


$5x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 - 6x + 2y - 4 = 0$
利用坐标变换法求椭圆面积

S1



坐标轴平移

$$\begin{cases} x = u + m \\ y = v + n \end{cases}$$

$$5(u+m)^2 - 6(u+m)(v+n) + 5(v+n)^2 - 6(u+m) + 2(v+n) - 4 = 0$$

中心在原点 \Rightarrow 一次项系数为0. (u, v).

$$\begin{cases} 10 - 6n - 6 = 0 \\ -6m + 10n + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m = \frac{3}{2}, n = \frac{1}{2}$$

平移后 $5u^2 - 6uv + 5v^2 - 6 = 0$ (u, v 不同轴为基)

令 $F(u, v) = u^2 + v^2 + \lambda(5u^2 - 6uv + 5v^2 - 6)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = 2u + \lambda(10u - 6v) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} = 2v + \lambda(-6u + 10v) = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程有非零解, 故 $\begin{cases} (1+5\lambda)u - 3\lambda v = 0 \\ -3\lambda u + (1+5\lambda)v = 0 \end{cases}$

的系数行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1+5\lambda & -3\lambda \\ -3\lambda & 1+5\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$16\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

① $\times u +$ ② $\times v$ 得 $u^2 + v^2 + \lambda(5u^2 - 6uv + 5v^2) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow b$

$$\therefore u^2 + v^2 = -b\lambda$$

设方程②的两根为 λ_1, λ_2

椭圆两轴为 a, b . $(ab)^2 = 36\lambda_1\lambda_2 = 36 \times \frac{1}{16}$

$$\therefore S = \pi ab = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

S2. 坐标轴平移 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y = \frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$

$$5\left[\left(\frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right] - 6\frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}} - 6\frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}} + 2\frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}} - 4 = 0$$

交叉项消去后的方程

S3. 对称的曲线

C: $f(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow C': f(2m-x, 2n-y) = 0$

$$5(x^2 + y^2) - 6xy - 6x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

对称代入与原方程重合. 得中点 (m, n)

$$f(x, y) = 1 + \int_0^x du \int_0^y f(u, v) dv$$

在 $D: x \in [0, 1], y \in [0, 1]$ 上最多有一个连续 y .

假设方程有 n 个连续 y . $f_1(x, y), f_2(x, y), \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } g(x, y) &= f_1(x, y) - f_2(x, y) \\ &= \int_0^x \int_0^y f(u, v) du dv \\ &= \int_0^x \int_0^y g(u, v) du dv \\ |g(x, y)| &\leq \int_0^x \int_0^y |g(u, v)| du dv \\ &\leq \int_0^x \int_0^y M du dv = Mxy \end{aligned}$$

当 $(x, y) \in D$ 时, $|g(x, y)| \leq M$

归纳法证明 $g(x, y) = \frac{x^n \cdot y^n}{(n!)^2} M$

当 $n=1$ 时, $g(x, y) = Mxy$ 成立.

假设 n 时成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } |g(x, y)| &\leq \int_0^x \int_0^y |g(u, v)| du dv \\ &\leq \int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{Mu^n v^n}{(n!)^2} du dv \\ &= \frac{M x^{n+1} y^{n+1}}{(n+1)!^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M x^{n+1} y^{n+1}}{(n+1)!^2} = 0 \Rightarrow |g(x, y)| = 0$$


$$f(x, y) = 1 + \int_0^x \int_0^y f(u, v) du dv$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n \cdot y^n}{(n!)^2}$$

$$1 + \int_0^x \int_0^y \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^n v^n}{(n!)^2} du dv$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{u^n v^n}{(n!)^2} du dv$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1} \cdot y^{n+1}}{(n+1)!^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n \cdot y^n}{(n!)^2}$$

若 $z = \int_0^x \int_0^y g(u, v) du dv$ 

对 $\forall a \in (0, 1)$.

