

三. 求平行曲线的方程

【例 20】 (1995 年考研题) 设曲线 L 位于 xOy 平面的第一象限内, L 上任一点 M 处的切线与 y 轴总相交, 交点记为 A . 已知 $|\overline{MA}| = |\overline{OA}|$, 且 L 过点 $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$, 求 L 的方程.

设 M 坐标为 (x, y)

切线: $Y - y = y'(X - x)$

令 $X = 0$, 则 $Y = y - xy'$, $A(0, y - xy')$

$$\text{由 } \sqrt{x^2 + (xy')^2} = |y - xy'| \Rightarrow x^2 + (xy')^2 = y^2 - 2xyy' + (xy')^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2xy} = \frac{(\frac{y}{x})^2 - 1}{2(\frac{y}{x})}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2 - 1}{2u} \Rightarrow \int \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|1+u^2| = -\ln x + \ln C \Rightarrow 1+u^2 = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2} = \frac{C}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = Cx \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{Cx - x^2}$$

$$\text{由 } y(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow C = 3$$

$$\text{故 } L: y = \sqrt{3x - x^2}$$

【例 21】 已知曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上 (当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $f(x) > 0$) 与 x 轴围成的面积值比 $f(a)$ 大 be^a 其中常数 $a > 0, b \neq 0$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $x = b$ 处取极小值, 试求 $f(x)$ 的表达式.

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx - f(a) = be^a \quad \text{令 } x=0, f(0) = -b.$$

在 $\int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) = be^x$ 两边同时对 x 求导,

$$f(x) - f'(x) = be^x$$

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$$\Rightarrow f'(x) - f(x) = -be^x$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int dx} \left[\int (-be^x) e^{-\int dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^x \left[\int (-be^{\cancel{x}} e^{-x}) dx + C \right] = e^x (-bx + C).$$

$$\text{由 } f'(b) = e^b (-b^2 + C) - e^b b = e^b (-b - b^2 + C) = 0 \Rightarrow C = b^2 + b$$

$$f(x) = e^x (b^2 + b - bx).$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = -b \Rightarrow b^2 + b = -b \Rightarrow b = -2$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = 2e^x(x+1)$$

★ 变限积分等式

- 两世书果
- ① 令 $x, f'(x)$ 的等式 $\xrightarrow[\text{积分}]{\text{两世}}$ $f(x)$
 - ↑ 两世书果
 - ② 令 $x, f(x), \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 的等式 $\xrightarrow{\text{赋值}} \int_a^b f(x) dx$
 - ③ 令 $x, f(x), f'(x)$ 的等式 $\xrightarrow[\text{方程}]{\text{解微分}}$ $f(x)$
 - ↓ 两世书果

强化班讲:

1° 微分方程的物理应用 (仅数一、二)

2° 差分方程 (仅数三)

第五章 代数视角的多元函数微积分学

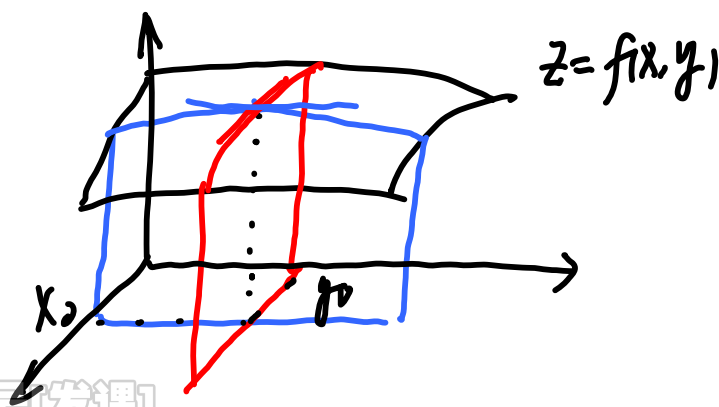
问题脉络



一. 求偏导数

$$f'_x(x_0, y_0) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0) \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

$$f'_y(x_0, y_0) \triangleq \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y} = \frac{d}{dy} f(x_0, y) \Big|_{y=y_0}$$



1. 多元简单显函数

【例 1】 设 $z = x + y^2 + (y-1)\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$, 则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(\frac{1}{2}, 1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

法一: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + (y-1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{xy}} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(\frac{1}{2}, 1)} = 1$ 先求后代

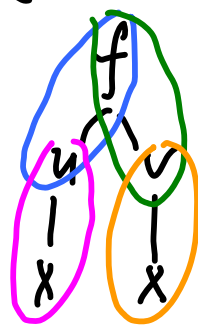
法二: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{d}{dx}(x+1)\bigg|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \checkmark$ 先代后求

2. 多元复合显函数

多层用乘, 多叉用加, 单路直导, 叉路偏导

如 $z = f(\overset{1}{u}, \overset{2}{v}), u = u(x), v = v(x)$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \underbrace{\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \right]}_{f'_1} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \right]}_{f'_2}$$



【例 5】 设 f 可微, $f(2x, x^2) = 2x^3 + x^2 + 5$, $f'_1(2x, x^2) = x$, 则 $f'_2(2x, x^2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

令 $2x = u, x^2 = v$

$\frac{df}{dx} = \underline{f'_1} \cdot 2 + \underbrace{f'_2}_{=?} \cdot 2x = 6x^2 + 2x$

$\Rightarrow f'_2 = \frac{6x^2 + 2x - 2x}{2x} = 3x \checkmark$

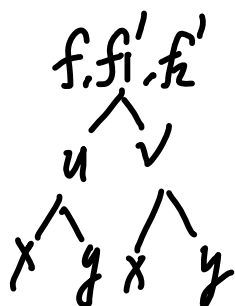


【例 6】 (1993 年考研题) 设 $z = x^3 f(xy, \frac{y}{x})$, f 具有连续二阶偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$

