \cdot S'_z)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2(Sw)''_{xs} \cdot (-S^3x) + 2(Sw)'_{ys} \cdot (-S^3y) \\
&\quad + 2(Sw)''_{zs} \cdot (-S^3z) \\
&= -2S^3x \cdot (Sw'_x)'_s - 2S^3y \cdot (Sw'_y)'_s - 2S^3z \cdot (Sw'_z)'_s \\
&= -2S^3x \cdot (w'_x + Sw''_{xs}) - 2S^3y \cdot (w'_y \\
&\quad + Sw''_{ys}) - 2S^3z \cdot (w'_z + Sw''_{zs}) \\
&= -S^3 \cdot (2xw' + 2yw'_y + 2zw'_z) - 2S^4w''_{xs} \\
&\quad - 2yS^4w''_{ys} - 2zS^4w''_{zs} \\
&= -S^4w'_s - 2xS^4w''_{xs} - 2yS^4w''_{ys} - 2zS^4w''_{zs}. \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

比较(1)式和(2)式即知第三个括弧也为零。于是，最后证得

$$\Delta v = 0$$

证法二

本题也可直接求出  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ，进而证得

$\Delta v = 0$ 。事实上，设

$$\frac{k^2 x}{r^2} = t_1, \quad \frac{k^2 y}{r^2} = t_2, \quad \frac{k^2 z}{r^2} = t_3,$$

利用 3306 题的结果即得

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v = & \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u(t_1, t_2, t_3)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(t_1, t_2, t_3)}{\partial y^2} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2 u(t_1, t_2, t_3)}{\partial z^2} \right] + u(t_1, t_2, t_3) \Delta \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \\ & + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial u(t_1, t_2, t_3)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u(t_1, t_2, t_3)}{\partial y} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \frac{\partial \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u(t_1, t_2, t_3)}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial z} \right]. \quad (1)\end{aligned}$$

为书写简便起见, 记  $u(t_1, t_2, t_3) = u$ . 分别求  $u$  及  $\frac{1}{r}$  对  $x, y, z$  的一阶偏导函数:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = & k^2 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2x^2}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) \right], \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = & k^2 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \cdot \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) \right], \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = & k^2 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2z^2}{r^4} \right) \right];\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \quad \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{r^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{r^3}.$$

从而得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = & k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2x^2}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} \right. \\ & \cdot \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1 \partial t_3} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) \left] \left( \frac{r^2 - 2x^2}{r^4} \right) \\ & + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2xr^4 - 4xr^2(r^2 - 2x^2)}{r^8} \right] \\ & + k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2 \partial t_1} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2x^2}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2^2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2 \partial t_3} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) \right] \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) \\ & + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2yr^4 - 4xr^2(-2xy)}{r^8} \right] \\ & + k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3 \partial t_1} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2x^2}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3 \partial t_2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3^2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) \right] \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) \\ & + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2zr^4 - 4xr^2(-2xz)}{r^8} \right], \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} \right. \\
&\quad \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1 \partial t_3} \cdot \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) \left. \right] \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) \\
&\quad + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2xr^4 - 4yr^2(-2xy)}{r^8} \right] \\
&\quad + k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2 \partial t_1} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2^2} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2 \partial t_3} \cdot \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) \right] \left( \frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4} \right) \\
&\quad + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2yr^4 - 4yr^2(r^2 - 2y^2)}{r^8} \right] \\
&\quad + k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3 \partial t_1} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xy}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3 \partial t_2} \right. \\
&\quad \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3^2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) \left. \right] \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) \\
&\quad + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2zr^4 - 4yr^2(-2yz)}{r^8} \right], \\
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2} \right. \\
&\quad \cdot \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1 \partial t_3} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2z^2}{r^4} \right) \left. \right] \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) \\
&\quad + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2xr^4 - 4zr^2(-2xz)}{r^8} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2 \partial t_1} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2^2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2 \partial t_3} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2z^2}{r^4} \right) \right] \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) \\
& + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2yr^4 - 4zr^2(-2yz)}{r^8} \right] \\
& + k^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3 \partial t_1} \cdot \left( -\frac{2xz}{r^4} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3 \partial t_2} \cdot \left( -\frac{2yz}{r^4} \right) \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3^2} \cdot \left( \frac{r^2 - 2z^2}{r^4} \right) \right] \left( \frac{r^2 - 2z^2}{r^4} \right) \\
& + k^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \cdot \left[ \frac{-2zr^4 - 4zr^2(r^2 - 2z^2)}{r^8} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{将 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r})}{\partial z},$$

及  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$  代入 (1) 式, 合并整理, 并注意

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 0 \text{ 及 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3^2} = 0,$$

即得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v = & \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{k^4}{r^4} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_3^2} \right) \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{2k^2}{r^4} \cdot \left( x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ 0 \cdot \sum_{\substack{i, i=1 \\ (i+i)}}^3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t_i \partial t_i} \Big] + u \cdot 0 + \frac{2k^2}{r^6} \left( x \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_1} \right. \\ \left. + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_2} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial t_3} \right) = 0,$$

上式说明函数  $v = v(x, y, z)$  也满足拉普拉斯方程。

3313. 证明: 函数

$$u = \frac{C_1 e^{-ar} + C_2 e^{ar}}{r}$$

(式中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  及  $C_1, C_2$  为常数) 满足  
爱尔木戈尔兹方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = a^2 u.$$

证 设

$$v = \frac{1}{r} e^{-ar}, \quad w = \frac{1}{r} e^{ar},$$

则有

$$u = C_1 v + C_2 w.$$

$$v'_x = v'_x \cdot r'_x = e^{-ar} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{a}{r} \right) \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$= -xv \cdot \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r} \right),$$

$$v''_{xx} = -v'_x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r} \right) x - v \cdot \left( -\frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{a}{r^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \frac{x}{r} \cdot x - v \cdot \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r} \right) \\
& = x^2 v \cdot \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r} \right)^2 + x^2 v \cdot \frac{1}{r} \\
& \cdot \left( \frac{2}{r^3} + \frac{a}{r^2} \right) - v \cdot \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{a}{r} \right) \\
& = v \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{3}{r^4} + \frac{3a}{r^3} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) x^2 - \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{a}{r} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

利用对称性, 即得

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta v &= v \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{3}{r^4} + \frac{3a}{r^3} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) \cdot (x^2 + y^2 \right. \\
& \left. + z^2) - \frac{3}{r^2} - \frac{3a}{r} \right] = a^2 v.
\end{aligned}$$

记  $b = -a$ , 则  $w = \frac{1}{r} e^{-br}$ . 仿上述证明, 有

$$\Delta w = b^2 w = a^2 w.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta u &= \Delta(C_1 v + C_2 w) = C_1 \Delta v + C_2 \Delta w \\
&= C_1 a^2 v + C_2 a^2 w = a^2 u,
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$\Delta u = a^2 u.$$

3314. 设函数  $u_1 = u_1(x, y, z)$  及  $u_2 = u_2(x, y, z)$  满足拉普拉斯方程  $\Delta u = 0$ . 证明: 函数

$$v = u_1(x, y, z) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)u_2(x, y, z)$$

满足二重调和方程

$$\Delta(\Delta v) = 0.$$

证 利用 3306 题的结果, 即得

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v &= \Delta u_1 + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \Delta u_2 \\ &\quad + u_2 \cdot \Delta(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 2\left(2x \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2y \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + 2z \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\right) \\ &= 6u_2 + 4\left(x \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\right).\end{aligned}$$

重复应用同一结果于  $\Delta v$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(\Delta v) &= 6\Delta u_2 + 4\left\{x\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) + y\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + z\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\right) + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\Delta x + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}\Delta y \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\Delta z + 2\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2}\right)\right\}.\end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}\right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\Delta u_2) = 0, \\ \Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}\right) &= 0, \quad \Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\right) = 0,\end{aligned}$$

故最后证得

$$\Delta(\Delta v) = 0.$$

3315. 设  $f(x, y, z)$  是可微分  $m$  次的  $n$  次齐次函数. 证明

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^m f(x, y, z) \\ &= n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)f(x, y, z). \end{aligned}$$

**证** 证法一

根据齐次函数的定义知, 函数  $f(x, y, z)$  满足

$$f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z). \quad (1)$$

在(1)式两端分别对  $t$  求  $m$  次导数. 首先考察  $\frac{d^m f}{dt^m}$ . 由求全导数的公式知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{df}{dt} &= x \frac{\partial f}{\partial (xt)} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial (yt)} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial (zt)} \\ &= t^{n-1} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f(x, y, z). \\ \frac{d^2 f}{dt^2} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{df}{dt} \right) = x \left\{ x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt) \partial (yt)} + z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt) \partial (zt)} \right\} \\ &\quad + y \left\{ x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt) \partial (xt)} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt)^2} + z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt) \partial (zt)} \right\} \\ &\quad + z \left\{ x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt) \partial (xt)} + y \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt) \partial (yt)} + z \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt)^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt)^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt)^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt)^2} \\
&\quad + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (xt) \partial (yt)} + 2yz \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (yt) \partial (zt)} \\
&\quad + 2zx \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt) \partial (xt)} \\
&= t^{n-2} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f(x, y, z).
\end{aligned}$$

一般地, 由数学归纳法可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^m f}{dt^m} &= \sum_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = m} C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3} \frac{\partial^m f}{\partial (xt)^{\alpha_1} \partial (yt)^{\alpha_2} \partial (zt)^{\alpha_3}} \\
&\quad \cdot x^{\alpha_1} y^{\alpha_2} z^{\alpha_3} \\
&= t^{n-m} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^m f(x, y, z), \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

其中总和是关于  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = m$  的非负整数  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的一切可能组合而取的, 且

$$C_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3} = \frac{m!}{\alpha_1! \alpha_2! \alpha_3!}.$$

而(1)式右端对  $t$  求  $m$  次导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
[t^m f(x, y, z)]^{(m)} &= n(n-1) \cdots (n-m \\
&\quad + 1) t^{n-m} f(x, y, z). \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

比较(2)式和(3)式, 令  $t=1$ , 即证得

$$\left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^m f(x, y, z)$$

$$=n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)f(x, y, z).$$

证法二

当  $m=1$  时, 则由

$$f(tx, ty, tz)=t^n f(x, y, z)$$

两端对  $t$  求导, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & x \frac{\partial f(tx, ty, tz)}{\partial(tx)} + y \frac{\partial f(tx, ty, tz)}{\partial(ty)} \\ & + z \frac{\partial f(tx, ty, tz)}{\partial(tz)} \end{aligned}$$

$$=nt^{n-1}f(x, y, z) \quad (t>0).$$

令  $t=1$ , 即有

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^1 f = nf.$$

当  $m=2$  时, 由 3234 题的结果知

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 f = n(n-1)f.$$

在 3233 题中已证得  $f'_x(x, y, z), f'_y(x, y, z),$

$f'_z(x, y, z)$  为  $(n-1)$  次的齐次函数.

今设  $m=k-1$  时命题为真. 对  $f'_x, f'_y, f'_z$  用数

学归纳法的假设, 即

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{k-1} f'_i$$



$$= (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)f'_x, \quad (4)$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{k-1} f'_y$$

$$= (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)f'_y, \quad (5)$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{k-1} f'_z$$

$$= (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)f'_z. \quad (6)$$

将(4)两端乘以  $x$ , (5)式两端乘以  $y$ , (6)式两端乘以  $z$ , 然后相加, 即得

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^k f(x, y, z)$$

$$= (n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)f(x, y, z)$$

$$= n(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-k+1)f(x, y, z).$$

即当  $m=k$  时命题也为真.

于是, 命题对于一切自然数  $m$  为真, 即

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^n f$$

$$= n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)f.$$

3316. 若

$z = \sin y + f(\sin x - \sin y)$ ,  
其中  $f$  为可微分的函数. 简化式子

$$\sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

解 
$$\sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sec x \cos x \cdot f' \\ + \sec y \cdot (\cos y - \cos y \cdot f') \\ = f' + 1 - f' = 1,$$

即

$$\sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

3317. 证明: 函数

$$z = x^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$$

(其中  $f$  为任意的可微分函数) 满足方程

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz.$$

证 
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \left\{ nx^{n-1} f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2x^n y}{x^3} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right\} + 2y \frac{x^n}{x^2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \\ = nx^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = nz,$$

即

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz.$$

3318. 证明:

$$z = yf(x^2 - y^2)$$

(其中  $f$  为任意的可微分函数) 满足方程

$$y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz.$$

$$\text{证 } y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y^2 \cdot 2xyf' + xy \cdot (f - 2y^2f') = xyf = xz,$$

即

$$y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz.$$

3319. 若

$$u = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3(y+z) + \frac{1}{2}x^2yz + f(y-x, z-x),$$

式中  $f$  为可微分的函数. 简化式子

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}.$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2(y+z) + xyz - f'_1 - f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2z + f'_1,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y + f_2.$$

将上述三式相加，即得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xyz.$$

3320. 设：

$$x^2 = vw, \quad y^2 = uw, \quad z^2 = uv$$

及

$$f(x, y, z) = F(u, v, w).$$

证明：

$$xf'_x + yf'_y + zf'_z = uF'_u + vF'_v + wF'_w.$$

证 把  $u, v, w$  当作自变量<sup>\*)</sup>，故

$$uF'_u = uf'_x \cdot x'_u + uf'_y \cdot y'_u + uf'_z \cdot z'_u,$$

$$vF'_v = vf'_x \cdot x'_v + vf'_y \cdot y'_v + vf'_z \cdot z'_v,$$

$$wF'_w = wf'_x \cdot x'_w + wf'_y \cdot y'_w + wf'_z \cdot z'_w.$$

将上述三式相加，得

$$uF'_u + vF'_v + wF'_w = (ux'_u + vx'_v + wx'_w) f'_x$$

$$+ (uy'_u + vy'_v + wy'_w) f'_y + (uz'_u +$$

$$+v z'_v + w z'_w) f'_z. \quad (1)$$

由题设得  $2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 0$ . 因为  $x$  不恒等于零, 所以  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}$

$$= 0. \text{ 同法可得 } \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} = 0.$$

再由题设, 得

$$2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} = v, \quad 2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = w, \quad 2y \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = w,$$

$$2y \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} = u, \quad 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = v, \quad 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = u.$$

将上述结果代入 (1) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} u F'_x + v F'_y + w F'_z &= \left( \frac{vw}{2x} + \frac{wv}{2x} \right) f'_x \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{uw}{2y} + \frac{wu}{2y} \right) f'_y + \left( \frac{uv}{2z} + \frac{vu}{2z} \right) f'_z \\ &= x f'_x + y f'_y + z f'_z. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$u F'_x + v F'_y + w F'_z = x f'_x + y f'_y + z f'_z.$$

\* ) 如果把  $x, y, z$  当作自变量, 也可以证明本题的结果.

假定任意函数  $\varphi, \psi$  等为可微分足够多次的函数,

验证下列等式:

$$3321. \quad y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \text{ 若 } z = \varphi(x^2 + y^2),$$

证 由于

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot 2y\varphi'(x^2 + y^2),$$

所以

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$3322. \quad x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 = 0, \text{ 若 } z = \frac{y^2}{3x} + \varphi(xy).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 &= x^2 \cdot \left[ -\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + y\varphi'(xy) \right] \\ &\quad - xy \cdot \left[ \frac{2y}{3x} + x\varphi'(xy) \right] + y^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$3323. \quad (x^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xyz, \text{ 若 } z = e^x \varphi\left(ye^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad (x^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= (x^2 - y^2) e^x \cdot \frac{x\varphi'}{y^2} ye^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} \\ &\quad + xy \cdot \left\{ e^x \cdot \varphi + e^x \varphi' \cdot \left[ e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} - \frac{x^2}{y^3} ye^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} \right] \right\} \\ &= xye^x \varphi = xyz. \end{aligned}$$

$$3324. \quad x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu, \text{ 若 } u = x^\alpha \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x^\alpha}, \frac{z}{x^\beta}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= nx^n \varphi - \alpha x^{n-\alpha} y \varphi'_1 \\ &\quad - \beta x^{n-\beta} z \varphi'_2 + \alpha y x^{n-\alpha} \varphi'_1 + \beta z x^{n-\beta} \varphi'_2 \\ &= nx^n \varphi = nu. \end{aligned}$$

$$3325. \quad x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}, \text{ 若}$$

$$u = \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + x \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= x \cdot \frac{y}{z} \ln x + \frac{xy}{z} + x\varphi - y\varphi'_1 - z\varphi'_2, \\ y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + y\varphi'_1, \quad z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xy}{z} \ln x + z\varphi'_2. \end{aligned}$$

将上述三式相加, 即得

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}.$$

$$3326. \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \text{ 若 } u = \varphi(x-at) + \psi(x+at).$$

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \varphi'' + a^2 \psi'', \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'' + \psi''.$$

将上述二式比较, 即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$3327. \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \text{ 若}$$

$$u = x\varphi(x+y) + y\psi(x+y).$$

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi + y\psi' + x\varphi', \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x\varphi' + \psi + y\psi',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\varphi' + y\psi'' + x\varphi'', \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi' + \psi' + y\psi'' + x\varphi'', \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x\varphi'' + 2\psi' + y\psi''. \quad (3)$$

(1) - 2 × (2) + (3), 即得

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

$$3328. \quad x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \text{ 若}$$

$$u = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

证  $u_1 = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  为零次齐次函数,  $u_2 = x\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  为一次齐次函数. 由 3234 题的结果 (对于二元更成立) 知

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_1 = 0, \quad \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_2 = 0.$$

于是,

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 (u_1 + u_2) \\
&= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_1 + \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_2 \\
&= 0 + 0 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

注. 也可不引用3234题的结果, 求出偏导数直接验证.

3329.  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = n(n-1)u$ , 若

$$u = x^n \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{1-n} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

证  $u_1 = x^n \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  为  $n$  次齐次函数,  $u_2 = x^{1-n} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

为  $1-n$  次齐次函数. 由 3234 题的结果知

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_1 = n(n-1)u_1,$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 u_2 = (1-n)(1-n-1)u_2$$

$$= n(n-1)u_2.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
&x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \\
&= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 (u_1 + u_2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$=n(n-1)(u_1+u_2)=n(n-1)u.$$

值得注意的是, 3328 题即为本题的特殊情形,  
 $n=0$ .

$$3330. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \text{ 若 } u = \varphi[x + \psi(y)].$$

$$\text{证 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi', \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'' \psi',$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi' \psi', \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi''.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

用逐次微分的方法消去任意函数  $\varphi$  和  $\psi$ ,

$$3331. z = x + \varphi(xy).$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + y\varphi', \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x\varphi'.$$

于是,

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

$$3332. z = x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y^2}\right).$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi + \frac{x}{y^2} \varphi', \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} \varphi'.$$

于是,

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

$$= 2x\varphi = 2z,$$

即

$$2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z.$$

3333.  $z = \varphi(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x\varphi'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y\varphi'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$

于是,

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

3334.  $u = \varphi(x - y, y - z).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'_1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\varphi'_1 + \varphi'_2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\varphi'_2.$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0.$$

3335.  $u = \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}\varphi'_1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}\varphi'_1 + \frac{1}{z}\varphi'_2,$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2}\varphi'_2.$$

于是,

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0 *).$$

\*) 注意到  $\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right)$  为零次齐次函数, 本题即 3315

题的特殊情形:  $n = 0$ .

3336.  $z = \varphi(x) + \psi(y)$ .

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x)$ . 于是,

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

3337.  $z = \varphi(x)\psi(y)$ .

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi' \psi$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi \psi'$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi' \psi'$ .

于是,

$$z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

3338.  $z = \varphi(x+y) + \psi(x-y)$ .

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi' + \psi'$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi' - \psi'$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'' + \psi'', \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \varphi'' + \psi''.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}.$$

$$3339. \quad z = x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + y\psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

解 注意到函数  $z$  为一次齐次函数, 由3315题知

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z.$$

$$3340. \quad z = \varphi(xy) + \psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

解 设  $z_1 = \varphi(xy)$ , 则由3331题知

$$x \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} = 0.$$

又  $z_2 = \psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$  为零次齐次函数, 且函数

$$x \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} = \frac{2x}{y} \psi'$$

也为零次齐次函数. 从而, 函数

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left( x \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( x \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} \right) \end{aligned}$$

是零次齐次函数. 于是, 由3315题知

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

但是,

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

故得

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

### 3341. 求函数

$$z = x^2 - y^2$$

在点  $M(1, 1)$  沿与  $Ox$  轴的正向组成角  $\alpha = 60^\circ$  的方向  $l$  上的导函数.

解  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{x=1} = 2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{y=1} = -2.$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos \beta = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

于是,

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \right|_{x=1} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (-2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{3}.$$

## 3342. 求函数

$$z = x^2 - xy + y^2$$

在点  $M(1, 1)$  沿与  $Ox$  轴的正向组成  $\alpha$  角的方向  $l$  上的导函数. 在怎样的方向上此导函数有: (a) 最大的值; (b) 最小的值; (B) 等于 0.

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} = 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=1} = 1$ . 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \Big|_{x=1} &= \cos \alpha + \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha \\ &= \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right). \end{aligned}$$

(a) 当  $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$ , 即  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$  最大;

(b) 当  $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$ , 即  $\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  时,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$  最

小;

(B) 当  $\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$ , 即  $\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  或  $\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{4}$

时,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = 0$ .

## 3343. 求函数

$$z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  沿与过此点的等位线成垂直的方向上的导数.

解 与等位线垂直的方向即梯度的方向或与梯度相反

的方向。于是，

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} &= \pm |\operatorname{grad} z| \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} \\ &= \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ y=y_0}} \\ &= \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2x_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2y_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right)^2} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}.\end{aligned}$$

3344. 求函数

$$z = 1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$$

在点  $M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  沿曲线  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  在此点的内法线方向上的导数。

**解** 曲线  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  是函数  $z$  的一条等位线。随着  $x, y$  的绝对值增大， $z$  是减少的，因此，曲线的内法线方向即梯度方向。于是，

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \bigg|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y=\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} &= |\operatorname{grad} z| \bigg|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y=\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{a^4} + \frac{4y^2}{b^4}} \bigg|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y=\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}}{ab} \quad (a > 0, b > 0).\end{aligned}$$

3345. 求函数

$$u = xyz$$



在点  $M(1,1,1)$  沿方向  $l\{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$  上的导数. 函数在该点的梯度的大小等于甚么?

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1}} = \cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma.$

$$|\text{grad } u| \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1}} \\ = \sqrt{3}.$$

3346. 求函数

$$u = \frac{1}{r}$$

(式中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ) 在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处梯度的大小和方向.

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{r^3}.$  于是,

$$\text{grad } u = -\frac{1}{r^3} (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k})$$

或简记成

$$\text{grad } u = \left\{ -\frac{x}{r^3}, -\frac{y}{r^3}, -\frac{z}{r^3} \right\}.$$

在点  $M_0$  处的梯度为

$$\text{grad } u = \left\{ -\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}, -\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}, -\frac{z_0}{r_0^3} \right\},$$

其中  $r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}$ . 从而得

$$|\text{grad } u| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_0^2},$$

$$\cos(\text{grad } u \wedge x) = \frac{-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{x_0}{r_0},$$

$$\cos(\text{grad } u \wedge y) = \frac{-\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{y_0}{r_0},$$

$$\cos(\text{grad } u \wedge z) = \frac{-\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{z_0}{r_0}.$$

3347. 求函数

$$u = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$$

在点  $A(\varepsilon, 0, 0)$  及  $B(0, \varepsilon, 0)$  二点的梯度之间的角度.

解  $\text{grad } u = \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\} = \{2x, 2y, -2z\}$ . 若

以  $\text{grad } u_A$  及  $\text{grad } u_B$  分别表示在  $A$  点及  $B$  点的梯度, 则有

$$\text{grad } u_A = \{2\varepsilon, 0, 0\}, \quad \text{grad } u_B = \{0, 2\varepsilon, 0\}.$$

由于

$$\text{grad } u_A \cdot \text{grad } u_B = 2\varepsilon \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2\varepsilon + 0 \cdot 0 = 0,$$

故知

$$\text{grad } u_A \perp \text{grad } u_B,$$

即在点  $A$  及点  $B$  二点的梯度之间的夹角为

$$(\widehat{\operatorname{grad} u_A}, \operatorname{grad} u_B) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

3348<sup>+</sup>. 在点  $M(1, 2, 2)$  处, 函数

$$u = x + y + z$$

的梯度之大小与函数

$$v = x + y + z + 0.001 \sin(10^6 \pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$$

的梯度之大小相差若干?

解  $\operatorname{grad} u = \{1, 1, 1\}$ ,  $|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{3}$ .

令  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 则

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{x}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{y}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r),$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{z}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r).$$

在点  $M(1, 2, 2)$  处,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{1000\pi}{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{2000\pi}{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{2000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{2000\pi}{3},$$

$$|\operatorname{grad} v| \approx 1000\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$= 1000\pi.$$

于是, 两梯度之大小相差为

$$|\operatorname{grad} v| - |\operatorname{grad} u| \approx 1000\pi - \sqrt{3} \approx 3140.$$

3349. 证明: 在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处函数

$$u = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2$$

及

$$v = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2mx + 2ny + 2pz$$

( $a, b, c, m, n, p$  为常数且  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0$ ) 二者的梯度之间的角度当点  $M_0$  无限远移时趋于零.

证 本题的题设条件“点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  无限远移”应理解为“ $x_0 \rightarrow \infty, y_0 \rightarrow \infty, z_0 \rightarrow \infty$  同时成立” (此时  $\sqrt{(ax_0)^2 + (by_0)^2 + (cz_0)^2} \rightarrow +\infty$ ), 否则, 本题的结论不成立.

显见有

$$\operatorname{grad} u = \{2ax_0, 2by_0, 2cz_0\},$$

$$\operatorname{grad} v = \{2ax_0 + 2m, 2by_0 + 2n, 2cz_0 + 2p\}.$$

令  $\alpha = ax_0, \beta = by_0, \gamma = cz_0$ ;

$$\alpha_1 = ax_0 + m = \alpha + m, \beta_1 = by_0 + n = \beta + n, \gamma_1 = cz_0 + p = \gamma + p.$$

于是,  $\operatorname{grad} u$  与  $\operatorname{grad} v$  的夹角  $\theta$  满足

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\alpha\alpha_1 + \beta\beta_1 + \gamma\gamma_1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \cdot \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2}}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta &= 1 - \cos^2 \theta \\ &= \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2) - (\alpha\alpha_1 + \beta\beta_1 + \gamma\gamma_1)^2}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(\alpha_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(a\beta_1 - a_1\beta)^2 + (a\gamma_1 - a_1\gamma)^2 + (\beta\gamma_1 - \beta_1\gamma)^2}{(a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(a_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2)} \\
&= \frac{(na - m\beta)^2 + (pa - m\gamma)^2 + (p\beta - n\gamma)^2}{(a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(a_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2)}.
\end{aligned}$$

令  $\delta = \max(|ax_0|, |by_0|, |cz_0|)$   
 $= \max(|a|, |\beta|, |\gamma|)$ , 则  
 $\delta \leq \sqrt{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \leq \sqrt{3}\delta$ .

于是, 当  $\sqrt{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\delta \rightarrow +\infty$ .

再令  $q = \max(|m|, |n|, |p|)$ , 则下述不等式显然成立:

$$\begin{aligned}
0 \leq \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{(na - m\beta)^2 + (pa - m\gamma)^2 + (p\beta - n\gamma)^2}{(a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)(a_1^2 + \beta_1^2 + \gamma_1^2)} \\
&\leq \frac{(2q\delta)^2 + (2q\delta)^2 + (2q\delta)^2}{\delta^2(\delta^2 - 6\delta q - 3q^2)} \\
&= \frac{12q^2}{\delta^2 - 6\delta q - 3q^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{当 } \delta \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时}).
\end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $\sqrt{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\sin^2 \theta \rightarrow 0$ , 即当  $\sqrt{a^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $\theta \rightarrow 0$ . 证毕.

3350. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  为可微分两次的函数. 若  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta,$

$\cos \gamma$  为方向  $l$  的方向余弦, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial l} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right)$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l^2} = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \cos \beta + \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \cos \gamma) \cos \alpha \\
& + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} \cos \gamma \right) \cos \beta \\
& + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \cos \gamma \right) \cos \gamma \\
& = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \beta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \cos^2 \gamma \\
& + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\
& + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} \cos \beta \cos \gamma + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \cos \gamma \cos \alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

3351. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  为可微分两次的函数及

$$l_1 \{\cos \alpha_1, \cos \beta_1, \cos \gamma_1\}, l_2 \{\cos \alpha_2, \cos \beta_2, \cos \gamma_2\},$$

$$l_3 \{\cos \alpha_3, \cos \beta_3, \cos \gamma_3\}$$

为三个互相垂直的方向. 证明:

$$(a) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3} \right)^2$$

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

$$(b) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_3^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

$$\text{证 (a)} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha_i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta_i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma_i \right)^2 \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \alpha_i + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \beta_i \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \gamma_i \\
&\quad + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \alpha_i \cos \beta_i \\
&\quad + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \beta_i \cos \gamma_i \\
&\quad + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \gamma_i \cos \alpha_i. \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

由于  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  是互相垂直的三个单位矢量，  
故

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \alpha_i \cos \beta_i = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \beta_i \cos \gamma_i = 0, \\
&\sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \gamma_i \cos \alpha_i = 0, \\
&\sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \alpha_i = 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \beta_i = 1, \\
&\sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \gamma_i = 1. \tag{2}
\end{aligned}$$

将上述诸等式 (2) 代入 (1) 式，即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

(6) 利用3350题的结果, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_i^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \alpha_i \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \beta_i + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \gamma_i \\ &+ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \alpha_i \cos \beta_i \\ &+ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \beta_i \cos \gamma_i \\ &+ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \gamma_i \cos \alpha_i. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

将诸等式(2)代入(3)式, 即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_3^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

3352. 设  $u=u(x, y)$  为可微分的函数且当  $y=x^2$  时有,

$$u(x, y) = 1$$

及

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x.$$



求当  $y=x^2$  时的  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ .

解  $\frac{d}{dx}u(x, x^2) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}.$

当  $y=x^2$ ,  $u(x, y)=u(x, x^2)=1$ , 故  $\frac{du(x, x^2)}{dx}=0$ ,

且有  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=x$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx}=2x$ . 将这些结果代入上式, 即得

$$x + 2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

于是,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} (x \neq 0).$

3353. 设函数  $u=u(x, y)$  满足方程

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

以及下列条件:

$$u(x, 2x) = x, u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2.$$

求:  $u''_{xx}(x, 2x), u''_{xy}(x, 2x), u''_{yy}(x, 2x)$ .

解 由于  $u(x, 2x)=x$ , 故

$$u'_x(x, 2x) + 2u'_y(x, 2x) = 1. \quad (1)$$

又因  $u'_x(x, 2x)=x^2$ , 故由 (1) 式即得

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

将(2)式两端对 $x$ 求导数, 有

$$u_{yx}^1(x, 2x) + 2u_{yy}^1(x, 2x) = -x; \quad (3)$$

由 $u_x^1(x, 2x) = x^2$ 两端对 $x$ 求导数, 有

$$u_{xx}^1(x, 2x) + 2u_{xy}^1(x, 2x) = 2x. \quad (4)$$

联立(3)式和(4)式并利用题设条件 $u_{xx}'' = u_{yy}''$ , 解之

即得

$$u_{xx}^1(x, 2x) = u_{yy}^1(x, 2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x,$$

$$u_{xy}^1(x, 2x) = \frac{5}{3}x.$$

假定 $z = z(x, y)$ , 解下列方程:

$$3354. \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi(y), \quad z = x\varphi(y) + \psi(y).$$

$$3355. \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi_1(x),$$

$$z = \int_0^x \varphi_1(t) dt + \psi(y) = \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$$

3356.  $\frac{\partial^n z}{\partial y^n} = 0.$

解  $\frac{\partial^{n-1} z}{\partial y^{n-1}} = \overline{\varphi}_{n-1}(x),$

$$\frac{\partial^{n-2} z}{\partial y^{n-2}} = y \overline{\varphi}_{n-1}(x) + \overline{\varphi}_{n-2}(x),$$

累次积分  $n$  次, 最后得

$$z = y^{n-1} \varphi_{n-1}(x) + y^{n-2} \varphi_{n-2}(x) + \dots + y \varphi_1(x) + \varphi_0(x).$$

3357. 假定  $u = u(x, y, z)$  解方程

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 0.$$

解  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi_1(x, y),$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi_2(x, y) + \psi_1(x, z),$$

$$u = \varphi(x, y) + \psi(x, z) + \chi(y, z).$$

3358. 求方程

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

的满足条件  $z(x, x^2) = 1$  的解  $z = z(x, y).$

解 由  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$  得

$$z = x^2 y + y^2 + \varphi(x).$$

又因  $z(x, x^2) = 1$ , 故

$$1 = x^4 + x^4 + \varphi(x),$$

从而有

$$\varphi(x) = 1 - 2x^4.$$

最后得

$$z = 1 + x^2 y + y^2 - 2x^4.$$

3359. 求方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

的满足条件  $z(x, 0) = 1$ ,  $z'_y(x, 0) = x$  的解

$$z = z(x, y).$$

解 由  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$  得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + \varphi(x).$$

又因  $z'_y(x, 0) = x$ , 所以

$$x = 0 + \varphi(x) \text{ 或 } x = \varphi(x).$$

从而有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + x.$$

由此得

$$z = y^2 + xy + \varphi_1(x).$$

又因  $z(x, 0) = 1$ , 故

$$1 = 0 + 0 + \varphi_1(x) \text{ 或 } 1 = \varphi_1(x).$$

最后得

$$z = 1 + xy + y^2.$$

3360. 求方程

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

的满足条件  $z(x, 0) = x, z(0, y) = y^2$  的解  $z = z(x, y)$ .

解 由  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$  得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \varphi_1(x),$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$$

现确定  $\varphi(x)$  及  $\psi(y)$ . 由于  $z(x, 0) = x, z(0, y) = y^2$ , 故有

$$x = \varphi(x) + \psi(0),$$

$$y^2 = \varphi(0) + \psi(y),$$

于是,

$$z = x + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 - [\varphi(0) + \psi(0)].$$

又因  $z(0, 0) = 0$ , 故  $\varphi(0) + \psi(0) = 0$ . 最后得

$$z = x + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}xy(x + y).$$

### §3. 隐函数的微分法

1° 存在定理 设: 1) 函数  $F(x, y, z)$  在某点  $\hat{A}_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  等于零; 2)  $F(x, y, z)$  和  $F'_z(x, y, z)$  在点  $\hat{A}_0$  的邻域内有定义并且是连续的; 3)  $F'_z(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ , 则在点  $A_0(x_0, y_0)$  的某充分小的邻域内存在唯一的连续函数

$$z = f(x, y) \quad (1)$$

满足方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$

而且是  $z_0 = f(x_0, y_0)$ .

2° 隐函数的可微分性 设除了上面的条件外, 4) 如果函数  $F(x, y, z)$  在点  $\hat{A}_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的邻域内可微分, 则函数 (1) 在点  $A_0(x_0, y_0)$  的邻域内也可微分并且它的导函数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  可从方程

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2)$$

求得. 若函数  $F(x, y, z)$  可微分任意多次, 则用逐次微分方程 (2) 的方法也可计算函数  $z$  的高阶导函数.

3° 由方程组定义的隐函数 设函数  $F_i(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$  满足下列条件:

(1) 于点  $\hat{A}_0(x_{10}, \dots, x_{m0}; y_{10}, \dots, y_{n0})$  变成为零;

(2) 在点  $\hat{A}_0$  的邻域内可微分;

(3) 在点  $\hat{A}_0$  函数行列式  $\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_n)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_n)} \neq 0$ .

在这种情况下，方程组

$$F_i(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3)$$

在点  $A_0(x_{10}, \dots, x_{m0})$  的邻域内唯一地确定出一组可微分的函数：

$$y_i = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_m) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

这些方程满足方程 (3) 及原始条件

$$f_i(x_{10}, \dots, x_{m0}) = y_{i0} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

这些隐函数的微分可由方程组

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial y_k} dy_k = 0$$

$(i=1, 2, \dots, n)^*$  求得。

3361. 证明：在每一点都不连续的迪里黑里函数

$$y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为有理数;} \\ 0, & \text{若 } x \text{ 为无理数} \end{cases}$$

满足方程

$$y^2 - y = 0.$$

证 当  $x$  为有理数时， $y^2 - y = 1 - 1 = 0$ ；当  $x$  为无理数时， $y^2 - y = 0 - 0 = 0$ 。因此，不论  $x$  为任何实数  $x$ ，均有

$$y^2 - y = 0.$$

3362. 设函数  $f(x)$  定义于区间  $(a, b)$  内。问在怎样的情况下方程

$$f(x)y = 0$$

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\* 这一段在简明陈述大多数的问题时无条件地假定隐函数和它们的对应导函数存在的条件满足。

当  $a < x < b$  时才有唯一连续的解  $y = 0$ ?

**解** 函数  $f(x)$  的非零点的集合在区间  $(a, b)$  内是处处稠密的, 即  $f(x)$  的零点的集合不能充满区间  $(a, b)$  的任意一个子区间  $(\alpha, \beta) \subset (a, b)$ . 此时, 方程  $f(x)y = 0$  有唯一连续的解  $y = 0$ . 事实上, 设  $y = y(x)$  为方程  $f(x)y = 0$  的一个连续解,  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ , 则

(1) 当  $f(x_0) \neq 0$  时, 显然有  $y(x_0) = 0$ ;

(2) 当  $f(x_0) = 0$  时, 由  $f(x)$  的非零点的稠密性知: 存在数列  $\{x_n\}$ , 满足  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$  及  $f(x_n) \neq 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ). 于是,  $y(x_n) = 0$ . 由  $y(x)$  的连续性即得

$$y(x_0) = y(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y(x_n) = 0.$$

于是, 当  $a < x < b$  时,  $y \equiv 0$ .

反之, 若方程  $f(x)y = 0$  在  $(a, b)$  只有唯一的连续解  $y = 0$ , 则  $f(x)$  的零点集必不能充满  $(a, b)$  的任何子区间. 事实上, 设在  $(a, b)$  的某子区间  $(\alpha, \beta)$  上  $f(x) \equiv 0$ . 定义  $(a, b)$  上的函数  $y_0(x)$  如下:

$$y_0(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } a < x < a + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4} \text{ 时;} \\ -\frac{4}{\beta - \alpha} \left( x - a - \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4} \right), & \text{当 } a + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4} \leq x < a + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \text{ 时;} \\ -\frac{4}{\beta - \alpha} \left[ x - a - \frac{3(\beta - \alpha)}{4} \right], & \text{当 } a + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \leq x \leq a + \frac{3}{4}(\beta - \alpha) \text{ 时;} \\ 0, & \text{当 } a + \frac{3}{4}(\beta - \alpha) < x < b \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$



如图6·27所示, 图中  $c_1 = \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4}$ ,  $c_0 = \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$ ,  $c_2 = \alpha + \frac{3(\beta - \alpha)}{4}$ .

显然  $y_0(x) \neq 0$ , 但  $y = y_0(x)$  是方程  $f(x)y = 0$  在  $(a, b)$  上的一个连续解.

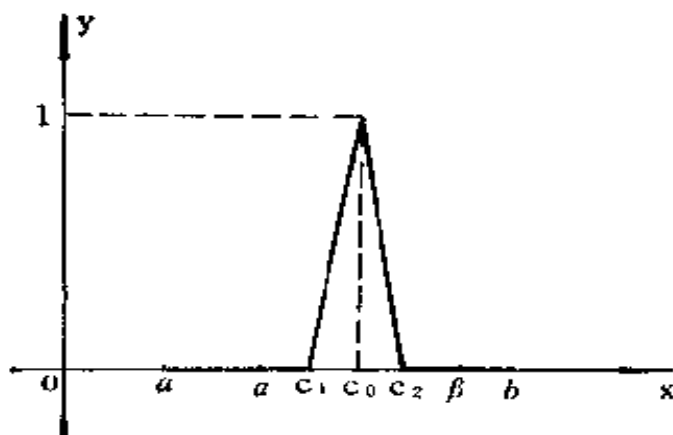


图 6·27

3363. 设函数  $f(x)$  和  $g(x)$  于区间  $(a, b)$  内有定义且连续. 问在怎样的情况下, 方程

$$f(x)y = g(x)$$

于区间  $(a, b)$  内才有唯一连续的解.

**解** 下面三个条件显然是必要的:

(1)  $f(x)$  的零点必须是  $g(x)$  的零点, 否则  $y$  无解;

(2)  $f(x)$  的非零点集合必须在  $(a, b)$  内稠密. 否则, 存在  $(\alpha, \beta) \subset (a, b)$ , 当  $x \in (\alpha, \beta)$  时, 恒有  $f(x) = g(x) = 0$ . 从而当  $x \in (\alpha, \beta)$  时, 任意改变原方程

一个连续解  $y(x)$  的函数值 (但保持连续性) 就得出原方程的另一个连续解 (参看3362题的图), 此与原方程连续解的唯一性矛盾.

(3) 如果  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 则对任一点列  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $f(x_n) \neq 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 均有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)} = y_0 \quad (y_0 \text{ 是有限数且只与 } x_0 \text{ 有关}).$$

显然, 如果上述极限不存在或对不同的序列取不同的值均导致  $y$  不连续.

反之, 若上述三个条件满足, 我们证明原方程的连续解存在唯一. 事实上, 这时令

$$y_0(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}, & \text{在 } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ 的点;} \\ \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ x_n \rightarrow x, f(x_n) \neq 0}} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)}, & \text{在 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 的点, 这里任取} \\ & x_n \rightarrow x, f(x_n) \neq 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots). \end{cases}$$

易知  $y_0(x)$  是  $(a, b)$  内的连续函数且满足原方程, 即是原方程的一个连续解. 现若原方程在  $(a, b)$  内还有一连续解  $y = y_1(x)$ , 则

$$f(x)y_1(x) = g(x), f(x)y_0(x) = g(x) \quad (a < x < b).$$

对任何  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ , 若  $f(x_0) \neq 0$ , 则  $y_1(x_0) = \frac{g(x_0)}{f(x_0)} = y_0(x_0)$ ; 若  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 取  $x_n \rightarrow x_0, f(x_n) \neq 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 则根据  $y_1(x)$  的连续性, 得

$$y_1(x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_1(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)} = y_0(x_0).$$

于是,  $y_1(x) \equiv y_0(x)$  ( $a < x < b$ ), 唯一性获证.

3364. 设已知方程

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad (1)$$

及

$$y = y(x) \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1) \quad (2)$$

为满足方程 (1) 的单值函数.

1) 问有多少单值函数 (2) 满足方程 (1)?

2) 问有多少单值连续函数 (2) 满足方程 (1)?

3) 设: (a)  $y(0) = 1$ ; (b)  $y(1) = 0$ , 问有多少单值连续函数 (2) 满足方程 (1)?

解 1) 无限个. 例如, 令

$$y_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & \text{当 } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq \frac{1}{n} \text{ 时;} \\ -\sqrt{1-x^2}, & \text{当 } x = \frac{1}{n} \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$
$$(n=1, 2, 3, \dots),$$

则显然  $y = y_n(x)$  ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) 都是满足方程 (1) 的单值函数.

2) 二个:  $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$  及  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ .

3) (a) 满足条件  $y(0) = 1$  的仅  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  这一个连续函数; (b) 满足条件  $y(1) = 0$  的有  $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$  及  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  这二个连续函数.

3365. 设已知方程

$$x^2 = y^2 \quad (1)$$

及

$$y = y(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty) \quad (2)$$

是满足方程 (1) 的单值函数.

1) 问有多少单值函数(2)满足方程(1)?

2) 问有多少单值连续函数(2)满足方程(1)?

3) 问有多少单值可微分的函数(2)满足方程(1)?

4) 设: (a)  $y(1)=1$ ; (b)  $y(0)=0$ , 问有多少单值连续函数(2)满足方程(1)?

5) 设  $y(1)=1$  及  $\delta$  为充分小的数, 问有多少单值连续函数  $y=y(x)$  ( $1-\delta < x < 1+\delta$ ) 满足方程(1)?

解 1) 无限个. 例如,  $y_n(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, & x \neq \frac{1}{n}; \\ -|x|, & x = \frac{1}{n}, \end{cases}$

( $n=1, 2, \dots$ ) 都是.

2) 四个:  $y=-x$ ,  $y=x$ ,  $y=|x|$  和  $y=-|x|$ .

3) 二个:  $y=-x$  和  $y=x$ .

4) (a) 二个:  $y=x$  和  $y=|x|$ ; (b) 四个: 即 2) 中之四个.

5) 一个:  $y=x$ .

3366<sup>+</sup>. 方程

$$x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$$

是定义  $y$  为  $x$  的多值函数. 问这个函数在怎样的域内, 1) 单值, 2) 有二个值, 3) 有三个值, 4) 有四个值? 求此函数的各枝点及它的单值连续的各枝.

解 由  $x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$  得  $y^4 - y^2 + (x^4 - x^2) = 0$ .

解之, 得  $y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}$ . 一共有单值连续

的六支，其中当  $\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4 \geq 0$  即  $|x| \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$

时有二支：

$$y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}, \quad |x| \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}},$$

$$y_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}, \quad |x| \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}.$$

而当  $0 \leq \frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4 \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$  即  $1 \leq x^2 \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$  时

有四支：

$$y_3 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}, \quad 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}};$$

$$y_4 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}, \quad -\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}} \leq x \leq -1;$$

$$y_5 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}, \quad 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}};$$

$$y_6 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4},$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}} \leq x \leq -1.$$

此外还有一个孤立点  $(0,0)$  (参看 1542 题的图形).  
考虑上述六支的公共定义域知：

1) 没有单值区域.

2) 双值区域为  $0 < |x| < 1$  及  $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ .

3) 三值区域为  $x=0$  及  $x=\pm 1$ .

4) 四值区域为  $1 < |x| < \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ .

枝点的必要条件为

$$[y^4 - y^2 + (x^4 - x^2)]'_y = 0,$$

即

$$4y^3 - 2y = 0.$$

于是,

$$y = 0 \text{ 及 } y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

由  $y=0$  解得  $x=0$  及  $x=\pm 1$ ; 而由  $y=\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  解得

$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$ . 经验证, 得六个枝点:

$$(-1, 0), (1, 0), \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right),$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right),$$

$$\left(-\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

3367. 求由方程

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2$$

所定义的多值函数  $y$  的各枝点和单值连续的各枝  $y = y(x)$  ( $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ).

解 由  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2$  得

$$y^2 = \frac{-(1+2x^2) \pm \sqrt{8x^2+1}}{2}.$$

因为当  $|x| \leq 1$  时,  $\sqrt{8x^2+1} \geq 1+2x^2$ , 故单值连续  
的各枝为 (共有四枝)

$$y = \varepsilon(x) \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8x^2+1} - (1+2x^2)}{2}} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1),$$

其中  $\varepsilon(x)$  分别为  $1, -1, \operatorname{sgn} x, -\operatorname{sgn} x$ .

下面再求枝点:

$$\left[ (x^2+y^2)^2 - x^2 + y^2 \right]_y' = 2(x^2+y^2) \cdot 2y + 2y = 0,$$

解之得  $y=0$ , 从而得  $x=0$  及  $x=\pm 1$ . 经验证得枝  
点为

$$(0, 0), (1, 0) \text{ 及 } (-1, 0).$$

3368. 设函数  $f(x)$  当  $a < x < b$  时连续, 并且函数  $\varphi(y)$  当  
 $c < y < d$  时单调增加而且连续. 问在怎样的条件下  
方程

$$\varphi(y) = f(x)$$

定义出单值函数

$$y = \varphi^{-1}[f(x)]?$$

研究例子: (a)  $\sin y + \operatorname{sh} y = x$ ; (b)  $e^{-y} = -\sin^2 x$ .

解 根据  $\varphi(y)$  的严格增加性以及  $\varphi(y)$ 、 $f(x)$  的连续  
性可知, 若存在  $(x_0, y_0)$  满足  $\varphi(y_0) = f(x_0)$ , 则在  $x_0$  近  
旁由方程  $\varphi(y) = f(x)$  可唯一地确定  $y$  为  $x$  的单值连  
续函数

$$y = \varphi^{-1}[f(x)] \quad (\text{满足 } y_0 = \varphi^{-1}[f(x_0)]) ; \quad (1)$$

若更设满足不等式

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow c+0} \varphi(y) < f(x) < \lim_{y \rightarrow d-0} \varphi(y) \quad (a < x < b), \quad (2)$$

则显然函数(1)是整个  $a < x < b$  上定义的连续函数.

$$(a) \text{ 设 } \varphi(y) = \sin y + \operatorname{sh} y \quad (-\infty < y < +\infty),$$

$f(x)=x$  ( $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ). 由于  $\varphi'(y)=\cos y + \operatorname{ch} y > 0$  ( $-\infty < y < +\infty$ ), 故  $\varphi(y)$  是  $-\infty < y < +\infty$  上的严格增函数, 又显然有

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} \varphi(y) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(y) = +\infty,$$

故不等式(2)满足. 于是, 由方程  $\sin y + \operatorname{sh} y = x$  唯一确定  $y$  为  $x$  的连续函数, 它定义在整个数轴:  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  上.

(6)  $\varphi(y)=e^{-y}$  及  $f(x)=-\sin^2 x$  虽然也满足题设条件, 但此方程是矛盾的 ( $e^{-y} > 0$ ,  $-\sin^2 x \leq 0$ ), 即不存在点  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 使有  $e^{-y_0} = -\sin^2 x_0$ . 因此, 不能定义  $y$  为  $x$  的单值函数.

3369. 设:

$$x = y + \varphi(y), \quad (1)$$

其中  $\varphi(0)=0$  且当  $-a < y < a$  时  $\varphi'(y)$  连续并满足  $|\varphi'(y)| \leq k < 1$ . 证明: 当  $-\varepsilon < x < \varepsilon$  时存在唯一的可微分函数  $y=y(x)$  满足方程(1)且  $y(0)=0$ .

证 设  $F(x, y) = x - y - \varphi(y)$ , 则

1) 由于  $\varphi(0)=0$ , 故  $F(0, 0)=0$ ;

2) 当  $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ,  $-a < y < a$  时,  $F(x, y)$ ,  $F'_x(x, y)$  及  $F'_y(x, y) = -1 - \varphi'(y)$  均连续;

3)  $F'_y(0, 0) = -1 - \varphi'(0) < 0$ , 当然  $F'_y(0, 0) \neq 0$ .

于是, 由隐函数的存在及可微性定理知: 存在  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 使当  $-\varepsilon < x < \varepsilon$  时, 存在唯一的可微分函数  $y=y(x)$  满足方程  $x=y+\varphi(y)$  及  $y(0)=0$ .

3370. 设  $y=y(x)$  为由方程



$$x = ky + \varphi(y)$$

所定义的隐函数，其中常数  $k \neq 0$  且  $\varphi(y)$  为以  $\omega$  为周期的可微周期函数，且  $|\varphi'(y)| \leq |k|$ 。证明

$$y = \frac{x}{k} + \psi(x),$$

其中  $\psi(x)$  为以  $|k|\omega$  为周期的周期函数。

证 由于  $x = ky + \varphi(y)$ ，故  $\frac{dx}{dy} = k + \varphi'(y)$ 。又因

$|\varphi'(y)| \leq |k|$ ，故  $\frac{dx}{dy}$  与  $k$  同号，即  $x$  为  $y$  的严格

单调函数，且为连续的。由于  $\varphi(y)$  是连续的以  $\omega$  为周期的函数，故有界，从而当  $k > 0$  时，

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty;$$

当  $k < 0$  时，

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} x = +\infty, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} x = -\infty;$$

由此可知，其反函数  $y = y(x)$  存在唯一，且是  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  上有定义的严格单调可微函数。令

$$y(x) - \frac{x}{k} = \psi(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty), \quad (1)$$

则由  $x = ky(x) + \varphi[y(x)]$ ， $\varphi[y(x) + \omega] = \varphi[y(x)]$  知  $x + k\omega = ky(x) + \varphi[y(x)] + k\omega = k[y(x) + \omega] + \varphi[y(x) + \omega]$ 。从而，根据反函数的唯一性，得

$$y(x + k\omega) = y(x) + \omega \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty). \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 式与 (2) 式，得

$$\psi(x + k\omega) = y(x + k\omega) - \frac{x + k\omega}{k} = y(x) - \frac{x}{k}$$

$$= \psi(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

同理可证

$$\psi(x - k\omega) = \psi(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

故  $\psi(x)$  是以  $|k|\omega$  为周期的可微周期函数. 由(1)得

$$y = y(x) = \frac{1}{k}x + \psi(x).$$

证毕.

对于由下列各方程式所定义的函数  $y$ , 求出  $y'$  和  $y''$ :

3371.  $x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = a^2.$

解 用求导数及微分两种方法解之.

解法一

等式两端分别对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$2x + 2y + 2xy' - 2yy' = 0,$$

故有

$$y' = \frac{y+x}{y-x}.$$

再对上式求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{(y-x)(y'+1) - (y+x)(y'-1)}{(y-x)^2} \\ &= \frac{2y - 2xy'}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{2y(y-x) - 2x(y+x)}{(y-x)^3} \\ &= \frac{2(y^2 - 2xy - x^2)}{(y-x)^3} = -\frac{2a^2}{(y-x)^3} = \frac{2a^2}{(x-y)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

解法二

等式两端分别微分，得

$$2xdx + 2xdy + 2ydx - 2ydy = 0, \quad (1)$$

故有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y+x}{y-x}.$$

对(1)式两端再微分一次，并注意  $d^2x = 0$ ，得

$$dx^2 + 2dxdy - dy^2 + (x-y)d^2y = 0,$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{1 + 2\frac{dy}{dx} - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}{y-x} = \frac{1 + \frac{2(y+x)}{y-x} - \left(\frac{y+x}{y-x}\right)^2}{y-x} \\ &= \frac{2x^2}{(x-y)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3372. \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x}.$$

解 解法一

等式两端对  $x$  求导数，得

$$\frac{x + yy'}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xy' - y}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解之即得

$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

将上式再对  $x$  求导数，得

$$y'' = \frac{(x-y)(1+y') - (x+y)(1-y')}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2(xy' - y)}{(x-y)^2} \\
 &= \frac{2x(x+y) - 2y(x-y)}{(x-y)^3} = \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x-y)^3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

解法二

等式两端分别微分，得

$$\frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解之即得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

对  $x dx + y dy = x dy - y dx$  再微分一次，得

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + y d^2 y = x d^2 y,$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= -\frac{1}{x-y} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= -\frac{(x-y)^2 + (x+y)^2}{(x-y)^3} = -\frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x-y)^3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

以下各题根据情况采用直接求导法或微分法。

3373.  $y - \varepsilon \sin y = x \quad (0 < \varepsilon < 1).$

解 等式两端对  $x$  求导数，得

$$y' - \varepsilon y' \cos y = 1,$$

故有

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon \cos y}$$

将上式再对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$y'' = -\frac{\varepsilon y' \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^2} = -\frac{\varepsilon \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^3}.$$

3374.  $x^y = y^x$  ( $x \neq y$ ).

解 取对数得

$$y \ln x = x \ln y \text{ 或 } \frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\ln y}{y} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

两端对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{y'(1 - \ln y)}{y^2},$$

故有

$$y' = \frac{y^2(1 - \ln x)}{x^2(1 - \ln y)}.$$

将上式再对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{1}{x^4(1 - \ln y)^2} \left\{ x^2(1 - \ln y) \left[ 2yy'(1 - \ln x) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{y^2}{x} \right] - y^2(1 - \ln x) \left[ 2x - 2x \ln y - \frac{x^2 y'}{y} \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^4(1 - \ln y)^3} \left\{ y^2 \left[ y(1 - \ln x)^2 - 2(x - y) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \cdot (1 - \ln x)(1 - \ln y) - x(1 - \ln y)^2 \right] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

3375.  $y = 2x \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x}.$

解  $\frac{y}{x} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x}$ , 显然  $\frac{y}{x} \neq 1$ .

两端微分, 得

$$d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{2d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}.$$

于是,  $d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$ , 即  $\frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} = 0$ , 故有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}.$$

将上式对  $x$  求导数, 即得

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{x \frac{dy}{dx} - y}{x^2} = 0.$$

3376. 证明: 当

$$1 + xy = k(x - y)$$

(式中  $k$  为常数) 时, 有等式

$$\frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{dy}{1+y^2}.$$

证 将等式  $1 + xy = k(x - y)$  两端微分, 得

$$x dy + y dx = k(dx - dy),$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} (x - y)(x dy + y dx) &= k(x - y)(dx - dy) \\ &= (1 + xy)(dx - dy), \end{aligned}$$

简化即得

$$\frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{dy}{1+y^2}.$$

证毕.

3377. 证明: 若

$$x^2y^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0,$$

则当  $xy > 0$  时有等式

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0.$$

证 将所给等式两端微分, 得

$$2xy^2dx + 2x^2ydy + 2xdx + 2ydy = 0,$$

即

$$x(y^2+1)dx + y(x^2+1)dy = 0. \quad (1)$$

由  $x^2y^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$  可解得

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}}, \quad y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}. \quad (2)$$

因为  $xy > 0$ , 故知  $x, y$  应同取正号或同取负号. 不论取什么符号, 当用(2)式代入(1)式后, 均可得

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0.$$

3378. 证明: 方程

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \quad (a \neq 0)$$

在点  $x=0, y=0$  的邻域中定义两个可微分的函数:  
 $y=y_1(x)$  和  $y=y_2(x)$ . 求  $y'_1(0)$  及  $y'_2(0)$ .

解  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$  即

$$y^4 + (2x^2 + a^2)y^2 - (a^2x^2 - x^4) = 0.$$

解之得

$$y^2 = \frac{-(2x^2 + a^2) + \sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4}}{2}$$

(根号前取正号是由于  $y^2 \geq 0$ )。记

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2}} = \pm f(x^2).$$

不难看出  $(0, 0)$  为枝点。从点  $(0, 0)$  出发，有单值连续的四个分枝：

$$y_{\text{I}} = f(x^2), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \delta;$$

$$y_{\text{II}} = f(x^2), \quad -\delta \leq x \leq 0;$$

$$y_{\text{III}} = -f(x^2), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \delta;$$

$$y_{\text{IV}} = -f(x^2), \quad -\delta \leq x \leq 0.$$

这几个单值分枝能否组成  $(-\delta, \delta)$  上的可微分函数，主要是看组成的函数在  $x=0$  是否可微。为此，研究各分枝在点  $x=0$  处的单侧导数。

$$\begin{aligned} y'_{\text{I}+}(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{y_{\text{I}}(x) - y_{\text{I}}(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{8a^2x^2 + a^4 - (2x^2 + a^2)^2}{2x^2(\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} + 2x^2 + a^2)}} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{4a^2 - 4x^2}{2(\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} + 2x^2 + a^2)}} = 1.$$

同法可得

$$y'_{I-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x} = -1,$$

$$y'_{II+}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-f(x^2)}{x} = -1,$$

$$y'_{IV-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{-f(x^2)}{x} = 1.$$

由上可以看出

$$y_1(x) = \begin{cases} f(x^2), & 0 \leq x < \delta, \\ -f(x^2), & -\delta < x < 0, \end{cases}$$

及

$$y_2(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x^2), & 0 \leq x < \delta, \\ f(x^2), & -\delta < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

是仅有的两个过点  $(0,0)$  的可微分函数, 且  $y'_1(0)=1$  及  $y'_2(0)=-1$ .

\*) 此方程的图象系双纽线 (图 6·28), 它的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta.$$

以上作法及结论

由图很容易看

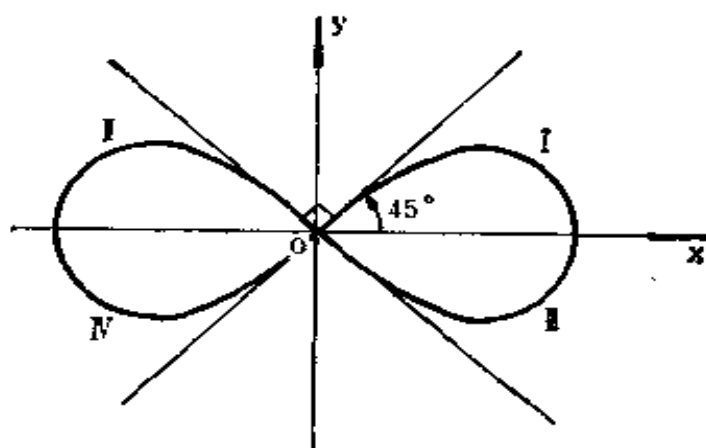


图 6·28

出.

3379. 设:

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 3x^2y - y^3,$$

求  $y'$  当  $x=0$  和  $y=0$  时的值.

解 本题讨论方法与 3378 题类似, 但由于不能直接解出  $y=f(x)$ , 故只能用隐函数表示. 由  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 3x^2y - y^3$  得

$$x^4 + (2y^2 - 3y)x^2 + y^4 + y^3 = 0.$$

解之得

$$x^2 = \frac{(3y - 2y^2) \pm \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2}.$$

令

$$g(y) = \frac{3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2},$$

$$h(y) = \frac{3y - 2y^2 - \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2},$$

则不难验证: 在  $y=0$  的邻域内均有  $g(y) \geq 0$ ; 而仅当  $y \geq 0$  时才有  $h(y) \geq 0$ . 于是, 点  $(0, 0)$  为枝点, 且从该点出发, 有六个单值连续枝:

I.  $x_1 = \sqrt{g(y)}$ ,  $0 \leq y < \varepsilon$ ; 它在  $0 \leq x < \delta$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_1(x)$ .

II.  $x_2 = -\sqrt{g(y)}$ ,  $0 \leq y < \varepsilon$ ; 它在  $-\delta < x \leq 0$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_2(x)$ .

III.  $x_3 = \sqrt{h(y)}$ ,  $-\varepsilon < y \leq 0$ ; 它在  $0 \leq x < \delta$  上定义隐函数  $y = f_3(x)$ .

IV.  $x_4 = -\sqrt{h(y)}$ ,  $-\varepsilon < y \leq 0$ ; 它在  $-\delta < x \leq 0$

上定义隐函数  $y=f_4(x)$ .

V.  $x_5=\sqrt{h(y)}$ ,  $0\leq y<\varepsilon$ ; 它在  $0\leq x<\delta$  上定义隐函数  $y=f_5(x)$ .

VI.  $x_6=-\sqrt{h(y)}$ ,  $0\leq y<\varepsilon$ ; 它在  $-\delta\leq x\leq 0$  上定义隐函数  $y=f_6(x)$ .

上述隐函数的存在性, 易从对右端  $y$  的表达式求导数而导数不为零获证. 因此, 只要求上述六枝在原点的单侧导数.

$$f'_{1+}(0)=\lim_{x\rightarrow+0}\frac{f_1(x)-f_1(0)}{x-0}=\lim_{y\rightarrow+0}\frac{y}{\sqrt{g(y)}}$$

$$=\lim_{y\rightarrow+0}\sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3y-2y^2+\sqrt{9y^2-16y^3}}}$$

$$=\lim_{y\rightarrow+0}\sqrt{\frac{2y}{3-2y+\sqrt{9-16y}}}=0.$$

$$f'_{2-}(0)=\lim_{x\rightarrow-0}\frac{f_2(x)-f_2(0)}{x-0}=\lim_{y\rightarrow+0}\frac{y}{-\sqrt{g(y)}}=0.$$

$$f'_{3+}(0)=\lim_{x\rightarrow+0}\frac{f_3(x)-f_3(0)}{x-0}=\lim_{y\rightarrow-0}\frac{y}{\sqrt{g(y)}}$$

$$=\lim_{z\rightarrow+0}\frac{-z}{\sqrt{g(-z)}}$$

$$=-\lim_{z\rightarrow+0}\sqrt{\frac{2z^2}{\sqrt{9z^2+16z^3}-3z-2z^2}}$$

$$=-\lim_{z\rightarrow+0}\sqrt{\frac{2z^2(\sqrt{9z^2+16z^3}+3z+2z^2)}{(9z^2+16z^3)-(3z+2z^2)^2}}$$

$$= -\lim_{z \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2(\sqrt{9+16z}+3+2z)}{4-4z}} = -\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_{4-}(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{f_4(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{y}{-\sqrt{g(y)}} \\ &= -(-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_{5+}(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{f_5(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{h(y)}} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3y-2y^2-\sqrt{9y^2-16y^3}}} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2(3y-2y^2+\sqrt{9y^2-16y^3})}{(3y-2y^2)^2-(9y^2-16y^3)}} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \sqrt{\frac{2(3-2y+\sqrt{9-16y})}{4+4y}} = \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$f'_{6-}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} \frac{f_6(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{y}{-\sqrt{h(y)}} = -\sqrt{3}.$$

于是, 上述六个单值连续枝可组成三个  $(-\delta, \delta)$  上的可微函数  $y = y_i(x)$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ ):

$$y_1(x) = \begin{cases} f_1(x), & x \geq 0 \\ f_2(x), & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad y'_1(0) = 0;$$

$$y_2(x) = \begin{cases} f_3(x), & x \geq 0 \\ f_6(x), & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad y'_2(0) = -\sqrt{3};$$

$$y_3(x) = \begin{cases} f_5(x), & x \geq 0 \\ f_4(x), & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad y'_3(0) = \sqrt{3}.$$

\*) 此方程的图象  
为三瓣玫瑰线 (图  
6·29), 它的极坐标  
方程为

$$r = a \sin 3\theta.$$

以上作法及结论, 由  
图很容易看出.

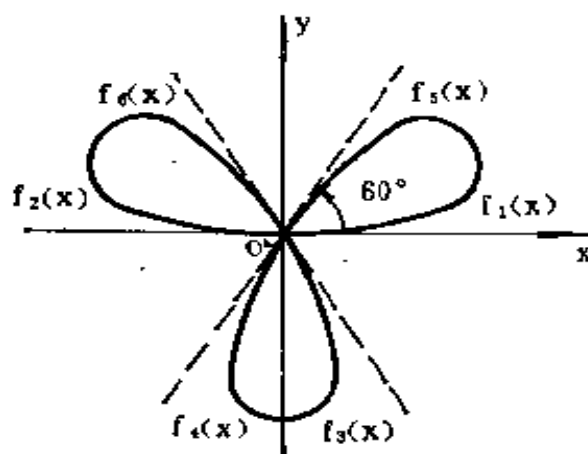


图 6·29

3380. 设  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$ ,  
求  $y'$ ,  $y''$  及  $y'''$ .

解 等式两端对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$2x + y + xy' + 2yy' = 0.$$

于是,

$$y' = -\frac{2x + y}{x + 2y}.$$

再对上式求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= -\frac{1}{(x+2y)^2} \left\{ (2+y')(x+2y) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (1+2y')(2x+y) \right\} = -\frac{18}{(x+2y)^3}; \\ y''' &= \frac{54}{(x+2y)^4} (1+2y') = -\frac{162x}{(x+2y)^5}. \end{aligned}$$

3381. 设:

$$x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + x - y - 1 = 0,$$

求  $y'$ ,  $y''$  及  $y'''$  当  $x=0$ ,  $y=1$  时的值.

解 等式两端对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$2x - y - xy' + 4yy' + 1 - y' = 0. \quad (1)$$

以  $x=0$ ,  $y=1$  代入(1)式, 得

$$y' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = 0.$$

将(1)式再对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$2 - y' - y' - xy'' + 4y'^2 + 4yy'' - y'' = 0. \quad (2)$$

以  $x=0$ ,  $y=1$ ,  $y'=0$  代入(2)式, 得

$$y'' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

将(2)式再对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$-3y'' - xy''' + 12y'y'' + 4yy''' - y''' = 0. \quad (3)$$

以  $x=0$ ,  $y=1$ ,  $y'=0$ ,  $y''=-\frac{2}{3}$  代入(3)式, 得

$$y''' \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

3382. 证明: 对于二次曲线

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0,$$

等式

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3} \left[ (y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right] = 0$$

为真.

证 原题中的二次曲线应是非退化的, 即

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ b & c & e \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

由  $\Delta \neq 0$  保证  $y'' \neq 0$  .

等式两端对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$2ax + 2by + 2bxy' + 2cyy' + 2d + 2ey' = 0. \quad (1)$$

于是,

$$y' = -\frac{ax + by + d}{bx + cy + e}.$$

(1) 式除以 2 后, 两端再对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$a + 2by' + cy'^2 + (bx + cy + e)y'' = 0.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= -\frac{a + 2by' + cy'^2}{bx + cy + e} = -\frac{1}{(bx + cy + e)^3} \\ &\quad \cdot \{a(bx + cy + e)^2 - 2b(bx + cy + e)(ax + by + d) \\ &\quad + c(ax + by + d)^2\} \\ &= \frac{\Delta}{(bx + cy + e)^3}, \\ (y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}} &= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (bx + cy + e)^2 \\ &= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [b^2x^2 + c(cy^2 + 2bxy + 2ey) + e^2 + 2bex] \\ &= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [b^2x^2 - c(ax^2 + 2dx + f) + 2bex + e^2] \\ &= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [(b^2 - ac)x^2 + 2(be - cd)x + e^2 - cf], \end{aligned}$$

即  $(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}$  是关于  $x$  的二次三项式, 故

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3} \left[ (y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right] = 0.$$

对于函数  $z = z(x, y)$  求一阶和二阶的偏导函数, 设:

3383.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ .

解 等式两端微分, 得

$$2xdx + 2ydy + 2zdz = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 + 2xdx + 2ydy + 2zdz = 0, \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 得

$$dz = -\frac{x}{z}dx - \frac{y}{z}dy,$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}.$$

由 (2) 得

$$\begin{aligned} dz^2 &= -\frac{1}{z}(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z}dx^2 - \frac{1}{z}dy^2 - \frac{1}{z}\left(\frac{x}{z}dx + \frac{y}{z}dy\right)^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{z}\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2}\right)dx^2 - \frac{2xy}{z^3}dxdy - \frac{1}{z}\left(1 + \frac{y^2}{z^2}\right)dy^2, \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{z}\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2}\right) = -\frac{z^2 + x^2}{z^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{xy}{z^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^3}.$$

3384.  $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$ .

解 等式两端对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得



$$3z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 3yz - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (1)$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}.$$

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy}.$$

(1) 式除以 3 后再分别对  $x$  及对  $y$  求偏导函数, 得

$$2z \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (z^2 - xy) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ & - z - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入上述两式, 化简整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{2xy^3z}{(z^2 - xy)^3}; \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{z(z^4 - 2xyz^2 - x^2y^2)}{(z^2 - xy)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2x^3yz}{(z^2 - xy)^3}.$$

3385.  $x+y+z=e^z$ .

解 等式两端微分, 得

$$dx+dy+dz=e^z dz, \quad (1)$$

故有

$$dz = \frac{1}{e^z - 1}(dx + dy) = \frac{1}{x+y+z-1}(dx + dy).$$

于是,

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

再将 (1) 式微分一次, 得

$$d^2 z = e^z d^2 z + e^z dz^2,$$

故有

$$d^2 z = -\frac{e^z}{e^z - 1}(dz)^2 = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z - 1)^3}(dx^2 + 2dxdy + dy^2).$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z - 1)^3} \\ &= -\frac{x+y+z}{(x+y+z-1)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

3386.  $z = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}.$

解 设  $r = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$ , 则  $\frac{z}{r} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{z}{r},$

$$d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) = \frac{d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^2}.$$

从而有  $d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) = 0$ , 或  $rdz - zdr = 0$ , 即

$$dz = \frac{z}{r^2}(xdx - ydy). \quad (1)$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zx}{r^2} = \frac{xz}{x^2 - y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{yz}{r^2} = -\frac{yz}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

由 (1) 得

$$(x^2 - y^2)dz = xzdx - yzdy. \quad (2)$$

(2) 式再微分一次, 得

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 - y^2)d^2z &= -(2xdx - 2ydy)dz + xdx dz \\ &\quad + zdx^2 - ydydz - zdy^2 \\ &= -(xdx - ydy) \left[ \frac{z(xdx - ydy)}{x^2 - y^2} \right] + zdx^2 - zdy^2 \\ &= \frac{z}{x^2 - y^2} \left[ -x^2dx^2 + 2xydx dy - y^2dy^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (x^2 - y^2)dx^2 - (x^2 - y^2)dy^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{z(-y^2dx^2 + 2xydx dy - x^2dy^2)}{x^2 - y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

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

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

3387.  $x + y + z = e^{-(x+y+z)}$ .

解 等式两端对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-(x+y+z)} \cdot \left(-1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right).$$

于是,

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

利用对称性, 得

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

显见

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

3388. 设,

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0 \quad (1)$$

及

$$f(x, y, z) = xyz^3.$$

求: (a)  $f'_x(1, 1, 1)$ , 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程 (1) 所定义的隐函数, (b)  $f'_y(1, 1, 1)$ , 设  $y = y(x, z)$  是由方程 (1) 所定义的隐函数. 说明为什么这些导

函数相异.

解 (a) 记  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$ ,  
则由方程 (1) 所定义的隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  的偏导  
函数  $z'_x(x, y)$  在 (1, 1) 点的值为

$$\begin{aligned} z'_x(1, 1) &= -\frac{F'_x(1, 1, 1)}{F'_z(1, 1, 1)} = -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}F(x, 1, 1)\Big|_{x=1}}{\frac{d}{dz}F(1, 1, z)\Big|_{z=1}} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 2 - 3x)\Big|_{x=1}}{\frac{d}{dz}(2 + z^2 - 3z)\Big|_{z=1}} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[f(x, y, z(x, y))]\Big|_{(1, 1, 1)} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}f(x, 1, 1)\Big|_{x=1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}f(1, 1, z)\Big|_{z=1} \cdot z'_x(1, 1) \\ &= 1 + 3 \cdot (-1) = -2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad y'_x(1, 1) &= -\frac{F'_x(1, 1, 1)}{F'_y(1, 1, 1)} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}F(x, 1, 1)\Big|_{x=1}}{\frac{d}{dy}F(1, y, 1)\Big|_{y=1}} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[f(x, y(x, z), z)]\Big|_{(1, 1, 1)}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} f(x, 1, 1) \Big|_{x=1} + \frac{d}{dy} f(1, y, 1) \Big|_{y=1} \cdot y'_x(1, 1) \\ = 1 + 2 \cdot (-1) = -1.$$

由 (a) 与 (6) 所求得的对  $x$  的偏导函数在  $(1, 1, 1)$  点的值不相等, 可说明如下:

方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  代表一个空间曲面, 而  $f(x, y, z)$  表示定义在这个曲面上的一个函数. 函数  $G(x, y) = f(x, y, z(x, y))$  表示把原曲面上的点投影到  $Oxy$  平面上后, 原曲面上的函数看成在  $Oxy$  平面上定义的一个函数,  $G'_x(x, y)$  表示此函数在  $Ox$  轴方向的变化率, 它不仅包含了原来函数在  $Ox$  轴方向的变化率, 还包含了原来函数在  $Oz$  轴方向的变化率的一部份. 同样地,  $H(x, z) = f(x, y(x, z), z)$  表示把原曲面上的点投影到  $Oxz$  平面上后, 原曲面上的函数看成在  $Oxz$  平面上定义的函数,  $H'_x(x, z)$  表示此函数在  $Ox$  轴方向的变化率, 它不仅包含了原来函数在  $Ox$  轴方向的变化率, 还包含了原来函数在  $Oy$  轴方向的变化率的一部份. 一般地, 原来函数在  $Oy$  轴和  $Oz$  轴方向的变化率的那两部份是不相等的.

3389. 设  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy - z - 9 = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$  当  $x = 1$ ,  $y = -2$ ,  $z = 1$  时的值.

解 等式两端微分一次, 得

$$2x dx + 4y dy + 6z dz + x dy + y dx - dz = 0.$$

即

$$(1-6z)dz=(2x+y)dx+(4y+x)dy. \quad (1)$$

再微分一次, 得

$$(1-6z)d^2z=6dz^2+2dx^2+2dxdy+4dy^2. \quad (2)$$

以  $x=1, y=-2, z=1$  代入 (1) 式, 得  $dz=\frac{7}{5}dy$ .

再以  $z=1, dz=\frac{7}{5}dy$  代入 (2) 式, 得

$$d^2z=-\frac{2}{5}dx^2-\frac{2}{5}dxdy-\frac{394}{125}dy^2.$$

于是, 当  $x=1, y=-2, z=1$  时,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}=-\frac{2}{5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}=-\frac{1}{5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}=-\frac{394}{125}.$$

求  $dz$  和  $d^2z$ , 设:

$$3390. \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

解 等式两端微分一次, 得

$$\frac{2x}{a^2}dx + \frac{2y}{b^2}dy + \frac{2z}{c^2}dz = 0.$$

于是,

$$dz = -\frac{c^2}{z} \left( \frac{xdx}{a^2} + \frac{ydy}{b^2} \right).$$

再将  $dz$  微分一次, 得

$$d^2z = -\frac{c^2}{z^2} \left[ z \left( \frac{dx^2}{a^2} + \frac{dy^2}{b^2} \right) - \left( \frac{xdx}{a^2} + \frac{ydy}{b^2} \right) dz \right]$$

$$= -\frac{c^4}{z^3} \left[ \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{dx^2}{a^2} + \frac{2xy}{a^2 b^2} dx dy + \left( \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{dy^2}{b^2} \right].$$

3391.  $xyz = x + y + z$ .

解 等式两端微分一次, 得

$$yzdx + xzdy + xydz = dx + dy + dz. \quad (1)$$

于是,

$$dz = -\frac{(1-yz)dx + (1-xz)dy}{1-xy}. \quad (2)$$

对 (1) 式再微分一次, 得

$$2zdx dy + 2xdy dz + 2ydx dz + xy d^2 z = d^2 z. \quad (3)$$

以 (2) 式代入 (3) 式, 化简整理得

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 z &= -\frac{2}{(1-xy)^2} \left\{ y(1-yz)dx^2 + [x+y \right. \\ &\quad \left. - z(1+xy)]dx dy + x(1-xz)dy^2 \right\} \\ &= -\frac{2\{y(1-yz)dx^2 - 2zdx dy + x(1-xz)dy^2\}}{(1-xy)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

3392.  $\frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$ .

解 等式两端微分一次, 得

$$\frac{zdx - xdz}{z^2} = \frac{dz}{z} - \frac{dy}{y}.$$



于是,

$$dz = \frac{z(ydx + zdy)}{y(x+z)}.$$

对  $(x+z)dz = zdx + \frac{z^2}{y}dy$  再微分一次, 得

$$\begin{aligned} (x+z)d^2z &= -(dx+dz)dz + dzdx \\ &\quad + \frac{2z}{y}dzdy - \frac{z^2}{y^2}dy^2 \\ &= -dz^2 + \frac{2z}{y}dydz - \frac{z^2}{y^2}dy^2 = -\left(dz - \frac{z}{y}dy\right)^2 \\ &= -\frac{z^2[(ydx + zdy) - (x+z)dy]^2}{y^2(x+z)^2} \\ &= -\frac{z^2(ydx - xdy)}{y^2(x+z)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$d^2z = -\frac{z^2(ydx - xdy)^2}{y^2(x+z)^3}.$$

3393.  $z = x + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{z-x}.$

解 等式两端微分一次, 得

$$dz = dx + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{(z-x)^2}} \cdot \frac{(z-x)dy - y(dz - dx)}{(z-x)^2}.$$

化简整理, 得

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

再对上式微分一次, 得

$$\begin{aligned} d^2z = & \frac{1}{[(z-x)^2 + y(y+1)]^2} \{ [(z-x)^2 \\ & + y(y+1)] dy \cdot (dz - dx) - (z-x) dy \\ & \cdot [2(z-x)(dz - dx) + 2y dy + dy] \}. \end{aligned}$$

将  $dz$  代入化简整理, 即有

$$d^2z = \frac{2(x-z)(y+1)[(x-z)^2 + y^2]}{[(x-z)^2 + y(y+1)]^3} dy^2.$$

3394. 设  $u^3 - 3(x+y)u^2 + z^3 = 0$ , 求  $du$ .

