- 1. 极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{3x y}{x + y}$ () (B)
- A. 等于 0
- B. 不存在
- C. 等于 $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. 存在,但不等于 0 也不等于 $\frac{1}{2}$
- 2. 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & , xy = 0 \\ x \sin \frac{1}{y} + y \sin \frac{1}{x}, xy \neq 0 \end{cases}$ 则极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} f(x, y) = ()$ (C)
- A. 等于 1
- B. 等于 2
- C. 等于 0
- D. 不存在
- 3. 函数 $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点(0,0)处() (B)
- A. 连续, 但偏导数不存在
- B. 偏导数存在, 但不可微
- C. 可微
- D. 偏导数存在且连续

4.
$$\Delta x = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (A)

- A. 处处连续
- B. 处处有极限, 但不连续
- C. 仅在(0,0)点连续
- D. 除 (0, 0) 点外处处连续

考虑二元函数f(x,y)的下面4条性质()

- 5. (1) f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续;(2) f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处两个偏导数连续;(A) (3) f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处可微;(4) f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处两个偏导数存在。
- A. $(2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1)$
- B. $(3) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (1)$
- C. $(3) \Rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow (1)$
- D. $(3) \Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow (4)$
- 6. 若函数f(x,y)在区域D内具有二阶偏导数,则下列结论正确的是()(D)

A.必有
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

- B. f(x, y) 在 D 内必可微
- C.f(x,y)在 D 内必连续
- D. 以上三个结论都不成立

7.

设函数u=u(x,y)满足 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}=\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ 及 $u(x,2x)=x,u_1'(x,2x)=x^2,u$ 有二阶连续偏导数,则 $u_{11}''(x,2x)$

- (B)
- A. $\frac{4}{3}x$
- B. $-\frac{4}{3}x$
- C. $\frac{3}{4}x$
- D. $-\frac{3}{4}x$

8. 利用变量替换 $u = x, v = \frac{y}{x}$, 可将方程 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$ 化成新方程 ()(A)

- A. $u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = z$
- B. $v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = z$
- C. $u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = z$
- D. $v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = z$

9. 函数
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2, & xy = 0 \\ 1, & xy \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
在点(0,0)处() (D)

- A. 连续且偏导数存在
- B. 连续且偏导数不存在
- C. 偏导数存在, 但不连续
- D. 不连续且偏导数不存在

10.
$$i \Re f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{xy} \sin(x^2 y), & xy \neq 0, \text{ for } f_x'(0, 1) = () \\ 0, & xy = 0, \end{cases}$$
 (B)

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- 11.下列命题中正确的是()(B)
- A. $\lim_{x \to x_0} \lim_{y \to y_0} f(x, y)$ 与 $\lim_{(x, y) \to (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$ 等价
- B. 函数在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 连续,则极限 $\lim_{(x, y) \to (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$ 必定存在
- C. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{P_0}$ 与 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{P_0}$ 都存在,则f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 必连续
- D. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{P_0}$ 与 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{P_0}$ 都存在,则 $dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{P_0} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{P_0} dy$

12.

若函数 $u = xyf(\frac{x+y}{xy})$,其中f是可微函数,且 $x^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = G(x,y)u$,则函数G(x,y) = ()

(B)

A. x + y

B. x - y

$$C. x^2 - v^2$$

$$D.(x+y)^2$$

设二元函数z = f(x, y)在点(1,1)处可微, $f(1,1) = f'_{x}(1,1) = f'_{y}(1,1) = 1$,

13.
$$\mathcal{R} = f(x, f(x, x)), \mathcal{N} \frac{dz}{dx}|_{x=1} = ()$$

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

14. 设函数
$$f(u,v)$$
满足 $f(x+y,\frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2$,则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\Big|_{\substack{u=1\\v=1}}$ 与 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\Big|_{\substack{u=1\\v=1}}$ 依次是() (D)

A.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
, 0

$$\mathsf{B}.\,0,\frac{1}{2}$$

$$c.-\frac{1}{2},0$$

D.
$$0, -\frac{1}{2}$$

15. if
$$f(x, y) = \int_0^{xy} e^{-t^2} dt$$
, $\mathbb{N} \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = ($ (A)

A.
$$-2e^{-x^2y^2}$$

B.
$$2e^{-x^2y^2}$$

C.
$$2e^{x^2y^2}$$

D.
$$-2e^{x^2y^2}$$

16 设
$$f(x)$$
可 号, $F(x,y) = \frac{\int_{-y}^{y} f(x+t)dt}{2y}$, $-\infty < y < +\infty$, $y > 0$.则 $\lim_{y \to 0^{+}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = ($) (B)

A.
$$-f'(x)$$

B.
$$f'(x)$$

$$C. -f(x)$$

D.
$$f(x)$$

17. 设
$$u = f(r)$$
,而 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, $f(r)$ 具有二阶连续导数,则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = ($)

(B)

A.
$$-f'(x)$$

B.
$$f'(x)$$

$$C. -f(x)$$

D. f(x)

18.下列哪一个条件成立时能够推出f(x,y)在点 (x_0,y_0) 可微,且全微分df=0()(D)A.在点 (x_0,y_0) 的两个偏导数 $f_x=0$, $f_y=0$

B.
$$f(x, y)$$
在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$

C.
$$f(x, y)$$
在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = \frac{\sin[(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2]}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$

D.
$$f(x, y)$$
在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全增量 $\Delta f = [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2] \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$

19. 读
$$u = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$$
,则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(1,0)} = ()$ (A)

- A.0
- B.1
- C.2
- D.3

20.
$$z = f(x, y)$$
在点 (x_0, y_0) 某领域内有定义,则下列结论正确的是()(C)

- A. 两个偏导数存在,则z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续
- B. 连续,则z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处两个偏导数存在
- C. 两个偏导数存在且有界,则z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 处连续
- D. 连续,则z = f(x, y)在点 (x_0, y_0) 的领域内两个偏导数有界