

第二次习题课解答(复合函数链式法则、高阶偏导数、方向导数)

多元函数一阶微分形式的不变性:

设 $z = f(u, v)$, $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 均连续可微, 则将 z 看成 x, y 的函数, 有

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy.$$

另一方面, 由复合函数的链式法则,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

代入 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ 中, 得

$$\begin{aligned} dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dv \end{aligned}$$

称 $dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dv$ 为一阶微分的形式不变性, 即 u, v 无论作为 z 的中间变量,

还是作为 z 的自变量, 都有 $dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dv$ 成立。

1. 设 f 可微, 且 $z = x^3 f\left(xy, \frac{y}{x}\right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

$$\text{解: } dz = f \cdot 3x^2 dx + x^3 df = 3x^2 f dx + x^3 \left[f_1' d(xy) + f_2' d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right]$$

$$= 3x^2 f dx + x^3 \left[f_1' (x dy + y dx) + f_2' \frac{xy - ydx}{x^2} \right]$$

$$= \left(3x^2 f + x^3 y f_1' - x y f_2' \right) dx + \left(x^4 f_1' + x^2 f_2' \right) dy$$

由一阶微分的形式不变性,

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \left(3x^2 f + x^3 y f_1' - x y f_2' \right) dx + \left(x^4 f_1' + x^2 f_2' \right) dy$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (3x^2 f + x^3 y f_1' - x y f_2'), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x^4 f_1' + x^2 f_2').$$

其中符号 f_1' , f_2' 分别表示函数 $f(x, y)$ 分别对第一个中间变量和第二个中间变量求偏导。

2. 设 $g(x) = f(x, \phi(x^2, x^2))$, 其中函数 f 和 ϕ 的二阶偏导数连续, 求 $\frac{d^2 g(x)}{dx^2}$.

解: 由 $g(x) = f(x, \phi(x^2, x^2))$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\frac{dg(x)}{dx} = f_x'(x, \phi(x^2, x^2)) + 2f_\phi'(x, \phi(x^2, x^2))(\phi_1'(x^2, x^2) + \phi_2'(x^2, x^2))x,$$

两边再对 x 求导, 得

$$\frac{d^2 g(x)}{dx^2} = f_{xx}'' + 4f_{x\phi}''(\phi_1' + \phi_2')x + 4f_{\phi\phi}''(\phi_1' + \phi_2')^2 x^2 + 4f_\phi''(\phi_{11}'' + 2\phi_{12}'' + \phi_{22}'')x^2 + 2f_\phi'(\phi_1' + \phi_2'),$$

其中符号 ϕ_1' , ϕ_2' 分别表示 ϕ 对其第一个中间变量和第二个中间变量求偏导。

3. 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 二阶连续可微, 并且满足方程 $A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$,

其中 A, B, C 都是非零常数。若令 $\begin{cases} u = x + \alpha y \\ v = x + \beta y \end{cases}$ 试确定 α, β 为何值时原方程可

转化为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

解: 因为 $z = z(x, y)$ 二阶连续可微, 因此二阶混合偏导与求偏导顺序无关。将 x, y 看成自变量, u, v 看成中间变量, 利用链式法则得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\alpha\beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \beta \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \beta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

由 $0 = A \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ 得到

$$(A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2(A + B(\alpha + \beta) + C\alpha\beta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0 \dots (*)$$

故只要选取 α, β 使得

$$\begin{cases} A + 2B\alpha + C\alpha^2 = 0 \\ A + 2B\beta + C\beta^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

即得 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$. 这样问题转化为方程 $A + 2Bt + Ct^2 = 0$ 有两不同实根, 即要求

$$B^2 - AC > 0. \text{ 取 } \alpha = \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{C}, \beta = \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{C}. \text{ 将其代入方程 } (*),$$

可知 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}$ 的系数不为零, 从而 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$.

4. 设 $u(x, y) \in C^2$, 又 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, $u(x, 2x) = x$, $u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2$, 求

$$u''_{xx}(x, 2x), u''_{xy}(x, 2x), u''_{yy}(x, 2x).$$

解: 因为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, 2x) = x^2$, 两边对 x 求导, 得

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

由 $u(x, 2x) = x$, 两边对 x 求导, 得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, 2x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 2x) \cdot 2 = 1$,

所以, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{1 - x^2}{2}$. 此式两边再对 x 求导, 得

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

由已知, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = 0$, (3)

因为 $u(x, y) \in C^2$, 因此 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}(x, 2x)$.

联立 (1), (2), (3) 解得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{5}{3}x.$$

5. 设 $z(x, y)$ 是定义在矩形区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$ 上的可微函数。证明:

$$(1) \quad z(x, y) = f(y) \Leftrightarrow \forall (x, y) \in D, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \equiv 0;$$

$$(2) \quad z(x, y) = f(y) + g(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall (x, y) \in D, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \equiv 0.$$

证明: (1) “ \Rightarrow ” 显然.