解 等式两端微分, 得

$$3u^2 du - 3u^2(dx + dy) - 6u(x+y)du + 3z^2 dz = 0.$$

于是,

$$du = \frac{u^2(dx + dy) - z^2 dz}{u[u - 2(x+y)]}.$$

3395. 设  $F(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2) = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

解 等式两端对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$F'_1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F'_2 \cdot \left(2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{F'_1 + 2xF'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}. \quad (1)$$

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_1 + 2yF'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}.$$

(1) 式两端对  $y$  求偏导函数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= -\frac{1}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^2} \{ (F'_1 + 2zF'_2) \\ &\quad \cdot [(F'_1)'_y + 2x(F'_2)'_y] - (F'_1 + 2xF'_2) \\ &\quad \cdot [(F'_1)'_y + 2z(F'_2)'_y + 2z'_y \cdot F'_2] \} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^2} \{ 2(x-z)F'_1 \cdot (F'_2)'_y + 2(z-x)F'_2 \\ &\quad \cdot (F'_1)'_y - 2[F'_1F'_2 + x(F'_2)^2]z'_y \} \\ &= -\frac{2(x-z)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^2} \{ F'_1 \cdot (F'_2)'_y - F'_2 \cdot (F'_1)'_y \} \\ &\quad - \frac{2F'_2 \cdot (F'_1 + 2xF'_2) \cdot (F'_1 + 2yF'_2)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

现分别求  $(F'_1)'_y$  及  $(F'_2)'_y$ :

$$(F'_1)'_y = F''_{11} \cdot (1 + z'_y) + F''_{12} \cdot (2y + 2zz'_y),$$

$$(F'_2)'_y = F''_{21} \cdot (1 + z'_y) + F''_{22} \cdot (2y + 2zz'_y).$$

注意到

$$1 + z'_y = \frac{2(z-y)F'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}, \quad 2y + 2zz'_y = \frac{2(y-z)F'_1}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2},$$

即得

$$F'_1 \cdot (F'_2)'_y - F'_2 \cdot (F'_1)'_y = F'_1 F''_{21} \cdot \frac{2(z-y)F'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + F'_1 F''_{22} \cdot \frac{2(y-z)F'_1}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} \\
& - F'_2 F''_{11} \cdot \frac{2(z-y)F'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} - F'_2 F''_{12} \cdot \frac{2(y-z)F'_1}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} \\
& = \frac{2(y-z)}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} \{ (F'_1)^2 F''_{22} - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11} \}.
\end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= - \frac{4(x-z)(y-z)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^3} \{ (F'_1)^2 F''_{22} \\
& - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11} \} \\
& - \frac{2F'_2 \cdot (F'_1 + 2xF'_2) \cdot (F'_1 + 2yF'_2)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^3}.
\end{aligned}$$

3396. 设  $F(x-y, y-z, z-x) = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解 等式两端对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot \left( -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F'_3 \cdot \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 \right) = 0.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F'_1 - F'_3}{F'_2 - F'_3}.$$

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F'_2 - F'_1}{F'_2 - F'_3}.$$

3397. 设  $F(x, x+y, x+y+z)=0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  和  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解 等式两端分别对  $x$  及对  $y$  求偏导函数, 得

$$F'_1 + F'_2 + F'_3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0,$$

$$F'_2 + F'_3 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\left(1 + \frac{F'_1 + F'_2}{F'_3}\right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\left(1 + \frac{F'_2}{F'_3}\right).$$

再将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & -\frac{1}{(F'_3)^2} \left\{ F'_3 \cdot \left[ F''_{11} + F''_{12} + F''_{13} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + F''_{21} + F''_{22} + F''_{23} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right] \right. \\ & \left. - (F'_1 + F'_2) \cdot \left[ F''_{31} + F''_{32} + F''_{33} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  代入化简整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & -\frac{1}{(F'_3)^3} \{ (F'_3)^2 \cdot (F''_{11} + 2F''_{12} + F''_{22}) \\ & - 2(F'_1 + F'_2)F'_3 \cdot (F''_{13} + F''_{23}) + (F'_1 + F'_2)^2 F''_{33} \}. \end{aligned}$$

3398. 设  $F(xz, yz)=0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解 等式两端对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$F'_1 \cdot \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F'_2 \cdot y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{z F'_1}{x F'_1 + y F'_2}.$$

将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  再对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & - \frac{1}{(x F'_1 + y F'_2)^2} \left\{ (x F'_1 + y F'_2) \cdot \left[ F'_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + z \left( F''_{11} \cdot \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{12} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \left[ F'_1 + x \left( F''_{11} \cdot \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{12} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + y \left( F''_{21} \cdot \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{22} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right] z F'_1 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  代入化简整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & - \frac{1}{(x F'_1 + y F'_2)^3} \{ y^2 z^2 [(F'_1)^2 F''_{22} \\ & - 2 F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11}] - 2 z (F'_1)^2 \\ & \cdot (x F'_1 + y F'_2) \}. \end{aligned}$$

3399. 设 (a)  $F(x+z, y+z)=0$ ;

(6)  $F\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right)=0$ , 求  $d^2 z$ .

解 (a) 等式两端微分, 得

$$F'_1 \cdot (dx + dz) + F'_2 \cdot (dy + dz) = 0. \quad (1)$$

于是,

$$dz = -\frac{F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy}{F'_1 + F'_2},$$

$$dx + dz = \frac{F'_2 \cdot (dx - dy)}{F'_1 + F'_2},$$

$$dy + dz = -\frac{F'_1 \cdot (dx - dy)}{F'_1 + F'_2}.$$

对 (1) 式再求一次微分, 得

$$F''_{11} \cdot (dx + dz)^2 + 2F''_{12} \cdot (dx + dz)(dy + dz) \\ + F''_{22} \cdot (dy + dz)^2 + (F'_1 + F'_2)d^2z = 0.$$

于是,

$$d^2z = -\frac{1}{F'_1 + F'_2} [F''_{11} \cdot (dx + dz)^2 + 2F''_{12} \\ \cdot (dx + dz)(dy + dz) + F''_{22} \cdot (dy + dz)^2] \\ = -\frac{1}{(F'_1 + F'_2)^3} [F''_{11} \cdot (F'_2)^2 - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} \\ + F''_{22} \cdot (F'_1)^2] (dx - dy)^2.$$

(6) 等式两端微分, 得

$$F'_1 \cdot \frac{zdx - xdz}{z^2} + F'_2 \cdot \frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2} = 0. \quad (2)$$

于是,

$$dz = \frac{z(F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2},$$

$$zdx - xdz = -\frac{zF'_2 \cdot (ydx - xdy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2},$$

$$zdy - ydz = -\frac{zF'_1 \cdot (ydx - xdy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2}.$$

(2) 式乘以  $z^2$  后再微分一次, 得

$$F''_{11} \cdot \frac{(zdx - xdz)^2}{z^2} + 2F''_{12}$$

$$\cdot \frac{(zdx - xdz)(zdy - ydz)}{z^2} + F''_{22} \cdot \frac{(zdy - ydz)^2}{z^2}$$

$$- (xF'_1 + yF'_2) d^2z = 0.$$

于是,

$$d^2z = \frac{1}{z^2(xF'_1 + yF'_2)} [F''_{11} \cdot (zdx - xdz)^2$$

$$+ 2F''_{12}(zdx - xdz)(zdy - ydz)$$

$$+ F''_{22} \cdot (zdy - ydz)^2]$$

$$= \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{(xF'_1 + yF'_2)^3} [F''_{11} \cdot (F'_2)^2$$

$$- 2F'_1F'_2F''_{12} + F''_{22} \cdot (F'_1)^2].$$

3400. 设  $x=x(y, z)$ ,  $y=y(x, z)$ ,  $z=z(x, y)$  为由方程  $F(x, y, z)=0$  所定义的函数. 证明:

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

证 根据隐函数求导法, 有



$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}.$$

— 三式相乘即得

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

3401. 设  $x+y+z=0$ ,  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ , 求  $\frac{dx}{dz}$  和  $\frac{dy}{dz}$ .

解 对  $z$  求导数, 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dy}{dz} + 1 = 0, \\ 2x \frac{dx}{dz} + 2y \frac{dy}{dz} + 2z = 0. \end{cases}$$

联立求解, 得

$$\frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{y-z}{x-y}, \quad \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{z-x}{x-y}.$$

3402. 设  $x^2+y^2=\frac{1}{2}z^2$ ,  $x+y+z=2$ , 求  $\frac{dx}{dz}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dz}$ ,  $\frac{d^2x}{dz^2}$

和  $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2}$  当  $x=1$ ,  $y=-1$ ,  $z=2$  时的值.

解 对  $z$  求导数, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2x \frac{dx}{dz} + 2y \frac{dy}{dz} = z, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dy}{dz} + 1 = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\left(\frac{dx}{dz}\right)^2 + 2x\frac{d^2x}{dz^2} + 2\left(\frac{dy}{dz}\right)^2 + 2\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = 1, (3) \\ \frac{d^2x}{dz^2} + \frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

将  $x=1, y=-1, z=2$  代入 (1), (2), 解得

$$\frac{dx}{dz} = 0, \quad \frac{dy}{dz} = -1.$$

将上述结果及  $x, y, z$  值联同由 (4) 式所决定的式子

$\frac{d^2x}{dz^2} = -\frac{d^2y}{dz^2}$  一起代入 (3) 式, 即得

$$\frac{d^2x}{dz^2} = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

3403. 设  $xu - yv = 0$ ,  $yu + xv = 1$ , 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  和

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}.$$

解 微分得

$$\begin{cases} xdu - ydv = vdy - udx, \\ ydu + xdv = -vdx - udy. \end{cases}$$

于是,

$$du = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} [-(xu + yv)dx + (xv - yu)dy],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x^2 + y^2 > 0).$$

3404. 设  $u+v=x+y$ ,  $\frac{\sin u}{\sin v} = \frac{x}{y}$ , 求  $du, dv, d^2u$  和  $d^2v$ .

解 将原式改写为

$$\begin{cases} u+v=x+y, \\ y\sin u=x\sin v. \end{cases}$$

微分得

$$\begin{cases} du+dv=dx+dy, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin u dy + y \cos u du = \sin v dx + x \cos v dv. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

联立求解, 得

$$du = \frac{1}{x \cos v + y \cos u} [(\sin v + x \cos v) dx - (\sin u - x \cos v) dy],$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x \cos v + y \cos u} [-(\sin v - y \cos u) dx + (\sin u + y \cos u) dy].$$

对 (1), (2) 式再微分一次, 得

$$\begin{cases} d^2u + d^2v = 0, \\ y \cos u \cdot d^2u + 2 \cos u \cdot dy du - y \sin u \cdot du^2 \\ \quad = x \cos v \cdot d^2v + 2 \cos v \cdot dx dv - x \sin v \cdot dv^2. \end{cases}$$

联立求解, 得

$$d^2u = -d^2v = \frac{1}{x\cos v + y\cos u} [(2\cos v dx - x\sin v dv) dv - (2\cos u dy - y\sin u du) du].$$

3405. 设:

$$e^{\frac{v}{x}} \cos \frac{v}{y} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}, e^{\frac{u}{x}} \sin \frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

求  $du, dv, d^2u$  和  $d^2v$  当  $x=1, y=1, u=0, v=\frac{\pi}{4}$  时的表达式.

解 将所给二式相除及平方相加, 分别得

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} \frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{x}, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{\frac{2u}{x}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}. & (2) \end{cases}$$

微分 (1) 式:

$$\sec^2 \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{y dv - v dy}{y^2} = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2}. \quad (3)$$

以  $x=1, y=1, v=\frac{\pi}{4}$  代入 (3) 代, 得

$$dv = \frac{\pi}{4} dy - \frac{1}{2} (dx - dy).$$

微分 (3) 式:

$$2\sec^2 \frac{v}{y} \operatorname{tg} \frac{v}{y} \cdot \left( \frac{y dv - v dy}{y^2} \right)^2 + \sec^2 \frac{v}{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{y^2 d^2 v - 2(y dv - v dy) dy}{y^3} \\ &= \frac{-2(x dy - y dx) dx}{x^3}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

以  $x=1$ ,  $y=1$ ,  $v=\frac{\pi}{4}$  及  $dv$  值代入 (4) 式, 得

$$d^2 v = \frac{1}{2} (dx - dy)^2.$$

微分 (2) 式:

$$2e^{\frac{2x}{x}} \cdot \frac{x du - u dx}{x^2} = x dx + y dy. \quad (5)$$

以  $x=1$ ,  $y=1$ ,  $u=0$  代入 (5) 式, 得

$$du = \frac{dx + dy}{2}.$$

微分 (5) 式:

$$\begin{aligned} & 4e^{\frac{2x}{x}} \left( \frac{x du - u dx}{x^2} \right)^2 + 2e^{\frac{2x}{x}} \frac{x^2 d^2 u - 2(x du - u dx) dx}{x^3} \\ &= dx^2 + dy^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

以  $x=1$ ,  $y=1$ ,  $u=0$  及  $du$  代入 (6) 式, 得

$$d^2 u = dx^2.$$

3406. 设:

$$x = t + t^{-1}, \quad y = t^2 + t^{-2}, \quad z = t^3 + t^{-3}.$$

求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$  和  $\frac{d^2 z}{dx^2}$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t - \frac{2}{t^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2 \left( t + \frac{1}{t} \right);$$

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2;$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dz}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3 \left( 2t - \frac{2}{t^3} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 6 \left( t + \frac{1}{t} \right).$$

注 本题也可消去  $t$  以求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  和  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$ . 事实上,

$$y = \left( t + \frac{1}{t} \right)^2 - 2 = x^2 - 2,$$

$$z = \left( t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \left( t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) = x(x^2 - 3) = x^3 - 3x.$$

于是,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = 3x^2 - 3,$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2, \quad \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 6x.$$

再将  $x=t+\frac{1}{t}$  代入上述结果, 即得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right), \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = 3\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1\right),$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2, \quad \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 6\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right).$$

3407. 在  $Oxy$  平面上怎样的域内方程组

$$x=u+v, \quad y=u^2+v^2, \quad z=u^3+v^3$$

(式中参数  $u$  和  $v$  取一切可能的实数值) 定义  $z$  为变

数  $x$  和  $y$  的函数? 求导函数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解 由  $u+v=x$ ,  $u^2+v^2=y$  解得

$$u = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{2y-x^2}}{2}, \quad v = \frac{x \mp \sqrt{2y-x^2}}{2},$$

其中  $2y-x^2 \geq 0$  或  $y \geq \frac{x^2}{2}$ , 此即所求之域.

再由  $x=u+v$  及  $y=u^2+v^2$  分别对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad 0 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

联立求解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{v}{v-u}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{u}{v-u} \quad (u \neq v).$$

又由  $z=u^3+v^3$  对  $x$  求偏导函数, 即可得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 3u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 3v^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3u^2 \cdot \frac{v}{v-u} \\ &\quad - 3v^2 \cdot \frac{u}{v-u} = -3uv.\end{aligned}$$

同法求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2}(u+v).$$

注 本题也可消去  $u, v$  求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ . 事实上,

$$x^2 - y = 2uv,$$

$$\begin{aligned}z &= (u+v)(u^2 - uv + v^2) = x\left(\frac{3}{2}y - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{x}{2}(3y - x^2).\end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{3}{2}y - \frac{3}{2}x^2 = -3uv, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{3}{2}(u+v).\end{aligned}$$

但一般说来, 用参数表示的函数和消去参数后的函数, 它们的定义域是不同的.

3408. 设  $x = \cos\varphi\cos\psi$ ,  $y = \cos\varphi\sin\psi$ ,  $z = \sin\varphi$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解 由  $x = \cos\varphi\cos\psi$ ,  $y = \cos\varphi\sin\psi$  对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得



$$\begin{cases} 1 = -\sin\varphi\cos\psi\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} - \cos\varphi\sin\psi\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = -\sin\varphi\sin\psi\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \cos\varphi\cos\psi\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

联立求解，得

$$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\cos\psi}{\sin\varphi}, \quad \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin\psi}{\cos\varphi}.$$

于是，

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \cos\varphi\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} = -\operatorname{ctg}\varphi\cos\psi, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial\psi}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\cos\psi}{\sin^2\varphi} \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos\psi}{\sin\varphi}\right) + \operatorname{ctg}\varphi\sin\psi \cdot \left(-\frac{\sin\psi}{\cos\varphi}\right) \\ &= -\frac{\cos^2\psi + \sin^2\psi\sin^2\varphi}{\sin^3\varphi} = -\frac{\sin^2\varphi + \cos^2\varphi\cos^2\psi}{\sin^3\varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

注 本题也可消去  $\varphi$ ,  $\psi$  求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ . 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= \cos^2\varphi\cos^2\psi + \cos^2\varphi\sin^2\psi + \sin^2\varphi \\ &= \cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi = 1. \end{aligned}$$

于是，

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{z - x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{z^2} = -\frac{z^2 + x^2}{z^3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin^2\varphi + \cos^2\varphi \cos^2\psi}{\sin^3\varphi}.$$

3409. 设  $x = u \cos v$ ,  $y = u \sin v$ ,  $z = v$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$  及

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}.$$

解 本题求微分, 可将所有的二阶偏导函数一起求出.

$$dx = \cos v du - u \sin v dv,$$

$$dy = \sin v du + u \cos v dv.$$

联立求解, 得

$$du = \cos v dx + \sin v dy,$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{u}(-\sin v dx + \cos v dy),$$

$$u dv = -\sin v dx + \cos v dy.$$

再对上式微分一次, 得

$$\begin{aligned} u d^2 v + du dv &= -\cos v dv dx - \sin v dv dy \\ &= -du dv, \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 z &= d^2 v = -\frac{2}{u} du dv = -\frac{2}{u^2} (\cos v dx + \sin v dy) \\ &\quad \cdot (-\sin v dx + \cos v dy) \\ &= \frac{2}{u^2} (\sin v \cos v dx^2 - \cos 2v dx dy - \sin v \cos v dy^2), \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2 \sin v \cos v}{u^2} = \frac{\sin 2v}{u^2},$$

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

注 本题也可消去  $u, v$ , 由  $z = v = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$  获解.

3410. 设  $z = z(x, y)$  为由方程组:

$$x = e^{u+v}, \quad y = e^{u-v}, \quad z = uv$$

( $u$  及  $v$  为参数) 所定义的函数, 求当  $u=0$  及  $v=0$  时的  $dz$  及  $d^2z$ .

解  $dx \Big|_{\substack{u=0 \\ v=0}} = e^{u+v}(du+dv) \Big|_{\substack{u=0 \\ v=0}} = du+dv,$

$$dy \Big|_{\substack{u=0 \\ v=0}} = e^{u-v}(du-dv) \Big|_{\substack{u=0 \\ v=0}} = du-dv.$$

于是, 当  $u=0$  及  $v=0$  时,

$$du = \frac{1}{2}(dx+dy), \quad dv = \frac{1}{2}(dx-dy);$$

$$dz = u dv + v du = 0;$$

$$d^2z = u d^2v + 2 du dv + v d^2u = 2 du dv$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{dx+dy}{2} \right) \left( \frac{dx-dy}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}(dx^2 - dy^2).$$

3411. 设  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , 其中  $y = y(x)$  为由方程  $x^2 - xy + y^2$

$= 1$  所定义的函数. 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$  及  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$ .

解 先由  $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$  求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  及  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y - xy' + 2yy' &= 0, \\ 2 - 2y' - xy'' + 2y'^2 + 2yy'' &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

于是,

$$y' = \frac{2x-y}{x-2y}, \quad y'' = \frac{6(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{(x-2y)^3} = \frac{6}{(x-2y)^3}.$$

下面求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$  及  $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$ .

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2yy' = 2x + 2y \cdot \frac{2x-y}{x-2y} = \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{x-2y},$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 2 + 2y'^2 + 2y''y = 2y' + xy''$$

$$= \frac{2(2x-y)}{x-2y} + \frac{6x}{(x-2y)^3}.$$

3412. 设  $u = \frac{x+z}{y+z}$ , 其中  $z$  为由方程式  $ze^z = xe^x + ye^y$  所

定义的函数, 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ .

解 将  $ze^z = xe^x + ye^y$  两端微分, 得

$$e^z(1+z)dz = e^x(1+x)dx + e^y(1+y)dy.$$

又因

$$du = \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} [(y+z)dx + (y+z)dz$$

$$- (x+z)dy - (x+z)dz]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} [(y+z)dx - (x+z)dy + (y-x)dz]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} [(y+z)dx - (x+z)dy \\ + \frac{(y-x)e^x(1+x)}{e^x(1+z)}dx + \frac{(y-x)e^y(1+y)}{e^y(1+z)}dy],$$

故得

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x+z}{(y+z)^2} + \frac{(y+1)(y-x)}{(z+1)(y+z)^2} e^{y-z}.$$

3413. 设方程:

$$x = \varphi(u, v), \quad y = \psi(u, v), \quad z = \chi(u, v)$$

定义  $z$  为  $x$  和  $y$  的函数. 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

解 对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$1 = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad (1)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \quad (3)$$

由 (1) 及 (2) 解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}, \quad (4)$$

其中

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}.$$

再将 (4) 的结果代入 (3), 即得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right),$$

同法求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right).$$

3414. 设:

$$x = \varphi(u, v), \quad y = \psi(u, v).$$

求反函数:  $u = u(x, y)$  和  $v = v(x, y)$  的一阶和二阶偏导函数.

解 微分二次, 得

$$dx = \varphi'_1 du + \varphi'_2 dv, \quad (1)$$

$$dy = \psi'_1 du + \psi'_2 dv, \quad (2)$$

$$0 = \varphi''_{11} du^2 + 2\varphi''_{12} du dv + \varphi''_{22} dv^2 \\ + \varphi'_1 d^2 u + \varphi'_2 d^2 v, \quad (3)$$

$$0 = \psi''_{11} du^2 + 2\psi''_{12} du dv + \psi''_{22} dv^2 \\ + \psi'_1 d^2 u + \psi'_2 d^2 v. \quad (4)$$

其中右下角标号 1, 2 分别代表对  $u, v$  的偏导函数, 余类推.

令  $I = \varphi'_1 \psi'_2 - \varphi'_2 \psi'_1$ , 则由 (1), (2) 可解得

$$du = \frac{1}{I}(\psi'_2 dx - \varphi'_2 dy), \quad (5)$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{I}(\varphi'_1 dy - \psi'_1 dx). \quad (6)$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I}\psi'_2 = \frac{1}{I}\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I}\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{I}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}.$$

由 (3), (4) 解出  $d^2u, d^2v$ , 并把 (5), (6) 的结果代入, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{1}{I}[\varphi'_2(\psi''_{11}du^2 + 2\psi''_{12}dudv + \psi''_{22}dv^2) \\ &\quad - \psi'_2(\varphi''_{11}du^2 + 2\varphi''_{12}dudv + \varphi''_{22}dv^2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{I^3}[(\varphi'_2\psi'_{11} - \psi'_2\varphi'_{11})(\psi'_2dx - \varphi'_2dy)^2 \\ &\quad + 2(\varphi'_2\psi'_{12} - \psi'_2\varphi'_{12})(\psi'_2dx - \varphi'_2dy)(\varphi'_1dy \\ &\quad - \psi'_1dx) + (\varphi'_2\psi'_{22} - \psi'_2\varphi'_{22})(\varphi'_1dy - \psi'_1dx)^2] \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}dx^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\partial y}dxdy + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}dy^2. \end{aligned}$$

比较上式两端的系数, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{I^3}\left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u\partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u\partial v}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} + \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right)^2 \Big],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{I^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u^2} \right) \right.$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u \partial v} \right)$$

$$\cdot \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial v^2} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \Big].$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{I^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right.$$

$$- 2 \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \right)$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} + \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right)^2 \Big].$$

同法可求得  $d^2v$  和  $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}$ .

3415. 设 (a)  $x = u \cos \frac{v}{u}$ ,  $y = u \sin \frac{v}{u}$ ;

$$(b) x = e^u + u \sin v, \quad y = e^u - u \cos v,$$

求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ .

解 利用 3414 题的结果求之.



(a)  $\varphi(u, v) = u \cos \frac{v}{u}$ ,  $\psi(u, v) = u \sin \frac{v}{u}$ . 于是,

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \cos \frac{v}{u} + \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u}, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\sin \frac{v}{u},$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \sin \frac{v}{u} - \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u}, \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \cos \frac{v}{u},$$

$$I = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \left( \cos \frac{v}{u} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u} \right) \cos \frac{v}{u} - \left( -\sin \frac{v}{u} \right)$$

$$\cdot \left( \sin \frac{v}{u} - \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u} \right) = 1.$$

从而得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \cos \frac{v}{u}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = \sin \frac{v}{u},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u} - \sin \frac{v}{u},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u} + \cos \frac{v}{u}.$$

(b)  $\varphi(u, v) = e^u + u \sin v$ ,  $\psi(u, v) = e^u - u \cos v$ .

于是,

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = e^u + \sin v, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = u \cos v,$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = e^u - \cos v, \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = u \sin v,$$

$$I = (e^u + \sin v)u \sin v - (e^u - \cos v)u \cos v \\ = u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1].$$

从而得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^u - \cos u}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{e^u + \sin v}{u[e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}.$$

3416. 函数  $u=u(x)$  由方程组

$$u=f(x, y, z), \quad g(x, y, z)=0, \\ h(x, y, z)=0$$

定义. 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$  和  $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$ .

解 微分得

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right. \\ \left. + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f, \quad (1)$$

$$0 = g'_x dx + g'_y dy + g'_z dz = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right. \\ \left. + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) g,$$

$$0 = h'_x dx + h'_y dy + h'_z dz = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) h. \quad (3)$$

令  $\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(y, z)} = I_1$ ,  $\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, x)} = I_2$ ,  $\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(x, y)} = I_3$ , 则

由(2), (3)可解得

$$dy = \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx, \quad dz = \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx.$$

将  $dy$ ,  $dz$  代入(1), 得

$$\begin{aligned} du &= f'_x dx + f'_y \cdot \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx + f'_z \cdot \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{I_1} (I_1 f'_x + I_2 f'_y + I_3 f'_z) dx = \frac{I}{I_1} dx, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $I = \frac{D(f, g, h)}{D(x, y, z)}$ . 于是,

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{I}{I_1}.$$

对(1), (2), (3)式再求一次微分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 u &= \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f + f''_y d^2 y \\ &\quad + f''_z d^2 z, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$0 = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g + g''_y d^2 y$$

$$+g'_z d^2 z, \quad (5)$$

$$0 = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h + h'_z d^2 y + h'_z d^2 z. \quad (6)$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 y &= \frac{1}{I_1} \left[ g'_z \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h \right. \\ &\quad \left. - h'_z \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g \right], \\ d^2 z &= \frac{1}{I_1} \left[ h'_z \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g - g'_z \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h \right]. \end{aligned}$$

令  $\frac{\partial(h, f)}{\partial(y, z)} = I_4$ ,  $\frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(y, z)} = I_5$ , 并将  $d^2 y$  及  $d^2 z$

代入(4), 即得

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 u &= \frac{1}{I_1} \left[ I_1 \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f \right. \\ &\quad + I_4 \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g \\ &\quad \left. + I_5 \cdot \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h \right], \end{aligned}$$

再以  $dy = \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx$  及  $dz = \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx$  代入上式, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = & \frac{1}{I_1^3} \left[ I_1 \cdot \left( I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f \right. \\ & + I_4 \cdot \left( I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g \\ & \left. + I_5 \cdot \left( I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 h \right]. \end{aligned}$$

3417. 函数  $u = u(x, y)$  由方程组

$$u = f(x, y, z, t), \quad g(y, z, t) = 0, \quad h(z, t) = 0$$

定义. 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ .

解 微分得

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz + f'_t dt, \quad (1)$$

$$0 = g'_y dy + g'_z dz + g'_t dt, \quad (2)$$

$$0 = h'_z dz + h'_t dt. \quad (3)$$

令  $I_1 = \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)}$ , 则由(2), (3)可解得

$$dz = \frac{1}{I_1} \cdot (-g'_y h'_t) dy, \quad dt = \frac{1}{I_1} \cdot (g'_y h'_z) dy.$$

将  $dz$  及  $dt$  代入(1)式, 得

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy - \frac{g'_y}{I_1} (f'_z h'_t - f'_t h'_z) dy.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_y + g'_y \cdot \frac{I_2}{I_1},$$

其中  $I_2 = \frac{\partial(h, f)}{\partial(z, t)}$ .

3418. 设:

$$x = f(u, v, w), \quad y = g(u, v, w), \quad z = h(u, v, w).$$

求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ .

解 微分得

$$dx = f'_u du + f'_v dv + f'_w dw,$$

$$dy = g'_u du + g'_v dv + g'_w dw,$$

$$dz = h'_u du + h'_v dv + h'_w dw.$$

令  $I = \frac{D(f, g, h)}{D(u, v, w)}$ , 则有

$$du = \frac{1}{I} \begin{vmatrix} dx & f'_v & f'_w \\ dy & g'_v & g'_w \\ dz & h'_v & h'_w \end{vmatrix} = \frac{I_1}{I} dx + \frac{I_2}{I} dy + \frac{I_3}{I} dz,$$

其中  $I_1 = \frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(v, w)}$ ,  $I_2 = \frac{\partial(h, f)}{\partial(v, w)}$ ,  $I_3 = \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(v, w)}$ .

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{I_1}{I}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{I_2}{I}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{I_3}{I}.$$

3419. 设函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程组

$$f(x, y, z, t) = 0, \quad g(x, y, z, t) = 0,$$

式中  $t$  为参变数. 求  $dz$ .

解 微分得

$$f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz + f'_t dt = 0,$$

$$g'_x dx + g'_y dy + g'_z dz + g'_t dt = 0.$$

把  $dz, dt$  看作未知数, 其它为系数. 解之得

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{1}{I_3} [f'_t \cdot (g'_x dx + g'_y dy) - g'_t \cdot (f'_x dx + f'_y dy)] \\ &= \frac{1}{I_3} [(f'_t g'_x - g'_t f'_x) dx + (f'_t g'_y - g'_t f'_y) dy] \\ &= -\frac{I_1 dx + I_2 dy}{I_3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } I_1 = \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(x, t)}, \quad I_2 = \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(y, t)}, \quad I_3 = \frac{\partial(f, g)}{\partial(z, t)}.$$

3420. 设  $u=f(z)$ , 其中  $z$  为由方程式  $z=x+y\varphi(z)$  所定义的为变数  $x$  和  $y$  的隐函数. 证明拉格朗日公式

$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left\{ [\varphi(z)]^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right\}.$$

证  $dz = dx + \varphi(z)dy + y\varphi'(z)dz$ . 于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 - y\varphi'(z)},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{1 - y\varphi'(z)} = \varphi(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}.$$

从而得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(z) \varphi(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x},$$

即当  $n=1$  时, 拉格朗日公式为真.

对于任意可微函数  $g(z)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ g(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] &= g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \\
 &= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \\
 &= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \\
 &= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \varphi'(z) g(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\
 &\quad + \varphi(z) g(z) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \varphi(z) g(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $g(z) = \varphi(z)$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \varphi^2(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

即当  $n=2$  时, 拉格朗日公式也为真. 设当  $n=k$  时, 公式为真, 即有

$$\frac{\partial^k u}{\partial y^k} = \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left[ \varphi^k(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^{k+1} u}{\partial y^{k+1}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left[ \varphi^k(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \varphi^k(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\} \\
&= \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \varphi^{k+1}(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\} \\
&= \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} \left[ \varphi^{k+1}(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right],
\end{aligned}$$

即当  $n=k+1$  时, 拉格朗日公式也为真. 于是, 对于一切自然数  $n$ , 均有

$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left[ \varphi^n(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].$$

3421. 证明: 由方程

$$\Phi(x-az, y-bz) = 0 \quad (1)$$

[其中  $\Phi(u, v)$  是变数  $u, v$  的任意可微分函数,  $a$  和  $b$  为常数] 所定义的函数  $z=z(x, y)$  为方程

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$$

的解. 说明曲面(1)的几何性质.

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Phi'_1 \cdot (1 - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) - b \Phi'_2 \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \\
&-\Phi'_1 \cdot a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \Phi'_2 \cdot (1 - b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\Phi'_1}{a\Phi'_1 + b\Phi'_2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\Phi'_2}{a\Phi'_1 + b\Phi'_2}.$$

将上面二个等式依次乘以  $a, b$ , 然后相加, 即得

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1,$$

这就说明  $z = z(x, y)$  为方程  $a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$  的解.

等式  $a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 1 = 0$  表示曲面 (1) 上任一

点  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  的法向量  $\vec{n}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_1}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_1}, -1 \right\}$  皆与向量  $\vec{r}_1 = \{a, b, 1\}$  垂直. 过点  $P_1$  作平行于  $\vec{r}_1$  的直线  $l_1$ :

$$\frac{x-x_1}{a} = \frac{y-y_1}{b} = \frac{z-z_1}{1}.$$

易知  $l_1$  上的点皆在曲面 (1) 上. 于是, 曲面 (1) 是母线平行于  $\vec{r}_1$  的柱面.

3422. 证明: 由方程

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x-x_0}{z-z_0}, \frac{y-y_0}{z-z_0}\right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

[其中  $\Phi(u, v)$  是变数  $u$  和  $v$  的任意可微分函数] 所定义的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程式

$$(x-x_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y-y_0) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z-z_0.$$

说明曲面 (2) 的几何性质.

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi'_1 \cdot \frac{z-z_0-(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z-z_0)^2} - \Phi'_2 \cdot \frac{(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z-z_0)^2} &= 0, \\ -\Phi'_1 \cdot \frac{(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z-z_0)^2} + \Phi'_2 \cdot \frac{z-z_0-(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z-z_0)^2} &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{(z-z_0)\Phi'_1}{(x-x_0)\Phi'_1 + (y-y_0)\Phi'_2}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{(z-z_0)\Phi'_2}{(x-x_0)\Phi'_1 + (y-y_0)\Phi'_2}.\end{aligned}$$

将上面二个等式依次乘以  $x-x_0$  及  $y-y_0$ , 然后相加, 即得

$$(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z-z_0,$$

本题获证.

等式  $(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - (z-z_0) = 0$  表示曲面 (2) 在其上任一点  $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  的法向量  $\vec{n}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_2}, -1 \right\}$  与向量  $\vec{r}_2 = \{x_2-x_0, y_2-y_0, z_2-z_0\}$  垂直. 作过点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 、 $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  的直线  $l_2$ :

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_2-x_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{y_2-y_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{z_2-z_0}.$$

易知  $l_2$  上的任一点皆在曲面(2)上. 于是, 曲面(2)是顶点在  $P_0$  的锥面.

3423. 证明: 由方程

$$ax + by + cz = \Phi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \quad (3)$$

[其中  $\Phi(u)$  是变数  $u$  的任意可微分函数,  $a$ ,  $b$  和  $c$  为常数] 所定义的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程

$$(cy - bz) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = bx - ay.$$

说明曲面 (3) 的几何性质.

解 由于

$$a + c \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \Phi' \cdot \left( 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$b + c \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \Phi' \cdot \left( 2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right),$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x\Phi' - a}{c - 2z\Phi'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y\Phi' - b}{c - 2z\Phi'}.$$

将上面二个等式依次乘以  $(cy - bz)$  及  $(az - cx)$ , 然后相加, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & (cy - bz) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{(2x\Phi' - a)(cy - bz) + (2y\Phi' - b)(az - cx)}{c - 2z\Phi'} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(c-2z\Phi')(bx-ay)}{c-2z\Phi'} = bx-ay,$$

本题获证.

设  $P_3(x_3, y_3, z_3)$  是曲面 (3) 上任意一点, 并记  $\vec{r}_3 = \{a, b, c\}$ . 由于曲面 (3) 在  $P_3$  点的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_3 = \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_3}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_3}, -1 \right\}, \text{ 故由方程}$$

$$(cy-bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az-cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - (bx-ay) = 0$$

知

$$\vec{n}_3 \perp (\vec{P}_3 \times \vec{r}_3),$$

其中  $\vec{P}_3 = \{x_3, y_3, z_3\}$ .

设由原点到  $P_3$  的距离为  $d$ , 即

$$x_3^2 + y_3^2 + z_3^2 = d^2.$$

考虑平面

$$\Pi: ax+by+cz=d$$

和过点  $P_3$  的球面

$$S: x^2+y^2+z^2=d^2,$$

并设平面  $\Pi$  与球面  $S$  的交线为  $C$ , 则

1° 由点  $P_3$  在曲面 (3) 上可知

$$ax_3+by_3+cz_3=\Phi(x_3^2+y_3^2+z_3^2),$$

即

$$d=\Phi(d^2).$$

这表明曲线  $C$  上的点的坐标皆满足方程 (3), 即曲线  $C$  位于曲面 (3) 上.

2°由 $\Pi$ 为平面,  $S$  为球面 知交线  $C$  为一圆周曲线.

3°圆  $C$  的圆心  $Q$  即为由原点到平面 $\Pi$ 的垂足, 故  $Q$  点位于过原点且与平面 $\Pi$ 垂直的直线  $l$  上.

综上所述, 可见曲面 (3) 是以直线

$$l: \quad \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$$

为旋转轴的旋转曲面.

3424. 函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程

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

所给出, 证明:

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

证 由于

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

故有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{f'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right) - 2z}.$$

同法可求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - zf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)}{2yz - yf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x^2 - y^2 - z^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\
 &= \frac{2xy(y^2 + z^2 - x^2) + 2xy(x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - zf')}{y(2z - f')} \\
 &= \frac{2xyz(2z - f')}{y(2z - f')} = 2xz,
 \end{aligned}$$

本题获证.

3425. 函数  $z = z(x, y)$  由方程

$$F(x + zy^{-1}, y + zx^{-1}) = 0$$

所给出, 证明:

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy.$$

证 由于

$$F'_1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F'_2 \cdot \left(\frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z}{x^2}\right) = 0,$$

$$F'_1 \cdot \left(\frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z}{y^2}\right) + F'_2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0,$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yzF'_2 - x^2yF'_1}{x(xF'_1 + yF'_2)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xzF'_1 - xy^2F'_2}{y(xF'_1 + yF'_2)}.$$

于是,

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{yzF'_2 - x^2yF'_1 + xzF'_1 - xy^2F'_2}{xF'_1 + yF'_2}$$

$$= -\frac{(z-xy)(xF'_1+yF'_2)}{xF'_1+yF'_2} = z-xy,$$

本题获证.

3426. 证明: 由方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha + \ln z &= f(\alpha), \\ -x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha &= f'(\alpha) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

[其中  $\alpha = \alpha(x, y)$  为参变数及  $f(\alpha)$  为任意可微分的函数] 所定义的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程式

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

证 由  $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha + \ln z = f(\alpha)$  两端对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\cos\alpha - x\sin\alpha \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + y\cos\alpha \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ &= f'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $-x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha = f'(\alpha)$ , 代入上式, 即得

$$\cos\alpha + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -z\cos\alpha. \quad (1)$$

同法可求得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -z\sin\alpha. \quad (2)$$

将 (1), (2) 两式依次平方, 然后相加, 即得

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



本题获证.

3427. 证明: 由方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z &= \alpha x + \frac{y}{\alpha} + f(\alpha), \\ 0 &= x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

所给出的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程

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

证 由于

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[ x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha \\ &= \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy, \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \alpha, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\alpha}.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1,$$

本题获证.

3428. 证明: 由方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [z - f(\alpha)]^2 &= x^2(y^2 - \alpha^2), \\ [z - f(\alpha)] f'(\alpha) &= \alpha x^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

所定义的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy.$$

证  $2[z - f(a)][dz - f'(a)da] = (y^2 - a^2)2xdx + x^2(2ydy - 2ada)$ . 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} [z - f(a)]dz &= x(y^2 - a^2)dx + x^2ydy \\ &\quad - \{ax^2 - [z - f(a)]f'(a)\}da \\ &= x(y^2 - a^2)dx + x^2ydy, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x(y^2 - a^2)}{z - f(a)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2y}{z - f(a)}.$$

从而得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{x^3y(y^2 - a^2)}{[z - f(a)]^2} \\ &= xy \cdot \frac{x^2(y^2 - a^2)}{[z - f(a)]^2} = xy, \end{aligned}$$

本题获证.

3429. 证明: 由方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z &= ax + y\varphi(a) + \psi(a), \\ 0 &= x + y\varphi'(a) + \psi'(a) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

所给出的函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = 0.$$

证  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = a + x \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + y\varphi'(a) \frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + \psi'(a) \frac{\partial a}{\partial x}$

$$= \alpha + [x + y\varphi'(\alpha) + \psi'(\alpha)] \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = \alpha,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + \varphi(\alpha) + y\varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \\ &\quad + \psi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = \varphi(\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 &= \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \varphi'(\alpha) - \left( \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \left[ \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \right], \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$ , 故  $\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$ . 于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = 0^{**},$$

本题获证.

\*) 此式也可由原方程组第二式两端分别对  $x$  和  $y$  求偏导函数而获得.

3430. 证明: 由方程

$$y = x\varphi(z) + \psi(z)$$

所定义的隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$  满足方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

证 记  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = p, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = q, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = r, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = s,$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = t.$

将所给方程两端分别对  $x$  和对  $y$  逐次求偏导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(z) + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]p &= 0, \\ [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]q &= 1; \\ 2\varphi'(z)p + [x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]p^2 + [x\varphi'(z) \\ &+ \psi'(z)]r = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(z)q + [x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]pq + [x\varphi'(z) \\ + \psi'(z)]s = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$[x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]q^2 + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]t = 0. \quad (3)$$

将 (1), (2), (3) 三式依次乘以  $q^2$ ,  $(-2pq)$  及  $p^2$ , 然后相加, 并注意到  $x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z) \neq 0$  (因为  $[x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]q = 1$ ), 即得

$$rq^2 - 2pqs + tp^2 = 0,$$

此即所要证明的.

#### §4. 变量代换

1° 在含有导函数的式子中的变量代换. 设于式

$$A = \Phi(x, y, y'_x, y''_{xx}, \dots)$$

中需要把  $x, y$  换为新的变量:  $t$  (自变量) 及  $u$  (函数), 这些变量由方程

$$x = f(t, u), \quad y = g(t, u) \quad (1)$$

与原来的变量  $x$  和  $y$  联系起来.

把方程式 (1) 微分, 便有:

$$y'_x = \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} u'_t}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} u'_t}.$$

同样地可表示出高阶的导函数  $y''_{xx}$ , ... 因此我们得:

$$A = \Phi_1(t, u, u'_t, u''_{tt}, \dots).$$

2° 在含有偏导函数的式子中自变量的代换. 若于下式中

$$B = F\left(x, y, z, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \dots\right)$$

令

$$x = f(u, v), \quad y = g(u, v), \quad (2)$$

其中  $u$  和  $v$  为新的自变量, 则挨次的偏导函数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \dots$

由下列方程所确定:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}, \end{aligned}$$

等等.

3° 在含有偏导函数的式子中自变量和函数的代换. 在一般的情况下, 设有方程

$$x=f(u,v,w), y=g(u,v,w), z=h(u,v,w), \quad (3)$$

其中  $u, v$  为新的自变量及  $w=w(u,v)$  为新的函数, 则对于偏

导函数  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \dots$  得到这样的方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}, \\ & \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}, \end{aligned}$$

等等.

在某些情况下, 使用全微分法进行变量代换是方便的.

3431. 把  $y$  看作新的自变量, 变换方程

$$y' y - 3y''^2 = x.$$

**解** 函数  $y=y(x)$  的各阶导函数  $y', y'', y''', \dots$  与其反函数  $x=x(y)$  的各阶导函数  $x', x'', x''', \dots$  之间有下述关系.

$$y' = \frac{1}{x'}, \quad \text{公式 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'' &= (y')' = \left(\frac{1}{x'}\right)' \cdot y'_x = -\frac{x''}{x'^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\
 &= -\frac{x''}{(x')^3}, \quad \text{公式 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y''' &= (y'')' = -\left[\frac{x''}{(x')^3}\right]' \cdot y'_x \\
 &= \frac{3(x'')^2 - x' x'''}{(x')^5}. \quad \text{公式 3}
 \end{aligned}$$

以公式 1、2、3 代入所给方程，化简整理即得

$$x''' + x(x')^6 = 0.$$

3432. 用同样的方法变换方程

$$(y')^2 y^{(4)} - 10 y' y'' y''' + 15 (y'')^3 = 0.$$

**解** 解法一

由公式 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^{(4)} &= (y''')' = \left[\frac{3(x'')^2 - x' x'''}{(x')^5}\right]' \cdot y'_x \\
 &= \frac{6x' x'' x''' - (x')^2 x^{(4)} - x' x'' x'' - 5[3(x'')^2 - x' x'''] x''}{(x')^6} \\
 &\cdot \frac{1}{x'} = \frac{10x' x'' x''' - (x')^2 x^{(4)} - 15(x'')^3}{(x')^7}. \quad \text{公式 4}
 \end{aligned}$$

以公式 1、2、3、4 代入所给方程，化简整理即得

$$x^{(4)} = 0.$$

解法二

由公式 4 可看出

$$x^{(4)} = \frac{10y' y'' y''' - (y')^2 y^{(4)} - 15(y'')^3}{(y')^7}.$$

因此, 所给方程可改写为

$$-x^{(4)}(y')^7 = 0.$$

由于  $y' \neq 0$ , 故得

$$x^{(4)} = 0.$$

3433. 取  $x$  作函数,  $t = xy$  作自变量, 变换方程

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x} y' + y = 0.$$

解 将  $t = t(x)$  看作  $x$  的函数, 对  $t = xy$  两端分别求  $x$  的一阶、二阶导数, 得

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = y + xy', \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 t}{dx^2} = 2y' + xy''. \quad (2)$$

由于  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\frac{dt}{dx}}$ , 故由 (1) 式得

$$y' = \frac{1 - y \frac{dx}{dt}}{x \frac{dx}{dt}}. \quad (3)$$

由公式 2 及 (2) 式可得

$$-\frac{\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3} = 2y' + xy'',$$

$$y'' = -\frac{\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}}{x\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3} - \frac{2y'}{x}. \quad (4)$$



將 (4) 式代入所給方程，得

$$-\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + xy\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3 = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - t\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3 = 0.$$

引入新變量，變換下列常微分方程：

3434.  $x^2y'' + xy' + y = 0$ ，若  $x = e^t$ 。

解 當函數  $y$  不變，只作自變量的代換  $x = x(t)$  時，

注意到對  $\frac{dt}{dx}$ ， $\frac{d^2t}{dx^2}$  運用公式 1 及 2，即得

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}, \quad \text{公式 5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \left( \frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2t}{dx^2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}}{\left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^3}. \end{aligned} \quad \text{公式 6}$$

在本题中， $x = e^t$ ，故有

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = e^t = x, \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = e^t = x,$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= -\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{x}, \\ y'' &= \frac{x \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - x \frac{dy}{dt}}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right). \end{aligned}$$

將  $y'$  及  $y''$  代入所給方程，即得

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = 0.$$

3435.  $y'' = \frac{6y}{x^3}$ , 若  $t = \ln|x|$ .

解 应用复合函数求导公式, 有

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt},$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left( x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \\ &= \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}}{x^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''' &= \frac{1}{x^4} \left[ x^2 \left( \frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} - 2x \left( \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x^3} \left( \frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right). \end{aligned}$$

将  $y''$  代入所给方程, 即得

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} - 6y = 0.$$

3436.  $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + n^2 y = 0$ , 若  $x = \cos t$ .

解 注意到  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t$ ,  $\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\cos t$ , 用公式 5 及 6, 就有

$$y' = -\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\sin t}, \quad y'' = \frac{-\sin t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \cos t \frac{dy}{dt}}{-\sin^3 t}.$$

将  $y', y''$  及  $x$  代入所给方程, 即得

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + n^2 y = 0.$$

3437.  $y'' + y' \operatorname{th} x + \frac{m^2}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} y = 0$ , 若  $x = \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2}$ .

解 仍用公式 5 及 6, 注意到

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sin t}, \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t},$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{1}{\sin t}, \quad \operatorname{th} x = -\cos t,$$

就有

$$y' = \sin t \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad y'' = \sin^2 t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \sin t \cos t \frac{dy}{dt}.$$

将  $y', y'', \operatorname{ch} x$  及  $\operatorname{th} x$  代入所给方程, 即得

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + m^2 y = 0.$$

3438.  $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ , 令  $y = u e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi}$ .

解  $y' = \frac{du}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi} - \frac{1}{2} u \cdot p(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi}$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi} - p(x) \frac{du}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} u \cdot p^2(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}u \cdot p'(x)e^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt}.$$

将  $y', y''$  代入所给方程, 化简整理即得

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \left[ q(x) - \frac{1}{4}p^2(x) - \frac{1}{2}p'(x) \right]u = 0.$$

3439.  $x^4y'' + xy y' - 2y^2 = 0$ . 令

$$x = e^t, \quad y = ue^{2t},$$

其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^{2t}(2u + u')}{e^t} = e^t(2u + u'),$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^t(u'' + 3u' + 2u)}{e^t} = u'' + 3u' + 2u,$$

其中  $u'$  及  $u''$  表示  $u$  对  $t$  的一阶及二阶导函数, 以下各题类似, 不再说明.

将  $y', y''$  及  $x, y$  代入所给方程, 化简整理即得

$$u'' + (u + 3)u' + 2u = 0.$$

3440.  $(1+x^2)^2 y'' = y$ , 若

$$x = \operatorname{tg} t, \quad y = \frac{u}{\cos t},$$

其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{\frac{u' \cos t + u \sin t}{\cos^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} = u' \cos t + u \sin t,$$

$$y'' = \frac{u'' \cos t + u \cos t}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} = (u'' + u) \cos^3 t.$$

将  $y'$ ,  $y''$  及  $x, y$  代入所给方程, 化简整理即得

$$u'' = 0.$$

3441.  $(1-x^2)^2 y'' = -y$ , 若

$$x = \tanh t, \quad y = \frac{u}{\cosh t},$$

其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{\frac{u' \cosh t - u \sinh t}{\cosh^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 t}} = u' \cosh t - u \sinh t,$$

$$y'' = \frac{u'' \cosh t - u \cosh t}{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 t}} = (u'' - u) \cosh^3 t.$$

将  $y''$  及  $x, y$  代入所给方程, 化简整理即得

$$u'' = 0.$$

3442.  $y'' + (x+y)(1+y')^3 = 0$ , 若  $x = u+t$ ,  $y = u-t$ ,

其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{u' - 1}{u' + 1},$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{u''(u' + 1) - u''(u' - 1)}{(u' + 1)^2}}{u' + 1} = \frac{2u''}{(u' + 1)^3}.$$

将  $y'$ ,  $y''$  及  $x, y$  代入所给方程, 化简整理即得

$$u'' + 8u(u')^3 = 0.$$

3443.  $y'' - x^3 y'' + xy' - y = 0$ , 若  $x = \frac{1}{t}$  及  $y = \frac{u}{t}$ , 其中  $u = u(t)$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = \frac{\frac{u't - u}{t^2}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = u - tu',$$

$$y'' = \frac{-tu''}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = t^3 u'',$$

$$y''' = \frac{3t^2 u'' + t^3 u'''}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = -t^4 (3u'' + tu''').$$

将  $y'$ ,  $y''$ ,  $y'''$  及  $x, y$  代入所给方程, 化简整理即得

$$t^5 u''' + (3t^4 + 1)u'' + u' = 0.$$

3444. 假定

$$u = \frac{y}{x-b}, \quad t = \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x-b} \right|,$$

并取  $u$  作为变量  $t$  的函数, 以变换斯托克斯方程

$$y'' = \frac{Ay}{(x-a)^2(x-b)^2}.$$

解 由于  $t = \ln|x-a| - \ln|x-b|$ , 故有

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x-b} = \frac{a-b}{(x-a)(x-b)}$$

$$\text{或} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{a-b}. \quad (1)$$

又因  $u = \frac{y}{x-b}$ , 故  $y = u(x-b)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x-b) \frac{du}{dx} + u = \frac{\frac{du}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} (x-b) + u \\ &= \frac{(a-b)u'}{x-a} + u, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \left[ \frac{(a-b)u''}{x-a} + u' - \frac{(a-b)u'}{(x-a)^2} \frac{dx}{dt} \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{b-a}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{(a-b)^2(u''-u')}{(x-a)^2(x-b)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

将(3)式代入所给方程, 即得

$$u'' - u' = \frac{Au}{(a-b)^2} \quad (a \neq b).$$

3445. 证明: 若方程

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y = 0,$$

由代换  $x = \varphi(\xi)$  变换为方程

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d\xi^2} + P(\xi) \frac{dy}{d\xi} + Q(\xi)y = 0,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & [2P(\xi)Q(\xi) + Q'(\xi)][Q(\xi)]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= [2p(x)q(x) + q'(x)][q(x)]^{-\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

证  $\frac{dx}{d\xi} = \varphi'(\xi)$ ,  $\frac{d^2x}{d\xi^2} = \varphi''(\xi)$ . 由公式 5 及 6, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\frac{dy}{d\xi}}{\varphi'(\xi)}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{[\varphi'(\xi)]^2} \frac{d^2y}{d\xi^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{\varphi''(\xi)}{[\varphi'(\xi)]^3} \frac{dy}{d\xi}. \end{aligned}$$

代入原方程, 两端同乘  $[\varphi'(\xi)]^2$ , 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2y}{d\xi^2} + \left\{ p[\varphi(\xi)]\varphi'(\xi) - \frac{\varphi''(\xi)}{\varphi'(\xi)} \right\} \frac{dy}{d\xi} \\ & + q[\varphi(\xi)][\varphi'(\xi)]^2 y = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} P(\xi) &= p\varphi' - \frac{\varphi''}{\varphi'}, \quad Q(\xi) = q \cdot (\varphi')^2; \\ Q'(\xi) &= q' \cdot (\varphi')^2 + 2q\varphi'\varphi''. \end{aligned}$$

从而得知

$$\begin{aligned} & [2P(\xi)Q(\xi) + Q'(\xi)][Q(\xi)]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \left\{ 2\left( p\varphi' - \frac{\varphi''}{\varphi'} \right) q \cdot (\varphi')^2 + q' \cdot (\varphi')^3 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2q\varphi'\varphi'' \right\} [q \cdot (\varphi')^2]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \{2pq \cdot (\varphi')^3 + q' \cdot (\varphi')^3\} q^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (\varphi')^{-3}, \\
 &= [2p(x)q(x) + q'(x)] [q(x)]^{-\frac{3}{2}},
 \end{aligned}$$

本题获证.

3446. 在方程

$$\Phi(y, y', y'') = 0$$

(其中 $\Phi$ 为变量 $y, y', y''$ 的齐次函数) 中令 $y = e^{\int_{x_0}^x u dx}$ .

$$\text{解 } y' = u \cdot e^{\int_{x_0}^x u dx}, \quad y'' = (u' + u^2) e^{\int_{x_0}^x u dx}.$$

代入方程 $\Phi(y, y', y'') = 0$ , 由于 $\Phi$ 关于 $y, y', y''$ 是齐次的, 因此, 各项含有的因式 $e^{\int_{x_0}^x u dx}$ 均可约去, 最后得

$$\Phi(1, u, u' + u^2) = 0.$$

3447. 在方程

$$F(x^2 y'', xy', y) = 0$$

(其中 $F$ 为其变量的齐次函数) 中令 $u = x \cdot \frac{y'}{y}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } y' &= \frac{yu}{x}, \quad y'' = \frac{x(u'y + y'u) - yu}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{y[xu' + (u^2 - u)]}{x^2}. \text{ 于是,}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$xy' = uy, \quad x^2 y'' = y[xu' + (u^2 - u)].$$

由于 $F$ 为其变量的齐次函数, 因此, 各项含有的因子 $y$ 均可约去, 最后得

$$F(xu' + u^2 - u, u, 1) = 0.$$

3448. 证明: 经射影变换

$$x = \frac{a_1\xi + b_1\eta + c_1}{a\xi + b\eta + c}, \quad y = \frac{a_2\xi + b_2\eta + c_2}{a\xi + b\eta + c},$$

方程式

$$y''(1+y'^2) - 3y'y''^2 = 0$$

不变其形状.

证 本题似有误. 事实上, 作压缩变换

$$x = \xi, \quad y = a\eta \quad (a \neq 0)$$

(它是射影变换的特例), 则原方程变为

$$a\eta''(1+a\eta'^2) - 3a^3\eta'\eta''^2 = 0,$$

显然形式已改变.

3449. 证明:

$$S[x(t)] = \frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} \right]^2$$

对于线性分式变换

$$y = \frac{ax(t) + b}{cx(t) + d} \quad (ad - bc \neq 0),$$

其值不变.

证 已知的变换

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = \frac{a\left(x+\frac{d}{c}\right) + \left(b-\frac{ad}{c}\right)}{cx+d} \\ &= \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bc-ad}{c(cx+d)} \end{aligned}$$

可由下述变换所构成:

$$y = \alpha + \beta y_2, \quad y_2 = \frac{1}{y_1}, \quad y_1 = cx + d.$$

只要证明在上述各种变换下  $S$  的值不变即可.

1° 令  $y_1 = cx + d$ , 则  $y_1'(t) = cx'(t)$ ,  $y_1''(t) = cx''(t)$ ,  $y_1'''(t) = cx'''(t)$ . 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} S[y_1(t)] &= \frac{y_1'''(t)}{y_1'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{y_1''(t)}{y_1'(t)} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{x'''(t)}{x'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} \right]^2 = S[x(t)]; \end{aligned}$$

$$2^\circ \text{ 令 } y_2 = \frac{1}{y_1}, \text{ 则 } y_2'(t) = -\frac{y_1'}{y_1^2},$$

$$y_2''(t) = -\frac{y_1 y_1'' - 2y_1'^2}{y_1^3},$$

$$y_2'''(t) = -\frac{y_1''' y_1^2 - 6y_1'' y_1' y_1 + 6y_1'^3}{y_1^4}. \text{ 于是,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S[y_2(t)] &= \frac{y_2'''(t)}{y_2'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{y_2''(t)}{y_2'(t)} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{\frac{y_1''' y_1^2 - 6y_1'' y_1' y_1 + 6y_1'^3}{y_1^4}}{-\frac{y_1'}{y_1^2}} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{\frac{y_1 y_1'' - 2y_1'^2}{y_1^3}}{-\frac{y_1'}{y_1^2}} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{y_1'''}{y_1'} - \frac{6y_1''}{y_1} + \frac{6y_1'^2}{y_1^2} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{y_1''}{y_1'} - \frac{2y_1'}{y_1} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{y_1'''}{y_1'} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{y_1''}{y_1'} \right)^2 = S[y_1(t)] = S[x(t)]; \end{aligned}$$

3° 由1°及2°即知

$$\begin{aligned} S[y(t)] &= S[\alpha + \beta y_2] = \frac{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'''}{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'} \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \frac{(\alpha + \beta y_2)''}{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'} \right\}^2 \\ &= \frac{y_2'''}{y_2'} - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{y_2''}{y_2'} \right)^2 = S[y_2(t)] = S[x(t)]. \text{ 证毕.} \end{aligned}$$

将下列方程式改变为极坐标  $r$  与  $\varphi$  所表示的方程, 即令  $x = r \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = r \sin \varphi$ :

3450.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$

解 当  $x = r \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = r \sin \varphi$  时,

$$\frac{dx}{d\varphi} = \cos \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r \sin \varphi, \quad \frac{dy}{d\varphi} = \sin \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} + r \cos \varphi,$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{d\varphi^2} = \cos \varphi \frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2} - 2 \sin \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r \cos \varphi,$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{d\varphi^2} = \sin \varphi \frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2} + 2 \cos \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r \sin \varphi.$$

由公式 5 及 6, 即得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\varphi}}{\frac{dx}{d\varphi}} = \frac{\sin \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} + r \cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r \sin \varphi}, \quad \text{公式 7}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d^2y}{d\varphi^2} \frac{dx}{d\varphi} - \frac{dy}{d\varphi} \frac{d^2x}{d\varphi^2}}{\left( \frac{dx}{d\varphi} \right)^3}$$

$$= \frac{r^2 + 2\left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^2 - r\frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2}}{\left(\cos\varphi\frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r\sin\varphi\right)^3}. \quad \text{公式 8}$$

将公式 7 及  $x, y$  代入所给方程, 化简整理即得

$$\frac{dr}{d\varphi} = r \text{ 或 } r' = r.$$

以下各题,  $\frac{dr}{d\varphi}$  及  $\frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2}$  均简记为  $r'$  及  $r''$ .

$$3451. (xy' - y)^2 = 2xy(1 + y'^2).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } xy' - y &= r\cos\varphi \cdot \frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi} - r\sin\varphi \\ &= \frac{r(r'\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r\cos^2\varphi - r'\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r\sin^2\varphi)}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi} \\ &= \frac{r^2}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}, \\ 1 + y'^2 &= 1 + \left(\frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{r'^2 + r^2}{(r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

将  $xy' - y, 1 + y'^2$  及  $x, y$  代入所给方程, 化简整理即得

$$r'^2 = \frac{1 - \sin 2\varphi}{\sin 2\varphi} r^2.$$

$$3452. (x^2 + y^2)^2 y'' = (x + yy')^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } x + yy' &= r \cos \varphi + r \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{r' \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi}{r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi} \\ &= \frac{rr' \cos^2 \varphi - r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + rr' \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi} \\ &= \frac{rr'}{r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

将公式 8,  $x + yy'$  及  $x, y$  代入所给方程, 化简整理  
即得

$$r(r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr'') = r'^3.$$

3453. 把式子

$$\frac{x + yy'}{xy' - y}$$

变换为极坐标的式子.

解 将 3451 题中  $xy' - y$  的结果及 3452 题中  $x + yy'$  的结果代入所给式子, 即得

$$\frac{x + yy'}{xy' - y} = \frac{r'}{r}.$$

3454. 把平面曲线的曲率

$$K = \frac{|y''_{xx}|}{(1 + y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

用极坐标  $r$  及  $\varphi$  表示之.

解 将 3451 题中  $1 + y'^2$  的结果及公式 8 代入, 化简整理即得

$$K = \frac{|r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr''|}{(r^2 + r'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

3455. 将方程组

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = y + kx(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -x + ky(x^2 + y^2)$$

改变为极坐标方程.

解 由原方程组得

$$\cos\varphi \frac{dr}{dt} - r\sin\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = r\sin\varphi + kr^3\cos\varphi,$$

$$\sin\varphi \frac{dr}{dt} + r\cos\varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -r\cos\varphi + kr^3\sin\varphi.$$

联立解之, 即得

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{r} [r\cos\varphi \cdot (r\sin\varphi + kr^3\cos\varphi)$$

$$- (-r\sin\varphi)(-r\cos\varphi + kr^3\sin\varphi)] = kr^2,$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{1}{r} [\cos\varphi \cdot (-r\cos\varphi + kr^3\sin\varphi)$$

$$- \sin\varphi \cdot (r\sin\varphi + kr^3\cos\varphi)] = -1,$$

即原方程组转化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = kr^2, \\ \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = -1. \end{cases}$$

3456. 引用新函数  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\varphi = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$ , 变换式子

$$W = x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}.$$

解 由  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  两端微分, 得

$$dr = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy$$

或

$$r dr = x dx + y dy. \quad (1)$$

由  $\varphi = \arctg \frac{y}{x}$  两端微分, 得

$$d\varphi = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{r^2} dy - \frac{y}{r^2} dx$$

或

$$r^2 d\varphi = x dy - y dx. \quad (2)$$

于是, 由(1)及(2)可得

$$\begin{aligned} x r dr - y r^2 d\varphi &= (x^2 dx + x y dy) - (x y dy - y^2 dx) \\ &= (x^2 + y^2) dx = r^2 dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$dx = \frac{x}{r} dr - y d\varphi. \quad (3)$$

同理可得



$$dy = \frac{y}{r} dr + x d\varphi. \quad (4)$$

从而由(3)及(4), 得

$$\begin{aligned} x d^2 y - y d^2 x &= x \left( \frac{y}{r} d^2 r - \frac{y}{r^2} dr^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{r} dr dy + dx d\varphi + x d^2 \varphi \right) \\ &\quad - y \left( \frac{x}{r} d^2 r - \frac{x}{r^2} dr^2 + \frac{1}{r} dx dr - dy d\varphi - y d^2 \varphi \right) \\ &= \frac{dr}{r} (x dy - y dx) + (x dx + y dy) d\varphi \\ &\quad + (x^2 + y^2) d^2 \varphi \\ &= \frac{dr}{r} (r^2 d\varphi) + (r dr) d\varphi + r^2 d^2 \varphi \\ &= 2r dr d\varphi + r^2 d^2 \varphi, \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} W &= x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( r^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right). \end{aligned}$$

3457. 在勒襄德变换中曲线  $y = y(x)$  的每一点  $(x, y)$  对应于点  $(X, Y)$ , 其中

$$X = y', \quad Y = xy' - y.$$

求  $Y'$ ,  $Y''$  及  $Y'''$ .

$$\text{解 } Y' = \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{dY}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dX} = \frac{xy''}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{xy''}{y''} = x;$$

$$Y'' = \frac{\frac{dY}{dx}}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{1}{y''};$$

$$Y''' = \frac{\frac{dY''}{dx}}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{-\frac{y'''}{y''^2}}{y''} = -\frac{y'''}{y''^3}.$$

引入新变量  $\xi$  及  $\eta$ , 解下列方程:

$$3458. \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \quad \text{令 } \xi = x + y, \eta = x - y.$$

**解** 当仅作为自变量代换, 引入新自变量

$$\xi = \xi(x, y), \quad \eta = \eta(x, y)$$

这个最简单的情形时, 只要把  $\xi, \eta$  看作中间变量, 用复合函数求偏导函数的公式, 即可求出:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}.$$

代入原方程, 即得变换后的方程. 本题中,

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -1.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

代入原方程, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \text{ 或 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 0,$$

即

$$z = \varphi(\xi) = \varphi(x+y),$$

其中  $\varphi$  为任意的函数.

3459.  $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 令  $\xi = x$ ,  $\eta = x^2 + y^2$ .

解  $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 2x$ ,  $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 2y$ .

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

代入原方程, 得

$$y \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) - 2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 0 \text{ 或 } y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0.$$

由于  $y \neq 0$ , 故  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0$ , 即

$$z = \varphi(\eta) = \varphi(x^2 + y^2),$$

其中  $\varphi$  为任意的函数.

3460.  $a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$  ( $a \neq 0$ ), 令  $\xi = x$ ,  $\eta = y - bz$ .

**解** 当变量间的变换关系比较复杂时, 用全微分法较好. 首先, 根据新旧变元之间的关系, 求出它们微分之间的关系

$$d\xi = dx, \quad d\eta = dy - b dz. \quad (1)$$

其次, 将所求得的微分式代入表示新变元关系的全微分式, 并按旧变元关系重新整理.

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} d\eta = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} (dy - b dz),$$

$$\left(1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} dy,$$

$$dz = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}} dx + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}} dy.$$

把整理后的式子与表示旧变元的全微分式

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

比较, 即得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}.$$

代入原方程, 得

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \text{ 或 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{a}.$$

于是,

$$z = \frac{\xi}{a} + \varphi(\eta) = \frac{x}{a} + \varphi(y - bz).$$

3461.  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$ , 令  $\xi = x$  及  $\eta = \frac{y}{x}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

代入原方程, 得

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

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = z \text{ 或 } \xi \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = z.$$

解之, 得

$$z = \xi \varphi(\eta) = x \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

取  $u$  与  $v$  作新的自变量, 变换下列方程式:

3462.  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sqrt{1+y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy$ , 若  $u = \ln x$ ,

$$v = \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}).$$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}.$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

注意到  $x=e^u$  及  $y=\operatorname{sh} v$ , 代入原方程, 即得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = e^u \operatorname{sh} v.$$

3463.  $(x+y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x-y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ , 若  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,

$$v = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{x}.$$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程, 得

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

$$\cdot \left( y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$3464. \quad x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \quad \text{若 } u = \frac{y}{x},$$

$$v = z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

解 本解用微分法较好.

$$du = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2},$$

$$dv = dz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$= dz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{r}$$

$$(r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( \frac{dy}{x} - \frac{ydx}{x^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( dz + \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy + \frac{z}{r} dz \right). \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz &= \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1}.$$

代入原方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & x \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + y \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= (z+r) \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right), \\ & 2(z+r) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = z+r. \end{aligned}$$

如果  $z+r=0$ , 则可推得  $x^2+y^2=0$ ; 但由于  $x \neq 0$ , 所以  $x^2+y^2$  不可能为零. 于是,  $z+r \neq 0$ , 从而得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

3465.  $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{z}$ , 若  $u=2x-z^2$ ,  $v=\frac{y}{z}$ .

解  $du=2dx-2zdz$ ,  $dv=\frac{dy}{z}-\frac{y}{z^2}dz$ .

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (2dx - zdz) \\ &+ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( \frac{1}{z} dy - \frac{y}{z^2} dz \right). \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\left( 1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy,$$



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( 1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( 1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1}.$$

代入原方程, 得

$$2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + y \cdot \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{x}{z} \left( 1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$

$$\left( \frac{y}{z} - \frac{xy}{z^3} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{x}{z}.$$

再以  $y = zv$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{2}(u + z^2)$  代入上式, 最后得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{z}{v} \cdot \frac{z^2 + u}{z^2 - u}.$$

3466<sup>+</sup>.  $(x+z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y+z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + y + z$ , 若  $u = x + z$ ,

$$v = y + z.$$

解  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (dx + dz) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (dy + dz).$

于是,

$$\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1}.$$

将  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入原方程, 并注意到  $x+y+z=u+v-z$ , 即得

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} &= (u+v-z) \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right), \\ (2u+v-z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + (2v+u-z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} &= u+v-z. \end{aligned}$$

3467. 取

$$\xi = y + ze^{-x}, \quad \eta = x + ze^{-y}$$

作为新的自变量, 变换式子

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} d\eta \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} (dy + e^{-x} dz - ze^{-x} dx) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \\ &\quad \cdot (dx + e^{-y} dz - ze^{-y} dy), \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \left( 1 - e^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) dz &= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} - ze^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right) dx \\ &+ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - ze^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} - ze^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right) \left( 1 - e^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - ze^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) \left( 1 - e^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right)^{-1}.$$

代入原式，化简整理即得

$$\text{原式} = \frac{e^{x+y} - z^2}{1 - e^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}.$$

3468. 假定

$$x = uv, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2)$$

变换式子

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

解  $dx = vdu + u dv$ ,  $dy = udu - v dv$ . 解之, 得

$$du = \frac{vdx + udy}{u^2 + v^2}, \quad dv = \frac{udx - vdy}{u^2 + v^2}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (vdx + udy) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (udx - vdy) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[ \left( v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \left( u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dy \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 &= \frac{1}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} \left[ \left( v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

3469. 于方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$$

中令  $\xi = x$ ,  $\eta = y - x$ ,  $\zeta = z - x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}. \end{aligned}$$

三式相加即得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0.$$

3470. 取  $x$  作为函数, 而  $y$  和  $z$  作为自变量, 变换方程

$$(x - z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

$$\text{解} \quad dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dz, \quad dz = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} dx - \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} dy.$$

于是,

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

代入原方程, 得

$$(x-z) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} - y \cdot \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{x-z}{y} \quad (y \neq 0).$$

3471. 取  $x$  作为函数, 而  $u=y-z$ ,  $v=y+z$  作为自变量, 变换方程

$$(y-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

解  $du = dy - dz$ ,  $dv = dy + dz$ .

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} (dy - dz) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} (dy + dz). \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) dz = -dx + \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}.$$

代入原方程，去分母，即得

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{u}{v} \quad (v \neq 0).$$

3472<sup>+</sup>. 取  $x$  作为函数及  $u = xz$ ,  $v = yz$  作为自变量，变换式子

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

解  $du = xdz + zdx$ ,  $dv = ydz + zdy$ .

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} (xdz + zdx) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} (ydz + zdy). \end{aligned}$$

于是，

$$\left(x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) dz = \left(1 - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right) dx - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}}{x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{z \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}.$$

代入原式，即得

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{\left(1 - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + z^2 \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2}{\left(x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 2z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + z^2 \left[ \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2 \right]}{\left(x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{u}{x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)^2 \left[ \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2 \right]}{x^2 \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{v}{u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{u^2 \left\{ x^2 - 2xu \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + u^2 \left[ \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2 \right] \right\}}{x^4 \left(u \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3473. 于方程

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(y+z+u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (x+z+u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\
 &+ (x+y+u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x+y+z
 \end{aligned}$$

中, 令:  $e^{\xi} = x-u$ ,  $e^{\eta} = y-u$ ,  $e^{\zeta} = z-u$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } du &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} d\eta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta \\
 &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} e^{-\xi} (dx - du) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} e^{-\eta} (dy - du) \\
 &\quad + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} e^{-\zeta} (dz - du).
 \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}\right) du \\ &= e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} dx + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} dy + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} dz. \end{aligned}$$

将由上式所确定的  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  及  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  代入原方程, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & (y+z+u)e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + (x+z+u)e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \\ & + (x+y+u)e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \\ &= (x+y+z) \left(1 + e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}\right). \end{aligned}$$

消去同类项, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & (x-u)e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + (y-u)e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + (z-u)e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \\ & + (x+y+z) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + 3u + e^{\xi} + e^{\eta} + e^{\zeta} = 0.$$

于下列方程中, 代入新的变量  $u, v, w$ , 其中  $w = w(u, v)$ ,

$$3474. \quad y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (y-x)z, \text{ 令 } u = x^2 + y^2, \quad v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y},$$

$$w = \ln z - (x+y).$$

$$\text{解} \quad du = 2x dx + 2y dy, \quad dv = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy,$$



$$dw = \frac{1}{z} dz - dx - dy.$$

另一方面,  $dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$ , 故有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z} dz - dx - dy &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (2x dx + 2y dy) \\ &+ \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy \right). \end{aligned}$$

整理得

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \left( 2xz \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z \right) dx \\ &+ \left( 2yz \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

将由上式所确定的  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入原方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &yz \left( 2x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + 1 \right) \\ &- xz \left( 2y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + 1 \right) \\ &= (y-x)z, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$$

3475.  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$ , 令  $u=x$ ,  $v=\frac{1}{y}-\frac{1}{x}$ ,

$$w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}.$$

解  $du = dx$ ,  $dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy$ ,  $dw = \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$-\frac{1}{z^2} dz$ . 于是,

$$\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{z^2} dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy \right),$$

$$dz = z^2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{z^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z^2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程, 得

$$z^2 \left( 1 - x^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = z^2$$

或  $x^2 z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0$ .

由于  $z \neq 0$ ,  $x \neq 0$ , 故得

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0.$$

3476.  $(xy + z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (1 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + yz$ , 设  $u = yz - x$ ,

$v = xz - y$ ,  $w = xy - z$ .

解  $dw = ydx + xdy - dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (zdy + ydz - dx)$

$$+ \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}(zdx + xdz - dy).$$

整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) dz &= \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) dx \\ &+ \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{-1}.$$

代入原方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &(xy + z) \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \\ &+ (1 - y^2) \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \\ &= (x + yz) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right), \end{aligned}$$

即

$$(1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 2xyz) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$$

不难验证, 由方程  $1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 2xyz = 0$  所确定的隐函数不是原方程的解 (证略). 于是,

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$$

$$3477. \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \text{ 令 } x = ue^w, y = ve^w,$$

$$z = we^w.$$

$$\text{解 } dx = e^w du + ue^w dw, \quad dy = e^w dv + ve^w dw, \\ dz = e^w(1+w)dw.$$

于是, 有

$$e^w dw = \frac{1}{1+w} dz,$$

$$e^w du = dx - ue^w dw = dx - \frac{u}{1+w} dz,$$

$$e^w dv = dy - ve^w dw = dy - \frac{v}{1+w} dz.$$

在全微分式  $dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$  的两端都乘以  $e^w$ , 并

将上述结果代入, 得

$$\frac{dz}{1+w} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left( dx - \frac{u}{1+w} dz \right) \\ + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left( dy - \frac{v}{1+w} dz \right)$$

或

$$\left( 1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) dz = (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} dx$$

$$+(1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dy.$$

将由上式所确定的  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入原方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ u e^w (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right]^2 + \left[ v e^w (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right]^2 \\ &= (w e^w)^2 (1+w)^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}. \end{aligned}$$

消去  $[e^w (1+w)]^2$ , 即得

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

3478. 假定  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $v = \arctg z$ ,  $w = x + y + z$ , 其中  $w = w(u, v)$ , 变换式子

$$(x-y) : \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right).$$

$$\text{解 } dw = dx + dy + dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$$

$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left( \frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left( \frac{dz}{1+z^2} \right).$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) dz = \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - 1 \right) dx \\ & + \left( \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - 1 \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

将由上式所确定的  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入所给式子, 即得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x-y}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} &= \frac{(x-y)\left(1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)}{\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}} \\ &= \frac{(1 - \cos^2 v) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} e^{2v}}{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}.\end{aligned}$$

3479. 假定  $u = xe^z$ ,  $v = ye^z$ ,  $w = ze^z$ , 其中  $w = w(u, v)$ . 变换式子

$$A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } dw &= e^z(1+z)dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}dv \\ &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}(e^z dx + xe^z dz) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}(e^z dy + ye^z dz).\end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\left(1+z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}{1+z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}}{1 + z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}},$$

$$A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} : \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

3480. 在方程

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}$$

$$\text{中令: } \xi = \frac{x}{z}, \eta = \frac{y}{z}, \zeta = z, w = \frac{u}{z},$$

其中  $w = w(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } dw &= \frac{zdu - udz}{z^2} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} d\eta + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta \\ &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{zdx - xdz}{z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} dz. \end{aligned}$$

两端同乘  $z^2$ , 整理得

$$\begin{aligned} zdu &= z \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} dx + z \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} dy + \left( u - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right) dz. \end{aligned}$$

将由上式所确定的  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  及  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  代入原方程, 得

$$x \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + \left( u - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\ = u + \frac{xy}{z},$$

即

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{xy}{z^3} = \frac{\xi \eta}{\zeta}.$$

假定  $x = r \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = r \sin \varphi$ , 改变下列各式为极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$  所表示的式子.

$$3481. \quad w = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad dx = \cos \varphi dr - r \sin \varphi d\varphi,$$

$$dy = \sin \varphi dr + r \cos \varphi d\varphi.$$

联立解之, 得

$$dr = \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy, \quad d\varphi = \frac{x}{r^2} dy - \frac{y}{r^2} dx.$$

于是,

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \\ = \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) dx + \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) dy,$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}. \end{cases}$$

公式 9



将公式 9 代入原式, 即得

$$\begin{aligned}w &= x \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) - y \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) \\&= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}.\end{aligned}$$

3482.  $w = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$

解 将公式 9 代入, 即得

$$\begin{aligned}w &= x \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) + y \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) \\&= r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.\end{aligned}$$

3483.  $w = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned}w &= \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 \\&= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2.\end{aligned}$$

3484.  $w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$

解 先导出极坐标变换的所有二阶偏导函数的变换式. 将  $r, \varphi$  看作中间变量,  $x, y$  看作自变量. 由于

$$d^2r = d(dr) = d\left(\frac{x}{r}dx + \frac{y}{r}dy\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r}(dx^2 + dy^2) - \frac{xdx + ydy}{r^2}dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{r}(dx^2 + dy^2) - \frac{1}{r^3}(xdx + ydy)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^3}(ydx - xdy)^2,$$

$$d^2\varphi = d(d\varphi) = d\left(\frac{x}{r^2}dy - \frac{y}{r^2}dx\right)$$

$$= -\frac{2(xdy - ydx)}{r^3}dr$$

$$= -\frac{2}{r^4}(xdy - ydx)(xdx + ydy),$$

故有

$$d^2u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}dr^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r\partial\varphi}drd\varphi + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial\varphi^2}d\varphi^2$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}d^2r + \frac{\partial u}{\partial\varphi}d^2\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \left(\frac{xdx + ydy}{r}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r\partial\varphi}$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{xdx + ydy}{r}\right)\left(\frac{xdy - ydx}{r^2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial\varphi^2} \left(\frac{xdy - ydx}{r^2}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{r^3}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial\varphi} \left(-\frac{2}{r^4}\right)(xdy - ydx)(xdx + ydy).$$

将上式右端按  $dx^2$ ,  $dx dy$ ,  $dy^2$  合并同类项, 并与全微分式

$$d^2u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} dy^2$$

比较, 即得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{x^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2xy}{r^3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} + \frac{y^2}{r^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{y^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{2xy}{r^4} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{y^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2xy}{r^3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} + \frac{x^2}{r^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{x^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{2xy}{r^4} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{xy}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} - \frac{xy}{r^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{xy}{r^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}. \end{aligned} \right. \quad \text{公式10}$$

将公式10代入原式, 即得

$$w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$

$$3485. \quad w = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

解 将公式10代入原式, 化简整理得

$$w = r^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}.$$

$$3486. \quad w = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ - \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right).$$

解 将公式10中的  $u$  换成  $z$ ，然后代入原式，化简整理得

$$w = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

3487. 在式子

$$I = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

中，令  $x = r \cos \varphi$ ， $y = r \sin \varphi$ 。

解 对函数  $u$  及  $v$  分别用公式9，即得

$$I = \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \right) \\ - \left( \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) \left( \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right).$$

3488. 引用新的自变量

$$\xi = x - at, \quad \eta = x + at$$

解方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( -a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right)$$

$$= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}.$$

于是, 由  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$$

解之, 得  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$ , 从而

$$u = \varphi(\xi) + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(x - at) + \psi(x + at),$$

其中  $\varphi$  及  $\psi$  为任意的函数.

取  $u$  及  $v$  作新的自变量, 变换下列方程:

$$3489. \quad 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$$

设  $u = x + 2y + 2$  及  $v = x - y - 1$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程，化简整理即得

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

$$3490. (1+x^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (1+y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$$

设  $u = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$  及  $v = \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2})$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{y}{(1+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程, 化简整理得

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

3491<sup>+</sup>.  $ax^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2bxy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + cy^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$  ( $a, b, c$  为常数), 设  $u = \ln x, v = \ln y$ .

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xy} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程, 化简整理得

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

3492.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 设  $u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, v = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}. \end{aligned} \right. \quad \text{公式11}$$

本题中,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x},$$

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

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}.$$

注意到

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



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

则由公式11, 即得

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

$$\cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) = 0.$$

由于  $\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \neq 0$ , 故得变换后的方程

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

3493.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + m^2 z = 0$ , 设  $x = e^u \cos v, y = e^u \sin v$ .

**解** 由于  $x = e^u \cos v, y = e^u \sin v$ , 故有

$$x^2 + y^2 = e^{2u}, \quad u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\operatorname{tg} v = \frac{y}{x}, \quad v = \operatorname{Arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{x} \quad (v \text{ 的多值性不影响求导}$$

所得的结果). 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

由 3492 题得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + m^2 z = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \\
& \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z \\
& = \left[ \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right] \\
& \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z \\
& = e^{-2u} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + m^2 e^{2u} z = 0.$$

3494.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad (y > 0)$ , 设  $u = x - 2\sqrt{y}$  及  $v = x + 2\sqrt{y}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

由公式11得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}$$

$$- \frac{2}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程，化简整理得

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

3495.  $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 设  $u = xy$ ,  $v = \frac{x}{y}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x$ ,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3}.$$

由公式11得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}$$

$$+\frac{x^2}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2x}{y^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程，化简整理得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{1}{2u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$3496. \quad x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{设 } u = x + y, \quad v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2}{y^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程，得

$$\frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{x^2 y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 2 \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0.$$

注意到  $v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{x+y}{xy} = \frac{u}{xy}$ ，即  $xy = \frac{u}{v}$ ，于是

就有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{x^2 y^2} &= \frac{(x+y)^2}{x^2 y^2} (x-y)^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)^2 [(x+y)^2 - 4xy] \\
 &= v^2 \left(u^2 - 4\frac{u}{v}\right) = uv(uv - 4).
 \end{aligned}$$

从而得变换后的方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{2}{u(4-uv)} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3497. \quad xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\
 = 0, \quad \text{设 } u = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \text{ 及 } v = xy.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

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

$$\cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程, 得

$$[(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 4x^2 y^2] \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 4xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

即

$$(u^2 - v^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}.$$

$$3498. \quad x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2x \sin y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin^2 y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{设 } u = x \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2}, \quad v = x.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x^2}{4} \sec^4 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}$$

$$+ \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}.$$

代入原方程，得

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \left( x \sin y \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sin^2 y \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \left( 2x \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2} - 2x \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2} \sin^2 \frac{y}{2} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$= 2x \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2} \cos^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{2x \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{y}{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

即

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

3499.  $x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$  ( $x > 0, y > 0$ ), 设  $x = (u+v)^2$

及  $y = (u-v)^2$ .