及 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

令 $xy = u, \frac{y}{x} = v$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^3 (f'_1 \cdot x + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}) = x^4 f'_1 + x^2 f'_2 \checkmark$



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^4 (f_{11}'' \cdot x + \cancel{f_{12}'' \cdot \frac{1}{x}}) + x^2 (f_{21}'' \cdot x + f_{22}'' \cdot \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= x^5 f_{11}'' + 2x^3 f_{12}'' + x f_{22}''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 4x^3 f_1' + x^4 [f_{11}'' \cdot y + \cancel{f_{12}'' \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2})}] + 2x f_2' + x^2 [\cancel{f_{21}'' \cdot y} + f_{22}'' \cdot (-\frac{y}{x^2})]$$

$$= 4x^3 f_1' + x^4 y f_{11}'' + 2x f_2' - y f_{22}''$$

★ $f_1', f_2', \dots$ 与 f 有相同的复合结构

二阶混合偏导数在连续的条件下与求导次序无关

3. 多元隐函数

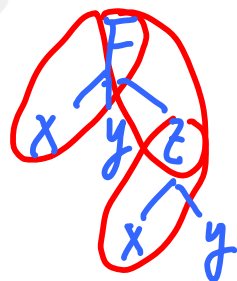
1) 由一个方程确定的隐函数

法一: 两边同时对自变量求偏导

法二: 公式法

对于 $F(x, y, z) = 0$, 当 $F_z' \neq 0$ 时能确定函数 $z = z(x, y)$, 且

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_z'}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_z'}$$



$$F_x' + F_z' \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

【例 8】(1988 年考研题) 已知 $u + e^u = xy$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$.

记 $F(x, y, u) = u + e^u - xy$, 则 $F_x' = -y$, $F_u' = 1 + e^u$, $F_y' = -x$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x'}{F_u'} = \frac{y}{1+e^u}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y'}{F_u'} = \frac{x}{1+e^u}$$

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

[变式] 已知 $u + e^u = xy$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)}$.

$$u + e^u = 1 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

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

$$\text{令 } x=y=1, u=0, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(x) \text{ 对两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导, } e^u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (1 + e^u) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1$$

$$\text{令 } x=y=1, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = \frac{3}{8}.$$

【例 9】 设 $\Phi(u, v)$ 具有连续偏导数, $\Phi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$ 确定函数 $z = f(x, y)$, 求证:

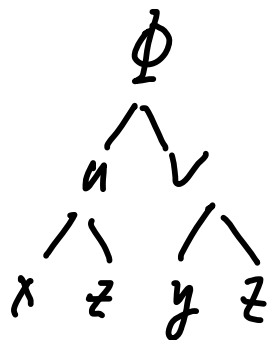
$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c.$$

$$\text{令 } u = cx - az, v = cy - bz$$

$$\Phi'_x = \Phi'_1 \cdot c, \quad \Phi'_y = \Phi'_2 \cdot c, \quad \Phi'_z = \Phi'_1 \cdot (-a) + \Phi'_2 \cdot (-b)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = - \frac{\Phi'_x}{\Phi'_z} = \frac{c \Phi'_1}{a \Phi'_1 + b \Phi'_2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = - \frac{\Phi'_y}{\Phi'_z} = \frac{c \Phi'_2}{a \Phi'_1 + b \Phi'_2}$$

$$a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{ac \Phi'_1 + bc \Phi'_2}{a \Phi'_1 + b \Phi'_2} = c.$$



【例 10】 设函数 $z = f(u)$, 方程 $u = \varphi(u) + \int_y^x p(xy + y - t) dt$ 确定 u 是 x, y 的函数,

其中 $f(u), \varphi(u)$ 可微; $p(t), \varphi'(u)$ 连续, 且 $\varphi'(u) \neq 1$. 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

$$\int_y^x p(xy + y - t) dt \xrightarrow{\text{令 } v = xy + y - t} \int_y^x p(v) dv$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p(xy) \cdot y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y p(xy)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}$$



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(2) 由方程组确定的隐函数

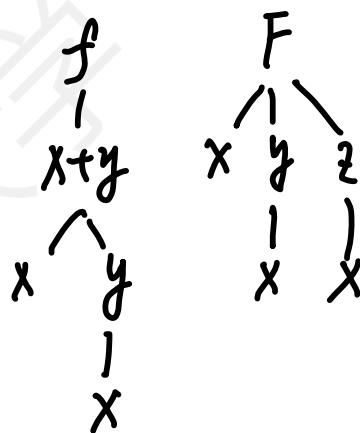
★ 克拉默法则 (线代大纲要求):

$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + bx_2 = m \\ cx_1 + dx_2 = n \end{cases}$$

当 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ 时, $x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & b \\ n & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}, x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & m \\ c & n \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}$

【例 12】(1999 年考研题) 设 $y=y(x), z=z(x)$ 是由方程 $z=xf(x+y)$ 和 $F(x, y, z)=0$ 所确定的函数, 其中 f 和 F 分别具有一阶连续导数和一阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

★ 自变量个数 = 变量总数 - 方程个数



$$\begin{cases} z = xf(x+y) \\ F(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 两边分别对 } x \text{ 求导,}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f(x+y) + x f'(x+y) \cdot (1 + 1 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}) \\ F_1' + F_2' \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + F_3' \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x f' \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = f + x f' \\ F_2' \frac{dy}{dx} + F_3' \frac{dz}{dx} = -F_1' \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -x f' & f + x f' \\ F_2' & -F_1' \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -x f' & 1 \\ F_2' & F_3' \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x f' F_1' - f F_2' - x f' F_2'}{-x f' F_3' - F_2'}$$