



厦门大学《数学分析三》课程期中试卷评分标准

试卷类型：(经济学院国际化班) 考试时间：2024. 10. 27

一、(16 分) 判断下列极限是否存在？如果极限存在，求此极限；如果极限不存在，说明理由。

$$(1) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2}; \quad (2) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y}.$$

解：(1) $\left| \frac{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x|^3 + |y|^3}{x^2 + y^2},$

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

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|x|^3 + |y|^3}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \rho(|\cos \theta|^3 + |\sin \theta|^3)$$

因为 $|\cos \theta|^3 + |\sin \theta|^3 \leq 2$, 而 $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \rho = 0$, 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{|x|^3 + |y|^3}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$

于是, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$

另解: $\left| \frac{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{|x|^3 + |y|^3}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{(|x| + |y|)(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = |x| + |y|,$

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (|x| + |y|) = 0$, 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(x^3 + y^3)}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$

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

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

于是, $\lim_{\substack{y=x \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \neq \lim_{\substack{y=x^2-x \\ x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y},$

故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y}$ 不存在.

二、(12 分) 证明: 函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点处连续, 且两个偏导数存在,

并讨论函数在 $(0,0)$ 点处的可微性.

证明: 当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时,

$$|f(x,y)| = \left| xy \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq |xy|,$$

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} xy = 0$, 所以, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0)$, 因此, $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处连续.

又因为
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta x} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta y} = 0,$$

故 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可导.

由于
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}},$$

因为
$$\left| \frac{\Delta x \Delta y \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2},$$

且 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 0$, 于是,
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0,$$

即
$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0.$$

故函数 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处可微.

三、(10分) 设 $u = f(x,y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 证明: 函数 $v = f(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2+y^2})$ 满

足
$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

证明: 因为 $u = f(x,y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 则 $f_{12} = f_{21}$, 于是,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= f_1 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + f_2 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} f_1 - \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} f_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{-2x(x^2 + y^2)^2 - (y^2 - x^2) \cdot 2(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_1 + \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \left(\frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} f_{11} - \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} f_{12} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{2y(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2xy \cdot 2(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_2 - \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \left(\frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} f_{21} - \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} f_{22} \right) \\ &= \frac{2x^3 - 6xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} f_1 + \frac{(y^2 - x^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{11} - \frac{2xy(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{12} \\ &\quad - \frac{2y^3 - 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} f_2 - \frac{2xy(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{21} + \frac{4x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{22} \\ &= \frac{2x^3 - 6xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} f_1 - \frac{2y^3 - 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} f_2 + \frac{(y^2 - x^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{11} - \frac{4xy(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{12} + \frac{4x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{22}.\end{aligned}$$

类似地, 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2x^3 - 6xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} f_1 + \frac{2y^3 - 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} f_2 + \frac{4x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{11} - \frac{4xy(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{12} + \frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{22}.$$

于是,
$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(y^2 - x^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{11} + \frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} f_{22}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} (f_{11} + f_{22})$$

由 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 即 $f_{11} + f_{22} = 0$, 可得 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

四、(12 分) 设
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln(u \cos v) \\ y = u \sin v \\ z = ue^v \end{cases}, \quad \text{求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

解一: 由 $x = \ln(u \cos v)$, $y = u \sin v$ 两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{1}{u \cos v} (\cos v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \sin v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) \\ 0 = \sin v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \cos v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u^2 \cos^2 v}{u} = u \cos^2 v, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{u \cos v \sin v}{u} = -\sin v \cos v.$

由 $x = \ln(u \cos v), \quad y = u \sin v$ 两边对 y 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = \frac{1}{u \cos v} (\cos v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \sin v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) \\ 1 = \sin v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \cos v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

解得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u \sin v}{u} = \sin v, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos v}{u}.$

于是, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u e^v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = u e^v \cos v (\cos v - \sin v),$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u e^v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^v (\sin v + \cos v).$$