解 由  $x = (u+v)^2$  及  $y = (u-v)^2$  分别对  $x$  及对  $y$  求偏导函数, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 2(u+v) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right), \\ 0 = 2(u-v) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right); \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2(u+v) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right), \\ 1 = 2(u-v) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right). \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4(u+v)}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4(u-v)}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4(u+v)} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right), \\
\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{4(u-v)} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right), \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{1}{4(u+v)^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4(u+v)} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{8(u+v)^3} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{16(u+v)^2} \\
&\quad \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

同法可求得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{1}{8(u-v)^3} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{16(u-v)^2} \\
&\quad \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

代入原方程，得

$$\begin{aligned}
x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -\frac{1}{8(u+v)} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{8(u-v)} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\
& - \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) \\
& = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{4v}{u^2-v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{4u}{u^2-v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

即

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

3500.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left( 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^3$ , 设  $u=x$ ,  $v=y+z$ .

解 由  $u=x$ ,  $v=y+z$  得

$$du=dx, \quad dv=dy+dz,$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (dy + dz).$$

于是,

$$\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}.$$

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}. \quad (1)$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^3} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right]. \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

将 (1) 式和 (2) 式代入原方程, 去分母即得

$$\left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 1.$$

### 3501. 利用线性变换

$$\xi = x + \lambda_1 y, \quad \eta = x + \lambda_2 y$$

变换方程

$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad (1)$$

(其中  $A, B$  和  $C$  为常数及  $C \neq 0, AC - B^2 < 0$ )  
为下面的形状

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$$

求满足方程 (1) 的函数的普遍形状.

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \lambda_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \lambda_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}.$$

将上述结果代入原方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & (A + 2B\lambda_1 + C\lambda_1^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2[A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \\ & + C\lambda_1 \lambda_2] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + (A + 2B\lambda_2 + C\lambda_2^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

当  $A + 2B\lambda_1 + C\lambda_1^2 = 0$  及  $A + 2B\lambda_2 + C\lambda_2^2 = 0$ , 即  $\lambda_1$  与  $\lambda_2$  为方程

$$A + 2B\lambda + C\lambda^2 = 0$$

的根时 (注意, 由假定  $C \neq 0$ ,  $AC - B^2 < 0$ , 故此方程恰有两个相异的实根), 原方程变换为

$$[A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + C\lambda_1 \lambda_2] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$$

由根与系数的关系得:  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\frac{2B}{C}$ ,  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \frac{A}{C}$ .

于是,

$$A+B(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)+C\lambda_1\lambda_2=\frac{2(AC-B^2)}{C}\neq 0.$$

从而必有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$$

此时,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) = 0$ , 故  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$  且

$$u = \int f(\xi) d\xi + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(\xi) + \psi(\eta)$$

$$= \varphi(x + \lambda_1 y) + \psi(x + \lambda_2 y).$$

3502. 证明拉普拉斯方程

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

在满足条件  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}$ ,  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$

的非退化的变数代换

$$x = \varphi(u, v), \quad y = \psi(u, v)$$

下形式不变.

$$\text{证} \quad \begin{cases} dx = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dv, \\ dy = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} dv = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} du + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dv. \end{cases}$$

令  $I = \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \right)^2$ . 由于变换是非退化的, 故知

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 = I \neq 0.$$

由上述方程组解得

$$du = \frac{1}{I} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dx - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dy \right),$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{I} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dy \right).$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

由3492题的证明及公式11, 并考虑到

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{I^2} \left[ \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{I},$$

即得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta z &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ &= \left[ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \right] \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{I} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

或

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

即形式是不变的.

3503. 假定  $u=f(r)$ , 其中  $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ , 改变方程

$$(a) \Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0; \quad (b) \Delta(\Delta u) = 0.$$

解 (a)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(r) \frac{y}{r}.$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ f'(r) \frac{x}{r} \right] = \frac{f'(r)}{r} \\ &\quad + \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r) + x f'(r) \cdot \left( -\frac{x}{r^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r) + \frac{y^2}{r^3} f'(r). \end{aligned}$$

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{y^2}{r^2} f''(r) + \frac{x^2}{r^3} f'(r).$$

于是,

$$\Delta u = f''(r) + \frac{1}{r} f'(r) = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} = 0,$$

也可写成  $\Delta u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{du}{dr} \right) = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad \Delta(\Delta u) &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r \frac{d}{dr} (\Delta u) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[ r \frac{d^3 u}{dr^3} + \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right] \\
&= \frac{d^4 u}{dr^4} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d^3 u}{dr^3} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{du}{dr} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

3504. 若令

$$w = f(u),$$

其中

$$u = (x - x_0)(y - y_0),$$

方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + cw = 0$$

变成怎样的形状?

解  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = (y - y_0) \frac{dw}{du}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{dw}{du} + u \frac{d^2 w}{du^2}.$  于

是, 方程  $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + cw = 0$  变换成

$$u \frac{d^2 w}{du^2} + \frac{dw}{du} + cw = 0.$$

3505. 假定

$$x + y = X, \quad y = XY,$$

变换式子  $A = x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$

解  $X = x + y$ ,  $Y = \frac{y}{X} = \frac{y}{x+y} = 1 - \frac{x}{x+y}$ . 于

$$\text{是, } \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{(x+y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{(x+y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial X} - \frac{y}{(x+y)^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial Y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} - \frac{2y}{(x+y)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y}$$

$$+ \frac{y^2}{(x+y)^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{2y}{(x+y)^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial Y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} + \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y}$$

$$- \frac{xy}{(x+y)^4} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Y^2} - \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial Y}.$$

代入所给式子, 得

$$A = X \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} - Y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial X}.$$

3506. 证明: 方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2xy^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2(y-y^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x^2 y^2 z^2 = 0$$



在变换  $x=uv$  及  $y=\frac{1}{v}$

下形状不变.

证  $v=\frac{1}{y}$ ,  $u=\frac{x}{v}=xy$ . 于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

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

代入原方程, 得

$$y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy^3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2x(y-y^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - 2(y-y^3) \\ \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + x^2 y^2 z^2 = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2uv^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2(v-v^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + u^2 v^2 z^2 = 0,$$

故其形状不变.

3507. 证明: 方程

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

在变换  $u = x + z$  及  $v = y + z$

下形状不变。

证 将  $u, v$  作中间变量,  $x, y$  作自变量。微分得

$$du = dx + dz, \quad dv = dy + dz, \quad d^2u = d^2v = d^2z.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dz \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy. \end{aligned}$$

令  $A = 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ , 则有  $dz = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy$ , 且

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

从而有

$$du = dx + dz = \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{A} dx + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{A} dy,$$

$$dv = dy + dz = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{A} dx + \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{A} dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2z &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} du^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} du dv + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} dv^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} d^2u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} d^2v. \end{aligned}$$

上面最后一个等式即

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ad^2z = & \frac{1}{A^2} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy \right]^2 \right. \\
 & + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy \right] \\
 & \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) dy \right] + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) dy \right]^2 \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = & \frac{1}{A^3} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \right. \\
 & \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left. \right], \\
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = & \frac{1}{A^3} \left[ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right. \\
 & + \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \\
 & \left. + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right], \\
 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = & \frac{1}{A^3} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \right. \\
 & \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left( 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left. \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

代入原方程，化简整理即得

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

故其形状不变。

3508. 假定

$$x = \eta \zeta, \quad y = \xi \zeta, \quad z = \xi \eta,$$

变换方程  $xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + yz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} + xz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = 0.$

解 由于

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \zeta \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \eta \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = \zeta \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \xi \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = \eta \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \xi \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}, \end{cases}$$

故有

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\xi}{2\eta\zeta}, \quad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}, \quad \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\eta}.$$

同法求得

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}, \quad \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -\frac{\eta}{2\xi\zeta}, \quad \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\xi}.$$

于是，

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{\xi}{2\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}, \\
&\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\xi}{2\eta\zeta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \\
&\quad - \frac{\xi}{2\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{2\zeta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2\zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{2\eta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{4\eta\zeta^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\eta\zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4\xi\zeta^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi\zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4\xi\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{4\xi\eta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\zeta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}. \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

同法可求得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = -\frac{1}{4\xi\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{4\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4\xi^2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi^2\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4\xi^2\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\zeta}{4\xi^2\eta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta}, \quad (2) \\
&\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = -\frac{1}{4\eta^2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\eta^2\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{4\xi\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{4\xi\zeta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \\
& - \frac{1}{4\eta^2\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{\zeta}{4\eta^2\xi} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{1}{2\eta^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi}. \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

將(1), (2), (3) 三式连同  $x, y, z$  一起代入原方程, 化简整理得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \xi^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \eta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} \\
& = 2 \left( \xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \eta \zeta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} + \zeta \xi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
& = 2 \left( \xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \eta \zeta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} + \zeta \xi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

3509. 假定

$$\begin{aligned}
y_1 &= x_2 + x_3 - x_1, \quad y_2 = x_1 + x_3 - x_2, \\
y_3 &= x_1 + x_2 - x_3,
\end{aligned}$$

变换方程

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\
& + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

解 不难看出

304.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} = \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z.$$

把上述结果代入所给方程的左端，即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ & + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} \\ & = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} \right) \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} \right) \\ & = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_1} \right) \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_2} \right) \\ & = 2 \left[ \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_3} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y_2} \Big] \\
& = 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_3^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

从而原方程变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y_3^2} = 0.$$

3510. 假定

$$\xi = \frac{y}{x}, \eta = \frac{z}{x}, \zeta = y - z,$$

变换方程

$$\begin{aligned}
& x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \\
& + 2xz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + 2yz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

解 定义算子  $A$ :

$$Au = \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) u,$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
A^2 u &= A(Au) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Au) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (Au) \\
&+ z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (Au)
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= x \left( x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + z \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) u \\
&\quad + y \left( x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + z \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) u \\
&\quad + z \left( x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial z} + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial z} + z \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) u, \\
&= \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u + Au.
\end{aligned}$$

于是, 原方程可改写成

$$\left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 u = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad A^2 u - Au = 0.$$

但是,

$$\begin{aligned}
Au &= x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\
&= x \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{z}{x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + y \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
&\quad + z \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
&= (y - z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} = \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}, \\
A^2 u &= A(Au) = \left( \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \right) Au = \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\
&= \zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta},
\end{aligned}$$

从而  $\Delta^2 u - \Delta u = \xi^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2}$ . 由于  $\xi \neq 0$ , 故原方程

变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} = 0.$$

3511. 假定

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \quad z = r \cos \theta,$$

$$\text{变换式子 } \Delta_1 u = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2$$

$$\text{及 } \Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

为球坐标所表的式子.

**解** 先作变换

$$x = R \cos \varphi, \quad y = R \sin \varphi, \quad z = z,$$

它相当于对  $x, y$  坐标作一次极坐标变换.

利用 3483 题及 3484 题的结果, 对新变元  $R, \varphi, z$  有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 u &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_2 u &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}. \end{aligned}$$

再作变换

$$R=r\sin\theta, \quad \varphi=\varphi, \quad z=r\cos\theta.$$

它相当于对  $R, z$  坐标又作一次极坐标变换, 其中  $R$  相当于公式 9 中的  $y$ ,  $\theta$  相当于公式 9 中的  $\varphi$ . 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial R} = \frac{R}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{z}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

再利用 3483 题及 3484 题的结果, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 u &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2, \\ \Delta_2 u &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r^2 \operatorname{tg} \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$+\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial\varphi^2}\Big],$$

注意到两次变换的乘积就是所给的变换, 因此, 最后得到的  $\Delta_1 u$  及  $\Delta_2 u$  的结果即为所求.

3512. 在方程

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

中引入新函数  $w$ , 假定  $w=z^2$ .

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\frac{dz}{dw}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}=\frac{1}{2z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=\frac{1}{2z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)=\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{1}{2z}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2z}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}-\frac{1}{2z^2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2z}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}-\frac{1}{4z^3}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{1}{2z}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}-\frac{1}{4z^3}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2.\end{aligned}$$

代入原方程, 化简整理得

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

即形式是不变的.

取  $u$  和  $v$  为新的自变量及  $w=w(u, v)$  为新函数, 变

换下列方程:

$$3513. \quad y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{x}, \quad \text{设 } u = \frac{x}{y}, \quad v = x, \quad w = xz - y.$$

解 从 3513 题到 3522 题均属作变换

$$u = u(x, y), \quad v = v(x, y), \quad w = w(x, y, z)$$

的类型. 我们来导出一般公式, 顺便指出一般方法.

将  $u, v$  看作中间变量,  $x, y$  看作自变量, 则有

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy, \quad dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy,$$

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz.$$

$$d^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} dy^2,$$

$$d^2 v = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} dy^2.$$

$$d^2 w = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} dz^2$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z \partial x} dz dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} d^2 z.$$

将  $dw, du$  及  $dv$  代入全微分式

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv,$$

化简整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz &= \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) dx \\ &+ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right), \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right), \end{cases} \quad \text{公式12}$$

其中  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  是原方程中旧变元间的偏导函数, 而  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$

及  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$  是变换后新变元间的偏导函数, 其它均为由已

给变换导出的已知关系式.

把上面求得的  $d^2w$ ,  $du$ ,  $dv$ ,  $d^2u$ ,  $d^2v$  代入表示新变元关系的二阶全微分式:

$$\begin{aligned} d^2w &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} du^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} du dv + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} dv^2 \\ &+ \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} d^2u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} d^2v, \end{aligned}$$

再把式中的  $dz$  表成已求得的  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ , 按

$dx^2$ ,  $dx dy$  及  $dy^2$  合并同类项, 最后把所得的结果与表示旧变元关系的全微分式:

$$d^2 z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} dy^2$$

相比较, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right. \\ &+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ &+ \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \\ &\left. - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right], \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right. \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \\ &+ \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \\ &\left. - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right], \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \\
& + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \\
& - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big]. \quad \text{公式13}
\end{aligned}$$

公式13太复杂，一般不直接应用。本题用求偏导数法较方便。由于

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

$$\text{及 } \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u},$$

故得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}.$$

于是，

$$\begin{aligned}
y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{y} \left( y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\
&= y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ y^2 \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y^2}{x} \right) - y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \\
&= \frac{2}{x} - y^{-1} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{y^3} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{2}{x}.
\end{aligned}$$

由于  $\frac{x}{y^3} \neq 0$ , 故原方程变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0.$$

3514.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 设  $u = x + y$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{x}$ ,

$$w = \frac{z}{x}.$$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{z}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

代入公式12, 得

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

$$\text{令 } R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = w - (1+v)$$

$\cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$ . 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \\ & \quad - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ & = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \\ & = \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ & = \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ & = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left[ w - (1+v) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right] \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \\ & = \left[ \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - (1+v) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right] \left( -\frac{1}{x} (1+v) \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{x} (1+v)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $x \neq 0$ ,  $1+v \neq 0$ , 故原方程变为

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

3515.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 设  $u = x + y, v = x - y$ ,

$$w = xy - z.$$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1,$

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

代入公式12, 得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

令  $R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + y - 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = u - 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$ . 于是,

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

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

$$= \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( u - 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = 2 - 4 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0,$$

原方程变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

3516.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z$ , 设  $u = \frac{x+y}{2}$ ,  $v = \frac{x-y}{2}$ ,

$$w = ze^v.$$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = ze^v, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = e^v.$$

代入公式12, 得

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

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) = z.$$

于是,

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-z} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \right) = z.$$

原方程变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 2z e^z = 2w.$$

3517.  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 设  $u = x$ ,  $v = x$

$+ y$ ,  $w = x + y + z$ .

**解** 由公式12不难求出

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}.$$

同 3514 题的方法可求得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2}, \\ \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \left( \frac{v}{u} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \frac{v}{u} - 1 \right) \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] \\
&= \left( \frac{v}{u} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

将上述结果代入原方程，即得

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

3518.  $(1-x^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (1-y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ , 设

$$x = \sin u, \quad y = \sin v, \quad z = e^w.$$

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{dw} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u},$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{e^w}{\cos v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos u} \left[ \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \frac{e^w}{\cos u} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{e^w \sin u}{\cos^2 u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right] \\
&= \frac{e^w}{\cos^2 u} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \operatorname{tg} u \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right],
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{e^w}{\cos^2 v} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} + \operatorname{tg} v \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right].$$

将上述结果代入原方程，并注意到

$$1-x^2=\cos^2 u, \quad 1-y^2=\cos^2 v,$$

化简整理即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2 = 0.$$

3519.  $(1-x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{4}z = 0 \quad (|x| < 1)$ , 设

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(y + \arccos x), \quad v = \frac{1}{2}(y - \arccos x), \quad w =$$

$$z\sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

**解** 由公式12不难求出

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2(1-x^2)},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right).$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} (1-x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ (1-x^2)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right] \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2} \right] \\ &= -\frac{x}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x^2 z}{4(1-x^2)} + \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] \\
&= \frac{z}{4} + \frac{z}{4(1-x^2)} + \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \\
&\quad \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

将上述结果代入原方程，并注意到

$$\arccos x = u - v, \quad x = \cos(u - v),$$

$$1 - x^2 = \sin^2(u - v),$$

化简整理即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{w}{4 \sin^2(u - v)}.$$

$$3520. \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2 \frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{x^2 - y^2} - \frac{3(x^2 + y^2)z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \quad (|x|$$



$\geq |y|)$ , 设  $u = x + y, v = x - y, w = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$ .

解 原方程可改写为

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

或

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= - \frac{3(x^2 + y^2)z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

由公式12不难求出

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{xz}{x^2 - y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{yz}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \cdot \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{xz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \right] \\ &= - \frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{4x^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} \\
& + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \\
& = \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3x^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \\
& \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] \\
& = \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3x^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} \\
& + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

同法可求得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \right. \\
& \cdot \left. \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{yz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \right] \\
& = -\frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3y^2 z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} \\
& + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

把上述结果代入方程(1), 化简整理即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

3521. 证明: 任何方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + cz = 0$$

( $a, b, c$  为常数) 用代换

$$z = ue^{\alpha x + \beta y}$$

(其中  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$  为常量,  $u = u(x, y)$ ) 可以化为下面的形状

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c_1 u = 0 \quad (c_1 = \text{常数}).$$

证  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{\alpha x + \beta y} \left( \alpha u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{\alpha x + \beta y} \left( \beta u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right),$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{\alpha x + \beta y} \left( \alpha \beta u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right).$$

将上述结果代入所给方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + (\beta + a) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (\alpha + b) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (\alpha \beta + a\alpha \\ & + b\beta + c) u = 0. \end{aligned}$$

按题意, 需  $\beta + a = 0$  及  $\alpha + b = 0$ , 即  $\beta = -a, \alpha = -b$ , 这是可能的. 事实上, 只需取代换

$$z = ue^{-(bx+ay)},$$

原方程即变换为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c_1 u = 0 \quad (c_1 \text{ 为常数}).$$

3522. 证明: 方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

对于变量代换

$$x' = \frac{x}{y}, \quad y' = -\frac{1}{y}, \quad u = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4y}}$$

( $u'$  为变量  $x'$  与  $y'$  的函数) 其形状不变.

证  $dx' = \frac{dx}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} dy, \quad dy' = \frac{1}{y^2} dy,$

$$\ln u' = \ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln y + \frac{x^2}{4y},$$

$$du' = \frac{u'}{u} du + \frac{u'}{2y} dy + \frac{xu'}{2y} dx - \frac{x^2 u'}{4y^2} dy.$$

把上面三个微分式代入

$$du' = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} dx' + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} dy'$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{u'}{u} du + \frac{u'}{2y} dy + \frac{xu'}{2y} dx - \frac{x^2 u'}{4y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \left( \frac{1}{y} dx - \frac{x}{y^2} dy \right) + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} \frac{dy}{y^2}, \end{aligned}$$

整理得

$$du = \left( \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y} \right) dx + \left( -\frac{u}{y^2 u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} \right) dy$$

$$-\frac{xu}{y^2u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y} \Big) dy.$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{u}{y^2u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \\ &\quad + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y} \right) \\ &= \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{u}{yu'^2} \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \right)^2 \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} - \frac{u}{2y} - \frac{x}{2y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{u}{y^2u'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} + \left( \frac{1}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{x}{2y} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left( \frac{u}{yu'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y} \right) - \frac{u}{y^2u'^2} \left( \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \right)^2 - \frac{u}{2y} \\ &= \frac{u}{y^2u'} \frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \\ &\quad + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

将(1)式和(2)式代入原方程, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'},$$

即方程的形式不变.

3523. 在方程

$$\begin{aligned} q(1+q) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (1+p+q+2pq) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ + p(1-p) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(其中  $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ ) 中令  $u = x + z$ ,  $v = y + z$ ,

$w = x + y + z$ , 假定  $w = w(u, v)$ .

**解** 本题用全微分法解较好. 由

$$dz = p dx + q dy \text{ 及 } u = x + z, v = y + z, w = x + y + z$$

可得

$$du = dx + dz = (1+p)dx + qdy,$$

$$dv = dy + dz = p dx + (1+q)dy,$$

$$d^2 u = d^2 v = d^2 w = d^2 z.$$

把上述结果代入新变元的全微分式

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 w &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} du^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} du dv + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} dv^2 \\ &+ \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} d^2 u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} d^2 v, \end{aligned}$$

并记  $S = 1 - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$ , 即得

$$\begin{aligned}
 Sd^2z &= \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \left[ (p+1)dx + qdy \right]^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \\
 &\cdot \left[ (p+1)dx + qdy \right] \left[ pdx + (q+1)dy \right] \\
 &+ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \left[ pdx + (q+1)dy \right]^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

将上式与

$$d^2z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} dy^2$$

比较, 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{S} \left[ (1+p)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2p(1+p) \right]$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + p^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \Big],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{S} \left[ q(p+1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + (1+p+q+2pq) \right]$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + p(q+1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \Big],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{S} \left[ q^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2q(q+1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \right.$$

$$\left. + (q+1)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right].$$

代入原方程, 并注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
 &q(1+q)(1+p)^2 - (1+p+q+2pq)q \\
 &\cdot (p+1) + p(1+p)q^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= q(1+p) \left[ (1+p)(1+q) - (1+p \right.$$

$$+q+2pq)+pq]=0,$$

$$p^2q(1+q)-(1+p+q+2pq)p(q+1) \\ +p(1+p)(q+1)^2=0$$

及

$$2p(1+p)q(1+q)-(1+p+q+2pq)^2 \\ +2q(q+1)p(1+p)=-(1+p+q)^2,$$

原方程变换为

$$-\frac{(1+p+q)^2}{S} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

3524. 在方程

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

中令  $x=e^{\xi}$ ,  $y=e^{\eta}$ ,  $z=e^{\zeta}$ ,  $u=e^w$ , 其中  $w=w(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ .

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{du}{dw} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \frac{d\xi}{dx} = \frac{e^w}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi},$$

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}, \quad (1)$$

$$y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}, \quad z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}.$$

(1)式两端对  $x$  求偏导函数, 得

$$x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^w \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \frac{d\xi}{dx} + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{d\xi}{dx}.$$

两端同乘  $x$ , 整理得



$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = e^w \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} - e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}. \quad (2)$$

同法可得

$$y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = e^w \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} - e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}, \quad (3)$$

$$z^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = e^w \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2} - e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}. \quad (4)$$

将(2), (3), (4)三式代入原方程, 化简整理即得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2} &= (e^w - 1) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}. \end{aligned}$$

3525. 证明: 方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = 0$$

的形状与变量  $x$ ,  $y$  和  $z$  所分别担任的角色无关.

**证** 令  $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ , 则  $dz = p dx + q dy$ . 若以  $x$

作为新函数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 x &= \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} dz^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} d^2 y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} d^2 z. \end{aligned}$$

今以作为旧变元的关系:

$$d^2x=0, d^2y=0, dz=px+qdy$$

代入上式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} d^2z = & -\frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} dy^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} dy \right. \\ & \left. \cdot (pdz + qdy) + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} (pdz + qdy)^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -p \left( p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -p \left( p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right), \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -p \left( \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + q^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right). \quad (3)$$

代入原方程, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = p^2 \left( p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ & \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + q^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ & - p^2 \left( p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right)^2 \\ & = p^4 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} \right)^2 \right] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} \right)^2 = 0.$$

类似地, 若以  $y$  作为函数, 则也有

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial z} \right)^2 = 0,$$

即方程的形状与变量  $x$ ,  $y$  和  $z$  所分别担任的角色无关.

3526. 取  $x$  作为变量  $y$  和  $z$  的函数, 解方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ & + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

解 将 3525 题中的(1), (2), (3)三式及  $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,

$q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  代入, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & q^2 \left( -p^3 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) + 2pq \left( p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + p^2 q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ & - p^2 \left( p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2pq \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ & = -p^3 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

即  $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0$  或  $p = 0$ . 由

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

解之，得原方程的解为

$$x = \varphi(z)y + \psi(z),$$

其中  $\varphi, \psi$  为任意函数；由  $p=0$  解之，得  $z=f(y)$

( $f$  为任意函数)，它也是原方程的解。

3527<sup>+</sup>. 运用勒襄德变换

$$X = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad Y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \quad Z = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z,$$

其中  $Z=Z(X, Y)$ ，变换方程

$$\begin{aligned} & A\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ & + C\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解 } dZ = d\left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy - dz + x dX + y dY$$

$$= x dX + y dY.$$

于是，

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} = x, \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} = y.$$

微分上式，得

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} dX + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dY, \\ dy = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dX + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} dY. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

又由  $X = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ ,  $Y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  微分得

$$\begin{cases} dX = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} dx + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dy, \\ dY = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dx + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} dy. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 式与 (2) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dX \\ dY \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

从而

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

因此

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

于是, 由 (1) 式解之, 得

$$\begin{cases} dX = I^{-1} \left( \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} dx - \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dy \right), \\ dY = I^{-1} \left( -\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dx + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} dy \right). \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

比较 (2) 式与 (3) 式, 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2}.$$

代入原方程, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & A(X, Y) \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} - 2B(X, Y) \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ & + C(X, Y) \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

## §5. 几何上的应用

1° 切线和法平面 在曲线

$$x=\varphi(t), y=\psi(t), z=\chi(t)$$

上的一点  $M(x, y, z)$  的切线方程为

$$\frac{X-x}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{Y-y}{\frac{dy}{dt}} = \frac{Z-z}{\frac{dz}{dt}}.$$

在此点的法平面方程为

$$\frac{dx}{dt}(X-x) + \frac{dy}{dt}(Y-y) + \frac{dz}{dt}(Z-z) = 0.$$

2° 切平面和法线 曲面  $z=f(x, y)$  上点  $M(x, y, z)$  处的切平面方程为

$$Z-z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(X-x) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(Y-y).$$

在  $M$  点处的法线方程为

$$\frac{X-x}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}} = \frac{Y-y}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} = \frac{Z-z}{-1}.$$

若曲面的方程给成隐函数的形状  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ , 则切平面方程为:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(X-x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(Y-y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(Z-z) = 0,$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{\frac{X-x}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}} = \frac{\frac{Y-y}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = \frac{\frac{Z-z}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}.$$

3° 平面曲线族的包线 含一个参数的曲线族  $f(x, y, \alpha) = 0$  ( $\alpha$  为参数) 的包线满足方程组:

$$f(x, y, \alpha) = 0, f'_\alpha(x, y, \alpha) = 0.$$

4° 曲面族的包面 含一个参数的曲面族  $F(x, y, z, \alpha) = 0$  的包面满足方程组:

$$F(x, y, z, \alpha) = 0, F'_\alpha(x, y, z, \alpha) = 0.$$

在含两个参数的曲面族  $\Phi(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta) = 0$  的情形, 其包面满足下面的方程组:

$$\Phi(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta) = 0, \Phi'_\alpha(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta) = 0, \\ \Phi'_\beta(x, y, z, \alpha, \beta) = 0.$$

对下列曲线写出在已知点的切线和法平面方程:

3528.  $x = a \cos \alpha \cos t, y = a \sin \alpha \cos t, z = a \sin t$ ; 在点  $t = t_0$ .

解 曲线

$$x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t)$$

在点  $t = t_0$  的切向量为

$$\vec{v}(t_0) = \{x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)\}.$$

本题中, 当  $t = t_0$  时曲线上点的坐标及曲线在该点的切向量分别为

$$x_0 = x(t_0) = a \cos \alpha \cos t_0,$$

$$y_0 = y(t_0) = a \sin \alpha \cos t_0,$$

$$z_0 = z(t_0) = a \sin t_0,$$



$$\vec{v}(t_0) = \{-a \cos \alpha \sin t_0, -a \sin \alpha \sin t_0, a \cos t_0\}.$$

于是, 切线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{-a \cos \alpha \sin t_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{-a \sin \alpha \sin t_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{a \cos t_0},$$

即

$$\frac{x-x_0}{-\cos \alpha \sin t_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{-\sin \alpha \sin t_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{\cos t_0};$$

法平面方程为

$$(-a \cos \alpha \sin t_0)(x-x_0) + (-a \sin \alpha \sin t_0)(y-y_0) + (a \cos t_0)(z-z_0) = 0,$$

以  $x_0, y_0, z_0$  的值代入上式, 化简整理得

$$x \cos \alpha \sin t_0 + y \sin \alpha \sin t_0 - z \cos t_0 = 0,$$

即法平面过原点.

3529.  $x = a \sin^2 t, y = b \sin t \cos t, z = c \cos^2 t$ ; 在点  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

$$\text{解 } x_0 = a \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{a}{2}, y_0 = \frac{b}{2}, z_0 = \frac{c}{2};$$

$$\vec{v}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \{a, 0, -c\}.$$

于是, 切线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x - \frac{a}{2}}{a} = \frac{z - \frac{c}{2}}{-c}, \\ y = \frac{b}{2}; \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c} = 1, \\ y = \frac{b}{2}; \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为

$$a\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right) + (-c)\left(z - \frac{c}{2}\right) = 0,$$

即

$$ax - cz = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - c^2).$$

3530.  $y=x, z=x^2$ ; 在点  $M(1, 1, 1)$ .

解 设  $x=t$ , 则  $y=t, z=t^2$ . 于是,

$$\vec{v}(1) = \{1, 1, 2\},$$

切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2};$$

法平面方程为

$$(x-1) + (y-1) + 2(z-1) = 0 \text{ 或 } x + y + 2z = 4.$$

3531.  $x^2 + z^2 = 10, y^2 + z^2 = 10$ ; 在点  $M(1, 1, 3)$ .

解 当曲线以两个曲面方程

$$F_1(x, y, z) = 0, F_2(x, y, z) = 0$$

交线形式给出时, 可先求出两曲面在交点处的法向量:

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{F'_{1x}, F'_{1y}, F'_{1z}\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{F'_{2x}, F'_{2y}, F'_{2z}\},$$

则曲线在该点的切向量为

$$\vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} F'_{1y} & F'_{1z} \\ F'_{2y} & F'_{2z} \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F'_{1z} & F'_{1x} \\ F'_{2z} & F'_{2x} \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F'_{1x} & F'_{1y} \\ F'_{2x} & F'_{2y} \end{vmatrix} \right\}.$$

本题中,

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2, 0, 6\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{0, 2, 6\},$$

$$\vec{v} = \{1, 0, 3\} \times \{0, 1, 3\} = \{-3, -3, 1\}.$$

于是, 切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$

或 
$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-1};$$

法平面方程为

$$-3(x-1) - 3(y-1) + (z-3) = 0,$$

即

$$3x + 3y - z = 3.$$

3532.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$ ,  $x + y + z = 0$ ; 在点  $M(1, -2, 1)$ .

解  $F_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$ ,  $F_2 = x + y + z = 0$ ,

$$\vec{n}_1 = 2\{1, -2, 1\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{1, 1, 1\},$$

$$\vec{v} = \{1, -2, 1\} \times \{1, 1, 1\}$$

$$= -3\{1, 0, -1\}.$$

于是, 切线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}, & \text{或} \\ y = -2; & \begin{cases} x+z=2, \\ y+2=0; \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为

$$(x-1) - (z-1) = 0 \text{ 或 } x - z = 0.$$

3533. 在曲线  $x=t$ ,  $y=t^2$ ,  $z=t^3$  上求出一点, 此点的切线是平行于平面  $x+2y+z=4$  的.

解  $\vec{v} = \{1, 2t, 3t^2\}$ , 平面法向量  $\vec{n} = \{1, 2, 1\}$ .

按题设, 应有

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 1 + 4t + 3t^2 = 0.$$

解之, 得  $t = -1$  或  $t = -\frac{1}{3}$ . 于是, 所求的点为  $M_1$

$$(-1, 1, -1), M_2\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27}\right).$$

3534. 证明: 螺旋线  $x = a \cos t$ ,  $y = a \sin t$ ,  $z = bt$  的切线与  $Oz$  轴形成定角.

证  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -a \sin t$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = a \cos t$ ,  $\frac{dz}{dt} = b$ . 于是, 切线与  $Oz$  轴形成之角  $\gamma$  的余弦

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \gamma &= \frac{\frac{dz}{dt}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2}} \\ &= \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\cos \gamma$  为常数, 故知切线与  $Oz$  轴形成定角.

3535. 证明: 曲线

$$x = ae^t \cos t, y = ae^t \sin t, z = ae^t$$

与锥面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  的各母线相交的角度相同.

证 圆锥  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  的顶点在原点, 过圆锥上任一点  $P(x, y, z)$  的母线也过原点. 因此, 母线的方向向量为  $\vec{v}_1 = \{x, y, z\}$ .

曲线在点  $P$  的切向量为  $\vec{v}_2 = \{x', y', z'\} = \{ae^t(\cos t - \sin t), ae^t(\sin t + \cos t), ae^t\} = \{x - y, x + y,$

$z\}$ .

注意到  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ , 即得

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) &= \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2|} \\ &= \frac{x(x-y) + y(x+y) + z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \sqrt{(x-y)^2 + (x+y)^2 + z^2}} \\ &= \frac{2z^2}{\sqrt{2z^2} \sqrt{3z^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}},\end{aligned}$$

于是, 交角相同.

### 3536. 证明斜驶线

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) = e^{k\varphi} \quad (k = \text{常数}),$$

(其中  $\varphi$ ——地球上点的经度,  $\psi$ ——地球上点的纬度) 与地球的一切子午线相交成定角.

**证** 取直角坐标系如下: 赤道平面为  $Oxy$  平面, 球心为坐标原点,  $Ox$  轴正向过  $0^\circ$  子午线,  $Oz$  轴正向过北极, 并取  $Oxyz$  坐标系为右手系.

下面我们先确定斜驶线和子午线在直角坐标系中的方程. 为此, 假定讨论地球上的点的经度为  $\varphi$  ( $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$ ), 纬度为  $\psi$  ( $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ), 则它在上述坐标系下的坐标为

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \psi \cos \varphi, \\ y = R \cos \psi \sin \varphi, \\ z = R \sin \psi, \end{cases}$$

其中  $R$  为地球半径.

对  $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) = e^{k\varphi}$  的两端微分, 得

$$\frac{d\psi}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)} = ke^{k\varphi}d\varphi = k\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)d\varphi.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\varphi}{d\psi} &= \left[ 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)k\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) \right]^{-1} \\ &= \left[ k\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \psi\right) \right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{k\cos\psi}.\end{aligned}$$

今将斜驶线方程看作决定  $\varphi$  为  $\psi$  的隐函数. 因此, 对斜驶线来说, 在  $(\varphi_0, \psi_0)$  点, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{d\psi} &= -R\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 - R\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0\frac{d\varphi}{d\psi} \\ &= -R\left(\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{\sin\varphi_0}{k}\right).\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{d\psi} &= -R\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 + R\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0\frac{d\varphi}{d\psi} \\ &= -R\left(\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 - \frac{\cos\varphi_0}{k}\right),\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\psi} = R\cos\psi_0.$$

于是, 可取斜驶线切向量

$$\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{\sin\varphi_0}{k}, \sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 \right.$$

$$-\frac{\cos\varphi_0}{k}, -\cos\psi_0\}.$$

当  $\varphi$  为常数时即得子午线, 故其参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos\psi \cos\varphi_0, \\ y = R \cos\psi \sin\varphi_0, \\ z = R \sin\psi. \end{cases}$$

于是, 子午线在点  $(\varphi_0, \psi_0)$  的切向量为

$$\vec{v}_2 = \{\sin\psi_0 \cos\varphi_0, \sin\psi_0 \sin\varphi_0, -\cos\psi_0\}.$$

从而得

$$\cos(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k_2^2}}} = \text{常数},$$

即斜驶线与子午线相交成定角.

3537. 已知曲线

$$z = f(x, y), \quad \frac{x - x_0}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{y - y_0}{\sin\alpha},$$

其中  $f$  为可微分函数. 求曲线上  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  点的切线与  $Oxy$  平面所成角的正切.

**解** 解法一

将曲线看作由参数方程

$$x = x, \quad y = \varphi(x) = y_0 + (x - x_0) \operatorname{tg} \alpha, \quad z = \psi(x)$$

及  $f(x, \varphi(x))$  给出, 则切向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= \{1, \varphi'(x_0), \psi'(x_0)\} \\ &= \{1, \operatorname{tg} \alpha, f'_x[x_0, \varphi(x_0)] \\ &\quad + f'_y[x_0, \varphi(x_0)] \varphi'(x_0)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \{1, \operatorname{tg} \alpha, f'_x(x_0, y_0) + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot f'_y(x_0, y_0)\}.$$

于是, 曲线上  $M_0$  点的切线与  $Oxy$  平面所成角  $\varphi$  的正切为

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{\psi'(x_0)}{\sqrt{1 + \varphi'^2(x_0)}} = \frac{f'_x(x_0, y_0) + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot f'_y(x_0, y_0)}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}}$$

$$= f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \sin \alpha.$$

解法二

将曲线看作两条曲线的交线, 则所给曲线在  $M_0$  点的切线方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x - x_0}{\begin{vmatrix} f'_x(x_0, y_0) & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} & 0 \end{vmatrix}} &= \frac{y - y_0}{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & f'_x(x_0, y_0) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \end{vmatrix}} \\ &= \frac{z - z_0}{\begin{vmatrix} f'_x(x_0, y_0) & f'_y(x_0, y_0) \\ -\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} & -\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \end{vmatrix}}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{x - x_0}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{y - y_0}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{z - z_0}{f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \sin \alpha},$$

因此, 切线与  $Oxy$  平面所成角  $\varphi$  的正切为

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \varphi &= \frac{f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}} \\ &= f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \sin \alpha. \end{aligned}$$



3538. 求函数

$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

在点  $M(1, 2, -2)$  沿曲线

$$x=t, y=2t^2, z=-2t^4$$

在此点的切线方向上的导函数.

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

在点  $M(1, 2, -2)$  它们的值分别为  $\frac{8}{27}, -\frac{2}{27}, \frac{2}{27}.$

又曲线在该点的切线的方向余弦为  $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9}.$

于是, 所求的导数为

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_M = \frac{8}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \left( -\frac{2}{27} \right) \cdot \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{27} \cdot \left( -\frac{8}{9} \right) = -\frac{16}{243}.$$

写出下列曲面上已知点的切面和法线方程:

3539.  $z = x^2 + y^2$ ; 在点  $M_0(1, 2, 5).$

解 当曲面由方程  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  给出时, 法向量为  $\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right\}$ ; 特别是曲面由显式方程

$z=f(x, y)$ 给出时, 法向量为  $\vec{n}=\{f'_x, f'_y, -1\}$ .  
 本题中,  $\vec{n}=\{2x, 2y, -1\}_{M_0}=\{2, 4, -1\}$ .  
 于是, 切面方程为

$$2(x-1)+4(y-2)-(z-5)=0,$$

或

$$2x+4y-z=5,$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{2}=\frac{y-2}{4}=\frac{z-5}{-1}.$$

3540.  $x^2+y^2+z^2=169$ ; 在点  $M_0(3, 4, 12)$ .

解 设  $F(x, y, z)=x^2+y^2+z^2-169=0$ , 则在点  $M_0$  处  $\vec{n}=\{2x, 2y, 2z\}_{M_0}=\{6, 8, 24\}=2\{3, 4, 12\}$ . 于是, 切面方程为

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

或

$$3x+4y+12z=169;$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-3}{3}=\frac{y-4}{4}=\frac{z-12}{12} \text{ 或 } \frac{x}{3}=\frac{y}{4}=\frac{z}{12}.$$

3541.  $z=\arctg \frac{y}{x}$ ; 在点  $M_0(1, 1, \frac{\pi}{4})$ .

解  $\vec{n}=\left\{\frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, -1\right\}_{M_0}=\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1\right\}$ . 于是, 切面方程为

$$z - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1)$$

或 
$$z = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(x-y);$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}.$$

3542.  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ ; 在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

解  $\vec{n} = 2\{ax_0, by_0, cz_0\}$ . 于是, 切面方程为

$$ax_0(x-x_0) + by_0(y-y_0) + cz_0(z-z_0) = 0,$$

注意到  $ax_0^2 + by_0^2 + cz_0^2 = 1$ , 上述方程即化为

$$ax_0x + by_0y + cz_0z = 1;$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{ax_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{by_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{cz_0}.$$

3543.  $z = y + \ln \frac{x}{z}$ ; 在点  $M_0(1, 1, 1)$ .

解  $F(x, y, z) = y + \ln x - \ln z - z = 0$ .

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{x}, 1, -\frac{1}{z} - 1 \right\}_{M_0} = \{1, 1, -2\}.$$

于是, 切面方程为

$$(x-1) + (y-1) - 2(z-1) = 0 \text{ 或 } x + y - 2z = 0;$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}.$$

3544.  $2^{\frac{x}{2}} + 2^{\frac{y}{2}} = 8$ ; 在点  $M_0(2, 2, 1)$ .

解  $F(x, y, z) = 2^{\frac{x}{2}} + 2^{\frac{y}{2}} - 8$ ,

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{z} 2^{\frac{x}{2}} \ln 2, \frac{1}{z} 2^{\frac{y}{2}} \ln 2, \left( x \cdot 2^{\frac{x}{2}} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + y \cdot 2^{\frac{y}{2}} \right) \left( -\frac{1}{z^2} \ln 2 \right) \Bigg\}_{M_0}$$

$$= 4 \ln 2 \{1, 1, -4\}.$$

于是, 切面方程为

$$(x-2) + (y-2) - 4(z-1) = 0 \text{ 或 } x + y - 4z = 0;$$

法线方程为

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

3545.  $x = a \cos \psi \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = b \cos \psi \sin \varphi$ ,  $z = c \sin \psi$ ; 在点  $M_0(\varphi_0, \psi_0)$ .

解 当曲面由参数方程

$$x = x(u, v), \quad y = y(u, v), \quad z = z(u, v)$$

给出时, 曲面上分别令  $u = u_0$ ,  $v = v_0$  得到的两条曲线的切向量分别为

$$\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\},$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\},$$

则切面的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \right\}.$$

本题中,

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_1 &= \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right\}_{M_0} \\ &= \{-a \cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0, b \cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0, 0\} \\ &= \cos \psi_0 \{-a \sin \varphi_0, b \cos \varphi_0, 0\}, \\ \vec{v}_2 &= \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} \right\}_{M_0} \\ &= \{-a \sin \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0, -b \sin \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0, c \cos \psi_0\}, \\ \vec{n} &= \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 \\ &= abc \left\{ \frac{\cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0}{a}, \frac{\cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0}{b}, \frac{\sin \psi_0}{c} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 切面方程为

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0}{a}(x - a \cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0) + \frac{\cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0}{b} \\ &\cdot (y - b \cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0) \\ &+ \frac{\sin \psi_0}{c}(z - c \sin \psi_0) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\frac{x}{a} \cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0 + \frac{y}{b} \cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0 + \frac{z}{c} \sin \psi_0 = 1;$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - a \cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0}{\frac{\cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0}{a}} = \frac{y - b \cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0}{\frac{\cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0}{b}} = \frac{z - c \sin \psi_0}{\frac{\sin \psi_0}{c}},$$

即

$$\frac{x \sec \psi_0 \sec \varphi_0 - a}{bc} = \frac{y \sec \psi_0 \csc \varphi_0 - b}{ac} = \frac{z \csc \psi_0 - c}{ab}.$$

3546.  $x = r \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = r \sin \varphi$ ,  $z = r \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ ; 在点  $M_0(\varphi_0, r_0)$ .

$$\text{解 } \vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right\}_{M_0}$$

$$= r_0 \{-\sin \varphi_0, \cos \varphi_0, 0\},$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right\}_{M_0}$$

$$= \{\cos \varphi_0, \sin \varphi_0, \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\},$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = r_0 \{\cos \varphi_0 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha, \sin \varphi_0 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha, -1\}.$$

于是, 切面方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos \varphi_0 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha (x - r_0 \cos \varphi_0) + \sin \varphi_0 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \\ & \cdot (y - r_0 \sin \varphi_0) - (z - r_0 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$x \cos \varphi_0 + y \sin \varphi_0 - z \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0;$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - r_0 \cos \varphi_0}{\cos \varphi_0 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} = \frac{y - r_0 \sin \varphi_0}{\sin \varphi_0 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} = \frac{z - r_0 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{-1}$$

或

$$\frac{x-r_0\cos\varphi_0}{\cos\varphi_0}=\frac{y-r_0\sin\varphi_0}{\sin\varphi_0}=\frac{z-r_0\operatorname{ctg}\alpha}{-\operatorname{tg}\alpha}.$$

3547.  $x=u\cos v$ ,  $y=u\sin v$ ,  $z=av$ ; 在点  $M_0(u_0, v_0)$ .

解  $\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\}_{M_0} = \{\cos v_0, \sin v_0, 0\},$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\}_{M_0}$$

$$= \{-u_0\sin v_0, u_0\cos v_0, a\},$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \{a\sin v_0, -a\cos v_0, u_0\}.$$

于是, 切面方程为

$$a\sin v_0(x - u_0\cos v_0) - a\cos v_0(y - u_0\sin v_0) + u_0(z - av_0) = 0,$$

即

$$ax\sin v_0 - ay\cos v_0 + u_0z = au_0v_0;$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - u_0\cos v_0}{a\sin v_0} = \frac{y - u_0\sin v_0}{-a\cos v_0} = \frac{z - av_0}{u_0}.$$

3548. 求曲面

$$x=u+v, \quad y=u^2+v^2, \quad z=u^3+v^3$$

的切平面当切点  $M(u, v)$  ( $u \neq v$ ) 无限接近于曲面的边界线  $u=v$  上的点  $M_0(u_0, v_0)$  时的极限位置.

解  $\vec{n}(u, v) = \{1, 2u, 3u^2\} \times \{1, 2v, 3v^2\}$   
 $= (v-u)\{6uv, -3(u+v), 2\},$

则  $\vec{n}$  方向上的单位向量为

$$\vec{n}^0(u, v) = \left\{ \frac{6uv}{l}, -\frac{3(u+v)}{l}, \frac{2}{l} \right\},$$

其中  $l = \sqrt{36u^2v^2 + 9(u+v)^2 + 4}$ . 于是

$$\lim_{\substack{u \rightarrow u_0 \\ v \rightarrow v_0}} \vec{n}^0 = \left\{ \frac{6u_0^2}{l_0}, -\frac{6u_0}{l_0}, \frac{2}{l_0} \right\},$$

其中  $l_0 = \sqrt{36u_0^4 + 36u_0^2 + 4}$ . 而  $M_0(u_0, v_0) = (2u_0, 2u_0^2, 2u_0^3)$ , 故知切面在  $M_0$  点的极限位置为

$$\begin{aligned} & 3u_0^2x - 3u_0y + z \\ &= 3u_0^2(2u_0) - 3u_0(2u_0^2) + 2u_0^3 \\ &= 2u_0^3, \end{aligned}$$

或

$$\frac{3x}{u_0} - \frac{3y}{u_0^2} + \frac{z}{u_0^3} = 2.$$

3549. 在曲面  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 4yz = 8$  上求出切平面平行于坐标平面的诸切点.

解  $\vec{n} = \{2(x+y+z), 2(x+2y+2z), 2(x+2y+3z)\}$ . 当

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=0, \\ x+2y+2z=0, \\ x+2y+3z=\lambda \end{cases}$$

时,  $\vec{n}$  与  $\vec{k} = \{0, 0, 1\}$  平行, 即切面平行于  $Oxy$  平面. 解之, 得  $x=0, y=-\lambda, z=\lambda$ . 将求得的  $x, y, z$  值代入所给的曲面方程, 得  $\lambda = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$ . 于是, 切面平行于  $Oxy$  坐标平面的切点为  $(0, \pm 2\sqrt{2}, \pm 2\sqrt{2})$ .



$\mp 2\sqrt{2}$ ). 同法可求得切面平行于  $Oyz$  坐标平面及  $Oxz$  坐标平面的诸切点分别为  $(\pm 4, \mp 2, 0)$  及  $(\pm 2, \mp 4, \pm 2)$ .

3550. 在椭球面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

上怎样的点, 椭球面的法线与坐标轴成等角?

解  $\vec{n} = 2 \left\{ \frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2} \right\}$ . 按题设, 应有

$$\frac{\frac{x}{a^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{y}{b^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{z}{c^2}}{l} \quad (l = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}),$$

即

$$\frac{x}{a^2} = \frac{y}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c^2} = \lambda.$$

将上式代入椭球面方程, 得  $\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$ .

于是, 所求的点为  $x = \pm \frac{a^2}{d}$ ,  $y = \pm \frac{b^2}{d}$ ,  $z = \pm \frac{c^2}{d}$ ,

其中  $d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ .

3551. 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  $\vec{n} = 2\{x, 2y, 3z\}$ . 按题设, 应有

$$x = \lambda, \quad 2y = 4\lambda, \quad 3z = 6\lambda,$$

解之, 得  $x = \lambda$ ,  $y = 2\lambda$ ,  $z = 2\lambda$ . 将它们代入方程

$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ , 得  $\lambda = \pm 1$ , 故切点为  $(\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 2)$ . 于是, 所求的切面方程为

$$(x \mp 1) + 4(y \mp 2) + 6(z \mp 2) = 0,$$

即

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

3552. 证明: 曲面  $xyz = a^3$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的切平面与坐标面形成体积一定的四面体.

证 在曲面上任取一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 则曲面在该点的切平面方程为

$$y_0 z_0 (x - x_0) + x_0 z_0 (y - y_0) + x_0 y_0 (z - z_0) = 0,$$

它与各坐标面的交点为  $A(3x_0, 0, 0)$ ,  $B(0, 3y_0, 0)$ ,  $C(0, 0, 3z_0)$ . 注意到各坐标轴的垂直关系, 即知以  $A$ 、 $B$ 、 $C$ 、 $O$  诸点为顶点的四面体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ABCO} &= \frac{1}{3} OC \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} OA \cdot OB \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} 3z_0 \cdot 3x_0 \cdot 3y_0 = \frac{9}{2} x_0 y_0 z_0 = \frac{9}{2} a^3, \end{aligned}$$

它为一个常数, 本题获证.

3553. 证明: 曲面

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a} \quad (a > 0)$$

的切平面在坐标轴上割下的诸线段, 其和为常量.

证 在曲面上任取一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 则曲面在该点的切平面方程为

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z-z_0)=0,$$

即

$$\sqrt{y_0 z_0}(x-x_0)+\sqrt{x_0 z_0}(y-y_0)+\sqrt{x_0 y_0} \cdot (z-z_0)=0.$$

此切面在坐标轴上所割下的诸线段分别为

$$\sqrt{ax_0}, \sqrt{ay_0}, \sqrt{az_0},$$

其和为  $\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0}+\sqrt{y_0}+\sqrt{z_0})=\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}=a$ , 它是常数, 本题获证.

3554. 证明: 锥面

$$z=xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

的切平面经过其顶点.

证  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)-\frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ . 于是,

锥面在任一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的切面方程为

$$\begin{aligned} z-z_0 &= \left[ f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] (x-x_0) \\ &\quad + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) (y-y_0), \end{aligned}$$

化简整理得

$$z = \left[ f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] x + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) y,$$

它显然通过锥面  $z=xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的顶点  $(0,0,0)$ .

3555. 证明: 旋转面

$$z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \quad (f' \neq 0)$$

的法线与旋转轴相交.

证 在旋转面上任取一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 其中  $z_0 = f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})$ , 则曲面在该点的法向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n} &= \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1 \right\}_{P_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} \\ &\quad \cdot \{x_0 f', y_0 f', -\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\}. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 法线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{x_0 f'} = \frac{y - y_0}{y_0 f'} = \frac{z - z_0}{-\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}},$$

显然, 法线通过  $Oz$  轴上的点

$$\left( 0, 0, f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}) + \frac{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}{f'(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2})} \right),$$

即法线和  $Oz$  轴相交.

3556. 求椭球面

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$$

在坐标面上的射影.

解 先考虑椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$  在  $Oxy$  平面上的射影. 该射影即通过所给曲面上的每一点向  $Oxy$  平面作垂线所得到的垂足的全体, 它是  $Oxy$  平面上的一个区域, 这个区域的边界由曲面上这样的点的投影构成: 这一点向  $Oxy$  平面所作的垂线在它的切面内 (这里用到了椭球面的凸性), 即该点的法线与  $Oxy$

平面平行，注意到该点的法向量为  $\{2x-y, 2y-x, 2z\}$ 。因此，该点的坐标满足

$$\begin{cases} 2z=0, \\ x^2+y^2+z^2-xy=1, \end{cases}$$

这些点的投影为

$$\begin{cases} z=0, \\ x^2+y^2-xy=1, \end{cases}$$

它即椭球面在  $Oxy$  平面上射影的边界。

同法可考虑切面与  $Oxz$  平面垂直，则有

$$2y-x=0.$$

因此，对  $Oxz$  平面投影为边界点的椭球面上的点应满足方程

$$\begin{cases} 2y-x=0, \\ x^2+y^2+z^2-xy=1. \end{cases}$$

这是椭球面与平面的交线，将它改写为柱面与平面的交线

$$\begin{cases} 2y-x=0, \\ \frac{3x^2}{4}+z^2=1. \end{cases}$$

于是，椭球面在  $Oxz$  平面上射影的边界由方程

$$\begin{cases} y=0, \\ \frac{3x^2}{4}+z^2=1 \end{cases}$$

所确定。

同法可确定椭球面在  $Oyz$  平面上射影的边界由

方程

$$\begin{cases} x=0, \\ \frac{3y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

所确定.

于是, 椭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$  在  $Oxy$  平面上的射影为圆:  $x^2 + y^2 - xy \leq 1, z = 0$ ; 在  $Oyz$  平面上的射影为椭圆:  $\frac{3}{4}y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, x = 0$ ; 在  $Oxz$  平面上的射影为椭圆  $\frac{3}{4}x^2 + z^2 \leq 1, y = 0$ .

3557. 分正方形  $\{0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$  为直径  $\leq \delta$  的有限个部分  $\sigma$ . 若曲面

$$z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$$

在属于同一部分  $\sigma$  的任何两点  $P(x, y)$  及  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  的法线方向相差小于  $1^\circ$ , 求数  $\delta$  的上界.

解 记曲面在点  $P(x, y)$  及  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  的法向量为  $\vec{n}$  及  $\vec{n}_1$ , 则  $\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, 1\}$ ,  $|\vec{n}| \geq 1$ ,  $\vec{n}_1 = \{2x_1, 2y_1, 1\}$ ,  $|\vec{n}_1| \geq 1$ , 且有

$$\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1 = \{2(y - y_1), 2(x_1 - x), 4(xy_1 - x_1y)\},$$

$$\sin(\widehat{\vec{n}, \vec{n}_1}) = \frac{|\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1|}{|\vec{n}| |\vec{n}_1|} \leq |\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1|$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{(y - y_1)^2 + (x - x_1)^2 + 4(xy_1 - x_1y)^2}.$$

注意到  $(xy_1 - x_1y)^2 = [x(y_1 - y) + y(x - x_1)]^2$

$$\leq 2[x^2(y_1 - y)^2 + y^2(x - x_1)^2]$$

$$\leq 2[(y - y_1)^2 + (x - x_1)^2],$$

并记  $\rho = \sqrt{(y - y_1)^2 + (x - x_1)^2}$ , 即有

$$\widehat{\sin(n, n_1)} \leq 2\sqrt{\rho^2 + 4 \cdot 2\rho^2} = 6\rho.$$

当  $\varphi = \widehat{(n, n_1)} < 1^\circ$  时,  $\varphi \approx \widehat{\sin(n, n_1)}$ . 于是, 要  $\varphi <$

$\frac{\pi}{180}$ , 只要  $6\rho < \frac{\pi}{180}$ , 即  $\rho < \frac{\pi}{1080} \approx 0.003$  即可.

从而得

$$\delta < 0.003.$$

3558. 设:

$$z = f(x, y), \text{ 其中 } (x, y) \in D \quad (1)$$

为曲面的方程,  $\varphi(P_1, P)$  为曲面 (1) 在点  $P(x, y) \in D$  及  $P_1(x_1, y_1) \in D$  二点的法线之间的夹角.

证明: 若域  $D$  有界且为封闭的, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在域  $D$  内有有界的二阶导函数, 则李雅甫诺夫不等式

$$\varphi(P_1, P) \leq C\rho(P_1, P) \quad (2)$$

成立. 其中  $C$  为常数,  $\rho(P_1, P)$  为点  $P$  与  $P_1$  之间的距离.

证 本题应加区域是凸的这个条件, 否则结论就不成立. 例如,

$$z = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } y \leq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ y^3, & \text{当 } y > 0, x \geq y^4, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ -y^3, & \text{当 } y > 0, x \leq -y^4, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

如图6·30所示, 函数  $z$  在单位圆内缺一个角的闭区域内定义, 且有连续的二

阶偏导函数, 取  $P_n(\frac{1}{n^3},$

$\frac{1}{n})$  与  $P'_n(-\frac{1}{n^3}, \frac{1}{n})$ , 则

$$\vec{n} = \vec{n}(P_n) = \{0, 3y^2,$$

$$-1\}_{P_n} = \{0, \frac{3}{n^2}, -1\},$$

$$\vec{n}' = \vec{n}(P'_n) = \{0, -3y^2, -1\}_{P'_n}$$

$$= \{0, -\frac{3}{n^2}, -1\},$$

$$\vec{n} \times \vec{n}' = \{-\frac{6}{n^2}, 0, 0\},$$

$$\sin \varphi_n = \frac{|\vec{n} \times \vec{n}'|}{|\vec{n}| |\vec{n}'|} = \frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{9}{n^4}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

又因

$$\rho_n(P_n, P'_n) = \frac{2}{n^3},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi_n}{\rho_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sin \varphi_n}{\rho_n} \cdot \frac{\varphi_n}{\sin \varphi_n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \varphi_n}{\rho_n}$$

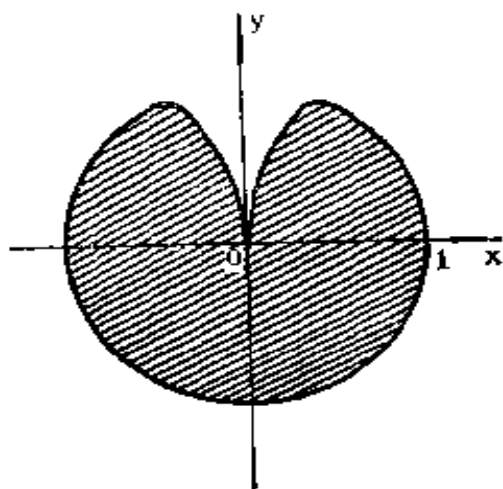


图 6·30



$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{9}{n^4}}}{\frac{2}{n^3}} = +\infty,$$

故不存在常数  $C$ , 使  $\varphi_n \leq C\rho_n$ .

下面证明当  $D$  为凸的有界闭域时, 不等式(2)为真.

由 3255 题知: 当  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  内有二阶连续的偏导函数时,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  在  $D$  内是二元连续的. 又因  $D$  是有界闭域, 故  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  在  $D$  上有界, 记

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| \leq M, \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| \leq M.$$

又由 3254 题的证明过程可知: 当  $D$  是凸域,  $f(x, y)$  有有界二阶偏导函数时, 对  $D$  中任意两点  $P$  及  $P_1$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  满足里普什兹条件, 即存在常数  $L$ , 使有

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right| \leq L\rho(P_1, P),$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right| \leq L\rho(P_1, P).$$

$$\bar{n}(P_1) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y}, -1 \right\}$$

及  $\vec{n}(P) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y}, -1 \right\}$  知: 对于  $\varphi = \varphi$

$(P_1, P)$  有下列不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \varphi &= \frac{|\vec{n}(P_1) \times \vec{n}(P)|^2}{|\vec{n}(P_1)|^2 |\vec{n}(P)|^2} \leq |\vec{n}(P_1) \times \vec{n}(P)|^2 \\ &= \left[ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \\ &\leq L^2 \rho^2 + L^2 \rho^2 + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \\ &\quad \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right]^2 \left[ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} \right]^2 \\ &\leq 2L^2 \rho^2 + 2M^2 L^2 \rho^2 + 2M^2 L^2 \rho^2 \\ &= 2L^2 \rho^2 (1 + 2M^2). \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\sin \varphi \leq C_1 \rho(P_1, P),$$

其中  $C_1^2 = 2L^2(1 + 2M^2)$ , 从而得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(P_1, P) &\leq \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \varphi^{**} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} C_1 \rho(P_1, P) \\ &= C \rho(P_1, P), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C = \frac{\pi}{2} C_1$  为常数, 本题获证.

\* ) 利用 1290 题的结果.

3559. 圆柱  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  与曲面  $bz = xy$  在公共点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  相交成怎样的角?

解 二曲面在  $M_0$  点的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{y_0, x_0, -b\} \text{ 及 } \vec{n}_2 = \{2x_0, 2y_0, 0\}.$$

于是, 交角  $\varphi$  满足

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \varphi &= \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{2x_0y_0 + 2x_0y_0 + 0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + b^2} \sqrt{4x_0^2 + 4y_0^2}} \\ &= \frac{4b z_0}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot 2a} = \frac{2b z_0}{a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

3560. 证明: 球坐标的坐标曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ ,  $y = x \operatorname{tg} \varphi$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta$  两两相交.

证 各曲面在其交点  $P(x, y, z)$  处的法向量分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_1 &= \{2x, 2y, 2z\}, \quad \vec{n}_2 = \{\operatorname{tg} \varphi, -1, 0\}, \\ \vec{n}_3 &= \{2x, 2y, -2z \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta\}. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 &= 2x \operatorname{tg} \varphi - 2y = 2y - 2y = 0, \\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_3 &= 4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta = 4z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta \\ &\quad - 4z^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta = 0, \\ \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{n}_3 &= 2x \operatorname{tg} \varphi - 2y = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故知这些曲面在其交点处分别两两直交.

3561. 证明: 球  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2by$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2cz$  形成三直交系.

证 设球  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax$  与球  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2by$  交于  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点, 则它们在  $P_0$  点的法向量为

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

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

由于

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 &= 4[x_0(x_0 - a) + y_0(y_0 - b) + z_0^2] \\ &= 2[2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 2z_0^2 - 2ax_0 - 2by_0] \\ &= 2[(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 2ax_0) + (x_0^2 + y_0^2 \\ &\quad + z_0^2 - 2by_0)] = 0,\end{aligned}$$

故知这二球在其交点处直交, 同法可证其它球的两两直交性.

3562. 当  $\lambda = \lambda_1, \lambda = \lambda_2, \lambda = \lambda_3$  时, 经过每一点  $M(x, y, z)$  有三个二次曲面:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - \lambda^2} = -1 \quad (a > b > c > 0).$$

证明这些曲面是直交的.

证 先证  $\lambda_i (i=1, 2, 3)$  的存在性. 考虑  $\lambda^2$  的多项式

$$\begin{aligned}F(\lambda^2) &= x^2(b^2 - \lambda^2)(c^2 - \lambda^2) + y^2(a^2 - \lambda^2) \\ &\quad \cdot (c^2 - \lambda^2) + z^2(a^2 - \lambda^2)(b^2 - \lambda^2) \\ &\quad + (a^2 - \lambda^2)(b^2 - \lambda^2)(c^2 - \lambda^2).\end{aligned}$$

显然有

$$F(a^2) = x^2(b^2 - a^2)(c^2 - a^2) \geq 0,$$

$$F(b^2) = y^2(a^2 - b^2)(c^2 - b^2) \leq 0,$$

$$F(c^2) = z^2(a^2 - c^2)(b^2 - c^2) \geq 0,$$

$$\lim_{\lambda^2 \rightarrow +\infty} F(\lambda^2) = -\infty.$$

因此,  $F(\lambda^2) = 0$  在  $(a^2, +\infty)$ ,  $(b^2, a^2)$  及  $(c^2,$

$b^2$ )内各有一根, 记为  $\lambda_1^2, \lambda_2^2, \lambda_3^2$ . 但  $F(\lambda^2)$  是关于  $\lambda^2$  的三次多项式, 因此, 也仅有三个实根  $\lambda_i^2$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ ), 且知  $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$  ( $i \neq j; i, j=1, 2, 3$ ). 由  $F(\lambda_i^2)=0$  不难推得

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2-\lambda_i^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2-\lambda_i^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2-\lambda_i^2} = -1 \quad (i=1, 2, 3).$$

下面再证明这三个二次曲面是两两直交的, 由于

$$\vec{n}_i = \left\{ \frac{2x}{a^2-\lambda_i^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2-\lambda_i^2}, \frac{2z}{c^2-\lambda_i^2} \right\} \quad (i=1, 2, 3),$$

及当  $i \neq j$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_i \cdot \vec{n}_j &= \frac{4x^2}{(a^2-\lambda_i^2)(a^2-\lambda_j^2)} + \frac{4y^2}{(b^2-\lambda_i^2)(b^2-\lambda_j^2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{4z^2}{(c^2-\lambda_i^2)(c^2-\lambda_j^2)} \\ &= \frac{4}{\lambda_i^2-\lambda_j^2} \left[ \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2-\lambda_i^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2-\lambda_i^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2-\lambda_i^2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2-\lambda_j^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2-\lambda_j^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2-\lambda_j^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{\lambda_i^2-\lambda_j^2} [(-1) - (-1)] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

故本题获证.

3563. 求函数  $u=x+y+z$  在沿球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  上  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点的外法线方向上的导函数.

在球面上怎样的点使得上述的导函数有：(a) 最大值，(6) 最小值，(B) 等于零？

解  $r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} = 1$ ，则在  $M_0$  点处球面的外

法线单位向量为  $\left\{ \frac{x_0}{r_0}, \frac{y_0}{r_0}, \frac{z_0}{r_0} \right\} = \{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$ 。

于是，

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} &= \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\} \cdot \{x_0, y_0, z_0\} \\ &= \{1, 1, 1\} \cdot \{x_0, y_0, z_0\} = x_0 + y_0 + z_0. \end{aligned}$$

(a) 利用 1294 题的结果，得

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 + y_0 + z_0 &= 1 \cdot x_0 + 1 \cdot y_0 + 1 \cdot z_0 \\ &\leq \sqrt{3} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} = \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  时，上述等式成立，此点恰在

球面上。因此，在  $\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$  点  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  取得最大值。

(6) 同法可得

$$\begin{aligned} -(x_0 + y_0 + z_0) &= (-1)x_0 + (-1)y_0 \\ &+ (-1)z_0 \leq \sqrt{3}, \end{aligned}$$

或

$$x_0 + y_0 + z_0 \geq -\sqrt{3}.$$

故在点  $\left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$ ， $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  取得最小值。

(B) 当  $x+y+z=0$  及  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  时  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}=0$ .

因此, 所求的点为由方程

$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=0, \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=1 \end{cases}$$

所确定的解  $(x, y, z)$ , 它在单位球面与过圆心的平面  $x+y+z=0$  的交线——圆上面.

3564. 求函数  $u=x^2+y^2+z^2$  在沿椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$  上  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  点的外法线方向上的导函数.

解  $\vec{n}=\left\{\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}\right\}$ , 此法向量的单位向量

为  $\vec{n}^0=\left\{\frac{x_0}{a^2\Delta}, \frac{y_0}{b^2\Delta}, \frac{z_0}{c^2\Delta}\right\}$ , 其中

$$\Delta=\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4}+\frac{y_0^2}{b^4}+\frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{M_0} &= \frac{x_0}{a^2\Delta} 2x_0 + \frac{y_0}{b^2\Delta} 2y_0 + \frac{z_0}{c^2\Delta} 2z_0 \\ &= \frac{2}{\Delta} \left( \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{2}{\Delta} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}}. \end{aligned}$$

3565. 设  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  和  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$  为函数  $u$  和  $v$  在沿曲面  $F(x, y, z)=0$

上的点的法线方向上的导函数, 证明:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n}(uv) = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}.$$

$$\text{证 } \frac{\partial}{\partial n}(uv) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uv) \cos \alpha$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(uv) \cos \beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(uv) \cos \gamma$$

$$= u \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right)$$

$$+ v \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right)$$

$$= u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}.$$

求含一个参变数的平面曲线族的包线:

$$3566. \quad x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p \quad (p = \text{常数}).$$

$$\text{解 } \begin{cases} f(x, y, \alpha) = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0, \\ f'_\alpha(x, y, \alpha) = -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $\alpha$ , 得

$$x^2 + y^2 = p^2. \quad (1)$$

由于原曲线族没有奇点, 且 (1) 也不是原曲线族中的某一支, 故 (1) 为原曲线族的包线方程.

$$3567. \quad (x-a)^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}.$$



$$\text{解 } \begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + y^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} = 0, \\ 2(x-a) + a = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $a$ , 得  $y = \pm x$ , 同 3566 题的理由可知, 它是包线方程.

$$3568. y = kx + \frac{a}{k} \quad (a = \text{常数}).$$

$$\text{解 } \begin{cases} kx - y + \frac{a}{k} = 0, \\ x - \frac{a}{k^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $k$ , 得  $y^2 = 4ax$ , 同 3566 题的理由可知, 它是包线方程.

$$3569. y^2 = 2px + p^2.$$

$$\text{解 } \begin{cases} 2px - y^2 + p^2 = 0, \\ x + p = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $p$ , 得  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ , 它仅为一点  $(0, 0)$ . 于是, 原曲线族无包线.

3570. 设有长为  $l$  的线段, 其两端点沿坐标轴滑动, 求如此产生的线段族的包线.

解 如图 6.31 所示, 直线方程为

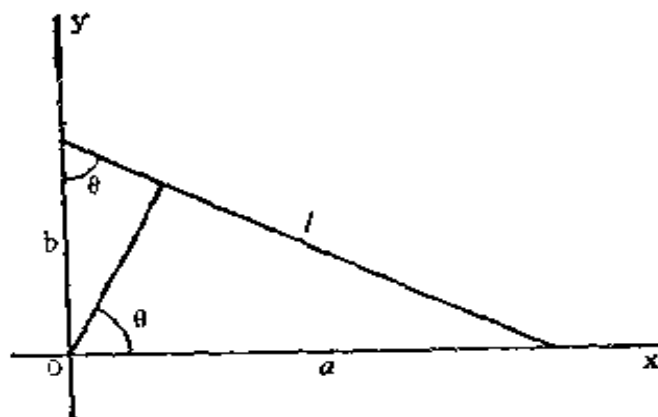


图 6.31

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1.$$

但是  $a = l \sin \theta$ ,  $b = l \cos \theta$ , 所以,

$$\frac{x}{\sin \theta} + \frac{y}{\cos \theta} = l. \quad (1)$$

对  $\theta$  求导数, 得

$$-\frac{x}{\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta + \frac{y}{\cos^2 \theta} \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\text{或} \quad \frac{x}{\sin^3 \theta} = \frac{y}{\cos^3 \theta}. \quad (2)$$

由(1), (2)消去  $\theta$ , 得  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = l^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , 同 3566 题的理由可知, 它是包线方程.

3571. 求椭圆族  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  的包线, 已知此族中椭圆的面积  $S$  为常数.

解 由题设  $\pi ab = S$ , 得  $a = \frac{S}{\pi b}$ , 且

$$\frac{\pi^2 b^2 x^2}{S^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1. \quad (1)$$

对  $b$  求导数, 得

$$-\frac{2\pi^2 b x^2}{S^2} - \frac{2y^2}{b^3} = 0. \quad (2)$$

由(2)式  $b^4 = \frac{y^2 S^2}{\pi^2 x^2}$  或  $b^2 = \pm \frac{yS}{\pi x}$ . 再代入(1), 得

$$\pm \frac{\pi xy}{S} \pm \frac{\pi xy}{S} = 1, \text{ 即}$$

$$|xy| = \frac{S}{2\pi},$$

同 3566 题的理由可知, 它是包线方程.

3572. 炮弹在真空中以初速度  $v_0$  射出, 当投射角  $\alpha$  在铅垂平面中变化下, 求炮弹轨道的包线.

**解** 炮弹轨道方程为

$$y = x \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}. \quad (1)$$

对  $\alpha$  求导数, 得

$$0 = \frac{x}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{gx^2 \sin \alpha}{v_0^2 \cos^3 \alpha}. \quad (2)$$

由(2)式得  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{v_0^2}{xg}$ . 代入(1)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = x \frac{v_0^2}{xg} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2} \left( 1 + \frac{v_0^4}{x^2 g^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2}, \end{aligned}$$

同 3566 题的理由可知, 它是包线方程.

3573. 证明: 平面曲线的法线的包线是此曲线的渐屈线.

**证** 这里我们仅就由显式  $y=f(x)$  所给出的平面曲线情形加以证明.

曲线  $y=f(x)$  在点  $P(x, y)$  的法线方程为

$$(X-x) + y'(Y-y) = 0, \quad (1)$$

对 $x$ 求导数, 得

$$-1 + y''(Y - y) - y'^2 = 0$$

或

$$y''(Y - y) = 1 + y'^2, \quad (2)$$

由(1), (2)解得

$$\begin{cases} X = x - \frac{y'(1 + y'^2)}{y''}, \\ Y = y + \frac{1 + y'^2}{y''}, \end{cases}$$

此即 $y = f(x)$ 的渐屈线方程(参看第二章§14前言3°).  
同 3566 题的理由可知, 它是平面曲线的法线的包线方程.

3574. 研究下列曲线族的判别曲线的性质 ( $c$ ——参变数):

(a) 立方抛物线  $y = (x - c)^3$ ;

(b) 半立方抛物线  $y^2 = (x - c)^3$ ;

(B) 奈尔半立方抛物线  $y^3 = (x - c)^2$ ;

(r) 环索线  $(y - c)^2 = x^2 \frac{a - x}{a + x}$ .

解 (a) 
$$\begin{cases} f(x, y, c) = y - (x - c)^3 = 0, \\ f'_c(x, y, c) = 3(x - c)^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去 $c$ , 得  $y = 0$ , 它为判别曲线的方程.

原曲线无奇点, 且  $y = 0$  也不是原曲线族的某一支, 因此, 它是包线. 此包线与原曲线在  $(c, 0)$  点相切, 且  $(c, 0)$  点是曲线的拐点, 即它又是原曲线族拐点的轨迹. 如图 6.32(1) 所示.

$$(6) \begin{cases} y^2 - (x-c)^3 = 0, \\ 3(x-c)^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $c$ , 得判别曲线  $y=0$ .

原曲线的奇点为  $(c, 0)$ , 因此它是奇点的轨迹. 要看是否为包线, 还要看在奇点的两支是否与判别曲线相切. 事实上, 两支分别为  $y_1 = (x-c)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ ,  $y_2 = -(x-c)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ , 均有  $y'_1(c)=0$ ,  $y'_2(c)=0$ . 因此,  $y=0$  为原曲线族的包线. 如图 6·32(2) 所示.

$$(B) \begin{cases} y^3 - (x-c)^2 = 0, \\ 2(x-c) = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $c$ , 得判别曲线  $y=0$ .

原曲线的奇点为  $(c, 0)$ . 由于  $y = (x-c)^{\frac{3}{2}}$  在  $x=c$  处的导数为无穷, 因此, 它与  $y=0$  不相切, 从而它无包线. 奇点  $(c, 0)$  为尖点. 如图 6·32(3) 所示.

$$(F) \begin{cases} (y-c)^2 - x^2 \frac{a-x}{a+x} = 0, \\ -2(y-c) = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去  $c$ , 得  $x^2(a-x)=0$ , 即判别曲线为直线  $x=0$  及  $x=a$ .

显然  $x=0$  为原曲线族奇点的轨迹, 用 §6. 的方法可判别出它是二重点的轨迹. 事实上,

$$A = f''_{xx}(0, c) = 2, \quad B = f''_{xy}(0, c) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, c) = -2, \quad AC - B^2 = -4 < 0.$$

从而知  $x=0$  不是包线.

但是, 在  $x=a$  处  $f'_x(a, y) \neq 0$  ( $a \neq 0$ ). 因此  $x=a$  不是原曲线族奇点的轨迹, 同时它又不是原曲线族的某一支. 因此,  $x=a$  是原曲线族的包线, 如图 6.32 (4) 所示.

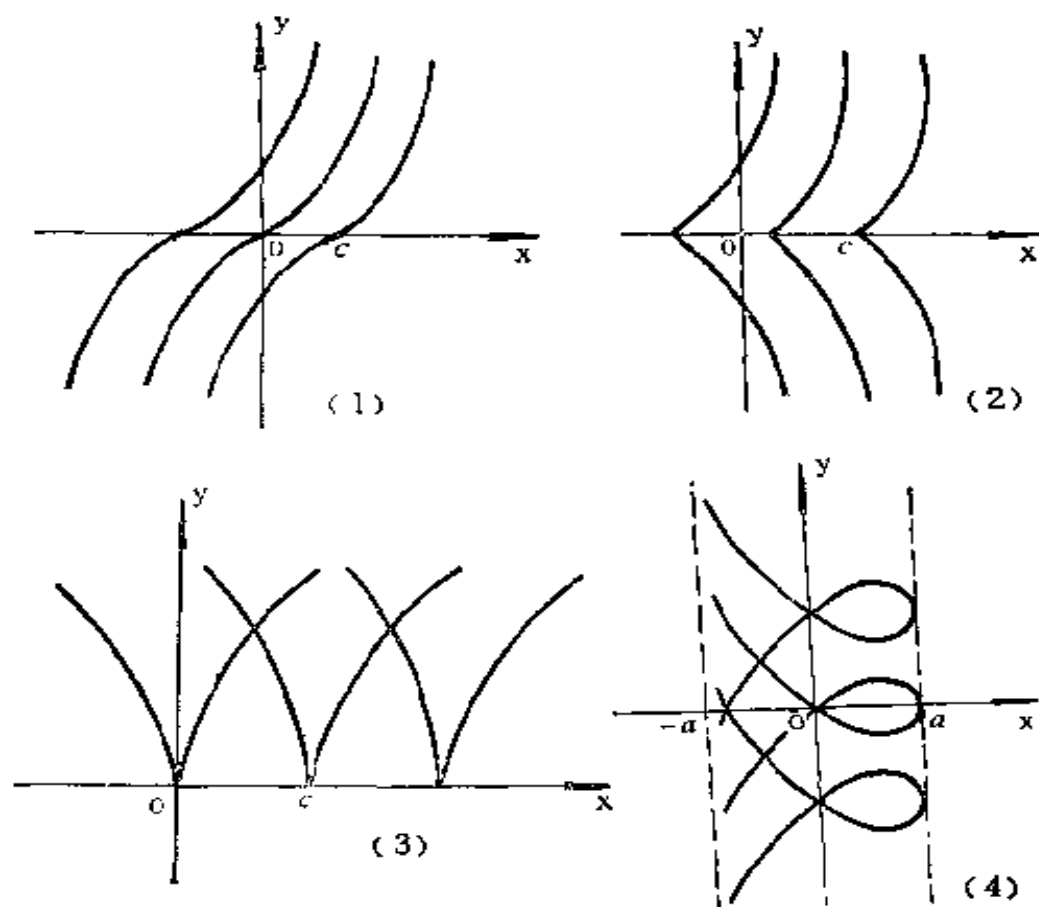


图 6.32

3575. 求半径为  $r$ , 中心在圆周  $x = R \cos t$ ,  $y = R \sin t$ ,  $z = 0$  ( $t$ —参数,  $R > r$ ) 上的球族的包面.

解 
$$\begin{cases} (X - R \cos t)^2 + (Y - R \sin t)^2 + Z^2 = r^2, & (1) \\ 2R \sin t (X - R \cos t) - 2R \cos t (Y - R \sin t) = 0. & (2) \end{cases}$$

(2)式化简得  $X \sin t - Y \cos t = 0$ . 于是,

$$\operatorname{tg} t = \frac{Y}{X}, \quad \cos t = \pm \frac{X}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}},$$

$$\sin t = \pm \frac{Y}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}}, \quad (3)$$

将(3)式代入(1)式, 得

$$(X^2 + Y^2) \left( 1 \pm \frac{R}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}} \right)^2 + Z^2 = r^2.$$

当取“+”号时, 由于  $R^2 > r^2$ , 故它不代表任何点(不是虚的)的轨迹.

当取“-”号时, 由于原曲面族无奇点, 且  $(\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} - R)^2 + Z^2 = r^2$  不是原曲面族的某一个, 因此, 它是原曲面族的包面(圆环).

### 3576. 求球族

$$(x - t \cos \alpha)^2 + (y - t \cos \beta)^2 + (z - t \cos \gamma)^2 = 1$$

(其中  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$  及  $t$ —参变数)的包面.

$$\begin{cases} (x - t \cos \alpha)^2 + (y - t \cos \beta)^2 \\ + (z - t \cos \gamma)^2 - 1 = 0, \\ -2 \cos \alpha (x - t \cos \alpha) - 2 \cos \beta (y - t \cos \beta) \\ - 2 \cos \gamma (z - t \cos \gamma) = 0. \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{由(2)得 } t = x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma. \quad (3)$$

将(3)式代入(1)式, 化简整理得

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma)^2 = 1. \quad (4)$$

由于原曲面族的奇点均不在此方程所表示的曲面上, 并且曲面(4)也不是原曲面族中的某一个, 因此, 曲面(4)为原曲面族的包面.

3577. 求椭球面族  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的包面, 这些椭球的体积  $V$  是常数.

