

一、(10分)解:  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$  在  $D$  上都有定义, 且为初等函数, 因此,  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$  在  $D$  上连续. (5分)

下面证明:  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$  在  $D$  上不一致连续.

取  $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4}$ , 无论  $\delta > 0$  取得多么小, 取  $P_1(\frac{n}{n+1}, \frac{n}{n+1})$ ,  $P_2(\frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n})$ .

只要  $n$  足够大, 就有  $|\overline{P_1 P_2}| = \sqrt{2(\frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{n-1}{n})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n(n+1)} < \frac{2}{n^2} < \delta$ .

$$\text{而此时 } |f(P_2) - f(P_1)| = \left| \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{n}{n+1})^2} - \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{n-1}{n})^2} \right|$$

$$= \frac{2n^2 - 1}{4n^2 - 1} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{n^2}}{4 - \frac{1}{n^2}}.$$

因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{n^2}}{4 - \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故存在  $N$ , 使得当  $n > N$  时,  $\frac{2 - \frac{1}{n^2}}{4 - \frac{1}{n^2}} > \frac{1}{4} = \varepsilon_0$ .

故  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$  在  $D$  上不一致连续. (5分)

二、函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$  的偏导函数在原点是否连续?

$f(x, y)$  在原点是否可微?

解: 如果  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ ,

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

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

$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \sin \frac{1}{y^2} = 0. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

因为极限  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} f_x(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x^2})$  不存在, 所以, 极限  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_x(x,y)$  不存在.

同理  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_y(x,y)$  不存在.

故  $f_x(x,y)$  和  $f_y(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处不连续. (4 分)

因为

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

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

所以,  $f(x,y)$  在原点可微. (5 分)

三、定义  $r(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 证明: 除原点外, 函数  $u(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{r(x,y,z)}$  满足 Laplace 方

程  $\Delta u = 0$ , 其中  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ .

证明:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r^3}$  (2 分),  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} - x \cdot \frac{-3}{r^4} \cdot \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}$  (4 分).

同理,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}$  (2 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5} - \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5} - \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5} \\ &= -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^5} = -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3}{r^3} = 0. \quad (2 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

四、设  $F(x-y, y-z)=0$  确定  $z$  是  $x, y$  的函数, 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

解: 令  $u=x-y$ ,  $v=y-z$ .

对方程  $F(x-y, y-z)=0$  两边对  $x$  求导数, 则  $F_u \cdot 1 + F_v \cdot (-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}) = 0$ , 则  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F_u}{F_v}$ . (4 分)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{F_v \cdot [F_{uu} + F_{uv} \cdot (-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})] - F_u \cdot [F_{vu} + F_{vv} \cdot (-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})]}{(F_v)^2} \\ &= \frac{F_v \cdot [F_{uu} - F_{uv} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v}] - F_u \cdot [F_{vu} - F_{vv} \cdot \frac{F_u}{F_v}]}{(F_v)^2} \\ &= \frac{F_{uu}F_v^2 - 2F_{uv}F_uF_v + F_{vv}F_u^2}{(F_v)^3}. \quad (6 \text{ 分})\end{aligned}$$

五、已知  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$ , 求偏导数  $u_x, u_y, v_x, v_y$ .

解: 方程  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$  两边对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = (e^u + \sin v)u_x + u \cos v \cdot v_x \\ 0 = (e^u - \cos v)u_x + u \sin v \cdot v_x \end{cases} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

解得 
$$\begin{cases} u_x = \frac{u \sin v}{(e^u + \sin v)u \sin v - (e^u - \cos v)u \cos v} \\ v_x = \frac{-(e^u - \cos v)}{(e^u + \sin v)u \sin v - (e^u - \cos v)u \cos v} \end{cases}$$

即 
$$\begin{cases} u_x = \frac{\sin v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1} \\ v_x = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{ue^u(\sin v - \cos v) + u} \end{cases}. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

方程  $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$  两边对  $y$  求导, 得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = (e^u + \sin v)u_y + u \cos v \cdot v_y \\ 1 = (e^u - \cos v)u_y + u \sin v \cdot v_y \end{cases} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} u_y = -\frac{u \cos v}{(e^u + \sin v)u \sin v - (e^u - \cos v)u \cos v} \\ v_y = \frac{e^u + \sin v}{(e^u + \sin v)u \sin v - (e^u - \cos v)u \cos v} \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} u_y = -\frac{\cos v}{e^u(\sin v - \cos v) + 1} \\ v_y = \frac{e^u + \sin v}{ue^u(\sin v - \cos v) + u} \end{cases} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

六、设  $a > 0$ ，证明曲面  $xyz = a^3$  上任一点的切平面与坐标平面围得的四面体体积都相等.