“ \Leftarrow ” 任取 $x_0 \in [0, a]$. 任意固定 $y \in [0, a]$, 关于 x 的一元函数 $z(x, y)$

在以 x 与 x_0 为端点的区间上应用微分中值定理, 则存在 ξ 使得

$$z(x, y) - z(x_0, y) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(\xi, y)(x - x_0) = 0, \text{ 这样 } z(x, y) = z(x_0, y), \text{ 故}$$

$z(x, y) = f(y)$ 与 x 无关.

(2) \Rightarrow : 显然.

\Leftarrow : 因为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \equiv 0$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = h(y)$ 与 x 无关. 故

$$z(x, y) = \int h(y) dy + g(x) = f(y) + g(x).$$

6. 计算下列各题:

$$(1) \quad \text{已知 } z = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{y}}, \text{ 求 } \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)}.$$

解: 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, $v = \frac{x}{y}$, 则 $z = u^v$. 所以

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

因为 $u(1,2) = 2$, $v(1,2) = \frac{1}{2}$, 因此 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\ln 2 - 1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

(2) 设 $f(u,v) \in C^2$ 且 $z = f(e^{x+y}, xy)$. 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解: 令 $u = e^{x+y}$, $v = xy$, 则 $z = f(u,v)$. 由复合函数的链式法则,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^{x+y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{x+y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + e^{x+y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} e^{x+y} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + y \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} e^{x+y} + x \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right)$$

$$= e^{x+y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + e^{x+y} (x+y) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} e^{2(x+y)} + yx \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}.$$

(3) 设函数 f 二阶可导, 函数 g 一阶可导. 令

$$z(x,y) = f(x+y) + f(x-y) + \int_{x-y}^{x+y} g(t) dt. \quad \text{求 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}.$$

解: 由复合函数求导法则及变限积分求导, 可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x+y) + f'(x-y) + g(x+y) - g(x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(x+y) - f'(x-y) + g(x+y) + g(x-y),$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(x+y) + f''(x-y) + g'(x+y) - g'(x-y),$$

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

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

7. 设 n 为整数, 若对任意的 $t > 0$, $f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$, 则称 f 是 n 次齐次函数。

证明: 可微函数 $f(x, y)$ 是零次齐次函数的充要条件是 $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$.

证明: 先证必要性。设可微函数 $f(x, y)$ 是零次齐次函数, 即

$$f(tx, ty) = f(x, y) \quad (\forall t > 0). \quad (4)$$

若 f 在坐标原点处有定义, 则由 f 的连续性可知 $f(x, y) = f(0, 0)$, $(\forall (x, y))$.

结论显然成立。

现在假设 f 在坐标原点处没有定义。则由复合函数的链式法则, 方程(4)两

边分别对 t 求导, 得 $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(tx, ty) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(tx, ty) = 0$. 令 $t = 1$, 即得

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0.$$

必要性得证。

下证充分性。设 $f(x, y)$ 满足 $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$. 令 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$. 则

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{r} (x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) = 0.$$

上式说明 f 在极坐标系中只是 $\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 的函数, 这等价于只是 $\frac{y}{x}$ 的函数。可

记 $f(x, y) = \phi(\frac{y}{x})$. 显然 ϕ 是零次齐次函数。

充分性证法二、任取 $(x, y) \in \square^2$, 并令 $\vec{r} = (x, y)$. 因为 $xf'_x + yf'_y = 0$, 因此

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial \vec{r}} = \frac{1}{\|\vec{r}\|} (xf'_x + yf'_y) = 0,$$

即 f 沿着任意方向的方向导数都等于零, 从而 f 沿着任意方向的函数值不变。

故在极坐标系中, 由原点出发的任一射线上函数值相等。所以在极坐标系中 f 只

是 θ 的函数。

8. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微。已知 $\vec{v} = \vec{i} - \vec{j}$, $\vec{u} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}$, 且 $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{v}} = 2$,

$\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{u}} = 1$, 求 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的微分。

解: 因为 $\vec{v} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} = (1, -1)$, $\vec{u} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} = (-1, 2)$, 且 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, 因

此

$$2 = \frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{v}} = (f'_x(P_0), f'_y(P_0)) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(f'_x(P_0) - f'_y(P_0)),$$

$$1 = \frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{u}} = (f'_x(P_0), f'_y(P_0)) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-f'_x(P_0) + 2f'_y(P_0)),$$

由此解出 $f'_x(P_0) = 4\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$, $f'_y(P_0) = 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}$. 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的微分

$$df(P_0) = (4\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5})dx + (2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5})dy.$$

9. 设 $f(x, y)$ 为可微函数, \vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2 是 \square^2 上的一组线性无关的向量。试证: $f(x, y)$ 在任一点 $P(x, y)$ 沿任意向量 \vec{l} 的方向导数 $f'_l(P)$ 必定能用 $f'_{\vec{l}_1}(P)$ 与 $f'_{\vec{l}_2}(P)$ 线性表示。

证明: 令 $\vec{l}_1 = (\cos \alpha_1, \cos \beta_1)$, $\vec{l}_2 = (\cos \alpha_2, \cos \beta_2)$.

