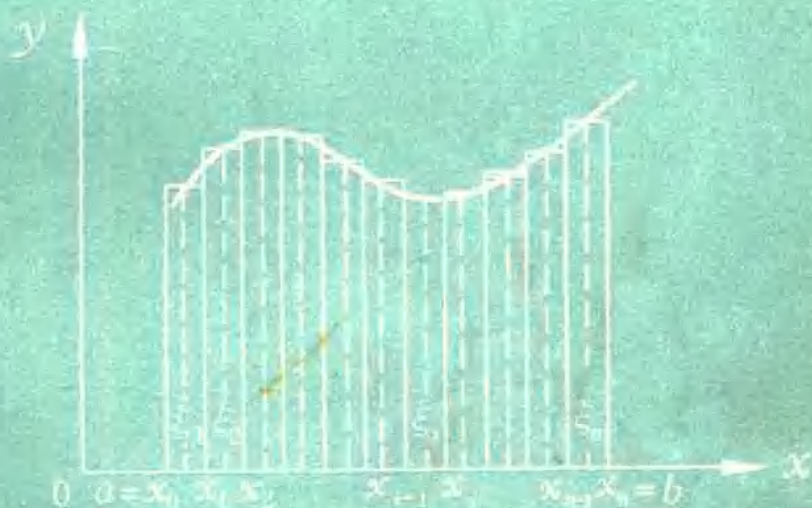


高等数学题解

(下 册)

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高等数学题解

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第八章 多元函数微分法及其应用

习 题 8-1

1. 已知函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{y}$. 试求 $f(tx, ty)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(tx, ty) &= (tx)^2 + (ty)^2 - t^2 xy \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{y} = t^2 \left(x^2 + y^2 - xy \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{y} \right) \\ &= t^2 f(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

2. 试证函数 $F(x, y) = \ln x \cdot \ln y$ 满足关系式

$$F(xy, uv) = F(x, u) + F(x, v) + F(y, u) + F(y, v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } F(xy, uv) &= \ln(xy) \cdot \ln(uv) = (\ln x + \ln y)(\ln u + \ln v) \\ &= \ln x \cdot \ln u + \ln x \cdot \ln v + \ln y \cdot \ln u + \ln y \cdot \ln v \\ &= F(x, u) + F(x, v) + F(y, u) + F(y, v). \end{aligned}$$

3. 已知函数 $f(u, v, w) = u^w + w^{u+v}$, 试求 $f(x+y, x-y, xy)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } f(x+y, x-y, xy) &= (x+y)^{xy} + (xy)^{(x+y)+(x-y)} \\ &= (x+y)^{xy} + (xy)^{2x}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 求下列各函数的定义域:

$$(1) z = \ln(y^2 - 2x + 1);$$

$$(2) z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-y}};$$

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

$$(4) u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}};$$

$$(5) z = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}};$$

$$(6) z = \ln(y-x) + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}};$$

$$(7) u = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + r^2}} \quad (R > r > 0);$$

$$(8) u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

解 (1) 为使函数有意义, 必需 $y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0$

∴ 定义域为: $\{(x, y) \mid y^2 - 2x + 1 > 0\}$.

(2) 必需 $x+y > 0$, $x-y > 0$, 故定义域为:

$$\{(x, y) \mid x+y > 0, x-y > 0\}.$$

(3) 必需 $4x - y^2 \geq 0$, $1 - x^2 - y^2 > 0$ 且 $1 - x^2 - y^2 \neq 1$, 故定义域为: $\{(x, y) \mid 4x - y^2 \geq 0, 1 > x^2 + y^2 > 0\}$.

(4) 必需 $x > 0$, $y > 0$, $z > 0$, 故定义域为:

$$\{(x, y, z) \mid x > 0, y > 0, z > 0\}.$$

(5) 因要 $y \geq 0, x^2 \geq y, x \geq 0$, 故定义域为:

$$\{(x, y) \mid x^2 \geq y \geq 0, x \geq 0\}.$$

(6) 因要 $y - x > 0, x \geq 0, 1 - x^2 - y^2 > 0$, 故定义域为:

$$\{(x, y) \mid y > x \geq 0, 1 > x^2 + y^2\}.$$

(7) 因要 $R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2 > 0$ ($R > r > 0$) 故定义域为:

$$\{(x, y, z) \mid r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\}.$$

(8) 因要 $\left| \sqrt{\frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1$ 且 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$, 故定义域为:

$$\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 0, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}.$$

