

第二周习题

1.

假设直线段 P_0P_1 与 S 的边界无交点, 即只有内点和外点

对于线段 P_0P_1 上每一个内点 a 均存在 $\delta > 0$ 使得开球 $U(a, \delta) \subset S$

同理对于线段 P_0P_1 上每一个外点 b 均存在 $\delta > 0$ 使得开球 $U(b, \delta) \cap S = \emptyset$

我们便可以构造出开集族 $\{U(x, \delta)\}_{x \in P_0P_1}$, 对线段 P_0P_1 形成了开覆盖

$\therefore P_0P_1$ 是一个闭集

\therefore 可以找出有限个 $U(x, \delta)$ 将 P_0P_1 覆盖

从 P_0 开始, 开集 $U(P_0, \delta)$ 里的点全都为 S 的内点

\therefore 与 $U(P_0, \delta)$ 相接的开集 O_1 满足 $U(P_0, \delta) \cap O_1 \neq \emptyset$, 因此有 O_1 里的点全为 S 的内点

\therefore 沿着这条开集链条可推得, 对于任意 $x \in P_1P_2$ 均有 $U(x, \delta)$ 里的点均为 S 的内点

这个结论与 P_1 是外点, $U(P_1, \delta) \cap S = \emptyset$ 矛盾

\therefore 线段 P_0P_1 与 S 的边界 ∂S 至少有一个交点

2.

原式可写为 $f(a + b, \frac{b}{a}) = a^2 - b^2$

令 $x = a + b, y = \frac{b}{a}$

解得 $a = \frac{x}{y+1}, b = x - \frac{x}{y+1} = \frac{xy}{y+1}$

$\therefore f(x, y) = \frac{x^2(1-y^2)}{(y+1)^2}$

3.

(1)

$$\because x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

对于 $x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty$

$$0 < \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}\right)^x \leq \frac{1}{2^x}$$

$$\because \frac{1}{2^x} \rightarrow 0$$

由夹逼定理可知

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}\right)^x = 0$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow a} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow a} e^{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{x+y}} \\ &= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow a} x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{x+y}\right) \\ &= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow a} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{x+y}\right) \\ &= e^{1 \times 1} \\ &= e \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + y^2)^{e^{-(x+y)}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty} \exp(e^{-(x+y)} \ln(x^2 + y^2)) \\ &= \exp\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + y^2)}{e^{x+y}}\right) \\ &= e^0 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \because \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x+y+1}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y+1}+1} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y} \\ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y+1}+1} &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x+y+1}-1}$ 和 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y}$ 的极限要么同时存在, 要么同时不存在

令 $y = x$ 可得 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2}{x+x} = 0$

令 $y = x^2 - x$ 可得 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - x^2}{x + x^2 - x} = -1$

可知 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y}$ 极限不存在

因此 $\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x+y+1}-1}$ 极限不存在

(5)

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} x^y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$

$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^y = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$

两种累次极限的结果不一致

$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x^y$ 的极限不存在

4.

不妨假设 $f(x, y)$ 对 x 单调递增且连续

对于任意一点 (x_0, y_0)

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$, s.t. $|x - x_0| \leq \delta_1$ 时

$$f(x_0 - \delta_1, y) \leq f(x, y) \leq f(x_0 + \delta_1, y)$$

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

因为对 y 也单调且连续

$\exists \delta_2 > 0$, s.t. $|y - y_0| \leq \delta_2$ 时

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y) - f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

因此我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) &\leq f(x_0 + \delta_1, y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\
&< f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - f(x_0, y_0) \\
&< \varepsilon
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) &\geq f(x_0 - \delta_1, y) - f(x_0, y_0) \\
&> f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - f(x_0, y_0) \\
&> -\varepsilon
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 是二元连续函数

5.

对于任意一点 $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 对 x 连续

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_0 > 0$, s.t. $|x - x_0| \leq \delta_0$ 时

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

又由题目可知

$$|f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| \leq L|y - y_0|$$

令 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}$, s.t. $\forall (x, y) \in U((x_0, y_0), \delta)$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| &\leq |f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| + |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\
&< L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\
&< \varepsilon
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 在 Ω 上连续