

1. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由 $x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18 = 0$ 确定的函数, 求 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极值点和极值.

法一: 两边同时求偏导

$$9y^2 - 18y^2 + 10y^2 - 2y^2 - y^2 + 18 = 0.$$

法二: 记 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - 6xy + 10y^2 - 2yz - z^2 + 18$

$$F'_x = 2x - 6y, F'_y = -6x + 20y - 2z, F'_z = -2y - 2z$$

$$F''_{xx} = 2, F''_{xy} = -6, F''_{yy} = 20$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - 6y = 0 \\ -6x + 20y - 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 9 \\ y = 3 \\ z = 3 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = -9 \\ y = -3 \\ z = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{在 } (9, 3, 3) \text{ 处, } A = -\frac{F''_{xx}}{F'_z} = \frac{1}{6}, B = -\frac{F''_{xy}}{F'_z} = -\frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{F''_{yy}}{F'_z} = \frac{5}{3}$$

由于 $AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{36} > 0, A > 0$, 故 $z(x, y)$ 有极大值 $z(9, 3) = 3$.

$$\text{在 } (-9, -3, -3) \text{ 处, } A = -\frac{1}{6}, B = \frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{5}{3}$$

由于 $AC - B^2 = \frac{1}{36} > 0, A < 0$, 故 $z(x, y)$ 有极小值 $z(-9, -3) = -3$.

2. 求函数 $u = xy + 2yz$ 在约束条件 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 10$ 下的最大值和最小值.

$$\text{记 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy + 2yz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 10)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = y + 2x\lambda = 0 \\ L'_y = x + 2z + 2y\lambda = 0 \\ L'_z = 2y + 2z\lambda = 0 \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由 } x \neq 0, y \neq 0, z \neq 0 \\ & \lambda = \frac{-y}{2x} = -\frac{x+2z}{2y} = -\frac{2y}{2z} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{y}{2x} = \frac{x+2z}{2y} = \frac{y}{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = 2x \\ y^2 = 5x^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} 2y^2 &= 2x^2 + 4xz \\ &= 2x^2 + 8x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 5x^2 + 4x^2 = 10 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=\sqrt{5} \\ z=2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=\sqrt{5} \\ z=-2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-\sqrt{5} \\ z=2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=-\sqrt{5} \\ z=-2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{或 } \begin{cases} x=-2\sqrt{2} \\ y=0 \\ z=\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=2\sqrt{2} \\ y=0 \\ z=-\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2z \\ y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4z^2 + z^2 &= 10 \\ \Rightarrow z^2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$u(1, \sqrt{5}, 2) = 5\sqrt{5} = u(-1, -\sqrt{5}, -2), \quad u(-1, \sqrt{5}, -2) = -5\sqrt{5} = u(1, -\sqrt{5}, 2)$$

$$u(-2\sqrt{2}, 0, \sqrt{2}) = 0 = u(2\sqrt{2}, 0, -\sqrt{2})$$

故最大值为 $5\sqrt{5}$, 最小值为 $-5\sqrt{5}$.

3. 求函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在约束条件 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 和 $x + y + z = 4$ 下的最大值与最小值.

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(z - x^2 - y^2) + \mu(x + y + z - 4)$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2x - 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 & ① \\ L'_y = 2y - 2\lambda y + \mu = 0 & ② \\ L'_z = 2z + \lambda + \mu = 0 & ③ \\ L'_\lambda = z - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ L'_\mu = x + y + z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

①-②:

$$2(x-y) - 2\lambda x + 2\lambda y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x-y) - 2\lambda(x-y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x-y)(1-\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x=y \text{ 或 } \lambda=1 \text{ (舍)}$$

若 $\lambda=1$ 时, 由 ①、② 得 $\mu=0$.

由 ③ 得 $2z+1=0 \Rightarrow z=-\frac{1}{2} < 0$
故 $\lambda \neq 1$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=-2 \\ y=-2 \\ z=8 \end{cases}$$

$$u(1, 1, 2) = 6, \quad u(-2, -2, 8) = 72$$

故最大值为 72, 最小值为 6.

$$\begin{cases} z = 2x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \\ z = 4 - 2x \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

4. 设函数 $u = f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足等式 $4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 12\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 5\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 确定 a, b 的值, 使等式在

变换 $\zeta = x + ay, \eta = x + by$ 下简化为 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} = 0$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