5. 求下列各极限:

$$(1) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{1 - xy}{x^2 + y^2}; \quad (2) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}; \quad (3) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}}{xy}; \quad (5) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy + 1} - 1}; \quad (6) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} \quad (7)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)x^2y^2}$$

解 (1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{1 - xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1 - 0 \cdot 1}{0 + 1} = 1;$ (2) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = +\infty;$ (3)

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0;$$

$$(4) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy + 4}}{xy} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(2 - \sqrt{xy + 4})(2 + \sqrt{xy + 4})}{xy(2 + \sqrt{xy + 4})} = -\frac{1}{4};$$

$$(5) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy + 1} - 1} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy(\sqrt{xy + 1} + 1)}{xy + 1 - 1} = 2;$$

$$(6) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{y \sin xy}{xy} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} = 0;$$

$$(7) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)x^2y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}{\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2y^2},$$

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

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

故原极限不存在, 或

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)x^2y^2} = +\infty.$$

6. 证明 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0.$

证 利用不等式: $x^2 + y^2 \geq 2xy$

对任给 $\varepsilon > 0$, 只要取 $\delta = 2\varepsilon$, 使当 $0 < \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2} < \delta$ 时, 永远有

$$\left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \frac{\delta}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

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

7. 证明下列极限不存在:

$$(1) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x+y}{x-y}, \quad (2) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2 + (x-y)^2}.$$

证 (1) 当点 $P(x, y)$ 沿直线 $y=kx$ 趋于 $(0, 0)$ 时, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+Kx}{x-Kx} = \frac{1+K}{1-K},$$

显然它是随着 K 的不同而改变的。故极限不存在。

$$(2) \because \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2 + (x-y)^2} = 1, \quad \text{而} \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2 + (x-y)^2} = 0,$$

故原极限不存在。

8. 函数 $z = \frac{y^2 + 2x}{y^2 - 2x}$ 在何处是间断的?

解 由于 $y^2 - 2x \neq 0$, 故函数在 $\{(x, y) | y^2 - 2x = 0\}$ 处间断。

习 题 8-2

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

$$(1) z = x^3y - y^3x; \quad (2) s = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{uv}; \quad (3) z = \sqrt{\ln(xy)};$$

$$(4) z = \sin(xy) + \cos^2(xy); \quad (5) z = \operatorname{Intg} \frac{x}{y}; \quad (6) z = (1 + xy)^y;$$

$$(7) u = x^{\frac{y}{x}}; \quad (8) u = \operatorname{arctg}(x-y)^2.$$

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

$$(2) \frac{\partial s}{\partial u} = \frac{2u^2v - u^2v - v^3}{(uv)^2} = \frac{1}{v} - \frac{v}{u^2}, \quad \frac{\partial s}{\partial v} = \frac{2v^2u - u^3 - uv^2}{(uv)^2} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{u}{v^2};$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{\ln(xy)} \cdot xy} = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}, \text{ 利用对称性}$$

有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2y\sqrt{\ln(xy)}}.$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cos(xy) - 2y \cos(xy) \cdot \sin(xy) = y[\cos(xy) - \sin(2xy)], \text{ 利用对称}$$

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

$$(5) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{y}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{y} \operatorname{csc} \frac{2x}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{y}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{y}} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \operatorname{csc} \frac{2x}{y},$$

(6) 取对数有 $\ln z = y \ln(1+xy)$, 两边对 x, y 求偏导, 故有

$$\frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{z} = y \cdot \frac{y}{1+xy} = \frac{y^2}{1+xy}, \quad \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{z} = \ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy},$$

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

(7) 取对数 $\ln u = \frac{y}{z} \ln x$, 两边对 x, y, z 求偏导数, 故有

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

即 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \cdot \ln x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \cdot \ln x.$

$$(8) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+[(x-y)^z]^2} = \frac{z(x-y)^{z-1}}{1+(x-y)^{2z}},$$

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

2. 设 $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$, 求证 $l \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} + g \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = 0.$

证 $\because \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{g}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{l}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{lg}}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{l}}{-2g\sqrt{g}} = -\frac{\pi}{g}\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}},$