证明：记  $F(x, y, z) = xyz - a^3$ . 设  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为曲面  $xyz = a^3$  上任一点，则法向量

$$\vec{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = (y_0 z_0, z_0 x_0, x_0 y_0). \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

过该点的切平面方程为

$$y_0 z_0 (x - x_0) + z_0 x_0 (y - y_0) + x_0 y_0 (z - z_0) = 0, \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

整理后，得  $y_0 z_0 x + z_0 x_0 y + x_0 y_0 z = 3x_0 y_0 z_0$ ，即

$$\frac{x}{3x_0} + \frac{y}{3y_0} + \frac{z}{3z_0} = 1. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

该切平面与坐标平面围得的四面体体积

$$V = \frac{1}{6} (3x_0)(3y_0)(3z_0) = \frac{9}{2} a^3. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

七、求  $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - x - y$  的极值.

解：令  $\begin{cases} f_x(x, y) = 2x + y - 1 = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = x + 2y - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ ，得  $x = y = \frac{1}{3}$ .  $(3 \text{ 分})$

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 2, f_{yy}(x, y) = 2, f_{xy}(x, y) = 1. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

因为  $f_{xx}(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \cdot f_{yy}(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) - [f_{xy}(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})]^2 = 2 \times 2 - 1^2 = 3 > 0$ ,  $f_{xx}(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = 2 > 0$ ,

所以,  $f(x, y)$  在  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$  点取到极小值. (4 分)

极小值为  $f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$ . (1 分)

八、求函数  $f(x, y, z) = \ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z$  的最大值, 其中

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5r^2, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0,$$

并利用这一结果证明: 对任意正数  $a, b, c$ , 成立  $abc^3 \leq 27(\frac{a+b+c}{5})^5$ .

解: 作拉格朗日函数  $L(x, y, z) = \ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5r^2)$ , (2 分)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} L_x = \frac{1}{x} + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L_y = \frac{1}{y} + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ L_z = \frac{3}{z} + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ L_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5r^2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{得}$$
$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{3}{z^2},$$

代入最后一个方程, 得唯一稳定点  $x = y = r, z = \sqrt{3}r$ . (4 分)

因为  $u = \ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z$ , 将  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5r^2$  看作隐函数  $z = z(x, y)$ .

那么,  $u_x = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{z} z_x = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3x}{z^2}$ ,  $u_y = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{3}{z} z_y = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{3y}{z^2}$ .

$$u_{xx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{z^2} - 6\frac{x^2}{z^4}, \quad u_{xy} = \frac{6x}{z^3} \cdot (-\frac{y}{z}) = -\frac{6xy}{z^4}, \quad u_{yy} = -\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{3}{z^2} - 6\frac{y^2}{z^4}$$

所以,  $u_{xx}|_{(r, r, \sqrt{3}r)} = -\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{3}{3r^2} - 6\frac{r^2}{9r^4} = -\frac{8}{3r^2}$ ,  $u_{yy}|_{(r, r, \sqrt{3}r)} = -\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{3}{3r^2} - 6\frac{r^2}{9r^4} = -\frac{8}{3r^2}$

$$u_{xy}|_{(r, r, \sqrt{3}r)} = -\frac{2}{3r^2}.$$

由于  $[u_{xx}u_{yy} - (u_{xy})^2]|_{(r,r,\sqrt{3}r)} = \frac{20}{3r^4} > 0$ , 且  $u_{xx}|_{(r,r,\sqrt{3}r)} < 0$ .

可见稳定点为极大值点, 且为最大值点.

故  $f(x, y, z) = \ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z$  在条件  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5r^2, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$  下的最大值为

$$f(r, r, \sqrt{3}r) = \ln r + \ln r + 3 \ln(\sqrt{3}r) = \ln(3\sqrt{3}r^5),$$

即  $\ln x + \ln y + 3 \ln z \leq \ln(3\sqrt{3}r^5)$ , (4 分)

去掉对数, 得  $xyz^3 \leq 3\sqrt{3}(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{5})^{\frac{5}{2}}$ . (1 分)

两边平方, 得  $x^2 y^2 z^6 \leq 27(\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{5})^5$ . (2 分)

记  $a = x^2, b = y^2, c = z^2$ , 则有  $abc^2 \leq 27(\frac{a+b+c}{5})^5$ . (2 分)

九、设  $\varphi(x)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  内有连续导数,  $\varphi(0) = 0, |\varphi'(0)| < 1$ . 证明: 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $x \in (-\delta, \delta)$  时,

有唯一的可微函数  $y = y(x)$  满足  $y(0) = 0$  以及  $x = y(x) + \varphi(y(x))$ .

证明: 令  $D = (-1, 1) \times (-1, 1)$ ,  $F(x, y) = x - y - \varphi(y)$ . (2 分)

由于  $\varphi(x)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  内有连续导数, 于是,  $F(x, y)$  在  $D$  内存在连续的偏导数. (2 分)

由  $\varphi(0) = 0, |\varphi'(0)| < 1$ , 我们得到

$$F(0, 0) = 0 - 0 - \varphi(0) = 0. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$F_y(0, 0) = -1 - \varphi'(0) \neq 0. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

因此,  $F(x, y)$  满足隐函数存在唯一性定理的条件, 故存在  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $x \in (-\delta, \delta)$  时, 有唯一的可微函

数  $y = y(x)$  满足  $y(0) = 0$  以及  $x = y(x) + \varphi(y(x))$ . (2 分)