

Quiz 2.

1. 给出二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处收敛的 Cauchy 准则的完整描述:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 对于任意点列 $\{M_n\}$, $M_n = (x_n, y_n)$, $\exists N$ s.t. $\forall m, n > N$, $|f(M_m) - f(M_n)| < \varepsilon$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = (x_0, y_0)$

2. 求极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}$ (极限可能不存在)

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

3. 求极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)x^2y^2}$ (极限可能不存在)

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

4. 求 $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点带 Peano 余项的 Taylor 展开式至三阶项。

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) \quad \cos y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + o(y^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) = e^x \cos y &= (1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)) (1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + o(y^2)) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + x - \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 \end{aligned}$$

1. 设 $u = u(x, y)$ 满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 以及条件 $u(x, 2x) = x$, $u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2$, 求 $u''_{xx}(x, 2x)$, $u''_{xy}(x, 2x)$ 和 $u''_{yy}(x, 2x)$. (其中二阶偏导数均连续)

$$1 = \frac{\partial u(x, 2x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = u'_x(x, 2x) + 2u'_y(x, 2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u'_y(x, 2x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - x^2)$$

$$2x = \frac{\partial u''_x(x, 2x)}{\partial x} = u''_{xx}(x, 2x) + 2u''_{xy}(x, 2x)$$

$$-x = \frac{\partial u''_y(x, 2x)}{\partial x} = u''_{yx}(x, 2x) + 2u''_{yy}(x, 2x)$$

$$\text{其中 } \begin{aligned} u''_{xx} &= u''_{yy} \\ u''_{xy} &= u''_{yx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u''_{xx}(x, 2x) = u''_{yy}(x, 2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x \\ u''_{xy}(x, 2x) = \frac{5}{3}x \end{cases}$$

2. 求以下曲面在 (θ_0, ϕ_0) 处的切平面与法线方程。 $x = a \sin \theta \cos \phi, y = b \sin \theta \sin \phi, z = c \cos \theta$ 。

$$x_0 = a \sin \theta_0 \cos \phi_0, \quad y_0 = b \sin \theta_0 \sin \phi_0, \quad z_0 = c \cos \theta_0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{切平面为 } \frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} + \frac{z_0 z}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\text{法线} \begin{cases} x = x_0 + \frac{x_0}{a^2} t \\ y = y_0 + \frac{y_0}{b^2} t \\ z = z_0 + \frac{z_0}{c^2} t \end{cases}$$

3. 求曲线 $C: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6, x + y + z = 0$ 在点 $M(1, -2, 1)$ 处的切线及法平面方程。

$$\vec{n}_1 = (2, -4, 2), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (1, 1, 1).$$

$$\vec{l} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (-6, 0, 6).$$

$$\text{故切线为} \begin{cases} x = 1 - 6t \\ y = -2 \\ z = 1 + 6t \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} -6(x-1) + 6(z-1) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x - z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

4. 求函数 $u = x^2 - y^2 + 2xy$ 在单位圆 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 内的最大、最小值

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad r \in [0, 1], \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$u = r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= r^2 (\cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta) = \sqrt{2} r^2 \sin(2\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}).$$

$$u_{\max} = \sqrt{2}, \quad u_{\min} = -\sqrt{2}$$

1. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续, $x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v)$ 在 (u_0, v_0) 处连续, 用 $\epsilon - \delta$ 语言证明复合函数 $f(x(u, v), y(u, v))$ 在 (u_0, v_0) 处连续。

$$\left| f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) - f(x(u_0, v_0), y(u_0, v_0)) \right| \leq \left| f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) - f(x(u, v), y(u_0, v_0)) \right| + \left| f(x(u, v), y(u_0, v_0)) - f(x(u_0, v_0), y(u_0, v_0)) \right| \quad (1)$$

由于 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0, \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta_1, x_0 + \delta_1), \left| f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta_2 > 0, \text{ s.t. } \forall y \in (y_0 - \delta_2, y_0 + \delta_2), \left| f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0) \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad (3)$$

由于 $x = x(u, v)$ 在 $M(u_0, v_0)$ 处连续, 所以

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta_3 > 0, \text{ s.t. } \forall (u, v) \in Br(M, \delta_3), \text{ s.t. } |x(u, v) - x(u_0, v_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad (4)$$

由于 $y = y(u, v)$ 在 $M(u_0, v_0)$ 处连续, 所以

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta_4 > 0, \text{ s.t. } \forall (u, v) \in Br(M, \delta_4), \text{ s.t. } |y(u, v) - y(u_0, v_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \quad (5)$$

令 $\delta = \min\{\delta_3, \delta_4\}$, 则 $\forall (u, v) \in Br(M, \delta)$, 有

$$\left| f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) - f(x(u, v), y(u_0, v_0)) \right| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\left| f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) - f(x(u_0, v_0), y(u_0, v_0)) \right| < \epsilon$$

综上, $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_3, \delta_4\}, \text{ s.t. } \forall (u, v) \in Br(M, \delta), \text{ s.t.}$

$$\left| f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) - f(x(u_0, v_0), y(u_0, v_0)) \right| < \epsilon$$

所以复合函数 f 在 (u_0, v_0) 处连续

2. 证明: 函数 $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^3}} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4t}}$ 满足热传导方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{3}{2} t^{-\frac{5}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4t}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^3}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4t}} \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4t^2} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{u}{t} + \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{4t^2} u$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2t}\right) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{2t}\right) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u \cdot \left(-\frac{z}{2t}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{u}{2t} + \left(-\frac{x}{2t}\right) \cdot u \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{2t}\right) = -\frac{u}{2t} + \frac{x^2}{4t^2} u$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{u}{2t} + \frac{y^2}{4t^2} u \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{u}{2t} + \frac{z^2}{4t^2} u$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u$$

3.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

求证: 在 $(0,0)$ 处, $f(x,y)$ 连续但不可微。

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} |f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \leq \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2})^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.$$

\Rightarrow 连续.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|f(x,y) - f(0,0)|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad \text{令 } y = kx \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k^2}{(1+k^2)^2} \quad \text{故极限不存在.} \end{aligned}$$

4. 证明: 函数 $z = f(x,y) = (1 + e^y) \cos x - y e^y$ 有无穷多个极大值, 但无极小值。

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -(1 + e^y) \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = k\pi.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^y \cos x - e^y - y e^y = e^y (\cos x - 1 - y) = 0 \Rightarrow y_0 = \cos x - 1 = (-1)^{k-1} - 1$$

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

当 $k = 2n$ 时, $y_0 = 0$, $\Delta = -2 \cdot (-1) = 2 > 0$. 故存在极大值.

$k = 2n-1$ 时, $y_0 = -2$, $\Delta = -(1 + e^{-2}) \cdot (-1) \cdot e^{-2} \cdot (-1 + 2 - 2) = -6 < 0$

故不取极值

故存在无穷多个极大值.