故 $l \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} + g \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = \frac{l\pi}{\sqrt{lg}} - g \cdot \frac{\pi}{g}\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = 0.$

3. 设 $z = r^{-(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y})}$, 求证 $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z.$

证 $\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)}$, 由对称性有:

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

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

4. 设 $f(x, y) = x + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$, 求 $f_x(x, 1)$.

$$\text{解 } f_x(x, y) = 1 + (y-1) \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{xy}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x}{y}}}, \therefore f_x(x, 1) = 1.$$

还可这样计算: $f(x, 1) = x, \therefore f_x(x, 1) = 1.$

5. 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$, 在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处的切线与正向 x 轴所成的倾角是多少?

解 设所成角为 α , 由偏导数的几何意义, 有

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=4}} = \left. \frac{x}{2} \right|_{\substack{x=2 \\ y=4}} = 1, \therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

6. 求下列函数的 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$:

$$(1) z = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2, \quad (2) z = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x},$$

$$(3) z = y^x.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -16xy;$$

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

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

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

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^x \cdot \ln y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy^{x-1}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^x \cdot \ln^2 y, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x(x-1)y^{x-2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = xy^{x-1} \cdot \ln y + \frac{y^x}{y} = y^{x-1}(x \ln y + 1).$$

7. 设 $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2$, 求 $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1)$, $f_{xz}(1, 0, 2)$, $f_{yx}(0, -1, 0)$ 及 $f_{zxx}(2, 0, 1)$ 。

解 $f_x(x, y, z) = y^2 + 2xz$, $f_y(x, y, z) = 2xy + z^2$, $f_z(x, y, z) = 2yz + x^2$,

又 $f_{xx}(x, y, z) = 2z$,

故 $f_{xx}(0, 0, 1) = 2z \Big|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0 \\ z=1}} = 2$, $f_{xz}(1, 0, 2) = 2x \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=0 \\ z=2}} = 2$,

$f_{yx}(0, -1, 0) = 2z \Big|_{x=0} = 0$, $f_{zxx}(2, 0, 1) = 0$ 。

8. 设 $z = x \ln(xy)$, 求 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$ 及 $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}$ 。

解 $\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + \frac{xy}{xy} = \ln x + \ln y + 1$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{y},$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$ 。

9. 验证:

(1) $y = e^{-Kx^2} \sin nx$ 满足 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = K \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$,

(2) $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2}{r}$,

(3) $z = \ln(e^x + e^y)$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \right)^2 = 0$,

(4) $u = z \arctg \frac{x}{y}$ 满足 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$ 。

证 (1) $\therefore \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = ne^{-Kx^2} \cos nx$, $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -n^2 e^{-Kx^2} \sin nx$

又 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -Kn^2 e^{-Kx^2} \sin nx$,

故 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = K \cdot (-n^2 e^{-Kx^2} \sin nx) = K \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$,

(2) $\therefore \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$, $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} - \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3}$,

由对称性有 $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r^3}$, $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{z^2}{r^3}$,

故 $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{3}{r} - \frac{r^2}{r^3} = \frac{2}{r}$;

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \right)^2 = \frac{e^{2(x+y)}}{(e^x + e^y)^4} - \frac{e^{2(x+y)}}{(e^x + e^y)^4} = 0,$$

$$(4) \because \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{z}{y \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2} \right)} = \frac{yz}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2xyz}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0,$$

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

习 题 8-3

1. 求下列函数的全微分:

$$(1) z = xy + \frac{x}{y}; \quad (2) z = e^{\frac{y}{x}};$$

$$(3) z = \sqrt{\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}}; \quad (4) u = x^{y^z}.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) dx + \left(x - \frac{x}{y^2} \right) dy,$$

$$(2) dz = e^{\frac{y}{x}} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) dx + \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} \left(dy - \frac{y}{x} dx \right);$$

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

$$(4) du = yz x^{y^z-1} dx + zx^{y^z} \cdot \ln x \cdot dy + yx^{y^z} \cdot \ln x \cdot dz \\ = x^{y^z-1} (yz dx + xz \cdot \ln x \cdot dy + xy \ln x \cdot dz)$$

2. 求函数 $z = \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$ 当 $x=1$, $y=2$ 时的全微分.