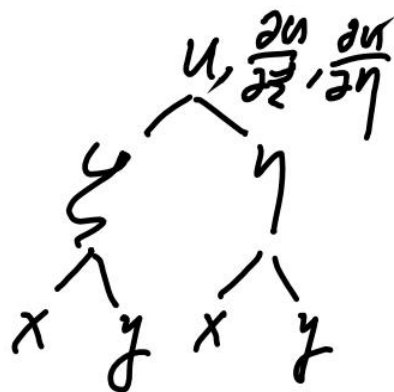
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + (a+b)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} + b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + 2ab \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$(4+12a+5a^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} + (8+12a+12b+10ab) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \eta} + (4+12b+5b^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4+12a+5a^2=0 \\ 4+12b+5b^2=0 \\ 8+12a+12b+10ab \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-\frac{2}{5} \\ b=-2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a=-2 \\ b=-\frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$



5. 设区域 D 由曲线 $y = \sin x, x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 1$ 围成, 则 $\iint_D (x^5 y - 1) dx dy =$ (D)

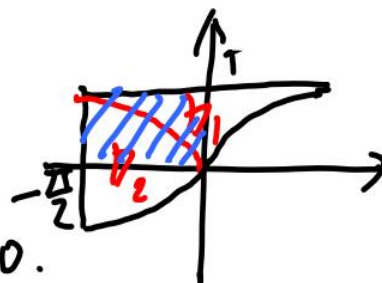
(A) π . (B) 2. (C) -2. (D) $-\pi$.

记 $f(x, y) = x^5 y$

$\begin{cases} D_1 \text{ 关于 } y \text{ 轴对称} \\ f(-x, y) = -f(x, y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \iint_{D_1} x^5 y dx dy = 0$

$\begin{cases} D_2 \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 轴对称} \\ f(x, -y) = -f(x, y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \iint_{D_2} x^5 y dx dy = 0$

则 $I = -\iint_D 1 dx dy = -S_D$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0)}{x^2} = 1$$

2. 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处连续, 且 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$, 则 (C)

(A) $f_x(0, 0)$ 存在且不为零.

(B) $f_x(0, 0)$ 不存在.

(C) $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处取得极小值.

(D) $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处取得极大值.

当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时, $\frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} > 0$, 即 $f(x, y) > 0$. = $f(0, 0)$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对于 A, B, } f'_x(0, 0) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - \underbrace{f(0, 0)}_{=0}}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0)}{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \underbrace{\Delta x}_{\rightarrow 0} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$, 则 $\iint_D (x^2 + 2y) dx dy =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{关于 } x \text{ 轴对称} \\ f(x, -y) = -f(x, y) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} 2y dx dy = 0. \quad \text{A=B} \\ &\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

15. 求二元函数 $f(x, y) = x^2(2+y^2) + y \ln y$ 的极值.

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x(2+y^2) = 0 \\ f'_y = 2x^2y + \ln y + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \frac{1}{e} \end{cases}$$

$$f''_{xx} = 2(2+y^2), f''_{xy} = 4xy, f''_{yy} = 2x^2 + \frac{1}{y}$$

在 $(0, \frac{1}{e})$ 处, $A = 2(2 + \frac{1}{e^2}), B = 0, C = e$

由 $AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$, 故 $f(x, y)$ 有极小值 $f(0, \frac{1}{e}) = -\frac{1}{e}$.

16. 已知函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 的全微分 $dz = 2x dx - 2y dy$, 并且 $f(1, 1) = 2$. 求 $f(x, y)$ 在椭圆域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} \leq 1\}$ 上的最大值和最小值.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x \checkmark \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y \checkmark \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= x^2 + \varphi(y) \\ &= -y^2 + \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

$f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + C$. 由 $f(1, 1) = 2 \Rightarrow C = 2$.

故 $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + 2$.

1° 在 D 内部, 由 $\begin{cases} f'_x = 2x = 0 \\ f'_y = -2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad f(0, 0) = 2$

2° 在边界 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 上,

1° $z = x^2 - 4(1-x^2) + 2 = 5x^2 - 2 \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$

$z|_{x=0} = -2, z|_{x=\pm 1} = 3$

$$1/2 =: L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 - y^2 + 2 + \lambda(x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} - 1)$$

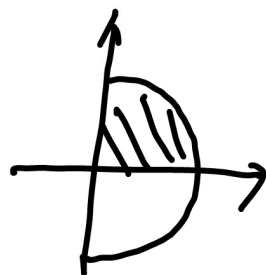
$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2x + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L'_y = -2y + \frac{\lambda}{2}y = 0 \\ L'_\lambda = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=\pm 2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=\pm 1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

极大值为3, 极小值为-2.

18. 设区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0\}$, 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D \frac{1+x}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$.

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

$$\begin{cases} f \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 轴对称} \\ f(x, -y) = -f(x, y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$$



$$\text{记 } g(x, y) = \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} \quad \begin{cases} D \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 轴对称} \\ g(x, -y) = g(x, y) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} g(x, y) d\sigma$$

(D_1 为 D 在 x 轴上方的部分).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[解]} \text{ 原式} &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+r^2} dr = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+r^2) \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\ln 2}{2} \pi. \end{aligned}$$