解 引入辅助函数

$$F(x, y, z, a, b, c) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} + \lambda abc,$$

则包面的方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} abc = \frac{3V}{4\pi}, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_a = -\frac{2x^2}{a^3} + \lambda bc = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_b = -\frac{2y^2}{b^3} + \lambda ac = 0, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_c = -\frac{2z^2}{c^3} + \lambda ab = 0 & (5) \end{cases}$$

确定.

由(3)、(4)、(5)可解得

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{\lambda abc}{2} = \mu. \quad (6)$$

将(6)式代入(1)式, 得

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \mu = \frac{1}{3}.$$

于是,



$$a = \sqrt{3}|x|, b = \sqrt{3}|y|, c = \sqrt{3}|z|. \quad (7)$$

将(7)式代入(2)式, 得

$$|xyz| = \frac{V}{4\pi\sqrt{3}}. \quad (8)$$

由于原曲面族无奇点, 且曲面(8)也不是原曲面族中的某一个, 故知曲面(8)为原曲面族的包面.

3578. 求半径为  $\rho$ , 中心在圆锥面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  上的球族的包面.

**解** 设球心为  $(a, b, c)$ , 则球的方程为

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = \rho^2,$$

其中  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

引入辅助函数

$$F(x, y, z, a, b, c) = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 + \lambda(a^2 + b^2 - c^2),$$

则包面方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = \rho^2, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = c^2, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_a = -2(x-a) + 2\lambda a = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_b = -2(y-b) + 2\lambda b = 0, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_c = -2(z-c) - 2\lambda c = 0 & (5) \end{cases}$$

确定.

由(3)、(4)、(5)可得

$$\frac{x}{a} - 1 = \frac{y}{b} - 1 = -\frac{z}{c} + 1 = \lambda.$$

引入记号  $\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = 2 - \frac{z}{c}$ , 则有

$$a = \mu x, \quad b = \mu y, \quad c = \frac{\mu z}{2\mu - 1}. \quad (6)$$

将(6)式代入(1), (2)两式, 得

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{(2\mu - 1)^2} = \frac{\rho^2}{(\mu - 1)^2}, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - \frac{z^2}{(2\mu - 1)^2} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

(7)+(8)得

$$2(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{\rho^2}{(\mu - 1)^2}$$

$$\text{或} \quad \sqrt{2} \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} |2\mu - 2|. \quad (9)$$

$$\text{由(8)得} \quad 2\mu - 1 = \pm \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}. \quad (10)$$

将(10)代入(9), 整理得

$$\sqrt{2} \rho = |\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \pm z|. \quad (11)$$

由于原曲面族无奇点, 且曲面(11)也不是原曲面族的某一个. 因此, 曲面(11)为原曲面族的包面.

3579. 有一发光点位于坐标原点. 若  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 > R^2$ , 求由球

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \leq R^2$$

投影所生成的阴影圆锥.

**解** 解法一.

所求的阴影圆锥的表面, 可看作是一个过原点的平面族的包面, 此平面族的方程为

$$ax + by + cz = 0,$$

其中  $a, b, c$  满足约束条件

$$\begin{cases} ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 = \pm R, \\ a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

引进辅助函数

$$F(x, y, z, a, b, c) = ax + by + cz + \lambda(ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0) + \mu(a^2 + b^2 + c^2),$$

则包面方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} ax + by + cz = 0, & (1) \\ a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1, & (2) \\ ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 = \pm R, & (3) \\ F'_a = x + \lambda x_0 + 2\mu a = 0, & (4) \\ F'_b = y + \lambda y_0 + 2\mu b = 0, & (5) \\ F'_c = z + \lambda z_0 + 2\mu c = 0 & (6) \end{cases}$$

确定。

方程 (4)、(5)、(6) 要能解出  $\lambda, \mu$ ，其中  $a, b, c$  必须满足关系式

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x_0 & a \\ y & y_0 & b \\ z & z_0 & c \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{记 } r_1 = \begin{vmatrix} y & y_0 \\ z & z_0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad r_2 = \begin{vmatrix} z & z_0 \\ x & x_0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad r_3 = \begin{vmatrix} x & x_0 \\ y & y_0 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$\text{则上述关系式可记为 } ar_1 + br_2 + cr_3 = 0. \quad (8)$$

由 (1)、(3)、(8) 可解得

$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y & z \\ \pm R & y_0 & z_0 \\ 0 & r_2 & r_3 \\ x & y & z \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & r_2 & r_3 \\ x & y & z \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\pm R(zr_2 - yr_3)}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)}.$$

或

$$a^2 = \frac{R^2(zr_2 - yr_3)^2}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2},$$

$$b^2 = \frac{R^2(xr_3 - zr_1)^2}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2}, \quad c^2 = \frac{R^2(xr_2 - yr_1)^2}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2}. \quad (9)$$

将(9)式代入(2)式, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} (r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2 &= R^2[(yr_3 - zr_2)^2 \\ &\quad + (xr_3 - zr_1)^2 + (xr_2 - yr_1)^2] \\ &= R^2[(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \\ &\quad - (xr_1 + yr_2 + zr_3)^2] \\ &= R^2(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2). \end{aligned}$$

[其中利用了  $xr_1 + yr_2 + zr_3 = 0$ , 这是不难验证的.]

于是, 有

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 = R^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2). \quad (10)$$

由于原平面族无奇点, 且曲面(10)不是平面族的某一个, 因此, 曲面(10)即为包面. 所求的阴影圆锥为此锥面的内部, 即满足不等式

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 \leq R^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

的空间区域 (严格说来, 还要除去球前部的区域).

## 解法二

显然，阴影圆锥是由通过坐标原点的球面  $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 = R^2$  的全体切线构成的。由解析几何知，如果点  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  不在二次曲面

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z) &= ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz \\ &\quad + 2gxz + 2hxy + 2px + 2qy + 2rz + d \\ &= \varphi(x, y, z) + 2px + 2qy + 2rz + d = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

上，则通过点  $P_1$  而和二次曲面(1)相切的全体切线所构成的锥面方程为

$$\begin{aligned} &[(x-x_1)F'_x(x_1, y_1, z_1) + (y-y_1) \\ &\quad \cdot F'_y(x_1, y_1, z_1) + (z-z_1)F'_z(x_1, y_1, z_1)]^2 \\ &\quad - 4\varphi(x-x_1, y-y_1, z-z_1) \\ &\quad \cdot F(x_1, y_1, z_1) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{今有 } F(x, y, z) &= (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \\ &\quad + (z-z_0)^2 - R^2 \\ &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2(x_0x + y_0y + z_0z) \\ &\quad + (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - R^2). \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} F'_x(0, 0, 0) &= -2x_0, \quad F'_y(0, 0, 0) = -2y_0, \\ F'_z(0, 0, 0) &= -2z_0, \end{aligned}$$

故由(2)即得阴影圆锥面的方程为

$$\begin{aligned} &(-2x_0x - 2y_0y - 2z_0z)^2 - 4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \\ &\quad \cdot (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - R^2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

或

$$(y_0^2 + z_0^2)x^2 + (x_0^2 + z_0^2)y^2 + (x_0^2 + y_0^2)z^2$$

$$-2x_0y_0xy-2y_0z_0yz-2z_0x_0zx \\ -R^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)=0.$$

由于

$$(y_0^2+z_0^2)x_0^2+(x_0^2+z_0^2)y_0^2+(x_0^2+y_0^2)z_0^2 \\ -2x_0^2y_0^2-2y_0^2z_0^2-2z_0^2x_0^2 \\ -R^2(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)=-R^2(x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2)<0,$$

故所求的阴影圆锥为此锥面的内部, 即满足不等式

$$(y_0^2+z_0^2)x^2+(z_0^2+x_0^2)y^2 \\ + (x_0^2+y_0^2)z^2-2x_0y_0xy-2y_0z_0yz \\ -2z_0x_0zx-R^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)\leq 0$$

或

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ x_0 & y_0 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ y_0 & z_0 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} z & x \\ z_0 & x_0 \end{vmatrix}^2 \\ \leq R^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)$$

的空间区域 (严格说来, 还要除去球前部的区域) .

解法三

如图 6·33 所示, 由三角形的面积公式

$$\frac{1}{2}|\vec{r}| \cdot |\vec{l}_0| \sin \alpha$$

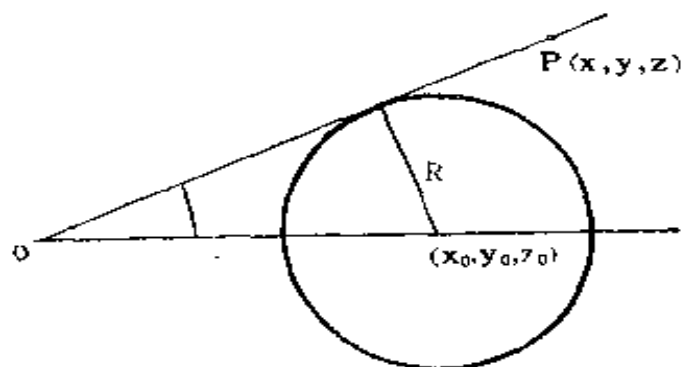


图 6·33

得到

$$|\vec{r} \times \vec{l}_0| = |\vec{r}| \cdot |\vec{l}_0| \cdot \frac{R}{|\vec{l}_0|},$$

其中  $\vec{l}_0 = \{x_0, y_0, z_0\}$ ,  $\vec{r} = \{x, y, z\}$ , 而  $P(x, y, z)$  为锥面上的任意一点. 平方之, 即得圆锥曲面的方程为

$$|\vec{r} \times \vec{l}_0|^2 = R^2 |\vec{r}|^2.$$

于是, 所求的阴影圆锥为适合不等式

$$|\vec{r} \times \vec{l}_0|^2 \leq R^2 |\vec{r}|^2,$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{cc} x & y \\ x_0 & y_0 \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc} y & z \\ y_0 & z_0 \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc} z & x \\ z_0 & x_0 \end{array} \right|^2 \\ & \leq R^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \end{aligned}$$

的空间区域 (严格说来, 还要除去球前部的区域).

3580. 若参变量  $p$  和  $q$  受方程

$$p^2 + q^2 = 1$$

的限制, 求平面族

$$z - z_0 = p(x - x_0) + q(y - y_0)$$

的包面.

**解** 解法一

引进辅助函数

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z, p, q) = & z - z_0 - p(x - x_0) \\ & - q(y - y_0) + \lambda(p^2 + q^2), \end{aligned}$$

则包面方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} z-z_0=p(x-x_0)+q(y-y_0), & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p^2+q^2=1, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_p=-(x-x_0)+2\lambda p=0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F'_q=-(y-y_0)+2\lambda q=0 & (4) \end{cases}$$

确定.

(3)  $\times p$  + (4)  $\times q$ , 得  $2\lambda = z - z_0$ . 于是, 由 (3), (4) 得

$$p = \frac{x-x_0}{z-z_0}, \quad q = \frac{y-y_0}{z-z_0}. \quad (5)$$

将 (5) 式代入 (1) 式, 得

$$(z-z_0)^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2.$$

由于原平面族无奇点, 且显见上述曲面不是平面, 故上述曲面即为包面.

解法二

引入新参数  $\theta$ ; 令  $p = \sin\theta$ ,  $q = \cos\theta$ .

$$\begin{cases} z-z_0 = \cos\theta \cdot (x-x_0) + \sin\theta \cdot (y-y_0), & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin\theta \cdot (x-x_0) = \cos\theta \cdot (y-y_0). & (2) \end{cases}$$

于是,

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\pm(y-y_0)}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}},$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\pm(x-x_0)}{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}}.$$

代入 (1) 式, 得

$$(z-z_0)^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2.$$

由于原平面族无奇点, 且上述曲面不是平面, 故上述曲面即为包面.



## §6. 台 劳 公 式

1° 台劳公式 若函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(a, b)$  的某邻域内有直到  $n+1$  阶 (连  $n+1$  阶的在内) 的一切连续偏导函数, 则在此邻域内下面的公式成立

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i!} \left[ (x-a) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^i f(a, b) + R_n(x, y), \quad (1)$$

其中

$$R_n(x, y) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left[ (x-a) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{n+1} f \left[ a + \theta_n(x-a), b + \theta_n(y-b) \right] \quad (0 \leq \theta_n \leq 1).$$

2° 台劳级数 若函数  $f(x, y)$  可以无穷次地微分及  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x, y) = 0$ , 则此函数可表成幂级数的形状

$$f(x, y) = f(a, b) + \sum_{i+j \geq 1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!j!} f_{x^i y^j}^{(i+j)}(a, b) (x-a)^i (y-b)^j. \quad (2)$$

特别情形, 当  $a=b=0$  时公式(1)和(2)分别名为马克老林公式和马克老林级数.

对于多于两个变量的函数有类似的公式.

3° 平面曲线的奇点 设在某点  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  可微分两次的曲线  $F(x, y) = 0$  适合下列条件

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0, F'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, F'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

及数

$$A = F''_{xx}(x_0, y_0), B = F''_{xy}(x_0, y_0), C = F''_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$$

不全为零. 于是, 若

(1)  $AC - B^2 > 0$ , 则  $M_0$ —孤立点;

(2)  $AC - B^2 < 0$ , 则  $M_0$ —二重点 (节);

(3)  $AC - B^2 = 0$ , 则  $M_0$ —上升点或孤立点.

在  $A = B = C = 0$  的情形, 奇点的种类可能更复杂. 至于不属于光滑的曲线类  $C^{(2)}$  的曲线, 奇点还可能有更复杂的类型: 中断的点, 角点等等.

3581. 在点  $A(1, -2)$  的邻域内根据台劳公式展开函数

$$f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5.$$

解  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x - y - 6, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x - 2y - 3;$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2.$$

所有三阶偏导函数均为零, 因此, 有  $R_2(x, y) = 0$ . 在点  $A(1, -2)$  处,

$$f(1, -2) = 5, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2.$$

于是,

$$f(x, y) = 5 + 2(x-1)^2 - (x-1) \cdot (y+2) - (y+2)^2.$$

3582. 在点  $A(1, 1, 1)$  的邻域内根据台劳公式展开函数

$$f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz.$$

解  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3yz, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3xz,$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 3xy;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3z, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = -3x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -3y;$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 6, \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -3, \text{ 其余}$$

的三阶混合偏导函数均为零;

所有的四阶偏导函数均为零, 因此,  $R_4(x, y, z) = 0$ . 在点  $A(1, 1, 1)$  处,

$$\begin{aligned} f(1, 1, 1) &= 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 6, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} = -3, \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 6, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -3, \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \cdots = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^2 \partial x} = 0. \text{ 于是,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) &= f(1, 1, 1) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{i!} \left[ (x-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (y-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + (z-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right]^i f(1, 1, 1) \\ &= 3 \left[ (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (x-1)(y-1) - (x-1)(z-1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (y-1)(z-1) \right] + (x-1)^3 + (y-1)^3 \\ &\quad + (z-1)^3 - 3(x-1)(y-1)(z-1). \end{aligned}$$

3583. 当从  $x=1, y=-1$  变到  $x_1=1+h, y_1=-1+k$  时, 求函数  $f(x, y)=x^2y+xy^2-2xy$  的增量.

解 记  $A(1, -1)$  及  $P(1+h, -1+k)$ , 则

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_A = (2xy + y^2 - 2y) \Big|_A = 1,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_A = (x^2 + 2xy - 2x) \Big|_A = -3;$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right|_A = 2y \Big|_A = -2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right|_A = 2x \Big|_A = 2,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_A = (2x + 2y - 2) \Big|_A = -2;$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} \right|_A = \left. \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} \right|_A = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right|_A = \left. \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right|_A = 2;$$

所有四阶偏导函数均为零, 因此,  $R_3(x, y)=0$ .  
于是, 按台劳公式即得

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta f &= f(P) - f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^i f(A) \\ &= (h - 3k) + (-h^2 - 2hk + k^2) + hk(h + k),\end{aligned}$$

3584. 设:

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, y, z) &= Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 \\ &\quad + 2Dxy + 2Exz + 2Fyz,\end{aligned}$$

按数  $h, k$  和  $l$  的正整数幂展开  $f(x+h, y+k, z+l)$ .

**解**  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2(Ax + Dy + Ez), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2A, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2D,$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2(By + Dx + Fz), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2B,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 2F,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2(Cz + Ex + Fy), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 2C, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} = 2E.$$

所有三阶偏导函数均为零, 因此,  $R_2(x, y) = 0$ .  
于是, 按台劳公式即得

$$\begin{aligned}f(x+h, y+k, z+l) &= f(x, y, z) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^2 \left( h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + l \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^i f(x, y, z) \\ &= f(x, y, z) + 2[h(Ax + Dy + Ez) \\ &\quad + k(By + Dx + Fz) + l(Cz + Ex + Fy)] \\ &\quad + [Ah^2 + Bk^2 + Cl^2 + 2Dhk + 2Ehl + 2Fkl] \\ &= f(x, y, z) + 2[h(Ax + Dy + Ez) + k(Dx\end{aligned}$$

$$+By+Fz)+I(Ex+Fy+Cz)]+f(h,k,l).$$

3585. 写出函数

$$f(x, y) = x^y$$

在点  $A(1, 1)$  的邻域内的展开式, 到二次项为止.

解  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x, \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = y(y-1)(y-2)x^{y-3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = x^y \ln^3 x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = (2y-1)x^{y-2} + y(y-1)x^{y-2} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = yx^{y-1} \ln^2 x + 2x^{y-1} \ln x.$$

于是, 按台劳公式在点  $(1, 1)$  附近展到二次项, 得

$$x^y = 1 + (x-1) + (x-1)(y-1) + R_2 [1 + \theta(x-1), 1 + \theta(y-1)], \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, \quad \text{其中余项}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2(x, y) &= \frac{1}{3!} \{ y(y-1)(y-2)x^{y-3} dx^3 \\ &\quad + 3[(2y-1)x^{y-2} + y(y-1)x^{y-2} \ln x] dx^2 dy \\ &\quad + 3[yx^{y-1} \ln^2 x + 2x^{y-1} \ln x] dx dy^2 + x^y \ln^3 x dy^3 \} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} x^y \left[ \left( \frac{y}{x} dx + \ln x dy \right)^3 + 3 \left( \frac{y}{x} dx + \ln x dy \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} dx^2 + \frac{2}{x} dx dy \right) + \left( \frac{2y}{x^3} dx^3 - \frac{3}{x^2} dx^2 dy \right) \Big],$$

$$dx = x - 1, \quad dy = y - 1.$$

3586. 根据马克老林公式展开函数

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$

到四次项为止.

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!}x^2 \\ &+ \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3,$$

故得

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} = [1 + (-x^2 - y^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{1}{8}(x^2 + y^2)^2.$$

3587. 若  $|x|$  和  $|y|$  同 1 比较为很小的量, 对于下列二式

$$(a) \frac{\cos x}{\cos y}; \quad (b) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1+x+y}{1-x+y}$$

推出准确到二次项的近似公式.

$$\text{解 } (a) \frac{\cos x}{\cos y} = \cos x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 y + \dots\right) \\
&\approx \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 y\right) \\
&\approx \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}y^2\right) \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad \arctg \frac{1+x+y}{1-x+y} &= \arctg \frac{1 + \frac{x}{1+y}}{1 - \frac{x}{1+y}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} + \arctg \frac{x}{1+y} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} + \left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right)^3 + \dots \\
&\approx \frac{\pi}{4} + x(1-y+y^2) \approx \frac{\pi}{4} + x - xy.
\end{aligned}$$

3588. 假定  $x, y, z$  的绝对值是很小的量, 简化下式

$$\cos(x+y+z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z.$$

解 我们简化上式到二次项.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\cos(x+y+z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z \\
&\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x+y+z)^2 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \\
&\quad \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2\right). \\
&\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xy + yz + zx)
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2\right) \\
 & = -(xy + yz + zx).
 \end{aligned}$$

3589. 依  $h$  的乘幂把函数

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} [f(x+h, y) + f(x, y+h)$$

$$+ f(x-h, y) + f(x, y-h)] - f(x, y)$$

展开, 准确到  $h^4$ .

解 记  $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  及  $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ , ... 余类似,

即得

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} \{ [f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)]$$

$$+ [f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)]$$

$$+ [f(x-h, y) - f(x, y)] + [f(x, y-h)$$

$$- f(x, y)] \}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[ h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} \right] \right.$$

$$+ \left[ h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right]$$

$$+ \left[ -h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} \right] \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[ -h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{6} h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{1}{24} h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right] \Bigg\} \\
& = \frac{h^2}{4} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{h^4}{48} \left( \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

3590. 已知中心在点  $P(x, y)$  半径为  $\rho$  的圆周, 设  $f(P) = f(x, y)$  及  $P_i(x_i, y_i)$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ ) 为已知圆周之内接正三角形的顶点, 并且  $x_1 = x + \rho, y_1 = y$ . 依  $\rho$  的正整数幂把函数

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{3} [f(P_1) + f(P_2) + f(P_3)]$$

展开准确到  $\rho^2$ .

解 如图 6.34 所示.

$\triangle P_1 P_2 P_3$  之三顶点分别为

$$P_1(x + \rho, y),$$

$$P_2\left(x - \frac{\rho}{2}, y\right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\right),$$

$$P_3\left(x - \frac{\rho}{2}, y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\right).$$

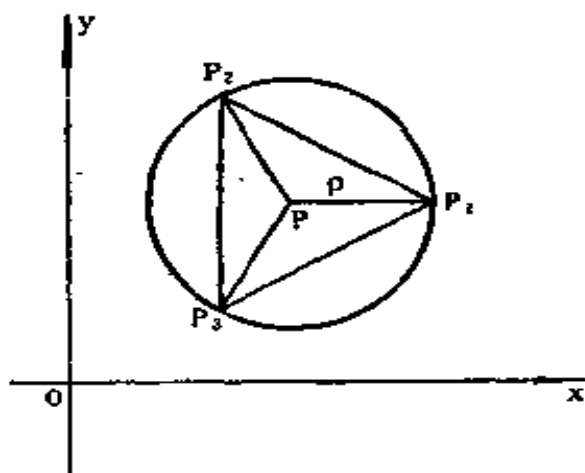


图 6.34

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
F(\rho) &= \frac{1}{3} [f(P_1) + f(P_2) + f(P_3)] \\
&\approx \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \left[ f(P) + \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\rho^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right] + \left[ f(P) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \left( -\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{3\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\rho^2}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[ f(P) + \left( -\frac{\rho}{2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{3\rho^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\rho^2}{4} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \right\} \\
&= f(P) + \frac{\rho^2}{4} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

3591. 依  $h$  与  $k$  的乘幂把函数

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{xy} f(x, y) &= f(x+h, y+k) - f(x+h, y) \\
&\quad - f(x, y+k) + f(x, y)
\end{aligned}$$

展开.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解} \quad \Delta_{xy} f(x, y) &= \left[ f(x, y) + h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{h^n k^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \right] \\
&\quad - \left[ f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^n}{n!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n} \right] \\
&\quad - \left[ f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^n}{n!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial y^n} \right] + f(x, y)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{h^m k^{n-m}}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \\
&= hk \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{h^{m-1} k^{n-m-1}}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

3592. 依  $\rho$  的乘幂把函数

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x + \rho \cos \varphi, y + \rho \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

展开.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解 } F(\rho) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\rho^n \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi}{m! (n-m)!} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \frac{\partial^n f(x, y)}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \right] d\varphi \\
&= f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\rho^n}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f(x, y)}{\partial x^m \partial y^{n-m}} \\
&\quad \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi.
\end{aligned}$$

下面计算上式中的积分.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi \\
&+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m (\pi - \varphi) \sin^{n-m} (\pi - \varphi) d\varphi \\
&+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m (\pi + \varphi) \sin^{n-m} (\pi + \varphi) d\varphi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m(2\pi - \varphi) \sin^{n-m}(2\pi - \varphi) d\varphi \\
& = \frac{1}{2\pi} [1 + (-1)^n + (-1)^n + (-1)^{n-n}] \\
& \quad \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi.
\end{aligned}$$

当  $m, n$  中至少有一个为奇数时, 显见上述积分为零。

当  $m, n$  均为偶数时, 由 2290 题的结果知:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^{2m} \varphi \sin^{2n-2m} \varphi d\varphi & = \frac{4}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2m} \varphi \sin^{2n-2m} \varphi d\varphi \\
& = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi (2m)! (2n-2m)!}{2^{2n+1} m! n! (n-m)!} = \frac{(2m)! (2n-2m)!}{2^{2n} m! n! (n-m)!}.
\end{aligned}$$

代入原式, 并注意到其中的  $m, n$  只能为偶数, 适当改变一下指标的编号, 即得

$$\begin{aligned}
F(\rho) & = f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\rho^{2n}}{(2m)! (2n-2m)!} \\
& \quad \cdot \frac{\partial^{2n} f(x, y)}{\partial x^{2m} \partial y^{2n-2m}} \cdot \frac{(2m)! (2n-2m)!}{2^{2n} m! n! (n-m)!} \\
& = f(x, y) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^{2n} \\
& \quad \cdot \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{n!}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^{2n} f(x, y)}{\partial x^{2m} \partial y^{2n-2m}} \\
& = f(x, y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^{2n} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)^n f(x, y).
\end{aligned}$$

将下列函数展开成马克老林级数:

3593.  $f(x, y) = (1+x)^m(1+y)^n$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(x, y) &= (1+x)^m(1+y)^n = \left[1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} \right. \\ &\quad \cdot x^2 + \dots \left. \right] \left[1 + ny + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} y^2 + \dots \right] \\ &= 1 + (mx + ny) + \frac{1}{2!} [m(m-1)x^2 \\ &\quad + 2mnxy + n(n-1)y^2] + \dots \\ &\quad (|x| < 1, |y| < 1). \end{aligned}$$

3594.  $f(x, y) = \ln(1+x+y)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(x, y) &= \ln[1+(x+y)] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (x+y)^k \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \frac{k!}{m!(k-m)!} x^m y^{k-m} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (k-1)!}{m!(k-m)!} x^m y^{k-m} \quad (1) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+m-1} (m+n-1)!}{m!n!} x^m y^n. \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

当  $m=0, n=0$  时, 分子出现  $(-1)_1$ , 规定该项为零. 下面讨论一下收敛区间. (1) 成立, 只要求  $|x+y| < 1$  即可. 但从 (1) 式到 (2) 式, 必需要求 (1) 式绝对收敛, 这样才能将各项重新排列. 不难看出 (1) 式级数各项取绝对值后即函数  $-\ln[1-(|x|+|y|)]$  的展开式, 它的收敛性要求  $|x|+|y| < 1$ . 这就是  $f(x, y)$  的展

开式的收敛区域.

3595.  $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f(x, y) &= \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} \right] \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^m y^{2n+1}}{m! (2n+1)!} \\ &\quad (|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty).\end{aligned}$$

3596.  $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } f(x, y) &= \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} \right] \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^m y^{2n}}{m! (2n)!} \\ &\quad (|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty).\end{aligned}$$

3597.  $f(x, y) = \sin x \operatorname{sh} y$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \operatorname{sh} y &= \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^n}{n!} \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad (|y| < +\infty).\end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, y) &= \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2m+1} y^{2n+1}}{(2m+1)!(2n+1)!}$$

$$(|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty).$$

3598.  $f(x, y) = \cos x \operatorname{ch} y$ .

解  $\operatorname{ch} y = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad (|y| < +\infty).$

于是,

$$f(x, y) = \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} \right] \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m} y^{2n}}{(2m)!(2n)!}$$

$$(|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty).$$

3599.  $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ .

解  $f(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2k} y^{2(2n+1-k)}}{k!(2n+1-k)!}$$

$$= \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sin \frac{n+m}{2} \pi \right) \frac{x^{2n} y^{2m}}{m!n!} \quad (x^2 + y^2 < +\infty).$$

3600.  $f(x, y) = \ln(1+x) \ln(1+y)$ .

解  $f(x, y) = \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^m}{m} \right] \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{y^n}{n} \right]$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+n} \frac{x^m y^n}{mn} \quad (|x| < 1, |y| < 1).$$



3601. 写出函数

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^1 (1+x)t^2 y dt$$

的马克劳林级数前面不为零的三项.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1+x)t^2 y &= e^{t^2 y \ln(1+x)} \approx 1 + t^2 y \ln(1+x) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2!} (t^2 y \ln(1+x))^2 \\ &\approx 1 + t^2 y \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) = 1 + t^2 x y - \frac{t^2}{2} x^2 y. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &\approx \int_0^1 \left( 1 + t^2 x y - \frac{t^2}{2} x^2 y \right) dt \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} y \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

3602. 按二项式  $x-1$  和  $y+1$  的正整数幂将函数  $e^{x+y}$  展开成幂级数.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad e^{x+y} &= e^{(x-1)+(y+1)} = e^{x-1} \cdot e^{y+1} \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^m (y+1)^n}{m! n!} \\ &\quad (|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

3603. 写出函数  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}$  在点  $M(1, 1)$  的邻域内的台劳级数展开式.

解 令  $x = 1+h$ ,  $y = 1+k$ , 则得

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1+h}{1+k} = (1+h) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n k^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n [1 + (x-1)] (y-1)^n$$

$$(|x| < +\infty, 0 < y < 2).$$

3604. 设  $z$  为由方程  $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$  所定义的  $x$  和  $y$  的隐函数, 当  $x=1$  和  $y=1$  时它的值为  $z=1$ .

写出函数  $z$  按二项式  $x-1$  和  $y-1$  的升幂排列的展开式中的若干项.

解 对原方程微分一次, 得

$$3z^2 dz - 2x dz - 2z dx + dy = 0. \quad (1)$$

再微分一次, 得

$$(3z^2 - 2x) d^2 z + 6z dz^2 - 4dx dz = 0. \quad (2)$$

以  $x=1, y=1, z=1$  代入(1), (2)两式, 得

$$dz = 2dx - dy,$$

$$d^2 z = (4dx - 6dz) dz = (4dx - 12dx + 6dy)$$

$$\cdot (2dx - dy)$$

$$= -16dx^2 + 20dxdy - 6dy^2,$$

.....

于是, 可求得在  $x=1, y=1$  处,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -16, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 10, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -6;$$

.....

从而有

$$z = 1 + 2(x-1) - (y-1) - [8(x-1)^2$$

$$-10(x-1)(y-1)+3(y-1)^2]+...$$

研究下列曲线的奇点的种类并大略地绘出这些曲线:

3605.  $y^2 = ax^2 + x^3$ ,

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = ax^2 + x^3 - y^2 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 2ax + 3x^2 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = -2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.

其次, 由于

$$A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = 2a, B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = -2, AC - B^2 = -4a,$$

故当  $a > 0$  时, 点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点; 当  $a < 0$  时, 点  $(0, 0)$  为孤立点; 当  $a = 0$  时, 原方程化为  $y^2 = x^3$ , 由 3574(6) 的讨论知点  $(0, 0)$  为尖点.

如图 6.35 所示, 点  $A_1$  为  $(-a, 0)$ .

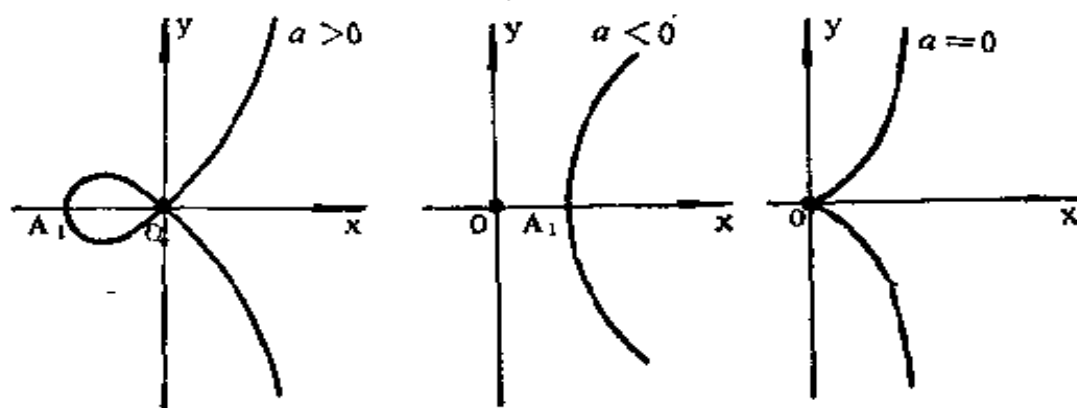


图 6.35

3606.  $x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x=0, y=0$ , 故点  $(0,0)$  为奇点.

又因  $A=F''_{xx}(0,0)=0, B=F''_{xy}(0,0)=-3, C=F''_{yy}(0,0)=0$ , 且  $AC-B^2=-9<0$ , 故点  $(0,0)$  为二重点. 图象参看 370 题(6).

3607.  $x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - x^4 - y^4 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 2x - 4x^3 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y - 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x=0, y=0$ , 故点  $(0,0)$  为奇点.

又因  $A=F''_{xx}(0,0)=2, B=F''_{xy}(0,0)=0, C=F''_{yy}(0,0)=2$ , 且  $AC-B^2=4>0$ , 故点  $(0,0)$  为孤立点. 图象参看 1542 题.

3608.  $x^2 + y^4 = x^6$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = x^2 + y^4 - x^6 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 2x - 6x^5 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x=0, y=0$ , 故点  $(0,0)$  为奇点.

又因  $A=F''_{xx}(0,0)=2, B=F''_{xy}(0,0)=0, C=F''_{yy}(0,0)=0$ , 且  $AC-B^2=0$ , 故点  $(0,0)$  为上升点或孤立点. 本题中, 点  $(0,0)$  为孤立点 (图6·36). 事

实上, 将原方程改写为  $y^4 = x^6 - x^2$ , 对  $(0, 0)$  点的很小的邻域内的点  $(|x| < 1, |y| < 1)$ , 左端  $y^4 \geq 0$ , 右端  $x^6 - x^2 = x^2(x^4 - 1) \leq 0$ , 除点  $(0, 0)$  外没有适合方程的点, 故点  $(0, 0)$  为孤立点.

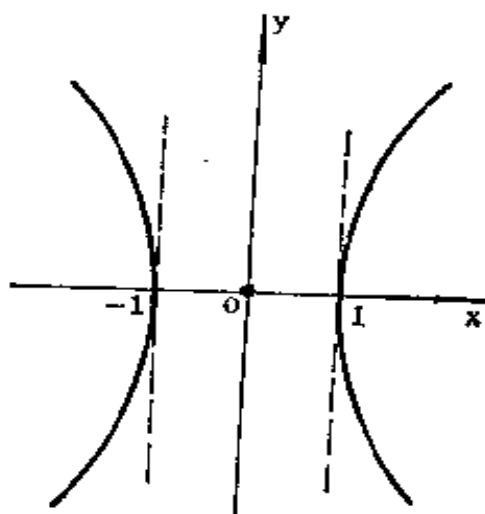


图 6.36

3609.  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2 - y^2) = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = 4x(x^2 + y^2) - 2a^2x = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2a^2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x=0, y=0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.

又因  $A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = -2a^2$ ,  $B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2a^2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = -4a^4 < 0 (a \neq 0)$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点. 图象参看 3367 题, 只须将该题中的 1 换成  $a$ .

3610.  $(y - x^2)^2 = x^5$ .

解 解方程组

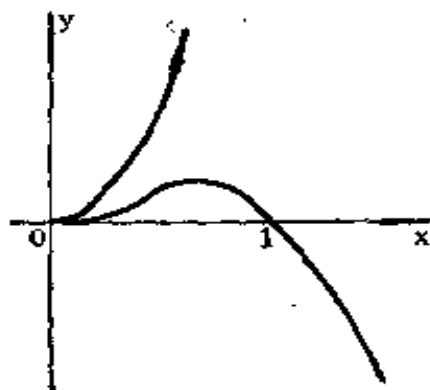
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = (y - x^2)^2 - x^5 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -4x(y - x^2) - 5x^4 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2(y - x^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x=0, y=0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.

又因  $A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = 0$ , 故对点  $(0, 0)$  还需要再讨论一下. 由原方程可解出  $y = x^2 \pm x^{\frac{5}{2}}$ , 右边只允许  $x \geq 0$ , 当  $0 < x < 1$  时不论取“+”号还是“-”号均有  $y > 0$ , 且均有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0,$$

故点  $(0, 0)$  为尖点, 如图 6·37 所示.



3671.  $(a+x)y^2 = (a-x)x^2$ .

图 6·37

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = (a+x)y^2 - (a-x)x^2 = 0, & (1) \\ F'_x(x, y) = y^2 - 2ax + 3ax^2 = 0, & (2) \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2(a+x)y = 0. & (3) \end{cases}$$

由(3)得  $x = -a$  或  $y = 0$ .

将  $y = 0$  代入(1)、(2), 得  $x = 0$ .

将  $x = -a$  代入(1)式, 得  $(a-x)x^2 = 0$ . 若  $a \neq 0$ , 则得出矛盾的结果. 若  $a = 0$ , 则也得到  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.

又因  $A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = -2a$ ,  $B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2a$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = -4a^2$ , 故当  $a \neq 0$  时, 点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点; 当  $a = 0$  时, 方程转化为  $xy^2 = -x^3$ , 从而曲线为  $x = 0$ , 点  $(0, 0)$  为上升点.

如图 6·38 所示, 图中点  $A_1$  为  $(a, 0)$

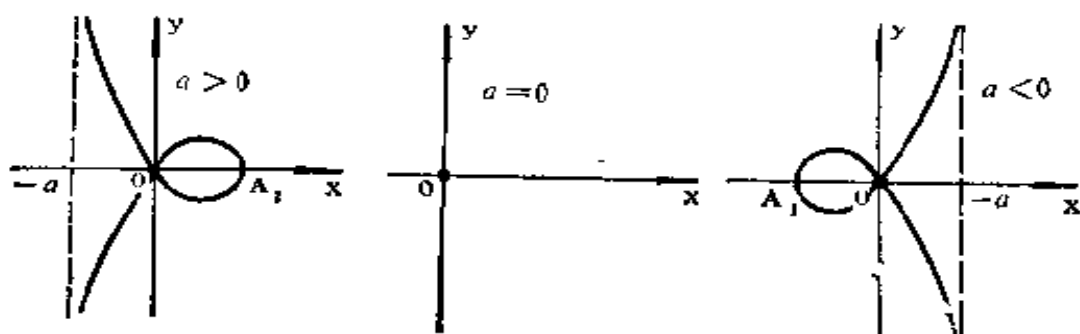


图 6.38

3612. 研究参变量  $a, b, c$  ( $a \leq b \leq c$ ) 的值与曲线  $y^2 = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$  的形状之关系.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0, & (1) \\ F'_x(x, y) = -(x-a)(x-b) - (x-a) \\ \quad \cdot (x-c) - (x-b)(x-c) = 0, & (2) \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0. & (3) \end{cases}$$

由(3)得  $y=0$ , 代入(1), 联立(1), (2)求解.

当  $a < b < c$  时, (1), (2)无解. 因此无奇点, 此时曲线如图 6.39(1)所示;

当  $a = b < c$  时, 显然(1), (2)有解  $x=a, y=0$ , 由于  $A = F''_{xx}(a, 0) = -2(a-c)$ ,  $B = F''_{xy}(a, 0) = 0$ ,  $C = F''_{yy}(a, 0) = 2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = -4(a-c) > 0$ , 故点  $A_1(a, 0)$  为孤立点, 如图 6.39(2)所示;

当  $a < b = c$  时, 显然(1), (2)有解  $x=b, y=0$ . 由于  $A = F''_{xx}(b, 0) = -2(c-a)$ ,  $B = F''_{xy}(b, 0) = 0$ ,  $C = F''_{yy}(b, 0) = 2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = -4(c-a) < 0$ , 故点  $A_2(b, 0)$  为二重点, 如图 6.39(3)所示;

当  $a=b=c$  时, 显然有解  $x=a, y=0$ . 由于  $AC-B^2=0$ , 此时原方程为  $y^2=(x-a)^3$ , 且由3574题(6)的结果知, 点  $A_1(a, 0)$  为尖点, 如图6·39(4)所示.

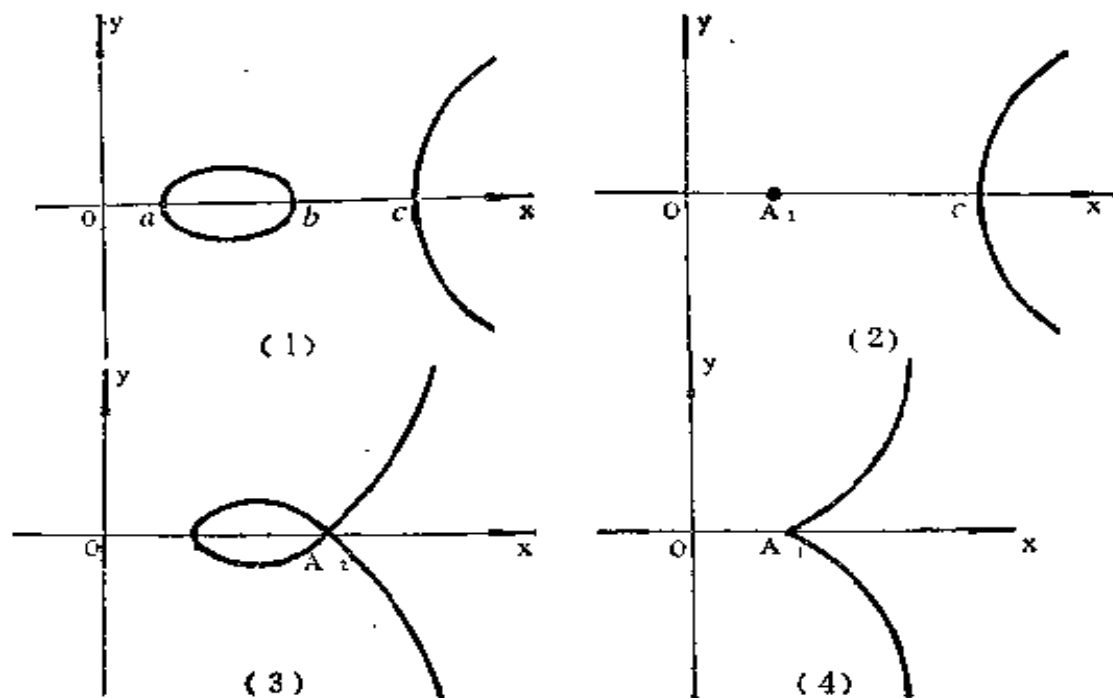


图 6·39

研究超越曲线的奇点:

3613.  $y^2 = 1 - e^{-x^2}$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - 1 + e^{-x^2} = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -2xe^{-x^2} = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x=0, y=0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.



又  $A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = -2$ ,  $B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点.

3614.  $y^2 = 1 - e^{-x^3}$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - 1 + e^{-x^3} = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -3x^2 e^{-x^3} = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x=0$ ,  $y=0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.

又因  $A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = 0$ , 故对点  $(0, 0)$  还需再讨论一下. 原式可解为  $x = -\sqrt[3]{\ln(1-y^2)} > 0$ , 在  $(0, 0)$  附近, 第一及第四象限各有原曲线的一支, 因此, 点  $(0, 0)$  为尖点.

3615.  $y = x \ln x$ .

解  $F(x, y) = x \ln x - y$ ,  
 $F'_x(x, y) = 1 + \ln x$ ,  $F'_y(x, y) = -1 \neq 0$ , 故无奇点. 如图 6.40 所示.

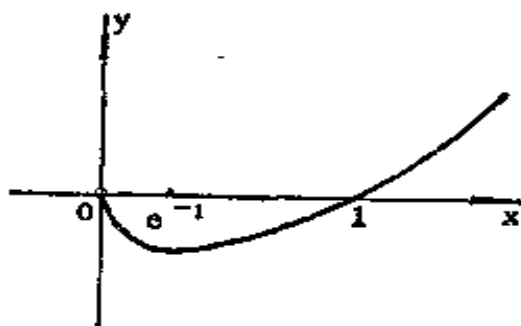


图 6.40

3616.  $y = \frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$ .

解 在  $x=0$  处, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} y = 0,$$

故  $x=0$  为“可移去”的第一类不连续点, 补充函数在该点的值为零后, 即得知函数

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1+e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点  $x=0$  连续. 由于  $F'_x(x, y) = 1 \neq 0$ , 故无奇点.  
当  $x \neq 0$  时, 由于,

$$y' = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 1}{(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})^2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} y' = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+z)e^z + 1}{(1+e^z)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^z(z+2)}{2e^z(1+e^z)}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{z+2}{2(1+e^z)} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -0} y'$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1-z)e^{-z} + 1}{(1+e^{-z})^2} = 1,$$

故点  $(0,0)$  为角点, 如图 6.41 所示

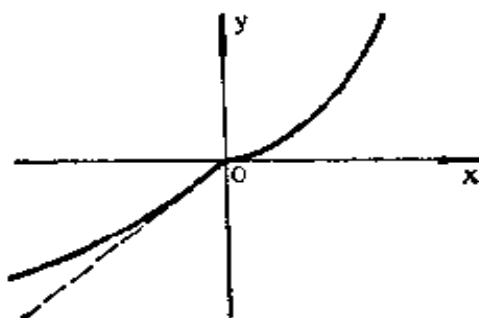


图 6.41

3617.  $y = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right).$

解  $x = k\pi$  ( $k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 点为不连续点. 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi+0} y = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow k\pi-0} y = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故点  $x = k\pi$  为函数的第一类不连续点.

3618.  $y^2 = \sin \frac{\pi}{x}.$

解  $y = \pm \sqrt{\sin \frac{\pi}{x}}$ , 它在  $(\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k-1})$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 内无定义.

在边界点  $x = \frac{1}{2k}$  及  $x = \frac{1}{2k-1}$ ,  $y = 0$ .

函数图象有上下两支.

设  $F(x, y) = y^2 - \sin \frac{\pi}{x}$ , 则在边界点, 由于  $F'_x \neq 0$ ,  $F'_y = 0$ , 故也无奇点.

在  $(0, 0)$  点的任何邻域内, 有无穷多个曲线的封闭分支, 这些分支没有一个过  $(0, 0)$  点, 它不属于任何一种类型.

3619.  $y^2 = \sin x^2$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - \sin x^2 = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -2x \cos x^2 = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.

又因  $A = F''_{xx}(0, 0) = -2$ ,  $B = F''_{xy}(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $C = F''_{yy}(0, 0) = 2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为二重点.

3620.  $y^2 = \sin^3 x$ .

解 显见, 函数  $y$  的周期为  $2\pi$ , 在  $(2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi)$  内函数有定义, 而在  $((2k-1)\pi, 2k\pi)$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 内无定义.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y) = y^2 - \sin^3 x = 0, \\ F'_x(x, y) = -3\sin^2 x \cos x = 0, \\ F'_y(x, y) = 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x = 0, y = 0$ , 故点  $(0, 0)$  为奇点.

在点  $(0, 0)$  的左侧 (指充分小的范围, 下同, 不再说明) 无曲线的点, 而在右侧的第一、第四象限分别有曲线的两枝, 因此, 点  $(0, 0)$  为尖点, 如图 6.42 所示.

由周期性可知,

点  $(k\pi, 0)$  ( $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 也为尖点.

只是当  $k$  是偶数时, 右侧才有曲线的两枝; 当  $k$  是奇数时, 左侧才有曲线的两枝.

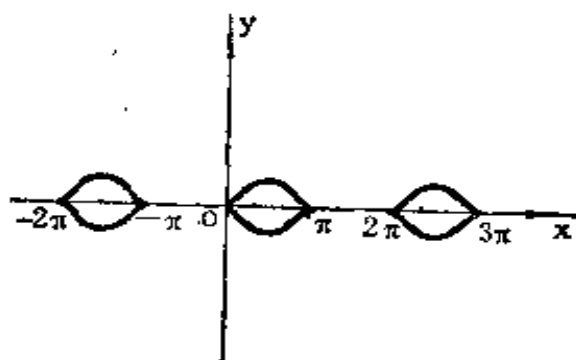


图 6.42

## §7. 多变量函数的极值

1° 极值的定义 若函数  $f(P) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  于点  $P_0$  的邻域内有定义并且当  $0 < \rho(P_0, P) < \delta$  时,  $f(P_0) > f(P)$  或  $f(P_0) < f(P)$ , 则说, 函数  $f(P)$  在点  $P_0$  有极值 (相应地为极大值或极小值).\*)

2° 极值的必要条件 可微分的函数  $f(P)$  仅在静止点  $P_0$ , 即是说在  $df(P_0) = 0$  的点  $P_0$  能达到极值. 所以, 函数  $f(P)$  的极值点应当满足方程组  $f'_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ).

3° 极值的充分条件 函数  $f(P)$  于点  $P_0$  有:

(a) 极大值, 若  $df(P_0) = 0$ ,  $d^2f(P_0) < 0$ ,

(b) 极小值, 若  $df(P_0) = 0$ ,  $d^2f(P_0) > 0$ .

研究二次微分  $d^2f(P_0)$  的符号可用化相应的二次式成典式的方法来进行.

特别是, 对于两个自变量  $x$  和  $y$  的函数  $f(x, y)$  在静止点  $(x_0, y_0)$  [ $df(x_0, y_0) = 0$ ],  $D = AC - B^2 \neq 0$  [其中  $A = f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $B = f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $C = f''_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$ ] 成立时, 有:

(1) 极小值, 若  $D > 0$ ,  $A > 0$  ( $C > 0$ );

(2) 极大值, 若  $D > 0$ ,  $A < 0$  ( $C < 0$ );

(3) 极值不存在, 若  $D < 0$ .

4° 条件极值 在关系式  $\varphi_i(P) = 0$  ( $i = 1, \dots, m$ ;  $m < n$ )

\*) 编者注: 若将不等式  $f(P_0) > f(P)$  (或  $f(P_0) < f(P)$ ) 换为不等式  $f(P_0) \geq f(P)$  (或  $f(P_0) \leq f(P)$ ), 则称  $f(P)$  在点  $P_0$  有弱极大值 (或弱极小值).

存在的条件下, 求函数  $f(P_0) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  的极值的问题, 可归结为对于拉格朗日函数

$$L(P) = f(P) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \varphi_i(P)$$

[其中  $\lambda_i (i=1, \dots, m)$  为常数因子] 求普通极值的问题. 关于条件极值的存在和性质的问题, 在最简单的情况, 根据研究函数  $L(P)$  于静止点  $P_0$  的二次微分  $d^2 L(P_0)$  的符号, 并在变量  $dx_1, dx_2, \dots, dx_n$  由下面的关系式

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_j} dx_j = 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, m)$$

所限制的条件下, 得到解决.

5° 绝对极值 于有界且封闭的区域内可微分的函数  $f(P)$  在此域内或于静止点, 或于域的边界点达到自己的最大值和最小值.

研究下列多变量函数的极值:

3621.  $z = x^2 + (y-1)^2$ .

**解** 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2(y-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(0, 1)$ . 显然  $z(0, 1) = 0$ , 且当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 1)$  时  $z > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值  $z(P_0) = 0$  (实际是最小值).

3622.  $z = x^2 - (y-1)^2$ .

**解** 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2(y-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(0, 1)$ . 由于

$A = z''_{xx}(0, 1) = 2$ ,  $B = z''_{xy}(0, 1) = 0$ ,  $C = z''_{yy}(0, 1) = -2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$ , 故极值不存在(或用该点附近的  $z$  值可正可负说明).

3623.  $z = (x - y + 1)^2$ .

解 解方程组

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

得静止点分布在直线  $x - y + 1 = 0$  上. 对于此直线上的点均有  $z = 0$ , 但是  $z \geq 0$  恒成立. 因此, 函数  $z$  在直线  $x - y + 1 = 0$  上的各点取得弱极小值  $z = 0$ .

3624.  $z = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 2x + y$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - y - 2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -x + 2y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(1, 0)$ . 由于

$A = z''_{xx}(1, 0) = 2$ ,  $B = z''_{xy}(1, 0) = -1$ ,  $C = z''_{yy}(1, 0) = 2$ , 且  $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点

$P_0$ 取得极小值 $z(P_0)=-1$ .

3625.  $z=x^2y^3(6-x-y)$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy^3(12-3x-2y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2y^2(18-3x-4y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点 $P_0(2,3)$ , 并且直线 $x=0$ 及直线 $y=0$ 上的点都是静止点.

不难断定在 $P_0$ 点,  $A=-162$ ,  $B=-108$ ,  $C=-144$ ,  $AC-B^2>0$ , 故函数 $z$ 在点 $P_0$ 取得极大值 $z(P_0)=108$ .

在直线 $x=0$ 及 $y=0$ 上的各点均有 $z=0$ . 先分析直线 $y=0$ 的情况. 在直线上 $x \neq 0$ 及 $x \neq 6$ 处,  $x^2(6-x-y) \neq 0$ , 在确定点的足够小的邻域内也不变号, 但是 $y^3$ 可正可负, 因此函数 $z$ 变号, 即在上述情况下没有极值. 当 $x=0$ 及 $x=6$ 类似地可判断也无极值.

其次分析直线 $x=0$ 的情况. 在直线上 $y=0$ 及 $y=6$ 的点的情况类似地可判断无极值. 但当 $0 < y < 6$ 时,  $y^3(6-x-y) > 0$ , 且在所讨论点的足够小的邻域内保持正号. 因此, 在足够小的邻域内,  $z=x^2y^3 \cdot (6-x-y) \geq 0$ 也成立, 但邻域内任意近处总有 $z=0$ 的点. 于是, 对于 $x=0$ ,  $0 < y < 6$ 的点函数 $z$ 取得弱极小值 $z=0$ . 同法可判定, 对于直线 $x=0$ 上 $y < 0$ 及 $y > 6$ 的各点处, 函数 $z$ 取得弱极大值 $z=0$ .



3626.  $z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(0,0)$  及  $P_1(1,1)$ .

不难断定, 在点  $P_0$  有  $A=0$ ,  $B=-3$ ,  $C=0$  及  $AC-B^2=-9<0$ , 故无极值; 而在点  $P_1$  有  $A=6$ ,  $B=-3$ ,  $C=6$  及  $AC-B^2=27>0$ , 故函数  $z$  在该点取得极小值  $z(P_1)=-1$ .

3627.  $z = x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(0,0)$ ,  $P_1(1,1)$  及  $P_2(-1,1)$ .

在点  $P_0$  附近, 当  $x=y$  且足够小时, 有  $z=2x^4-4x^2<0$ ; 但当  $x=-y$  时,  $z=2x^4>0$ , 因此, 在点  $P_0$  无极值.

不难断定, 在点  $P_1$  及  $P_2$  均有  $A=10$ ,  $B=-2$ ,  $C=10$  及  $AC-B^2=96>0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_1$  及  $P_2$  取得极小值  $z=-2$ .

3628.  $z = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y} \quad (x>0, y>0).$

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{50}{x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{50}{y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(5, 2)$ . 不难断定, 在该点有  $A = \frac{4}{5}$ ,

$B = 1$ ,  $C = 5$  及  $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在该点取得极小值  $z(P_0) = 30$ .

3629.  $z = xy\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$  ( $a > 0$ ,  $b > 0$ ).

解 考虑函数  $u = z^2 = x^2 y^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$ ,  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$ .

显然  $z$  的极值均为  $u$  的极值; 且  $u$  在点  $(x, y)$  取得的极值不为零时,  $z$  也在点  $(x, y)$  取得极值;  $u$  在点  $(x, y)$  取得的极值为零时, 情况复杂一些, 但对  $z$  也不难讨论.

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) - \frac{2}{a^2} x^3 y^2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x^2 y \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) - \frac{2}{b^2} x^2 y^3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(0, 0)$ ,  $P_1\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ ,  $P_2\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ ,

$-\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $P_3\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$  及  $P_4\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ .

由于  $z$  在点  $P_0$  附近变号, 所以  $z(P_0)$  不是极值。

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2y^2 \left( 1 - \frac{6x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{6y^2}{b^2} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy \left( 1 - \frac{2x^2}{a^2} - \frac{2y^2}{b^2} \right).$$

在  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  各点, 得

$$A = -\frac{8}{9}b^2, \quad B = \pm \frac{4}{9}ab, \quad C = -\frac{8}{9}a^2,$$

$$AC - B^2 = \left( \frac{64}{81} - \frac{16}{81} \right) a^2 b^2 > 0,$$

故函数  $u$  取得正的极大值。于是, 相应地函数  $z$  在点

$P_1$  及  $P_2$  取得极大值  $z(P_1) = z(P_2) = \frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}$ , 而在点

$P_3$  及  $P_4$  取得极小值  $z(P_3) = z(P_4) = -\frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}$ .

3630.  $z = \frac{ax + by + c}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}} \quad (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0).$

解 令  $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi$ , 则

$$z(x, y) = z(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) = \frac{a r \cos \varphi + b r \sin \varphi + c}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}.$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{a \cos \varphi + b \sin \varphi - cr}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{-ar \sin \varphi + br \cos \varphi}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0. & (2) \end{cases}$$

先设  $a, b$  不同时为零. 由 (2) 考虑到  $r=0$  不是解 ( $r=0, \varphi$  为任意值不满足 (1) 式), 故有  $a \sin \varphi = b \cos \varphi$ . 于是,

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\pm a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{\pm b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad (3)$$

显见当  $c=0$  时无解 (因由 (1) 有  $a \cos \varphi + b \sin \varphi = 0$ , 再由 (3) 得  $a=b=0$ . 与  $a, b$  不同时为零之假定矛盾). 当  $c \neq 0$  时,

$$r = \frac{a \cos \varphi + b \sin \varphi}{c} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{c}.$$

为保证  $r > 0$ , 在  $\cos \varphi$  及  $\sin \varphi$  前取与  $c$  一致的符号. 此时, 有

$$x = \frac{a}{c}, \quad y = \frac{b}{c}.$$

$$\text{由于这时 } z''_{rr} = -\frac{c(1+3r^2)}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$z''_{\varphi\varphi} = -\frac{cr^2}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad z''_{r\varphi} = 0$$

及  $z''_{rr} z''_{\varphi\varphi} - (z''_{r\varphi})^2 > 0$ , 故当  $c > 0$  时  $z''_{rr} < 0$ , 函数  $z$  在点  $(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c})$  取得极大值  $z = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ ; 当

$c < 0$  时  $z''_{rr} > 0$ , 函数  $z$  在点  $(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c})$  取得极小值  $z = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ .

下设  $a=b=0$ . 由假定  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0$  知  $c \neq 0$ .

此时解方程组(1), (2)得  $r=0$ ,  $\varphi$  任意; 即  $x=0$ ,

$y=0$ . 由于这时  $z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}}$ , 故显然知: 当

$c>0$  时  $z$  在点  $(0,0)$  取极大值  $z=c$ ; 当  $c<0$  时,  $z$  在点  $(0,0)$  取极小值  $z=c$ .

综合上述结果, 得结论: 若  $c>0$ , 则  $z$  在点

$(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c})$  取极大值  $z_{\text{极大}} = \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$ ; 若  $c<0$ ,

则  $z$  在点  $(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c})$  取极小值  $z_{\text{极小}} = -\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$ ;

若  $c=0$  (由假定, 这时  $a^2+b^2 \neq 0$ ), 则  $z$  无极值.

注. 此题也可不作变量代换  $x=r\cos\varphi, y=r\sin\varphi$ , (极坐标), 而直接在直角坐标  $x, y$  下进行讨论, 即

解方程组  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$  并计算  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y},$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$  之值. 但此法计算较繁, 没有用极坐标简单.

3631.  $z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$

点  $(0,0)$  为偏导函数无意义的点. 当  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$  时,  $z < 1$ , 故  $z(0,0) = 1$  为极大值.

3632.  $z = e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2).$

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x+3y}(8x^2-6xy+3y^2+8x-3y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3e^{2x+3y}(8x^2-6xy+3y^2-2x+2y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(0,0)$  及  $P_1(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2})$ .

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 4e^{2x+3y}(8x^2-6xy+3y^2+16x-6y+4),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 9e^{2x+3y}(8x^2-6xy+3y^2-4x+4y+\frac{2}{3}),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6e^{2x+3y}(8x^2-6xy+3y^2+6x-y-1).$$

在点  $P_0$ ,  $A=16$ ,  $B=-6$ ,  $C=6$  及  $AC-B^2=60>0$ ,  
故函数  $z$  取得极小值  $z(P_0)=0$ ; 在点  $P_1$ ,  $A=14e^{-2}$ ,

$B=-9e^{-2}$ ,  $C=\frac{3}{2}e^{-2}$  及  $AC-B^2=-60e^{-4}<0$ , 故

无极值.

3633.  $z=e^{x^2-y}(5-2x+y)$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{x^2-y}(5x-2x^2+xy-1) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{x^2-y}(2x-y-4) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(1, -2)$ .

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2e^{x^2-y}(10x^2-4x^3+2x^2y-6x+y+5),$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2e^{x^2-y}(2x^2-xy-4x+1),$$

在点  $P_0$ ,  $A = -2e^3$ ,  $B = 2e^3$ ,  $C = -e^3$  及  $AC - B^2 = -2e^6 < 0$ , 故无极值.

3634.  $z = (5x + 7y - 25)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)}$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 5e^{-(x^2+xy+y^2)} - (5x+7y-25) \cdot (2x+y)e^{-(x^2+xy+y^2)} = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 7e^{-(x^2+xy+y^2)} - (5x+7y-25) \cdot (x+2y)e^{-(x^2+xy+y^2)} = 0. & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1)  $\times 7 -$  (2)  $\times 5$ , 消去因子  $e^{-(x^2+xy+y^2)}$ , 得

$$3(5x+7y-25)(3x-y) = 0.$$

以  $5x+7y-25=0$  代入 (1)、(2), 显然矛盾, 故必有  $5x+7y-25 \neq 0$ , 从而  $y=3x$ . 代入 (1), 得

$$26x^2 - 25x - 1 = 0,$$

解得静止点  $P_0(1, 3)$  及  $P_1(-\frac{1}{26}, -\frac{3}{26})$ . 在点  $P_0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= z''_{xx}(P_0) = [z'_x(x, 3)]'_x|_{x=1} \\ &= \{e^{-(x^2+3x+9)} [5 - (5x-4)(2x+3)]\}'_x|_{x=1} \\ &= [e^{-(x^2+3x+9)}]'|_{x=1} \cdot [5 - (5x-4)(2x+3)]|_{x=1} \\ &\quad + [e^{-(x^2+3x+9)}]|_{x=1} \cdot [5 - (5x-4)(2x+3)]'_x|_{x=1} \\ &= -27e^{-13}. \end{aligned}$$

同法可求得

$$B = z''_{xz}(P_0) = -36e^{-13}, C = z''_{xy}(P_0) = -51e^{-13}.$$

于是,  $AC - B^2 = 81e^{-26} > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极大值  $z(P_0) = e^{-13} \approx 2.26 \cdot 10^{-6}$ .

同法可得函数  $z$  在点  $P_1$  取得极小值  $z(P_1) = -26e^{-\frac{1}{52}} \approx -25.51$ .

3635.  $z = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 4\ln x - 10\ln y$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + y - \frac{4}{x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + 2y - \frac{10}{y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (x > 0, y > 0)$$

得静止点  $P_0(1, 2)$ . 在点  $P_0$ ,

$$A = 6, B = 1, C = \frac{9}{2}, AC - B^2 = 26 > 0,$$

故函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值  $z(P_0) = 7 - 10\ln 2 \approx 0.0685$ .

3636.  $z = \sin x + \cos y + \cos(x - y)$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;  $0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ).

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x - \sin(x - y) = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sin y + \sin(x - y) = 0. & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1) + (2),  $\cos x = \sin y$ . 由于  $x, y$  均为锐角, 故有



$y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ . 代入 (1), 得

$$\begin{aligned}\cos x - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= \cos x + \cos 2x \\ &= 2\cos\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{3x}{2} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

但是  $\cos\frac{x}{2} \neq 0$ , 故  $\cos\frac{3x}{2} = 0$ . 从而得静止点  $P_0\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ . 由于

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

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

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

故在点  $P_0$ , 有

$$A = -\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad C = -\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$AC - B^2 = \frac{1+2\sqrt{3}}{4} > 0.$$

于是, 函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极大值  $z(P_0) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$ .

3637.  $z = \sin x \sin y \sin(x+y)$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ;  $0 \leq y \leq \pi$ ).

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sin y \sin(2x+y) = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sin x \sin(x+2y) = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

由 (1) 及 (2) 可得下列四个方程组:

$$\text{I: } \begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \sin y = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{II: } \begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \sin(2x+y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{III: } \begin{cases} \sin y = 0, \\ \sin(x+2y) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{IV: } \begin{cases} \sin(2x+y) = 0, \\ \sin(x+2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

考虑到  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq \pi$ , 于是得原方程组 (1) 与 (2) 的六个解

$$P_1(0, 0), P_2(0, \pi), P_3(\pi, 0),$$

$$P_4(\pi, \pi), P_5\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right), P_6\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right).$$

由于所考虑的区域是闭正方形  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq \pi$ , 故点  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  都是此区域的边界点. 因此  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  不是函数  $z$  达极值的点 (根据极值的定义, 首先要求函数在所考虑的点的某邻域中有定义). 由于

$$z''_{xx} = 2 \sin y \cos(2x+y), \quad z''_{xy} = \sin 2(x+y),$$

$$z''_{yy} = 2 \sin x \cos(x+2y).$$

在点  $P_5$  有  $AC - B^2 = (-\sqrt{3})(-\sqrt{3}) - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2$

$> 0$  且  $A = -\sqrt{3} < 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_5$  取得极大值

$z(P_5) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ ; 在点  $P_6$  有  $AC - B^2 = (\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3})$

$-\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 > 0$  且  $A = \sqrt{3} > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取

得极小值  $z(P_0) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ .

3638.  $z = x - 2y + \ln\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 3 \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{3y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2 + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{3x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(1, 1)$ .

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

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

在点  $P_0$  有  $A = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $B = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $C = -\frac{3}{2}$  及  $AC - B^2 =$

$-\frac{5}{2} < 0$ , 故无极值.

3639.  $z = xy \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0. & (2) \end{cases}$$

将 (1) 式乘以  $x$  减去 (2) 式乘以  $y$ , 得

$$\frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}(x^2-y^2)=0.$$

于是,  $x=0$ ,  $y=0$ ,  $x=y$ ,  $x=-y$  为四组解, 对应地得静止点  $P_1(0,1)$ ,  $P_2(0,-1)$ ,  $P_3(1,0)$

$$P_4(-1,0), P_5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right), P_6\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right),$$

$$P_7\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right) \text{ 及 } P_8\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}\right).$$

代入原式, 不难看出, 函数  $z$  在点  $P_1$ 、 $P_2$ 、 $P_3$  及  $P_4$  均无极值 (邻域内函数值可正可负). 由于

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \ln(x^2+y^2) + \frac{2(x^4+y^4)}{(x^2+y^2)^2}.$$

在点  $P_5$  及  $P_6$ ,  $A=2$ ,  $B=0$ ,  $C=2$  及  $AC-B^2=4>0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_5$  及  $P_6$  取得极小值  $z(P_5)=$

$$z(P_6) = -\frac{1}{2e} \approx -0.184.$$

在点  $P_7$  及  $P_8$ ,  $A=-2$ ,  $B=0$ ,  $C=-2$  及  $AC-B^2=4>0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_7$  及  $P_8$  取极大值  $z(P_7)=$

$$z(P_8) = \frac{1}{2e} \approx 0.184.$$

3640.  $z=x+y+4\sin x \sin y$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + 4\cos x \sin y = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 + 4\sin x \cos y = 0. & (2) \end{cases}$$

(2) - (1) 得  $\sin(x-y) = 0$ , 故  $x-y = n\pi$ ;

(2) + (1) 得  $\sin(x+y) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故  $x+y = m\pi -$

$$(-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

于是, 得静止点  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ , 其中

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + (m+n) \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ y_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + (m-n) \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

在点  $P_0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} AC - B^2 &= (-4\sin x_0 \sin y_0) (-4\sin x_0 \sin y_0) \\ &\quad - (4\cos x_0 \cos y_0)^2 \\ &= 16(\sin x_0 \sin y_0 - \cos x_0 \cos y_0) \\ &\quad \cdot (\sin x_0 \sin y_0 + \cos x_0 \cos y_0) \\ &= -16\cos(x_0 + y_0)\cos(x_0 - y_0) \\ &= -16\cos\left[m\pi - (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{6}\right]\cos n\pi \\ &= -16(-1)^{n+n} \cos \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $m$  及  $n$  有相同的奇偶性时,  $m+n$  为偶数,  $AC - B^2 < 0$ , 故无极值, 当  $m$  及  $n$  有不同的奇偶性时,  $m+n$

为奇数,  $AC-B^2 > 0$ , 故有极值, 看  $A$  的符号决定取得极大值还是极小值. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -4 \sin x_0 \sin y_0 = 2[\cos(x_0 + y_0) - \cos(x_0 - y_0)] \\ &= 2\{(-1)^m \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - (-1)^n\}, \end{aligned}$$

故当  $m$  为奇数及  $n$  为偶数时,  $A < 0$ , 取得极大值; 当  $m$  为偶数及  $n$  为奇数时,  $A > 0$ , 取得极小值. 极值为

$$z(x_0, y_0) = m\pi + \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3}\right)(-1)^{m+1} + 2 \cdot (-1)^n.$$

3641.  $z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}.$

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{-(x^2 + y^2)}(1 - x^2 - y^2) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2ye^{-(x^2 + y^2)}(1 - x^2 - y^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_0(0, 0)$  及  $P(x_0, y_0)$ , 其中  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1$ .

在点  $P_0$  有  $z = 0$ , 而当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时  $z > 0$ , 故函数  $z$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值  $z = 0$ .

由1437题知, 在满足  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1$  的点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的邻域内, 不论是  $x^2 + y^2 > 1$  还是  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$ , 均有

$$z(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} < e^{-1}.$$

但是点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的邻域内总有  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  的点  $(x, y)$ , 因此, 函数  $z$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  取得弱极大值  $z = e^{-1}$ .

3642.  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 4y - 6z.$

解  $du = 2(x+1)dx + 2(y+2)dy + 2(z-3)dz.$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2(x+1) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2(y+2) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2(z-3) = 0, \quad \text{得静止点 } P_0(-1, -2, 3).$$

在该点由于

$$d^2u = 2(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) \geq 0$$

(当  $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$  时),

故函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值  $u(P_0) = -14$ .

3643.  $u = x^3 + y^2 + z^2 + 12xy + 2z.$

解  $du = (3x^2 + 12y)dx + (2y + 12x)dy + (2z + 2)dz.$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 12y = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y + 12x = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2z + 2 = 0, \quad \text{得静止点 } P_0(0, 0, -1) \text{ 及}$$

$$P_1(24, -144, -1).$$

$$d^2u = 6xdx^2 + 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dxdy.$$

在点  $P_0$ , 有

$$d^2u = 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dxdy = 2dz^2 + 2dy(dy + 12dx),$$

当  $dz = 0$ ,  $dy > 0$  及  $dy + 12dx < 0$  时,  $d^2u < 0$ ;

而当  $dx, dy$  及  $dz$  均大于零时,  $d^2u > 0$ . 因此  $d^2u$  的符号不定, 故无极值.

在点  $P_1$ , 有

$$d^2u = 144dx^2 + 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dxdy$$

$$= (12dx + dy)^2 + dy^2 + 2dz^2$$

$$> 0 \quad (\text{当 } dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时}),$$

故函数  $u$  在点  $P_1$  取得极小值  $u(P_1) = -6913$ .

$$3644. \quad u = x + \frac{y^2}{4x} + \frac{z^2}{y} + \frac{2}{z} \quad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad du &= \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{2x} - \frac{z^2}{y^2}\right) dy \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{2z}{y} - \frac{2}{z^2}\right) dz. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, \text{ 得方程组}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{y}{2x} - \frac{z^2}{y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{2z}{y} - \frac{2}{z^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之得静止点  $P_0\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{y^2}{2x^3} dx^2 - \frac{y}{x^2} dx dy + \left(\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{2z^2}{y^3}\right) dy^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{4z}{y^2} dy dz + \left(\frac{2}{y} + \frac{4}{z^3}\right) dz^2. \end{aligned}$$

在点  $P_0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= 4dx^2 - 4dxdy + 3dy^2 - 4dydz + 6dz^2 \\ &= (2dx - dy)^2 + dy^2 + (dy - 2dz)^2 + 2dz^2 > 0 \\ &\quad (\text{当 } dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时}), \end{aligned}$$



故函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值  $u(P_0) = 4$ .

3645.  $u = xy^2z^3(a - x - 2y - 3z)$  ( $a > 0$ ).

解  $du = y^2z^3(a - 2x - 2y - 3z)dx + 2xyz^3(a - x - 3y - 3z)dy + 3xy^2z^2(a - x - 2y - 4z)dz$ .

令  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ , 得方程组

$$\begin{cases} y^2z^3(a - 2x - 2y - 3z) = 0 \\ 2xyz^3(a - x - 3y - 3z) = 0, \\ 3xy^2z^2(a - x - 2y - 4z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之得静止点  $P_0(\frac{a}{7}, \frac{a}{7}, \frac{a}{7})$ ; 直线  $x = 0$ ,  $2y + 3z = a$ ; 平面  $y = 0$ ; 平面  $z = 0$ .

同 3625 题的方法, 不难确定: 直线  $x = 0$ ,  $2y + 3z = a$  及平面  $z = 0$  上的点不取得极值.  $y = 0$  时, 当  $xz^3(a - x - 3z) > 0$  取得弱极小值  $u = 0$ ; 当  $xz^3(a - x - 3z) < 0$  取得弱极大值  $u = 0$ ; 当  $xz^3(a - x - 3z) = 0$  不取得极值.

在点  $P_0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= -\frac{2a^5}{7^5} (dx^2 + 3dy^2 + 6dz^2 + 2dxdy + \\ &6dydz + 3dxdz) = -\frac{a^5}{7^5} [(dx + 2dy + 3dz)^2 + dx^2 + \\ &2dy^2 + 3dz^2] < 0 \quad (\text{当 } dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时}), \\ \text{故函数 } u \text{ 在点 } P_0 \text{ 取得极大值 } u(P_0) &= \frac{a^7}{7^7}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3646. \quad u = \frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{b} \quad (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, \\ a > 0, b > 0).$$

$$\text{解} \quad du = \left( \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{a^2}{x^2} \right) dx + \left( \frac{2y}{z} - \frac{x^2}{y^2} \right) dy \\ + \left( \frac{2z}{b} - \frac{y^2}{z^2} \right) dz.$$

$$\text{令} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, \text{ 得方程组}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{a^2}{x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{2y}{z} - \frac{x^2}{y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{2z}{b} - \frac{y^2}{z^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解之得静止点 } P_0 \left( \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[15]{16a^4b}, \frac{1}{4} \sqrt[5]{16a^4b}, \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[15]{\frac{1}{4}a^8b^7} \right).$$

$$d^2u = \frac{2a^2}{x^3} dx^2 + \frac{2}{y} dx^2 - \frac{4x}{y^2} dx dy + \frac{2}{z} dy^2 \\ + \frac{2x^2}{y^3} dy^2 - \frac{4y}{z^2} dy dz + \frac{2}{b} dz^2 + \frac{2y^2}{z^3} dz^2. \\ = \frac{2a^2}{x^3} dx^2 + \frac{2}{y} \left( dx - \frac{x}{y} dy \right)^2 + \frac{2}{z} \left( dy - \frac{y}{z} dz \right)^2 \\ + \frac{2}{b} dz^2.$$

在点  $P_0$ ,  $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ ,  $z > 0$ ,  $d^2u > 0$  (当  $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$  时), 故函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值

$$u(P_0) = \frac{15a^{16}}{4} \sqrt{\frac{a}{16b}}.$$

3647.  $u = \sin x + \sin y + \sin z - \sin(x+y+z)$

$$(0 \leq x \leq \pi; 0 \leq y \leq \pi; 0 \leq z \leq \pi).$$

解  $du = [\cos x - \cos(x+y+z)]dx$   
 $+ [\cos y - \cos(x+y+z)]dy$   
 $+ [\cos z - \cos(x+y+z)]dz.$

令  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ , 得方程组

$$\begin{cases} \cos x - \cos(x+y+z) = 0, \\ \cos y - \cos(x+y+z) = 0, \\ \cos z - \cos(x+y+z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

注意到  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq \pi$ , 解之得静止点  $P_0(0,0,0)$ ,  $P_1(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  及  $P_2(\pi, \pi, \pi)$ .

在点  $P_1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= -\sin x dx^2 - \sin y dy^2 - \sin z dz^2 \\ &\quad + \sin(x+y+z)[d(x+y+z)]^2 \\ &= -dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2 - (dx+dy+dz)^2 < 0, \end{aligned}$$

故函数  $u$  在点  $P_1$  取得极大值  $u(P_1) = 4$ .

由于  $P_0$  与  $P_2$  是所考虑区域  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq \pi$  的边界点, 故函数在点  $P_0$  与  $P_2$  不达极值 (根据极值定义, 首先要求函数在所考虑的点的某邻域中有定义). 但如果放宽要求, 对于边界点, 仅将

其函数值与属于所考虑的区域而与此边界点很接近的点的函数值相比较, 则在边界点也可引入达极值和达弱极值的概念. 今对于点  $P_0$  及  $P_2$  的邻域中且属于上述区域的点  $(x, y, z)$ , 显然有  $\sin x \geq 0, \sin y \geq 0, \sin z \geq 0$ . 又

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x+y+z) &= \sin x \cos y \cos z - \sin x \sin y \sin z \\ &\quad + \cos x \sin y \cos z + \cos x \cos y \sin z \\ &\leq \sin x + \sin y + \sin z - \sin x \sin y \sin z,\end{aligned}$$

故  $u \geq 0$ . 而当  $x=y=0$  时或  $x=y=\pi$  时都恒有  $u=0$ . 因此, 函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  及  $P_2$  都达到弱极小值  $u(P_0)=u(P_2)=0$  (按上述边界点达极值的意义).

3648.  $u = x_1 x_2^2 \cdots x_n^n (1 - x_1 - 2x_2 - \cdots - nx_n)$

$$(x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, \dots, x_n > 0).$$

解 先考虑满足  $1 - x_1 - 2x_2 - \cdots - nx_n = 0, x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, \dots, x_n > 0$  的点  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ . 显然函数  $u$  在这种点不达到极值 (因为, 例如, 若保持  $x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  不变, 而将  $x_1$  增大任意小的值, 就有  $u < 0$ , 但将  $x_1$  减小任意小的值, 则有  $u > 0$ ), 故下面只需

考察满足  $1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k \neq 0, x_1 > 0, \dots, x_n > 0$  的点

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$

我们有

$$du = u \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{x_k} dx_k - \frac{u}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k} \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k$$

$$= u \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{x_k} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k} \right) dx_k \right],$$

考慮到  $x_i \geq 0$  及  $1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k \neq 0$ , 故有  $u \neq 0$ .

解方程組

$$\frac{k}{x_k} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k} = 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

得靜止點  $P_0(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 其中

$$x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2} = x_0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{x_k} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k} \right) dx_k \right] du \\ &\quad + u \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \left( -\frac{k}{x_k^2} \right) dx_k^2 + \frac{1}{\left( 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n kx_k \right)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \right) \left( -\sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

在點  $P_0$ , 有

$$d^2u = -\frac{u}{x_0^2} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k^2 + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= -x_0^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}-1} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k^2 + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k dx_k \right)^2 \right] \\ \leq 0 \quad \left( \text{当 } \sum_{k=1}^n dx_k^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时} \right),$$

故函数  $u$  在点  $P_0$  取得极大值  $u(P_0) = \left( \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} \right)^{\frac{n^2+n+2}{2}}$ .

3649.  $u = x_1 + \frac{x_2}{x_1} + \frac{x_3}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}} + \frac{2}{x_n} \quad (x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ .

解 设  $y_1 = x_1, y_2 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, \dots, y_k = \frac{x_k}{x_{k-1}}, \dots, y_n = \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}},$

则  $x_n = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n, y_k > 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  且

$$u = y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \cdots + \frac{2}{y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n}.$$

记  $A = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n$ , 则可得

$$du = \sum_{k=1}^n \left( 1 - \frac{2}{A y_k} \right) dy_k.$$

令  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_k} = 0$  得方程组

$$1 - \frac{2}{A y_k} = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

解之得静止点  $P_0(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ , 其中

$$y_1 = y_2 = \cdots = y_n = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = y_0.$$

在点  $P_0$ , 有

$$d^2u \Big|_{P=P_0} = \frac{2}{A} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{y_k^2} dy_k^2 + \frac{2}{A y_k^2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k \right)^2 \Big|_{P=P_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y_0} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k \right)^2 \right] \geq 0$$

(当  $\sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 \neq 0$  时);

故函数  $u$  在  $P_0$  点取得极小值, 也即在

$$x_1 = y_1 = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}},$$

$$x_2 = y_2 x_1 = 2^{\frac{2}{n+1}},$$

.....

$$x_k = y_k x_{k-1} = 2^{\frac{k}{n+1}},$$

.....

$$x_n = y_n x_{n-1} = 2^{\frac{n}{n+1}}$$

处, 函数  $u$  取得极小值  $u = (n+1)2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$ .

3650. 惠更斯问题. 在  $a$  和  $b$  二正数间插入  $n$  个数  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ , 使得分数

$$u = \frac{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}{(a+x_1)(x_1+x_2)\cdots(x_n+b)}$$

的值是最大.

解 记  $w = \frac{1}{u} = (a+x_1)\left(1+\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)\left(1+\frac{x_3}{x_2}\right)\cdots\left(1+\frac{b}{x_n}\right)$ .