解 $\because dz = \frac{2x}{1+x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{2y}{1+x^2+y^2} dy,$

\therefore 当 $x=1, y=2$ 时,

$$dz \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \\ y=2}} = \frac{1}{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} dy,$$

3. 求函数 $z = \frac{y}{x}$ 当 $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=-0.2$ 时的全增量和全微分。

解 由于 $dz = -\frac{y}{x^2} \Delta x + \frac{1}{x} \Delta y, \Delta z = \frac{y+\Delta y}{x+\Delta x} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{x \cdot \Delta y - y \cdot \Delta x}{x(x+\Delta x)},$

\therefore 当 $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=-0.2$ 时,

$$dz = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0.1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.2 = -0.125$$

$$\Delta z \approx -0.119.$$

4. 求函数 $z = e^{xy}$ 当 $x=1, y=1, \Delta x=0.15, \Delta y=0.1$ 时的全微分。

解 由于 $dz = ye^{xy} \Delta x + xe^{xy} \Delta y$

故当 $x=1, y=1, \Delta x=0.15, \Delta y=0.1$ 时,

$$dz = 0.25e.$$

5*. 计算 $\sqrt{(1.02)^3 + (1.97)^3}$ 的近似值。

解 作 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^3 + y^3}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) &\approx f(x, y) + f'_x(x, y)\Delta x + f'_y(x, y)\Delta y \\ &= \sqrt{x^3 + y^3} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x^3 + y^3}}(x^2\Delta x + y^2\Delta y) \end{aligned}$$

取 $x=1, y=2, \Delta x=0.02, \Delta y=-0.03$ 时, 有

$$\sqrt{(1.02)^3 + (1.97)^3} = f(1.02, 1.97)$$

$$\approx 3 + \frac{1}{2}(-0.1)$$

$$= 2.95.$$

6*. 计算 $\ln(\sqrt[3]{1.03} + \sqrt[3]{0.98} - 1)$ 的近似值。

解 设 $f(x, y) = \ln(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} - 1)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) &\approx f(x, y) + f'_x(x, y)\Delta x + f'_y(x, y)\Delta y \\ &= \ln(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} - 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} - 1} \left(\frac{\Delta x}{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{\Delta y}{4y^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

取 $x=1, y=1, \Delta x=0.03, \Delta y=-0.02$ 时, 有

$$\ln(\sqrt[3]{1.03} + \sqrt[3]{0.98} - 1) \approx f(1, 1) + f'_x(1, 1)\Delta x + f'_y(1, 1)\Delta y$$

$$=0.01-0.005$$

$$=0.005。$$

7*. 计算 $(1.97)^{2.05}$ 的近似值。 ($\ln 2=0.693$)

解 作 $f(x, y)=x^y$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) &\approx f(x, y) + f'_x(x, y)\Delta x + f'_y(x, y)\Delta y \\ &= x^y + yx^{y-1}\cdot\Delta x + x^y \ln x \cdot \Delta y \end{aligned}$$

取 $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=-0.03, \Delta y=0.05$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (1.97)^{2.05} &\approx f(2, 1) + f'_x(2, 1)\Delta x + f'_y(2, 1)\Delta y \\ &= 2 - 0.03 + 2 \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 0.05 \\ &\approx 2.039。 \end{aligned}$$

8*. 计算 $\sin 29^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 46^\circ$ 的近似值。

解 作 $f(x, y)=\sin x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) &\approx f(x, y) + f'_x(x, y)\Delta x + f'_y(x, y)\Delta y \\ &= \sin x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y + \cos x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y \cdot \Delta x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 y} \Delta y, \end{aligned}$$

取 $x=30^\circ, \Delta x=-1^\circ = -\frac{\pi}{180} \approx -0.0174, y=45^\circ, \Delta y=1^\circ \approx 0.0174$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 29^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 46^\circ &\approx f(30^\circ, 45^\circ) + f'_x(30^\circ, 45^\circ)\Delta x + f'_y(30^\circ, 45^\circ)\Delta y \\ &\approx 0.5 - 0.0174 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0.0174 \\ &= 0.5023。 \end{aligned}$$

9*. 已知边长为 $x=6$ 米与 $y=8$ 米的矩形, 如果 x 边增加 5 厘米而 y 边减少 10 厘米, 问这个矩形的对角线的近似变化怎样?

