

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由 } (x, y, z) \text{ 使 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0. \quad \text{由 } (1) \text{ 得 } \\ & (x, y, z) \text{ 满足 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (x+y+z)^2 - 2(xy+yz+zx) \\ & = 16 - 16 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

由 (1) 及 (2) 有

$$G_2(x, y, z) = 0 \quad \text{有界二元函数 (微分)}$$

$$G_1(x, y, z) = 0 \quad \text{有界二元函数}$$

$$G_2 = xy + yz + zx - 5$$

$$G_1 = x + y + z - 4$$

由最大值、最小值定理知

$$\text{使 } x + y + z = 4, \quad xy + yz + zx = 5 \quad \text{时}, \quad f(x, y, z) = xy^2$$

例 4.2.6

多元微分 (1) 求 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y, z)$ (微分 2.4)

$$f_x = 0, \dots, f_{xx} = 0$$

无对称性

$$f_y = 0, \dots, f_{yy} = 0$$

$$(2) F(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) - \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad c \in \mathbb{C}.$$

例 4.2.7 求 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, y, z)$ (多元函数)

n

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Kronecker}$$

$$\text{即: } (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), F_2(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, F_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \quad \text{为 } F \text{ 的列向量}$$

(1) $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 为 n 维向量