设  $y_1 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, y_2 = \frac{x_3}{x_2}, \dots, y_n = \frac{b}{x_n}$ , 并记

$A = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n$ , 则有

$$x_1 = \frac{b}{y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n} = \frac{b}{A},$$

$$w = \left(a + \frac{b}{A}\right) (1 + y_1)(1 + y_2) \cdots (1 + y_n).$$

又记  $m = a + \frac{b}{A}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} dw &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{w}{1+y_k} dy_k - \frac{wb}{mA} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{dy_k}{y_k} \\ &= w \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{y_k}{1+y_k} - \frac{b}{mA} \right) \frac{dy_k}{y_k}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y_k} = 0$  得方程组

$$\frac{y_k}{1+y_k} = \frac{b}{mA} \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

解之得静止点  $P_0(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ , 其中

$$y_1 = y_2 = \cdots = y_n = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = y_0.$$

在点  $P_0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u \Big|_{P=P_0} &= w \sum_{k=1}^n d \left( \frac{y_k}{1+y_k} - \frac{b}{mA} \right) \frac{dy_k}{y_k} \Big|_{P=P_0} \\ &= w \sum_{k=1}^n d \left( \frac{y_k}{1+y_k} \right) \left( \frac{dy_k}{y_0} \right) \Big|_{P=P_0} \\ &\quad - w \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{dy_k}{y_0} \left[ d \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{a} A} \right) \Big|_{P=P_0} \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{w(P_0)}{y_0(1+y_0)^2} \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 + \frac{w(P_0)}{y_0 \left(1 + \frac{a}{b} A\right)^2}_{P=P_0} \\
&\quad \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ dy_k \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{aA}{by_k} dy_k \right) \right]_{P=P_0} \\
&= \frac{w(P_0)}{y_0(1+y_0)^2} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 + \left( \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k \right)^2 \right] \\
&\geq 0 \quad \left( \text{当 } \sum_{k=1}^n dy_k^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

故函数  $w$  在点  $P_0$  取得极小值，从而函数  $u$  在

$$\begin{cases}
x_1 = \frac{b}{A} = \frac{b}{y_0^n} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot ay_0^{-n} = ay_0^{n+1} \cdot y_0^{-n} = ay_0, \\
x_2 = x_1 y_1 = ay_0^2, \\
x_3 = x_2 y_2 = ay_0^3, \\
\cdots \cdots \cdots \\
x_n = \frac{b}{y_n} = \frac{b}{a} ay_0^{-1} = ay_0^{n+1} y_0^{-1} = ay_0^n,
\end{cases}$$

即数  $a, x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, b$  构成有公比  $y_0 = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$  的几何级数时，其值最大，并且  $u$  的最大值为

$$u = \frac{1}{a(1+y_0)^{n+1}} = \left( a^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + b^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right)^{-(n+1)}.$$

求变量  $x$  和  $y$  的隐函数  $z$  的极值：

3651.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0$ .

解 微分得

$$(x-1)dx+(y+1)dy+(z-2)dz=0.$$

显见,当  $x=1$ ,  $y=-1$  时  $dz=0$ . 代入原方程可解得  $z=6$  及  $z=-2$ . 又  $z=2$  时为不可微的. 为判断极值, 求二阶微分, 得

$$dx^2+dy^2+(z-2)d^2z+dz^2=0.$$

以  $x=1$ ,  $y=-1$ ,  $z=6$  代入, 并考虑  $dz=0$ , 得

$$d^2z=-\frac{1}{4}(dx^2+dy^2)<0 \quad (\text{当 } dx^2+dy^2\neq 0 \text{ 时}),$$

故当  $x=1$ ,  $y=-1$  时, 隐函数  $z$  取得极大值  $z=6$ . 同法可判断得: 当  $x=1$ ,  $y=-1$  时, 隐函数  $z$  也取得极小值, 且其值为  $z=-2$ .

不难看出,  $z=2$  是球的切面平行于  $Oz$  轴的地方, 因此函数  $z$  不取得极值.

3652.  $x^2+y^2+z^2-xz-yz+2x+2y+2z-2=0.$

解 微分一次, 得

$$(2x-z+2)dx+(2y-z+2)dy+(2z-x-y+2)dz=0.$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x-z+2=0, \\ 2y-z+2=0, \\ x^2+y^2+z^2-xz-yz+2x+2y+2z-2=0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x_1=y_1=-(3+\sqrt{6})$ ,  $z_1=-(4+2\sqrt{6})$ ;  
 $x_2=y_2=-(3-\sqrt{6})$ ,  $z_2=2\sqrt{6}-4$ .

再微分一次, 并注意到  $dz=0$ , 即得

$$2dx^2 + 2dy^2 + (2z - x - y + 2)dz = 0.$$

在点 $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ,  $d^2z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(dx^2 + dz^2) > 0$ , 故当 $x=y=-(3+\sqrt{6})$ 时, 取得极小值 $z=-(4+2\sqrt{6})$ . 同法可知, 当 $x=y=-(3-\sqrt{6})$ 时, 取得极大值 $z=2\sqrt{6}-4$ .

对于 $dz$ 的系数 $2z-x-y+2=0$ 时代表的情况, 与上题类似也不取得极值.

3653.  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2 - z^2).$

解 微分一次, 得

$$\begin{aligned} 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(xdx + ydy + zdz) \\ = a^2(xdx + ydy - zdz). \end{aligned}$$

令 $dz=0$ , 得方程

$$[2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - a^2](xdx + ydy) = 0.$$

解之, 得 $x=y=0$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$ .

以 $x=y=0$ 代入原方程, 解得 $z=0$ . 这是隐函数的一个奇点. 把原式看作 $z^2$ 的一个方程, 舍去增根, 可解出

$$z^2 = -(a^2 + x^2 + y^2) + \sqrt{a^4 + 3a^2(x^2 + y^2)},$$

显然 $z$ 有正负两支在 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点相交. 因此, 不认为 $z$ 在 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点取得极值.

以 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$ 代入原方程, 解得

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2, \quad z^2 = \frac{a^2}{8}.$$

为考虑极值, 将一次微分式改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & [2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - a^2](xdx + ydy) + \\ & [2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + a^2]zdz = 0. \end{aligned}$$

将上式再微分一次, 注意到  $dz = 0$  及  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$ , 即得

$$a^2 z d^2 z = -2(xdx + ydy)^2,$$

故当  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2$ ,  $z = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$  时,  $d^2 z \leq 0$ , 函

数  $z$  取得弱极大值  $z = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$ ; 当  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2$ ,

$z = -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$  时,  $d^2 z \geq 0$ , 函数  $z$  取得弱极小值  $z =$

$$-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

求下列函数的条件极值点:

3654.  $z = xy$ , 若  $x + y = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y) = xy + \lambda(x + y - 1)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

得  $x = y = -\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{4}$ . 由于当  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$  时,  $y \rightarrow \mp$

$\infty$ , 故  $z = xy \rightarrow -\infty$ . 从而得知: 点  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}$

为条件极值点，且  $z = \frac{1}{4}$  为极大值。

如将  $z = xy$  改写为  $z = y(1-y)$ ，则成为普通极值，易知极大值点为  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ ，从而  $x = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ，

$$z = \frac{1}{4}.$$

3655.  $z = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}$ ，若  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 。

解 设  $F(x, y) = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ ，解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{b} + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2|ab|}, \quad x = \mp \frac{b\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

$$y = \mp \frac{a\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

其中  $\varepsilon = \operatorname{sgn} ab \neq 0$ 。相应地， $z = \mp \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{|ab|}$ 。

由于函数  $z$  在闭圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上连续且不为常数，故必取得最大值和最小值并且最大值与最小值

不相等. 这里可疑点仅两个.

因此, 当  $x = -\frac{b\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, y = -\frac{a\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$  时, 函数值  $z = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|ab|}$  必为最小值, 从而是极小值; 当

$x = \frac{b\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, y = \frac{a\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$  时,  $z = \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|ab|}$  为最大值, 从而是极大值.

3656.  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , 若  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda \left( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 \right)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{1}{a}\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{1}{b}\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$\lambda = -\frac{2a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}, \quad x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}, \quad y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2}.$$

由于当  $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $z \rightarrow +\infty$ , 故函数  $z$  必在有限处取得最小值. 这里可疑点仅一个. 因此, 当  $x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}, y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2}$  时, 函数  $z$  取得极小值

$$z = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2}.$$

注 如果用二阶微分判别, 则易从

$$d^2 z = 2(dx^2 + dy^2) > 0$$

(不论  $dx, dy$  之间有何约束条件, 此式恒成立) 可

知  $z = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$  为极小值.

3657.  $z = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y) = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2[(A - \lambda)x + By] = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2[Bx + (C - \lambda)y] = 0, & (2) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. & (3) \end{cases}$$

由  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  知  $x, y$  不全为零, 故  $\lambda$  必须满足方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} A - \lambda & B \\ B & C - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (A + C)\lambda + (AC - B^2) = 0. \quad (4)$$

当  $(A - C)^2 + 4B^2 = 0$  时, 所研究的函数为常数; 当  $(A - C)^2 + 4B^2 \neq 0$  时, 方程 (4) 有两个不等的实根, 记为  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  ( $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ ). 由方程组 (1)、(2)、(3) 可解出

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\pm(\lambda_1 - C)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_1 - C)^2}}, y_{1,2} = \frac{\pm(\lambda_1 - A)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_1 - A)^2}},$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{\pm(\lambda_2 - C)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_2 - C)^2}}, y_{3,4} = \frac{\pm(\lambda_2 - A)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_2 - A)^2}}.$$

相应地, 有

$$\begin{aligned} z(x_1, y_1) &= Ax_1^2 + 2Bx_1y_1 + Cy_1^2 \\ &= (Ax_1 + By_1)x_1 + (Bx_1 + Cy_1)y_1. \end{aligned}$$

由 (1)、(2) 可解得

$$Ax_1 + By_1 = \lambda_1 x_1, \quad Bx_1 + Cy_1 = \lambda_1 y_1,$$

故得

$$z(x_1, y_1) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_1 y_1^2 = \lambda_1 (x_1^2 + y_1^2) = \lambda_1.$$

同理可得

$$z(x_2, y_2) = \lambda_1, \quad z(x_3, y_3) = z(x_4, y_4) = \lambda_2.$$

由于函数  $z$  在单位球面上连续且不为常数, 故必取得最大值和最小值并且最大值和最小值不相等. 这里可疑点仅四个  $(x_i, y_i)$  ( $i=1, 2, 3, 4$ ), 而且  $z(x_1, y_1) = z(x_2, y_2) = \lambda_1$ ,  $z(x_3, y_3) = z(x_4, y_4) = \lambda_2$ . 于是, 当  $x = x_{1,2}$ ,  $y = y_{1,2}$  时, 函数  $z$  取得最大值  $z = \lambda_1$ , 因而也是极大值; 当  $x = x_{3,4}$ ,  $y = y_{3,4}$  时, 函数  $z$  取得最小值  $z = \lambda_2$ , 因而也是极小值.

3658.  $z = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y$ , 若  $x - y = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

**解** 设  $F(x, y) = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + \lambda(x - y - \frac{\pi}{4})$ .

解方程组



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\sin 2x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\sin 2y - \lambda = 0, \\ x - y = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \quad y_k = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

相应地, 当  $k$  为偶数时,  $z = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ; 当  $k$  为奇数时,  $z = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

由于所给连续函数  $z$  必在任意有限区域内取得最大值和最小值, 而且  $z$  又是关于  $x, y$  的周期(周期为  $\pi$ )函数, 故当  $k$  为偶数时, 函数  $z$  在点  $(x_k, y_k)$  取得最大值  $z = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 从而是极大值; 当  $k$  为奇数时, 函数  $z$  在点  $(x_k, y_k)$  取得最小值  $z = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 从而是极小值.

3659.  $u = x - 2y + 2z$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y, z) = x - 2y + 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{3}, \quad y = \mp \frac{2}{3}, \quad z = \pm \frac{2}{3}.$$

相应地,  $u = \pm 3$ .

由于所给函数在闭球面上连续且不为常数, 故必取得最大值及最小值并且最大值与最小值不相等. 这里可疑点仅两个, 于是, 当  $x = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $y = -\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $z = \frac{2}{3}$  时, 函数  $u$  取得最大值  $u = 3$ , 因而也是极大值; 当  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $y = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $z = -\frac{2}{3}$  时, 函数  $u$  取得最小值  $u = -3$ , 因而也是极小值.

3660.  $u = x^m y^n z^p$ , 若  $x + y + z = a$  ( $m > 0$ ,  $n > 0$ ,  $p > 0$ ,  $a > 0$ )\*).

解 设  $w = \ln u = m \ln x + n \ln y + p \ln z$ .

$$F(x, y, z) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda}(x + y + z - a).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{m}{x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{y} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{p}{z} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ x + y + z = a \end{cases}$$

\*). 编者注: 应加上条件  $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ ,  $z > 0$ .

可得

$$x = \frac{am}{m+n+p}, \quad y = \frac{an}{m+n+p}, \quad z = \frac{ap}{m+n+p}.$$

$$\text{相应地, } u = \frac{a^{m+n+p} m^m n^n p^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}.$$

连续函数  $w$  定义在平面  $x+y+z=a$  于第一卦限内的部分, 边界由三条直线

$$\begin{cases} x+y=a, \\ z=0, \\ z+x=a, \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y+z=a, \\ x=0, \\ x=0, \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

组成. 当点  $P$  趋于边界上的点时, 显然有  $w \rightarrow -\infty$ . 因此, 函数  $w$  在区域内取得最大值. 由于可疑点仅

$$\text{一个, 故当 } x = \frac{am}{m+n+p}, \quad y = \frac{an}{m+n+p}$$

$$z = \frac{ap}{m+n+p} \text{ 时, 函数 } u \text{ 取得最大值}$$

$$u = \frac{a^{m+n+p} m^m n^n p^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}, \text{ 因而也是极大值.}$$

$$3661. \quad u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, \text{ 若 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (a > b > c > 0).$$

$$\text{解 设 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right.$$

$\left. - 1 \right)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{a^2}\right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{b^2}\right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{c^2}\right) = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x = \pm a, y = z = 0; \quad x = z = 0, y = \pm b;$$

$$x = y = 0, z = \pm c.$$

相应地, 有

$u(\pm a, 0, 0) = a^2$ ,  $u(0, \pm b, 0) = b^2$ ,  $u(0, 0, \pm c) = c^2$ . 由于  $a > b > c > 0$ , 故连续函数  $u$  在点  $(\pm a, 0, 0)$  取得最大值  $a^2$ , 因而也是极大值; 在点  $(0, 0, \pm c)$  取得最小值  $c^2$ , 因而也是极小值.

在点  $(0, \pm b, 0)$  处, 对应的  $\lambda = -b^2$ , 且

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 F &= 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{a^2}\right) dx^2 + 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{b^2}\right) dy^2 \\ &\quad + 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{c^2}\right) dz^2 \\ &= 2\left(1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) dx^2 + 2\left(1 - \frac{b^2}{c^2}\right) dz^2. \end{aligned}$$

把  $x, z$  当自变量,  $y$  看成由条件  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  所确定的  $x$  和  $z$  的函数. 在点  $(0, \pm b, 0)$ , 有  $d^2 u = d^2 F$ ,

而  $1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} > 0$ ,  $1 - \frac{b^2}{c^2} < 0$ . 因此,  $d^2u$  的符号不定,

从而函数  $u$  在点  $(0, \pm b, 0)$  不取得极值.

3662.  $u = xy^2z^3$ , 若  $x + 2y + 3z = a$  ( $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ ,  $a > 0$ ).

解 设  $w = \ln u = \ln x + 2\ln y + 3\ln z$ ,

$$F(x, y, z) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda}(x + 2y + 3z - a).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{3}{z} - \frac{3}{\lambda} = 0, \\ x + 2y + 3z = a \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x = y = z = a,$$

类似3660题的讨论可知, 函数  $u$  当  $x = y = z = \frac{a}{6}$  时取得极大值  $u = \left(\frac{a}{6}\right)^6$ .

3663.  $u = xyz$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,  $x + y + z = 0$ .

解 设  $F(x, y, z) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x + y + z)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy + 2\lambda z + \mu = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0. & (5) \end{cases}$$

(1) - (2), (2) - (3), 得

$$\begin{cases} (x - y)(2\lambda - z) = 0, & (6) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (y - z)(2\lambda - x) = 0. & (7) \end{cases}$$

由(6), 若  $x - y = 0$ , 代入(5)得  $z = -2x$ . 再代入(4), 解得静止点  $P_1(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})$  和

$$P_2(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}).$$

如果  $x - y \neq 0$ , 则  $z = 2\lambda$ . 由(7), 若  $y - z = 0$ , 类似上面解法可得静止点  $P_3(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$

和  $P_4(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$ ; 若  $y - z \neq 0$ , 则

$x = 2\lambda$ , 故  $x = z$ , 类似上面解法又可得静止点  $P_5(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},$

$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}})$  和  $P_6(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}).$

相应地, 有

$$u(P_1) = u(P_3) = u(P_5) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}},$$

$$u(P_2) = u(P_4) = u(P_6) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}.$$

类似前面各题的讨论可知, 函数  $u$  在点  $P_1, P_3$  及  $P_5$  取得极小值  $u = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$ ; 在点  $P_2, P_4$  及  $P_6$  取得极大值  $u = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$ .

3664.  $u = \sin x \sin y \sin z$ , 若  $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0).$

解 由  $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$  及  $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$  不难得出

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 < z < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

设  $w = \ln u = \ln \sin x + \ln \sin y + \ln \sin z$ ,

$$F(x, y, z) = w + \lambda \left( x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \operatorname{ctg} x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \operatorname{ctg} y + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \operatorname{ctg} z + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

并注意到点  $P(x, y, z)$  在第一卦限, 即得静止点  $P_0$ .

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

类似3660题的讨论, 当点  $(x, y, z)$  趋于平面  $x+y+z=\frac{\pi}{2}$  在第一卦限部分的边界时,  $u \rightarrow 0$ ; 而在边界内部  $u > 0$ . 因此, 函数  $u$  在边界内部取得最大值, 故在点  $P_0$  取得极大值  $u(P_0) = \frac{1}{8}$ .

3665.  $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,  $x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0$  ( $a > b > c > 0$ ,  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ ).

解 设  $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma)$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2\left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \lambda\right)x + \mu \cos \alpha = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\left(\frac{1}{b^2} - \lambda\right)y + \mu \cos \beta = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2\left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \lambda\right)z + \mu \cos \gamma = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0, & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1. & (6) \end{cases}$$



将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以  $x, y, z$ , 然后相加, 并注意到(4)、(5)两式, 即得

$$\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = u(x, y, z). \quad (7)$$

再将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$ , 然后相加, 并注意到(5)、(6)两式, 即得

$$\mu = -2\left(\frac{x\cos\alpha}{a^2} + \frac{y\cos\beta}{b^2} + \frac{z\cos\gamma}{c^2}\right). \quad (8)$$

将(8)式代入(1)、(2)、(3), 得

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\sin^2\alpha}{a^2} - \lambda\right)x - \frac{\cos\alpha\cos\beta}{b^2}y - \frac{\cos\alpha\cos\gamma}{c^2}z = 0, \\ -\frac{\cos\alpha\cos\beta}{a^2}x + \left(\frac{\sin^2\beta}{b^2} - \lambda\right)y - \frac{\cos\beta\cos\gamma}{c^2}z = 0, \\ -\frac{\cos\alpha\cos\gamma}{a^2}x - \frac{\cos\beta\cos\gamma}{b^2}y + \left(\frac{\sin^2\gamma}{c^2} - \lambda\right)z = 0. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

要  $\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2}$  为方程组(9)的非零解, 必须有

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

展开计算可得

$$\lambda \left[ \lambda^2 - \left( \frac{\sin^2\alpha}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2\beta}{b^2} + \frac{\sin^2\gamma}{c^2} \right) \lambda + \left( \frac{\cos^2\alpha}{b^2c^2} + \frac{\cos^2\beta}{c^2a^2} + \frac{\cos^2\gamma}{a^2b^2} \right) \right] = 0. \quad (10)$$

由(7)知  $\lambda \neq 0$ , 且不难验证(10)式在消去  $\lambda$  后得到

的二次方程有两个不等的实根  $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ .

固定  $\lambda = \lambda_1$ , 代入方程组(9), 可得到关于  $(x, y, z)$  有一个自由度的一个解系, 再代入方程(4), 可得对应于  $\lambda = \lambda_1$  的两个静止点  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  和  $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ . 由(7)知, 对应的  $u(P_1) = u(P_2) = \lambda_1$ . 同理可求得对应于  $\lambda = \lambda_2$  的两个静止点  $P_3(x_3, y_3, z_3)$  和  $P_4(x_4, y_4, z_4)$ , 且有  $u(P_3) = u(P_4) = \lambda_2$ .

$P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  为满足方程组(1)~(5)的一切解所对应的点. 类似前面各题的讨论可知, 函数  $u$  在点  $P_1$  及  $P_2$  取得极小值  $\lambda_1$ , 而在点  $P_3$  及  $P_4$  取得极大值  $\lambda_2$ .

3666†  $u = (x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2$ , 若  $Ax + By + Cz = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \frac{\xi}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\eta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\zeta}{\cos \gamma}$ ,

其中  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ .

解 设  $F(x, y, z) = (x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2 + \lambda(Ax + By + Cz) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2)$ .

记  $\xi = \rho \cos \alpha, \eta = \rho \cos \beta, \zeta = \rho \cos \gamma, \rho = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2}$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - \rho \cos \alpha) + \lambda A + 2\mu x = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - \rho \cos \beta) + \lambda B + 2\mu y = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - \rho \cos \gamma) + \lambda C + 2\mu z = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + Cz = 0, & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1. & (6) \end{cases}$$

将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以  $A$ 、 $B$ 、 $C$ ，然后相加，并注意到(5)式，即得

$$-2\rho(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma) + \lambda(A^2 + B^2 + C^2) = 0,$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\rho(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}. \quad (7)$$

再将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以  $x$ 、 $y$ 、 $z$ ，然后相加，并注意到(4)式和(5)式，即得

$$2(1+\mu)R^2 = 2\rho(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma). \quad (8)$$

又将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以  $\cos\alpha$ 、 $\cos\beta$ 、 $\cos\gamma$ ，然后相加，并注意到(6)式，即得

$$\begin{aligned} 2(1+\mu)(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) \\ = 2\rho - \lambda(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma) \\ = 2\rho \left[ 1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由(8)、(9)可得

$$\begin{aligned} (1+\mu)^2 R^2 &= (1+\mu)\rho(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) \\ &= \rho^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$1+\mu = \pm \frac{\rho}{R} \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}. \quad (10)$$

由(1)、(2)、(3)可得

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{2\rho\cos\alpha - \lambda A}{2(1+\mu)}, \quad y = \frac{2\rho\cos\beta - \lambda B}{2(1+\mu)}, \\ z &= \frac{2\rho\cos\gamma - \lambda C}{2(1+\mu)}. \end{aligned}$$

把(7)式和(10)式代入上式, 即可得  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  和  $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ , 其中  $P_1$  对应于(10)式取正号, 而  $P_2$  对应于(10)式取负号. 下面求  $u(P_1)$  和  $u(P_2)$ . 由(9)、(10)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma \\ &= \pm R \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A \cos \alpha + B \cos \beta + C \cos \gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} u(P_1) &= (x_1 - \rho \cos \alpha)^2 + (y_1 - \rho \cos \beta)^2 \\ &\quad + (z_1 - \rho \cos \gamma)^2 \\ &= (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2) - 2\rho(x_1 \cos \alpha + y_1 \cos \beta \\ &\quad + z_1 \cos \gamma) + \rho^2 \\ &= R^2 + \rho^2 - 2\rho R \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A \cos \alpha + B \cos \beta + C \cos \gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} u(P_2) &= R^2 + \rho^2 + 2\rho R \\ &\quad \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A \cos \alpha + B \cos \beta + C \cos \gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

类似以前各题的讨论可知:  $u(P_2)$  为极大值,  $u(P_1)$  为极小值.

3667.  $u = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2$ , 若  $\frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} = 1$   
( $a_i > 0$ ;  $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ).

解 设  $F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 + \lambda \left( \frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} - 1 \right)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i + \frac{\lambda}{a_i} = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{a_i} = 1 \end{cases}$$

可得静止点  $P_0(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 其中

$$x_i = \frac{1}{a_i} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

由于  $d^2u = d^2F = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 > 0$  (它不受约束条件的限制), 故当  $x_i = \frac{1}{a_i} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1}$  时, 函数  $u$  取得极小值

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{a_i} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1} \right]^2 = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1}.$$

3668.  $u = x_1^p + x_2^p + \dots + x_n^p$  ( $p \geq 1$ ), 若  $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = a$  ( $a > 0$ ).

解 设  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1^p + x_2^p + \dots + x_n^p + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n - a)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = px_i^{p-1} + \lambda = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a \end{cases}$$

得  $x_i = \frac{a}{n}$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 由于

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \begin{cases} p(p-1)x_i^{p-2}, & i=j, \\ 0, & i \neq j, \end{cases}$$

故当  $x_i = \frac{a}{n}$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 时,

$$d^2 F = p(p-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)^{p-2} dx_i^2 > 0 \quad \left(\text{当 } \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时}\right),$$

它不受约束条件的限制, 故函数  $u$  取得极小值  $u = \frac{a^p}{n^{p-1}}$ .

这里应该指出的是, 对于一般的实数  $p$ , 应限定  $x_i > 0$ .

3669.  $u = \frac{\alpha_1}{x_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_n}{x_n}$ , 若  $\beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n = 1$  ( $\alpha_i > 0, \beta_i > 0; i=1, 2, \dots, n$ )\*).

解 设  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\alpha_1}{x_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_n}{x_n} + \lambda(\beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n - 1)$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^2} + \lambda \beta_i = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i x_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

得  $x_i = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_j \beta_j} \right)^{-1}$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 由于

$$d^2 F = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^3} dx_i^2 > 0,$$

\* 编者注: 本题应加条件  $x_i > 0$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ).

故当  $x_i = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_i \beta_i} \right)^{-1}$  时, 函数  $u$  取得极小值

$$u = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_i \beta_i} \right)^2.$$

3670.  $u = x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n}$ , 若  $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = a$  ( $a > 0$ ,  $\alpha_i > 1$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ )<sup>\*</sup>).

解 设  $w = \ln u = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \ln x_i$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} F(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) &= w - \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - a \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \alpha_i \ln x_i - \frac{x_i}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{a}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0 & (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a \end{cases}$$

得  $x_i = \frac{a \alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}$  ( $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ). 由于

$$d^2 w = - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^2} dx_i^2 < 0 \quad \left( \text{当 } \sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时} \right)$$

不论  $dx_i$  之间有什么约束条件恒成立, 故函数  $w$  当

$x_i = \frac{a \alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}$  ( $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ) 时取得极大值,

<sup>\*</sup> 编者注: 本题应加条件  $x_i > 0$  ( $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ).

即函数  $u$  当  $x_i = \frac{\alpha \alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}$  时取得极大值

$$u = \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n} \right)^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n} \cdot \alpha_1^{\alpha_1} \alpha_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots \alpha_n^{\alpha_n}.$$

3671. 若  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 1$ , 求二次型  $u = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j$  ( $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ ) 的极值.

解 设  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = u - \lambda(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 - 1)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = (a_{11} - \lambda)x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = a_{21}x_1 + (a_{22} - \lambda)x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = 0, & (2) \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n} = a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + (a_{nn} - \lambda)x_n = 0, & (n) \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 = 1. & (n+1) \end{cases}$$

前  $n$  个方程要有非零解, 必须矩阵  $(a_{ij})$  的特征方程  $|A - \lambda E| = 0$  有解, 其中  $A$  为以  $a_{ij}$  为元素的实对称矩阵,  $E$  为单位矩阵. 由线性代数中关于欧氏空间的理论知, 此特征方程必有  $n$  个实根, 即有  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n$  满足  $|A - \lambda E| = 0$ . 对于任一根  $\lambda_k$ , 代入方程 (1)~(n), 可求得  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  的一个解空间, 解空间的维数, 等于  $\lambda_k$  的重数. 解空间中的单位元素即方程组 (1)~(n+1) 的根. 当  $\lambda_k$  是单重根时, 解空



间是一维的, 单位元素只有两个. 当  $\lambda_k$  是多重根时, 对应  $\lambda_k$  的单位元素就有无穷多个了.

对于  $\lambda_k$  的解  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 显然满足方程组 (1)~(n+1). 因此, 有  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}x_i = \lambda_k x_i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 从而得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_k x_i^2 = \lambda_k \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \lambda_k. \end{aligned}$$

由于函数  $u$  在  $n$  维球面  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$  上连续, 故必取得最大值和最小值. 于是, 对应于  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_n$  的解, 分别使函数  $u$  取得最大值  $\lambda_1$  和最小值  $\lambda_n$ , 因而也是  $u$  的极大值和极小值, 或是  $u$  的弱极大值和弱极小值, 视  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_n$  的重数而定 (多重时为弱极值). 由线性代数中把  $d^2F$  化标准型的方法, 可证: 对于不等于  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_n$  的  $\lambda_k$ , 二次型不取得极值.

3672. 若  $n \geq 1$  及  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ , 证明不等式

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left( \frac{x+y}{2} \right)^n.$$

证 考虑函数  $z = \frac{x^n + y^n}{2}$  在条件  $x+y=a$  ( $a>0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ ) 下的极值问题. 设

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n) + \lambda(x + y - a).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{n}{2} x^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{2} y^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = a \end{cases}$$

可得  $x = y = \frac{a}{2}$ .

将点  $(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$  与边界点  $(0, a)$ 、 $(a, 0)$  的函数值进行比较 (注意到  $n \geq 1$ ):

$$z(0, a) = z(a, 0) = \frac{a^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = z\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right) \quad (n \geq 1),$$

即知函数  $z$  当  $x + y = a$  时的最小值为  $\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n$ . 从而有

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n$$

(当  $x + y = a$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  时). (1)

下面我们证明

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^n \quad (\text{当 } x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \text{ 时}). \quad (2)$$

当  $x = y = 0$  时, 不等式 (2) 显然成立; 当  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  且  $x, y$  不同时为零时, 令  $x + y = a$ , 则  $a > 0$ . 于是, 由不等式 (1) 即得

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^n.$$

由此可知, 不等式 (2) 成立. 证毕.

### 3673. 证明和尔塞不等式

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$$

( $a_i \geq 0$ ,  $x_i \geq 0$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ;  $k > 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k'} = 1$ ).

证 我们首先证明函数

$$u = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$$

在条件  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = A$  ( $A > 0$ ) 下的最小值是  $A$ . 为此,

对  $n$  用数学归纳法.

当  $n=1$  时, 显然有

$$(a_1^k)^{\frac{1}{k}} (x_1^{k'})^{\frac{1}{k'}} = a_1 x_1 = A.$$

设当  $n=m$  时, 命题为真, 故对任意  $m$  个数  $a_1$ ,

$a_2, \dots, a_m$  ( $a_i \geq 0$ ), 当  $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A$  ( $x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_m \geq 0$ ) 时, 必有

$$A \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}.$$

我们证明当  $n=m+1$  时命题也真. 设  $\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A$ ,

$u = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$ , 其中  $a = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k$ , 求  $u$  的最小值. 令

$$\begin{aligned} F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) &= u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) \\ &\quad - \lambda \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i - A \right). \end{aligned}$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{a_i^{\frac{1}{k}}}{k'} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}-1} (k' x_i^{k'-1}) - \lambda a_i = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A \end{cases} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m+1),$$

可得

$$\frac{x_i^{k'-1}}{a_i} = \frac{\lambda}{a_i^{\frac{1}{k}}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \mu^{k'-1} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m+1).$$

(这里引入了记号  $\mu$ )，即

$$x_i = (a_i \mu^{k'-1})^{\frac{1}{k'-1}} = a_i^{\frac{1}{k'-1}} \mu = \mu a_i^{\frac{1}{k}},$$

从而有

$$\mu \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i a_i^{\frac{1}{k}} = \mu \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^{\frac{1}{k}} = \mu a = A,$$

$$\mu = \frac{A}{a}.$$

于是，解得满足极值必要条件的唯一解

$$x_i^0 = \frac{A}{a} a_i^{\frac{1}{k}} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m+1).$$

对应的函数值为

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_{m+1}^0) = a^{\frac{1}{k}} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \left( \frac{A}{a} a_i^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{k'} \right]^{\frac{1}{k'}} \\ &= a^{\frac{1}{k}} \frac{A}{a} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^{(k-1) \frac{1}{k}} \right]^{\frac{1}{k'}} = a^{\frac{1}{k}-1} A \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^{\frac{1}{k}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \\ &= A a^{\frac{1}{k}-1} a^{\frac{1}{k}} = A. \end{aligned}$$

所研究的区域  $\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A, x_i \geq 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, m+1)$

是  $m+1$  维空间中一个  $m$  维平面在第一卦限的部份, 其边界由  $m+1$  个  $m-1$  维平面(之一部分)所组成:

$x_i = 0, \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} a_j x_j = A (a_j \geq 0, x_j \geq 0; j=1, 2, \dots, m+1)$ . 在这些边界面上, 求

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) \\ &= u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{m+1}) \\ &= \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_j^{k'} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{m+1} x_j^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \end{aligned}$$

的最小值变为求  $m$  个变量的最小值. 以估计  $x_{m+1} = 0$ ,

$\sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A$  的最小值为例. 根据归纳法假设, 注意到

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k \geq \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^k, \text{ 即有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, 0) &= \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \\ &\geq \left( \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geq \sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $u$  在边界面上的最小值不小于  $A$ . 由此可知,  $u$  在区域上的最小值为  $u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_{m+1}^0) = A$ , 故命题当  $n = m+1$  时为真. 于是, 由归纳法可知

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geq A,$$

当  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = A, x_i \geq 0 (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$  时. (1)

下面我们证明和尔塞不等式

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \quad (a_i \geq 0, x_i \geq 0) \quad (2)$$

成立. 事实上, 若  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0$ , 则(2)式显然成立;

若  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i > 0$ , 令  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = A$ , 则  $A > 0$ . 于是, 根

$$\text{据不等式(1)知} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geq A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i,$$

故不等式(2)成立. 证毕.

注. 和尔塞(Hölder)不等式是一个重要而常用的不等式, 而且还可推广到一般的形式, 证明方法也很多. 例如, 可参看 G. H. Hardy, J. E. Littlewood, G. Pólya 合著的名著 "Inequalities" (Second Edition, 1952), Chapter I, 2.7-2.8.

3674. 对于  $n$  阶行列式  $A = |a_{ij}|$  证明哈达马不等式

$$A^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right).$$

证 证法一

为区别起见, 以下用  $A$  表矩阵  $(a_{ij})$ ,  $|A|$  表行列式  $|a_{ij}|$ . 考虑函数  $u = |A| = |a_{ij}|$  在条件  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 下的极值问题. 其中  $S_i > 0$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ).

由于上述  $n$  个条件限制下的  $n^2$  元点集是有界闭集, 故连续函数  $u$  必在其上取得最大值和最小值. 下面我们求函数  $u$  满足条件极值的必要条件. 设

$$F = u - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 - S_i \right).$$

由于函数  $u$  是多项式, 当按第  $i$  行展开时, 有

$$u = |A| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij},$$

其中  $A_{ij}$  是  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式. 解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_{ij}} = A_{ij} - 2\lambda_i a_{ij} = 0 \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

得  $a_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij}}{2\lambda_i}$ . 当  $i \neq k$  时, 有

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} a_{kj} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{A_{ij} a_{kj}}{2\lambda_i} = \frac{1}{2\lambda_i} \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} a_{kj} = 0,$$

故当函数  $u$  满足极值的必要条件时, 行列式不同的两行所对应的向量必直交. 若以  $A'$  表示  $A$  的转置矩阵, 则由行列式的乘法得

$$u^2 = |A'| \cdot |A| = \begin{vmatrix} S_1 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & S_n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n S_i.$$

因此, 函数  $u$  满足极值的必要条件时, 必有

$$u = \pm \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n S_i}.$$

由于显然函数  $u$  在条件  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 下不恒为常数, 故

$$u_{\max} = \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n S_i}, \quad u_{\min} = -\sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n S_i}.$$

从而

$$|A|^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n S_i,$$

$$\text{当 } \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ 时,} \quad (1)$$

下面我们证明

$$|A|^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right). \quad (2)$$

若至少有一个  $i$ , 使  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = 0$ , 则  $a_{ij} = 0$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 从而  $|A| = 0$ , 于是不等式 (2) 显然成立.

若对一切  $i$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ), 都有  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \neq 0$ . 令

$S_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$ , 则  $S_i > 0$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 于是, 根据不等式 (1) 即得

$$|A|^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n S_i = \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right),$$

故不等式 (2) 成立. 证毕.

证法二

如将原题归一化, 则也可获证. 设

$$\overline{a_{ij}} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (i, j=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

则有



$$\sum_{j=1}^n \bar{a}_{ij}^2 = 1 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

从而原命题就可转化为证明不等式

$$|A| \leq 1,$$

其中  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = 1 (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ ,  $A = (a_{ij})$ ,  $|A| = |a_{ij}|$ .

设  $F = |A| + \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 - 1 \right)$ . 解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_{ij}} = A_{ij} + 2\lambda_i a_{ij} = 0,$$

其中  $A_{ij}$  为  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式 ( $i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 于上式两端乘以  $a_{ij}$ , 并对  $j=1, 2, \dots, n$  求和, 即得

$$|A| + 2\lambda_i = 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

从而有

$$\lambda_i = -\frac{|A|}{2} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

也即

$$A_{ij} = a_{ij} |A| \quad (i, j=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

故得

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}|A| & \cdots & a_{1n}|A| \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}|A| & \cdots & a_{nn}|A| \end{vmatrix},$$

上式左端的行列式叫做  $|A|$  的附属行列式, 记为  $|A^*|$ .

由线性代数知识可知, 当  $|A|=0$  时,  $|A^*|=0$ . 当  $|A|$

$$\neq 0 \text{ 时, } |A||A^*| = \begin{vmatrix} |A| & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & |A| \end{vmatrix} = |A|^n, \text{ 故有}$$

$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$ . 于是,

$$|A|^{n-1} = |A|^{n+1}.$$

由于 $|A|$ 的极值必须满足上式, 故不难推知 $|A|_{\max} =$

1,  $|A|_{\min} = -1$ . 从而得知: 当 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = 1$  ( $i=1,$

2, ...,  $n$ ) 时, 恒有

$$|A|^2 \leq 1 \text{ 或 } |A| \leq 1.$$

求下列函数在指定域内的上确界(sup)和下确界(inf):

3675.  $z = x - 2y - 3$ , 若  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq x + y \leq 1$ .

**解** 以 $D$ 表区域  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq x + y \leq 1$ , 它是一个有界闭区域 (为一闭三角形), 故连续函数 $z$ 在其上必有最大值和最小值. 由于 $z$ 是 $x, y$ 的线性函数, 故不存在静止点, 因此, 最大值与最小值都在 $D$ 的边界上达到.  $D$ 的边界为三条直线段:  $y = 0$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ),  $x = 0$  ( $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ),  $x + y = 1$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ); 在其上 $z$ 分别变成一元函数:  $z = x - 3$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ),  $z = -2y - 3$  ( $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ),  $z = 3x - 5$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ). 由于这些函数都是一元线性函数, 故也无静止点, 其最大值与最小值必在此三线段的端点 (即点 $(0, 0)$ , 点 $(1, 0)$ , 点 $(0, 1)$ ) 达到. 由此可知,  $z$ 在 $D$ 上的最大值与最小值必在此三点 $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ 中达到.

由于

$$z(0, 0) = -3, \quad z(1, 0) = -2, \quad z(0, 1) = -5,$$

故

$$\sup z = -2, \quad \inf z = -5.$$

3676.  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 16y$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$ .

解 考虑函数  $z$  在区域  $x^2 + y^2 < 25$  内的静止点:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 = 0. \end{cases}$$

在区域内无解, 故连续函数  $z$  的最大值与最小值必在边界  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  上达到.

考虑函数  $z$  在边界  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  上的条件极值. 设  $F(x, y) = z - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

可得静止点  $P_1(3, -4)$  及  $P_2(-3, 4)$ . 由于

$$z(3, -4) = -75, \quad z(-3, 4) = 125,$$

故得

$$\sup z = 125, \quad \inf z = -75.$$

3677.  $z = x^2 - xy + y^2$ , 若  $|x| + |y| \leq 1$ .

解 求函数  $z$  在区域  $|x| + |y| < 1$  内的静止点:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - x = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得静止点  $P_0(0, 0)$ . 相应地,  $z(P_0) = 0$ .

再在边界:  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y=1$  上求静止点. 设  $F_1 = x^2 - xy + y^2 - \lambda(x+y-1)$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = 2x - y - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2y - x - \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_1(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ . 相应地,  $z(P_1) = \frac{1}{4}$ .

同法可在另外三条边界线:  $x \geq 0, y \leq 0, x-y=1$  上;  $x \leq 0, y \geq 0, x-y=-1$  上;  $x \leq 0, y \leq 0, x+y=-1$  上分别求得静止点  $P_2(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $P_3(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  及  $P_4(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ . 相应地,  $z(P_2) = z(P_3) = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $z(P_4) = \frac{1}{4}$ .

最后, 在上述四条边界线的端点  $P_5(1, 0), P_6(0, 1), P_7(-1, 0)$  及  $P_8(0, -1)$  上求得函数值:

$$z(P_5) = z(P_6) = z(P_7) = z(P_8) = 1.$$

比较  $z(P_i)$  ( $i=0, 1, 2, \dots, 8$ ), 即得

$$\sup z = 1, \quad \inf z = 0.$$

3678.  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 100$ .

解 容易求得函数  $u$  在区域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 100$  内的静止点为  $P_0(0, 0, 0)$ , 而在边界  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100$  上的静止点为  $P_1(10, 0, 0), P_2(-10, 0, 0), P_3(0, 10, 0),$

$P_4(0, -10, 0)$ ,  $P_5(0, 0, 10)$  及  $P_6(0, 0, -10)$ . 相应地,  $u(P_0) = 0$ ,  $u(P_1) = u(P_2) = 100$ ,  $u(P_3) = u(P_4) = 200$ ,  $u(P_5) = u(P_6) = 300$ . 于是,

$$\sup u = 300, \quad \inf u = 0.$$

3679.  $u = x + y + z$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1$ .

解 所讨论的立体区域由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = z$  ( $0 \leq z \leq 1$ ) 和平面  $z = 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  所围成, 两个曲面的交线为  $x^2 + y^2 = z = 1$ .

显见在立体区域内部无静止点. 在边界面  $z = 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  的内部,  $u(x, y, 1) = x + y + 1$  也无静止点. 在边界面  $x^2 + y^2 = z$  ( $0 \leq z \leq 1$ ) 上, 有

$$u = x + y + x^2 + y^2 \quad (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 + 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_1(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ . 相应地,  $u(P_1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

在边界线  $x^2 + y^2 = z = 1$  上, 设

$$F(x, y) = x + y + 1 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

得静止点  $P_2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right)$  及  $P_3\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right)$ . 相应地,  $u(P_2)=1+\sqrt{2}$ ,  $u(P_3)=1-\sqrt{2}$ . 于是,

$$\sup u = 1 + \sqrt{2}, \inf u = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

### 3680. 求函数

$$u = (x + y + z)e^{-(x+2y+3z)}$$

在域  $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ ,  $z > 0$  内的下确界 (inf) 与上确界 (sup).

**解** 函数  $u$  在区域  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ ,  $z \geq 0$  上是连续函数, 因此, 把区域扩大包括边界时, 上、下确界不变, 下面就扩大后的区域加以讨论.

显然当  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ ,  $z \geq 0$  时  $u \geq 0$ , 且  $u(0, 0, 0) = 0$ , 故  $\inf u = 0$ .

在区域内部, 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - (x + y + z)],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - 2(x + y + z)],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - 3(x + y + z)],$$

而  $e^{-(x+2y+3z)} \neq 0$ , 故函数  $u$  在域内无静止点.

又因

$$\begin{aligned} u &= (x + y + z)e^{-(x+2y+3z)} = (x + y + z)e^{-(x+y+z)} \\ &\quad \cdot e^{-(y+2z)} \leq (x + y + z)e^{-(x+y+z)} \rightarrow 0 \quad [(x + y + z) \rightarrow +\infty], \end{aligned}$$

故函数  $u$  的最大值必在有限的边界上达到. 考虑界面:

$$x=0; u(0, y, z) = (y+z)e^{-(2y+3z)}, y \geq 0, z \geq 0.$$

$$y=0; u(x, 0, z) = (x+z)e^{-(x+3z)}, x \geq 0, z \geq 0.$$

$$z=0; u(x, y, 0) = (x+y)e^{-(x+2y)}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0.$$

同样可证明, 这些界面上无静止点.

最后考虑边界线:  $x=0, y=0, z \geq 0$ ,

$$u(0, 0, z) = ze^{-3z}$$

可解得静止点  $P_1(0, 0, \frac{1}{3})$ . 相应地,  $u(P_1) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-1}$ .

同法在边界线:  $x=0, z=0, y \geq 0$  上可解得静止

点  $P_2(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ ; 在边界线:  $y=0, z=0, x \geq 0$

上可解得静止点  $P_3(1, 0, 0)$ . 相应地,  $u(P_2) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}$ ,

$u(P_3) = e^{-1}$ . 至于边界线的一端为原点, 另一端伸向无穷远, 均已讨论过. 于是,

$$\sup u = e^{-1}.$$

3681. 证明: 函数  $z = (1+e^y)\cos x - ye^y$  有无穷多个极大值而无一极小值.

证 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -(1+e^y)\sin x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^y(\cos x - 1 - y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $x = k\pi, y = (-1)^k - 1$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

由于

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

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

故在点  $(2m\pi, 0)$  ( $m=0, \pm 1, \dots$ ),  $A=-2, B=0, C=-1$  及  $AC-B^2=2>0$ , 此时函数  $z$  取得极大值; 而在点  $((2m+1)\pi, -2)$  ( $m=0, \pm 1, \dots$ ),  $A=1+e^{-2}, B=0, C=-e^{-2}$  及  $AC-B^2=-e^{-2}-e^{-4}<0$ , 此时函数  $z$  无极值.

3682. 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  有极小值的充分条件是否为此函数在沿着过  $M_0$  点的每一条直线上有极小值呢?

解 研究函数

$$f(x, y) = (x - y^2)(2x - y^2).$$

对于每一条通过原点的直线:  $y=kx$  ( $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ) 均有

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, kx) &= (x - k^2 x^2)(2x - k^2 x^2) \\ &= x^2(1 - k^2 x)(2 - k^2 x), \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 < |x| < \frac{1}{k^2}$  时,  $f(x, kx) > 0$ . 但是  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , 因此, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在直线  $y=kx$  上在原点取得极小值零.

对于通过原点的另一条直线:  $x=0$ , 有  $f(0, y) = y^4$ , 故在原点也取得极小值零.

因此, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在一切通过原点的直线上均有极小值. 但是,

$$f(a, \sqrt{1.5a}) = -0.25a^2 < 0 \quad (a > 0),$$



因此, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  点不取得极小值.

此例说明: 尽管  $f(x, y)$  在沿着过点  $M_0$  的每一条直线上在  $M_0$  均有极小值, 但却不能保证  $f(x, y)$  作为二元函数在点  $M_0$  一定有极小值.

3683. 分解已知正数  $a$  为  $n$  个正的因数, 使得它们的倒数的和为最小.

解 按题设, 我们应求函数  $u = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}$  在条件  $a = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i$

或  $\ln a = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$  ( $a > 0, x_i > 0$ ) 下的极值. 设  $F(x_1,$

$x_2, \dots, x_n) = u + \lambda \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \ln a \right)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{1}{x_i^2} + \frac{\lambda}{x_i} = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ a = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \end{cases}$$

可得  $x_i = \frac{1}{\lambda}$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 从而解得

$$x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \dots = x_n^0 = a^{\frac{1}{n}}, u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) = na^{-\frac{1}{n}}.$$

当点  $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  趋向于边界时, 至少有一个

$x_i \rightarrow 0$ , 即  $\frac{1}{x_i} \rightarrow +\infty$ , 而  $u \geq \frac{1}{x_i}$ , 故  $u \rightarrow +\infty$ .

因此, 函数  $u$  必在区域内部取得最小值. 于是, 将正数  $a$  分为  $n$  个相等的正的因数  $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$  时, 其倒数和  $na^{-\frac{1}{n}}$  最小.

3684. 分解已知正数  $a$  为  $n$  个相加数, 使得它们的平方和为最小.

解 考虑函数  $u = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$  在条件  $a = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$  ( $a > 0$ ) 下的极值. 设  $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = u + \lambda \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - a \right)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i + \lambda = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots, n), \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a \end{cases}$$

得  $x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \dots = x_n^0 = \frac{a}{n}$ ,  $u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_n^0) = \frac{a^2}{n}$ .

当  $n$  个相加数中有若干个相加数  $\rightarrow \pm\infty$  时, 平方和  $\rightarrow +\infty$ . 因此, 函数  $u$  必在有限区域内取得最小值. 于是, 将正数  $a$  分解为  $n$  个相等的相加数  $\frac{a}{n}$  时, 其平方和  $\frac{a^2}{n}$  最小.

3685. 分解已知正数  $a$  为  $n$  个正的因数, 使得它们的已知正乘幂的和为最小.

解 考虑函数  $u = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha_i}$  ( $\alpha_i > 0$ ) 在条件  $\ln a = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$  ( $a > 0, x_i > 0$ ) 下的极值. 设  $F = u - \lambda \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \ln a \right)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \alpha_i x_i^{\alpha_i-1} - \frac{\lambda}{x_i} = 0 & (i=1, 2, \dots, n), (1) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = \ln a. & (2) \end{cases}$$

由 (1) 得  $x_i = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}}$ . 代入 (2), 得

$$\ln a + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\ln \alpha_i}{\alpha_i} = \ln \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i}.$$

令  $\beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i}$ , 则有

$$\lambda = a^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{\frac{1}{\beta \alpha_i}} = \left( a \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}},$$

$$x_i^0 = \frac{\left( a \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i}}}}{\left( \alpha_i \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}}} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda}{\alpha_i} = \beta \lambda = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \right) \left( a \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha_i}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i}}}.$$

显然, 函数  $u$  在区域内部达到最小值. 于是, 所求得的  $u$  即为最小值.

3686. 已知在平面上的  $n$  个质点  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $P_n(x_n, y_n)$ , 其质量分别为  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n$ .

$P(x, y)$  点在怎样的位置, 这一体系对于此点的转动惯量为最小?

解 设  $f(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i [(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2]$ . 解方

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x - x_i) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (y - y_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i, \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i y_i,$$

其中  $M = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$ .

当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  或  $y \rightarrow \infty$  时, 显然  $f \rightarrow +\infty$ . 因此, 点  $P(x_0, y_0)$  即为所求.

3687. 已知容积为  $V$  的开顶长方浴盆, 当其尺寸怎样时, 有最小的表面积?

**解** 设浴盆长、宽、高分别为  $x$ 、 $y$ 、 $h$ , 则考虑函数  $S = 2(x+y)h + xy$  在条件  $V = xyh$  ( $x > 0, y > 0, h > 0$ ) 下的极值.

设  $F(x, y, h) = S - \lambda(xyh - V)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y + 2h - \lambda y h = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + 2h - \lambda x h = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 2(x+y) - \lambda xy = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$xyh = V.$$

(1), (2), (3) 可改写为

$$\frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{y} = \lambda = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{y},$$

故有

$$x_0 = y_0 = 2h_0 = \sqrt[3]{2V}, \quad h_0 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{2V} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{4}}.$$

从实际问题的常识可以断定,一定在某一处达到最小.

因此,当长宽均为 $\sqrt[3]{2V}$ ,高为 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{4}}$ 时,浴盆的表面积最小,且最小表面积为 $S = 3\sqrt[3]{4V^2}$ .

从数学上来考虑,应讨论 $x, y, h$ 趋于边界的情况.当 $x, y, h$ 中有任一个趋于零,例如, $h \rightarrow +0$ ,则由 $V = xyh$ 即可断定 $xy \rightarrow +\infty$ .但是, $S \geq xy$ ,故 $S \rightarrow +\infty$ .当 $x, y, h$ 中有任一个趋于 $+\infty$ 时,一定引起至少有另一个趋于零.重复上面的讨论可知 $S \rightarrow +\infty$ .因此,连续函数 $S$ 必在区域内部取得最小值.

3688. 横断面为半圆形的圆柱形的张口浴盆,其表面积等于 $S$ ,当其尺寸怎样时,此盆有最大的容积?

解 设圆柱半径为 $r$ ,高为 $h$ ,则考虑函数 $V = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 h$ 在条件 $S = \pi(r^2 + rh)$  ( $r > 0, h > 0$ )下的极值.为简单起见,忽略系数 $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ .设 $F = r^2 h - \lambda(r^2 + rh - \frac{S}{\pi})$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = 2rh - \lambda(2r + h) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = r^2 - \lambda r = 0, \\ r^2 + rh = \frac{S}{\pi} \end{cases}$$

得

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}, \quad h_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}},$$

$$\text{从而有 } V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \pi r_0^2 h_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S^3}{27\pi^3}}.$$

由实际情况知,  $V$  一定达到最大体积. 因此, 当  $h_0 = 2r_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}$  时, 体积  $V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S^3}{27\pi^3}}$  最大.

从数学角度看, 由  $r^2 + rh = \frac{S}{\pi}$  知  $r^2$  和  $rh$  恒有界.

当  $r \rightarrow +0$  或  $h \rightarrow +0$  时必有  $V \rightarrow 0$ . 当  $h \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 由  $rh$  有界可推出  $r \rightarrow +0$ . 因而  $V \rightarrow 0$  (显然不可能  $r \rightarrow +\infty$ ). 于是, 体积  $V$  必在区域内部达到最大值.

3689. 在球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上求出一点, 这点到  $n$  个已知点  $M_i(x_i, y_i, z_i) (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$  距离的平方和为最小.

解 考虑函数  $u = \sum_{i=1}^n [(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2 + (z-z_i)^2]$  在条件  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  下的极值. 设  $F(x, y, z) = u - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2 \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n (x-x_i) - \lambda x \right] = 2 \left[ (n-\lambda)x - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right] = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2 \left[ (n-\lambda)y - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right] = 0, & (2) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 \left[ (n-\lambda)z - \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \right] = 0, & (3) \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1. & (4) \end{cases}$$

由 (1), (2), (3) 得

$$x = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad y = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \quad z = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i,$$

代入 (4), 得

$$(n-\lambda)^2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \right)^2 = N^2$$

( $N \geq 0$ ). 于是, 得

$$x' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad y' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \quad z' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i$$

及

$$x'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \quad z'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i.$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x', y', z') &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(x' - x_i)^2 + (y' - y_i)^2 + (z' - z_i)^2] \\ &= n(x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2) - 2x' \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - 2y' \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \\ &\quad - 2z' \sum_{i=1}^n z_i + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2) \\ &= n - \frac{2}{N} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \right)^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2) \\ &= n - 2N + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2). \end{aligned}$$

同法可求得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x'', y'', z'') &= n + 2N + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2) \\ &\geq u(x', y', z'). \end{aligned}$$

由于函数  $u$  在闭球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上连续，故必取得最大值及最小值。于是，当  $x = x'$ ,  $y = y'$ ,  $z = z'$  时， $u$  最小（同时也证明了当  $x = x''$ ,  $y = y''$ ,  $z = z''$  时， $u$  最大）。

3690. 由直圆柱及以直圆锥作顶构成一个体。当已知体的全表面积等于  $Q$  时，求它的尺寸大小，使得体的体积为最大。

解 设圆柱部分的底半径为  $R$ ，高为  $h$ ；圆锥部分的母线与底面的夹角为  $\alpha$ ，则有  $\pi R^2 + 2\pi Rh + \frac{\pi R^2}{\cos \alpha} = Q$ （常数）（ $R > 0$ ,  $h > 0$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ）。考虑函数  $V(\alpha, h, R) = \pi R^2 h + \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha$  在上述条件下的极值。设

$$F(\alpha, h, R) = 3R^2 h + R^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \lambda \left( R^2 + 2Rh + \frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{Q}{\pi} \right).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{R^3}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda R^2 \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 3R^2 - 2R\lambda = 0, & (2) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial R} = 6Rh + 3R^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \left( 2R + 2h + \frac{2R}{\cos \alpha} \right) \lambda = 0, & (3) \\ R^2 + 2Rh + \frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{Q}{\pi}. & (4) \end{cases}$$



由 (2) 得  $\lambda = \frac{3}{2}R$ . 代入 (1), 得  $\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ . 由于  $0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 故由  $\sin \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$  得  $\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ . 代入 (3), 得

$$6Rh + \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}R^2 = 3R^2 + 3Rh + \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}}R^2,$$

即

$$Rh = R^2 + \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{5}} \text{ 或 } h = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)R.$$

代入 (4), 得

$$R^2 + \left(2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)R^2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}R^2 = \frac{Q}{\pi}.$$

于是,

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}.$$

相应地, 有

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= \pi R^2 h + \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}\right) \pi R^3 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}}\right) \pi R^2 \cdot R = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{4} \frac{Q}{\pi} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{12} \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$

现在讨论边界情况. 由 (4) 知  $R^2$ ,  $Rh$  及  $\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}$

均为正的有界量.

(i) 当  $R \rightarrow +0$  时, 由  $Rh$  及  $\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}$  有界可知

$$V = \pi(Rh)R + \frac{\pi}{3}\left(-\frac{R^2}{\cos\alpha}\right)\sin\alpha \cdot R \rightarrow 0.$$

(ii) 当  $h \rightarrow +0$  (所研究的体退化为圆锥) 时, 需要求当圆锥全表面积  $\pi R^2 + \frac{\pi R^2}{\cos\alpha} = Q$  (常数) 时圆锥体积  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^3 \operatorname{tg}\alpha$  的最大值. 用  $l$  表圆锥的斜

$$\text{高, 即 } l = \frac{R}{\cos\alpha}, R \operatorname{tg}\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{\cos^2\alpha} - R^2} = \sqrt{l^2 - R^2}.$$

于是,  $l = \frac{Q - \pi R^2}{\pi R}$ ,  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 \sqrt{l^2 - R^2}$ , 故

$$V^2 = \frac{1}{9} QR^2(Q - 2\pi R^2) \quad (0 < R < \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}).$$

由此易知  $V^2$  (从而  $V$ ) 当  $R^2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi}$  (即  $R = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$ ) 时达最大值, 并且最大体积  $V_1 = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}$ .

不难验证  $V_1 < V_0$ .

(iii) 当  $h \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 由  $Rh$  有界知  $R \rightarrow +0$ . 由(i)知  $V \rightarrow 0$ .

(iv) 当  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$  时, 由  $\frac{R^2}{\cos\alpha}$  有界可知  $R \rightarrow +0$ , 由(i)知  $V \rightarrow 0$ .

(v) 当  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  (所研究的体退化为圆柱) 时, 可以求得达到最大体积的尺寸为  $h = 2R$  及  $Q = \sqrt[3]{54\pi} V_2^{\frac{2}{3}}$  (参看1563题), 即

$$V_2 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{Q^3}{54\pi}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{6}}{18} \sqrt[3]{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$$

不难证明  $V_2 \leq V_0$ .

综上所述, 我们得到当  $R = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$ ,  
 $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$  时, 所研究的体积  $V$  达到最大值

$$V_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{12} \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$$

3691. 一个体, 其体积等于  $V$ , 形为直角平行直六面体, 上底及下底为正的四面体. 当角锥的侧面对它们的底成怎样的倾角, 体的全表面积为最小?

解 设长方体两底(正方形)边长为  $a$ , 高为  $h$ , 棱锥侧面与底面的夹角为  $\alpha$ , 则  $V = a^2 h + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ . 考虑函数  $S = 4ah + \frac{2a^2}{\cos \alpha}$  在上述条件下的极值. 设  $F = S - \lambda \left( a^2 h + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - V \right)$ . 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 4h + \frac{4a}{\cos \alpha} - 2\lambda ah - \lambda a^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 4a - \lambda a^2 = 0, & (2) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{2a^2 \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda a^3}{3 \cos^2 \alpha} = 0, & (3) \\ a^2 h + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha = V. & (4) \end{cases}$$

由 (2), (3) 可得  $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$ . 同3690题进一步可求出  $a$  和  $h$ .

类似3687题的讨论, 当  $a \rightarrow +0$ ,  $a \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $h \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$  等情况均能证明  $S \rightarrow +\infty$ . 对于边

界为  $\alpha = 0$  及  $h = 0$  这两种退化情况，类似 3690 题，可证明此时的全表面积比  $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$  时的全表面积为大。于是，当  $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$  时，体的全表面积最小。

3692. 已知矩形的周长为  $2p$ ，将它绕其一边旋转而构成一体积，求所得体积为最大的那个矩形。

解 设矩形的边长为  $x$  及  $y$ ，则考虑函数  $V = \pi y^2 x$  在条件  $x + y = p$  下的极值。设  $F = V - \lambda(x + y - p)$ 。解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \pi y^2 - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\pi xy - \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = p \end{cases}$$

得  $x = \frac{p}{3}$ ， $y = \frac{2p}{3}$ 。

由于在边界上，一边为零，一边为  $p$ ，推出  $V = 0$ 。

于是，当矩形的两边分别为  $\frac{p}{3}$  及  $\frac{2p}{3}$  时，旋转体的体积最大。

3693. 已知三角形的周长为  $2p$ ，求出这样的三角形，当它绕着自己的一边旋转所构成的体积最大。

解 如图 6.43 所示，以  $AC$  为轴旋转，取参数：高  $h$  及二角  $\alpha, \beta$ 。考虑函数

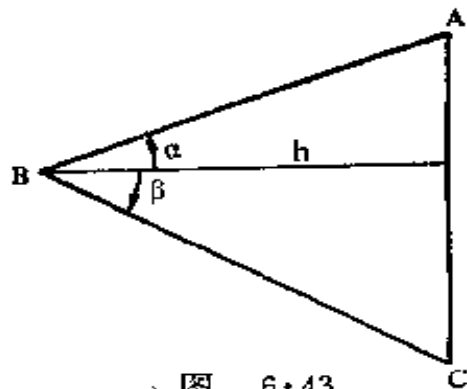


图 6.43

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h^3(\operatorname{tg}\alpha + \operatorname{tg}\beta)$$

在条件  $\frac{h}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{h}{\cos\beta} + h(\operatorname{tg}\alpha + \operatorname{tg}\beta) = 2p$  下的极值. 为

计算简单起见, 略去常数  $\frac{1}{3}\pi$ . 设  $F = h^3(\operatorname{tg}\alpha + \operatorname{tg}\beta) - \lambda\left(\frac{h}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{h}{\cos\beta} + h\operatorname{tg}\alpha + h\operatorname{tg}\beta - 2p\right)$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 3h^2(\operatorname{tg}\alpha + \operatorname{tg}\beta) - \lambda\left(\frac{1}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos\beta} + \operatorname{tg}\alpha + \operatorname{tg}\beta\right) = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{h^3}{\cos^2\alpha} - \lambda h\left(\frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos^2\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos^2\alpha}\right) = 0, & (2) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = \frac{h^3}{\cos^2\beta} - \lambda h\left(\frac{\sin\beta}{\cos^2\beta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2\beta}\right) = 0, & (3) \\ h\left(\frac{1}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos\beta} + \operatorname{tg}\alpha + \operatorname{tg}\beta\right) = 2p. & (4) \end{cases}$$

由 (2) 及 (3) 得  $\alpha = \beta$  及  $\lambda = \frac{h^2}{1 + \sin\alpha} = \frac{h^2}{1 + \sin\beta}$ .

代入 (1) 式, 得  $\sin\alpha = \sin\beta = \frac{1}{3}$ . 于是,  $h\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{h}{3\cos\alpha}$ , 代入 (4) 式, 即得  $\frac{h}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{3}{4}p$ . 从而, 得三边分别为

$$AB = BC = \frac{3}{4}p, \quad AC = 2h\operatorname{tg}\alpha = \frac{p}{2}.$$

讨论边界情况. 当  $h \rightarrow +0$  或  $h \rightarrow p$  时, 显然有

$V \rightarrow 0$ . 对于二角  $\alpha$  及  $\beta$  必有大小限制:  $0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  
 $-\alpha \leq \beta \leq \alpha$  (注意  $\alpha, \beta$  的方向规定不同), 当  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$   
 或  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$  或  $\beta \rightarrow -\alpha$  时, 同样均有  $V \rightarrow 0$ . 于是,  
 当三角形的三边长分别为  $\frac{p}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3p}{4}$  及  $\frac{3p}{4}$ , 并绕长为  $\frac{p}{2}$   
 的边旋转时, 所得的体积最大.

3694. 在半径为  $R$  的半球内嵌入有最大体积的直角平行六面体.

**解** 不妨设此长方体的一个底面与半球所在的底面重合, 另外四个顶点在半球球面上, 且半球面在直角坐标系下的方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \quad z \geq 0.$$

又设长方体的长、宽、高分别为  $2x$ 、 $2y$  及  $z$  ( $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ ,  $z > 0$ ). 考虑函数  $V = 4xyz$  在上述条件下的极值. 设  $F = xyz - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2)$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$$

可得  $x = y = z = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$ .

由于在边界上(即  $x \rightarrow +0$  或  $y \rightarrow +0$  或  $z \rightarrow +0$  时)显然  $V \rightarrow 0$ , 故当直角平行六面体的长、宽、高为  $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$  及  $\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$  时, 其体积最大.

3695. 在已知的直圆锥内嵌入有最大体积的直角平行六面体.

**解** 不妨设直圆锥的底面半径为  $R$ , 高为  $H$ , 且长方体的一个面与直圆锥的底面重合, 两个边长为  $2x$  和  $2y$ , 四个顶点在直圆锥面上, 高为  $z$ . 过直圆锥的高和长方体底面的对角

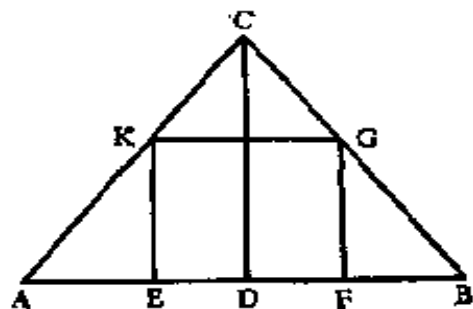


图 6.44

线作一截面, 如图6.44所示, 则  $CD = H$ ,  $EK = FG = z$ ,  $AD = R$ ,  $DE = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $(H - z)R = H \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  ( $R, H$  为常数). 考虑函数  $V = 4xyz$  在上述条件下的极值 ( $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ ,  $z > 0$ ). 为计算简单计, 略去常数4. 设

$$F = xyz - \lambda[H\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (H - z)R].$$

**解方程组**

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - \frac{\lambda H x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - \frac{\lambda H y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - \lambda R = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (H - z)R = H\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}. & (4) \end{cases}$$

由(1)、(2)得  $x=y$ , 代入(3), 得  $x=y=\sqrt{\lambda R}$ .

又由(1)可得  $z = \frac{\lambda H}{\sqrt{2\lambda R}}$ . 将  $x, y, z$  代入(4)得

$$H = \frac{\lambda H}{\sqrt{2\lambda R}} = \frac{H}{R} \sqrt{2\lambda R},$$

解之得  $\lambda = \frac{2}{9}R$ , 从而有

$$x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}R, z = \frac{1}{3}H, V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{36}R^2H.$$

显然, 在所论区域的边界上 (即  $x \rightarrow +0$  或  $y \rightarrow +0$  或  $z \rightarrow +0$  时), 有  $V \rightarrow 0$ , 故当直角平行六面体的高等于  $\frac{1}{3}$  圆锥的高时, 其体积最大.

### 3696. 在椭球

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

内嵌入有最大体积的直角平行六面体.

**解** 此直角平行六面体的对称中心为原点. 设其一个顶点为  $(x, y, z)$ , 则按题意, 我们应考虑函数  $V =$

$8xyz$  在条件  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  ( $x > 0, y > 0,$

$z > 0$ ) 下的极值. 为计算简单计, 略去常数 8. 设  $F$

$= xyz - \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$ . 解方程组



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{y}{b^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{z}{c^2} = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

得  $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$ , 这时  $V = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot abc > 0$ .

现在讨论边界情况. 当  $x \rightarrow a - 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow b - 0$ ,  $z \rightarrow c - 0$  中有任一个成立时, 则另两个变量必皆趋于零; 又若  $x, y, z$  中有一个趋于零时, 则体积  $V$  趋于零. 总之, 在边界上, 恒有  $V \rightarrow 0$ . 于是, 具有最大体积的直角平行六面体的长、宽、高分别为  $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\frac{2b}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\frac{2c}{\sqrt{3}}$ .

3697. 直圆锥的母线  $l$  与底平面成倾角  $\alpha$ . 试在此直圆锥中嵌入具最大全表面积的直角平行六面体.

解 设圆锥的底半径为  $R$ , 高为  $H$ , 则有  $R = l \cos \alpha$ ,  $H = l \sin \alpha$ ,  $\frac{H}{R} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ . 内接长方体的放置方法与 3695 题相同. 设底面的两边分别为  $2d \cos \theta$  和  $2d \sin \theta$ , 高为  $h$ , 则  $0 < d < R$ ,  $0 < h < H$ ,  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 且  $h$ ,

$d$  由条件  $\frac{H-h}{H} = \frac{d}{R}$  约束, 此条件可改写为

$$d \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha + h = H = l \sin \alpha.$$

所求的全表面积为

$$S = 4(d^2 \sin 2\theta + dh \sin \theta + dh \cos \theta).$$

(i) 固定  $d$  和  $h$ , 考虑  $S = S(\theta)$  的变化情况. 由一元函数极值求法, 不难断定, 仅有  $S'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$ .

$S(\theta)$  在  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  处达到最大值  $S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh)$ , 即底面为正方形时,  $S$  才取得最大值. 因此, 原问题可化为在条件  $d \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha + h = l \sin \alpha$  ( $d > 0, h > 0$ ) 下, 求函数  $S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh)$  的极值.

(ii) 此问题的边界值: 当  $d \rightarrow +0$  (此时  $h \rightarrow H = 0$ ) 时, 显然  $S \rightarrow 0$ ; 而当  $h \rightarrow +0$  (这时  $d \rightarrow R = 0$ ) 时,  $S \rightarrow 4R^2$ . 在后一种情况下, 全表面积退化为上、下两个正方形面积之和.

(iii) 在区域内部, 设

$$F = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh) - \lambda(d \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha + h - l \sin \alpha).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial d} = 8d + 4\sqrt{2}h - \lambda \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 4\sqrt{2}d - \lambda = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} d \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha + h = l \sin \alpha. & (3) \end{cases}$$

由 (2) 得  $\lambda = 4\sqrt{2}d$ , 代入 (1), 得

$$h = (\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sqrt{2})d. \quad (4)$$

由  $h > 0$  及  $d > 0$  知, 当  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha \leq \sqrt{2}$  时, 方程组在所研究的区域内无解. 此时,  $S$  的最大值必在边界上达到, 即在  $h \rightarrow +0$  时达到  $4R^2$ . 当  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha > \sqrt{2}$  时, 将 (4) 式代入 (3) 式, 可得

$$d = \frac{l \sin \alpha}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sqrt{2}}, \quad h = l \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sqrt{2}}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sqrt{2}}.$$

此时

$$S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh) = \frac{2l^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha - 1} = \frac{2R^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha - 1}.$$

由于  $(\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sqrt{2})^2 = \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - 2(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha - 1) > 0$ , 故  $\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha - 1} > 2$ . 从而,  $S > 4R^2$ , 即在该点的值大于边界上的值. 因此, 它为最大值. 于是, 当  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha > \sqrt{2}$ , 长方体底面为正方形, 边长为  $2d \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{l \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} \alpha - 1}$ , 高  $h = l \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sqrt{2}}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \sqrt{2}}$  时, 全表面积为最大.

3698. 在椭圆抛物面  $\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ ,  $z=c$  的一段中嵌入有最大体积的直角平行六面体.

解 设长方体的长、宽、高为  $2x$ ,  $2y$  及  $h=c-z$ , 则按题设考虑函数  $V=4xyh=4xy(c-z)$  在条件  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}$  ( $x > 0$ ,  $y > 0$ ,  $0 < z < c$ ) 下的极值. 为计算简单起见, 作  $F$  时略去常数 4. 令  $F = xy(c-z) - \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z}{c})$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y(c-z) - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x(c-z) - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{y}{b^2} = 0, & (2) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -xy + \frac{\lambda}{c} = 0, & (3) \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}. & (4) \end{cases}$$

将(1)、(2)、(3)三式分别乘以  $x$ 、 $y$ 、 $(c-z)$ ,

比较即得  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{c-z}{2c}$ . 代入(4)式, 可得

$$x = \frac{a}{2}, \quad y = \frac{b}{2}, \quad z = \frac{c}{2}, \quad h = c - z = \frac{c}{2}.$$

由于边界上  $V$  趋于零, 故长方体的最大值必在区域内达到. 于是, 当平行六面体的尺寸为  $a$ 、 $b$  及  $\frac{c}{2}$  时, 其体积最大.

3699. 求点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  至平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  的最短距离.

解 按题设, 我们应求函数

$$r^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2$$

在条件  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  下的极值. 设

$$F(x, y, z) = r^2 + \lambda(Ax + By + Cz + D),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - x_0) + \lambda A = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - y_0) + \lambda B = 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - z_0) + \lambda C = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + Cz + D = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

由 (1), (2), (3) 可得

$$x = x_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda A, \quad y = y_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda B, \quad z = z_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda C. \quad (5)$$

代入 (4), 得

$$\lambda = \frac{2(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}, \quad (6)$$

将 (5), (6) 代入  $r^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2$  中, 得

$$r = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

当  $x, y, z$  中有任一个趋于无穷时,  $r$  趋于无穷. 因此, 在区域内  $r$  必取最小值.

于是, 点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  至平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  的最短距离为

$$r = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

3700. 求空间二直线

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x - x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{p_1} \\ \text{和} & \frac{x - x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y - y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z - z_2}{p_2} \end{aligned}$$

之间的最短距离。

**解** 显然，当两直线不平行时，直线上一点趋于无穷远处时，与另一直线上各点的距离，都趋于无穷。因此，不平行两直线的最短距离必在有限处达到。

为了书写简洁，我们采用向量的表达形式。用  $\vec{r}_1(t) = \vec{l}_1 t + \vec{r}_{10}$  表示直线  $\frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1}$ , (1)

$\vec{r}_2(s) = \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_{20}$  表示直线  $\frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2}$ , (2)

其中  $t, s$  为参数,  $\vec{l}_1 = \{m_1, n_1, p_1\}$ ,  $\vec{l}_2 = \{m_2, n_2, p_2\}$ ,  $\vec{r}_{10} = \{x_1, y_1, z_1\}$ ,  $\vec{r}_{20} = \{x_2, y_2, z_2\}$ 。

又记

$$\vec{r}_0 = \vec{r}_{10} - \vec{r}_{20} = \{x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2, z_1 - z_2\}.$$

始端在直线 (2) 上，终端在直线 (1) 上的向量为：

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}(t, s) &= (\vec{l}_1 t + \vec{r}_{10}) - (\vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_{20}) \\ &= \vec{l}_1 t - \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_0. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

本题即求  $|\vec{u}(t, s)|$  的最小值，它必在有限的  $t, s$  上取得。令

$$\begin{aligned} w &= |\vec{u}(t, s)|^2 = |\vec{l}_1 t - \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_0|^2 \\ &= l_1^2 t^2 + l_2^2 s^2 + r_0^2 - 2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)st + 2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)t \\ &\quad - 2(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)s, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $l_1^2 = \vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_1$ ,  $l_2^2 = \vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{l}_2$ ,  $r_0^2 = \vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}_0$ 。

$w$  取得极值的必要条件为

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 2[l_1^2 t - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)s + (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = 2[l_2^2 s - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)t - (\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)] = 0.$$

由此可解得唯一的静止点  $(t_0, s_0)$ :

$$t_0 = -\frac{l_2^2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0) - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)}{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2},$$

$$s_0 = \frac{l_1^2(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0) - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)}{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2}.$$

于是  $|\vec{u}(t_0, s_0)|$  即为所求的最短距离. 下面计算  $|\vec{u}(t_0,$

$s_0)|$ . 令  $\Delta = \sqrt{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2}$ , 显然有

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 &= |\vec{l}_1|^2 \cdot |\vec{l}_2|^2 - [|\vec{l}_1| \cdot |\vec{l}_2| \cos(\vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2)]^2 \\ &= |\vec{l}_1|^2 \cdot |\vec{l}_2|^2 \sin^2(\vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2) = |\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2|^2, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\Delta = |\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2|.$$

将  $t_0$  及  $s_0$  代入 (3) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}(t_0, s_0) &= -\frac{1}{\Delta^2}(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)[l_2^2 \vec{l}_1 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2) \vec{l}_2] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\Delta^2}(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)[l_1^2 \vec{l}_2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2) \vec{l}_1] + \vec{r}_0. \end{aligned}$$

通过计算, 不难得出

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \cdot \vec{l}_1 &= -\frac{1}{\Delta^2}(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)[l_2^2 l_1^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2] - \frac{1}{\Delta^2} \\ &\quad \cdot (\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)[l_1^2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2) - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)l_1^2] + (\vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{l}_1) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \cdot \vec{l}_2 = 0.$$

因此, 得知

$$\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \parallel \vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2.$$

$$\text{令 } \vec{n}_0 = \frac{\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2}{\Delta}, \text{ 则 } |\vec{n}_0| = 1,$$

$$|\vec{u}(t_0, s_0)| = |\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \cdot \vec{n}_0| = \frac{|\vec{r}_2 \cdot (\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2)|}{\Delta}$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_2 & y_1 - y_2 & z_1 - z_2 \\ m_1 & n_1 & p_1 \\ m_2 & n_2 & p_2 \end{vmatrix},$$

其中

$$\Delta = \sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} m_1 & n_1 \\ m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} n_1 & p_1 \\ n_2 & p_2 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} p_1 & m_1 \\ p_2 & m_2 \end{vmatrix}^2},$$

且正负号的选取保证所得结果为正值。

2701. 求抛物线  $y = x^2$  和直线  $x - y - 2 = 0$  之间的最短距离。

解 设  $(x_1, y_1)$  为抛物线  $y = x^2$  上任一点,  $(x_2, y_2)$  为直线  $x - y - 2 = 0$  上的任一点. 按题意, 我们应求函数

$$r^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2$$

在条件  $y_1 - x_1^2 = 0$  及  $x_2 - y_2 - 2 = 0$  下的极值. 显然, 由几何知, 当两点  $(x_1, y_1)$  和  $(x_2, y_2)$  至少有一伸向无穷时,  $r$  也必趋于无穷大. 故  $r$  的最小值必在有限处达到.

设  $F(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = r^2 + \lambda_1(y_1 - x_1^2) + \lambda_2(x_2 - y_2 - 2)$



- 2 ).

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = -2(x_2 - x_1) - 2\lambda_1 x_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_2 - x_1) + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_1} = -2(y_2 - y_1) + \lambda_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_2} = 2(y_2 - y_1) - \lambda_2 = 0, \\ y_1 = x_1^2, \\ x_2 - y_2 - 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

得唯一的一组解  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y_1 = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{11}{8}$ ,  $y_2 = -\frac{5}{8}$ .

于是, 所求的最短距离为

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{11}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{7}{8}\sqrt{2}.$$

3702. 求有心二次曲线

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$$

的半轴.

**解** 设  $(x_0, y_0)$  为二次曲线  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$  上的点, 则  $(-x_0, -y_0)$  也为该曲线上的点. 因此, 原点  $(0, 0)$  即为曲线的中心. 按题意, 应求函数  $u = x^2 + y^2$  在条件  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$  下的极值. 设  $F = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda(Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 - 1)$ .

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = (\lambda A - 1)x + \lambda B y = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda B x + (\lambda C - 1)y = 0, \\ Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

要方程组有非零解,  $\lambda$  必须满足二次方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda A - 1 & \lambda B \\ \lambda B & \lambda C - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0. \quad (1)$$

由题设知二次曲线为有心的, 因此  $AC^2 - B^2 \neq 0$ .

由方程 (1) 可求得两根  $\lambda_1$  和  $\lambda_2$  ( $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2$ ). 将  $\lambda$  的值代入方程组, 求得对应于  $\lambda_1$  的解  $(x_1, y_1)$  及对应于  $\lambda_2$  的解  $(x_2, y_2)$ . 相应地, 有

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_1, y_1) &= x_1^2 + y_1^2 = x_1[\lambda_1(Ax_1 + By_1)] \\ &\quad + y_1[\lambda_1(Bx_1 + Cy_1)] \\ &= \lambda_1(Ax_1^2 + 2Bx_1y_1 + Cy_1^2) = \lambda_1, \end{aligned}$$

同理  $u(x_2, y_2) = x_2^2 + y_2^2 = \lambda_2$ .

(i) 当  $AC - B^2 > 0$  且  $A + C > 0$  (或  $A > 0$ ) 时, 由 (1) 解得

$$\lambda_i = \frac{(A+C) \pm \sqrt{(A+C)^2 - 4(AC-B^2)}}{2(AC-B^2)} > 0,$$

即有  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 > 0$ . 显然  $u$  的最大值及最小值必在区域内达到. 因此,  $\lambda_1$  及  $\lambda_2$  分别为  $u$  的最大值及最小值. 此时, 所对应的曲线为椭圆, 长、短半轴的平方分别为  $\lambda_1$  及  $\lambda_2$ . 当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$  ( $A = C, B = 0$ ) 时为圆.

当  $A+C \leq 0$  (或  $A \leq 0$ ) 时, 两根  $\lambda_i$  均为负, 相应曲线无轨迹.

(ii) 当  $AC-B^2 \leq 0$  时,  $\lambda_1 \geq 0$ ,  $\lambda_2 \leq 0$ . 此时只有一个极值  $\lambda_1$ . 对应的曲线为双曲线,  $\lambda_1$  为实半轴的平方 ( $\lambda_2$  表面上无意义, 但实质上为虚半轴的平方), 其中特别是  $B=0$  时, 曲线退化为一对相交直线.

3703. 求有心二次曲面

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1$$

的半轴.

解 同上题可知, 曲面的中心为  $(0, 0, 0)$ . 按题意, 达到曲面半轴的点  $(x, y, z)$  一定是函数  $u(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在条件

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1$$

下的静止点 (但不一定是极值点. 例如, 椭球面的中间轴所在的点). 设

$$F = u - \lambda(Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz - 1).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = (\lambda A - 1)x + \lambda D y + \lambda F z = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda D x + (\lambda B - 1)y + \lambda E z = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \lambda F x + \lambda E y + (\lambda C - 1)z = 0, \\ Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1. \end{cases}$$

上述方程组要有非零解,  $\lambda$  必须满足三次方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda A - 1 & \lambda D & \lambda F \\ \lambda D & \lambda B - 1 & \lambda E \\ \lambda F & \lambda E & \lambda C - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

设三根为  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3$ . 对应于此三根可求出满足方程组的静止点. 与3702题相同, 可证明在这些静止点处  $u(x, y, z)$  的值恰为  $\lambda_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ , 即  $\lambda_i$  为曲面半轴的平方 (严格地说, 当  $\lambda_i < 0$  时不能认为它是半轴的平方).