解 对角线长 $l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 则

$$\Delta l \approx dl = \frac{\partial l}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial l}{\partial y} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot (x dx + y dy)$$

因 $x=6, dx=0.05, y=8, dy=-0.10$, 则

$$\Delta l = \frac{6 \cdot 0.05 - 8 \cdot 0.10}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}} = -0.05$$

即矩形的对角线减少约 5 厘米。

10*. 设有一无盖圆柱形容器, 容器的壁与底的厚度均为 0.1 厘米, 内高为 20 厘米, 内半径为 4 厘米, 求容器外壳体积的近似值。

解 容器体积 $V = \pi R^2 h$, 则

$$\Delta V \approx dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial R} dR + \frac{\partial V}{\partial h} dh = 2\pi R h dR + \pi R^2 dh,$$

因 $R=4, h=20, dR=0.1, dh=0.1$, 故

$$\Delta v \approx \pi \cdot 17.6 \approx 55.3。$$

即外壳体积的近似值为 30π 立方厘米。

11*. 当圆锥体形变时, 它的底半径由30厘米增到30.1厘米, 高 H 由60厘米减到59.5厘米, 试求体积变化的近似值。

解 圆锥体的体积 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 H$, 则

$$\Delta V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial R} dR + \frac{\partial V}{\partial H} dH = \frac{2}{3}\pi R H dR + \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 dH,$$

因 $R=30$, $dR=0.1$, $H=60$, $dH=-0.5$, 故

$$\Delta V \approx -30\pi.$$

即体积减少 30π 立方厘米。

12*. 设有直角三角形, 测得其两腰之长分别为 7 ± 0.1 厘米和 24 ± 0.1 厘米, 试求利用上述二值来计算斜边长度时的绝对误差。

解 斜边长 $l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 l 的绝对误差为

$$\delta_l = \left| \frac{\partial l}{\partial x} \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{\partial l}{\partial y} \right| \delta_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (|x| \delta_x + |y| \delta_y),$$

取 $x=7$, $|dx| \leq \delta_x = 0.1$, $y=24$, $|dy| \leq \delta_y = 0.1$, 则

$$\delta_l = \frac{1}{25} (0.7 + 2.4) = 0.124.$$

即斜边的绝对误差为0.124厘米。

13*. 测得一块三角形土地的两边边长分别为 63 ± 0.1 米和 78 ± 0.1 米, 这两边的夹角为 $60^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ 。试求三角形面积的近似值, 并求其绝对误差和相对误差。

解 三角形的面积 $S = \frac{1}{2}xy \sin \alpha$, 则 S 的绝对误差为

$$\delta_S = \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} \right| \delta_y + \left| \frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha} \right| \delta_\alpha = \frac{1}{2} (|y \sin \alpha| \delta_x + |x \sin \alpha| \delta_y + |xy \cos \alpha| \delta_\alpha).$$

取 $x=63$, $\delta_x=0.1$, $y=78$, $\delta_y=0.1$, $\alpha=60^\circ$, $\delta_\alpha=1^\circ \approx 0.0174$, 则

$$S \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot 63 \cdot 78 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 2128.$$

$\delta_S \approx 6.105 + 21.376 \approx 27.5$, 相对误差为

$$\frac{\delta_S}{S} \approx \frac{27.5}{2128} \approx 1.29\%$$

即三角形面积的近似值为2128平方米, 绝对误差为27.5平方米, 相对误差为1.29%。

14*. 利用全微分证明: 两数之和的绝对误差等于它们各自的绝对误差之和。

证 设两数为 x 、 y , 由题意有

$$z = x + y, \text{ 则 } \delta_z = \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right| \delta_x + \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right| \delta_y,$$

而 $\left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right| = 1, \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right| = 1, \delta_x, \delta_y$ 分别为 x, y 的绝对误差。

$$\therefore \delta_z = \delta_x + \delta_y.$$

15*. 利用全微分证明: 乘积的相对误差等于各因子的相对误差之和; 商的相对误差等于被除数及除数的相对误差之和。

证 (1) 设两数为 x, y , 两数的乘积为

$$z = xy, \text{ 故 } \frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right| \frac{\delta_x}{|x|} + \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\delta_y}{|y|},$$