设 $M(a) = \max_{(x, y) \in [0, a]^2} |g(x, y)|$

$$= |g(a, a)| \text{ (取最大值)}$$

$$g(a, a) = \int_0^a \int_0^a g(u, v) du dv$$

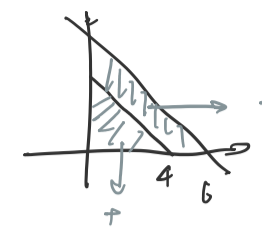
$$\therefore M(a) \leq \int_0^a \int_0^a |g(u, v)| du dv \leq \int_0^a \int_0^a M(a) du dv$$

$$= M(a) a^2 \leq M(a) a^2$$

$$(1 - a^2) M(a) \leq 0, \quad a^2 \leq 1, \quad \therefore M(a) \leq 0 \Rightarrow = 0$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 y (4 - x - y)$$

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x, y \leq 4 \\ x, y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x+y \leq 4 \text{ 时, } v &\leq f(x, y) \leq 4 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{2} \cdot (4 - x - y) \\ &\leq 4 \cdot 1^2 = 4 \text{ (取最大值)} \end{aligned}$$

$$4 \leq x+y \leq 6, \quad 0 \leq -f(x, y) = x^2 y (x+y-4)$$

$$\leq x^2 (6-x) \cdot 2 = x \cdot x(12-2x)$$

$$y \leq 6-x, \text{ 取最大值 } \Rightarrow \leq 4^3 = 64$$

$f(x, y)$ 可取最大值.

$$\iint_D y^2 dx dy, \quad D: \begin{cases} x = a(1-t) \\ y = c(1-t) \end{cases} \text{ 与 } y=0 \text{ 围成}$$

S1. $x'(t) = a(1-t) \geq 0$

则 $x(t)$ 关于 t 为增函数, 取右边界 $t = t(x)$

$$\therefore y \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 的函数 } y = y(x) = y(1 + \frac{x}{a})$$

$$x \in [0, 2a]$$

$$I = \int_0^{2a} \int_0^{y(x)} y^2 dy dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2a} y^3(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2a} [a(1-t)]^3 a(1-t) dt$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{3} \int_0^{2a} (2-t)^4 dt = \frac{a^4}{3} 16 \int_0^{2a} s^2 ds = \frac{16}{3} a^4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{32}{9} a^4$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{3} \cdot 32 \int_0^2 s^2 ds = \frac{64}{3} a^4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{128}{9} a^4$$

S2. Green 公式.

$$\int_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$Q=0, \text{ 则 } \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \iint_D -\frac{1}{3} y^3 dx$$

$y=0$, 不积, 二重积分区域为.

$$\iint_D y^2 dx dy = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-t} y^3 dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 [a(1-t)]^3 a(1-t) dt = \dots$$

$F(x, y) = 0, \quad xy + e^x - xy - 1 = 0$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 附近
隐函数 $y = \varphi(x), \varphi'(0), \varphi''(0)$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x+y)^n \ln(x^2+y^2) & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \text{ 时, } f(x, y) &= (x+y)^n |\ln(x^2+y^2)| \\ &\leq 2^{\frac{n}{2}} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} |\ln(x^2+y^2)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t + t^2 = 0 \text{ 连续 } n \geq 1$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^2 + t^2 = 0 \text{ 可微 } \left| \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq 2^{\frac{n}{2}} (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} |\ln(x^2+y^2)|$$

$$n \geq 2, \quad \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty$

故 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)$ 不存在, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 不可微

$$\iiint_V |z| dx dy dz, \quad (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \phi \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r^4 = r^2(a^2 - 2r^2 \cos^2 \phi) \\ r = a \sqrt{\cos \phi} \\ \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \\ r \in [0, a \sqrt{\cos \phi}] \\ \phi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$

$$8 \iiint_V z dx dy dz$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \int_0^{a \sqrt{\cos \phi}} r^2 dr \int_0^{2\pi} r^3 dr$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \phi a^3 \cos^2 \phi d\phi$$

$$= \frac{8a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \phi d\phi = \frac{8a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2t-1)^2 dt = \frac{8a^3}{15}$$