与二次曲线的情况类似, 根据  $\lambda_i$  的正负可讨论曲面半轴的虚、实等问题, 这对熟悉二次曲面分类的读者无实质性的困难, 因此省略掉这些烦琐的讨论.

#### 3704. 求用平面

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0$$

与圆柱

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

相交所成椭圆的面积.

**解** 我们只要确定所得椭圆的长短半轴  $\bar{a}$  及  $\bar{b}$ , 即可按公式  $S = \pi \bar{a} \bar{b}$  求得椭圆的面积.

注意到原点  $(0, 0, 0)$  在原椭圆柱面的中心轴上, 且截平面  $Ax + By + Cz = 0$  又通过它. 因此, 原点是截线椭圆的中心, 从而长短半轴  $\bar{a}$  及  $\bar{b}$  的平方  $\bar{a}^2$  及  $\bar{b}^2$ , 分别为函数  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在条件  $Ax + By + Cz = 0$  及  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  下的最大值和最小值. 设

$$F = u + 2\lambda(Ax + By + Cz) - \mu\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right).$$

于是,达到最大值、最小值的点的坐标必须满足方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{a^2}\right)x + \lambda A = 0, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{b^2}\right)y + \lambda B = 0, & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = z + \lambda C = 0, & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + Cz = 0, & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1. & (5) \end{cases}$$

将 (1)、(2)、(3) 三式分别乘以  $x$ 、 $y$ 、 $z$  后,然后相加,得  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \mu$ , 即从方程组可解得

$u(x, y, z) = \mu$ . 由 (1)、(2)、(3)、(4) 知,若要  $x, y, z$  及  $\lambda$  不全为零,  $\mu$  必须满足下列方程 (同时  $\mu$  只要满足下列方程,静止点  $(x, y, z)$  也一定有解):

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{\mu}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & A \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\mu}{b^2} & 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & C \\ A & B & C & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

展开后,得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C^2}{a^2 b^2} \mu^2 - \left( \frac{B^2}{a^2} + \frac{A^2}{b^2} + \frac{C^2}{a^2} + \frac{C^2}{b^2} \right) \mu \\ + (A^2 + B^2 + C^2) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

此方程有两正根，显然即为最大值及最小值 $\bar{a}^2, \bar{b}^2$ ，由韦达定理知

$$\frac{1}{\bar{a}} \frac{1}{\bar{b}} = \frac{a^2 b^2 (A^2 + B^2 + C^2)}{C^2},$$

$$\text{故椭圆面积 } \pi \bar{a} \bar{b} = \frac{\pi ab \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}{|C|} \quad (C \neq 0).$$

当 $C=0$ 时，平面 $Ax+By=0$ 过 $Oz$ 轴，显然得不到椭圆截面。

**3705. 求用平面**

$$x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0$$

(其中 $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ ) 与椭球面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

相截所成截面的面积。

**解** 截面为一椭圆。与3704题一样，我们只要先考虑函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件

$$x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0 \text{ 及 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

下的极值 ( $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$ )。设

$$F = u + 2\lambda_1(x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) - \lambda_2 \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right).$$

**解方程组**

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{a^2}\right)x + \lambda_1 \cos \alpha = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{b^2}\right)y + \lambda_1 \cos \beta = 0, & (2) \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{c^2}\right)z + \lambda_1 \cos \gamma = 0, & (3) \\ x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = 0, & (4) \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. & (5) \end{cases}$$

将(1), (2), (3)三式分别乘以 $x, y, z$ , 然后相加, 即得

$$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \lambda_2.$$

由(1)、(2)、(3)、(4)知, 若要 $x, y, z$ 及 $\lambda_1$ 不全为零,  $\lambda_2$ 必须满足下列方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{b^2} & 0 & \cos \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{c^2} & \cos \gamma \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

展开整理得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{c^2 a^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{a^2 b^2} \right) \lambda_2^2 - \left( \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{b^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{c^2} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{a^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{a^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{b^2} \right) \lambda_2 + 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

此方程有两正根，显然即为椭圆的长短半轴的平方  $\bar{a}^2$ 、 $\bar{b}^2$ ，由韦达定理知

$$\frac{1}{\bar{a}} \frac{1}{\bar{b}} = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{a^2 \cos^2 \alpha + b^2 \cos^2 \beta + c^2 \cos^2 \gamma}.$$

于是，所求椭圆的面积为

$$S = \pi \bar{a} \bar{b} = \frac{\pi abc}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \alpha + b^2 \cos^2 \beta + c^2 \cos^2 \gamma}}.$$

3706. 根据费耳马原则，从  $A$  点射出而达于  $B$  点的光线，沿着需要最短时间的曲线传播。

假定点  $A$  和点  $B$  位于以平面所分开的不同的光介质中，并且光传播的速度在第一介质中等于  $v_1$ ，而在第二介质中等于  $v_2$ ，推出光的折射定律。

解 如图6.45所示，光线从  $A$  点射出，沿着折线  $AMB$  到达  $B$  点。由  $A$ 、 $B$  作垂直于  $l$  的直线  $AC$  及  $BD$ ，并与直线  $l$  交于  $C$  点及  $D$  点。设  $AC = a$ ， $BD = b$ ， $CD = d$ 。选择角度  $\alpha, \beta$  为变量，则

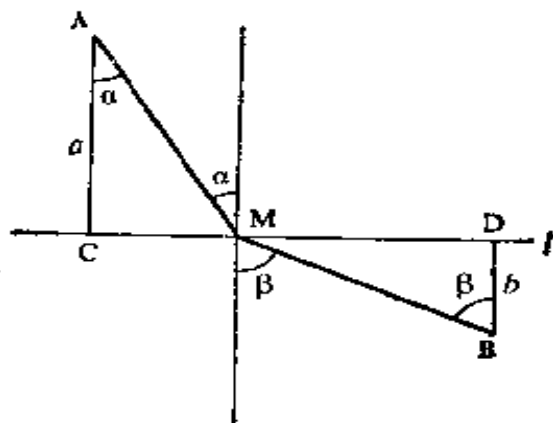


图 6.45

$$AM = \frac{a}{\cos \alpha}, \quad BM = \frac{b}{\cos \beta},$$

$$CM = a \tan \alpha, \quad MD = b \tan \beta.$$

于是，我们的问题就是求函数



$$f(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{a}{v_1 \cos \alpha} + \frac{b}{v_2 \cos \beta}$$

在条件  $a \operatorname{tg} \alpha + b \operatorname{tg} \beta = d$  下的最小值, 其中  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  (当  $M$  在  $C$  与  $D$  之间时,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$ ; 当  $M$  在  $C$  点的左边时,  $\alpha < 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$ ; 当  $M$  在点  $D$  的右边时,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta < 0$ ). 显然  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  是连续函数; 又当  $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$  时 (这时点  $M$  从右边伸向无穷远,  $\beta \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} + 0$ ), 显然  $f(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow +\infty$ ; 当  $\alpha \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} + 0$  时 (这时点  $M$  从左边伸向无穷远,  $\beta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$ ), 显然也有  $f(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow +\infty$ . 由此可知  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  在有限处达到最小值, 此处必为静止点. 设

$$F = \frac{a}{v_1 \cos \alpha} + \frac{b}{v_2 \cos \beta} - \lambda(a \operatorname{tg} \alpha + b \operatorname{tg} \beta - d).$$

注意到由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{v_1 \cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda a}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = \frac{b \sin \beta}{v_2 \cos^2 \beta} - \frac{\lambda b}{\cos^2 \beta} = 0, \end{cases}$$

即得

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{v_1} = \lambda, \quad \frac{\sin \beta}{v_2} = \lambda.$$

于是, 在静止点必满足

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}.$$

由此可知，光的传播路径必满足上面的关系。这就是著名的光线折射定律。此时，由点  $A$  到点  $B$  的光线传播所需要的时间最短。

3707. 当投射角怎样时，光线的折射（即投射线与出射线之间的角）为最小？

（此光线经过棱镜的折射角为  $\alpha$ ，折射系数为  $n$ ）。求出此最小的折射。

解 如图6.46所示， $ABC$  为棱镜， $\angle BAC = \alpha$  为棱镜顶角（即

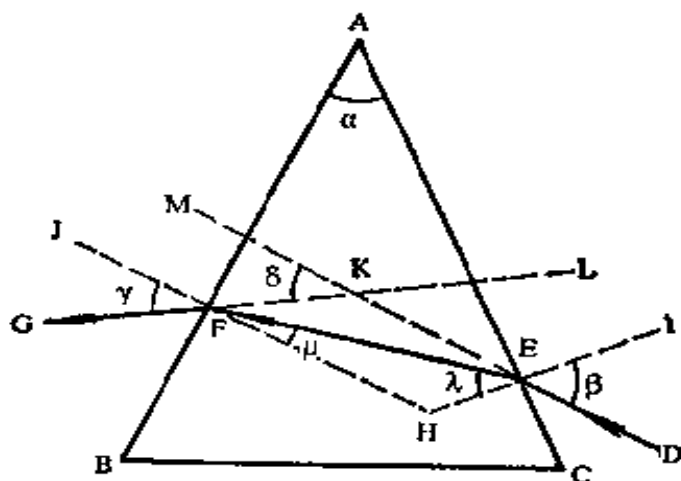


图 6.46

棱镜的折射角)， $DE$  为入射光线，折射后从  $F$  点折射出棱镜，射出线为  $FG$ 。  $IH$  和  $JH$  分别为入射点和射出点的法线，它们相交于  $H$  ( $IH \perp AC$ ,  $JH \perp AB$ )。入射线  $DE$  的延长线  $DM$  与射出线的反向延长线  $FL$  交于  $K$ 。令  $\angle DEI = \beta$ ,  $\angle GFJ = \gamma$ ,  $\angle GKM = \delta$ ,  $\angle HEF = \lambda$ ,  $\angle EFH = \mu$ 。

按题意即问，当  $\beta$  在  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  之间的一定范围内变化时， $\delta$  何时达到极小值。这本是一元函数的极值问题，然因牵涉的变量关系太多，因此把它看作多元函数的条件极值问题。

由折射定律（3706题）可知：

$$\sin\beta = n\sin\lambda, \quad (1)$$

$$\sin\gamma = n\sin\mu, \quad (2)$$

由几何关系不难求出  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \lambda$  及  $\mu$  之间的关系:

$$\lambda + \mu = \alpha, \quad (3)$$

$$\delta = \beta + \gamma - \alpha. \quad (4)$$

由于  $\alpha$  为常数, 故从 (1)、(2)、(3)、(4) 四式中消去  $\lambda, \mu$  及  $\gamma$  就得到  $\delta$  作为  $\beta$  的函数. 令

$$F(\beta, \gamma, \lambda, \mu) = \beta + \gamma - \alpha + k_1(\sin\beta - n\sin\lambda) \\ + k_2(n\sin\mu - \sin\gamma) + k_3(\lambda + \mu - \alpha).$$

静止点适合下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = 1 + k_1 \cos\beta = 0, & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \gamma} = 1 - k_2 \cos\gamma = 0, & (6) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = -k_1 n \cos\lambda + k_3 = 0, & (7) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} = k_2 n \cos\mu + k_3 = 0. & (8) \end{cases}$$

由 (7)、(8) 消去  $k_3$ , 得  $k_1 \cos\lambda = -k_2 \cos\mu$ . (9)

由 (5)、(6) 得  $k_1 = -\frac{1}{\cos\beta}$ ,  $k_2 = \frac{1}{\cos\gamma}$ . 代入 (9),

两边平方, 即得

$$\frac{\cos^2\lambda}{\cos^2\beta} = \frac{\cos^2\mu}{\cos^2\gamma} \text{ 或 } \frac{1 - \sin^2\lambda}{1 - \sin^2\beta} = \frac{1 - \sin^2\mu}{1 - \sin^2\gamma}. \quad (10)$$

将 (1)、(2) 代入 (10), 得

$$\frac{1 - \sin^2\lambda}{1 - n^2 \sin^2\lambda} = \frac{1 - \sin^2\mu}{1 - n^2 \sin^2\mu},$$

整理后得

$$(n^2 - 1)(\sin^2 \lambda - \sin^2 \mu) = 0.$$

由于  $0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $0 < \mu < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 故  $\sin \lambda = \sin \mu$  或  $\lambda = \mu$ .

代入(3), 得  $\lambda = \mu = \frac{\alpha}{2}$ . 从而  $\beta = \gamma = \arcsin(n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})$ .

于是,

$$\delta = \beta + \gamma - \alpha = 2 \arcsin(n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}) - \alpha.$$

所求得的  $\beta$  即为唯一的静止点.

根据物理知识, 作为本题所讨论的对象: 顶角较小的分光棱镜, 在区域内确实存在着最小的折射. 于是, 当入射角

$$\beta = \arcsin(n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

时, 则

$$\delta = 2 \arcsin(n \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}) - \alpha$$

应为最小折射. 至于作其它用途的各种棱镜, 光线的折射路径不仅与顶角有关, 而且大都与整个棱镜的构造有关, 这已不属于本题所考虑的对象, 因而也不再对它们进行讨论.

### 3708. 变量 $x$ 和 $y$ 满足线性方程式

$$y = ax + b,$$

它的系数需要确定. 由于一系列的等精确测定的结果, 对于量  $x$  和  $y$  得到值  $x_i, y_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ).

利用最小二乘方的方法, 求系数  $a$  和  $b$  的最可靠数值.

**解** 根据最小二乘方的方法, 系数  $a$  和  $b$  的最可靠数

值是这样的：对于它们，误差的平方和

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i)^2$$

为最小。因此，上述问题可以通过求方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial a} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i)x_i = 0, \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial b} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (ax_i + b - y_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解来解决。记

$$[x, y] = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i, \quad [x, x] = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2,$$

$$[x, 1] = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad [y, 1] = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i,$$

则上述方程组化为

$$\begin{cases} a[x, x] + b[x, 1] = [x, y], \\ a[x, 1] + bn = [y, 1]. \end{cases}$$

系数行列式

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= \begin{vmatrix} [x, x] & [x, 1] \\ [x, 1] & n \end{vmatrix} = n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \\ &= (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i \neq j} x_i x_j = \sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)^2. \end{aligned}$$

当  $\Delta \neq 0$  时，方程组有唯一的一组解，且

$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} [x, y] & [x, 1] \\ [y, 1] & n \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} [x, x] & [x, 1] \\ [x, 1] & n \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)}{\sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} [x, x] & [x, y] \\ [x, 1] & [y, 1] \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} [x, x] & [x, 1] \\ [x, 1] & n \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)}{\sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)^2}.$$

显然, 此时  $M$  为最小. 因此, 上述  $a$  和  $b$  即为所求.

3709. 在平面上已知  $n$  个点  $M_i(x_i, y_i)$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ).

直线  $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0$  在怎样的位置时, 已知点与此直线的偏差的平方和为最小?

解 已知点与直线的偏差平方和

$$M(\alpha, p) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha - p)^2.$$

记

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i,$$

$$\overline{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i, \quad \overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \quad \overline{y^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2,$$

则所求直线的参数  $\alpha$  和  $p$  应满足方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M}{\partial \alpha} &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha - p) (y_i \cos \alpha - x_i \sin \alpha) \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i y_i \cos 2\alpha + (y_i^2 - x_i^2) \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} \\ &\quad - y_i p \cos \alpha + x_i p \sin \alpha] \\ &= n[2 \overline{xy} \cos 2\alpha + (\overline{y^2} - \overline{x^2}) \sin 2\alpha - 2p(\overline{y} \cos \alpha \\ &\quad - \overline{x} \sin \alpha)] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial M}{\partial p} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i \cos \alpha + y_i \sin \alpha - p) \\ &= -2n(\bar{x} \cos \alpha + \bar{y} \sin \alpha - p) = 0.\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

由(2)式, 解得

$$p = \bar{x} \cos \alpha + \bar{y} \sin \alpha. \quad (3)$$

将(3)式代入(1)式, 即可解出

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2(\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} - \bar{x} \bar{y})}{[\bar{x}^2 - (\bar{x})^2][\bar{y}^2 - (\bar{y})^2]} \quad (4)$$

在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 范围内, (4)式的解 $\alpha$ 共有四个:

$$\alpha_0; \alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}; \alpha_0 + \pi; \alpha_0 + \frac{3\pi}{2};$$

其中  $0 \leq \alpha_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 将这四个解代入(3)式可以求出  $p$ .

根据习惯, 取  $p \geq 0$ , 故上述四个  $\alpha$  只有两个满足  $p \geq 0$  的要求<sup>\*\*</sup>). 记为  $\alpha_1, p_1; \alpha_2, p_2$ . 这样就得到两条互相垂直的直线:

$$\begin{cases} x \cos \alpha_1 + y \sin \alpha_1 - p_1 = 0, & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \cos \alpha_2 + y \sin \alpha_2 - p_2 = 0. & (6) \end{cases}$$

显然,  $M(\alpha, p)$  一定在  $p$  为有限值的点上取得最小值. 因此, 只要比较  $M(\alpha_1, p_1)$  和  $M(\alpha_2, p_2)$  的值,  $M$  较小的那条直线即为所求<sup>\*\*\*</sup>).

\*) 当(4)式分母为零而分子不为零时, 解为  $2\alpha =$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}, \text{当分子分母同时为零时, 有无穷}$$

多个解, 即任意一条过  $n$  个点的重心的直线均使  $M(\alpha,$

$p$ )为最小, 具体的讨论不进行了.

\*\* ) 也可能同时有一对或两对  $\alpha$  使  $p=0$ , 但此时代表的直线仍只有互相垂直的两条, 只是直线方程(5)或(6)有两种不同的表示法而已.

\*\*\* ) 特殊情况下也可能有  $M(\alpha_1, p_1) = M(\alpha_2, p_2)$ , 此时使  $M$  取得最小值的直线有两条.

3710. 在区间  $(1, 3)$  内用线性函数  $ax+b$ , 来近似地代替函数  $x^2$ , 使得绝对偏差

$$\Delta = \sup |x^2 - (ax+b)| \quad (1 \leq x \leq 3)$$

为最小.

解 考虑函数

$$u(a, b) = \Delta^2 = \sup_{1 \leq x \leq 3} [x^2 - (ax+b)]^2,$$

$$f(x, a, b) = x^2 - (ax+b).$$

由于  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - a$ , 故当固定  $a, b$  时,  $f(x, a, b)$  只在

$x = \frac{a}{2}$  处达到极值  $f(\frac{a}{2}, a, b)$ . 当限制  $1 \leq x \leq 3$  时,

只有当  $2 \leq a \leq 6$  时,  $f(x, a, b)$  才可能在  $1 \leq x \leq 3$  内部达到极值. 于是,

$$u(a, b) = \begin{cases} \max\{f^2(1, a, b), f^2(3, a, b), \\ f^2(\frac{a}{2}, a, b)\}, & 2 \leq a \leq 6; \\ \max\{f^2(1, a, b), f^2(3, a, b)\}, & a \leq 2 \text{ 或 } a \geq 6. \end{cases}$$

从上式得知, 对一切  $(a, b)$  均有  $u(a, b) \geq 0$ .

设从上式已解出平面区域  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$  及  $\Omega_3$ , 使得



$$u(a, b) = \begin{cases} f^2(1, a, b) = (1 - a - b)^2, (a, b) \in \Omega_1; \\ f^2(3, a, b) = (9 - 3a - b)^2, (a, b) \in \Omega_2; \\ f^2\left(\frac{a}{2}, a, b\right) = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2, (a, b) \in \Omega_3, \\ 2 \leq a \leq 6. \end{cases}$$

由于  $u(a, b) \geq 0$ , 不难看出  $u(a, b)$  在区域  $\Omega_i$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ ) 内部均无静止点. 再看区域边界的状况. 以  $\Omega_1$  及  $\Omega_3$  的边界为例. 根据  $u(a, b)$  的连续性, 即知在边界上有  $u(a, b) = (1 - a - b)^2$ , 且满足条件

$$(1 - a - b)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2.$$

下面我们求满足条件极值的必要条件的点. 设

$$F(a, b) = (1 - a - b)^2 + \lambda \left[ (1 - a - b)^2 - \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2 \right],$$

则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = -2(1 + \lambda)(1 - a - b) - \lambda a \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right), \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = -2(1 + \lambda)(1 - a - b) - 2\lambda \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right). \end{cases}$$

使  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 0$  且满足条件  $1 - a - b \neq 0$ ,  $\frac{a^2}{4} + b \neq 0$  的点没有.

同法可证: 在  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$  及  $\Omega_2, \Omega_3$  的边界上也无静止点. 但是,  $u(a, b)$  一定在区域内达到最小值. 因此, 只能在  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3$  的边界交点上取得最小值, 即在满足方程

$$(1 - a - b)^2 = (9 - 3a - b)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2 \quad (1)$$

的点 $(a, b)$ 上取得最小值, 方程(1)可转化为下面四组方程

$$\begin{cases} 1-a-b=9-3a-b=-\left(\frac{a^2}{4}+b\right), & (2) \\ 1-a-b=9-3a-b=\frac{a^2}{4}+b, & (3) \\ 1-a-b=-\left(9-3a-b\right)=-\left(\frac{a^2}{4}+b\right), & (4) \\ 1-a-b=-\left(9-3a-b\right)=\frac{a^2}{4}+b. & (5) \end{cases}$$

方程组(2)无解.

方程组(3)的解为 $a=4, b=-\frac{7}{2}$ . 对应的 $\Delta=\frac{1}{2}$ .

方程组(4)的解为 $a=2, b=1$ . 对应的 $\Delta=2$ .

方程组(5)的解为 $a=6, b=-7$ . 对应的 $\Delta=2$ .

综上所述, 可知: 在区间 $(1, 3)$ 内, 用线性函数 $4x - \frac{7}{2}$ 来近似地代替函数 $x^2$ , 即可使绝对偏差 $\Delta$ 为最小, 且 $\Delta_{\min}=\frac{1}{2}$ .

## 第七章 带参数的积分

### § 1. 带参数的常义积分

1° 积分的连续性 若函数  $f(x, y)$  于有界的域  $R$  ( $a \leq x \leq A$ ,  $b \leq y \leq B$ ) 内有定义并且是连续的, 则

$$F(y) = \int_a^A f(x, y) dx$$

是在闭区间  $b \leq y \leq B$  上的连续函数.

2° 积分符号下的微分法 若除在 1° 中所已指明的条件之外, 并且偏导函数  $f'_y(x, y)$  在区域  $R$  内连续, 则当  $b < y < B$  时 莱布尼兹公式

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_a^A f(x, y) dx = \int_a^A f'_y(x, y) dx$$

为真.

在更普遍的情况下, 当积分的限为参数  $y$  的可微分函数  $\varphi(y)$  和  $\psi(y)$  并且当  $b < y < B$  时  $a \leq \varphi(y) \leq A$ ,  $a \leq \psi(y) \leq A$ , 有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dy} \int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f(x, y) dx \\ &= f[\psi(y), y] \psi'(y) - f[\varphi(y), y] \varphi'(y) \\ &+ \int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f'_y(x, y) dx \quad (b < y < B). \end{aligned}$$

3° 积分符号下的积分法 在 1° 的条件下有

$$\int_b^B dy \int_a^A f(x, y) dx = \int_a^A dx \int_b^B f(x, y) dy.$$

3711. 证明: 不连续函数  $f(x, y) = \operatorname{sgn}(x - y)$  的积分

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$$

为连续函数. 作出函数  $u = F(y)$  的图形.

证 当  $-\infty < y < 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(y) &= \int_0^1 1 \cdot dx \\ &= 1; \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^y (-1) dx + \int_y^1 1 \cdot dx = 1 - 2y;$$

当  $1 < y < +\infty$  时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 (-1) dx = -1.$$

由于

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} F(y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} (1 - 2y) = 1, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} F(y) = 1$$

且  $F(0) = 1$ , 即有

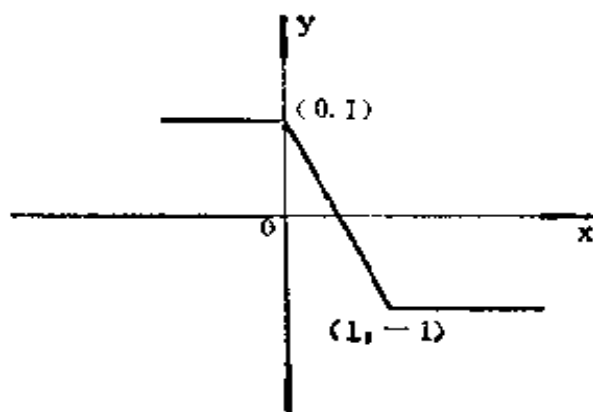


图 7.1

$$F(+0)=F(-0)=F(0),$$

故  $u=F(y)$  当  $y=0$  时为连续的.

同法可证  $u=F(y)$  当  $y=1$  时为连续的. 当  $y \neq 0, y \neq 1$  时,  $u=F(y)$  显然连续. 于是,  $u=F(y)$  在整个  $Oy$  轴上均为连续的. 如图 7.1 所示.

### 3712. 研究函数

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

的连续性, 其中  $f(x)$  在闭区间  $[0, 1]$  上是正的连续函数.

解 当  $y \neq 0$  时, 被积函数是连续的. 因此,  $F(y)$  为连续函数.

当  $y=0$  时, 显然有  $F(0)=0$ .

当  $y>0$  时, 设  $m$  为  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上的最小值, 则  $m>0$ . 由于

$$F(y) \geq m \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = m \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{y}$$

及

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故有

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} F(y) \geq \frac{m\pi}{2} > 0.$$

于是,  $F(y)$  当  $y=0$  时不连续.

### 3713. 求:

$$(a) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2};$$

$$(6) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2} dx;$$

$$(B) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx;$$

$$(r) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n}.$$

解 (a) 因  $\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $1+\alpha$  都是连续函数,

故含参变量  $\alpha$  的积分  $F(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$  是  $\alpha$  在  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  上的连续函数, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \arctg x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

(6) 同样,  $F(\alpha) = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2} dx$  是  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  上的连续函数, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 x dx = 1.$$

(B) 同样,  $F(\alpha) = \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx$  是  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  上的连续函数, 故

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(C) 考虑二元函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + (1 + xy)^{\frac{1}{y}}}, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ & 0 < y \leq 1 \text{ 时;} \\ \frac{1}{1 + e^x}, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x \leq 1, y = 0 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

由  $\lim_{u \rightarrow +0} (1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}} = e$  易知  $f(x, y)$  是  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y$

$\leq 1$  上的连续函数. 从而积分  $F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$  是  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  上的连续函数, 因此

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} F(y) = F(0),$$

从而更有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = F(0) = \int_0^1 f(x, 0) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = \ln \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \Big|_0^1 = \ln \frac{2e}{1+e}.
\end{aligned}$$

3714. 设函数  $f(x)$  在闭区间  $[a, A]$  上连续. 证明

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^x [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt = f(x) - f(a)$$

( $a < x < A$ ).

证 由于  $f(x)$  在  $[a, A]$  上连续, 故在  $[a, A]$  上存在原函数. 于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^x [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{h} [F(x+h) - F(a+h) - F(x) + F(a)] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h} \\
&= F'(x) - F'(a) = f(x) - f(a).
\end{aligned}$$

3715. 在下式中可否于积分符号下完成极限运算

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{y^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y^2}} dx ?$$

解 不能. 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{y^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y^2}} dx = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \Big|_0^1 \right) \\
&= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2},
\end{aligned}$$



而

$$\int_0^1 \left( \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{y^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \right) dx = \int_0^1 0 \cdot dx = 0.$$

3716. 当  $y = 0$  时, 可否根据莱布尼兹法则计算函数

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

的导数?

解 不能. 事实上, 我们有: 当  $y \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} F(y) &= \int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= x \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} \\ &\quad - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ &= \ln \sqrt{1 + y^2} - \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right) dx \\ &= \ln \sqrt{1 + y^2} - 1 + y \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{y}. \end{aligned}$$

又有

$$F(0) = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx = -1.$$

由此可知

$$F'_+(0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{2y} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{y} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'_-(0) &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y} \\
 &= \lim_{y \rightarrow -0} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{2y} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{y} \right] \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

故  $F'(0)$  不存在.

另一方面, 当  $x > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} \\
 &= \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{y=0} \equiv 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int_0^1 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} dx = 0.$$

由此可知, 当  $y = 0$  时不能在积分号下求导数, 就是求右导数或求左导数也不行, 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'_+(0) &= \frac{\pi}{2} \neq 0 \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'_-(0) &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \neq 0 \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

3717. 若

$$F(x) = \int_x^{x^2} e^{-xy^2} dy,$$

计算  $F'(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } F'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} (x^2) \cdot e^{-xy^2} \Big|_{y=x^2} \\
 &\quad - \frac{dx}{dx} \cdot e^{-xy^2} \Big|_{y=x} \\
 &\quad + \int_x^{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-xy^2}) dy \\
 &= 2xe^{-x^5} - e^{-x^3} - \int_x^{x^2} y^2 e^{-xy^2} dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

3718. 设:

$$(a) \quad F(a) = \int_{\sin a}^{\cos a} e^{a\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$(b) \quad F(a) = \int_{a+a}^{b+a} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx;$$

$$(c) \quad F(a) = \int_0^a \frac{\ln(1+ax)}{x} dx;$$

$$(d) \quad F(a) = \int_0^a f(x+a, x-a) dx;$$

$$(A) F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha^2} dx \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy,$$

求  $F'(\alpha)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 (a)} \quad F'(\alpha) &= -\sin \alpha \cdot e^{\alpha \sin \alpha} - \cos \alpha \cdot e^{\alpha \cos \alpha} \\ &\quad + \int_{\sin \alpha}^{\cos \alpha} \sqrt{1-x^2} e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad F'(\alpha) &= \frac{\sin \alpha(b+\alpha)}{b+\alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha(a+\alpha)}{a+\alpha} \\ &\quad + \int_{a+\alpha}^{b+\alpha} \cos \alpha x dx \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{b+\alpha} \right) \sin \alpha(b+\alpha) \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{a+\alpha} \right) \sin \alpha(a+\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (B) \quad F'(\alpha) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1+\alpha^2) + \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{1+\alpha x} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\alpha} \ln(1+\alpha^2). \end{aligned}$$

(r) 设  $u=x+\alpha$ ,  $v=x-\alpha$ , 则

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} f(u, v) dx.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} F'(\alpha) &= f(2\alpha, 0) + \int_0^{\alpha} [f'_u(u, v) - f'_v(u, v)] dx \\ &= f(2\alpha, 0) + 2 \int_0^{\alpha} f'_u(u, v) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^a [f'_u(u, v) + f'_v(u, v)] dx$$

$$= f(2a, 0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{d}{dz} f(u, v) dx$$

$$= f(2a, 0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx$$

$$= f(x+a, x-a) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=a}$$

$$= f(2a, 0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx$$

$$= [f(2a, 0) - f(a, -a)]$$

$$= f(a, -a) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u, v) dx.$$

$$(B) \quad F'(\alpha) = 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2 - \alpha}^{\alpha^2 + \alpha} \sin(\alpha^4 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy$$

$$+ \int_0^{\alpha^2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \right] dx$$

$$= 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2 - \alpha}^{\alpha^2 + \alpha} \sin(\alpha^4 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy$$

$$+ \int_0^{\alpha^2} \left\{ \sin[x^2 + (x+\alpha)^2 - \alpha^2] \right.$$

$$\left. - \sin[x^2 + (x-\alpha)^2 - \alpha^2] \right\} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} (-2\alpha) \cos(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \} dx \\
& = 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha}^{\alpha^2+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^4 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \\
& + \int_0^{\alpha^2} \{ \sin(2x^2 + 2\alpha x) + \sin(2x^2 - 2\alpha x) \\
& + \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} (-2\alpha) \cos(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \} dx \\
& = 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha}^{\alpha^2+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^4 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy \\
& + 2 \int_0^{\alpha^2} \sin 2x^2 \cos 2\alpha x dx \\
& - 2\alpha \int_0^{\alpha^2} dx \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} \cos(x^2 + y^2 - \alpha^2) dy.
\end{aligned}$$

3719. 若

$$F(x) = \int_0^x (x+y)f(y)dy,$$

其中  $f(x)$  为可微分的函数, 求  $F''(x)$ .

解  $F'(x) = 2x f(x) + \int_0^x f(y)dy,$

$$\begin{aligned}
F''(x) &= 2f(x) + 2x f'(x) + f(x) \\
&= 3f(x) + 2x f'(x).
\end{aligned}$$

3720. 设:

$$F(x) = \int_a^b f(y)|x-y|dy,$$

其中  $a < b$  及  $f(y)$  为可微分的函数, 求  $F''(x)$ .

解 当  $x \in (a, b)$  时, 由于

$$F(x) = \int_a^x (x-y)f(y)dy + \int_x^b (y-x)f(y)dy,$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x (x-y)f(y)dy \\ &\quad - \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^b (y-x)f(y)dy \\ &= \int_a^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(x-y)f(y)]dy \\ &\quad - \int_b^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(y-x)f(y)]dy \\ &= \int_a^x f(y)dy + \int_b^x f(y)dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x).$$

当  $x \in (a, b)$  时, 例如  $x \leq a$ , 则

$$F(x) = \int_a^b (y-x)f(y)dy,$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(y-x)f(y)]dy \\ &= - \int_a^b f(y)dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$F''(x) = 0;$$

同理, 对于  $x \geq b$  也可得  $F''(x) = 0$ . 总之,

$$F''(x) = \begin{cases} 2f(x), & \text{当 } x \in (a, b); \\ 0, & \text{当 } x \notin (a, b). \end{cases}$$

3721. 设:

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_0^h f(x+\xi+\eta) d\eta \quad (h > 0),$$

其中  $f(x)$  为连续函数, 求  $F''(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } F(x) &= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_0^h f(x+\xi+\eta) d\eta \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_{x+\xi}^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du. \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{x+\xi}^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du \right] d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h [f(x+\xi+h) - f(x+\xi)] d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} \left[ \int_{x+h}^{x+2h} f(u) du - \int_x^{x+h} f(u) du \right], \\ F''(x) &= \frac{1}{h^2} [f(x+2h) - f(x+h) - f(x+h) \\ &\quad + f(x)] \\ &= -\frac{1}{h^2} [f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)]. \end{aligned}$$

3722. 设:

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-1} dt,$$



求  $F^{(n)}(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } F'(x) &= \int_0^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(t)(x-t)^{n-1}] dt \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-2} dt, \\ F''(x) &= (n-1)(n-2) \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-3} dt, \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ F^{(n-1)}(x) &= (n-1)! \int_0^x f(t) dt,\end{aligned}$$

最后得

$$F^{(n)}(x) = (n-1)! f(x).$$

3723. 在区间  $1 \leq x \leq 3$  上用线性函数  $a+bx$  近似地代替函数  $f(x)=x^2$ , 使得

$$\int_1^3 (a+bx-x^2)^2 dx = \min.$$

解 设  $F(a, b) = \int_1^3 (a+bx-x^2)^2 dx$ , 则由于  $F(a, b)$  是  $a$  和  $b$  的二元连续函数, 并且易知当  $r = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $F(a, b) \rightarrow +\infty$ , 故  $F(a, b)$  必在有限处取得最小值. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 2 \int_1^3 (a+bx-x^2) dx = 4a+8b-\frac{52}{3} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 2 \int_1^3 x(a+bx-x^2) dx = 8a+\frac{52}{3}b-40 = 0 \end{cases}$$

得唯一的一组解  $a = -\frac{11}{3}$ ,  $b = 4$ .

于是, 当  $a = -\frac{11}{3}$ ,  $b = 4$  时  $F(a, b)$  达最小

值, 即所求的线性函数为  $4x - \frac{11}{3}$ .

3724. 依条件: 函数  $a+bx$  及  $\sqrt{1+x^2}$  在已知区间  $[0, 1]$  上的平均平方差为最小, 求近似公式

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx a+bx \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1).$$

解 按题设, 即在区间  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  上用线性函数  $a+bx$  近似代替函数  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ , 使得

$$\int_0^1 (a+bx - \sqrt{1+x^2})^2 dx = \min.$$

设  $F(a, b) = \int_0^1 (a+bx - \sqrt{1+x^2})^2 dx$ , 则  $F(a, b)$  是  $a$  和  $b$  的二元连续函数, 并且易知当  $r = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $F(a, b) \rightarrow +\infty$ , 故  $F(a, b)$  必在有限处取得最小值. 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 2 \int_0^1 (a+bx - \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \\ \quad = 2a + b - [\sqrt{2} + \ln(1+\sqrt{2})] = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 2 \int_0^1 x(a+bx - \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \\ \quad = a + \frac{2}{3}b - \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得唯一的一组解  $a \approx 0.934$ ,  $b \approx 0.427$ .

于是, 当  $a \approx 0.934$ ,  $b \approx 0.427$  时,  $F(a, b)$  为最小值, 即所求的近似公式为

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx 0.934 + 0.427x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1).$$

3725. 求完全椭圆积分

$$E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi$$

及

$$F(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \quad (0 < k < 1)$$

的导函数并以函数  $E(k)$  和  $F(k)$  来表示它们.

证明  $E(k)$  满足微分方程式

$$E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad E'(k) &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi) - 1}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{k} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \right] \\ &= \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k}. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'(k) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^2 \varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi \\
 &= -\frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi) - 1}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi \\
 &= -\frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

我们易证

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} &= \frac{1}{1-k^2} (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &\quad - \frac{k^2}{1-k^2} \frac{d}{d\varphi} [\sin \varphi \cos \varphi (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{1}{2}}],
 \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{1-k^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\varphi.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$F'(k) = -\frac{F(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)}. \quad (2)$$

由(1)式, 对  $k$  再求导数, 并注意到(2)式, 即

得

$$\begin{aligned} E''(k) &= \frac{[E'(k) - F'(k)]k - [E(k) - F(k)]}{k^2} \\ &= \frac{\left[ \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + \frac{F(k)}{k} - \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} \right]k - kE'(k)}{k^2} \\ &= -\frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} - \frac{E'(k)}{k}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$E''(k) + \frac{F'(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$$

3726. 证明: 足指数  $n$  为整数的贝塞尔函数

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

满足贝塞尔方程式

$$x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x) = 0.$$

$$\text{证 } J_n'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi \cdot \sin(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi,$$

$$J_n''(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \varphi \cdot \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [(x^2 \sin^2 \varphi + n^2 - x^2) \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) \\ &\quad - x \sin \varphi \cdot \sin(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi)] d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [(n^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \varphi) \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) \\
&\quad - x \sin \varphi \cdot \sin(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi)] d\varphi \\
&= -\frac{1}{\pi} (n + x \cos \varphi) \cdot \sin(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

本题获证。

3727. 设:

$$I(a) = \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x) dx}{\sqrt{a-x}},$$

其中函数  $\varphi(x)$  及其导函数  $\varphi'(x)$  在闭区间  $0 \leq x \leq a$  上连续.

证明: 当  $0 < a < a$  时有

$$I'(a) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{a}} + \int_0^a \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx.$$

证 当  $x=a$  时, 一般说来被积函数变成无穷, 所以 我们不能直接在积分号下求导数. 设  $x=at$ , 则此积分变成以下形式

$$I(a) = \sqrt{a} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(at)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt.$$

由于  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}}$  在  $[0, 1]$  上绝对可积, 故可利用积分

号下求导数的公式. 于是,

$$I'(a) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(at)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt$$

$$+\sqrt{a} \int_0^1 \frac{t \varphi'(at)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt.$$

再将  $x=at$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \frac{x \varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

利用分部积分法可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \varphi(0) + \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a-x} \varphi'(x) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

另一方面, 又有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^a \frac{x \varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx \\ &= - \int_0^a \sqrt{a-x} \varphi'(x) dx \\ &\quad + a \int_0^a \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

将 (2) 式及 (3) 式代入 (1) 式, 最后得

$$I'(a) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{a}} + \int_0^a \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx.$$

3728. 设有函数

$$u(x) = \int_0^1 K(x, y) v(y) dy,$$

其中

$$K(x, y) = \begin{cases} x(1-y), & \text{若 } x \leq y, \\ y(1-x), & \text{若 } x > y, \end{cases}$$

及  $v(y)$  都是连续的. 证明已知函数满足方程式

$$u''(x) = -v(x) \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1).$$

证 由题设得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= \int_0^x y(1-x)v(y)dy \\ &\quad + \int_x^1 x(1-y)v(y)dy. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 求导数即得

$$\begin{aligned} u'(x) &= x(1-x)v(x) - \int_0^x yv(y)dy \\ &\quad - x(1-x)v(x) + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y)dy \\ &= - \int_0^x yv(y)dy + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y)dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$u''(x) = -xv(x) - (1-x)v(x) = -v(x),$$

所以, 函数  $u(x)$  满足方程

$$u''(x) = -v(x) \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1).$$

3729. 设:

$$F(x, y) = \int_y^{xy} (x-yz)f(z)dz,$$

其中  $f(z)$  为可微分的函数, 求  $F''_{xy}(x, y)$ .



解  $F'_x(x, y) = y(x - xy^2)f(xy) + \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z)dz,$

$$\begin{aligned} F''_{xy}(x, y) &= (x - xy^2)f(xy) \\ &\quad + y \cdot (-2xy)f(xy) \\ &\quad + y(x - xy^2)f'(xy) \cdot x \\ &\quad + xf(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2}f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \\ &= x(2 - 3y^2)f(xy) \\ &\quad + x^2y(1 - y^2)f'(xy) \\ &\quad + \frac{x}{y^2}f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right). \end{aligned}$$

3730. 设  $f(x)$  为可微分两次的函数及  $F(x)$  为可微分的函数. 证明: 函数

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2}[f(x - at) + f(x + at)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} F(z)dz \end{aligned}$$

满足弦振动的方程式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

及初值条件:  $u(x, 0) = f(x), u'_t(x, 0) = F(x)$ .

证  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2}[-af'(x - at) + af'(x + at)]$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}F(x + at) + \frac{1}{2}F(x - at),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{1}{2} [a^2 f''(x-at) + a^2 f''(x+at)] \\ &\quad + \frac{a}{2} F'(x+at) - \frac{a}{2} F'(x-at). \quad (1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2} [f'(x-at) + f'(x+at)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} F(x+at) - \frac{1}{2a} F(x-at),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{2} [f''(x-at) + f''(x+at)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} F'(x+at) - \frac{1}{2a} F'(x-at). \quad (2)\end{aligned}$$

比较 (1) 式及 (2) 式, 即得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

此外, 还有

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, 0) &= \frac{1}{2} [f(x-0 \cdot t) + f(x+0 \cdot t)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-0 \cdot t}^{x+0 \cdot t} F(z) dz = f(x), \\ u'_t(x, 0) &= \frac{1}{2} [-a f'(x) + a f'(x)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} F(x) + \frac{1}{2} F(x) = F(x).\end{aligned}$$

本题获证.

3731. 证明: 若函数  $f(x)$  在闭区间  $[0, l]$  上连续及当  $0 \leq \xi \leq l$  时  $(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$ , 则函数

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_0^l \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

满足拉普拉斯方程式

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

证 利用积分号下的求导法则, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= - \int_0^l \frac{2(x-\xi)f(\xi)d\xi}{2[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= - \int_0^l \frac{(x-\xi)f(\xi)d\xi}{[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \int_0^l \frac{f(\xi) \cdot [2(x-\xi)^2 - y^2 - z^2]}{[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi. \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

同法可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \int_0^l \frac{f(\xi) \cdot [-(x-\xi)^2 + 2y^2 - z^2]}{[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \int_0^l \frac{f(\xi) \cdot [-(x-\xi)^2 - y^2 + 2z^2]}{[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi. \quad (3)$$

将 (1)、(2)、(3) 三式相加, 即证得

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

应用对参数的微分法，计算下列积分：

$$3732. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx.$$

解 将  $b$  视为常数， $a$  视为参变量。令

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx.$$

先设  $a > 0$ ， $b > 0$ 。我们有

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx,$$

$$\text{若 } a=b, \text{ 有 } I'(b) = \frac{2}{b} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2b}.$$

若  $a \neq b$ ，则作代换  $t = \operatorname{tg} x$ ，得

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + 1) \left( t^2 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \left( -\frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} t \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{at}{b} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a+b}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{a+b} \quad (0 < a < +\infty).$$

积分之，得

$$I(a) = \pi \ln(a+b) + C \quad (0 < a < +\infty),$$

其中  $C$  为某常数. 令  $a=b$ , 得

$$I(b) = \pi \ln 2b + C,$$

而  $I(b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln b^2 dx = \pi \ln b$ , 代入, 解之, 得

$$C = \pi \ln \frac{1}{2}. \text{ 于是,}$$

$$I(a) = \pi \ln(a+b) + \pi \ln \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2} \quad (0 < a < +\infty).$$

若  $a < 0$  或  $b < 0$ , 则可化为  $a > 0$  且  $b > 0$  的情形, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(|a|^2 \sin^2 x + |b|^2 \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= I(|a|) = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 不论  $a, b$  是正是负, 在任何情形, 均有

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}.$$

$$3733. \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx.$$

解 设  $I(a) = \int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx$ . 当  $|a| < 1$  时, 由于  $1 - 2a \cos x + a^2 \geq 1 - 2|a| + a^2 = (1 - |a|)^2 > 0$ , 故  $\ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2)$  为连续函数且具有连续导数, 从而可在积分号下求导数. 将  $I(a)$  对  $a$  求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \int_0^\pi \frac{-2 \cos x + 2a}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\pi \left( 1 + \frac{a^2 - 1}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a} \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{(1 + a^2) - 2a \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a(1 + a^2)} \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1 + \left( \frac{-2a}{1 + a^2} \right) \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \arctg \left( \frac{1+a}{1-a} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^\pi * \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $|a| < 1$  时,  $I(a) = C$  (常数). 但是,  $I(0) = 0$ , 故  $C = 0$ , 从而  $I(a) = 0$ .

当  $|a| > 1$  时, 令  $b = \frac{1}{a}$ , 则  $|b| < 1$ , 并有

$$I(b) = 0.$$

于是, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(a) &= \int_0^\pi \ln \left( \frac{b^2 - 2b \cos x + 1}{b^2} \right) dx \\
 &= I(b) - 2\pi \ln |b| \\
 &= -2\pi \ln |b| = 2\pi \ln |a|.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $|a| = 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(1) &= \int_0^\pi \ln 2 (1 - \cos x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \left( \ln 4 + 2 \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt \\
 &= 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \right)^{**}) \\
 &= 0;
 \end{aligned}$$

同法可求得  $I(-1) = 0$ .

综上所述, 故知

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } |a| \leq 1; \\ 2\pi \ln |a|, & \text{当 } |a| > 1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用2028题(a)的结果.

\*\*) 利用2353题(a)的结果.

$$3734. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctg(a \operatorname{tg} x)}{\operatorname{tg} x} dx.$$

解. 令  $I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x, a) dx$ , 其中  $f(x, a) = \frac{\arctg(a \operatorname{tg} x)}{\operatorname{tg} x}$ . 本来  $f(x, a)$  在  $x=0$  和  $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$  时

无定义, 但因  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} f(x, a) = a$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} f(x, a) = 0$ ,

故若补充定义  $f(0, a) = a$ ,  $f(\frac{\pi}{2}, a) = 0$ , 则  $f(x, a)$

为  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  上的连续函数.

又当  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} f'_x(x, a) &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{1 + a^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + a^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x}. \end{aligned}$$

而按规定  $f(0, a) = a$ ,  $f(\frac{\pi}{2}, a) = 0$ , 故

$$f'_x(0, a) = 1, \quad f'_x(\frac{\pi}{2}, a) = 0.$$

由此可知

$$f'_a(x, a) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + a^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x}, & \text{当 } 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty \text{ 时;} \\ 0, & \text{当 } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$



显然  $f_0(x, a)$  在  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $0 < a < +\infty$  上连续,

在  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $-\infty < a < 0$  上也连续 (注意, 在点

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $a = 0$  不连续), 故由积分号下求导数法则知

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

( $0 < a < +\infty$  或  $-\infty < a < 0$ ).

作代换  $\operatorname{tg} x = t$ , 得 (当  $a^2 \neq 1$  时)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)(1+a^2 t^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{a^2}{a^2 t^2 + 1} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2(1+|a|)}. \end{aligned}$$

若  $a^2 = 1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

总之, 有

$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{2(1+|a|)}$$

$$(0 \leq a < +\infty \text{ 或 } -\infty < a < 0),$$

积分之, 得

$$I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+a) + C_1 \quad (0 \leq a < +\infty),$$

$$I(a) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1-a) + C_2 \quad (-\infty < a < 0),$$

其中  $C_1, C_2$  是两个常数. 由于上面已述  $f(x, a)$  在

$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty$  上连续, 故  $I(a)$  在  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  上连续, 因此  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+0} I(a) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0-0} I(a) = I(0)$ ;

但  $I(0) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+0} I(a) = C_1$ ,  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0-0} I(a) = C_2$ ,

故  $C_1 = C_2 = 0$ . 于是, 最后得

$$I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} a \ln(1+|a|) \quad (-\infty < a < +\infty).$$

$$3735. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x} \quad (|a| < 1).$$

解 解法一

设  $I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x}$ . 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} &= \frac{1-a^2 \cos^2 x}{1-2a \cos x+a^2 \cos^2 x} \\ &\geq \frac{1-a^2}{1+2|a|+a^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1-a^2}{(1+|a|)^2} > 0,$$

故  $\ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x}$  为连续函数. 又由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+at) - \ln(1-at)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{a}{1+at} - \frac{-a}{1-at}}{1} = 2a, \end{aligned}$$

今补充被积函数在  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  处的值为  $2a$ , 即易知被积函数为连续函数, 且它对  $a$  有连续导数, 从而可在积分号下求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{1+a \cos x} + \frac{1}{1-a \cos x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \left[ \arctg \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-a}{1+a}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \arctg \left( \sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-a}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} *) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

从而  $I(a) = \pi \arcsin a + C$  ( $|a| < 1$ ). 又  $I(0) = 0$ , 故  $C = 0$ .

于是,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \pi \arcsin a \quad (|a| < 1).$$

\*) 利用2028题(a)的结果.

解法二

把被积函数表成下述积分形式

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} = 2a \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1-a^2 y^2 \cos^2 x}.$$

注意, 此式当  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时也成立, 此时左端应理解为其极限值

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} = 2a.$$

于是, 当  $a \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x} \\ &= 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1-a^2 y^2 \cos^2 x} \\ &= 2a \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-a^2 y^2 \cos^2 x} \\ &= 2a \int_0^1 \frac{\pi}{2 \sqrt{1-a^2 y^2}} dy \quad (**) \\ &= \pi a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \arcsin ay \Big|_0^1 = \pi \arcsin a; \end{aligned}$$

当  $a = 0$  时, 原积分显然为零. 因此,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \pi \arcsin a \quad (|a| < 1).$$

\*\*) 利用2028题(a)的结果, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-a^2 y^2 \cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{1+ay \cos x} + \frac{1}{1-ay \cos x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2 y^2}} \left[ \arctg \left( \sqrt{\frac{1-ay}{1+ay}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \arctg \left( \sqrt{\frac{1+ay}{1-ay}} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2 y^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2 \sqrt{1-a^2 y^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

3736. 利用公式

$$\frac{\arctg x}{x} = \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2 y^2},$$

$$\text{计算积分 } \int_0^1 \frac{\arctg x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^1 \frac{\arctg x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2 y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由于函数  $\frac{1}{1+x^2 y^2}$  在  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$  上连

续, 且  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  在  $[0, 1]$  上绝对可积, 故上述积分号可交换

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1+x^2y^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

作代换  $x = \cos t$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1+x^2y^2)} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+y^2\cos^2 t} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\operatorname{tg} t}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

于是, 由 (1) 式及 (2) 式即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\pi dy}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

3737. 应用积分符号下的积分法, 计算积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 首先注意, 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{bx^{b-1} - ax^{a-1}}{x^{-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (bx^b - ax^a) = b - a, \end{aligned}$$

故  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$  不是广义积分, 并且, 如果补充定义被积函数在  $x=0$  时的值为 0, 在  $x=1$  时的值为  $b-a$ , 则可理解为  $[0, 1]$  上连续函数的积分. 由于

$$\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \int_a^b x^y dy \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

(注意,  $x=0$  时左端规定为 0,  $x=1$  时左端规定为  $b-a$ ), 而函数  $x^y$  在  $0 \leq x \leq 1, a \leq y \leq b$  上连续 (不妨设  $a < b$ ), 故有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_a^b x^y dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 x^y dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{dy}{1+y} = \ln \frac{1+b}{1+a}. \end{aligned}$$

3738. 计算积分:

$$(a) \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx;$$

$$(b) \int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 (a) 不妨设  $a < b$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \int_a^b x^y dy \\ &= \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y dx, \end{aligned}$$

这里, 当  $x=0$  时,  $\sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y$  理解为零, 从而

$\sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y$  在  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $a \leq y \leq b$  上连续, 故可

应用积分号下的积分法交换积分次序.

作代换  $x=e^{-t}$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(y+1)t} \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1+(1+y)^2} [- (y+1) \sin t \\ & \quad - \cos t] e^{-(y+1)t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} *) \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{1+(1+y)^2}.$$

于是, 最后得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{dy}{1+(1+y)^2} = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}(1+y) \Big|_a^b \\ &= \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}(1+b) - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}(1+a) \\ &= \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{b-a}{1+(1+b)(1+a)}. \end{aligned}$$

(6) 同(a)并利用1828题的结果易得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \\ &= \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) x^y dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{1+y}{1+(1+y)^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln[1+(1+y)^2] \Big|_a^b \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b^2+2b+2}{a^2+2a+2}. \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用1829题的结果.

3739. 设  $F(k)$  和  $E(k)$  为完全椭圆积分 (参阅问题3725). 证明公式

$$(a) \quad \int_0^k F(k) k dk = E(k) - k^2 F(k);$$

$$(6) \int_0^k E(k) k dk = \frac{1}{3} [(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)],$$

其中  $k_1^2 = 1 - k^2$ .

证 (a) 利用 3725 题的结果, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & [E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)]' \\ &= E'(k) + 2k F(k) - (1 - k^2) F'(k) \\ &= \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + 2k F(k) \\ &\quad - (1 - k^2) \left[ \frac{E(k)}{k(1 - k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k} \right] \\ &= k F(k). \end{aligned}$$

于是,

$$E(k) - k_1^2 F(k) = \int_0^k k F(k) dk + C,$$

其中  $C$  为常数. 但当  $k=0$  时, 上式左端为  $E(0) - F(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ , 而右端等于  $C$ , 故  $C=0$ . 最后证得

$$\int_0^k k F(k) dk = E(k) - k_1^2 F(k).$$

(6) 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} [(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)]' \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [2k E(k) + (1+k^2)E'(k) + 2k F(k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -(1-k^2)F'(k)] \\
& = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 2k E(k) + (1+k^2) \cdot \frac{E(k)-F(k)}{k} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 2k F(k) - (1-k^2) \cdot \left[ \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k} \right] \right\} \\
& = k E(k),
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\frac{1}{3}[(1+k^2)E(k)-k_1^2 F(k)] = \int_0^k k E(k) dk + C,$$

以  $k=0$  代入上式, 得  $C=0$ . 于是, 最后证得

$$\int_0^k k E(k) dk = \frac{1}{3}[(1+k^2)E(k)-k_1^2 F(k)].$$

3740. 证明公式

$$\int_0^x x J_0(x) dx = x J_1(x),$$

其中  $J_0(x)$  及  $J_1(x)$  为足指数是 0 与 1 的贝塞耳函数 (参阅问题 3726) .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证} \quad \int_0^x u J_0(u) du &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x u du \int_0^\pi \cos(-u \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x u du \int_0^\pi [\cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi \\
&\quad + \sin(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi] d\varphi \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi u \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi d\varphi \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi u \sin(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) \sin \varphi d\varphi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) d(u \sin \varphi) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x d\varphi \int_0^x u \sin(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) d(u \sin \varphi - \varphi) \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) d(u \sin \varphi - \varphi) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x d\varphi \int_0^x u d \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos(\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x d\varphi \int_0^x \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) du \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos(\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x du \int_0^\pi \cos(\varphi - u \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \cos(\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi = x J_1(x),
\end{aligned}$$

上述各式中的被积函数显然为  $u$  及  $\varphi$  的二元连续函数，因此，交换积分顺序是合理的。本题获证。

## § 2. 带参数的广义积分. 积分的一致收敛性

1° 一致收敛性的定义 若对于任何的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 都存在有数  $B = B(\varepsilon)$ , 使得在  $b \geq B$  的条件下有

$$\left| \int_b^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon \quad (y_1 < y < y_2),$$

则称广义积分

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \quad (1)$$

(其中函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $a \leq x < +\infty$ ,  $y_1 < y < y_2$  内是连续的) 在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  内一致收敛.

积分 (1) 的一致收敛与形状如下的一切级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} f(x, y) dx \quad (2)$$

(其中  $a = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n < a_{n+1} < \dots$  且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$ ) 的一致收敛等价.

若积分 (1) 在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  中一致收敛, 则在这个区间内它是参数  $y$  的连续函数.

2° 哥西判别法则 积分 (1) 在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  内一致收敛的充分而且必要的条件为, 对于任何的  $\varepsilon > 0$  便存在有数  $B = B(\varepsilon)$ , 使得只要是  $b' \geq B$  及  $b'' \geq B$  则

$$\text{当 } y_1 < y < y_2 \text{ 时 } \left| \int_{b'}^{b''} f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

3° 外尔什特拉斯判别法 对于积分 (1) 一致收敛的

充分条件为, 与参数  $y$  无关的强函数  $F(x)$  存在, 使得

$$(1) \text{ 当 } a \leq x < +\infty \text{ 时 } |f(x, y)| \leq F(x)$$

及

$$(2) \int_a^{+\infty} F(x) dx < +\infty.$$

4° 对于不连续函数的广义积分有类似的定理.

求积分的收敛域:

$$3741. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解 当  $a \geq 0$  时,

$$\frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

而积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctg x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故原积分收敛.

当  $a < 0$  时, 原积分显然发散. 于是, 积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} dx \text{ 的收敛域为 } a \geq 0 \text{ 的一切 } a \text{ 值.}$$

$$3742. \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx.$$

解 首先注意

$$\left( \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} \right)' = -\frac{(1-p)x^p + (1-q)x^q}{(x^p + x^q)^2}.$$

若  $\max(p, q) > 1$ , 则显然当  $x$  充分大时,  $\left(-\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}\right)' < 0$ , 从而当  $x$  充分大时函数  $\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}$  是递减的, 并且很明显, 这时

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^p+x^q} = 0.$$

又因  $\left| \int_x^A \cos x \, dx \right| = |\sin A| \leq 1$  (对任何  $A > \pi$ ),

故知  $\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p+x^q} \, dx$  收敛.

若  $\max(p, q) \leq 1$ , 则恒有  $\left(-\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}\right)' \geq 0$ ,

故函数  $\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}$  在  $x \geq \pi$  上是递增的, 于是, 对于任何正整数  $n$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p+x^q} \, dx \\ & \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{x^p+x^q} \, dx \\ & \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi^p+\pi^q} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \\ & = \frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{2}}{8(\pi^p+\pi^q)} = \text{常数} > 0, \end{aligned}$$

故不满足柯西收敛准则, 因此积分  $\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p+x^q} \, dx$

发散.

$$3743. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^q}{x^p} dx.$$

解 若  $q = 0$ , 则由于积分  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$  仅当  $p > 1$  时收敛, 而积分  $\int_0^A \frac{1}{x^p} dx$  仅当  $p < 1$  时收敛, 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 1}{x^p} dx$  对于任何的  $p$  值及  $q = 0$  发散.

若  $q \neq 0$ , 则积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^q}{x^p} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{-p} \sin x^q dx,$$

利用 2380 题的结果即知: 当  $\left| \frac{1-p}{q} \right| < 1$  时, 原积分收敛.

$$3744. \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p}.$$

解 考虑积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\ln^p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \\ &= \int_0^1 \ln^{-p}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx, \end{aligned}$$

利用 2362 题的结果即知: 它当  $-p > -1$  或  $p < 1$  时收敛.



再考虑积分

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p} = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\ln^p x}.$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} (x-1)^p \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^p x} &= \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \right]^p \\ &= \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{1}{x^{-1}} \right]^p = 1, \end{aligned}$$

故积分  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\ln^p x}$  与积分  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^p}$  具有相同的敛散性, 而后者显然当  $p < 1$  时收敛,  $p \geq 1$  时发散, 从而前者亦然.

于是, 仅当  $p < 1$  时, 积分

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p}$$

收敛.

$$3745. \int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} dx.$$

$$\text{解} \int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x} \cdot \sqrt[n]{1+x}} dx.$$

由于当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时, 对于任意的  $n$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{1+x}$  与

$\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}}$  都是单调有界函数, 故原积分与积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx$$

同敛散. 对此积分作代换  $t = \frac{1}{1-x}$ , 则得

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t^{2-\frac{1}{n}}} dt.$$

易知积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t^a} dt$  仅当  $a > 0$  时收敛. 事实上, 当  $a > 0$  时它显然收敛. 当  $a = 0$  时它显然发散. 当  $a < 0$  时, 令  $\beta = -a$  ( $\beta > 0$ ), 则对于正整数  $n$  有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} t^\beta \cos t dt \\ & \geq (2n\pi)^\beta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow +\infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \end{aligned}$$

故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^\beta \cos t dt$  发散.

于是, 积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} dx$$

仅当  $2 - \frac{1}{n} > 0$  时收敛, 即仅当  $n < 0$  或  $n > \frac{1}{2}$  时收敛.

$$3746. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx \quad (p > 0).$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^{p-1} + \frac{\sin x}{x}} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } p > 1 \text{ 时;} \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \text{当 } p = 1 \text{ 时;} \\ 0, & \text{当 } 0 < p < 1 \text{ 时,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

故  $x = 0$  不是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx$  的瑕点, 因此,

只要讨论积分  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx$  ( $p > 0$ ) 的敛散性.

由于

$$\frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{x^p} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + \sin x)},$$

而  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$  收敛 (当  $p > 0$  时), 故只要讨论

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + \sin x)} dx$$

的敛散性. 但当  $p > 0$ ,  $x \geq 2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x^p(x^p + 1)} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x^p(x^p + 1)} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + 1)} \leq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p + \sin x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p-1)} \leq \frac{1}{x^p(x^p-1)}.$$

而易知  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^p(x^p+1)} dx$  恒收敛 (当  $p > 0$  时), 积

分  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p(x^p+1)}$  当  $0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时发散, 积分

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p(x^p-1)}$  当  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  时收敛, 故积分

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p(x^p+\sin x)} dx$  当  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  时收敛, 当  $0 < p$

$\leq \frac{1}{2}$  时发散. 由此可知, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p+\sin x} dx$

( $p > 0$ ) 仅当  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  时收敛.

利用与级数比较的方法研究下列积分的收敛性:

$$3747. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx.$$

解 设  $a > 0$ . 我们证明: 对任何数列

$$0 = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n < \cdots \quad (a_n \rightarrow +\infty),$$

级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  都收敛. 事实上, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{x+a} \Big|_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} + \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\sin x}{(x+a)^2} dx, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \\ &= \frac{\sin a_{m+p}}{a_{m+p}+a} - \frac{\sin a_m}{a_m+a} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{\sin x}{(x+a)^2} dx, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{n=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a} + \frac{1}{a_m+a} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a} + \frac{1}{a_m+a} + \left( \frac{1}{a_m+a} - \frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{a_m+a}, \end{aligned}$$

由此可知, 满足柯西收敛准则, 从而级数

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  收敛, 因此, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  收敛.

若  $a=0$ , 显然瑕积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$  发散, 故广

义积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$  发散.

下设  $a < 0$ . 若  $a = -\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi$  ( $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ),

则

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \\
&= \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx + \int_{(n+1)\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \\
&= \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t+\frac{\pi}{2}} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

由上所证，右端第二个积分收敛；又由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (n+\frac{1}{2})\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} = (-1)^{n+1},$$

故右端第一个积分收敛（它不是广义积分，补充定义被积函数在  $x = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$  时的值为  $(-1)^{n+1}$  后即为

连续函数的积分）；从而，此时积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  收敛。

若  $a < 0$  但  $a \neq -(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$  ( $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ )，此时  $\cos(-a) \neq 0$ 。由连续性，可取  $\delta > 0$ ，使当  $-a \leq x \leq -a + \delta$  时  $\cos x$  保持定号且

$$|\cos x| \geq \frac{1}{2} |\cos(-a)|.$$

于是，

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx \right| \\
& \geq \frac{1}{2} |\cos(-a)| \cdot \int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{dx}{x+a} = +\infty.
\end{aligned}$$

由此可知,瑕积分  $\int_{-a}^{-a+b} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  发散.从而积分

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  更是发散.

综上所述,积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$$

仅当  $a > 0$  及  $a = -(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )

时收敛.

3748.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} \quad (n > 0),$

**解** 由于被积函数非负,故只要考虑化为一种特殊的(正项)级数即可.我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}. \end{aligned}$$

又积分

$$0 \leq \int_{(k-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$$

$$\leq \int_{(k-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{k\pi dx}{1 + [(k-1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x},$$

$$\int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(k-1)\pi dx}{1 + [(k+1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x}$$

$$\leq \int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^n \sin^2 x}$$

$$\leq \int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(k+1)\pi dx}{1 + [(k-1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x},$$

且

$$\int_{(k-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 + a^2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{\operatorname{ctg} x}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \right) \Big|_{(k-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}},$$

$$\int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 + a^2 \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \operatorname{arctg} (\sqrt{1+a^2} \operatorname{tg} x) \Big|_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{1+a^2}.$$



由于

$$\frac{\pi}{4} < \arctg \sqrt{1+a^2} < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

从而

$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}} < \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+a^2 \sin^2 x} < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} \\ &< \frac{k\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}}, \\ &\frac{(k-1)\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k+1)\pi]^n}} \\ &< \int_{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x} < \frac{(k+1)\pi^2}{\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}}. \end{aligned}$$

由于当  $n > 4$  时, 级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}}$  及

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k+1)\pi^2}{\sqrt{1+[(k-1)\pi]^n}}$  收敛; 而当  $n \leq 4$  时, 级数

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k-1)\pi^2}{2\sqrt{1+[(k+1)\pi]^n}}$  发散, 故级数

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1)\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$$

当  $n > 4$  时收敛, 而级数

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$$

仅当  $n \geq 4$  时收敛。

因此，积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$$

仅当  $n \geq 4$  时收敛。

3749. 
$$\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \sqrt[p]{\sin^2 x}}.$$

解 由于被积函数非负，故只要考虑化为一种特殊的（正项）级数即可。我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \sqrt[p]{\sin^2 x}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{dx}{x^p \sqrt[p]{\sin^2 x}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(x+n\pi)^p \sqrt[p]{\sin^2 x}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是，

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[p]{\sin^2 x}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^p \pi^p} \\ & \leq \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \sqrt[p]{\sin^2 x}} \\ & \leq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[p]{\sin^2 x}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \pi^p}. \end{aligned}$$

易证积分

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}}$$

收敛, 且级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$$

当  $p > 1$  时收敛; 当  $p \leq 1$  时发散. 因此, 原积分仅当  $p > 1$  时收敛.

$$3750. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx.$$

解 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx. \end{aligned}$$

易知右端第一个积分 ( $x=0$  可能是瑕点) 当  $n < 2$  时收敛, 当  $n \geq 2$  时发散. 下面研究右端第二个积分. 先设  $n > -1$ . 对任何数列

$$1 = a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_k < \cdots \quad (a_k \rightarrow +\infty),$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \\ &= - \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{d[\cos(x+x^2)]}{x^n(1+2x)} \\ &= - \frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^n(1+2x)} \Big|_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$- \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{[2(n+1)x+n]\cos(x+x^2)}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \\ &= - \frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^n(1+2x)} \Big|_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \\ &= - \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{[2(n+1)x+n]\cos(x+x^2)}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2a_m^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2a_{m+p}^{n+1}} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

易知积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx$  收敛 (因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{n+2} \cdot \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} = \frac{n+1}{2} > 0,$$

$n+2 > 1$ ) .

由此可知, 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 必存在  $N$ , 使当  $n > N$  时, 对  $p=1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 均有

$$\left| \sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

于是, 根据柯西收敛准则, 级数

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$$

收敛, 从而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$  收敛.

再设  $n \leq -1$ . 令  $\xi_k$  和  $\eta_k$  分别表方程  $x^2+x=2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}$  和  $x^2+x=2k\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}$  的 (唯一) 正根, 其中  $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ; 即令

$$\xi_k = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}-1),$$

$$\eta_k = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1+8k\pi+2\pi}-1).$$

于是  $\eta_k > \xi_k \rightarrow +\infty$  (当  $k \rightarrow \infty$  时). 我们有 (注意  $-n \geq 1$ )

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\xi_k}^{\eta_k} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \\ & \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\xi_k}^{\eta_k} x^{-n} dx \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\xi_k}^{\eta_k} x dx \\ & \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \xi_k (\eta_k - \xi_k) \\ & = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}-1}{\sqrt{1+8k\pi+2\pi}+\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}} \\ & \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{当 } k \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时}). \end{aligned}$$

由此可知, 此时积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$  发散.

综上所述, 积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$$

仅当  $-1 < n < 2$  时收敛.

3751. 在肯定的意义上表达出来, 甚么是积分

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

在已知区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  内不一致收敛?

解 若对于某个正数  $\varepsilon_0$ , 不论  $B$  取得多大, 恒存在  $b_0 \geq B$  以及  $y_0 \in (y_1, y_2)$  ( $b_0$  与  $y_0$  都依赖于  $B$ ), 使得

$$\left| \int_{b_0}^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right| \geq \varepsilon_0,$$

则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  在区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  内不一致收敛.

3752. 证明: 若 1) 积分

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

收敛, 2) 函数  $\varphi(x, y)$  有界并关于  $x$  是单调的, 则积分

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx$$

一致收敛 (在对应的域内).

证 设  $|\varphi(x, y)| \leq L$ , 则由题设 1) 知: 对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 总存在数  $B = B(\varepsilon)$ , 使当  $A' > A > B$  时, 就

有不等式

$$\left| \int_A^{A'} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}. \quad (1)$$

由积分第二中值定理知：存在  $\xi \in (A, A')$ ，使有下述等式

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_A^{A'} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx \\ &= \varphi(A+0, y) \cdot \int_A^{\xi} f(x) dx \\ & \quad + \varphi(A'-0, y) \cdot \int_{\xi}^{A'} f(x) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

由 (1) 式，得

$$\left| \int_A^{\xi} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}, \quad \left| \int_{\xi}^{A'} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}.$$

于是，由 (2) 式，可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_A^{A'} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx \right| \\ & \leq L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} + L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} = \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

即积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx$  在对应的  $y$  域内一致收敛。

3753. 证明：一致收敛的积分

$$I = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} \left( x - \frac{1}{y} \right)^2} dx \quad (0 < y < 1)$$

不能以与参数无关的收敛积分为强函数.

证 任给  $\varepsilon > 0$ . 取  $A_0 > 1$  充分大, 使

$$\int_{A_0 - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\varepsilon}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du < \varepsilon.$$

下证: 当  $A > A_0$  时, 对一切  $0 < y < 1$ , 均有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx < \varepsilon.$$

事实上, 当  $\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}} \leq y < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx &< \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \int_{A - \frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \leq \int_{A - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\varepsilon}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \\ &< \int_{A_0 - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\varepsilon}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du < \varepsilon; \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 < y < \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}}$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx \\ &< \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \int_1^{\frac{1}{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}\left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx \\
& = \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}t^2} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}t^2} dt \\
& < 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{y^2}} dt = 2y \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \\
& = 2y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} < \varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

由此可知, 积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}\left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dx$  在  $0 < y < 1$  上一致收敛.

最后证明, 不存在这样的函数  $\varphi(x)$  ( $x \geq 1$ ), 使

$$\begin{aligned}
0 < e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}\left(x - \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} & \leq \varphi(x) \\
(x \geq 1, \quad 0 < y < 1), \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

并且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$  收敛. 用反证法. 假定有这样的函数

$\varphi(x)$  存在, 则由  $\int_1^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$  的收敛性可知, 必

存在点  $x_0 > 1$  使  $\varphi(x_0) < 1$ . 于是, 令  $y_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}$ , 则  $0 < y_0 < 1$  且

$$e^{-\frac{1}{y_0^2}\left(x_0 - \frac{1}{y_0}\right)^2} = 1 > \varphi(x_0),$$

此显然与 (1) 式矛盾. 由此可知, 一致收敛的积分

$I$  的被积函数不能以与参数  $y$  无关的具收敛积分的函数为强函数。证毕。

3754. 证明：积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx$$

1) 在任何区间  $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$  内一致收敛；2) 在区间  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b$  内非一致收敛。

证 显然，积分  $I$  对于每一个定值  $\alpha \geq 0$  是收敛的。

事实上，当  $\alpha = 0$  时， $\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = 0$ ；当  $\alpha > 0$

时， $\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = -e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$ 。

1) 如果  $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$ ，则由于

$$0 < \int_A^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = e^{-\alpha A} \leq e^{-aA},$$

故对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ ，可以找到不依赖于  $\alpha$  的数  $A_0 = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ ，使当  $A > A_0$  时，就有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx < e^{-aA_0} = \varepsilon.$$

于是，在区间  $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$  上积分  $I$  一致收敛。

2) 如果  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b$ ，则不存在这样的数  $A_0$ 。事实上，取  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$  就办不到。由于当  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  时， $e^{-A\alpha} \rightarrow 1$ ，故对于足够小的  $\alpha$  值， $e^{-A\alpha}$  就比任意一个小于 1 的数  $\varepsilon$  为大。因此，在区间  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b$  上，积

分  $I$  对  $\alpha$  的收敛是不一致的。

3755. 证明迪里黑里积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

1) 在每一个不含数值  $\alpha = 0$  的闭区间  $[a, b]$  上一致收敛, 2) 在含数值  $\alpha = 0$  的每一个闭区间  $[a, b]$  上非一致收敛。

证 不失一般性, 我们只考虑  $\alpha$  的正值。

1) 由于积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

是收敛的, 故对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在数  $A_0$ , 使当  $A > A_0$  时, 恒有

$$\left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \right| < \varepsilon.$$

当  $\alpha > 0$  时, 由于

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_{A\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz,$$

故取  $A > \frac{A_0}{\alpha}$ , 对于  $\alpha \geq a > 0$ , 就有

$$\left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

于是, 在区间  $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$  上, 积分  $I$  是一致收敛的。

2) 对于任何的  $A > 0$ , 当  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx \\ &= \int_{Aa}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当  $a > 0$  且充分小时, 有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx > \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

于是, 在区间  $0 \leq a \leq b$  ( $b > 0$ ) 上, 积分  $I$  不一致收敛.

研究下列积分在所指定区间内的一致收敛性:

3756.  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx \quad (0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty).$

解 由于当  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  时,

$$|e^{-\alpha x} \sin x| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x},$$

且积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$  收敛, 故积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx$$

在区间  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

3757.  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^a e^{-x} dx \quad (a \leq a \leq b).$

解 当  $a \leq a \leq b$  且  $x \geq 1$  时,

$$0 < x^a e^{-x} \leq x^b e^{-x}.$$

由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot x^b e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{b+2}}{e^x} = 0,$$

故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^b e^{-x} dx$  收敛. 从而积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} x^a e^{-x} dx$$

在区间  $a \leq \alpha \leq b$  上一致收敛.

$$3758. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx \quad (-\infty < \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 由于  $\left| \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , 且积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \pi$  收敛, 故积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx$$

在  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

$$3759. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+\alpha)^2+1} \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 由于  $0 < \frac{1}{(x+\alpha)^2+1} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty)$ ,

且积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  收敛, 故积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+\alpha)^2+1}$$

在  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

$$3760. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx \quad (0 \leq a < +\infty).$$

解 首先注意, 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} = 1,$$

故  $x=0$  不是瑕点.

证法一

由于  $\left| \int_0^A \sin x dx \right| = |1 - \cos A| \leq 2$ , 而当  $0 \leq a < +\infty$  时, 函数  $\frac{e^{-ax}}{x}$  在  $x > 0$  关于  $x$  递减, 并且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时它关于  $a$  ( $0 \leq a < +\infty$ ) 一致趋于零 (因为  $0 \leq a < +\infty$ ,  $x > 0$  时,  $0 < \frac{e^{-ax}}{x} \leq \frac{1}{x}$ ), 故由

迪里黑里判别法知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx$  在  $0 \leq a < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

证法二

由积分学第二中值定理知: 当  $A' > A > 0$  时,

$$\left| \int_A^{A'} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{A} \int_A^{\xi} e^{-ax} \sin x dx \right|,$$

其中  $A \leq \xi \leq A'$ . 我们知道  $e^{-ax} \sin x$  的原函数是

$$F_a(x) = -\frac{a \sin x + \cos x}{1 + a^2} e^{-ax},$$

显然, 当  $a \geq 0$ ,  $x > 0$  时,

$$|F_a(x)| \leq \frac{a+1}{1+a^2} \leq \frac{2a}{1+a^2} + \frac{1}{1+a^2} < 2,$$

故当  $A' > A > 0$ ,  $0 \leq a < +\infty$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_A^{A'} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{A} (F_a(\xi) - F_a(A)) \right| < \frac{4}{A}. \end{aligned}$$

由此, 利用一致收敛的哥西收敛准则, 即知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx$$

在  $0 \leq a < +\infty$  上一致收敛. 证毕.

3761.  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx$  ( $0 \leq a < +\infty$ ), 其中  $p > 0$  是常数.

解 由于

$$\left| \int_1^A \cos x dx \right| = |\sin A - \sin 1| \leq 2,$$

而当  $0 \leq a < +\infty$  时, 函数  $\frac{e^{-ax}}{x^p}$  在  $x \geq 1$  关于  $x$  递减且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时关于  $a$  ( $0 \leq a < +\infty$ ) 一致趋于零 (因为  $0 \leq a < +\infty$ ,  $x \geq 1$  时,  $0 < \frac{e^{-ax}}{x^p} \leq \frac{1}{x^p}$ ),

故由迪里黑里判别法即知  $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx$  在  $0 \leq a < +\infty$  上一致收敛.

注意, 也可仿3760题证法二, 利用积分学第二中

值定理来证明。

$$3762. \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 此积分是收敛的。事实上，当  $\alpha = 0$  时，积分为零；当  $\alpha > 0$  时，设  $\sqrt{\alpha} x = t$ ，则得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

但是，此积分却不一致收敛。事实上，对于任何的  $A > 0$ ，由于

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_A^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_{\sqrt{\alpha} A}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

故对于  $0 < \varepsilon_0 < \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ ，必存在  $\alpha_0 > 0$ ，使有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha_0} e^{-\alpha_0 x^2} dx > \varepsilon_0,$$

即此积分不是一致收敛的。

$$3763. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx, \quad (a) \ a < \alpha < b;$$

$$(b) \ -\infty < \alpha < +\infty.$$

解 显然，对任何固定的  $\alpha$ ，积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx$  都收敛，并且（作代换  $x - \alpha = t$ ）

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}.$$



(a) 取正数  $R$  充分大, 使  $-R < a < b < R$ . 显然, 当  $|x| \geq R$  时, 对一切  $a < \alpha < b$ , 有

$$0 < e^{-(x-a)^2} < e^{-(|x|-R)^2},$$

显然积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(|x|-R)^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-R)^2} dx$

收敛, 故积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$  对  $a < \alpha < b$  一致收敛.

(6) 对任何  $A > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{A-a}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

故当  $\alpha$  充分大时,  $\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx > \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ ; 由此

可知  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$  在  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  上非一致收敛,

当然  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$  在  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  上更非一致收敛.

$$3764. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x dy \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

解 此积分对任一固定的  $x$  值, 显然是收敛的, 且当  $x > 0$  时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x dy = \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

但是, 它对  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  却不是一致收敛的. 事实上, 对于任何的  $A > 0$ , 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x \, dy \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^2} \cdot \int_{Ax}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad (x \rightarrow +0), \end{aligned}$$

由此可知积分不一致收敛.

3765.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{1+x^p} dx \quad (p \geqslant 0).$

解 由2380题易知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$$

收敛, 又  $\frac{1}{1+x^p} \quad (p \geqslant 0)$  在  $x \geqslant 0$  上对  $x$  单调递减且一致有界:

$$0 < \frac{1}{1+x^p} \leqslant 1 \quad (p \geqslant 0, x \geqslant 0),$$

故由亚伯耳判别法知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{1+x^p} dx$$

对  $p \geqslant 0$  一致收敛.

3766.  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad (\text{a}) \quad p \geqslant p_0 > 0;$

(6)  $p > 0$  ( $q > -1$ ) .

解 首先注意,  $x = 0$  和  $x = 1$  都可能是瑕点. 作代换  $x = e^{-t}$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx &= - \int_{+\infty}^0 e^{-(p-1)t} t^q e^{-t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^q dt,\end{aligned}$$

右端的积分当  $p > 0$  ( $q > -1$ ) 时是收敛的\*), 从而左端的积分此时也收敛. 更由于 ( $\varepsilon, \varepsilon' > 0$  很小)

$$\int_{\varepsilon}^{1-\varepsilon'} x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{\ln \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon'}}^{\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} e^{-pt} t^q dt,$$

故  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  的一致收敛性等价于  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^q dt$  的一致收敛性.

(a) 当  $p \geq p_0 > 0$  时, 由于

$$0 < e^{-pt} t^q \leq e^{-p_0 t} t^q \quad (0 < t < +\infty),$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p_0 t} t^q dt$  收敛, 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^q dt$  一致收敛 (对于  $p \geq p_0 > 0$ ). 从而原积分  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$  当  $p \geq p_0 > 0$  时一致收敛.