而 $\left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right| = \left| \frac{y}{xy} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{x} \right|, \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{y} \right|,$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta_z}{|z|} = \frac{1}{|x|} \delta_x + \frac{1}{|y|} \delta_y = \frac{\delta_x}{|x|} + \frac{\delta_y}{|y|}.$$

(2) 设两数为 s, t , 两数的商为

$$u = \frac{s}{t}, \text{ 故 } \frac{\delta_u}{|u|} = \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right| \delta_s + \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right| \delta_t,$$

而 $\left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right| = \frac{1}{|t|}, \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right| = \left| \frac{s}{t^2} \right|,$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta_u}{|u|} = \frac{1}{|s|} \delta_s + \frac{1}{|t|} \delta_t = \frac{\delta_s}{|s|} + \frac{\delta_t}{|t|}.$$

习 题 8-4

1. 设 $z = u^2 v - uv^2$, 而 $u = x \cos y, v = x \sin y$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = (2uv - v^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (u^2 - 2uv) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= 3x^2 \sin y \cos y (\cos y - \sin y). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= (2uv - v^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (u^2 - 2uv) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ &= -2x^3 \sin y \cos y (\cos y + \sin y) + x^3 (\sin^3 y + \cos^3 y). \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $z = u^2 \ln v$, 而 $u = \frac{x}{y}, v = 3x - 2y$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 。

$$\text{解 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \ln v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{u^2}{v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{y^2} \ln(3x-2y) + \frac{3x^2}{(3x-2y)y^2}$$

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

3. 设 $z = e^{x-2y}$, 而 $x = \sin t$, $y = t^3$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dt}$.

$$\text{解 } \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = e^{x-2y} (\cos t - 6t^2)$$

4. 设 $z = \arcsin(x-y)$, 而 $x = 3t$, $y = 4t^3$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dt}$.

$$\text{解 } \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3(1-4t^2)}{\sqrt{1-(3t-4t^3)^2}}$$

5. 设 $z = \arctg(xy)$, 而 $y = e^x$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

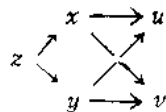
$$\text{解 } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x(1+x)}{1+x^2e^{2x}}$$

6. 设 $u = \frac{e^{ax}(y-z)}{a^2+1}$, 而 $y = a \sin x$, $z = \cos x$, 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

$$\text{解 } \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dx} = e^{ax} \sin x$$

7. 验证函数 $z = \arctg \frac{x}{y}$, 其中 $x = u+v$, $y = u-v$, 满足关系式 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{u-v}{u^2+v^2}$

$$\text{解 } \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \frac{-v}{u^2+v^2}$$



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{u}{u^2+v^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{u-v}{u^2+v^2}$$

8. 求下列函数的一阶偏导数 (其中 f 具有一阶连续偏导数):

$$(1) u = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy}), \quad (2) u = f(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)$$

$$(3) u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right), \quad (4) u = f(x, xy, xyz)$$

解 (1) 为方便引入记号

$$f'_1 = \frac{\partial f(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \xi}, \quad f'_2 = \frac{\partial f(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'_1 + ye^{xy}f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2yf'_1 + xe^{xy}f'_2.$$

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

(3) 引入记号

$$f'_1 = \frac{\partial f(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \xi}, \quad f'_2 = \frac{\partial f(\xi, \eta)}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}f'_1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}f'_1 + \frac{1}{z}f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{y}{z^2}f'_2.$$

(4) 引入记号

$$f'_1 = \frac{\partial f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)}{\partial \xi}, \quad f'_2 = \frac{\partial f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)}{\partial \eta}, \quad f'_3 = \frac{\partial f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)}{\partial \zeta},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + yf'_2 + yzf'_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xf'_2 + xzf'_3,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xyf'_3.$$

9. 设 $z = xy + xF(u)$, 而 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, $F(u)$ 为可导函数, 证明

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

$$\text{证} \quad \because \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y + F(u) - \frac{y}{x}F'(u),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + F'(u),$$

$$\therefore x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy + xF - yF' + xy + yF' = z + xy.$$

10. 设 $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2 - y^2)}$, 其中 $f(u)$ 为可导函数, 验证

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