



厦门大学《数学分析》课程期中试卷答案

试卷类型: (A 卷)

考试时间: 2022. 11. 13

一、(10 分) 计算下列各题:

(1) 计算重极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$;

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

对于任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2}}$, 当 $0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta$ 时, 有 $\left| (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right| < \varepsilon$, 由极限定义, 有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 0.$$

或者, 由于 $\left| \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq 1$, 则 $0 \leq \left| (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right| \leq |x+y| \leq |x|+|y|$, 由 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (|x|+|y|) = 0$ 及夹

逼准则, 有 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 0$

(2) 设 $z = \arctan(xy)$, $y = e^x$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+(xy)^2} \cdot y + \frac{1}{1+(xy)^2} \cdot x \cdot e^x = \frac{e^x(1+x)}{1+x^2e^{2x}}$$

二、(10 分) 设二元函数 $F(x, y)$ 存在二阶连续偏导数, 且方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 满足隐函数存在定理的条件,

求其所确定的隐函数 $y = f(x)$ 的二阶导数.

解: 方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 两端关于 x 求导, 有

$$F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0,$$

则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

$$F_x + F_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \text{ 两端继续关于 } x \text{ 求导,}$$

$$F_{xx} + F_{xy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + (F_{yx} + F_{yy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + F_y \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= -\frac{F_{xx} + F_{xy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + (F_{yx} + F_{yy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}}{F_y} \\ &= -\frac{F_{xx} + F_{xy} \cdot (-\frac{F_x}{F_y}) + (F_{yx} + F_{yy} \cdot (-\frac{F_x}{F_y})) \cdot (-\frac{F_x}{F_y})}{F_y} \\ &= \frac{-F_{xx}F_y^2 + 2F_{xy}F_xF_y - F_{yy}F_x^2}{F_y^3}. \end{aligned}$$

三、(10 分) 求方程组 $\begin{cases} u^3 + xv = y \\ v^3 + yu = x \end{cases}$ 所确定的隐函数 $u(x, y)$, $v(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$.

解: 方程组 $\begin{cases} u^3 + xv = y \\ v^3 + yu = x \end{cases}$ 两端关于 x 求导, 有

$$\begin{cases} 3u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ 3v^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \end{cases},$$

当 $\begin{vmatrix} 3u^2 & x \\ y & 3v^2 \end{vmatrix} = 9u^2v^2 - xy \neq 0$ 时, 解得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{9u^2v^2 - xy} \begin{vmatrix} -v & x \\ 1 & 3v^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-3v^3 - x}{9u^2v^2 - xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{9u^2v^2 - xy} \begin{vmatrix} 3u^2 & -v \\ y & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3u^2 + vy}{9u^2v^2 - xy}.$$

四、(10 分) 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$ 与抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的交线在点 $(1, 1, 2)$ 处的切线方程和法平面方程.

解: 令 $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$, 则

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2y & 2z \\ 2y & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2y - 4yz, \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \bigg|_{(1,1,2)} = -10;$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} = \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2z & 2x \\ -1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 4xz + 2x, \quad \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \bigg|_{(1,1,2)} = 10;$$

$$\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 2x & 2y \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} \bigg|_{(1,1,2)} = 0.$$

于是, 所求的切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-10} = \frac{y-1}{10} = \frac{z-2}{0}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x+y=2 \\ z=2 \end{cases}$,

法平面方程为 $-10(x-1)+10(y-1)=0$, 即 $x-y=0$.

五、(10分) 设函数 $z=z(x,y)$ 由方程 $f(x^2-y^2, y^2-z^2, z^2-x^2)=0$ 所确定, 其中 f 具有连续的一阶偏

导数, 且 $f_3-f_2 \neq 0$, 求 dz , 并证明: 当 $xy \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z}$.

解: 式子 $f(x^2-y^2, y^2-z^2, z^2-x^2)=0$ 两边微分, 得

$$f_1 \cdot (2x dx - 2y dy) + f_2 (2y dy - 2z dz) + f_3 (2z dz - 2x dx) = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } dz = \frac{x(f_3-f_1)}{z(f_3-f_2)} dx + \frac{y(f_1-f_2)}{z(f_3-f_2)} dy.$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x(f_3-f_1)}{z(f_3-f_2)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y(f_1-f_2)}{z(f_3-f_2)}.$$

$$\text{当 } xy \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f_3-f_1}{z(f_3-f_2)} + \frac{f_1-f_2}{z(f_3-f_2)} = \frac{1}{z}.$$

六、(10分) 讨论函数 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $(0,0)$ 点处的可微性和偏导函数在 $(0,0)$

点的连续性.

$$\text{解: } f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0, \quad f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0.$$

因为

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}},$$

$$\text{而 } \left| \frac{\Delta x \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}, \quad \text{由 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 0 \text{ 及夹}$$

逼极限准则得

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

即 $f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - f_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f_y(0, 0)\Delta y = o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2})$, 也即

$$f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = f_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f_y(0, 0)\Delta y + o(\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}).$$

因此, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

又 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时,

$$f_x(x, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x^2 y}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$f_y(x, y) = x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

注意到, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} f_x(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \sin \frac{1}{2|x|} - \frac{x^3}{|x|^3} \cos \frac{1}{2|x|})$, $\lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ x=y}} f_y(x, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (y \sin \frac{1}{2|y|} - \frac{y^3}{|y|^3} \cos \frac{1}{2|y|})$ 均不

存在, 所以, 偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 和 $f_y(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点不连续.