(6) 对任何  $A > 0$ ,  $p > 0$ , 作代换  $pt = s$ , 则

$$\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^q dt = \frac{1}{p^{q+1}} \int_{pA}^{+\infty} s^q e^{-s} ds,$$

由于  $q > -1$ , 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} s^q e^{-s} ds$  收敛, 且显然

$$0 < \int_0^{+\infty} s^2 e^{-s} ds < +\infty,$$

于是, 有

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +0} \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^2 dt = +\infty,$$

由此即知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^2 dt$  在  $p > 0$  上非一致收敛.

从而原积分  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$  当  $p > 0$  时非一致收敛.

\*) 利用2361题的结果 (在其中作代换  $pt=s$ ).

$$3767. \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (0 \leq n < +\infty).$$

解 注意,  $x=1$  是瑕点. 由于当  $0 \leq x < 1$  时, 有

$$0 \leq \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (0 \leq n < +\infty),$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$  收敛, 故由

外氏判别法知积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  当  $0 \leq n < +\infty$  时一致收敛.

$$3768. \int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^n} \quad (0 < n < 2).$$

解 作代换  $\frac{1}{x} = t$ , 则

$$\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^n} = \int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t \, dt,$$

并且, 很明显,  $\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^n}$  的一致收敛相当于

$\int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t \, dt$  的一致收敛. 显然, 当  $n \leq 2$  时, 积分

$\int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t \, dt$  是收敛的. 下证: 当  $0 < n < 2$  时,

它不一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $0 < n < 2$  时, 对任何正整数  $m$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} t^{n-2} \sin t \, dt &> \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{t^{2-n}} \\ &> \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2-0} \frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}} = 1$ , 故当  $n$  在  $0 < n < 2$

内且与 2 充分接近时, 必有  $\frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}} > \frac{1}{2}$ . 于

是, 这时

$$\int_{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} t^{n-2} \sin t \, dt > \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16} = \text{常数} > 0,$$

故  $\int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t \, dt$  在  $0 < n < 2$  上非一致收敛.

$$3769. \int_0^2 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \quad \left(|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

解 首先注意  $x=1$ ,  $x=2$  是瑕点;  $x=0$  可能是瑕点. 将积分分成在  $(0, 1)$  及  $(1, 2)$  上的两个积分.

当  $0 < x < 1$  且  $|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}$  时,

$$\left| \frac{x^\alpha}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \right| < \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}},$$

当  $1 < x < 2$  且  $|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}$  时,

$$\left| \frac{x^\alpha}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \right| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

易知上述两个不等式右端的函数分别在区间  $(0, 1)$  及  $(1, 2)$  上的积分收敛, 故由外氏判别法知积分

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^\alpha}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} dx$$

对  $|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}$  一致收敛.

$$3770. \int_0^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-\alpha|}} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha \leq 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-\alpha|}} dx \\ &= \int_0^\alpha \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx + \int_\alpha^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

对于积分  $\int_0^a \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx$ , 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{a-\eta}^a \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx \right| &\leq \int_{a-\eta}^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{\eta}, \end{aligned}$$

故对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 只要取  $0 < \eta < \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}$ , 即有

$$\left| \int_{a-\eta}^a \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

因此, 对  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  它是一致收敛的.

对于积分  $\int_a^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} dx$ , 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_a^{a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} dx \right| &\leq \int_a^{a+\eta} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{\eta}, \end{aligned}$$

故对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 只要取  $0 < \eta < \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}$ , 即有

$$\left| \int_a^{a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

因此, 对  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  它是一致收敛的.

于是, 积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-\alpha|}} dx$$

对  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  一致收敛.

3771. 若积分在参数的已知值的某邻域内一致收敛, 则称此积分对参数的已知值一致收敛. 证明积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2}$$

在每一个  $\alpha \neq 0$  的值一致收敛, 而在  $\alpha = 0$  非一致收敛.

**证** 设  $\alpha_0$  为任一不为零的数, 不妨设  $\alpha_0 > 0$ . 今取  $\delta > 0$ , 使  $\alpha_0 - \delta > 0$ . 下面证明积分  $I$  在  $(\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$  内一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $\alpha \in (\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$  时, 由于

$$0 < \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2} < \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{1 + (\alpha_0 - \delta)^2 x^2},$$

且积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{1 + (\alpha_0 - \delta)^2 x^2} dx$$

收敛, 故由外氏判别法知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2}$$

在  $(\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$  内一致收敛, 从而在  $\alpha_0$  点一致收敛. 由  $\alpha_0$  的任意性知积分  $I$  在每一个  $\alpha \neq 0$  的值一致收敛.

其次, 我们证明积分  $I$  在  $\alpha = 0$  非一致收敛. 事实上, 对原点的任何邻域  $(-\delta, \delta)$  均有下述结果: 对任何的  $A > 0$ , 有



$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1+\alpha^2 x^2} = \int_{\alpha A}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

由于

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_{\alpha A}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故取  $0 < \varepsilon_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 在  $(-\delta, \delta)$  中必存在某一个  $\alpha_0 > 0$ , 使有

$$\left| \int_{\alpha_0 A}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right| > \varepsilon_0,$$

即

$$\left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_0 dx}{1+\alpha_0^2 x^2} \right| > \varepsilon_0.$$

因此, 积分  $I$  在  $\alpha = 0$  点的任一邻域  $(-\delta, \delta)$  内非一致收敛, 从而积分  $I$  在  $\alpha = 0$  时非一致收敛.

3772. 在下式中

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx$$

把极限移到积分符号内合理吗?

解 不合理. 事实上, 由3754题2)的结果知, 积分

$\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx$  对  $0 \leq \alpha \leq b$  ( $b > 0$ ) 的收敛并非一致,

故一般不能应用积分符号与极限符号的交换定理. 对于本题, 实际上也不能交换, 这是由于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} a e^{-ax} \right) dx = 0,$$

而

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} a e^{-ax} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \left( -e^{-ax} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1,$$

故得

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} a e^{-ax} dx \neq \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} a e^{-ax} \right) dx.$$

3773. 函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  内可积分, 证明公式

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

**证** 容许有有限个瑕点. 为叙述简单起见, 例如, 设只有一个瑕点  $x=0$ . 已知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛且被积函数中不含有  $a$ , 故它关于  $a$  一致收敛. 又因函数  $e^{-ax}$  对于固定的  $0 \leq a \leq 1$ , 关于  $x$  ( $x > 0$ ) 是递减的, 并且一致有界:  $0 < e^{-ax} \leq 1$  ( $0 \leq a \leq 1, x > 0$ ), 故根据亚贝尔判别法知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx$  在  $0 \leq a \leq 1$  上一致收敛. 于是, 对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 可取  $\eta > 0$ ,  $A_0 > 0$  ( $\eta < A_0$ ), 使

$$\left| \int_0^\eta e^{-ax} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5},$$

$$\left| \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5} \quad (0 \leq a \leq 1).$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $[\eta, A_0]$  上常义可积, 故有界, 即存在常数

$M_0$ , 使  $|f(x)| \leq M_0$  ( $\eta \leq x \leq A_0$ )。再根据二元函数  $e^{-ax}$  在  $0 \leq a \leq 1$ ,  $\eta \leq x \leq A_0$  上的一致连续性知, 必存在  $\delta > 0$  ( $\delta < 1$ ), 使当  $0 < a < \delta$  时, 对一切  $\eta \leq x \leq A_0$ , 皆有

$$0 \leq 1 - e^{-ax} < \frac{\varepsilon}{5 A_0 M_0}.$$

于是, 当  $0 < a < \delta$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx - \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{\eta}^{A_0} (e^{-ax} - 1) f(x) dx + \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \int_{A_0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx + \int_0^{\eta} e^{-ax} f(x) dx - \int_0^{\eta} f(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq M_0 A_0 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{5 A_0 M_0} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

3774. 若  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  内绝对可积分, 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0.$$

**证** 由  $f(x)$  在区间  $(0, +\infty)$  内的绝对可积性可知: 对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $A > 0$ , 使有

$$\int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \\ & \leq \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

先设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, A]$  中无瑕点. 我们在  $[0, A]$  中插入分点  $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_{m-1} < t_m = A$ , 并设  $f(x)$  在  $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$  上的下确界为  $m_k$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx &= \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} [f(x) - m_k] \sin nx \, dx \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^m m_k \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_k} \sin nx \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \\ & \leq \sum_{k=1}^m w_k \Delta t_k + \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k| \cdot \frac{|\cos nt_{k-1} - \cos nt_k|}{n} \\ & \leq \sum_{k=1}^m w_k \Delta t_k + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k|, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $w_k$  为  $f(x)$  在区间  $[t_{k-1}, t_k]$  上的振幅,  $\Delta t_k = t_k - t_{k-1}$ .

由于  $f(x)$  在  $[0, A]$  上可积, 故可取某一分法, 使有

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \Delta t_k \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

对于这样固定的分法,  $\sum_{k=1}^m |m_k|$  为一定值, 因而存在  $N$ , 使当  $n > N$  时, 恒有

$$\frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是, 对于上述所选取的  $N$ , 当  $n > N$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \\ & \leq \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| + \left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \\ & \leq \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \Delta t_k + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^m |m_k| + \int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, dx \\ & < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0.$$

其次, 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, A]$  中有瑕点. 为简便起见, 不妨设只有一个瑕点, 且为 0. 于是, 对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使有

$$\int_0^\eta |f(x)| \, dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

但是,  $f(x)$  在  $[\eta, A]$  上无瑕点, 故应用上述结果可知存在  $N$ , 使当  $n > N$  时, 恒有

$$\left| \int_{\eta}^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是, 当  $n > N$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \\ & \leq \int_0^{\eta} |f(x)| \, dx + \left| \int_{\eta}^A f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| \\ & \quad + \int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, dx \\ & < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0.$$

总之, 当  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内绝对可积, 不论  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内有无瑕点, 均可证得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0.$$

3775. 证明: 若 (1) 在每一个有穷区间  $(a, b)$  内  $f(x, y) \Rightarrow f(x, y_0)$ ; (2)  $|f(x, y)| \leq F(x)$ , 其中

$$\int_a^{+\infty} F(x) \, dx < +\infty, \text{ 则}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) dx.$$

证 条件(1)表示当  $y \rightarrow y_0$  时, 当  $x$  在任何有穷区间  $(a, b)$  上,  $f(x, y)$  都一致趋于  $f(x, y_0)$ . 于是, 有

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b f(x, y_0) dx$$

(对任何  $b > a$ ).

又在不等式  $|f(x, y)| \leq F(x)$  中令  $y \rightarrow y_0$  (任意固定  $x$ ), 得  $|f(x, y_0)| \leq F(x)$ , 故  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx$  收敛.

任给  $\varepsilon > 0$ . 由于  $\int_a^{+\infty} F(x) dx < +\infty$ , 故可取

定某  $b > a$ , 使  $\int_b^{+\infty} F(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ . 对此  $b$ , 又可取  $\delta > 0$ , 使当  $0 < |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 恒有

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x, y) dx - \int_a^b f(x, y_0) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是, 当  $0 < |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx \right| \\ & \leq \left| \int_a^b f(x, y) dx - \int_a^b f(x, y_0) dx \right| \\ & \quad + \int_b^{+\infty} |f(x, y)| dx + \int_b^{+\infty} |f(x, y_0)| dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \int_a^{+\infty} F(x) dx + \int_b^{+\infty} F(x) dx \\
&< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \\
&= \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) dx.
\end{aligned}$$

证毕.

注. 本题中应假定: 对任何  $b > a$ ,  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

3776. 利用积分符号与极限号互换, 计算积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n} \right] dx.$$

解 先证积分符号与极限号能互换. 事实上, (1) 函数  $\left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n}$  在  $0 \leq x \leq A$  上连续 (任何  $A > 0$ ),

故它在  $[0, A]$  上可积; (2) 又  $\left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n}$  在  $[0, A]$  上关于  $n$  为单调减小的, 且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n} = e^{-x^2}$$

为连续函数, 故按狄尼定理, 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时, 函数



$\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$  在  $[0, A]$  上一致趋向于  $e^{-x^2}$ , (3) 由

于  $0 < \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 且

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} < +\infty, \text{ 故积分 } \int_0^{+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} dx$$

关于  $n$  一致收敛. 因此, 我们可以应用积分符号与极限号的互换定理<sup>\*</sup>), 从而得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n}.$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n} &= \sqrt{n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^n} \\ &= \sqrt{n} I_n, \end{aligned}$$

又由于

$$\begin{aligned} I_{n-1} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^{n-1}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2(n-1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)^n} dt \\ &= 2(n-1) I_{n-1} - 2(n-1) I_n, \end{aligned}$$

故得

$$I_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} I_{n-1}.$$

又因  $I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 将上式递推即得

$$I_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n-2)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

于是,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi \sqrt{n}}{2}.$$

根据瓦里斯公式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(2n)!!]^2}{(2n+1)[(2n-1)!!]^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(2n-2)!!]^2}{(2n-1)[(2n-3)!!]^2}. \end{aligned}$$

最后得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!! \sqrt{n}}{(2n-2)!!} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!! \sqrt{2n-1}}{(2n-2)!!} \\ &\quad \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n-1}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

\*) 参看菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷 480目定理 I.

3777. 证明: 积分

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$$

是参数  $a$  的连续函数.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证 } F(a) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx = \int_{-a}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx, \\
 &= \int_{-a}^0 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由变上限积分的性质可知积分  $\int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx$  是  $a$  ( $-\infty < a < +\infty$ ) 的连续函数, 故  $F(a)$  也是  $a$  ( $-\infty < a < +\infty$ ) 的连续函数.

3778. 求函数

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{x} dx$$

的不连续点. 作出函数  $y=F(a)$  的图形.

**解** 当  $1-a^2 > 0$  即  $|a| < 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(a) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{(1-a^2)x} d[(1-a^2)x] \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $1-a^2 < 0$  即  $|a| > 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(a) &= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a^2-1)x}{(a^2-1)x} d[(a^2-1)x] \\
 &= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } 1-a^2=0$$

即  $|a|=1$  时,

$$F(a)=0.$$

于是,  $a=\pm 1$  为  $F(a)$  的不连续点. 如图 7·2 所示.

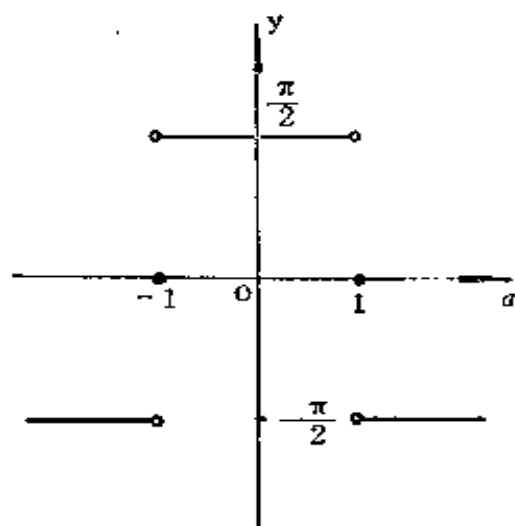


图 7·2

研究下列函数在所指定区间内的连续性:

$$3779. \quad F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^a} \text{ 当 } a > 2.$$

解 对于积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^a}$ . 由于当  $x \geq 1$  时,

$$0 < \frac{x}{2+x^a} < \frac{x}{x^a} \leq \frac{1}{x^{a_0-1}},$$

其中  $a \geq a_0 > 2$ , 且积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{a_0-1}}$$

收敛, 故积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^a}$$

对  $a \geq a_0$  一致收敛, 从而积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^a}$$

对  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  一致收敛. 因此,  $F(\alpha)$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时连续.  
 由于  $\alpha_0 > 2$  的任意性, 故知  $F(\alpha)$  当  $\alpha > 2$  时连续.

$$3780. \quad F(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx \quad \text{当 } \alpha > 0.$$

解 对于任何  $A > 1$ , 均有

$$\left| \int_1^A \cos x \, dx \right| \leq 2.$$

而函数  $\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$  在  $x \geq 1$ ,  $\alpha > 0$  时关于  $x$  单调递减, 且由

$$0 < \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} \quad (x \geq 1, \alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0)$$

知: 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$  在  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时一致趋于零. 因此, 由迪里黑里判别法知积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx$$

对  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  一致收敛. 于是, 函数  $F(\alpha)$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时连续. 由于  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性, 故知  $F(\alpha)$  当  $\alpha > 0$  时连续.

$$3781. \quad F(\alpha) = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha (\pi - x)^\alpha} dx \quad \text{当 } 0 < \alpha < 2.$$

$$\text{解} \quad F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha (\pi - x)^\alpha} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi-x)^{\alpha}} dx \\
& = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi-x)^{\alpha}} dx \\
& \quad - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin(\pi-t)}{(\pi-t)^{\alpha} t^{\alpha}} dt \\
& = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi-x)^{\alpha}} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

由于当  $0 < \eta < 1$ ,  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1 < 2$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\eta} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^{\alpha} (\pi-x)^{\alpha}} dx \\
& \leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\alpha} \int_0^{\eta} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha-1}} \leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\alpha_0} \int_0^{\eta} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha_1-1}} \\
& = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\alpha_0} \frac{1}{2-\alpha_1} \cdot \eta^{2-\alpha_1},
\end{aligned}$$

故对于任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 当  $0 < \eta < \delta = \min \left\{ 1, \right.$

$\left. (2-\alpha_1)^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha_1}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\frac{\alpha_0}{2-\alpha_1}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha_1}} \right\}$  时, 对一切  $\alpha_0 \leq$

$\alpha \leq \alpha_1$  皆有

$$\left| \int_0^{\eta} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi-x)^{\alpha}} dx \right| \leq \int_0^{\eta} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^{\alpha} (\pi-x)^{\alpha}} dx < \varepsilon.$$

因此, 瑕积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi-x)^{\alpha}} dx$  当  $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  时

一致收敛. 从而  $F(\alpha)$  在  $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  上连续. 由  $0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < 2$  的任意性即知  $F(\alpha)$  在  $0 < \alpha < 2$  上连续.

$$3782. \quad F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^\alpha} dx \quad \text{当 } 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad F(\alpha) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^\alpha} dx \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-(n\pi+t)}}{\sin^\alpha t} dt. \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0 < 1$  时,

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-(n\pi+t)}}{\sin^\alpha t} dt \leq e^{-n\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} dt.$$

显然, 积分

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{dt}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t},$$

且  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} t^{\alpha_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} = 1$ , 故它是收敛的. 而级数

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\pi}$  为公比等于  $e^{-\pi} < 1$  的几何级数, 它也收敛.

于是, 由外氏判别法知级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-(n\pi+t)}}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} dt.$$

对  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0$  一致收敛. 从而, 注意到被积函数是正的, 即知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^\alpha} dx$$

对  $0 < a \leq a_0$  一致收敛. 因此,  $F(a)$  在  $0 < a \leq a_0$  上连续. 由  $a_0 < 1$  的任意性知  $F(a)$  当  $0 < a < 1$  时连续.

$$3783. \quad F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} a e^{-x a^2} dx \quad \text{当 } -\infty < a < +\infty.$$

**解** 当  $a \neq 0$  时,

$$F(a) = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-x a^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a},$$

显然它是连续的.

当  $a = 0$  时,

$$F(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} 0 \cdot e^{-0} dx = 0.$$

于是, 显见  $F(a)$  当  $a = 0$  时不连续.

### § 3. 广义积分中的变量代换. 广义积分号下 微分法及积分法

1° 对参数的微分法 若 1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $a \leq x < +\infty$ ,  $y_1 < y < y_2$  内是连续的并对参数  $y$  可微分;

2)  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  收敛; 3)  $\int_a^{+\infty} f'_y(x, y) dx$  于区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  内一致收敛, 则当  $y_1 < y < y_2$  时

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f'_y(x, y) dx$$

(莱布尼兹法则).



2° 对参数积分的公式 若 1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  当  $x \geq a$  及  $y_1 \leq y \leq y_2$  时是连续的; 2)  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$  在无穷的区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  内一致收敛, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{y_1}^{y_2} dy \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_a^{+\infty} dx \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f(x, y) dy. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

若  $f(x, y) \geq 0$ , 则公式 (1) 在假定等式 (1) 的一端有意义时, 对于无穷的区间  $(y_1, y_2)$  也正确.

3784. 利用公式

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n > 0).$$

计算积分

$$I = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x dx, \text{ 其中 } m \text{ 为自然数.}$$

解  $\frac{dx^{n-1}}{dn} = x^{n-1} \ln x$  ( $n > 0$  为任意实数). 积分

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln x dx \quad (1)$$

对于  $n \geq n_0 > 0$  为一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $0 < x \leq 1$ ,  $n \geq n_0 > 0$  时,

$$|x^{n-1} \ln x| \leq -x^{n_0-1} \ln x,$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 x^{n_0-1} \ln x dx$  显然收敛<sup>\*)</sup>. 因此, 由外氏

判别法即知积分 (1) 对  $n \geq n_0 > 0$  一致收敛。于是, 积分

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx$$

对参数  $n \geq n_0$  求导数时, 积分号与导数符号可交换, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dn} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{d x^{n-1}}{dn} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln x dx. \end{aligned}$$

由  $n_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对任意  $n > 0$  均成立。

同理对  $n$  逐次求导数, 也可在积分号下求导数, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{dn^2} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dn} (x^{n-1} \ln x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^2 x dx, \end{aligned}$$

.....

由数学归纳法, 可得

$$\frac{d^m}{dn^m} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x dx.$$

但是,  $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n > 0)$ , 故有

$$\frac{d^m}{dx^m} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}.$$

从而得

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^n x \, dx = -\frac{(-1)^n n!}{n^{n+1}}.$$

\*) 利用2362题的结果.

3785. 利用公式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}} \quad (a>0),$$

计算积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a)^{n+1}}, \text{ 其中 } n \text{ 为自然数.}$$

解  $-\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{1}{x^2+a} \right) = -\frac{1}{(x^2+a)^2}$ . 积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a)^2} \quad (1)$$

对  $a \geq a_0 > 0$  一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $x \geq 0$ ,  $a \geq a_0 > 0$  时,

$$\frac{1}{(x^2+a)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(x^2+a_0)^2},$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a_0)^2}$  显然收敛. 因此, 由外氏判别法知积分 (1) 当  $a \geq a_0 > 0$  时一致收敛. 于是, 利用莱布尼兹法则, 即得

$$\frac{d}{da} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{1}{x^2+a} \right) dx$$

$$= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a)^2}.$$

由  $a_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $a > 0$  均成立.

同理对积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a}$  逐次求导数, 得

$$\frac{d^n}{da^n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a} = (-1)^n n! \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+a)^{n+1}}.$$

但是,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{da} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a} &= \frac{d}{da} \left( \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^3}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{da^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a} &= \frac{d}{da} \left( -\frac{\pi}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^3}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot 3\pi}{2^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^5}}, \end{aligned}$$

.....

由数学归纳法, 可得

$$\frac{d^n}{da^n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+a} = \frac{(2n-1)!!\pi}{2^{n+1}} (-1)^n \cdot a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})},$$

最后得

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}.$$

### 3786. 证明迪里黑里积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

当  $\alpha \neq 0$  时有导函数，但不能利用莱布尼兹法则来求它。

证 当  $\alpha > 0$  时，令  $\alpha x = y$ ，得

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当  $\alpha < 0$  时， $I(\alpha) = -I(-\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ，于是，

当  $\alpha \neq 0$  时， $I'(\alpha) = 0$ 。

但是，如果利用莱布尼兹法则来求，即得错误的结果。事实上，积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos \alpha x dx$$

发散，而  $I'(\alpha) = 0$  ( $\alpha \neq 0$ ) 存在，因此，本题不能应用莱布尼兹法则求  $I'(\alpha)$ 。

3787. 证明：函数

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} dx$$

在区域  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  内连续并且可微分的。

证 设  $\alpha_0$  为  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内任意一点。记  $M = \max(|\alpha_0 - 1|, |\alpha_0 + 1|)$ ，则当  $x > M$ ， $\alpha \in (\alpha_0 - 1, \alpha_0 + 1)$  时，恒有

$$\left| \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+(x-M)^2},$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right] \right| = \left| \frac{2(x+\alpha)\cos x}{[1+(x+\alpha)^2]^2} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{1+(x-M)^2}.$$

由于积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+(x-M)^2}$  收敛, 故积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} dx$$

及  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right] dx$

在  $(\alpha_0-1, \alpha_0+1)$  内一致收敛, 从而  $F(\alpha)$  在  $(\alpha_0-1, \alpha_0+1)$  内连续且可微分, 且可在积分号下求导数. 由  $\alpha_0$  的任意性, 即知  $F(\alpha)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续且可微分.

3788. 从等式

$$\frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} = \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy$$

出发, 计算积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 不妨设  $a \leq b$ . 注意到  $e^{-xy}$  在域:  $x \geq 0, a \leq y \leq b$  上连续. 又积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx$  对  $a \leq y \leq b$  是一致收敛的. 事实上, 当  $x \geq 0, a \leq y \leq b$  时,

$$0 \leq e^{-xy} \leq e^{-ax}.$$

但积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx$  收敛. 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx$  是一致收敛的. 于是, 利用对参数的积分公式, 即得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx.$$

上式左端为  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx$ , 右端为  $\int_a^b \frac{dy}{y} = \ln \frac{b}{a}$ . 从而得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

3789. 证明傅茹兰公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx \\ &= f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (a > 0, b > 0), \end{aligned}$$

式中  $f(x)$  为连续函数及积分  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  对任何的  $A > 0$  都有意义.

证 对任何的  $A > 0$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx \\ &= \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx \\ &= \int_{Aa}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{Ab}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{Aa}^{Ab} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = f(\xi) \int_{Aa}^{Ab} \frac{dt}{t} \\
 &= f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad (Aa < \xi < Ab) .
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $A \rightarrow +0$  时,  $\xi \rightarrow +0$ . 由  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  点的连续性, 即得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a} .$$

利用傅茹兰公式, 计算积分,

$$3790. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0) .$$

解 由于  $\cos x$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  内连续, 且对任何  $A > 0$ , 积分  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$  存在, 故由傅茹兰公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx \\
 &= \cos 0 \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a} = \ln \frac{b}{a} .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3791. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0) .$$

解 同3790题, 由于  $\sin 0 = 0$ , 故

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx = 0 .$$



$$3792. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} ax - \operatorname{arctg} bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 令  $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} x$ , 则  $f(x)$  在  $0 \leq x < +\infty$  上连续.

由于  $f(x) > 0$  且 (利用洛比塔法则)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} x}{x^{-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

故对任何  $A > 0$ , 积分  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  都收敛. 因此由傅茹兰公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} ax\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} bx\right)}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} ax - \operatorname{arctg} bx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a}{b}.$$

利用对参数的微分法计算下列积分:

$$3793. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-2\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2} + 2\beta x e^{-\beta x^2}}{1} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故  $x=0$  不是瑕点. 又由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x}{e^{\alpha x^2}} - \frac{x}{e^{\beta x^2}} \right) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故对任何  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$  积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx$  都收敛. 今将  $\beta > 0$  固定, 而把所求积分视为含参变量  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha > 0$ ) 的积分, 即令

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \right) dx \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx. \end{aligned}$$

下证右端积分在  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$ ,  $0 \leq x < +\infty$  时,  $0 \leq x e^{-\alpha x^2} \leq x e^{-\alpha_0 x^2}$ , 而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha_0 x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2\alpha_0}$  收敛, 故积分

$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$  在  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时一致收敛. 因此, 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时, 可在积分号下对参数求导数:

$$I'(\alpha) = - \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2\alpha},$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $\alpha > 0$  皆成立. 积分之, 得

$$I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha + C \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty),$$

其中  $C$  为待定的常数. 在此式中令  $\alpha = \beta$ , 并注意到

$$I(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\beta x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx = 0, \text{ 即得}$$

$$0 = I(\beta) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \beta + C,$$

由此知  $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \beta$ . 于是,

$$I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \ln \beta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0),$$

即

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

注. 本题中, 实际应考察积分  $I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, \alpha) dx$ ,

$$\text{其中 } f(x, \alpha) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x}, & \text{当 } 0 < x < +\infty \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

易知  $f(x, \alpha)$  是  $0 \leq x < +\infty$ ,  $0 < \alpha < +\infty$  上的连续函数 ( $\beta > 0$  固定). 我们证明:

$f'_\alpha(x, \alpha) = -x e^{-\alpha x^2}$  ( $0 \leq x < +\infty$ ,  $0 < \alpha < +\infty$ ). 事实上, 当  $0 < x < +\infty$  时, 此式显然成立. 由于  $f(0, \alpha) \equiv 0$  ( $0 < \alpha < +\infty$ ), 故  $f'_\alpha(0, \alpha) = 0$  ( $0 < \alpha < +\infty$ ). 因此, 上式当  $x = 0$  时也成立.  $f'_\alpha(x, \alpha)$  显然是  $0 \leq x < +\infty$ ,  $0 < \alpha < +\infty$  上的连续函数.

在以下许多题中, 我们都应作此理解, 但不必写出  $f(x, \alpha)$ . 函数  $\frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x}$  就代表  $f(x, \alpha)$

( $x = 0$  时规定其函数值为其极限值 0), 而公式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \right) = -x e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

当  $x = 0$  时也成立 (如上述). 这样, 才严格符合莱布尼兹法则 (积分号下求导数) 的条件.

另外, 本题若利用逐次积分来作可更简单一些. 今作如下: 易知 (不妨设  $\alpha < \beta$ )

$$\frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} = \int_\alpha^\beta x e^{-y x^2} dy,$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-y x^2} dx$  当  $\alpha \leq y \leq \beta$  时一致收敛 (因

为  $0 \leq x e^{-y x^2} \leq x e^{-\alpha x^2}$ , 而  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$  收敛),

故可交换积分次序, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x e^{-yx^2} dy \\
&= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dy \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-yx^2} dx \\
&= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dy}{2y} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

3794.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-\alpha e^{-\alpha x} + \beta e^{-\beta x}}{1} = \beta - \alpha,
\end{aligned}$$

故  $x=0$  不是瑕点, 又由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 = 0,$$

故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx$  收敛 ( $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$ ).

同样, 将  $\beta > 0$  固定, 考虑含参变量  $\alpha$  的积分:

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx \quad (\alpha > 0),$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx \\
&= -2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} dx \\
&= -2 \ln \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0).
\end{aligned}$$

而当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$ ,  $1 \leq x < +\infty$  时,

$$\left| \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} \right| \leq \frac{2e^{-\alpha_0 x}}{x},$$

且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha_0 x}}{x} dx$  收敛 (因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-\alpha_0 x}}{x} = 0$ ),

故  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} dx$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时一致收敛,

从而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} dx$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时一致收敛

(注意, 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} = \beta - \alpha$ , 故  $x=0$

不是瑕点). 因此, 根据莱布尼兹法则, 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时可在积分号下求导数:

$$\begin{aligned}
I'(\alpha) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx \\
&= -2 \ln \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2\alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $\alpha > 0$  皆成立.

积分之，并注意到

$$\int \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} d\alpha = \alpha \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} + \beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C,$$

即得

$$I(\alpha) = -2\alpha \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} - 2\beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C_1,$$

其中  $C_1$  是待定常数。令  $\alpha = \beta$ ，则由于  $I(\beta) = 0$ ，得

$$0 = -2\beta \ln \frac{2\beta}{2\beta} - 2\beta \ln 2\beta + C_1,$$

故  $C_1 = 2\beta \ln 2\beta$ 。于是，得

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha) &= \ln \left( \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^{2\alpha} - 2\beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + 2\beta \ln 2\beta \\ &= \ln \frac{(2\alpha)^{2\alpha} (2\beta)^{2\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2\alpha + 2\beta}}, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \ln \frac{(2\alpha)^{2\alpha} (2\beta)^{2\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2\alpha + 2\beta}} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0). \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3788题的结果。

$$3795. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 当  $m = 0$  时，

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx = 0,$$

故下设  $m \neq 0$ . 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx = 0,$$

故  $x=0$  不是瑕点, 从而被积函数在域:  $0 \leq x < +\infty$  及  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$  内连续 ( $x=0$  时的函数值理解为极限值). 又由于

$$\left| \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \right| \leq \frac{e^{-\alpha x} + e^{-\beta x}}{x} \quad (x > 0),$$

而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} + e^{-\beta x}}{x} \, dx$  收敛, 故积分

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx$  收敛, 从而积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx$$

收敛. 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时, 积分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \right) dx \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx \, dx \end{aligned}$$

是一致收敛的. 事实上,

$$|e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x} \quad (x \geq 0),$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} \, dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$  收敛. 于是, 对于积分



$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx$$

当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时可应用莱布尼兹法则, 得

$$I'(\alpha) = - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx \, dx = - \frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2} \quad *).$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $\alpha > 0$  均成立. 从而

$$I(\alpha) = - \int \frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2} d\alpha = - \arctg \frac{\alpha}{m} + C,$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数. 令  $\alpha = \beta$ , 则得

$$I(\beta) = 0 = - \arctg \frac{\beta}{m} + C,$$

故  $C = \arctg \frac{\beta}{m}$ . 最后得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx \\ &= \arctg \frac{\beta}{m} - \arctg \frac{\alpha}{m} \quad (m \neq 0). \end{aligned}$$

\* ) 利用1829题的结果.

$$3796. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \, dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 同3795题, 我们可证明: 当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时, 对积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \, dx$$

可应用莱布尼兹法则, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \right) dx \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos mx \, dx = - \frac{a}{a^2 + m^2} \quad *). \end{aligned}$$

由  $a_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $a > 0$  均成立. 从而

$$I(a) = - \int \frac{a \, da}{a^2 + m^2} = - \frac{1}{2} \ln(a^2 + m^2) + C,$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数. 令  $a = \beta$ , 则得

$$I(\beta) = 0 = - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^2 + m^2) + C,$$

故  $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^2 + m^2)$ . 最后得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta^2 + m^2}{a^2 + m^2} \quad (a > 0, \beta > 0). \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用1828题的结果.

计算下列积分:

$$3797. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \quad (|\alpha| \leq 1).$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-\frac{2a^2x}{1-a^2x^2}}{2x} = -a^2,$$

故  $x=0$  不是瑕点. 从而被积函数在域:  $0 \leq x < 1$  及  $|a| \leq 1$  内连续 ( $x=0$  时的函数值理解为极限值). 又由于当  $|a| \leq 1$  时,

$$\left| \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right| \leq -\frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (0 < x < 1),$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 -\frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$  收敛 (因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1+x}} = 0$ ),

故积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

对  $|a| \leq 1$  一致收敛. 从而为  $a$  的连续函数 ( $-1 \leq a \leq 1$ ). 另一方面, 易知积分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left[ \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] dx \\ &= -2a \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

对  $|a| \leq a_0 < 1$  一致收敛. 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{-2a}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right| \\ & \leq \frac{2}{1-a_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (0 \leq x < 1), \end{aligned}$$

而积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  收敛。于是，对积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

当  $|\alpha| \leq \alpha_0$  时可应用莱布尼兹法则，得

$$I'(\alpha) = -2\alpha \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

由  $\alpha_0 < 1$  的任意性知，上式对一切  $|\alpha| < 1$  均成立。

先求不定积分

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

作代换  $x = \sin t$ ，易得

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int \frac{dt}{1-\alpha^2 \sin^2 t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int \frac{dt}{1-\alpha \sin t} + \int \frac{dt}{1+\alpha \sin t} \right). \end{aligned}$$

再对右端两个积分作代换  $u = \operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2}$ ，可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{dt}{1-\alpha \sin t} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2} - \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) + C_1, \\ &\int \frac{dt}{1+\alpha \sin t} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \arctan \left( \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2} + \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) + C_2.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\alpha) &= 2\alpha \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-\alpha \sin t} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{1+\alpha \sin t} \right) dt \\ &= -\frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \left[ \arctan \left( \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2} - \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \arctan \left( \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2} + \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \quad (|\alpha| < 1). \end{aligned}$$

两端积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha) &= -\pi \int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \\ &= \pi \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} + C \quad (|\alpha| < 1), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数. 令  $\alpha = 0$ , 得

$$I(0) = 0 = \pi + C,$$

故  $C = -\pi$ , 从而

$$I(\alpha) = -\pi(1 - \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}) \quad (|\alpha| < 1).$$

在此式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow 1 - 0$  及  $\alpha \rightarrow -1 + 0$  取极限, 并注意到  $I(\alpha)$  在  $-1 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  上的连续性, 即得

$$I(1)=I(-1)=-\pi.$$

于是, 当  $|a| \leq 1$  时,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\pi(1-\sqrt{1-a^2}).$$

$$3798. \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (|a| \leq 1).$$

解 同3797题, 我们可以证明:

$$I(a) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

当  $-1 \leq a \leq 1$  时连续, 且当  $|a| \leq a_0 < 1$  时可应用莱布尼兹法则. 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left[ \frac{\ln(1-a^2x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{-2ax^2}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^1 \frac{(1-a^2x^2)-1}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{a} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-a^2x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{a} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-a^2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{\pi}{a\sqrt{1-a^2}} \quad (|a| \leq a_0, a \neq 0). \end{aligned}$$

由  $\alpha_0 < 1$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $0 < |\alpha| < 1$  均成立. 积分得

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha) &= \int \left( \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right) d\alpha \\ &= \pi \ln |\alpha| + \pi \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{\alpha} \right| + C \\ &= \pi \ln (1 + \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}) + C, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $|\alpha| < 1$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$ ,  $C$  为待定常数. 令  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ , 并注意到  $I(\alpha)$  在  $\alpha = 0$  的连续性, 即得

$$I(0) = 0 = \pi \ln 2 + C,$$

故  $C = -\pi \ln 2$ , 从而得

$$I(\alpha) = \pi \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{2} \quad (|\alpha| < 1).$$

在上式中令  $\alpha \rightarrow 1-0$  及  $\alpha \rightarrow -1+0$ , 并注意到  $I(\alpha)$  在  $-1 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  上的连续性, 即知上式当  $\alpha = \pm 1$  时也成立, 即

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \pi \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{2} \quad (|\alpha| \leq 1). \end{aligned}$$

3799.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx.$

解 设  $I(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$ . 显然有  $I(0) = 0$ .

当  $\alpha > 0$  时, 由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \cdot \frac{\operatorname{arc\,tg} \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 故

$I(\alpha)$  收敛. 其次, 易知积分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\operatorname{arc\,tg} \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right) dx \\ &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}(t^2 + \alpha^2)} \end{aligned}$$

对  $\alpha \geq 0$  一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $0 \leq t < 1$  时, 有

$$\left| \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}(t^2 + \alpha^2)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}},$$

且  $\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}$  收敛. 于是, 可应用莱布尼兹法则, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\alpha) &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\operatorname{arc\,tg} \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}(t^2 + \alpha^2)} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{(t^2 + \alpha^2) - \alpha^2}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}(t^2 + \alpha^2)} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& -\alpha^2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t^2+\alpha^2)} \\
& = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\alpha\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} \\
& = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha\pi}{2\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \quad (\alpha \geq 0).
\end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned}
I(\alpha) &= \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + C \quad (\alpha \geq 0),
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $C$  为待定常数. 令  $\alpha = 0$ , 得

$$I(0) = 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + C,$$

故  $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 于是, 当  $\alpha \geq 0$  时,

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \alpha - \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}).$$

当  $\alpha < 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \\
&= - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} (-\alpha)x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \\
&= -\frac{\pi}{2} (1 - \alpha - \sqrt{1+\alpha^2}).
\end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + |\alpha| - \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}) \operatorname{sgn} \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

3800.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx.$

**解** 我们首先计算积分

$$I_\beta(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$$

( $\alpha \geq 0$  是参数,  $\beta > 0$  固定).

首先注意, 此积分当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  ( $\alpha_1 > 0$  为任何有限数) 时一致收敛. 事实上, 当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \\ &\leq \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha_1^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \quad (0 \leq x < +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha_1^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$  收敛 (因为易知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha_1^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} = 0).$$

于是,  $I_\beta(\alpha)$  是  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  上的连续函数. 由  $\alpha_1 > 0$  的任意性知,  $I_\beta(\alpha)$  当  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  时连续.

其次, 易证积分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ -\frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha x^2}{(\beta^2+x^2)(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{\alpha\beta+1} \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  时是一致收敛的. 事实上, 此时

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{2\alpha x^2}{(\beta^2+x^2)(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} \\ &\leq \frac{2\alpha_1 x^2}{(\beta^2+x^2)(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)} \quad (0 \leq x < +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha_1 x^2}{(\beta^2+x^2)(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)} dx$  收敛. 于是,

根据莱布尼兹法则, 当  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$  时, 可在积分号下求导数, 得

$$I'_\beta(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha\beta+1}.$$

由  $\alpha_1$  与  $\alpha_0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $0 < \alpha < +\infty$  均成立. 两端积分, 得

$$I_\beta(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(1+\alpha\beta) + C \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty),$$

其中  $C$  是某常数. 在此式中令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 并注意到  $I_\beta(\alpha)$  在  $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$  上连续, 得

$$0 = I_\beta(0) = 0 + C,$$

故  $C = 0$ . 因此

$$I_\beta(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(1+\alpha\beta) \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty).$$

对于所求积分，只要作适当变形即得。当  $\alpha > 0$ ， $\beta > 0$  时，有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \ln \alpha + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \\
 &= 2 \ln \alpha \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\beta^2 + x^2} \\
 &\quad + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi \ln \alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(\alpha + \beta).
 \end{aligned}$$

此式当  $\alpha = 0$  时也成立，只要在两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限即可。这是因为积分  $J(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$

( $\beta > 0$  固定) 当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时一致收敛 (易知

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \text{ 与 } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \text{ 当 } 0 \leq \alpha$$

$\leq \frac{1}{2}$  时都一致收敛，事实上，

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \right| \\
 & \leq -\frac{2 \ln x}{\beta^2 + x^2} \quad \left( 0 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

而  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$  收敛,

$$0 \leq \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \leq \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{4} + x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \leq x < +\infty, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

而  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{4} + x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$  收敛, 故  $J(\alpha)$  在点  $\alpha=0$  (右) 连续.

对于任意的  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$  ( $\beta \neq 0$ ), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(|\alpha|^2 + x^2)}{|\beta|^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{|\beta|} \ln(|\alpha| + |\beta|). \end{aligned}$$

注意, 当  $\beta=0$  时上式不成立, 右端无意义, 左端的积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{x^2} dx$  易知是发散的.

3801.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \alpha x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \beta x}{x^2} dx.$

解 先设  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ . 显然  $x=0$  不是瑕点, 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \alpha x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \beta x}{x^2} = \alpha\beta.$$

由于当  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  时,

$$\left| \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \alpha x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \beta x}{x^2} \right|$$

$$< \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (1 \leq x < +\infty),$$

而积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$  收敛, 故积分

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \alpha x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \beta x}{x^2} dx$  在  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  时一

致收敛, 从而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \alpha x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \beta x}{x^2} dx$  也

在  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  时一致收敛. 因此, 函数

$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \alpha x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \beta x}{x^2} dx$$

是  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  上的二元连续函数. 再考察两个积分

$$J(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \alpha x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \beta x}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx,$$

$$K(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(1+\beta^2 x^2)}.$$

由于当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0, \beta \geq 0$  时  $\left| \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2}$

•  $\frac{1}{x(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)}$  ( $1 \leq x < +\infty$ ), 而积分

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)}$  收敛, 故积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctg \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx$

当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$  时一致收敛, 从而积分

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctg \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$  时也一致收敛

(因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\arctg \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} = \beta$ , 故  $x=0$  不是瑕点).

因此,  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$  时连续, 并且此时  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  可在积分号下对  $\alpha$  求导数, 得

$$J'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctg \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx = J(\alpha, \beta). \quad (1)$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, (1) 式对一切  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$  成立; 并且  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$  上的二元连续函数.

其次, 由于当  $\beta \geq \beta_0 > 0$ ,  $\alpha > 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< \frac{1}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(1+\beta^2 x^2)} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{1+\beta_0^2 x^2} \quad (0 \leq x < +\infty). \end{aligned}$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+\beta_0^2 x^2}$  收敛, 故积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(1+\beta^2 x^2)}$$

当  $\beta \geq \beta_0$ ,  $\alpha > 0$  时一致收敛. 因此,  $K(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta \geq \beta_0$  上的连续函数, 并且 (1) 式中的积分 当  $\beta \geq \beta_0$  ( $\alpha > 0$ ) 时可在积分号下对  $\beta$  求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha, \beta) &= J'_\beta(\alpha, \beta) \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(1+\beta^2 x^2)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+\alpha^2 x^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+\beta^2 x^2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha\pi}{2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} - \frac{\beta\pi}{2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2(\alpha + \beta)}, \end{aligned}$$

由  $\beta_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 对任何  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$  均有

$$I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha, \beta) = J'_\beta(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2(\alpha + \beta)}. \quad (2)$$

(注意, 在推导此式时应设  $\alpha \neq \beta$ , 因为推导过程中分母内有  $\alpha^2 - \beta^2$ . 但由于  $K(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$  上的连续函数, 故通过取极限即知 (2) 式当  $\alpha = \beta$  时也成立). 在 (2) 式中固定  $\alpha > 0$ , 对  $\beta$  积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta) &= J(\alpha, \beta) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C(\alpha) \quad (0 < \beta < +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C(\alpha)$  是依赖于  $\alpha$  的常数. 在此式中令  $\beta \rightarrow +0$ , 并注意到  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$  上连续, 得



$$0 = J(\alpha, 0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} J(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \alpha + C(\alpha),$$

故

$$C(\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln \alpha.$$

因此,

$$I'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha} \quad (\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0).$$

再固定  $\beta \geq 0$ , 对  $\alpha$  积分 (右端利用分部积分法); 得

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha, \beta) &= \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha} \\ &\quad + \frac{\pi}{2} \beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C^*(\beta), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C^*(\beta)$  是依赖于  $\beta$  的常数, 在此式中令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ , 并注意到  $I(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  上连续, 得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= I(0, \beta) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} I(\alpha, \beta) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \beta \ln \beta + C^*(\beta), \end{aligned}$$

故

$$C^*(\beta) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \beta \ln \beta,$$

于是,

$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^{\alpha + \beta}}{\alpha^\alpha \beta^\beta} \quad (\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0).$$

显然, 对于任何  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$ , 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \alpha x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \beta x}{x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}(\alpha\beta) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(|\alpha| + |\beta|)^{|\alpha|+|\beta|}}{|\alpha|^{|\alpha|} \cdot |\beta|^{|\beta|}}, & \text{当 } \alpha\beta \neq 0 \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } \alpha\beta = 0 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

3802.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx.$

解 先设  $\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$ . 首先, 注意,  $x=0$  不是瑕点, 因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} = \alpha^2 \beta^2.$$

由于当  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$ ,  $0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} \\ &\leq \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4}, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx$  收敛 (因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4} = 0),$$

故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx$  当  $0 \leq \alpha$

$\leq \alpha_1$ ,  $0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  时一致收敛. 因此, 函数

$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx \quad (1)$$

是  $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$ ,  $0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  上的二元连续函数. 由  $\alpha_1 > 0$ ,  $\beta_1 > 0$  的任意性知,  $I(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $\beta \geq 0$  上的二元连续函数. 再考察两个积分

$$\begin{aligned} J(\alpha, \beta) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[ \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} dx, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K(\alpha, \beta) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ \frac{2\alpha \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)(1 + \beta^2 x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{2\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由于当  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$ ,  $0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{2\alpha \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \\ &\leq \frac{2\alpha_1 \ln(1 + \beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^2(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)} \quad (0 < x < +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

而易知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha_1 \ln(1 + \beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^2(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)} dx$  收敛, 故 (2)

式中的积分在  $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$ ,  $0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  上一致收敛. 由此可知  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$ ,  $0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  上的连续函数, 并且在其上 (1) 中的积分可在积分号

下对  $\alpha$  求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx \\ &= J(\alpha, \beta). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由  $\alpha_1 > \alpha_0 > 0$  及  $\beta_1 > 0$  的任意性知,  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$  上的连续函数, 并且 (4) 式对一切  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$  都成立.

其次, 当  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_1, 0 < \beta_0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  时, 恒有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(1+\beta^2 x^2)} \\ &\leq \frac{4\alpha_1\beta_1}{1+\beta_0^2 x^2} \quad (0 < x < +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha_1\beta_1}{1+\beta_0^2 x^2} dx$  收敛, 故 (3) 式中的积分在  $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_1, 0 < \beta_0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$  上一致收敛. 于是, 在其上 (2) 式中的积分可在积分号下对  $\beta$  求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha, \beta) &= J'_\beta(\alpha, \beta) \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(1+\beta^2 x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{2\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

由  $\alpha_1 > 0, \beta_1 > \beta_0 > 0$  的任意性知, (5) 式对一切  $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$  都成立. (5) 式两端对  $\beta$  积分之 ( $\alpha > 0$  固定), 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_a(\alpha, \beta) &= J(\alpha, \beta) \\
 &= 2\pi\alpha\beta - 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C(\alpha) \\
 &\quad (0 \leq \beta < +\infty),
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C(\alpha)$  是依赖于  $\alpha$  的常数. 在此式中令  $\beta \rightarrow +0$ , 取极限, 并注意到  $J(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$  上连续, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= J(\alpha, 0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} J(\alpha, \beta) \\
 &= -2\pi\alpha^2 \ln \alpha + C(\alpha),
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$C(\alpha) = 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln \alpha.$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_a(\alpha, \beta) &= 2\pi\alpha\beta - 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln(\alpha + \beta) + 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln \alpha \\
 &\quad (\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0).
 \end{aligned}$$

两端再对  $\alpha$  积分 ( $\beta > 0$  固定), 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(\alpha, \beta) &= \pi\alpha^2\beta - \frac{2}{3}\pi\alpha^3 \ln(\alpha + \beta) \\
 &\quad + \frac{2\pi}{9}(\alpha + \beta)^3 - \pi\alpha^2\beta \\
 &\quad - \frac{2}{3}\pi\beta^3 \ln(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{2}{3}\pi\alpha^3 \ln \alpha \\
 &\quad - \frac{2\pi}{9}\alpha^3 + C^*(\beta) \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty),
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C^*(\beta)$  是依赖于  $\beta$  的常数. 在此式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 并注意到  $I(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$  上连续, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= I(0, \beta) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} I(\alpha, \beta) \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{9} \beta^3 - \frac{2}{3} \pi \beta^3 \ln \beta + C^*(\beta),
 \end{aligned}$$

故

$$C^*(\beta) = -\frac{2}{9} \pi \beta^3 + \frac{2}{3} \pi \beta^3 \ln \beta.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(\alpha, \beta) &= -\frac{2}{3} \pi (\alpha^3 + \beta^3) \ln(\alpha + \beta) \\
 &\quad + \frac{2\pi}{9} (\alpha + \beta)^3 - \frac{2\pi}{9} \alpha^3 \\
 &\quad - \frac{2}{9} \pi \beta^3 + \frac{2}{3} \pi (\alpha^3 \ln \alpha + \beta^3 \ln \beta) \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{3} [-\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha^3 \ln \alpha + \beta^3 \ln \beta \\
 &\quad - (\alpha^3 + \beta^3) \ln(\alpha + \beta)] \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对任意的  $\alpha, \beta$  有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{3} [-|\alpha\beta|(|\alpha| + |\beta|) + |\alpha|^3 \ln|\alpha| \\ \quad + |\beta|^3 \ln|\beta| - (|\alpha|^3 + |\beta|^3) \ln(|\alpha| \\ \quad + |\beta|)], & \text{当 } \alpha\beta \neq 0 \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } \alpha\beta = 0 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

3803. 从公式

$$I^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2 y^2} dy$$

出发, 计算尤拉-普阿桑积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx.$$

**解** 在积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

中令  $x=ut$ , 其中  $u$  为任意正数, 即得

$$I = u \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2 t^2} dt.$$

在上式两端乘以  $e^{-u^2} du$ , 再对  $u$  从 0 到  $+\infty$  积分, 得

$$I^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-u^2 t^2} dt. \quad (1)$$

由于被积函数  $u e^{-(1+t^2)u^2}$  是非负连续函数, 并且积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^2)u^2} u du = \frac{1}{2(1+t^2)}$$

及

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^2)u^2} u dt = e^{-u^2} \cdot I$$

分别对于  $t$  及  $u$  是连续的, 积分互换后的逐次积分显然存在. 于是, (1) 式中的积分顺序可以互换<sup>\*</sup>), 并且

有

$$\begin{aligned} I^2 &= \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^2)u^2} u du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $I > 0$ , 故

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

\*) 参看菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷 483目定理 V 的系理.

利用尤拉-普阿桑积分, 求下列积分之值:

$$3804. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2+2bx+c)} dx \quad (a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0)^{*}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2+2bx+c)} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a}[(ax+b)^2+ac-b^2]} dx \\ &= e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a}(ax+b)^2} dx \\ &= e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}}.
\end{aligned}$$

\*) 只要假定  $a > 0$ , 条件  $ac - b^2 > 0$  可去掉.

3805.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + c_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c)} dx$   
 $(a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0) \quad *)$ .

解 设  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}(ax + b) = t$ , 则  $x = \frac{\sqrt{a}t - b}{a}$ . 代入得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + c_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2-ac}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{a_1}{a} t^2 + \frac{2(ab_1 - a_1 b)}{a\sqrt{a}} t \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{a_1 b^2 - 2abb_1 + c_1}{a^2} \right] e^{-t^2} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t d(e^{-t^2}) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} t e^{-t^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \\
&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt = 0
\end{aligned}$$

及

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi},$$

故得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + c_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a}} \left[ \frac{a_1}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left( \frac{a_1 b^2 - 2abb_1}{a^2} + c_1 \right) \sqrt{\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{(a + 2b^2)a_1 - 4abb_1 + 2a^2 c_1}{2a^2} \\ & \quad \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a}}. \end{aligned}$$

\*) 只要假定  $a > 0$ , 条件  $ac - b^2 > 0$  可去掉.

$$3806. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \operatorname{ch} bx dx \quad (a > 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \operatorname{ch} bx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} (e^{bx} + e^{-bx}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2 - bx)} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2 + bx)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}}. \quad *) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}.$$

\*) 利用3804题的结果.

$$3807. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right)} dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解 由于积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},$$

故利用2355题的结果, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right)} dx \\ &= e^{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x + \frac{a}{x}\right)^2} dx \\ &= e^{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + 4a)} dx \\ &= e^{-2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3808. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 由分部积分法知

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx \\ &= - \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}) d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{e^{-ax^2}-e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&\quad - 2 \int_0^{+\infty} (\alpha e^{-ax^2} - \beta e^{-\beta x^2}) dx \\
&= -2 \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{a} e^{-(\sqrt{a}x)^2} d(\sqrt{a}x) \\
&\quad + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\beta} e^{-(\sqrt{\beta}x)^2} d(\sqrt{\beta}x) \\
&= -2\sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + 2\sqrt{\beta} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \\
&= \sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{a}).
\end{aligned}$$

3809.  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \quad (a > 0).$

解 令  $I(b) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx$ . 由于  $e^{-ax^2} \cos bx$

与  $\frac{\partial}{\partial b}(e^{-ax^2} \cos bx) = -x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx$  都是  $x \geq 0$ ,

$-\infty < b < +\infty$  上的连续函数, 并且此时

$$|e^{-ax^2} \cos bx| \leq e^{-ax^2},$$

$$|x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx| \leq x e^{-ax^2},$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx$  与  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx$  都收敛, 故积

分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx$  与  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx$  都在

$-\infty < b < +\infty$  上一致收敛, 从而可在积分号下求导

数, 得

$$I'(b) = - \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx \\ (-\infty < b < +\infty).$$

利用分部积分法, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ & \quad + \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \\ &= \frac{b}{2a} I(b), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } I'(b) = -\frac{b}{2a} I(b) \quad (-\infty < b < +\infty).$$

于是,

$$\int \frac{I'(b)}{I(b)} \, db = -\frac{1}{2a} \int b \, db,$$

即

$$\ln I(b) = -\frac{b^2}{4a} + C \quad (-\infty < b < +\infty),$$

其中  $C$  是待定常数, 也即

$$I(b) = C_1 e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \quad (-\infty < b < +\infty),$$

其中  $C_1$  也是待定常数. 但

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(0) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}},
 \end{aligned}$$

代入, 得  $C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$ . 于是, 最后得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \\
 &= I(b) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \quad (-\infty < b < +\infty).
 \end{aligned}$$

3810.  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx \quad (a > 0).$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad &\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin bx \, d(e^{-ax^2}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
 &\quad + \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \\
 &= \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \\
 &= \frac{b}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \quad *)
 \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3809题的结果.

$$3811. \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx \quad (n \text{ 为自然数}).$$

解 由3809题得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-b^2}. \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{积分} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial b^k} (e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx) \, dx \\ &= 2^k \int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-x^2} \cos \left( 2bx + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \, dx, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{而} \left| x^k e^{-x^2} \cos \left( 2bx + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \right| \leq x^k e^{-x^2} \quad (x \geq 0).$$

但是积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-x^2} \, dx$  对于任意的自然数  $k$  均收敛, 故积分 (2) 当  $-\infty < b < +\infty$  时一致收敛. 因此, (1) 式的左端可在积分号下求任意次导数, 从而可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^{2n}}{\partial b^{2n}} (e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx) \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} 2^{2n} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos(2bx + n\pi) \, dx \\ &= 2^{2n} (-1)^n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^2}), \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} \cos 2bx \, dx$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{2n+1}} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^2}).$$

3812. 从积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$$

出发, 计算迪里黑里积分

$$D(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx.$$

解 先设  $\beta > 0$ . 将  $\beta$  固定,  $\alpha$  视为参变量. 仿 3760 题的证法, 可知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  当  $\alpha \geq 0$  时一致收敛, 从而  $I(\alpha)$  是  $\alpha \geq 0$  上的连续函数 (注意, 上述积分中  $x=0$  不是瑕点, 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} = \beta$ ). 由于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left( e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x \, dx = - \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2},$$

易知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x \, dx$  当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$  时一致收

敛 (因为此时  $|e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x}$ , 而  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx$



收敛), 故知当  $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  可在积分号下求导数, 得

$$I'(\alpha) = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}.$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $0 < \alpha < +\infty$  皆成立. 两端对  $\alpha$  积分, 得

$$I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + C \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty), \quad (1)$$

其中  $C$  是某常数. 由  $|\sin u| \leq |u|$  知

$$|I(\alpha)| \leq \beta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty),$$

由此可知  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} I(\alpha) = 0$ . 在 (1) 式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +\infty$

取极限, 得  $0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + C$ , 故  $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 于是,

$$I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty). \quad (2)$$

在 (2) 式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 并注意到  $I(\alpha)$  当  $\alpha \geq 0$  时连续, 即得

$$D(\beta) = I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当  $\beta < 0$  时,  $D(\beta) = -D(-\beta) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ . 又显然有

$D(0) = 0$ . 综上所述, 有

$$D(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \beta.$$

利用迪里黑里和傅茹兰积分, 求下列积分之值:

$$3813. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解 令  $I(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx$ . 首先注意到  $x=0$  不是瑕点, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{-2axe^{-ax^2} + \beta \sin \beta x}{2x} = \frac{\beta^2}{2} - a. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\left| \frac{e^{-ax^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \right| \leq \frac{2}{x^2} \quad (x > 0),$$

而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$  收敛, 故  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx$  在  $-\infty$

$< \beta < +\infty$  上一致收敛, 从而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx$

也在  $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$  上一致收敛. 于是,  $I(\beta)$  是  $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$  上的连续函数. 下设  $\beta > 0$ . 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( \frac{e^{-ax^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  在  $\beta \geq \beta_0 > 0$  上一致收敛

(因为当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $\frac{1}{x}$  单调递减趋于零, 而

$$\left| \int_0^A \sin \beta x dx \right| = \left| \frac{1 - \cos \beta A}{\beta} \right| \leq \frac{2}{\beta_0}, \text{ 故由迪里}$$

黑里判别法知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  当  $\beta \geq \beta_0$  时一致收敛). 于是, 当  $\beta \geq \beta_0$  时, 可在积分号下求导数, 得

$$I'(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (*) \quad (1)$$

由  $\beta_0 > 0$  的任意性知, (1) 式对一切  $\beta > 0$  皆成立. 于是

$$I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \beta + C \quad (0 < \beta < +\infty), \quad (2)$$

其中  $C$  是某常数. 在 (2) 式两端令  $\beta \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 并注意到  $I(\beta)$  在  $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$  上的连续性, 得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - 1}{x^2} dx = I(0) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} I(\beta) = C. \quad (3)$$

极据3808题结果知

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} (\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha}) \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

令  $J(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx \quad (\alpha > 0)$ , 仿上

面之证, 易知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x^2} dx$  当  $\beta \geq 0$  时一

致收敛, 故  $J(\beta)$  是  $\beta \geq 0$  上的连续函数. 于是, 在 (4) 式两端令  $\beta \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - 1}{x^2} dx &= J(0) \\ &= \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +0} J(\beta) = -\sqrt{\pi a} \quad (a > 0), \end{aligned}$$

以此代入 (3) 式, 得  $C = -\sqrt{\pi a}$ . 于是,

$$I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \beta - \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (0 \leq \beta < +\infty).$$

当  $\beta < 0$  时,  $I(\beta) = I(-\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} (-\beta) - \sqrt{\pi a}$ .

总之, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx \\ = \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta| - \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (a > 0). \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用 3812 题的结果.

$$3814. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)x - \cos(\alpha + \beta)x}{x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha - \beta} \right| \quad *)$$

\*) 利用3790题的结果.

$$3815. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x \cos \beta x}{x} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x \cos \beta x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)x + \sin(\alpha - \beta)x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)x - \sin(\beta - \alpha)x}{x} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } |\alpha| < |\beta| \quad *), \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha, & \text{若 } |\alpha| = |\beta| \quad **), \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha, & \text{若 } |\alpha| > |\beta| \quad ***). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3791题的结果.

\*\*) 及 \*\*\*) 利用3812题的结果.

$$3816. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 \alpha x}{x} dx$$

解 由于  $\sin 3\alpha x = 3 \sin \alpha x - 4 \sin^3 \alpha x$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 \alpha x}{x} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3 \sin \alpha x - \sin 3\alpha x}{4x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha \cdot \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad *) = \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3812题的结果.

$$3817. \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^2 dx.$$

解 令  $I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^2 dx$ . 先设  $a \geq 0$ .

显然  $x=0$  不是瑕点, 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^2 = a^2$ .

而由于  $\left( \frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$ , 又  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$  收敛, 故

$\int_1^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^2 dx$  在  $a \geq 0$  上一致收敛, 从而

$\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^2 dx$  在  $a \geq 0$  时一致收敛. 因此,  $I(a)$

是  $a \geq 0$  上的连续函数.

又因

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2ax}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

而积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2ax}{x} dx$  当  $a \geq a_0 > 0$  时一致收敛

(参看3813题的解题过程), 故当  $a \geq a_0$  时可在积分号下求导数, 得

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2ax}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (1)$$

由  $\alpha_0 > 0$  的任意性知, (1) 式对一切  $\alpha > 0$  皆成立. 两端积分, 得

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha - C \quad (0 < \alpha < +\infty),$$

其中  $C$  是某常数. 在上式两端令  $\alpha \rightarrow +0$  取极限, 并注意到  $I(\alpha)$  在  $\alpha \geq 0$  时的连续性知

$$0 = I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +0} I(\alpha) = C.$$

于是  $I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty)$ . 当  $\alpha < 0$  时, 显

然,  $I(\alpha) = I(-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}(-\alpha)$ , 故对于任何  $\alpha$ , 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx = I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} |\alpha|.$$

$$3818. \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^3 dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^3 dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^3 \alpha x \, d\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \sin^3 \alpha x \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3\alpha \sin^2 \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 \alpha x \cos \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\
&= -\frac{3\alpha}{2x} \sin^2 \alpha x \cos \alpha x \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&\quad + \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \sin \alpha x \cos^2 \alpha x - \alpha \sin^3 \alpha x}{x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \sin \alpha x}{x} dx \\
&\quad - \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3\alpha \sin^3 \alpha x}{x} dx \\
&= 3\alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha - \frac{9}{2} \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha \quad *) \\
&= \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha^2 \operatorname{sgn} \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha |\alpha|.
\end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3816题的结果.

$$3819. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{解} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{x} \sin^4 x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4 \sin^3 x \cos x}{x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(3 \sin x - \sin 3x) \cos x}{x} dx \\
&= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} dx
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx \\
 & = \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3820. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 \alpha x - \sin^4 \beta x}{x} dx.$$

解 由于  $\sin^4 x = \frac{1}{8}(\cos 4x - 4 \cos 2x + 3)$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 \alpha x - \sin^4 \beta x}{x} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 4 \alpha x - \cos 4 \beta x}{x} dx \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2 \alpha x - \cos 2 \beta x}{x} dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right| \\
 & = -\frac{3}{8} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right| \quad (\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0).
 \end{aligned}$$

注 若  $\alpha = \beta = 0$ , 显然积分为零; 若  $\alpha = 0 (\beta \neq 0)$  或  $\beta = 0 (\alpha \neq 0)$ , 易知积分发散.

$$3821. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} dx.$$

解 作代换  $x = \sqrt{t}$ , 则有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$3822. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin ax \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx \quad (k \geq 0, a > 0, \beta > 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin ax \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} e^{-kx} \sin ax \sin \beta x \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &+ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \{ -k e^{-kx} \sin ax \sin \beta x \\ &+ e^{-kx} (a \sin \beta x \cos ax + \beta \sin ax \cos \beta x) \} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{a \sin \beta x \cos ax + \beta \sin ax \cos \beta x}{x} dx \\ &- k \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin ax \sin \beta x}{x} dx. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{a \sin \beta x \cos ax}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin(a+\beta)x - \sin(a-\beta)x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \left( \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{a+\beta}{k} - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{a-\beta}{k} \right)^{*),} \\ & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\beta \sin ax \cos \beta x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\beta}{2} \left( \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{a+\beta}{k} + \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{a-\beta}{k} \right), \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{[(e^{-kx}-1)+1] \cdot [\cos(\alpha-\beta)x - \cos(\alpha+\beta)x]}{2x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-kx} - 1) \frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)x}{x} dx \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-kx} - 1) \frac{\cos(\alpha+\beta)x}{x} dx \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)x - \cos(\alpha+\beta)x}{x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha-\beta)^2}{(\alpha-\beta)^2 + k^2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2 + k^2}^{**}) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha-\beta} \right| \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2 + k^2}{(\alpha-\beta)^2 + k^2},
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha+\beta}{k} - \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha-\beta}{k} \\
&\quad + \frac{k}{4} \ln \frac{(\alpha-\beta)^2 + k^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2 + k^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3812题的结果.

\*\*) 易知3796题的结果当  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta = 0$  时也成立.

3823. 对于不同的  $x$  值, 求迪里黑里间断乘数

$$D(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin \lambda \cos \lambda x \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda},$$

作出函数  $y = D(x)$  的图形.

解 
$$D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1+x)\lambda + \sin(1-x)\lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda.$$

当  $|x| < 1$  时,  $1+x > 0$  及  $1-x > 0$ , 利用3812题的结果, 即得  $D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1$ ;

当  $|x| = 1$  时,  $1+x$  及  $1-x$  中总有一个为零, 一个为正值, 即得  $D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;

当  $|x| > 1$  时,  $(1+x)(1-x) < 0$ , 即得  $D(x) = 0$ .  
如图7.3所示.

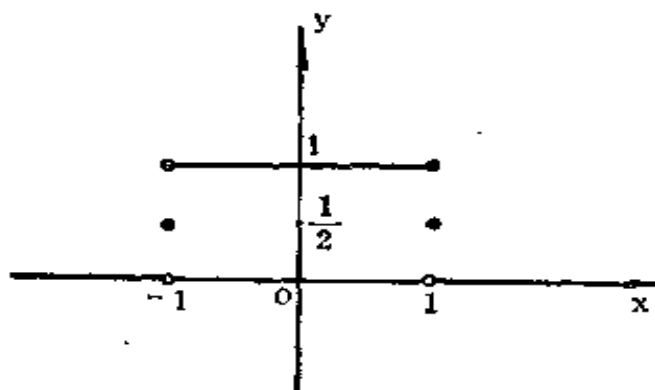


图 7.3

3824. 计算积分:

(a)  $V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx;$

$$(6) \text{ V.P. } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 (a) V.P. } & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx \\ &= \text{V.P. } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin a(t-b)}{t} dt \\ &= \text{V.P. } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at \cos ab}{t} dt \\ &\quad - \text{V.P. } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos at \sin ab}{t} dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at}{t} \cos ab \, dt = \pi \operatorname{sgn} a \cos ab. \end{aligned}$$

类似地，可求得

$$(6) \text{ V.P. } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx = \pi \operatorname{sgn} a \sin ab.$$

3825. 利用公式

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(1+x^2)} dy,$$

计算拉普拉斯积分

$$L = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解  $L = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos ax \, dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(1+x^2)} dy$ . 由于被积函数  $\cos ax e^{-y(1+x^2)}$  是  $0 \leq x < +\infty$ ,  $0 \leq y < +\infty$  上的连续函数，并且绝对值的积分

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^{+\infty} |e^{-y(1+x^2)} \cos ax| dx \\
& \leq \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-yx^2} dx \\
& = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \sqrt{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \\
& = \frac{\pi}{2} < +\infty,
\end{aligned}$$

故原逐次积分可交换积分顺序, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-yx^2} \cos ax dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{y}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4y}} dy \quad *) \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\left[t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} \left(\frac{|a|}{2}\right)^2\right]} dt \\
&= \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2 \cdot \frac{|a|}{2}} \quad **) = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|}.
\end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3809题的结果.

\*\*) 利用3807题的结果.

3826. 计算积分

$$L_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解 由于  $\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} \right) = -\frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2}$ , 故我们

考虑积分  $L = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx$ . 由于  $\left| \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ , 而  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  收敛, 故  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx$  当  $-\infty < a < +\infty$  时一致收敛. 又由于当  $a \geq a_0 > 0$  时,

$$\left| \int_0^A \sin ax dx \right| = \left| \frac{1 - \cos aA}{a} \right| \leq \frac{2}{a_0},$$

而  $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$  当  $x > 1$  时递减, 且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时趋于零;

于是, 由迪里黑里判别法知积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx$  当  $a \geq a_0$  时一致收敛. 因此, 当  $a \geq a_0$  时可在积分号下求导数, 得

$$\frac{dL}{da} = -L_1. \quad (1)$$

由  $a_0 > 0$  的任意性知, (1) 式对一切  $a > 0$  成立. 由 3825 题知 当  $a > 0$  时  $L = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a}$ . 于是, 由 (1) 式知

$$L_1 = -\frac{dL}{da} = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a} \quad (a > 0).$$

显然, 当  $a < 0$  时,

$$L_1 = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin(-a)x}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} e^a;$$

而当  $\alpha = 0$  时,  $L_1 = 0$ . 综上所述, 有

$$L_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha \cdot e^{-|\alpha|}.$$

计算积分:

$$3827. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2} \quad *) = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2}). \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3825题的结果.

$$3828. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos \alpha x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|\alpha|} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x \cos \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|\alpha|} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x \cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x - \alpha x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx \\
&\quad + \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|} - \frac{\pi}{4} e^{-|a|} + \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot e^{-|a|} \quad *) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} (1+|a|) e^{-|a|}.
\end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3825题与3826题的结果。

3828.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{ax^2+2bx+c} dx \quad (a>0, ac-b^2>0).$

解  $ax^2+2bx+c=a\left[\left(x+\frac{b}{a}\right)^2+\frac{ac-b^2}{a^2}\right]$ . 令

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{ac-b^2}}{a}, \quad t = \frac{1}{m} \left( x + \frac{b}{a} \right) \quad (m>0),$$

则  $ax^2+2bx+c=am^2(t^2+1),$

$$\cos ax = \cos a \left( mt - \frac{b}{a} \right)$$

$$= \cos a \, m t \cos \frac{ba}{a} + \sin a \, m t \sin \frac{ba}{a}.$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{ax^2+2bx+c} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{am} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos a \, m t \cos \frac{ba}{a}}{1+t^2} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$+\frac{1}{am}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\sin amt\sin\frac{ba}{a}}{1+t^2}dt.$$

由于 $\left|\frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2}\right|\leq\frac{1}{1+t^2}$ , 而 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{dt}{1+t^2}=\pi$  收

敛, 故积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2}dt$  收敛. 同理, 积分

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\sin amt}{1+t^2}dt$  收敛. 又由于 $\frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2}$  为偶函

数,  $\frac{\sin amt}{1+t^2}$  为奇函数, 故

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2}dt \\&= 2\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2}dt = \pi e^{-\pi|a|} \quad *)\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\sin amt}{1+t^2}dt=0.$$

从而得

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\cos ax}{ax^2+2bx+c}dx &= \frac{1}{am}\cos\frac{ba}{a}\cdot\pi e^{-\pi|a|} \\&= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{ac-b^2}}\cos\frac{ba}{a}e^{-\frac{|a|\sqrt{ac-b^2}}{a}}.\end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3825题的结果.

3830. 利用公式

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_0^{+\infty}e^{-xy^2}dy \quad (x>0),$$

### 计算傅伦涅耳积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

及

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

解 在积分

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy^2} dy$$

的两端乘以  $\sin x$ , 再在  $0 \leq x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$  上积分, 则得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dy. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $|\sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2}| \leq e^{-x_0 y^2}$ , 而  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_0 y^2} dy$  收

敛, 故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dy$  对  $x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$  一致收

敛, 从而可进行积分顺序的互换, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ -\frac{e^{-xy^2}(y^2 \sin x + \cos x)}{1+y^4} \right] \Big|_{x_0}^{x_1} dy \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_0 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy \\
&\quad + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_0 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_0 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy.
\end{aligned}$$

上述等式右端的诸积分分别对  $0 \leq x_0 < +\infty$ ,  $0 \leq x_1 < +\infty$  都是一致收敛的 (事实上,  $e^{-x_0 y^2} \leq 1$ ,  $e^{-x_1 y^2} \leq 1$ , 且积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2}{1+y^4} dy$  及  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4}$  均收敛). 于是, 它们分别都是  $x_0, x_1$  ( $0 \leq x_0 < +\infty, 0 \leq x_1 < +\infty$ ) 的连续函数. 从而让  $x_0 \rightarrow +0$ , 可在积分号下取极限, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^2} dy \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_1 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1+y^4} dy.
\end{aligned}$$

由于上式右端的后两个积分均不超过积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_1 y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x_1}},$$

且  $\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x_1}} = 0$ , 故令  $x_1 \rightarrow +\infty$ , 即得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

最后得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

同法可得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

求下列积分之值:

3831.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx \quad (a \neq 0).$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin a \left[ \left( x + \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a^2} \right] dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin \left( at^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin at^2 dt \\
&\quad + \sin \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos at^2 dt \\
&= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \cos \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin y^2 dy \\
&\quad + \sin \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos y^2 dy \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2|a|}} \left( \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \cos \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sin \frac{ac-b^2}{a} \right)^{*)} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{|a|}} \sin \left( \frac{ac-b^2}{a} + \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} a \right).
\end{aligned}$$

\* ) 利用3830题的结果.

3832.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax dx,$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{解} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\sin(x^2 + 2ax) + \sin(x^2 - 2ax)] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sqrt{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - a^2 \right) + \sqrt{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - a^2 \right) \right]^{*)} \\
&= \sqrt{\pi} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - a^2 \right) = \sqrt{\pi} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + a^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

\* ) 利用3831题的结果.

$$3833. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax \, dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\cos(x^2 + 2ax) + \cos(x^2 - 2ax)] \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \sin\left(x^2 + 2ax + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin\left(x^2 - 2ax + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad *) \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a^2\right). \end{aligned}$$

\* ) 利用3831题的结果.

3834. 证明公式:

$$1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin aa \quad (a \geq 0),$$

$$2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos aa \quad (a > 0),$$

这里  $a \neq 0$ , 积分应了解为在哥西意义上的主值.

$$\text{证} \quad 1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a-x} dx \right. \\
&\quad + \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a+x} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a-x} dx \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a+x} dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ - \int_a^\eta \frac{\cos \alpha(a-t)}{t} dt \right. \\
&\quad + \int_a^{2a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
&\quad - \int_\eta^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_\eta^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right. \\
&\quad + \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \Big] \\
& = \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a) - \cos \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \right. \\
& \quad + \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
& \quad \left. - \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{2 \sin \alpha t \sin \alpha a}{t} dt \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
& \quad - \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +0} \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
& = \frac{\sin \alpha a}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin \alpha a \quad *).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2) \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \\
& = \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \right] \\
& = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x-a} dx \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_0^{a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x+a} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x-a} dx \\
& + \int_{a+\eta}^A \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x+a} dx \Big] \\
& = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \Big[ \int_{-a}^{-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \\
& + \int_a^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
& + \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \\
& + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \Big] \\
& = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \Big[ \int_{\eta}^a \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
& + \int_a^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
& + \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \\
& + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \Big] \\
& = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \Big[ \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a) + \sin \alpha(t+a)}{t} dt \\
& + \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \Big] \\
& = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{\eta \rightarrow +0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{2 \sin \alpha t \cos \alpha a}{t} dt \\
& \quad - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow +0} \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha(t-a)}{t} dt \\
& = -\cos \alpha a \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha t}{t} dt \\
& = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha a \quad *)
\end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用3812题的结果.

编者注: 原题1) 应加上条件  $\alpha \geqslant 0$ , 当  $\alpha < 0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \\
& = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(-\alpha)x}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin \alpha(-\alpha) \\
& = -\frac{\pi}{2a} \sin \alpha a.
\end{aligned}$$

原题2) 应加上条件  $\alpha > 0$ , 当  $\alpha = 0$  时等式显然不成立(左端等于0, 右端等于  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ ); 当  $\alpha < 0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{a^2 - x^2} dx \\
&= - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin(-a)x}{a^2 - x^2} dx \\
&= - \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos a(-a) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos a\alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

3835. 对于函数  $f(t)$ , 求拉普拉斯变换

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} f(t) dt \quad (p > 0).$$

设:

(a)  $f(t) = t^n$  ( $n$  为自然数); (б)  $f(t) = \sqrt{t}$ ;

(в)  $f(t) = e^{at}$ ; (г)  $f(t) = t e^{-at}$ ;

(д)  $f(t) = \cos t$ ; (е)  $f(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t}$ ;

(ж)  $f(t) = \sin \alpha \sqrt{t}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解 (a)} \quad F(p) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^n dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{p} e^{-pt} t^n \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{n}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^{n-1} dt \\
&= \frac{n}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t^{n-1} dt \\
&\stackrel{n-1 \text{ 次}}{=} \dots = \frac{n!}{p^n} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = -\frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(б) \quad F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{p} e^{-pt} \sqrt{t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} \\
&= \frac{1}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pu^2} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2p\sqrt{p}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(B) \quad F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} e^{\alpha t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(\alpha-p)t} dt.$$

当  $p > \alpha$  时,  $F(p) = \frac{1}{p-\alpha}$ ; 当  $p \leq \alpha$  时, 积分发散.

$$\begin{aligned}
(C) \quad F(p) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} t e^{-\alpha t} dt \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-(p+\alpha)t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{(p+\alpha)^2} \quad (p+\alpha > 0)^{*}).
\end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用本题 (a) 的结果:  $n=1$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
(D) \quad F(p) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \cos t dt \\
&= \frac{-p \cos t + \sin t}{p^2 + 1} e^{-pt} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{p}{p^2 + 1}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(E) \quad F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} dt.$$

由于  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} = 0$ , 故函数  $\frac{1-e^{-t}}{t}$  有界:

$$0 < \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} \leq M = \text{常数} \quad (0 < t < +\infty).$$

由此可知, 当  $p > 0$  时, 积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} dt$  收敛, 并且

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < F(p) &\leq M \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt \\ &= \frac{M}{p} \quad (0 < p < +\infty). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

再考虑积分

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( e^{-pt} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} (e^{-t} - 1) dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(p+1)t} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p} \quad (p > 0), \end{aligned}$$

它对  $p \geq p_0 > 0$  是一致收敛的. 因此, 当  $p \geq p_0$  时, 可对函数  $F(p)$  应用莱布尼兹法则, 得

$$F'(p) = \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p} \quad (\text{当 } p \geq p_0 \text{ 时}).$$

由  $p_0 > 0$  的任意性知, 上式对一切  $p > 0$  均成立. 两端积分, 得

$$F(p) = \ln \frac{p+1}{p} + C \quad (0 < p < +\infty), \quad (2)$$

其中  $C$  是某常数. 由 (1) 式知

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} F(p) = 0.$$

于是, 在 (2) 式两端令  $p \rightarrow +\infty$ , 取极限, 得  $C = 0$ . 由此可知

$$F(p) = \ln \frac{p+1}{p} = \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{p} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{K}) \quad F(p) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sin a \sqrt{t} \, dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-pu^2} \sin au \, du \\ &= \frac{a\sqrt{\pi}}{2p\sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4p}}. \end{aligned}$$

\*) 利用 3810 题的结果.

3836. 证明公式 (李普希兹积分)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_0(bt) \, dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad (a > 0),$$

其中  $J_0(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(x \sin \varphi) \, d\varphi$  为贝塞耳函数 (参阅 3726 题).