因为 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 故

$$\begin{cases} f'_{\vec{l}_1}(P) = f'_x(P) \cos \alpha_1 + f'_y(P) \cos \beta_1 = d_1 \\ f'_{\vec{l}_2}(P) = f'_x(P) \cos \alpha_2 + f'_y(P) \cos \beta_2 = d_2. \end{cases}$$

由于 \vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2 线性无关, 因此由上式解出 $\begin{pmatrix} f'_x(P) \\ f'_y(P) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 & \cos \beta_1 \\ \cos \alpha_2 & \cos \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix}$.

于是, 对任意的向量 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} f'_l(P) &= f'_x(P) \cos \alpha + f'_y(P) \cos \beta = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta) \begin{pmatrix} f'_x(P) \\ f'_y(P) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 & \cos \beta_1 \\ \cos \alpha_2 & \cos \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (a, b) \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $(a, b) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 & \cos \beta_1 \\ \cos \alpha_2 & \cos \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$.

10. 设 $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$, $P_0(1, 1)$. 试求 $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}}$, 并问: 在怎样的方向 \vec{l} 上, 方

向导数 $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}}$ 分别有最大值、最小值和零值。

解: 因为 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 且 $f'_x(P_0) = (2x - y)|_{(1,1)} = 1$, $f'_y(P_0) = (2y - x)|_{(1,1)} = 1$,

因此对任意的单位向量 $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$, $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \cos \alpha + \cos \beta$.

当 $\vec{l} = (1, 1)$ 是梯度方向时, $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = \sqrt{2}$ 达到最大;

当 $\vec{l} = (-1, -1)$ 时, $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = -\sqrt{2}$ 达到最小;

当 $\vec{l} = (1, -1)$ 或 $\vec{l} = (-1, 1)$ 时, 即 $\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ 或 $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = 0$.

11. 设 a, b 是实数, 函数 $z = 2 + ax^2 + by^2$ 在点 $(3, 4)$ 处的方向导数中, 沿 $\vec{l} = (-3, -4)$ 的方向导数最大, 最大值为 10, 求 a, b .

解: 因为函数可微, 我们有

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(3,4)} = 6a, \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(3,4)} = 8b,$$

且函数沿着梯度方向的方向导数达到最大, 因此梯度单位向量

$$\vec{l}^\circ = \frac{1}{5}(-3, -4) = \left(\frac{6a}{10}, \frac{8b}{10}\right).$$

$$\text{从而} \begin{cases} \frac{6a}{10} = -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{8b}{10} = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases} \quad \text{故} \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -1. \end{cases}$$

12. 设 $f(x, y) \in C^2(\mathbf{R}^2)$ 满足 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y}$, 且 $f(x, 0) > 0$.

试证明: 对任意的 $(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$, 有 $f(x, y) > 0$.

证明: 令 $\vec{l} = (1, -1)$. 则对任意的 $(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$, 因为 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y}$,

所以 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial \vec{l}} = 0$, 即函数 $f(x, y)$ 在任意一点沿方向 $\vec{l} = (1, -1)$ 的方向导数为零,

故函数 $f(x, y)$ 在该方向 $\vec{l} = (1, -1)$ 上是常数, 即在直线 $x + y = c$ 上 $f(x, y)$ 是常数。

对任意的点 $(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$, 总存在直线 $L: x + y = c$ 使得 $(x, y) \in L$, 所以

$$f(x, y) = f(c, 0) > 0.$$

13. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ 上具有连续的偏导数, $L: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} (a \leq t \leq b)$ 是 D

中的光滑曲线, L 的端点为 A, B . 证明: 若 $f(A) = f(B)$, 则存在点

$P_0(x_0, y_0) \in L$ 使得 $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = 0$, 其中 \vec{l} 是曲线 L 在 P_0 的单位切向量。

证明: 令 $g(t) = f(x(t), y(t))$, $a \leq t \leq b$. 不妨设 A, B 分别对应着 $t = a, t = b$. 则由

条件可知 $g(t)$ 可导, 且 $g(a) = g(b)$. 由罗尔定理, 存在 $\mu \in (a, b)$ 使得 $g'(\mu) = 0$.

故 $g'(\mu) = f'_x(x(\mu), y(\mu))x'(\mu) + f'_y(x(\mu), y(\mu))y'(\mu) = 0$.

取 $x_0 = x(\mu)$, $y_0 = y(\mu)$. 则 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in L$. 令 $\vec{l} = \frac{(x'(\mu), y'(\mu))}{\sqrt{x'(\mu)^2 + y'(\mu)^2}}$,

所以 $\frac{\partial f(P_0)}{\partial \vec{l}} = f'_x(x(\mu), y(\mu)) \frac{x'(\mu)}{\sqrt{x'(\mu)^2 + y'(\mu)^2}} + f'_y(x(\mu), y(\mu)) \frac{y'(\mu)}{\sqrt{x'(\mu)^2 + y'(\mu)^2}} = 0$.