解二: 对 $x = \ln(u \cos v), \quad y = u \sin v$ 两边微分, 得

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{1}{u \cos v} (\cos v du - u \sin v dv) \\ dy = \sin v du + u \cos v dv \end{cases},$$

或 $\begin{cases} \cos v du - u \sin v dv = u \cos v dx \\ \sin v du + u \cos v dv = dy \end{cases},$

解得 $\begin{cases} du = u \cos^2 v dx - \sin v \cos v dy \\ dv = \sin v dx + \frac{\cos v}{u} dy \end{cases}.$

所以, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u^2 \cos^2 v}{u} = u \cos^2 v, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u \sin v}{u} = \sin v$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{u \cos v \sin v}{u} = -\sin v \cos v, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos v}{u}.$$

于是, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u e^v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = u e^v \cos v (\cos v - \sin v),$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^v \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u e^v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^v (\sin v + \cos v).$$

五、(10 分) 求坐标原点到曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \\ x + 2y + z = 4 \end{cases}$ 的最远最近距离.

解: 目标函数: $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$; 约束条件: $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \\ x + 2y + z = 4 \end{cases}$.

作拉格朗日函数 $L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z^2) + \mu(x + 2y + z - 4)$.

令

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0 & (1) \\ L_y = 2y + 2\lambda y + 2\mu = 0 & (2) \\ L_z = 2z - 2\lambda z + \mu = 0 & (3) \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0 & (4) \\ L_\mu = x + 2y + z - 4 = 0 & (5) \end{cases}$$

由 (1) (2) 可得 $\mu = -2(1 + \lambda)x$, $\mu = -(1 + \lambda)y$, 于是,

$$(1 + \lambda)(2x - y) = 0.$$

如果 $\lambda = -1$, 则 $\mu = 0$, 由 (3) 可得 $\mu = 2(\lambda - 1)z$, 即 $z = 0$.

代入 (4), 有 $x^2 + y^2 = 0$, 得 $x = y = z = 0$, 与 (5) 矛盾. 故 $\lambda \neq -1$, 则 $y = 2x$.

由 (5) 可得 $z = 4 - x - 2y = 4 - 5x$, 代入 (4) 可得

$$5x^2 = (4 - 5x)^2,$$

即 $\pm\sqrt{5}x = 4 - 5x$, 解得 $x = \frac{4}{5 \pm \sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{5}(5 \mp \sqrt{5}) = 1 \mp \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

故可得两组解

$$(1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, 2 - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, -1 + \sqrt{5}), (1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, -1 - \sqrt{5}).$$

因为 $f(1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, 2 - \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, -1 + \sqrt{5}) = 12 - 4\sqrt{5}$, $f(1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, -1 - \sqrt{5}) = 12 + 4\sqrt{5}$, 根据问题性质

知所求距离的最大值和最小值一定都存在, 因此所得的两个稳定点就是距离的最大值点和最小值点.

于是, 原点到曲线 L 的最近距离、最远距离分别为 $2\sqrt{3 - \sqrt{5}}$, $2\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}}$.

六、(10 分) 求曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2y = 4 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(1, 1, -2)$ 处的切线方程和法平面方程.

解: 方程两边对 x 求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{dx} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \\ 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \end{cases},$$

解得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{z-x}{y-z-1}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x-y+1}{y-z-1},$

于是, 切向量为 $\vec{T} = (1, \frac{z-x}{y-z-1}, \frac{x-y+1}{y-z-1})|_{(1,1,-2)} = (1, -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}).$

故所求切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z+2}{1},$$

法平面方程为

$$2x - 3y + z + 3 = 0.$$

七、(10 分) 求函数 $f(x, y) = 3x^2y + y^3 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$ 的极值.

解: 令 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6xy - 6x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6y = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x(y-1) = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0 \end{cases},$

解得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ y_2 = 2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_3 = 1 \\ y_3 = 1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x_4 = -1 \\ y_4 = 1 \end{cases}.$

经计算, 可得 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6y - 6, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y - 6.$

(1) 考察点 $(0, 0), A = -6, B = 0, C = -6,$

由于 $AC - B^2 = 36 > 0$, 且 $A < 0$, 则函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点取到极大值, 极大值为 0.