七、(10 分) 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$, $(x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) | 0 < x \leq 1, 0 < y \leq 1\}$, 证明: $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续,

但不一致连续.

证明: 对于任意的 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$, 由于

$$\lim_{\substack{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \\ (x, y) \in D}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{(x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \\ (x, y) \in D}} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{x_0^2 + y_0^2},$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续.

因为 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 是任意的, 所以, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续.

取 $\varepsilon_0 = 1$, 无论 $0 < \delta < 1$ 如何小, 取 $x_1 = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{2}}$, $y_1 = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{2}}$, $x_2 = \frac{\delta}{2\sqrt{2}}$, $y_2 = \frac{\delta}{2\sqrt{2}}$,

则 $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{8} + \frac{\delta^2}{8}} = \frac{\delta}{4} < \delta$.

但
$$|f(x_2, y_2) - f(x_1, y_1)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{8} + \frac{\delta^2}{8}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{2} + \frac{\delta^2}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\delta} > 1 = \varepsilon_0.$$

故函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上不一致连续.

八、(10 分) 求包含在椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ 内长方体的最大体积.

$$\frac{2}{3}\lambda + \frac{2\lambda x^2}{a^2} = 0, \quad (0.4)$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\lambda + \frac{2\lambda y^2}{a^2} = 0, \quad (0.5)$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\lambda + \frac{2\lambda z^2}{a^2} = 0. \quad (0.6)$$

解得 $\lambda = 0$ 或者 $(x, y, z) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(a, b, c)$ 和 $\lambda = \sqrt{3}abc$. 由于 $V(x, y, z) = 8xyz$ 在椭球面上一定有最值, 而 $\lambda = 0$ 时 $V = 8xyz = \frac{2}{3}\lambda = 0$ 不可能是最大值, 故 $\lambda = \sqrt{3}abc$ 对应到最大值, 即最大体积为 $V = 8xyz = \frac{2}{3}\lambda = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}abc$.

九、(10 分) 证明: 曲面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda_1} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda_1} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - \lambda_1} = 1$ 与 $\frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda_2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda_2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - \lambda_2} = 1$ 交线处的切平面

互相垂直, 其中 a, b, c 是给定的实数, $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \neq a^2, b^2, c^2$.

参考答案：考虑任意由 $\lambda_i, i = 1, 2, \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 决定的两个曲面。设

$$F_i(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda_i} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda_i} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - \lambda_i} - 1,$$

两曲面在 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的法向量由

$$\nabla F_i(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2 - \lambda_i}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2 - \lambda_i}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2 - \lambda_i} \right)$$

给出。计算

$$\frac{1}{4} \langle \nabla F_1, \nabla F_2 \rangle (x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{x_0^2}{(a^2 - \lambda_1)(a^2 - \lambda_2)} + \frac{y_0^2}{(b^2 - \lambda_1)(b^2 - \lambda_2)} + \frac{z_0^2}{(c^2 - \lambda_1)(c^2 - \lambda_2)}.$$

另一方面,

$$F_i(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2 - \lambda_i} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2 - \lambda_i} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2 - \lambda_i} - 1 = 0.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= F_1(x_0, y_0, z_0) - F_2(x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ &= (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \left[\frac{x_0^2}{(a^2 - \lambda_1)(a^2 - \lambda_2)} + \frac{y_0^2}{(b^2 - \lambda_1)(b^2 - \lambda_2)} + \frac{z_0^2}{(c^2 - \lambda_1)(c^2 - \lambda_2)} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 所以 $\langle \nabla F_1, \nabla F_2 \rangle (x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$. 这说明两曲面正交。

十、(10 分) 设 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 且当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, 有 $f(x, y) > 0$ 及 $f(cx, cy) = cf(x, y)$ (对任

意的 $c > 0$). 证明: (1) $f(0, 0) = 0$; (2) 存在 $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$, 使得 $\alpha\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq f(x, y) \leq \beta\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

证明: (1) 由连续性假设, $\lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} f(cx, cy) = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} cf(x, y) = 0$, $\lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} f(cx, cy) = f(0, 0)$, 故 $f(0, 0) = 0$.

(2) 令 $D: \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$. 显然 D 是有界集.

对于任意的 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$, 显然 $\bigcup (P_0, \delta)$ 中都有异于 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的 D 中的点, 同时也有不属于 D 中的点,

故 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 为 D 的边界, 也是聚点. 所以, D 中的聚点都属于 D .

根据有界闭集上的连续函数必取到最大值和最小值, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上必取得最大值和最小值.

(3) 当 $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ 时, 不等式显然成立.

当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, 取 $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 由 $f(cx, cy) = cf(x, y)$ 可得

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

所以,
$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right).$$

因为 $f(u, v)$ 为连续函数, 则在 $u^2 + v^2 = 1$ 上必取得最小值 β 和最大值 α .

由于 $u^2 + v^2 = 1$ 不包含原点, 则 $\beta \geq \alpha > 0$.

故
$$\alpha \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) \leq \beta \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$