

# 二元函数的极限

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点  $P_0(x_0,y_0)\in\mathbb{R}^2$  ,设  $\exists\delta>0$  s.t.  $\mathring{U}_\delta(P_0)\subset D$  ,点  $P(x,y)\in\mathring{U}_\delta(P_0)$

记  $\rho(P_0,P)\triangleq|\overline{PP_0}|=\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2}$ .

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或记为:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y) = A$$

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = A$$

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(1) 二元函数求极限是一个复杂的过程,

平面上点  $P(x,y)$  趋近于  $P_0(x_0,y_0)$  的方式是无限多的

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(2)一元函数极限的运算法则可以推广到多元函数的极限运算,

如和差积商的极限等于极限的和差积商以及夹逼定理等.

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该极限也可以写成  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho^2 \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} = 0$  其中  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  .

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极限依赖于  $k$ , 与路径有关, 所以原极限不存在.

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要注意  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y)$  与  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y)$  之间的区别（后者为累次极限）

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从而,  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)$  都不存在.

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但是, 如果  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y)$  存在,

且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y)$  或者  $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y)$  存在,

则它们必定相等.

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方向极限依赖于方向,  $\therefore$  原极限不存在.

证明二元函数的极限不存在的方法：(1)寻找二条路径导致极限值不同！

又如  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} \exists ?$

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所以此极限不存在

二元函数极限存在性的判别没有简单的方法,

只能具体问题具体分析.

通常是据观察预测极限是否存在,然后设法证明之.

例

$$\lim_{(x,y)\rightarrow(0,0)} \frac{e^x + e^y}{\cos x + \sin y}$$

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$$= \frac{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^x + \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^y}{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \cos x + \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sin y}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}& \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{e^x + e^y}{\cos x + \sin y} \\&= \frac{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^x + \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^y}{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \cos x + \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sin y} \\&= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x + \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^y}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x + \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \sin y} = 2 .\end{aligned}$$

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$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}$$

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$$\therefore \quad \text{原式} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{\frac{x}{x+y}} = e^1 = e .$$



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取  $y = -x^2 + x^3$  时,

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

所以此极限不存在

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令  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ , 则

$$\left| \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq |r(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)| \leq 2r$$

而  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \Rightarrow r \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{所以,} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta) = 0.$$

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注意上式的使用前提!