证  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_0(bt) \, dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} dt \int_0^\pi \cos(bt \sin \varphi) d\varphi. \text{ 由于积分} \\
&\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos(bt \sin \varphi) dt \text{ 对 } 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \text{ 是一致收敛的,} \\
&\text{故可交换积分顺序, 得} \\
&\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_0(bt) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos(bt \sin \varphi) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{-a \cos(bt \sin \varphi) + b \sin \varphi \sin(bt \sin \varphi)}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi} e^{-at} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} d\varphi \\
&= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{d\varphi}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \\
&= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\operatorname{tg} \varphi)}{(a^2 + b^2) \operatorname{tg}^2 \varphi + a^2} \\
&= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(a^2 + b^2)t^2 + a^2} \\
&= \frac{2a}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} t}{a} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

3837. 求外耳什特拉斯变换

$$F(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} f(y) dy.$$



设:

$$(a) f(y) = 1;$$

$$(b) f(y) = y^2;$$

$$(B) f(y) = e^{2ay},$$

$$(r) f(y) = \cos ay.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (a) F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} (x+u)^2 du \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du \\ &\quad + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u du \\ &\quad + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2} du = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} u d(e^{-u^2}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} u e^{-u^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

及

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u \, du = 0,$$

故得

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + -\frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(B)} \quad F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} e^{2ay} \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2 + 2ay} \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2 + 2ax} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(y-x-a)^2} \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2 + 2ax} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \\ &= e^{a^2 + 2ax}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(r)} \quad F(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} \cos ay \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \cos a(x+u) \, du \\ &= \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \cos au \, du \\ &\quad - \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \sin au \, du \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4}} = 0 \\
 &= e^{-\frac{a^2}{4}} \cos ax.
 \end{aligned}$$

\* ) 利用3809题的结果:

3838. 契贝协夫—厄耳米特多项式由公式

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2}) \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

而定义, 证明

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } m \neq n, \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}, & \text{若 } m = n. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

证 由1231题的结果知,  $H_n(x)$  为一个  $n$  次多项式, 且  $x^n$  的系数为  $2^n$ . 不妨设  $m \leq n$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n H_m(x) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2}) dx \\
 &= (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) d \left[ \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (e^{-x^2}) \right] \\
 &= (-1)^{n+1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H'_m(x) \cdot \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (e^{-x^2}) dx \\
 &= \dots = (-1)^{n+m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H^{(m)}_m(x) \frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}} (e^{-x^2}) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cdots = (-1)^{2n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_n^{(n)}(x) e^{-x^2} dx.$$

当  $m < n$  时,  $H_m^{(n)}(x) = 0$ , 故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = 0,$$

当  $m = n$  时,  $H_n^{(n)}(x) = 2^n n!$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_n(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= 2^n n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

3839. 计算在概率论中有重要意义的积分

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} d\xi \\ & \quad (\sigma_1 > 0, \sigma_2 > 0). \end{aligned}$$

解 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\xi^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} [(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)\xi^2 - 2\sigma_1^2 x\xi + \sigma_1^2 x^2], \end{aligned}$$

并令

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}, & b &= -\frac{\sigma_1^2 x}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}, \\ c &= \frac{\sigma_1^2 x^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}, \end{aligned}$$

即得

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(a\xi^2+2b\xi+c)} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{ac-b^2}{a}} \quad *).\end{aligned}$$

将  $a, b, c$  的表达式代入上式, 并令  $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$ , 化简整理得

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}.$$

\*.) 利用3804题的结果.

3840. 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内连续且绝对可积分 \*). 证明: 积分

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

满足热传导方程式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

及初值条件

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} u(x, t) = f(x).$$

证 当  $t > 0$ ,  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  时,

$$\left| f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \right| \leq |f(\xi)|, \text{ 而 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi$$

$< +\infty$ , 故积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$  在  $t > 0$ ,

$-\infty < x < +\infty$  上一致收敛, 从而  $u(x, t)$  是  $t \geq 0$ ,  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  上的连续函数. 考虑积分

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \right) d\xi \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t^2} d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \right) d\xi \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{\xi-x}{2a^2t} d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \right) d\xi \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[ -\frac{1}{2a^2t} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^4t^2} \right] d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

先考察 (1) 式中的积分:

由于对  $|x| \leq x_0$ ,  $0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$  ( $x_0, t_0, t_1$  任意固定), 当  $|\xi| \geq x_0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t^2} \right| \\ & \leq |f(\xi)| \cdot e^{-\frac{(|\xi|-x_0)^2}{4a^2t_1}} \cdot \frac{(|\xi|+x_0)^2}{4a^2t_0^2}, \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\lim_{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\frac{(|\xi|-x_0)^2}{4a^2t_1}} \cdot \frac{(|\xi|+x_0)^2}{4a^2t_0^2} = 0,$$

故当  $|\xi| > x_0$  时, 有

$$\left| f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t^2} \right| \leq M |f(\xi)|,$$

其中  $M$  是某常数. 于是, 根据  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi < +\infty$ ,

由外氏判别法知, (1) 式中的积分在  $|x| \leq x_0$ ,  $0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$  上一致收敛.

同理可证, (2) 式中的积分和 (3) 式中的积分都在  $|x| \leq x_0$ ,  $0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$  上一致收敛. 于是, 在其上可应用莱布尼兹法则在积分号下求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{4at\sqrt{\pi t}} \\ &\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[ \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{2a^2t} - 1 \right] d\xi, \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \\ &\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{\xi-x}{2a^2t} d\xi, \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{4a^3t\sqrt{\pi t}} \\ &\cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[ \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{2a^2t} - 1 \right] d\xi. \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

由  $x_0, t_0, t_1$  的任意性知, (4)、(5)、(6) 三式对一切  $-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0$  都成立. 根据 (4) 式及 (6) 式, 即得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0).$$

下面证明

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} u(x, t) = f(x) \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty). \quad (7)$$

任意固定  $x$ , 易知 ( $t > 0$ , 作变量代换  $u = \frac{\xi - x}{2a\sqrt{t}}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \\ &= 2a\sqrt{t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = 2a\sqrt{\pi t}, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & u(x, t) - f(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

任给  $\varepsilon > 0$ . 根据  $f(x)$  在点  $x$  的连续性, 可取某  $\delta > 0$ , 使当  $|\xi - x| \leq \delta$  时, 恒有  $|f(\xi) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ .

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & u(x, t) - f(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{x-\delta} + \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} + \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} \right) [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi. \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} ) [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \\
 & = I_1 + I_2 + I_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

下面分别估计  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$  与  $I_3$ . 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 |I_2| &= \left| \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} [f(\xi) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \right) \\
 &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

又有

$$\begin{aligned}
 |I_3| &= \left| \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} [f(\xi) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{\delta^2}{4a^2t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi \\
 & \quad + \frac{|f(x)|}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{\delta^2}{4a^2t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{|f(x)|}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\frac{\lambda}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du,$$

由此可知  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} I_3 = 0$ . 同理可证  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} I_1 = 0$ . 于是, 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使当  $0 < t < \eta$  时, 恒有

$$|I_3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \quad |I_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

由此, 当  $0 < t < \eta$  时, 恒有

$$|u(x, t) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon,$$

故 (7) 式成立. 证毕.

\*) 编者注: 本题原书把  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  误写为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

另外, 原书只假定  $f(x)$  在

$(-\infty, +\infty)$  上绝对可积, 这是不够的. 应加上假定  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续. 否则, 结论

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} u(x, t) = f(x)$$

就可能不成立了. 例如, 令

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时;} \\ 0, & \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$$

则显然  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  绝对可积. 这时

$$u(x, t) \equiv 0 \quad (t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty),$$

故  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +0} u(0, t) = 0 \neq 1 = f(0)$ .

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709-740

## 第六章 多变量函数的微分法

### §1. 多变量函数的极限. 连续性

1° 多变量函数的极限 设函数  $f(P) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在以  $P_0$  为聚点的集合  $E$  上有定义. 若对于任何的  $\varepsilon > 0$  存在有  $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon, P_0) > 0$ , 使得只要  $P \in E$  及  $0 < \rho(P, P_0) < \delta$  [其中  $\rho(P, P_0)$  为  $P$  和  $P_0$  二点间的距离], 则

$$|f(P) - A| < \varepsilon,$$

我们就说

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = A.$$

2° 连续性 若

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = f(P_0),$$

则称函数  $f(P)$  于  $P_0$  点是连续的.

若函数  $f(P)$  于已知域内的每一点连续, 则称函数  $f(P)$  于此域内是连续的.

3° 一致连续性 若对于每一个  $\varepsilon > 0$  都存在有仅与  $\varepsilon$  有关的  $\delta > 0$ , 使得对于域  $G$  中的任何点  $P', P''$ , 只要是

$$\rho(P', P'') < \delta,$$

便有不等式

$$|f(P') - f(P'')| < \varepsilon$$

成立, 则称函数  $f(P)$  于域  $G$  内是一致连续的.

于有界闭域内的连续函数于此域内是一致连续的。

确定并绘出下列函数存在的域：

3136.  $u = x + \sqrt{y}$ .

解 存在域为半平面，

$$y \geq 0,$$

如图 6.1 阴影部分所示，包括整个  $Ox$  轴在内。

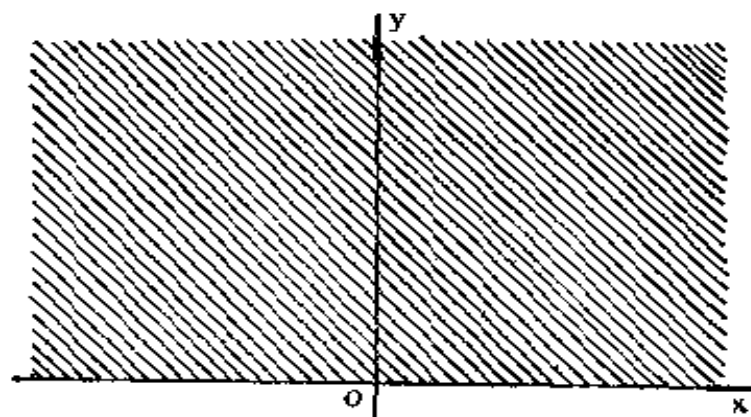


图 6.1

3137.  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$|x| \leq 1, |y| \geq 1$$

的点集，如图 6.2 阴影部分所示，包括边界（粗实线）在内。

3138.  $u = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ .

解 存在域为圆

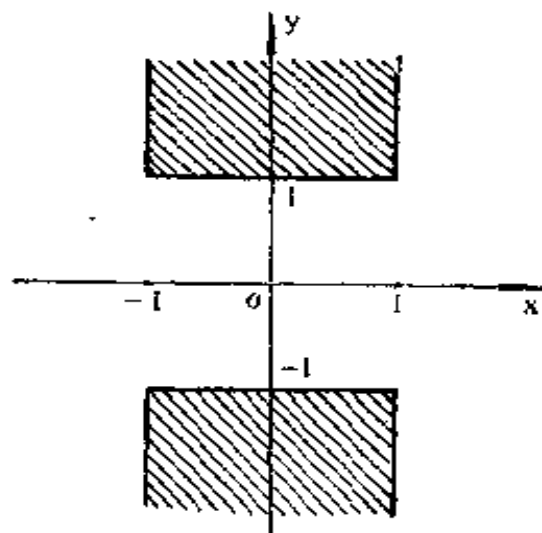


图 6.2

$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ,  
如图 6.3 阴影部分所示, 包括圆周在内.

3139.  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$x^2 + y^2 > 1$   
的点集, 即圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  的外面, 如图 6.4 所示, 不包括圆周 (虚线) 在内.

3140.  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)(4 - x^2 - y^2)}}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$   
的点集, 如图 6.5 所示的环, 包括边界在内.

3141.  $u = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x}{2x - x^2 - y^2}}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$   
的点集. 由  $x^2 + y^2$

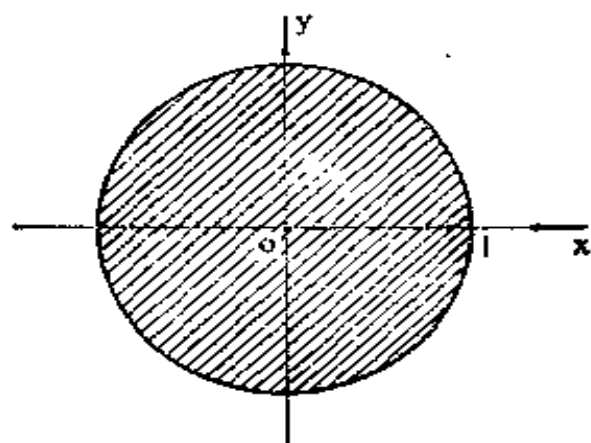


图 6.3

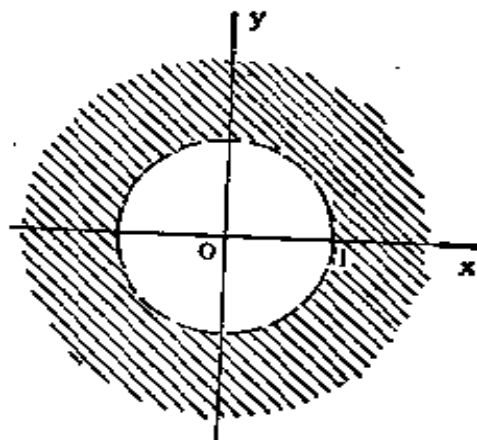


图 6.4

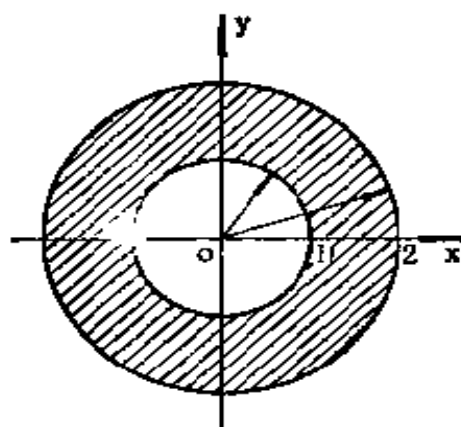


图 6.5

$\geq x$  得出

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2,$$

由  $x^2 + y^2 < 2x$  得出

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 < 1,$$

两者组成一月形, 如图 6.6 阴影部分所示.

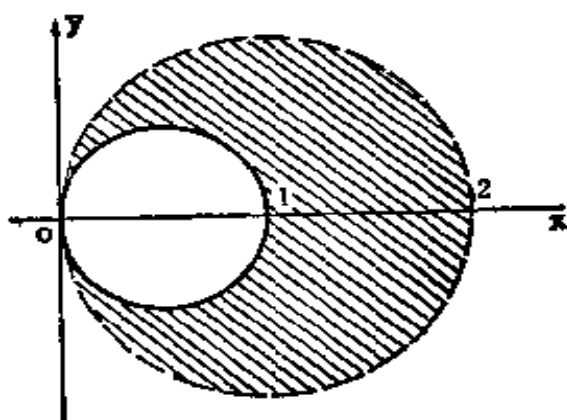


图 6.6

3142.  $u = \sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y)^2}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$-1 \leq x^2 + y \leq 1$$

的点集, 如图 6.7 阴影部分所示, 包括边界在内.

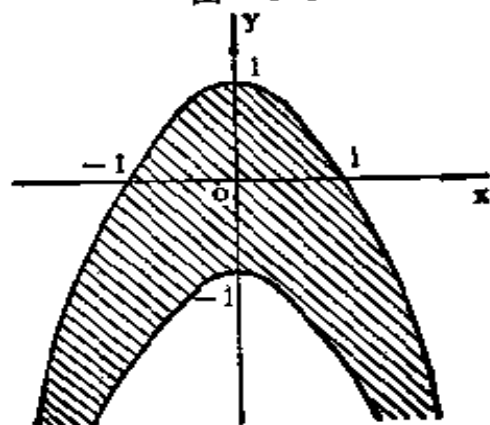


图 6.7

3143.  $u = \ln(-x - y)$ .

解 存在域为半平面

$$x + y < 0,$$

如图 6.8 阴影部分所示, 不包括直线  $x + y = 0$  在内.

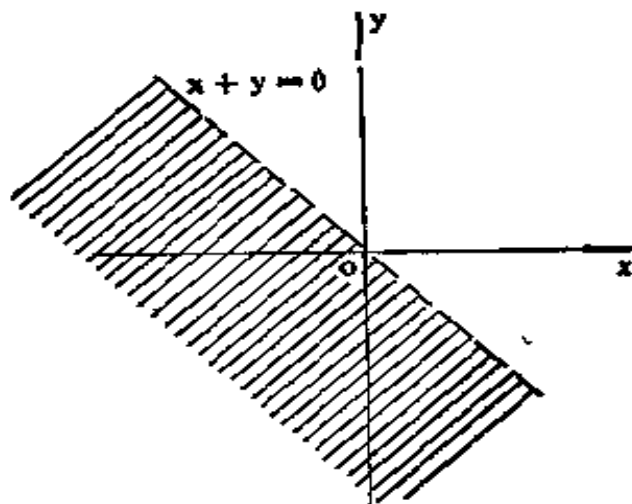


图 6.8

3144.  $u = \arcsin \frac{y}{x}$ .

解 存在域为满足

不等式

$$\left| \frac{y}{x} \right| \leq 1$$

或  $|y| \leq |x|$  ( $x \neq 0$ )  
 的点集, 这是一对对顶的直角, 如图 6.9 阴影部分所示, 不包括原点在内。

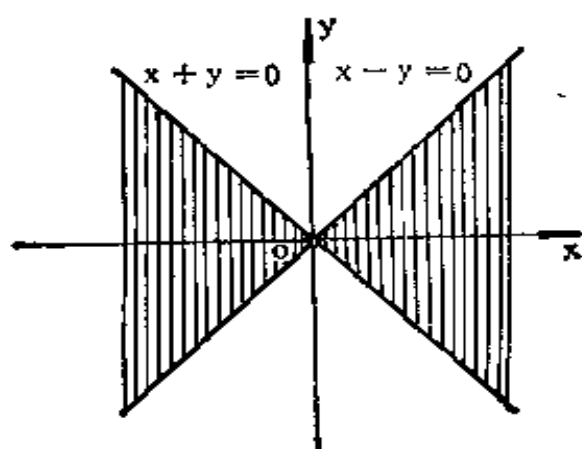


图 6.9

3145.  $u = \arccos \frac{x}{x+y}$

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\left| \frac{x}{x+y} \right| \leq 1$$

的点集. 由  $\left| \frac{x}{x+y} \right| \leq 1$  得  $|x| \leq |x+y|$  ( $x \neq -y$ ),  
 即  $x^2 \leq x^2 + 2xy + y^2$  或  $y(y+2x) \geq 0$ , 也即

$$\begin{cases} y \geq 0, \\ y \geq -2x, \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} y \leq 0, \\ y \leq -2x. \end{cases}$$

但  $x, y$  不能同时为零. 这是由直线:  $y = 0$  和  $y = -2x$  所围成的一对对顶的角, 如图 6.10 阴影部分所示, 包括边界在内, 但不包括公共顶点  $O(0,0)$  在内。

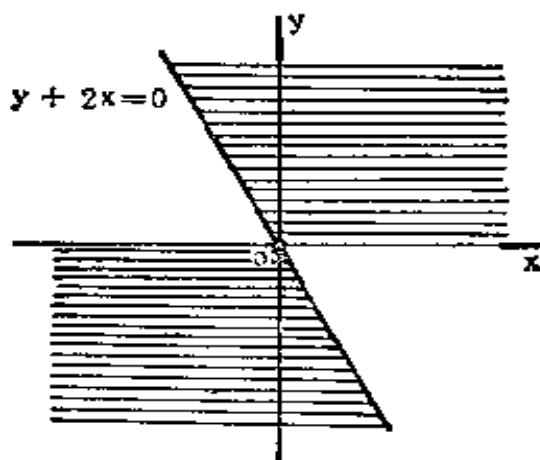


图 6.10



3146.  $u = \arcsin \frac{x}{y^2} + \arcsin(1-y).$

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\left| \frac{x}{y^2} \right| \leq 1 \text{ 及 } |1-y| \leq 1 \quad (y \neq 0)$$

的点集, 即

$$\begin{cases} y^2 \geq x, \\ 0 < y \leq 2 \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} y^2 \geq -x, \\ 0 < y \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

这是由抛物线:

$$y^2 = x, \quad y^2 = -x$$

和直线  $y = 2$  所围成的曲边三角形, 如图6·11阴影部分所示, 不包括原点在内.

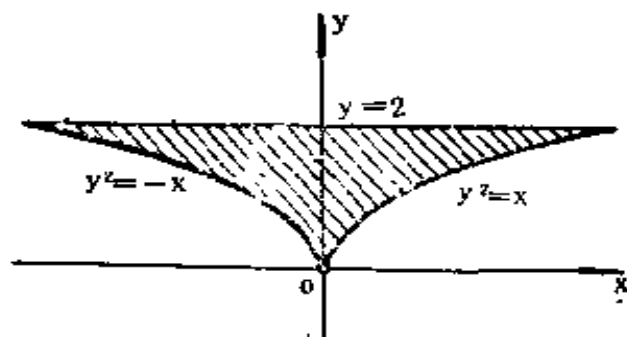


图 6·11

3147.  $u = \sqrt{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}.$

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\sin(x^2 + y^2) \geq 0$$

$$\text{或 } 2k\pi \leq x^2 + y^2$$

$$\leq (2k+1)\pi \quad (k$$

$= 0, 1, 2, \dots)$  的点集, 如图6·12所示的同心环族.

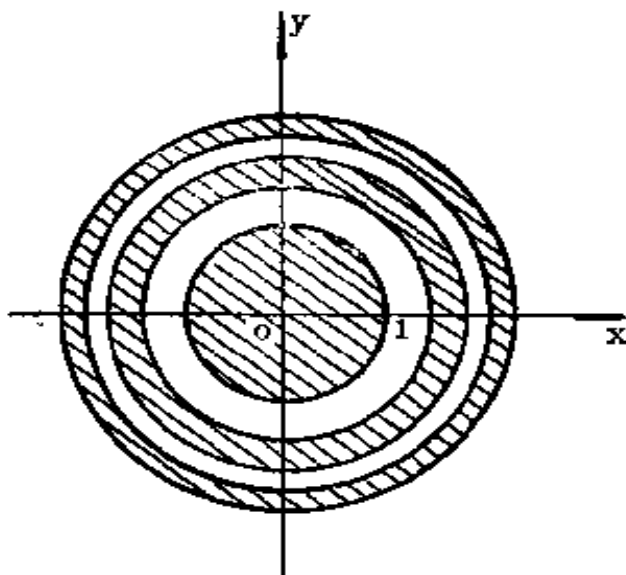


图 6·12

3148.  $u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$\left| \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1$$

( $x, y$  不同时为零)

或

$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \geq 0$$

( $x, y$  不同时为零)

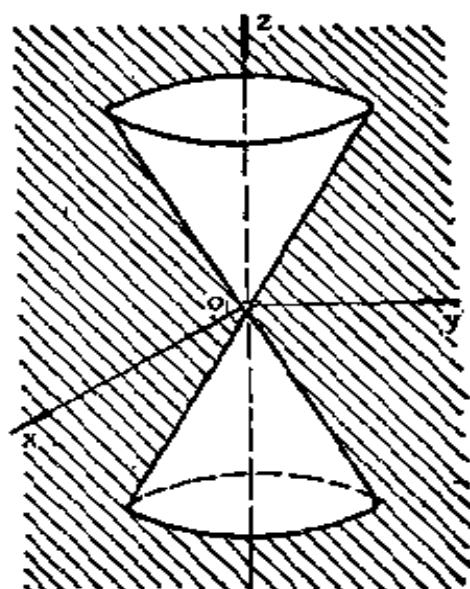


图 6.13

的点集，这是圆锥  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$  的外面，如图 6.13 阴影部分所示，包括边界在内，但要除去圆锥的顶点。

3149.  $u = \ln(xyz)$ .

解 存在域为满足不等式

$$xyz > 0$$

的点集，即

$$x > 0, y > 0, z > 0; \text{ 或 } x > 0, y < 0, z < 0;$$

$$x < 0, y < 0, z > 0; \text{ 或 } x < 0, y > 0, z < 0.$$

其图形为空间第一、第三、第六及第八卦限的总体，但不包括坐标面。由于图形为读者所熟知，故省略。以下有类似情况，不再说明。

3150.  $u = \ln(-1 - x^2 - y^2 + z^2)$ .

**解** 存在域为满足不等式

$$-x^2 - y^2 + z^2 > 1$$

的点集。这是双叶双

曲面  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 =$

$-1$  的内部，如图 6·

14 阴影部分所示，不

包括界面在内。

作出下列函数的等位

线：

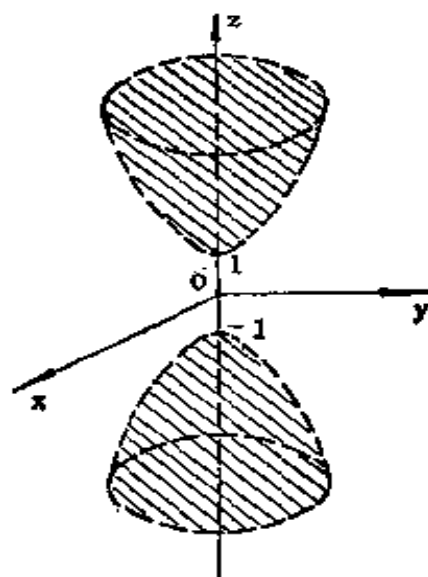


图 6·14

3151.  $z = x + y.$

**解** 等位线为平行直线族

$$x + y = k,$$

其中  $k$  为一切实数，

如图 6·15 所示。

3152.  $z = x^2 + y^2.$

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$(a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  时为原点；当

$a > 0$  时，等位线为以

原点为圆心的同心圆族。

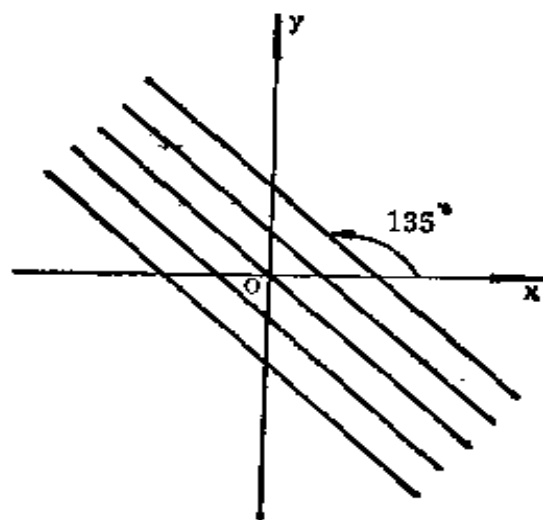


图 6·15

3153.  $z = x^2 - y^2.$

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$x^2 - y^2 = k.$$

当  $k = 0$  时为两条互相垂直的直线：  $y = x, y = -x.$

当  $k \neq 0$  时为以  $y = \pm x$  为公共渐近线的等边双曲线族，其中当  $k > 0$  时顶点为  $(-\sqrt{k}, 0), (\sqrt{k}, 0)$ ，当  $k < 0$  时顶点为  $(0, -\sqrt{-k}), (0, \sqrt{-k})$ 。

3154.  $z = (x+y)^2$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$(x+y)^2 = a^2 \quad (a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  为直线  $x+y=0$ 。当  $a \neq 0$  时为与直线  $x+y=0$  平行的且等距的直线  $x+y = \pm a$ 。

3155.  $z = \frac{y}{x}$ .

解 等位线为以坐标原点为束心的直线束

$$y = kx \quad (x \neq 0),$$

不包括  $Oy$  轴在内。

3156.  $z = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2y^2}$ .

解 等位线为椭圆族

$$x^2 + 2y^2 = a^2 \quad (a > 0).$$

长半轴为  $a$ ，短半轴为  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ ，焦点为  $(-a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 0)$

及  $(a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 0)$ 。

3157.  $z = \sqrt{xy}$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$xy = a^2 \quad (a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  时为坐标轴  $x=0$  及  $y=0$ 。当  $a > 0$  时为以两坐标轴为公共渐近线且位于第一、第三象限内的等

边双曲线族，顶点为  
 $(-a, -a)$  及  $(a, a)$ 。

3158.  $z = |x| + y$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$|x| + y = k,$$

其中  $k$  为一切实数. 当

$x \geq 0$  时为  $x + y = k$ ;

当  $x < 0$  时为  $-x + y$

$= k$ . 这是顶点在  $Oy$

轴上两支互相垂直的

射线所构成的折线

族, 如图 6.16 所示.

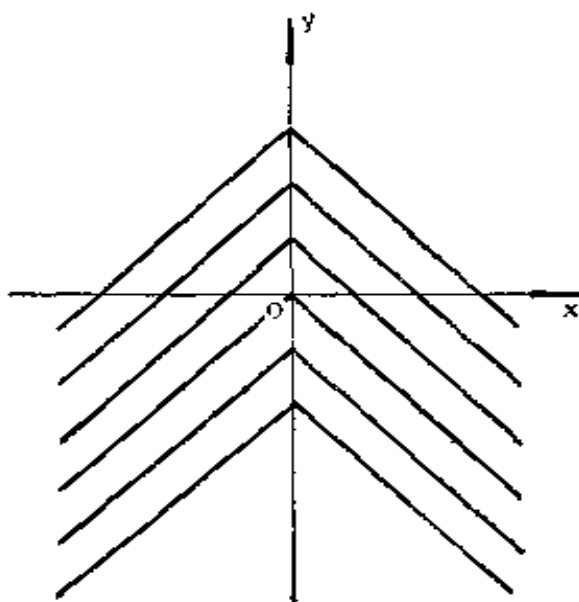


图 6.16

3159.  $z = |x| + |y| - |x + y|$ .

解 等位线为曲线族

$$|x| + |y| - |x + y| = a.$$

因为恒有  $|x| + |y| \geq |x + y|$ , 所以  $a \geq 0$ .

当  $a = 0$  时, 由  $|x| + |y| = |x + y|$  两边平方即得

$$xy \geq 0,$$

即为整个第一、第三象限, 包括两坐标轴在内.

当  $a > 0$  时,  $xy < 0$ , 分下面四组求解:

(1)  $x > 0, y < 0, x + y \geq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y|$

$$= a, \text{ 解之得 } y = -\frac{a}{2};$$

(2)  $x > 0, y < 0, x + y \leq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y|$

$$= a, \text{ 解之得 } x = \frac{a}{2};$$

(3)  $x < 0, y > 0, x + y \geq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 解之得  $x = -\frac{a}{2}$ ;

(4)  $x < 0, y > 0, x + y \leq 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a$ , 解之得  $y = \frac{a}{2}$ .

这是顶点位于直线  $x + y = 0$  上的两支互相垂直的折线族, 它的各射线平行于坐标轴, 如图 6.17 所示.

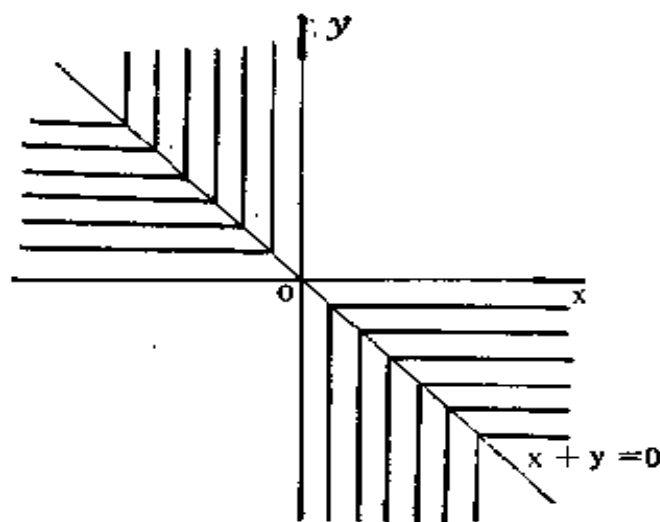


图 6.17

3160.  $z = e^{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}}$ .

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} = k \quad (x, y \text{ 不同时为零}),$$

其中  $k$  为异于零的一切实数. 上式可变形为

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 \quad (k \neq 0).$$

当  $k=0$  时, 即得  $e^{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}} = 1$ , 从而等位线为  $x=0$  即  $Oy$  轴, 但不包括原点.

当  $k \neq 0$  时为 中心在  $Ox$  轴上且经过坐标原点 (但不包括原点在內) 的圆束, 圆心在  $(\frac{1}{k}, 0)$ , 半径为  $|\frac{1}{k}|$ ,

如图 6.18 所示.

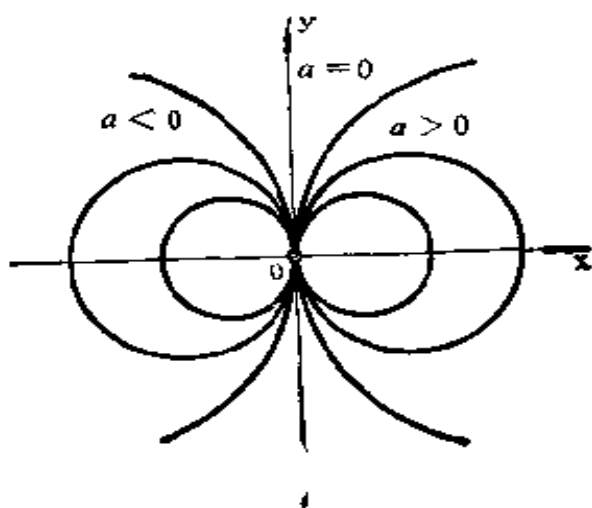


图 6.18

3161.  $z = x^a$  ( $x > 0$ ).

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$x^a = a \quad (a > 0).$$

当  $a=1$  时为直线  $x=1$  及  $Ox$  轴的正向半射线, 但不包括原点在內.

当  $0 < a < 1$  与  $a > 1$  时的图象如图 6.19 所示.

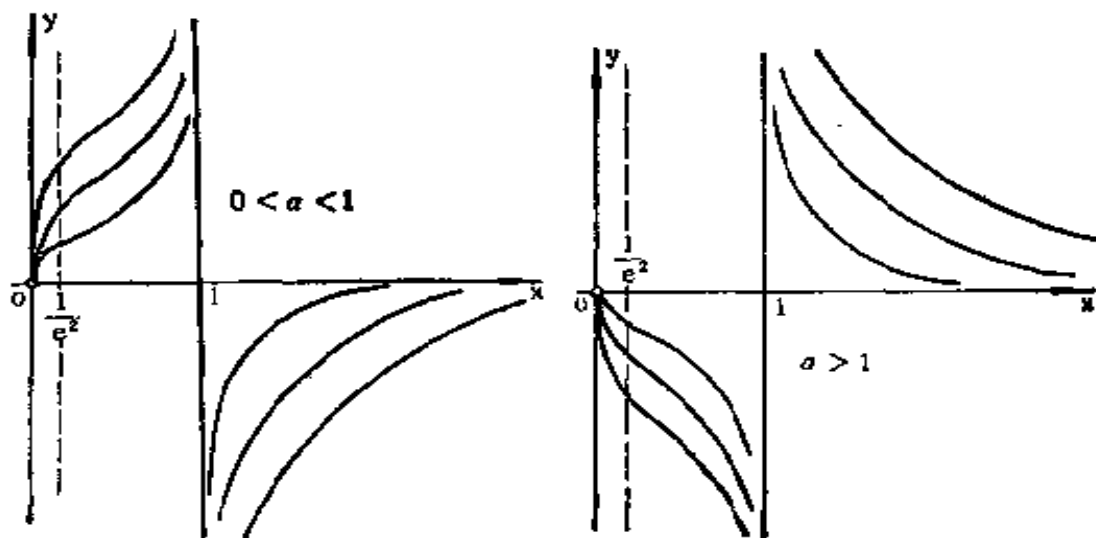


图 6.19

3162.  $z = x^2 e^{-x}$  ( $x > 0$ ).

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$x^y e^{-x} = a \quad (a > 0),$$

即

$$y \ln x - x = \ln a.$$

当  $a = e^{-1}$  时为直线  $x = 1$

和曲线  $y = \frac{x-1}{\ln x}$ ; 当  $0 < a$

$< \frac{1}{e}$ ,  $\frac{1}{e} < a < 1$  或  $a \geq 1$  时

图象布满整个右半平面, 如图 6.20 所示, 不包括  $Oy$  轴.

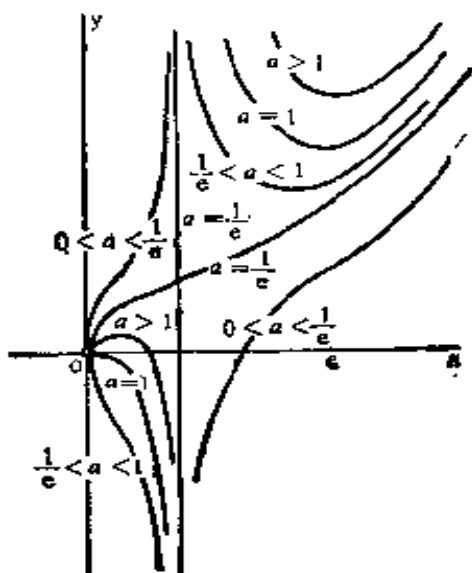


图 6.20

3163.  $z = \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x-a)^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2}} \quad (a > 0).$

解 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{(x-a)^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2} = k^2 \quad (k > 0).$$

整理得

$$(1-k^2)x^2 - 2a(1+k^2)x + (1-k^2)a^2 + (1-k^2)y^2 = 0.$$

当  $k = 1$  时得  $x = 0$ , 即  $Oy$  轴. 当  $k \neq 1$  时, 上述方程可变形为

$$\left[ x - \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2} \right]^2 + y^2 = \left( \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right)^2,$$

这是以点  $\left( \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2}, 0 \right)$  为圆心, 半径为  $\left| \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right|$



的圆族. 当  $0 < k < 1$  时, 圆分布在右半平面; 当  $k > 1$  时, 圆分布在左半平面.

如果注意到圆心与原点距离的平方为

$$\left[ \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2} \right]^2 = \frac{a^2[(1-k^2)^2 + 4k^2]}{(1-k^2)^2}$$

$$= a^2 + \left( \frac{2ak}{1-k^2} \right)^2,$$

即等位线圆族与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  在交点处的半径互相垂直 (或圆心距与两圆的半径构成直角三角形), 便知等位线圆族与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  成正交. 如图 6.21 所示.

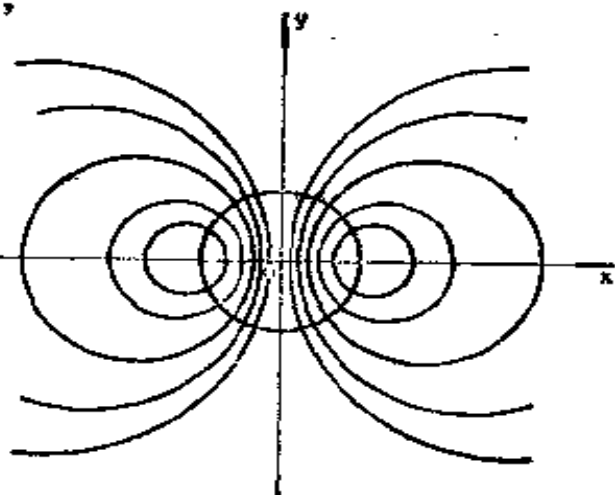


图 6.21

3164.  $z = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2} \quad (a > 0).$

**解** 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2} = k,$$

其中  $k$  为一切实数, 但要除去点  $(-a, 0)$  及  $(a, 0)$ .  
当  $k=0$  时,  $y=0$ , 即为  $Ox$  轴, 但不包含上述两点;  
当  $k \neq 0$  时, 方程可变形为

$$x^2 + \left(y - \frac{a}{k}\right)^2$$

$$= a^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

这是圆心在  $Oy$  轴上且经过点  $(-a, 0)$  及  $(a, 0)$  但不包括这两点在内的圆族, 如图 6.22 所示.

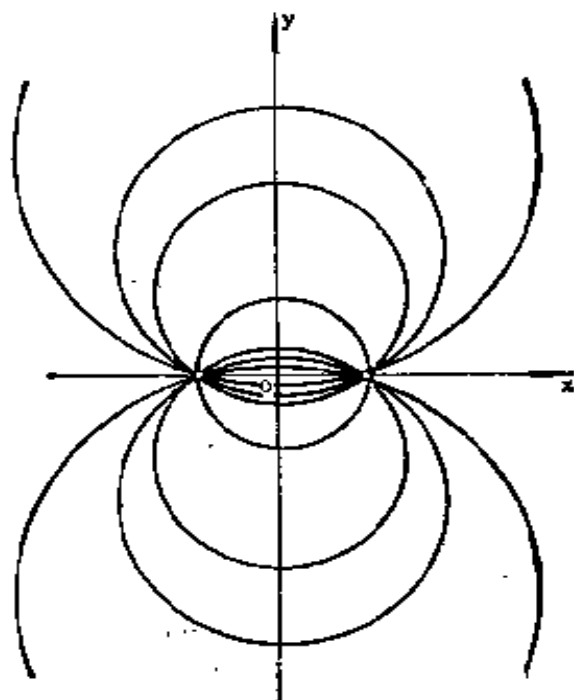


图 6.22

3165.  $z = \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x \sin y)$ .  
解 若  $z = 0$ , 则  $\sin x \cdot \sin y = 0$ , 此即直线族

$$x = m\pi \text{ 和 } y = n\pi \quad (m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots);$$

若  $z = -1$  或  $z = 1$ , 则  $\sin x \sin y < 0$  或  $\sin x \sin y > 0$ , 此即正方形系

$$m\pi < x < (m+1)\pi, \quad n\pi < y < (n+1)\pi,$$

其中  $z = (-1)^{m+n}$ .

如图 6.23 所示,  $z = 0$  时为图中网格直线;  $z = 1$  为图中带斜线的正方形;  $z = -1$  为图中空白正方形, 但后两者都不包括边界.

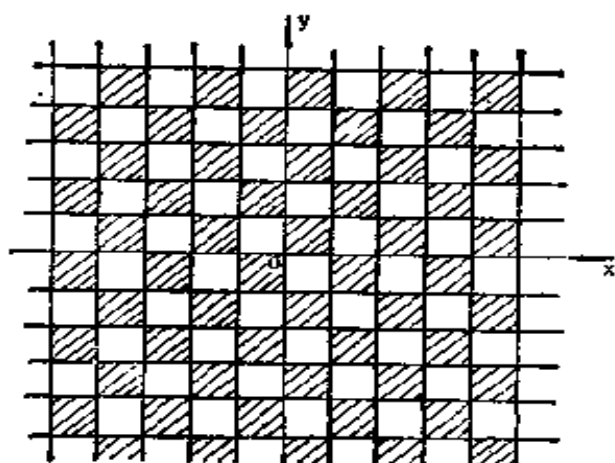


图 6.23

求下列函数的等位

面:

3166.  $u = x + y + z$ .

解 等位面为平行平面族

$$x + y + z = k,$$

其中  $k$  为一切实数.

3167.  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ .

解 等位面为中心在原点的同心球族

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad (a \geq 0),$$

其中当  $a = 0$  时即为原点.

3168.  $u = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ .

解 当  $u = 0$  时等位面为圆锥  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$ ; 当  $u > 0$  时等位面为单叶双曲面族  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ); 当  $u < 0$  时等位面为双叶双曲面族  $-x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ).

3169.  $u = (x + y)^2 + z^2$ .

解 等位面为曲面族

$$(x + y)^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad (a \geq 0).$$

当  $a = 0$  时为  $x + y = 0$  和  $z = 0$ . 当  $a > 0$  时作坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + y \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x + y), \\ y' = -x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + y \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-x + y), \\ z' = z, \end{cases}$$

这是旋转变换. 在新坐标系中原等位面方程转化为

$$2x'^2 + z'^2 = a^2,$$

即

$$\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}} + \frac{z'^2}{a^2} = 1,$$

这是以  $y'$  轴为公共轴的椭圆柱面, 母线的方向平行于  $y'$  轴, 准线为  $y' = 0$  平面上的椭圆

$$\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}} + \frac{z'^2}{a^2} = 1,$$

长半轴为  $a$  ( $z'$  轴方向), 短半轴为  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$  ( $x'$  轴方向)。

$y'$  轴在新系  $O-x'y'z'$  中的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x' = 0, \\ z' = 0, \end{cases}$$

面在旧系  $O-xyz$  中的方程为

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 0, \\ z = 0, \end{cases}$$

即为所求的椭圆柱面族的公共对称轴。

3170.  $u = \operatorname{sgn} \sin(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ .

解 当  $u = 0$  时等位面为球心在原点的同心球族

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = n\pi \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

当  $u = -1$  或  $u = 1$  时等位面为球层族

$$n\pi < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < (n+1)\pi \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

其中  $u = (-1)^n$ .

根据曲面的已知方程研究其性质:

3171.  $z = f(y - ax)$ .

解 引入参数  $t, s$ , 将曲面方程  $z = f(y - ax)$  表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = at + s, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases}$$

今固定  $s$ , 得到以  $t$  为参数的直线方程, 其方向数为  $1, a, 0$ . 因此, 曲面为以  $1, a, 0$  为母线方向的一个柱面. 令  $t = 0$ , 可得

$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = s, \\ z = f(s), \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ z = f(y), \end{cases}$$

这是  $x = 0$  平面上的一条曲线, 也是柱面

$$z = f(y - ax)$$

的一条准线.

3172.  $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$ .

解 这是绕  $Oz$  轴旋转的旋转曲面的标准形式. 令  $y = 0$ , 得曲线

$$\begin{cases} y = 0, \\ z = f(x) \quad (x \geq 0), \end{cases}$$

它是旋转曲面的一条母线.

3173.  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ .

**解** 引入参数  $t, s$ , 将曲面方程  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x=t, \\ y=st \ (t \neq 0), \\ z=tf(s). \end{cases}$$

今固定  $s$ , 这是以  $t$  为参数的一条过原点的直线. 因此, 所给曲面为顶点在原点的一锥面, 但不包括原点在内. 令  $t=1$ , 得曲线

$$\begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=s, \\ z=f(s), \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x=1, \\ z=f(y), \end{cases}$$

这是  $x=1$  平面上的一条曲线, 也是锥面  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  的一条准线.

3174<sup>+</sup>.  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$

**解** 引入参数  $t, s$ , 将曲面方程  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  表成参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x=t, \\ y=st, \\ z=f(s). \end{cases}$$

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\* 题号右上角“+”号表示题解答案与原习题集中译本所附答案不一致, 以后不再说明. 中译本基本是按俄文第二版翻译的. 俄文第二版中有一些错误已在俄文第三版中改正.

今固定  $s$ ，这是一条过点  $(0, 0, f(s))$  的直线，方向数为  $1, s, 0$ 。因此，它与  $Oz$  轴垂直，与  $Oxy$  平面平行，且其方向与  $s$  有关。从而得知，曲面  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  表示一个直纹面。一般说来，它既不是柱面，又不是锥面。令  $t = 1$ ，得到直纹面的一条准线

$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ z = f(y). \end{cases}$$

从此曲线上每一点引一条与  $Oz$  轴垂直且相交的直线。这样的直线的全体，便构成由  $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  所表示的直纹面。

3175. 作出函数

$$F(t) = f(\cos t, \sin t)$$

的图形，式中

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } y \geq x, \\ 0, & \text{若 } y < x. \end{cases}$$

解 按题设，当  $\sin t \geq \cos t$ ，即  $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \leq t \leq \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 时， $F(t) = 1$ ；而当

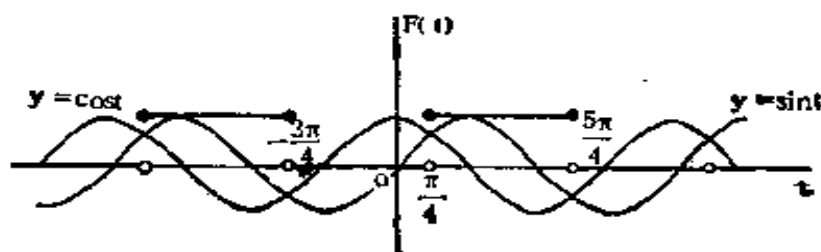


图 6.24

$\sin t < \cos t$ , 即  $-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi < t < \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$  时,  $F(t) = 0$ . 如图 6.24 所示.

3176. 若

$$f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

求  $f(1, \frac{y}{x})$ .

$$\text{解 } f(1, \frac{y}{x}) = \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{y}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = f(x, y).$$

3177. 若

$$f(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} \quad (x > 0),$$

求  $f(x)$ .

$$\text{解 } \text{由 } f(\frac{y}{x}) = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} \text{ 知 } f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}.$$

3178. 设

$$z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1).$$

若当  $y=1$  时  $z=x$ , 求函数  $f$  和  $z$ .

**解** 因为当  $y=1$  时  $z=x$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{x} - 1) &= x - 1 = (\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1) \\ &= (\sqrt{x} - 1)[(\sqrt{x} - 1) + 2], \end{aligned}$$

从而得



$$f(t) = t(t+2) = t^2 + 2t,$$

且

$$z = \sqrt{y} + x - 1 \quad (x > 0).$$

3179. 设

$$z = x + y + f(x - y).$$

若当  $y=0$  时,  $z=x^2$ , 求函数  $f$  及  $z$ .

解 因为当  $y=0$  时  $z=x^2$ , 所以

$$x^2 = x + f(x),$$

即

$$f(x) = x^2 - x,$$

且

$$z = x + y + (x - y)^2 - (x - y) = 2y + (x - y)^2.$$

3180. 若  $f(x + y, \frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2$ , 求  $f(x, y)$ .

解 因为

$$f\left(x + y, \frac{y}{x}\right) = x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$$

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

所以

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

3181. 证明: 对于函数

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x - y}{x + y}$$

有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = 1; \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = -1,$$

从而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

$$\text{证} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1.$$

由于两个单极限都存在, 而累次极限不等, 故  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

3182. 证明: 对于函数

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

有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = 0,$$

然而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} \right\} \\ = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

如果按  $y = kx \rightarrow 0$  的方向取极限, 则有

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kx \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 k^2}{x^4 k^2 + x^2 (1 - k)^2}.$$

特别地, 分别取  $k = 0$  及  $k = 1$ , 便得到不同的极限 0 及 1. 因此,  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  不存在.

3183. 证明: 对于函数

$$f(x, y) = (x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}$$

累次极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\}$  和  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\}$  不存在, 然而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$ .

证 由不等式

$$0 \leq |(x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}| \leq |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

知  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = 0$ .

但当  $x \neq \frac{1}{k\pi}$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$  时,  $(x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}$  的极限不存在, 因此累次极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\}$  不存在. 同法可证累次极限  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\}$  也不存在.

3184. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow b} f(x, y) \right\}$  及  $\lim_{y \rightarrow b} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x, y) \right\}$ , 设:

$$(a) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4}, \quad a = \infty, \quad b = \infty;$$

$$(b) f(x, y) = \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y}, \quad a = +\infty, \quad b = +0;$$

$$(B) f(x, y) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y}, \quad a = \infty, \quad b = \infty;$$

$$(r) f(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy}, \quad a = 0, \quad b = \infty;$$

$$(A) f(x, y) = \log_e(x + y), \quad a = 1, \quad b = 0.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right\} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4} \right\} \\ = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1;$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y} \right\} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^y}{1 + x^y} \right\} \\ = \lim_{y \rightarrow +0} 1 = 1;$$

$$(B) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x + y} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Gamma) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \operatorname{tg} \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{tg} \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ 0 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 1 \right\} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{xy} \operatorname{tg} \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{xy}{1 + xy}}{\frac{xy}{1 + xy}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + xy} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \right\} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \log_x (x + y) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln x} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x, y) \right\} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln x} \right\} = \infty.$$

求下列极限:

$$3185. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2}.$$

解 由不等式  $x^2+y^2 \geq 2|xy|$  得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \left| \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x+y|}{x^2+y^2-|xy|} \leq \frac{|x+y|}{|xy|} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|}, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \left( \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|} \right) = 0$ , 故有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2} = 0.$$

$$3186. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4}.$$

解 由不等式

$$0 \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4} \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{2x^2y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right)$$

及  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = 0$ , 即得

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^4} = 0.$$

$$3187. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x}.$$

解  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left( \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y \right) = a.$

$$3188. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left[ \frac{(x+y)^2}{e^{x+y}} - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{y}{e^y} \right] = 0^*).$$

\* ) 利用 564 题的结果.

$$3189. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2}.$$

解 由不等式

$$0 \leq \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2}$$

及  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$ , 即得

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left( \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0.$$

$$3190. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2 y^2}.$$

解 由不等式

$$|x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)| \leq \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{4} |\ln(x^2 + y^2)|$$

及  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{4} \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} t^2 \ln t = 0$ , 即得

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

$$3191. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot \frac{x}{x+y}} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} e^{[x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] \cdot \frac{x}{x+y}} \\ &= e^{[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] \cdot [\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{x}{x+y}]} = e^{1 \cdot 1} = e. \end{aligned}$$

$$3192. \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\ln(1+e^0)}{1} = \ln 2.$$

3193<sup>+</sup>. 若  $x = \rho \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \varphi$ , 问下列极限沿怎样的方向  $\varphi$  有确定的极限值存在:

$$(a) \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}}; \quad (b) \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (a) \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow +0} e^{\frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho}}.$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \cos \varphi < 0; \\ 1, & \text{当 } \cos \varphi = 0; \\ +\infty, & \text{当 } \cos \varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

于是, 仅当  $\cos \varphi \leq 0$  即  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$  时, 所给的极限



才有确定的值.

$$(6) e^{x^2-y^2} \sin 2xy = e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} \sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi).$$

当  $\rho \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi)$  有界, 除  $\varphi = \frac{k\pi}{2}$

( $k=0, 1, 2, 3$ ) 外无极限, 且

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \cos 2\varphi < 0; \\ 1, & \text{当 } \cos 2\varphi = 0; \\ +\infty, & \text{当 } \cos 2\varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

于是, 仅当  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{3\pi}{4}$  及  $\frac{5\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{7\pi}{4}$  以及  $\varphi=0, \varphi=\pi$  时才有确定的极限.

求下列函数的不连续点:

$$3194. u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

**解** 函数  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  在点  $(0, 0)$  无定义, 故原点  $(0, 0)$  为此函数的不连续点. 以下各题类似情况, 不再说明.

$$3195. u = \frac{xy}{x+y}.$$

**解** 直线  $x+y=0$  上的一切点均为  $u = \frac{xy}{x+y}$  的不连续点.

$$3196. u = \frac{x+y}{x^3+y^3}.$$

**解** 对于任意不等于零的实数  $a$ , 有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow -a}} \frac{x+y}{x^3+y^3} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ y \rightarrow -a}} \frac{1}{x^2-xy+y^2} = \frac{1}{3a^2}.$$

于是, 对于直线  $x+y=0$  上除去原点  $O$  外的一切点均为可移去的不连续点. 而原点  $O(0,0)$  为无穷型不连续点.

$$3197. \quad u = \sin \frac{1}{xy}.$$

解  $xy=0$  上的一切点即两坐标轴上的诸点均为  $u = \sin \frac{1}{xy}$  的不连续点.

$$3198. \quad u = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}.$$

解 直线  $x=m\pi$  及  $y=n\pi$  ( $m, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) 上的各点均为  $u = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}$  的不连续点.

$$3199. \quad u = \ln(1-x^2-y^2).$$

解 圆周  $x^2+y^2=1$  上各点是  $u = \ln(1-x^2-y^2)$  的不连续点.

$$3200. \quad u = \frac{1}{xyz}.$$

解 坐标面:  $x=0, y=0, z=0$  上各点均为  $u = \frac{1}{xyz}$  的不连续点.

$$3201. \quad u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}.$$

解 点 $(a, b, c)$ 为 $u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}$ 的不连续点.

3202. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0; \\ 0, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

分别对于每一个变数 $x$ 或 $y$ (当另一变数的值固定时)是连续的, 但并非对这些变数的总体是连续的.

证 先固定 $y = a \neq 0$ , 则得 $x$ 的函数

$$g(x) = f(x, a) = \begin{cases} \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

即 $g(x) = \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}$  ( $-\infty < x < +\infty$ ), 它是处处有定义的有理函数. 又当 $y = 0$ 时,  $f(x, 0) \equiv 0$ , 它显然是连续的. 于是, 当变数 $y$ 固定时, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 对于变数 $x$ 是连续的. 同理可证, 当变数 $x$ 固定时, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 对于变数 $y$ 是连续的.

作为二元函数,  $f(x, y)$ 虽在除点 $(0, 0)$ 外的各点均连续, 但在点 $(0, 0)$ 不连续. 事实上, 当动点 $P(x, y)$ 沿射线 $y = kx$ 趋于原点时, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ (y=kx)}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2kx^2}{x^2(1+k^2)} = \frac{2k}{1+k^2},$$

对于不同的 $k$ 可得不同的极限值, 从而知 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$ 不存在. 因此, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在原点不是二元连续

的.

3203. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

在点  $O(0, 0)$  沿着过此点的每一射线

$$x = t \cos \alpha, \quad y = t \sin \alpha \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty)$$

连续, 即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0, 0);$$

但此函数在点  $(0, 0)$  并非连续的.

**证** 当  $\sin \alpha = 0$  时,  $\cos \alpha = 1$  或  $-1$ . 于是, 当  $t \neq 0$

时,  $f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = \frac{t^2 \cdot 0}{t^4 + 0} = 0$ , 而  $f(0, 0) = 0$ ,

故有  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0, 0)$ .

当  $\sin \alpha \neq 0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^3 \cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t^4 \cos^4 \alpha + t^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha}{t^2 \cos^4 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{0}{0 + \sin^2 \alpha} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t \cos \alpha, t \sin \alpha) = f(0, 0)$ .

其次, 设动点  $P(x, y)$  沿抛物线  $y = x^2$  趋于原点, 得

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ (y=x^2)}} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0, 0).$$

因此, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  不连续.

3204. 证明: 函数

$$f(x, y) = x \sin \frac{1}{y}, \text{ 若 } y \neq 0 \text{ 及 } f(x, 0) = 0$$

的不连续点的集合不是封闭的.

证 当  $y_0 \neq 0$  时, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  显见是连续的, 即  $f(x, y)$  在除去  $Ox$  轴以外的一切点均连续.

又因  $|f(x, y) - f(0, 0)| = |f(x, y)| \leq |x|$ , 故知  $f(x, y)$  在原点也是连续的.

考虑当  $x_0 \neq 0$  时, 对于点  $(x_0, 0)$ , 由于极限

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x_0, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} x_0 \sin \frac{1}{y}$$

不存在, 故知  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, 0)$  不连续.

这样, 我们证明了, 函数  $f(x, y)$  的全部不连续点为  $Ox$  轴上除去原点外的一切点. 显然, 原点是不连续点集合的一个聚点, 但它本身却不是  $f(x, y)$  的不连续点. 因此,  $f(x, y)$  的不连续点的集合不是封闭的.

3205. 证明: 若函数  $f(x, y)$  在某域  $G$  内对变数  $x$  是连续的, 而关于  $x$  对变数  $y$  是一致连续的, 则此函数在所考虑的域内是连续的.

证 任意固定一点  $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in G$ .

由于  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  对变数  $y$  一致连续, 故对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta_1 = \delta_1(\varepsilon) > 0$ , 使当  $(x, y') \in G$ ,  $(x, y'') \in G$  且  $|y' - y''| < \delta_1$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

又因  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  关于变数  $x$  是连续的, 故对上述的  $\varepsilon$ , 存在  $\delta_2 > 0$ , 使当  $|x - x_0| < \delta_2$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

取  $0 < \delta \leq \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ , 并使点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的  $\delta$  邻域全部包含在区域  $G$  内, 则当点  $P(x, y)$  属于点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的  $\delta$  邻域, 即  $|PP_0| < \delta$  时,

$$|x - x_0| < \delta \leq \delta_2, \quad |y - y_0| < \delta \leq \delta_1.$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| &\leq |f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| \\ &\quad + |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $f(x, y)$  在点  $P_0$  连续. 由  $P_0$  的任意性知, 函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内是连续的.

3206. 证明: 若在某域  $G$  内函数  $f(x, y)$  对变数  $x$  是连续的, 并满足对变数  $y$  的里普什兹条件, 即

$$|f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| \leq L|y' - y''|,$$

式中  $(x, y') \in G, (x, y'') \in G$  而  $L$  为常数, 则此函数在已知域内是连续的.

证 由于  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内满足对  $y$  的里普什兹条件, 故知  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内关于  $x$  对变数  $y$  是一致连续的. 因此, 由 3205 题的结果, 即知  $f(x, y)$  在  $G$  内是连续的.

3207. 证明: 若函数  $f(x, y)$  分别地对每一个变数  $x$  和  $y$  是

例 1 连续的并对于其中的一个是单调的, 则此函数对两个变量的总体是连续的 (尤格定理).

证 不妨设  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  是单调的.

设  $(x_0, y_0)$  为函数  $f(x, y)$  的定义域  $G$  内的任一点. 由于  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  连续, 故对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta_1 > 0$  (假定  $\delta_1$  足够小, 使我们所考虑的点都落在  $G$  内), 使当  $|x - x_0| \leq \delta_1$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

对于点  $(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0)$  及  $(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0)$ , 由于  $f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  连续, 故对上述的  $\varepsilon$ , 存在  $\delta_2 > 0$  (也要求  $\delta_2$  足够小, 使所考虑的点落在  $G$  内), 使当  $|y - y_0| < \delta_2$  时, 就有

$$|f(x_0 - \delta_1, y) - f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

及

$$|f(x_0 + \delta_1, y) - f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

令  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ , 则当  $|\Delta x| < \delta, |\Delta y| < \delta$  时, 由于  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  单调, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & \leq \max\{|f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|, \\ & \quad |f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)|\}. \end{aligned}$$

但是

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ & \leq |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0)| \\ & \quad + |f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \end{aligned}$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon,$$

故当  $|\Delta x| < \delta, |\Delta y| < \delta$  时, 就有

$$|f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon,$$

即  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  是连续的. 由点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的任意性知,  $f(x, y)$  是  $G$  内的二元连续函数.

3208. 设函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$  上是连续的, 而函数叙列  $\varphi_n(x)$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ) 在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛并满足条件  $b \leq \varphi_n(x) \leq B$ . 证明: 函数叙列

$$F_n(x) = f[x, \varphi_n(x)] \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

也在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛.

**证** 由于  $b \leq \varphi_n(x) \leq B$ , 故  $F_n(x) = f[x, \varphi_n(x)]$  有意义.

由题设  $f(x, y)$  在域  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$  上连续, 故在此域上一致连续, 即对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ , 使对于此域中的任意两点  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ , 只要  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| < \delta$  时, 就有

$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

特别地, 当  $|y_1 - y_2| < \delta$  时, 对于一切的  $x \in [a, A]$ , 均有

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| < \varepsilon.$$

对于上述的  $\delta > 0$ , 因为  $\varphi_n(x)$  在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛, 故存在自然数  $N$ , 使当  $m > N, n > N$  时, 对于一切的  $x \in [a, A]$ , 均有

$$|\varphi_n(x) - \varphi_m(x)| < \delta.$$

于是, 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在自然数  $N$ , 使当  $m >$



$N$ ,  $n > N$  时, 对于一切的  $x \in [a, A]$ , 均有

$$\begin{aligned} |F_n(x) - F_m(x)| &= \\ &= |f[x, \varphi_n(x)] - f[x, \varphi_m(x)]| < \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $F_n(x)$  在  $[a, A]$  上一致收敛.

3209. 设: 1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $R(a < x < A; b < y < B)$  内是连续的; 2) 函数  $\varphi(x)$  于区间  $(a, A)$  内连续并有属于区间  $(b, B)$  内的值. 证明: 函数

$$F(x) = f[x, \varphi(x)]$$

于区间  $(a, A)$  内是连续的.

证 设点  $(x_0, y_0)$  为域  $R$  中的任一点. 由题设知函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $R$  中连续, 故对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使当  $|x - x_0| < \delta$ ,  $|y - y_0| < \delta$  ( $(x, y) \in R$ ) 时, 就有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

再由  $\varphi(x)$  在  $(a, A)$  中的连续性可知, 对上述的  $\delta > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$  (可取  $\eta < \delta$ ), 使当  $|x - x_0| < \eta$  ( $x \in (a, A)$ ) 时, 恒有

$$|\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_0)| = |y - y_0| < \delta.$$

于是,

$$|f(x, \varphi(x)) - f(x_0, \varphi(x_0))| < \varepsilon,$$

即

$$|F(x) - F(x_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,  $F(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处连续. 由  $x_0$  的任意性知函数  $F(x)$  在  $(a, A)$  内是连续的.

3210. 设: 1) 函数  $f(x, y)$  于域  $R(a < x < A; b < y < B)$  内是连续的; 2) 函数  $x = \varphi(u, v)$  及  $y = \psi(u, v)$  于域  $R'$

$(a' < u < A'; b' < v < B')$  内是连续的并有分别属于区间  $(a, A)$  和  $(b, B)$  的值. 证明: 函数

$$F(u, v) = f[\varphi(u, v), \psi(u, v)]$$

于域  $R'$  内连续.

**证** 以下假定所取的  $\delta$  或  $\eta$  足够小, 使点的  $\delta$  或  $\eta$  邻域都在所给的域内.

设点  $(x_0, y_0)$  为域  $R$  中的任一点. 由于  $f(x, y)$  在  $R$  内连续, 故对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使当  $|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta$  时, 就有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

再由  $\varphi$  及  $\psi$  的连续性知, 对于上述的  $\delta$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使当  $|u - u_0| < \eta, |v - v_0| < \eta$  时, 就有

$$|x - x_0| < \delta, |y - y_0| < \delta,$$

其中  $x_0 = \varphi(u_0, v_0), y_0 = \psi(u_0, v_0)$ .

于是, 对任给的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\eta > 0$ , 使当  $|u - u_0| < \eta, |v - v_0| < \eta$  时, 就有

$$|f[\varphi(u, v), \psi(u, v)] - f[\varphi(u_0, v_0), \psi(u_0, v_0)]| < \varepsilon,$$

即

$$|F(u, v) - F(u_0, v_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,  $F(u, v)$  在点  $(u_0, v_0)$  连续, 由  $(u_0, v_0)$  的任意性知, 函数  $F(u, v)$  于域  $R'$  内连续.

## §2. 偏导函数. 多变量函数的数分

1° 偏导函数 若所论及的多变数的函数的一切偏导函

数是连续的, 则微分的结果与微分的次序无关.

2° 多变量函数的微分 若自变数  $x, y, z$  的函数  $f(x, y, z)$  的全增量可写为下形

$$\Delta f(x, y, z) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z + o(\rho),$$

式中  $A, B, C$  与  $\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$  无关而  $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2}$ , 则称函数  $f(x, y, z)$  可微分, 而增量的线性主部  $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z$  等于

$$df(x, y, z) = f'_x(x, y, z)dx + f'_y(x, y, z)dy + f'_z(x, y, z)dz, \quad (1)$$

(其中  $dx = \Delta x, dy = \Delta y, dz = \Delta z$ ) 称为此函数的微分.

当变数  $x, y, z$  为其他自变数的可微分的函数时, 公式(1)仍有其意义.

若  $x, y, z$  为自变数, 则对于高阶的微分, 有符号公式

$$d^2 f(x, y, z) = \left( dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 f(x, y, z).$$

3° 复合函数的导函数 若  $w = f(x, y, z)$ , 其中  $x = \varphi(u, v), y = \psi(u, v), z = \chi(u, v)$  且函数  $\varphi, \psi, \chi$  可微分, 则

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

计算函数  $w$  的二阶导函数时最好用下列符号公式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \left( P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 w + \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

$$+\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial u}\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial u}\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{及 } \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = \left( P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left( P_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) w + \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z},$$

$$\text{其中 } P_1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, Q_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, R_1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$\text{及 } R_2 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, Q_2 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, R_2 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

4° 在已知方向上的导函数 若用方向余弦  $\{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$  表  $Oxyz$  空间内的方向  $l$ , 且函数  $u=f(x, y, z)$  可微分, 则沿方向  $l$  的导函数按下式来计算

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma.$$

在已知点函数增加最迅速的速度之大小与方向用 向量——函数的梯度

$$\text{grad } u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

来表示, 它的大小等于

$$|\text{grad } u| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2}.$$

3211. 证明:

$$f'_x(x, b) = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, b)].$$

证 令  $\varphi(x) = f(x, b)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}[f(x, b)] &= \varphi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, b) - f(x, b)}{\Delta x} = f'_x(x, b). \end{aligned}$$

注 在求某一固定点的导数及微分时, 用本题的结果常可减少运算量. 在本节中, 我们就多次利用本题的结果来简化运算.

3212. 设:

$$f(x, y) = x + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}},$$

求  $f'_x(x, 1)$ .

解 由于  $f(x, 1) = x$ , 故  $f'_x(x, 1) = 1$ .

求下列函数的一阶和二阶偏导函数:

3213.  $u = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2$ .

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -16xy^{**}.$$

\*) 以下各题不再写  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ , 而仅写  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$ , 因为当它们连续时是相等的, 并且在今后各题中均把

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \text{ 理解为 } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right).$$

$$3214. \quad u = xy + \frac{x}{y}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + \frac{1}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x - \frac{x}{y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - \frac{1}{y^2}.$$

$$3215. \quad u = \frac{x}{y^2}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6x}{y^4}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2}{y^3}.$$

$$3216. \quad u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{2x \cdot x}{2(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{3}{2} y^2 \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = -\frac{3xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3}{2} xy \cdot \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &= \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{3y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{y(2x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

3217.  $u = x \sin(x + y).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sin(x + y) + x \cos(x + y),$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \cos(x + y),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \cos(x + y) + \cos(x + y) - x \sin(x + y) \\ &= 2 \cos(x + y) - x \sin(x + y), \end{aligned}$$

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

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

3218.  $u = \frac{\cos x^2}{y}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x \sin x^2}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos x^2}{y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2 \sin x^2 + 4x^2 \cos x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2 \cos x^2}{y^3}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2x \sin x^2}{y^2}.$$

3219.  $u = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x^2}{y}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} \cdot 2 \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \frac{2x}{y}$$

$$= \frac{2}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{8x^2}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x^4}{y^4} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{4x^3}{y^3} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y}$$

3220.  $u = x^y.$

解 由  $u = x^y = e^{y \ln x}$  即得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y x^{y-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln x} \cdot \ln x = x^y \ln x,$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + y x^{y-1} \ln x$$



$$= x^{y-1}(1+y \ln x) \quad (x > 0).$$

3221.  $u = \ln(x + y^2).$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x + y^2},$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2}{x + y^2} - \frac{2y \cdot 2y}{(x + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(x - y^2)}{(x + y^2)^2},$$

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

3222.  $u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{x}.$

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

3223.  $u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{1-xy}.$

解 由776题知

$$\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{1-xy} = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} y - \varepsilon \pi,$$

其中  $\varepsilon = 0, 1$  或  $-1$ . 于是,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2},$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$$

本题如不用776题的结果, 直接求导数也可获解.  
例如,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{x+y}{1-xy} \right)^2} \cdot \frac{1-xy+y(x+y)}{(1-xy)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3224. \quad u = \operatorname{arc} \sin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}}} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right)'_x \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{|y|} \cdot \frac{y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad *) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{|y|}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}}} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)',$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{|y|} \left[ -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]^{*})$$

$$= -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{y}{|y|} = -\frac{x \operatorname{sgn} y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2x|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ -\frac{xy}{|y|(x^2 + y^2)} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x|y|(x^2 + y^2) - xy \left[ \frac{|y|}{y}(x^2 + y^2) + 2y|y| \right]}{y^2(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\frac{|y|}{y}(x^2 + y^2) - 2y|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \operatorname{sgn} y - y|y|}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{(x^2 - y^2) \operatorname{sgn} y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad (y \neq 0).$$

\*) 利用3216题的结果.

$$3225. \quad u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= - \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} + \frac{3x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{7}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{3xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

利用对称性, 即得

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{3yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{3xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

$$3226. \quad u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^n.$$

$$\text{解} \quad u = x^n y^{-n}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = z x^{z-1} y^{-z} = \frac{z}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -z x^z y^{-z-1} = -\frac{z}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = z(z-1) x^{z-2} y^{-z} = \frac{z(z-1)}{x^2} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (-z)(-z-1) x^z y^{-z-2} = \frac{z(z+1)}{y^2} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z,$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \left( \frac{z}{x} u \right)'_y = \frac{z}{x} \left[ -\frac{z}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \right] \\ &= -\frac{z^2}{xy} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= \left( -\frac{z}{y} u \right)'_x = -\frac{z}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \\ &= -\frac{1+z \ln \frac{x}{y}}{y} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} &= \left( u \ln \frac{x}{y} \right)'_x = \frac{z}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \ln \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \\ &= \frac{1+z \ln \frac{x}{y}}{x} \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^z \quad \left( \frac{x}{y} > 0 \right). \end{aligned}$$

3227.  $u = x^{\frac{y}{z}}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x = \frac{u \ln x}{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x = -\frac{yu \ln x}{z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{xyz \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - yzu}{x^2 z^2} = \frac{y(y-z)u}{x^2 z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\ln x}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u \ln^2 x}{z^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= -y \ln x \cdot \left[ \frac{z^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - 2uz}{z^4} \right] \\ &= \frac{yu \ln x \cdot (2z + y \ln x)}{z^4}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xz} \left( u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{u(z + y \ln x)}{xz^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= \ln x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{u}{z^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{u \ln x \cdot (z + y \ln x)}{z^3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = -\frac{y}{z^2} \left( \ln x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{u}{x} \right) = -\frac{yu(z + y \ln x)}{xy^3}.$$

$$3228. \quad u = x^{y^z}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^z x^{y^z-1} = \frac{u y^z}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = z y^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x = z u y^{z-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{y^z} y^z \ln x \cdot \ln y = u y^z \ln x \cdot \ln y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y^z \left( -\frac{u}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{u y^z (y^z - 1)}{x^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= z \ln x \cdot \left[ y^{z-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (z-1) y^{z-2} u \right] \\ &= u z y^{z-2} \ln x \cdot (z y^z \ln x + z - 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} &= \left( y^z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + u y^z \ln y \right) \ln x \cdot \ln y \\ &= u y^z \ln x \cdot \ln^2 y \cdot (1 + y^z \ln x), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{x} \left( y^z \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u z y^{z-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{u z y^{z-1} (y^z \ln x + 1)}{x}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} &= \left( y^{z-1} u + u z y^{z-1} \ln y + z y^{z-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \ln x \\ &= u y^{z-1} \ln x \cdot (1 + z \ln y \cdot (1 + y^z \ln x)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= y^2 \ln y \cdot \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \ln x + \frac{u}{x} \right) \\ &= \frac{u y^2 \ln y \cdot (y^2 \ln x + 1)}{x} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).\end{aligned}$$

3229. 设 (a)  $u = x^2 - 2xy - 3y^2$ ; (b)  $u = x^{y^2}$ ; (B)  $u =$

$\arccos \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 验证等式

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

证 (a)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2x - 6y$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -2,$$

于是,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ .

(b)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 x^{y^2-1}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yx^{y^2} \ln x \quad (x > 0)$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 2yx^{y^2-1} + 2y^3 x^{y^2-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = 2y^3 x^{y^2-1} \ln x + 2yx^{y^2-1},$$

于是,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ .



(B) 当  $0 < x \leq y$  时, 我们有

$$u = \arccos \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x(y-x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{y^2(y-x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y^2(y-x)}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{4y(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

于是, 当  $0 < x \leq y$  时, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

$$\text{当 } y \leq x < 0 \text{ 时, } u = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{\sqrt{-y}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \left( -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{-y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{x-y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2(-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2\sqrt{xy^2-y^3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{xy^2-y^3}} + \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{4\sqrt{y^2}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

于是, 当  $y \leq x < 0$  时, 也有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

仔细观察可以看到, 在不同的区域上, 一阶偏导数相差一个符号, 但二阶混合偏导数却是相等的.

3230. 设  $f(x, y) = xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 若  $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$  及  $f(0, 0) = 0$ . 证明

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f''_{yx}(0, 0).$$

证 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, y)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = -y,$$

故  $f'_x(0, y) = -y$ , 从而

$$f''_{xy}(0, 0) = \frac{d}{dy} \left[ f'_x(0, y) \right] \Big|_{y=0} = -1$$

同法可求得  $f'_y(x, 0) = x$ , 从而

$$f''_{yx}(0, 0) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ f'_y(x, 0) \right] \Big|_{x=0} = 1.$$

于是,  $f''_{xy}(0, 0) \neq f''_{yx}(0, 0)$ .

3231. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  为  $n$  次齐次函数, 就下列各题验证关于齐次函数的尤拉定理:

(a)  $u = (x - 2y + 3z)^2$ ; (b)  $u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ ;

(B)  $u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

证 关于  $n$  次齐次函数的尤拉定理如下:

设  $n$  次齐次函数  $f(x, y, z)$  \* 在域  $A$  中关于所有变量均有连续偏导函数, 则下述等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} & x f'_x(x, y, z) + y f'_y(x, y, z) + z f'_z(x, y, z) \\ &= n f(x, y, z). \end{aligned}$$

(a) 由于  $(tx - 2ty + 3tz)^2 = t^2 u$ , 故  $u$  为二次齐次函数. 又因

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\* 为了书写的简便, 在这里我们仅限于讨论三个变量的情形.

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

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

故得

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (x - 2y + 3z)(2x - 4y$$

$$+ 6z) = 2u,$$

即函数  $u$  满足尤拉定理.

(6) 由于对任何的  $t > 0$ ,

$$\frac{tx}{\sqrt{(tx)^2 + (ty)^2 + (tz)^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = t^0 \cdot u,$$

故  $u$  为零次齐次函数. 又因

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

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

故得

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (xy^2$$

$$+ xz^2 - xy^2 - xz^2) = 0 \cdot u,$$

即函数  $u$  满足尤拉定理.

(B) 由于

$$\left(\frac{tx}{ty}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = t^0 \cdot u \quad (t > 0),$$

故函数  $u$  为零次齐次函数. 又因

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{z} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{n}{2} \ln \frac{x}{y}}\right)' \cdot \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{z} \ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right]$$

$$= \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \ln \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right) = -\frac{yu}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y},$$

故得

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x \cdot \frac{yu}{xz} + y \cdot \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right)$$

$$- z \cdot \frac{yu}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y} = 0 \cdot u,$$

即函数  $u$  满足尤拉定理.

3232. 证明: 若可微函数  $u = f(x, y, z)$  满足方程式

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu,$$

则它为  $n$  次齐次函数.

证 任意固定域中一点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 考察下面的  $t$  的函数 ( $t > 0$ ):

$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0)}{t^n},$$

它当  $t > 0$  时有定义且是可微的。应用复合函数的求导法则，对  $t$  求导数即得

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= \frac{1}{t^n} \left\{ x_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + y_0 f'_y(tx_0, \right. \\ &\quad \left. ty_0, tz_0) + z_0 f'_z(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \right\} \\ &= \frac{n}{t^{n+1}} f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{t^{n+1}} \left\{ tx_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + ty_0 \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot f'_y(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + tz_0 f'_z(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - n f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

由于  $tx_0 f'_x(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + ty_0 f'_y(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) + tz_0$

$$\cdot f'_z(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) = n f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0),$$

故

$$F'(t) = 0.$$

从而当  $t > 0$  时， $F(t) = c$ ，其中  $c$  为常数。现在确定  $c$ 。为此，在定义  $F(t)$  的等式中令  $t = 1$ ，则得

$$c = f(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

于是，

$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0)}{t^n} = f(x_0, y_0, z_0),$$

即

$$f(tx_0, ty_0, tz_0) = t^n f(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

上式说明函数  $f(x, y, z)$  为一个  $n$  次的齐次函数，这就是所要证明的。

3233. 证明：若  $f(x, y, z)$  是可微分的  $n$  次齐次函数，则其偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y, z), f'_y(x, y, z), f'_z(x, y, z)$  是  $(n-1)$  次的齐次函数。

证 由等式

$$f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z)$$

两端分别对  $x, y, z$  求偏导函数，则得

$$t f'_1(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_1(x, y, z),$$

$$t f'_2(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_2(x, y, z),$$

$$t f'_3(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f'_3(x, y, z),$$

其中  $f'_1(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot), f'_2(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot), f'_3(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$  分别代表

$f(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$  对第一个，第二个，第三个变量的偏导数。

于是，

$$f'_1(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_1(x, y, z),$$

$$f'_2(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_2(x, y, z),$$

$$f'_3(tx, ty, tz) = t^{n-1} f'_3(x, y, z),$$

即偏导函数  $f'_x(x, y, z)$ ,  $f'_y(x, y, z)$  及  $f'_z(x, y, z)$

均为  $(n-1)$  次的齐次函数,

3234. 设  $u = f(x, y, z)$  是可微分两次的  $n$  次齐次函数. 证明

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 u = n(n-1)u.$$

证 由3233题知:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  及  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  均为  $(n-1)$  次齐次函数. 应用尤拉定理, 即得

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad (1)$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad (2)$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (n-1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}. \quad (3)$$

将(1)式两端乘以  $x$ , (2)式两端乘以  $y$ , (3)式两端乘以  $z$ , 然后相加, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 u &= (n-1) \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = n(n-1)u, \end{aligned}$$

这就是所要证明的等式.



求下列函数的一阶和二阶微分( $x, y, z$  为自变数):

3235.  $u = x^m y^n$ .

解  $du = x^{m-1} y^{n-1} (m y dx + n x dy),$   
 $d^2 u = m(m-1) x^{m-2} y^n dx^2 + 2mn x^{m-1} y^{n-1} dx dy$   
 $+ n(n-1) x^m y^{n-2} dy^2$   
 $= x^{m-2} y^{n-2} [m(m-1) y^2 dx^2 + 2mn x y dx dy$   
 $+ n(n-1) x^2 dy^2].$

3236.  $u = \frac{x}{y}.$

解  $du = \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2},$   
 $d^2 u = \frac{y^2 (dx dy - dy dx) - 2y dy (y dx - x dy)}{y^4}$   
 $= -\frac{2}{y^3} (y dx - x dy) dy.$

3237.  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$

解  $du = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$   
 $d^2 u = \frac{d(x dx + y dy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + (x dx + y dy)$   
 $\cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{(x dx + y dy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$   
 $= \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

$$3238. u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\text{解 } du = \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{d(xdx + ydy)}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2(xdx + ydy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2(xdx + ydy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(y^2 - x^2)(dx^2 - dy^2) - 4xydx dy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3239. u = e^{xy}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } du &= e^{xy}(ydx + xdy), \\ d^2u &= e^{xy}[(ydx + xdy)^2 + 2dxdy] \\ &= e^{xy}[y^2dx^2 + 2(1 + xy)dxdy + x^2dy^2]. \end{aligned}$$

$$3240. u = xy + yz + zx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } du &= (y + z)dx + (z + x)dy + (x + y)dz, \\ d^2u &= 2(dxdy + dydz + dzdx). \end{aligned}$$

$$3241. u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } du &= -\frac{2z}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}(xdx + ydy) + \frac{dz}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)dz - 2z(xdx + ydy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2u &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} \{ (x^2 + y^2)^2 [2(xdx + ydy)dz \\ &\quad - 2(xdx + ydy)dz - 2z(dx^2 + dy^2)] \} \end{aligned}$$