(2) 考察点 $(0, 2), A = 6, B = 0, C = 6,$

由于 $AC - B^2 = 36 > 0$, 且 $A > 0$, 则函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 点取到极小值, 极小值为 -4.

(3) 考察点 $(1, 1), A = 0, B = 6, C = 0,$

由于 $AC - B^2 = -36 < 0$, 则函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(1, 1)$ 处未取得极值.

(4) 考察点 $(-1, 1), A = 0, B = -6, C = 0,$

由于 $AC - B^2 = -36 < 0$, 则函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 处未取得极值.

综上, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点取到极大值, 极大值为 0, 在 $(0, 2)$ 点取到极小值, 极小值为 -4 .

八、(10 分)证明: 函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 $0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 上连续, 但不一致连续.

证明: 对于满足 $0 < x_0^2 + y_0^2 < 1$ 的点 (x_0, y_0) , 有 $(x_0, y_0) \neq (0, 0)$, 因此,

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2} = f(x_0, y_0),$$

故函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 $0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 上连续.

取 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{12} > 0$, 对于任意的 $0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}$,

取 $P_1(\delta, \delta)$, $P_2(\frac{\delta}{2}, \frac{\delta}{4})$, 则 $\rho(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{4} + \frac{9\delta^2}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4} \delta < \delta$,

由于 $|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| = \left| \frac{\delta^2}{\delta^2 + \delta^2} - \frac{\frac{1}{8}\delta^2}{\frac{1}{4}\delta^2 + \frac{1}{16}\delta^2} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5} \right| = \frac{1}{10} > \varepsilon_0$.

因此, 函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 $0 < x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 上连续, 但不一致连续.

九、(10 分)证明: 曲面 $F(\frac{z}{y}, \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{x}) = 0$ 的所有切平面都通过原点, 其中函数 F 具有连续的偏导数.

证明: 任取曲面 $F(\frac{z}{y}, \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{x}) = 0$ 的点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 过 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 点的切平面的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = (\frac{1}{z_0} F_2(P_0) - \frac{y_0}{x_0^2} F_3(P_0), -\frac{z_0}{y_0^2} F_1(P_0) + \frac{1}{x_0} F_3(P_0), \frac{1}{y_0} F_1(P_0) - \frac{x_0}{z_0^2} F_2(P_0)),$$

于是, 切平面方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & (\frac{1}{z_0} F_2(P_0) - \frac{y_0}{x_0^2} F_3(P_0))(x - x_0) + (-\frac{z_0}{y_0^2} F_1(P_0) + \frac{1}{x_0} F_3(P_0))(y - y_0) \\ & + (\frac{1}{y_0} F_1(P_0) - \frac{x_0}{z_0^2} F_2(P_0))(z - z_0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

将原点 $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ 代入方程左边, 可得

$$(\frac{1}{z_0} F_2(P_0) - \frac{y_0}{x_0^2} F_3(P_0))(-x_0) + (-\frac{z_0}{y_0^2} F_1(P_0) + \frac{1}{x_0} F_3(P_0))(-y_0) + (\frac{1}{y_0} F_1(P_0) - \frac{x_0}{z_0^2} F_2(P_0))(-z_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{x_0}{z_0} F_2(P_0) + \frac{y_0}{x_0} F_3(P_0) + \frac{z_0}{y_0} F_1(P_0) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} F_3(P_0) - \frac{z_0}{y_0} F_1(P_0) + \frac{x_0}{z_0} F_2(P_0) \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

故原点在切平面上, 因 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 是曲面 $F(\frac{z}{y}, \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{x}) = 0$ 上任意一点, 于是, 曲面 $F(\frac{z}{y}, \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{x}) = 0$ 的所有切平面都通过原点.